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A CELEBRATION OF PEOPLE



The Bicentennial in New Jersey

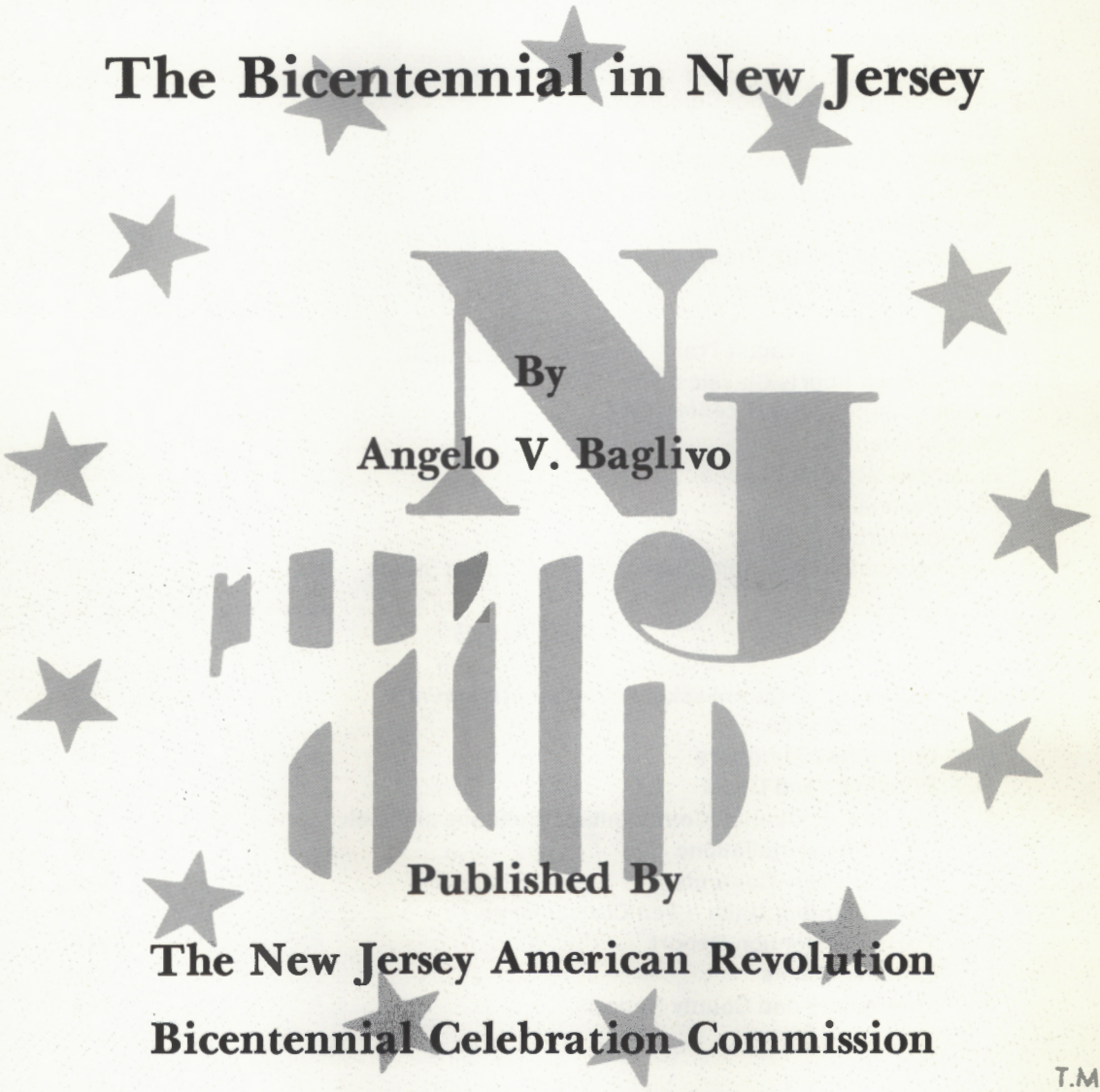
A CELEBRATION OF PEOPLE: The Bicentennial in New Jersey

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A CELEBRATION OF PEOPLE:

The Bicentennial in New Jersey



By

Angelo V. Baglivo

Published By

The New Jersey American Revolution

Bicentennial Celebration Commission

Trenton, New Jersey

1978

T.M.

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FOREWORD

His Excellency Governor Brendan Byrne and the Honorable Members of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

This book is the official report of the dedicated men and women who served as members of the New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission to plan the observance of the 200th anniversary of our nation's founding. However, it is much more than that. The story told here is a tribute to the thousands upon thousands of New Jersey citizens who found in the Bicentennial an opportunity to express their pride and love of country.

That was the inspiration of the Bicentennial we hope will be remembered and cherished by generations to come. People put aside differences and overcame schisms—social, economic, ethnic and political—to join in celebration of THEIR country's birthday. They paused from the hectic pace of modern life to recall their national heritage and the democratic values and responsibilities they had inherited. Patriotism became popular again for a time. It was a personal thrill to witness the tremendous grass roots participation that made the long Fourth of July Weekend and New Jersey's own Festival of the Ten Crucial Days such unforgettable experiences.

If we agree with Shakespeare that "What's past is prologue," a significant question lingers after the Bicentennial. How can we continue this kind of enthusiasm and involvement among the people?

The Bicentennial demonstrated that the spirit is there among the people as a rich resource ready to be rekindled and used in a common effort to improve the quality of life for all and to strive to bring to fulfillment the ideals set forth by our founding fathers. That is the challenge of the future for the leaders of this State and Nation as we move into our Third Century.

Robert B. Meyner
Chairman



RICHARD W. DE KORTE
(1937-1975)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As the Bicentennial in New Jersey truly was a "Celebration of People," so has the writing and publication of this book been assisted by the contributions of many people. They included:

Former Gov. Robert B. Meyner, Milford A. Vieser, Walter Wechsler and the other members of the New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission, who decided that a complete and appropriate report was an essential part of the Bicentennial legacy to future generations.

The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration which provided a grant to help finance this report.

Walter T. Peters, Jr., executive director of the Commission, and H. David Earling, project director, the eminent New Jersey Historian John T. Cunningham and Bernard Bush, director of the New Jersey Historical Commission, who provided material and counsel in the development and writing of the report.

My secretary, Sharon Conlon Baguchinsky, who contributed patience and good humor as she typed the entire manuscript, and Betty Jane Haggerty and Rosanne Persichilli of the Commission's staff in Trenton, who assisted in many ways, including proofreading.

The many hundreds of men and women in approximately 350 communities throughout New Jersey who contributed the time and effort to respond to our appeal for information on the highlights of their local Bicentennial programs.

I personally dedicate this book to the memory of a wise and gentle young man, Dick DeKorte, who was chairman of the Commission and my friend. His early vision helped set the course that made New Jersey's celebration of two centuries of American freedom an example of excellence.

Angelo V. Baglivo



GOVERNOR BRENDAN BYRNE
Honorary Chairman

The following persons served during various periods of the Commission's life beginning in late 1973:

COMMISSIONERS

HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Governor Brendan Byrne

CHAIRMEN
Milford A. Vieser
Richard W. DeKorte
Robert B. Meyner

VICE CHAIRMEN
Milford A. Vieser
John T. Cunningham
Walter Wechsler

MEMBERS

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William O. Barnes
Anthony J. Bartolotta
Senator Raymond H. Bateman
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Raymond F. Drozdowski
Ralph A. Dungan, *Chancellor of Higher Education*
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Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, *Chairman, Historic Sites Council of New Jersey*
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Ronald M. Heymann, *Commissioner of Labor and Industry*
A.C. Reeves Hicks
Joseph A. Hoffman, *Commissioner of Labor and Industry*
John J. Horn, *Assemblyman and Acting Commissioner of Labor and Industry*
Senator Edward J. Hughes
Assemblyman James R. Hurley
Everett J. Jennings
John J. Kelly
Dr. Edward W. Kilpatrick, *Acting Commissioner of Education*
Robert W. Kleinert
Lawrence F. Kramer, *Commissioner of Community Affairs*
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Donald S. MacNaughton
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Andras H. Pogany
Dr. Peter Sammartino
Assemblyman Ernest F. Schuck
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Richard J. Sullivan, *Commissioner of Environmental Protection*
Duncan C. Thecker
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Harry Zimmerman

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Project Director, H. David Earling

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Stenographic Assistant
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NEW JERSEY BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION LEADERSHIP



MILFORD A. VIESER
Chairman
(1973-74)



The late RICHARD W. DE KORTE
Chairman
(1974-75)



ROBERT B. MEYNER
Chairman
(1975-)



JOHN T. CUNNINGHAM
Vice Chairman



WALTER WECHSLER
Vice Chairman

INTRODUCTION

Liberty State Park, one of the finest legacies of the Bicentennial anywhere in the nation ... the spectacular Operation Sail off the coast of New Jersey ... the color of history being re-enacted where it happened 200 years ago and the excellent cultural performances of the Festival of the Ten Crucial Days ... Those are some of the memories of the Bicentennial celebration in New Jersey that linger. But the most impressive memories of all will be the enthusiasm and involvement of many thousands of citizens at the grass roots in hundreds of communities — cities, suburbs and small rural towns — in every part of the State.

To plan this broadly based Bicentennial celebration, New Jersey — the Crossroads of the Revolution — set the machinery in motion as far back as 1969.

Gov. Richard J. Hughes in July 1969 signed legislation directing the New Jersey Historical Commission to prepare a State observance of the Bicentennial. The Commission immediately went to work.

From the beginning, the emphasis was on a celebration keyed to a broad base of local grass roots participation and initiative. In carrying out its mission, the Historical Commission assisted in the organization of county cultural and heritage commissions, county and municipal Bicentennial organizations and college Bicentennial groups.

For four years, from 1969 to 1973, the Historical Commission stimulated a diversity of Bicentennial planning activities throughout New Jersey.

The Commission called together various groups of citizens at meetings such as the first "Let's Talk Bicentennial" conference of county and local planners in April 1971. It sponsored Bicentennial workshops for elementary and secondary school teachers, public and college librarians and historical agencies. The Commission represented New Jersey at national and regional Bicentennial meetings and held a public hearing. It also participated in a statewide effort that was responsible for the appointment of a New Jersey citizen, Dr. Richard P. McCormick, the distinguished historian, to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

In February 1972, the Historical Commission adopted a resolution calling upon the Governor and Legislature to establish a New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission. The Commission said the proper discharge of its responsibility required it to concentrate on the historical aspects but that the Bicentennial should include many other kinds of legitimate commemorative activities. The Commission assisted its vice-chairman, Senator William E. Schluter, in drafting the necessary legislation, which was passed by both houses of the Legislature.

On March 2, 1973, Governor William T. Cahill signed into law Senate Bill 800 officially creating the New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission.*

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* See Appendix B for the text of Senate Bill 800.

The Governor sounded the theme that was to guide the celebration of America's Bicentennial era in New Jersey. He said the Commission's major effort would be to involve the people of New Jersey in the observance, declaring:

"Appreciation of our past will bolster our resolve in working for a better future."

At the same time, the Governor signed into law Senate Bill 801, a companion bill assigning to the New Jersey Historical Commission the historical aspects of the Bicentennial. The bill signings were announced, appropriately, at a conference for county and local Bicentennial planners in the State Museum Auditorium, Trenton.

Senate Bill 800 established a 22-member Commission and gave an initial appropriation of $250,000. The membership included ten citizens appointed by the Governor, two senators appointed by the Senate President, two assemblymen appointed by the Assembly Speaker, the chairman of the State Historical Commission, the president of the New Jersey Historical Society, the State Commissioners of Education, Environmental Protection, Community Affairs and Labor and Industry, the Chancellor of Higher Education and the Secretary of State. The members served without compensation.

The charge given the Commission by law was to coordinate the public observance of the Bicentennial, determine objectives, initiate special public works, schedule events, authorize appropriate commemorative souvenirs, to plan, promote and coordinate Bicentennial activities by other State agencies and to assist and coordinate programs developed by counties, municipalities, Bicentennial agencies and historical, civic, veterans and other organizations. The law set the life of the Commission until 1983, the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Paris which ended the Revolutionary War.

On October 1, 1973, Governor Cahill announced his appointments of the public members of the Commission. At an organization meeting in his office two days later, the Governor announced that Milford A. Vieser of Short Hills, president of the New Jersey Historical Society, had agreed to accept the chairmanship only to help guide the Commission through its difficult early formative months.

The first working meeting of the Commission was called by Mr. Vieser on November 5, 1973, at the headquarters of the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark. He opened the meeting with this message:

"It is altogether fitting and proper that New Jersey should have a significant Bicentennial celebration program—one that will inspire the entire nation—because this is where the action was. This was the crucial state, not only as the place of many battles and significant victories, but in the faith and leadership of its people in forming our nation."

The Commission elected Richard W. DeKorte of Franklin Lakes, a former legislative leader and personal counsel to Governor Cahill, as vice chairman. Robert W. Kleinert, president of New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, was elected treasurer and A. C. Reeves Hicks, a Princeton attorney, was elected secretary.

Walter T. Peters, Jr. of Medford, former director of the State Division of Building and Construction, who had been serving by direction of Governor Cahill as New Jersey's Bicentennial liaison for three years, was appointed executive director.



THE BEGINNING—The future of the Bicentennial was reviewed in December 1973 by, left to right, the late Richard W. De Korte, the then Governor-elect Brendan T. Byrne, Governor William T. Cahill and Milford A. Vieser, first Chairman of the Commission.

The Commission organized into thirteen committees, symbolic of the thirteen original states. The committees were Executive, Heritage, Finance, Historic Sites, Special Projects, Education, Arts and Humanities, Coordinating, International Relations, Communications, Economic Impact, Legislative and Capital Projects.*

With the organization of the Commission successfully completed, Mr. Vieser resigned as chairman in January 1974 and was succeeded by Mr. De-Korte. Mr. Vieser and John T. Cunningham, noted historian and chairman of the New Jersey Historical Commission, were elected co-vice chairmen. The third member of the Commission who subsequently also was elected as a co-vice

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* See Appendix C for listing of committee members.

chairman was Walter Wechsler, who had gained wide respect for his expertise in State finances during his tenure as Director of the State Division of Budget and Accounting.

In April 1974, the Bicentennial Commission adopted a Statement of Principles and Goals which concluded:

"Above all, this Commission believes the Bicentennial era is a time when we must examine who we were, who we are now, and where we are going as a State and as a nation."*

Mr. DeKorte spelled out the philosophy of grass-roots participation that was to form the thrust of New Jersey's Bicentennial efforts, saying:

"The Commission does not believe it is appropriate that the Bicentennial should consist only of a few grandiose and expensive programs devised by a distant government in Washington or Trenton and presented ready-made. We believe it is one of our major responsibilities to encourage each community to find its own way to link the present to the past. It was from the people, after all, that it all began."

The Bicentennial Commission quickly became one of the most active of all State bodies. Serving without compensation, the Commission met virtually every month for three years to develop programs and plans for the celebration, to coordinate and prevent waste and duplication in the Bicentennial activities of the various State agencies and to pass upon hundreds of applications for grants. In addition, the Commission members participated in numerous special sessions and committee meetings and traveled throughout the State to attend local Bicentennial events.

Commercialism

One of the earliest actions of the Commission was to adopt a firm policy to do all in its power to combat commercial exploitation of the Bicentennial.

The Commission adopted a general policy that it would not endorse commercial Bicentennial products. It stated that the only exceptions would be a limited number of specific commemorative products of high esthetic value it was convinced were desired by the public and were appropriate to a proper Bicentennial observance. Even in such exceptions, the Commission resolved it would give an endorsement but would not become involved in merchandising the products.

Official Opening

New Jersey's observance of the Bicentennial formally was opened by Gov. Brendan Byrne on February 4, 1974, in a proclamation and an address to a joint meeting of the State Legislature. The event began a week commemorating the 200th anniversary of the formation of New Jersey's Committee of Correspondence in Burlington on February 8, 1774.

Addressing the assembled legislators and a crowded visitors' gallery in the Assembly Chamber, the Governor called for a Bicentennial program that would advance "public knowledge of the American Revolution and its significance for the modern world."

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* See Appendix D for full Statement of Principles and Goals.

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The Governor continued:

"Nowhere is the commemoration of the founding of our country more fitting than in New Jersey for it was on the soil of New Jersey that the outcome of the Revolutionary War was determined and the Nation's future insured."

"The obligation of government is not only to recall our national heritage," he added, "but to fulfill its promise for future generations."

Chairman DeKorte and Vice Chairman Cunningham also addressed the joint legislative session.

On behalf of the Bicentennial Commission, Mr. DeKorte promised "to do everything possible within the limits of our resources to provide a meaningful, dignified, diversified celebration that encourages and invites the broadest public participation."

Mr. Cunningham declared: "Out of New Jersey's commemoration of the Bicentennial must come some sense of identity, some sense of pride in what the State is, what it has been and what it can be."



JOINT SESSION—Governor Brendan Byrne addresses legislature in official opening of Bicentennial Celebration.

Four days after the joint session, the formation of the Committee of Correspondence was re-enacted in a ceremony in Burlington, followed by a luncheon featuring an 18th Century menu and a colonial fashion show. The sponsor was the Burlington County Cultural and Heritage Commission. On February 9, the Bicentennial Commission and the Historical Commission sponsored the third statewide "Let's Talk Bicentennial" conference at Burlington City High School.

Richard W. DeKorte (1937-1975)

On March 16, 1975, Richard W. DeKorte, chairman of the Bicentennial Commission, died at his home in Franklin Lakes at the age of 38. Mr. DeKorte had been appointed to the Commission by then Governor Cahill in October 1973 and served as its first vice chairman until January 9, 1974, when he became chairman.

The Bicentennial Commission issued the following statement:

"Dick DeKorte's enthusiastic and capable chairmanship of the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission during its difficult, formative period placed the State in the forefront of all Bicentennial Commissions.

"His fellow members of the Commission, shocked and saddened by his death, are resolved that a proper and honorable New Jersey Bicentennial commemoration will be a lasting memorial to his name and to the high standards that he sought for the observance of America's 200th birthday."

Meyner Named Chairman

Former Governor Robert B. Meyner was appointed chairman of the Bicentennial Commission by Governor Byrne in May 1975 to succeed Mr. DeKorte.

Mr. Meyner was elected Governor in 1953 and re-elected in 1957 to a second four-year term. Prior to becoming Governor, he served as State Senator from Warren County from 1948 to 1952.

In one of his early public statements after assuming the Bicentennial Commission chairmanship, Chairman Meyner reaffirmed the basic philosophy of New Jersey's observance in these words:

"The approach to celebrating our National Bicentennial in many states has been to concentrate on one or two big projects. In New Jersey, it is our conviction that a truly meaningful observance must be one that is of the people, by the people and for the people. To try to achieve that goal, the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission is working with one of our state's most important resources—a long and strong tradition of community pride and individual, grassroots initiative."

BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITIES

The basic "grass roots" approach to the Bicentennial celebration in New Jersey received high marks in a very visible and significant test—the "Bicentennial Communities" program of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration in Washington.

These were the results in New Jersey:

- All 21 counties received "Bicentennial Community" designations.
- 512 of New Jersey's 567 municipalities were officially recognized as "Bicentennial Communities."
- Thirty New Jersey institutions of higher learning were honored as "Bicentennial Colleges and Universities."
- Twelve military installations in New Jersey were designated as "Bicentennial Military Installations." On May 15, 1975, Fort Dix received the first such designation in the nation.

Translating those numbers into people, the State Bicentennial Commission calculated that 96.4 per cent of all the residents of New Jersey lived in "Bicentennial Communities."

New Jersey's outstanding record in local initiative and grass roots participation earned the State fifth place among all the 50 States in the number of "Bicentennial Communities." Only Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York finished higher.

"This is an outstanding record of local participation and citizen involvement in the observance of the Bicentennial," said Commission Chairman Meyner.

Meyner emphasized that "Bicentennial Community" recognition by the ARBA was neither routine nor automatic. The designations were awarded only to communities which submitted specific Bicentennial-oriented programs and projects in the three theme areas of heritage, festival and horizons. The requirements were that a broadly representative committee be formed to plan the Bicentennial celebration and that the programs include at least one project which would have lasting value beyond 1976.

(The full list of counties, municipalities, colleges and universities and military installations which received national "Bicentennial" recognition is in Appendix E.)



Operation Sail

BICENTENNIAL JULY 4TH WEEKEND — OPERATION SAIL

There were ecumenical church services, parades, community picnics, concerts, cultural performances, sports events, fireworks, historical tours, dedications of historic sites, neighborhood block parties, costume balls . . . and more. Virtually every community celebrated in its own way.

Twelve beautiful visitors from foreign lands anchored off the New Jersey shore in a preview to this State of a breath-taking spectacle to come, Operation Sail. A declaration of reaffirmation by 100,000 New Jersey citizens in the principles of this nation was unveiled. A time capsule was filled in Trenton. And, at the historic hour, thousands of bells rang out throughout New Jersey.

Those were some of the ways New Jersey celebrated the 200th Fourth of July holiday weekend, heralding this country's entry into its third century. Memories of those four days — a mixture of colorful, solemn, spiritual and festival — will endure for many years for those New Jerseyites who experienced them.

New Jersey got a two-day jump on the rest of the country on Friday, July 2, when it celebrated the State's own "Independence Day." And the holiday weekend celebration probably continued a day longer than many other places when New Jersey was honored on Monday, July 5, with a special day in Philadelphia as part of that city's "Salute to the States" program.

For the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission, however, the greatest satisfaction came from the great number and diversity of local July 4th weekend activities. A weekend calendar of local events distributed by the Commission listed programs sent in by approximately 200 municipalities. And there were hundreds of other community events about which the Commission was not officially notified.

The Commission's feelings were summed up by Chairman Meyner, who stated:

"The broad base of local activities on this historic weekend demonstrates the success of New Jersey's policy of giving priority to encouraging and assisting grass-roots participation and involvement."

New Jersey Independence Day, July 2, 1976

While most Americans were still looking forward to the July 4th festivities, New Jersey celebrated the Bicentennial of its own declaration of independence and State Constitution on Friday, July 2. A number of special events were held in Trenton, sponsored by the State Bicentennial Commission.

The events commemorated the 200th anniversary of the action of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey on July 2, 1776. Asserting that King George III had broken his compact with the people of New Jersey and that it was necessary to preserve order and unity, the Provincial Congress declared independence from England and adopted the Constitution of New Jersey.

A bright, sunny morning greeted the opening outdoor ceremony in the State House cultural complex at the entrance to the New Jersey State Library. A festive and colorful air was supplied by the Morris County Militia Ancient Fife and Drum Corps, the New Jersey National Guard Colonial Color Guard and the Egg Harbor Guard. Chairman Meyner officially presented to Gov. Byrne copies of the "New Jersey Declaration" signed by approximately 100,000 New Jersey

citizens. The Declaration is an individual reaffirmation of allegiance to this nation's basic ideals.

One year earlier, on July 3, 1975, Gov. Byrne and Chairman Meyner had signed the original Declaration. Copies were sent to every municipality for signing by the citizenry and were returned to the State Bicentennial Commission during the month of June 1976. The signed Declarations remained on public display in Trenton throughout 1976 and then were returned to the individual communities and counties to be preserved as permanent archives of the Bicentennial.

The Declaration contains these words:

In gratitude to those who, on July 4, 1776, proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence that "ALL men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

We, the Citizens of New Jersey, declare our individual allegiance to these basic ideals and, as a way of participating in the celebration of our Nation's two hundredth anniversary in 1976, avow that:

We will conduct all of our personal relationships in ways which honor our Nation's founders who proclaimed that all men and women are equal in the possession of inalienable rights;

We will individually support efforts to insure that equal opportunity and equal justice are consistently available to all regardless of sex, race, creed or economic circumstance and that those less fortunate receive compassionate concern;

We will seek avenues of encouragement and support in the establishment of equal opportunity and equal justice as global standards of human life;

We shall participate in the selection of competent public servants and support their efforts to guarantee that ever increasingly and evermore this will truly be "one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

We make this affirmation to ourselves and mankind during this year July 4, 1975 to July 4, 1976 honoring the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Gov. Byrne and Chairman Meyner then cut the ribbon officially opening a special Bicentennial exhibition in the Archives Room of the State Library entitled: "New Jersey—A Government at War." One of the features of the exhibition was the State's original hand-written nine-page Constitution. The exhibition also included 150 Revolutionary War documents and letters, ranging from correspondence by John Adams to muster rolls of the Gloucester Third Regiment Militia.

State Commissioner of Education Fred G. Burke joined Gov. Byrne and Chairman Meyner for the concluding event, the loading of a time capsule, one of 50 given to each State as a corporate Bicentennial gift by the Reynolds Aluminum Corp. The time capsule's two cubic feet of space was filled with memorabilia of New Jersey's Bicentennial celebration.* It is scheduled to be opened in 2075, when New Jersey will be planning for this nation's 300th birthday.

Included among the documents the citizens of 2075 will find in the time capsule are the following letters from Gov. Byrne and Chairman Meyner:

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*Contents of the New Jersey Bicentennial Time Capsule are listed in Appendix F.

July 2, 1976

To the Citizens of New Jersey in 2075:

It is with great pride that we, the citizens of New Jersey in the year 1976, have filled this time capsule with documents and other memorabilia of this State's celebration of the National Bicentennial. But these are only documents about people and events from the past. The most important element with which we hope this capsule is filled is the ever-living, ever-evolving spirit of democracy.

The concepts and principles expressed by the framers of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 have had the vitality to be sustained and expanded into even greater democratic self-government over the last two centuries. This is our legacy to you.

As a former Governor of this great State and as the Chairman of the New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission, it is my great hope that this progress toward the full realization of the ideals of our Colonial forefathers will continue as you enter the Fourth Century of our nation's history.

The people of New Jersey of 1976 wish to you, their heirs, continued prosperity, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Very truly yours,
Robert B. Meyner
Chairman



MAJOR EXHIBITION — Commission Chairman Robert B. Meyner, State Education Commissioner Fred G. Burke and Governor Brendan T. Byrne, left to right, cut ribbon opening State Library exhibition, "New Jersey — A Government at War," on July 2, 1976.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY IN THE YEAR 2075:

I welcome this unique opportunity to extend greetings to the citizens of New Jersey as they prepare to celebrate our nation's Tercentennial.

Looking one hundred years into the future is an intriguing yet treacherous challenge. Knowing that Americans in 1876 could never have foreseen the shape of our world today in 1976, all that we can safely expect is more of the unexpected, probably at an ever accelerating pace. But I do not see the pace of change and rate of population growth leading to famine or pestilence in the centuries ahead, and I truly hope that this century's prophets of doom will have alerted us sufficiently to the problems ahead so that their prophecy will have become meaningless by 2076. Clearly, those who open this capsule will best judge whether progress in confronting the world's problems has been achieved.

Looking back to our common origins, one thing that has not changed is our nation's Revolutionary history. The American Revolution, inspired by the spirit of national independence and liberty, was a victorious struggle to enlarge the dimensions of the freedom and dignity of all people. It created a new nation and ignited the spark of liberty that has had a profound and enduring impact on the history of the world.

We are all the spiritual heirs and beneficiaries of the Revolutionary legacy and we all have a responsibility to preserve and strengthen this heritage for future generations.

It is my sincere hope that, as you celebrate the Tercentennial, peace, freedom and good health will prevail throughout the world.

Brendan T. Byrne
Governor



NEW JERSEY DAY—Governor and Mrs. Byrne look at signatures on "New Jersey Declaration" from their home town of West Orange. Commission Chairman Meyner is at right.



SOUNDS OF HISTORY—The Morris County Militia fife and drum corps parades down State Street in Trenton to help open the celebration of New Jersey Day on July 2, 1976.



TO THE FUTURE—Commission Chairman Robert B. Meyner, Edward Reynolds, vice president of Reynolds Metal Company, and H. David Earling, in uniform of Egg Harbour Guard, look on while Linda Missner of Pemberton Township places letter in Bicentennial Time Capsule on student participation in the Bicentennial.



BEAUTIFUL VISITOR—Dar Pomorza of Poland was one of the "tall ships" from Operation Sail which anchored in Sandy Hook Bay on July 3, 1976. *(ASBURY PARK PRESS PHOTO)*

Operation Sail, July 4, 1976

To the many thousands lucky enough to be there personally and millions of television viewers throughout the country, the magnificent, once-in-a-lifetime spectacle of the "Tall Ships" will always be the most vivid memory of the Bicentennial 4th of July.

New Jersey played a significant early role in the planning and effort required to bring the dream of staging an Operation Sail to reality. And New Jersey enjoyed its own colorful "dress rehearsal" of the panorama for which the rest of the nation still had to wait another day.

In 1974, during its initial year of existence, the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission approved a $10,000 grant to "Operation Sail." The project, which was then virtually unknown, was brought to the Commission's attention by Alexander B. Lyon of Millburn, a Commission member and chairman of the Committee on Special Projects. Lyon was an enthusiastic advocate and a director of Operation Sail, Inc., the organizing group.

Approval of the grant made New Jersey one of the first states to provide official recognition to "Operation Sail." The $10,000 represented badly needed "seed money" to the committee organizing and planning the monumental project around the world. But, even more importantly, New Jersey's action gave a credibility to the project essential for the organizers to approach others for funding and recognition.

The publicity generated by the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission in announcing its grant also provided the first news most of the media and public had received on Operation Sail.

It was, therefore, altogether appropriate that New Jersey should have a special role two years later when Operation Sail produced a glorious Bicentennial international salute to the brotherhood of the sea.

New Jersey's preview began on Friday, July 2, when one of the star attractions, the Italian sailing ship, Amerigo Vespucci, made a special visit to Bayonne. Through an invitation extended by the Italian Consulate in Newark to the Bicentennial Commission, the public was permitted to tour the 331-foot long full-rigged vessel.

That evening, the International Committee of the Bicentennial Commission sponsored a dinner-dance in honor of the officers and cadets of the Amerigo Vespucci at dockside. Dr. Peter Sammartino, chairman of the International Committee, was chairman of the white-tie affair. Among the guests were Mrs. Brendan T. Byrne and Commission Chairman Meyner. Mrs. Helen Boehm of the famed Boehm Studio in Trenton presented a sculpture of the ship to the captain, Achemenide Lizza.

After its Bayonne visit, the Amerigo Vespucci sailed on the morning of Saturday, July 3, to become part of a sight the like of which the New Jersey shore may never again witness.

The Amerigo Vespucci anchored in Sandy Hook Bay with 11 other "Tall Ships" — the big square-rigged training vessels from all corners of the maritime world which were the superstars of Operation Sail. The ships arrived at Sandy Hook after a voyage from Newport, R.I., for a 24-hour anchorage prior to forming up the morning of July 4 for the parade into New York harbor. With masts too high to pass under the East River bridges, the "Tall Ships" had to take the ocean route around the south shore of Long Island to Sandy Hook.

In addition to the Amerigo Vespucci, the other "Tall Ships" were:

The Christian Radich of Norway, the Libertad of Argentina, the Esmeralda of Chile, the Gloria of Columbia, the Danmark of Denmark, the Gorch Fock of Germany, the Nippon Maru of Japan, the Dar Pomorza of Poland, the Sagres II of Portugal, the Juan Sebastian de El Cano of Spain and the Eendracht of The Netherlands. The U.S. Coast Guard's Eagle, the host ship for Operation Sail, met them at Sandy Hook.

On their arrival at Sandy Hook, the "Tall Ships" were greeted by a Parade of Welcome made up of several hundred small craft led by Gov. Byrne aboard a review vessel. Thousands of spectators on the shoreline and aboard other small boats that converged on the anchorage site were fascinated by the greatest collection of these classic windjammers since the 1827 Battle of Navarino in the Eastern Mediterranean.

As a special gesture of hospitality on Saturday night, yacht clubs along Sandy Hook Bay, Raritan Bay and their tributaries in Monmouth and Middlesex Counties held receptions and dinners for officers and cadets from the vessels. The New Jersey chairman of Operation Sail was William W. Robinson of Rumson, editor of Yachting Magazine.

Sunday, July 4th, dawned warm and hazy over Sandy Hook Bay, but the sun cut through the haze and provided a lovely day. The "Tall Ships" rendezvoused with about 200 smaller sailing vessels from 30 nations and Operation Sail began.

Led by the lofty wind-blown queens from Sandy Hook Bay, the ships sailed in parade line under the Verrazano Bridge, past the Statue of Liberty in the Upper Bay and then up the Hudson River to the parade's end at Spuyten Duyvill, two miles north of the George Washington Bridge.

Thrilled spectators gaped at the spectacle from shoreline vantage points in New Jersey and Manhattan. The sailing ships were saluted by an international naval review of 50 modern warships from 26 foreign countries, providing a fascinating contrast between the old and modern sea power. The host ship for the review was the 80,000-ton aircraft carrier Forrestal, from which President Ford viewed the extravaganza. Thousands of small boats darted about the harbor, competing for vantage points and creating a maritime traffic problem.

On shore, there were no major problems of traffic and people congestion, despite dire warnings that had been voiced publicly by a number of local officials. The publicity given those warnings, unfortunately, appeared to have frightened many families into staying home.

Nevertheless, sizeable crowds gathered in public viewing areas in Hudson and Bergen Counties along the Hudson River, such as Liberty State Park in Jersey City, Stevens Institute in Hoboken and Palisades Interstate Park. A friendly, festive air prevailed as many families brought picnic lunches and nearly everyone had cameras to photograph pictures of the majestic sailing ships as they passed by into history.

No one who saw it will ever forget.

Let Freedom Ring, July 4, 1976

At 2 p.m. (EDST) on Sunday, July 4, New Jersey was filled with the sounds of thousands of bells and carillons. They heralded the 200th anniversary of the

precise moment that the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia proclaimed the independence of the new nation.

There were large bells in school and college towers and church steeples; there were firehouse and police bells, and there were little hand bells rung by adults and children who were sounding their pride and patriotism.

They were participating in a Bicentennial event initiated by a Congressional Concurrent Resolution and coordinated throughout all 50 states and U.S. territories by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

Bells rang simultaneously virtually across the face of the Earth, from Puerto Rico, where it was 2 p.m. to Guam in the South Pacific, where it already was 5 a.m. K time on July 5th. At the same time, the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia was rung for two minutes (amplified electronically because of the crack) in a ceremony conducted by the Sons of the American Revolution at Independence Hall, where it all began.

The sound of bells everywhere was an impressive demonstration of national unity.

"New Jersey Day" in Philadelphia, July 5, 1976

New Jersey's neighbor, the City of Philadelphia, extended a special Bicentennial honor to this State. The day it assigned to New Jersey as part of the continuing "Salute to the States Program" was Monday, July 5, a national holiday concluding the long Bicentennial 4th of July weekend.

The sunny, warm weather which had graced most of the weekend continued for the day-long activities highlighted by performances by New Jersey artists and special exhibits on New Jersey life and crafts.

The program organized by the State Bicentennial Commission began at 10 a.m. with opening ceremonies in Independence Square. Speaking to a good-sized crowd attracted to the birthplace of the nation on this historic weekend, Chairman Meyner told of the crucial role New Jersey had played in the American Revolution and exchanged official gifts with the hosts from Philadelphia.

The afternoon entertainment portion of the program was held outdoors in the Independence Mall Pavilion protected overhead by a large circus-tent type awning. Warmly receptive audiences applauded performances by the Trenton State College Bicentennial Singers, the Sweet Adelines, a female barber shop singing group from Cherry Hill, and JERZ, the irreverent and original musical version of New Jersey history.

Throughout the day, exhibits on New Jersey were on view in the Salute to the States Building on Chestnut Street. There also were afternoon performances in the building by the Cranbury Consort, a colonial music ensemble, and readings by poets from the Walt Whitman International Poetry Center in Camden.

"New Jersey Day" provided a fitting conclusion—at the very site where American Independence was born 200 years earlier—to an unforgettable Bicentennial 4th of July weekend.



FESTIVAL OF THE TEN CRUCIAL DAYS

(December 25, 1976—January 3, 1977)

The Festival of the Ten Crucial Days brought the Bicentennial year of 1976 to a rousing and colorful conclusion and focused national attention on New Jersey.

From its inception in 1974, the New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission had designated the Festival as its major Statewide event. In an early policy decision, the Commission announced that the Bicentennial in New Jersey required an appropriate observance of the 200th anniversaries of Washington's crossing of the Delaware, the two Battles of Trenton and the Battle of Princeton.

As Commission Chairman Robert B. Meyner later put it: "The events of those ten days helped turn the tide of the American Revolution from defeat and despair to hope and victory. We in New Jersey intend to demonstrate to the nation how proud we are of that heritage."

Three years of planning and sustained effort by the Commission and its staff were devoted to the Festival. The challenging assignment was to produce a many-faceted celebration which would offer sufficient variety to appeal to everybody.

The result was a program that featured the largest series of historical re-enactments in terms of participating troops held anywhere in the nation during the Bicentennial. Approximately 60,000 men, women and children personally witnessed the colorful and authentic recreations of American history where it happened, how it happened and on the exact date it happened two centuries earlier. Millions more in New Jersey and throughout the country read about it in their newspapers, watched it over television or heard about it on radio.

The re-enactments, however, were only one phase of the Festival. New Jersey's cultural resources were showcased in a ten-day series of major performing arts events.

The Festival also featured an ethnic fair, a Youth Constitutional Congress, a symposium of leading historians, an American film festival, and special exhibitions.

When it was concluded on January 3, 1977, with remarkably few snags for a ten-day project of such magnitude, these were some of the reviews:

Charles Goodspeed, Deputy Director of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, commended the Festival as "the most outstanding Bicentennial program put together by any State."

The Star-Ledger of Newark editorialized: "The Festival is a tribute to the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission, a culmination of its vigor and enthusiasm in making this State's observance one of the finest in the country."

And the *Herald News* of Passaic stated in an editorial that captured some of the initial doubts about embarking on a project of such ambitious dimensions:

"The logistics of staging replays of Gen. Washington's crossing of the

Delaware, the two battles of Trenton and the Battle of Princeton would frighten off people of moderate vision and organizational talent. The project might have collapsed in burlesque.

"It did not. It was a great show and a real quickener of state pride... It was nice to be reminded in what seems to be a cynical period of our history that people by the thousands take seriously the nation's heritage and New Jersey's part in building it."

RE-ENACTMENTS

Approximately 1,500 volunteers from Revolutionary War re-enactment units in 17 states assembled in New Jersey to portray American, British and Hessian troops in the historical re-creations which highlighted the Festival. They were accompanied by some 500 women and children playing the roles of camp followers. The units came from as far north as Maine, as far south as Florida and as far west as Ohio.*

The journey of 2,000 volunteers to New Jersey to participate in the celebration was the culmination of several years of work by the Bicentennial Commission and its project director for the Festival, H. David Earling of Titusville.

*See Appendix G for the units which participated and their commanding officers.



ATTACK—American troops fire volley during re-enactment of First Battle of Trenton with Old Barracks in background. *(TRENTONIAN PHOTO)*

The volunteers gave up part of their holiday season, took time off from their jobs and professions and paid their own travel expenses to and from New Jersey. The Bicentennial Commission, in cooperation with the New Jersey National Guard, Trenton State College, and Princeton University, provided overnight accommodations and food.

The logistics of planning and staging the biggest series of battle re-enactments ever held in New Jersey were directed by Mr. Earling, a military history buff and a commander of a New Jersey Revolutionary War re-enactment unit known as the Egg Harbor Guard.

The large crowds which attended the re-enactments were handled with a minimum of traffic and parking problems through the active cooperation and assistance of State and local police and the National Guard.

When the re-enactments were over, there was little doubt that they had helped re-awaken pride and awareness among the citizens of New Jersey in their State's rich heritage. Furthermore, they had focused national attention on the crucial role New Jersey played in the struggle for American independence.

December 25, 1976—Crossing of the Delaware

The Bicentennial re-staging of Washington's Crossing—produced through the combined efforts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania—attracted the largest crowd ever to witness a re-enactment of the crossing. Police estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 lined the river banks in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania on a cold, cloudy Christmas Day afternoon.

Shortly before 3 p.m., the crossing began. A total of 160 troops, 80 each from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, crossed the Delaware in four durham boats. As he had for more than two decades, St. John Terrell played the role of Washington.

As they landed in New Jersey, the troops and Mr. Terrell were greeted during a brief ceremony by Gov. Brendan T. Byrne and Bicentennial Commission Chairman Meyner.

Another 400 troops from re-enactment units from across the Eastern seaboard also were waiting in New Jersey to join the 80 New Jersey men who had crossed the Delaware. The combined force marched 1½ miles up Continental Lane to their final destination in Sullivan's Grove, stopping only for a brief ceremony to place a wreath at the monument honoring John Honeyman, the American Revolutionary War spy.

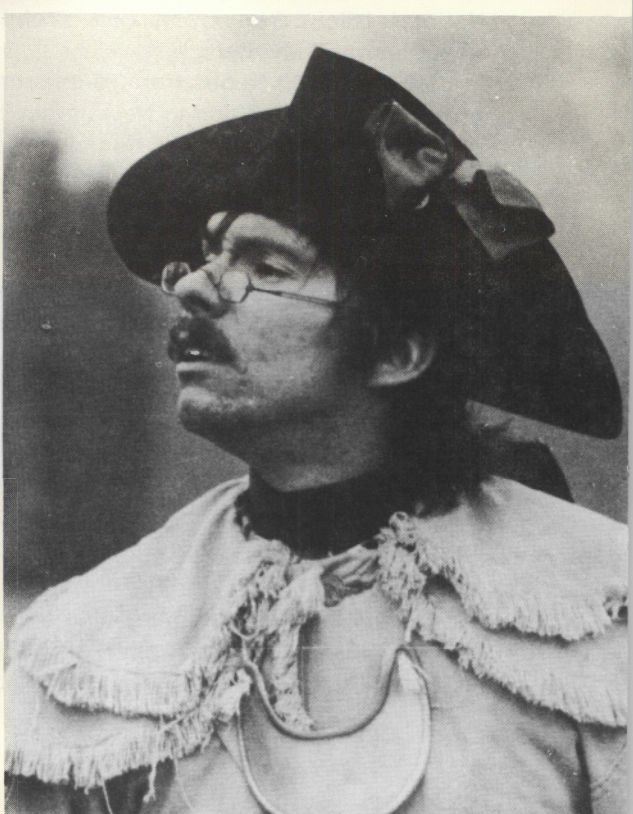
December 26, 1976—March to Trenton and the First Battle of Trenton

It began snowing on Christmas night and continued into the early morning hours of Sunday, December 26. However, the dawn brought sunshine. Thus, nature provided the ideal setting—snow and cold for realism and a bright, clear day for spectators—for the re-creation of the historic American march from Washington's Crossing to Trenton.

At 8 a.m., 850 soldiers and camp followers began the nine-mile march following religious services in the field by U.S. Army chaplains. The route was lined with spectators and cameramen who had assembled early to behold a sight not before seen in the 20th Century. Just as their forefathers did 200 years earlier, the troops made a 30-minute rest stop at what was then the Village of Birmingham but is now the West Trenton intersection of Sullivan Way and Upper Ferry Road.







At 12 noon, precisely on schedule, the troops completed their nine-mile march and arrived in Trenton at West State and Calhoun Streets. The battle began with the firing by the Americans of a cannon blast. Sixty Hessian troops ran out of the Old Barracks, where they were quartered, and formed at the other end of West State Street, at Willow Street.

Firing their muskets, the Americans and Hessians advanced toward each other in State Street in front of the State House. After a brief skirmish, the Hessians fell back and surrendered to the cheers of several thousand spectators lining the curbs. The Americans celebrated with a 13-volley fue de joie (fire of joy), one volley for each of the original states.

The Americans and Hessians then joined to march past the reviewing stand in the State House, where the special guests included Gov. Byrne, Chairman Meyner and other State and local dignitaries. Three generals officially reviewed the troops — Maj. Gen. Wilfred Menard, chief of staff of the New Jersey National Guard; Maj. Gen. Howard Louderback, commander of New Jersey's Army Reserve 78th Division, and Brig. Gen. Theodore Jenes, deputy commander of Fort Dix.

December 27, 1976 to January 1, 1977 — Military Encampments

Despite a week of nearly constant sub-freezing weather conditions, three 18th Century re-enactment units went into encampment on Monday morning, December 27, at Washington's Crossing State Park. Men, women and children of the Egg Harbor Guard from New Jersey, the Dearborn Company from New Hampshire and Hendrick's Company from New York all worked, ate and slept in their encampments until New Year's Day.

The encampments received much media publicity and were inspected during the week by approximately 1,200 visitors.

On Wednesday, December 29, a contingent from the campsite visited Mercer Medical Center, Trenton, and toured the children's ward and other patient areas. They, thus, brought a touch of the Ten Crucial Days to many who otherwise would have been unable to experience it.

January 2, 1977 — Second Battle of Trenton

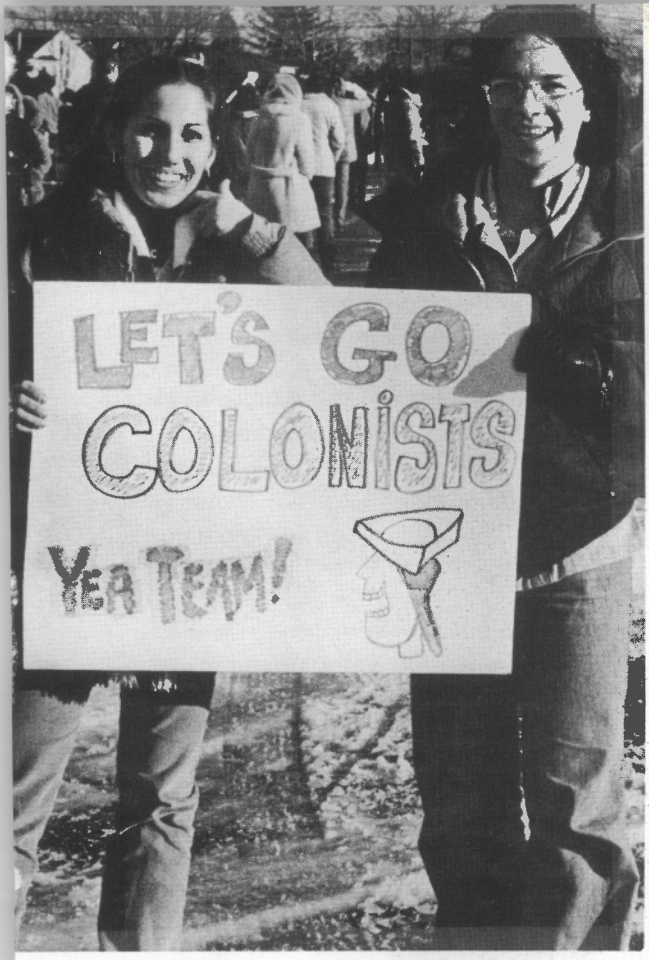
The rear guard phase of the battle began at 1 p.m. when a British column of 250 men marched from the Village of Lawrenceville toward Trenton along Route 206. They were attacked twice by an American force numbering 150, first at Little Shabakunk Creek, near Rider College, and next at Big Shabakunk Creek, near Notre Dame High School. Approximately 3,000 spectators viewed the two skirmishes. At 4 p.m., the British and Americans faced one another across Assunpink Creek in Mill Hill Park, Trenton. The American army of 800 took up positions on the south side of the Assunpink. The main British column of 400 marched to the north side and made two attempts to cross the creek. Both times they were repulsed by the Americans. The British, under Cornwallis, pulled back to wait until the next day. An estimated 5,000 people watched the battle, including a throng that filled all the decks of the nearby parking garage.

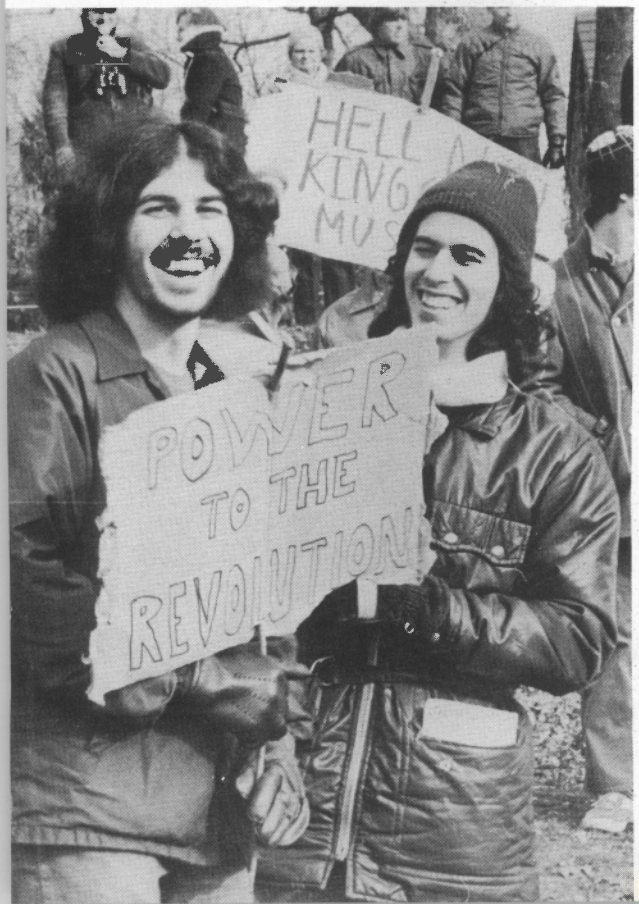
Some American troops remained at the Assunpink and kept camp fires burning through the night. Shortly after midnight, 250 American troops returned to the creek and marched four miles toward Princeton in a symbolic re-enactment of Washington's brilliant march to Princeton under cover of night. The stage was set for the concluding re-enactment of the Battle of Princeton.




BERT




LET'S GO
COLONISTS
YEA TEAM!


POWER
TO THE
REVOLUTION



January 3, 1977 — Battle of Princeton

Some 1,200 American and British soldiers, the largest assemblage of Revolutionary War re-enactment troops since the 18th Century, met on the field where the Battle of Princeton had been fought 200 years ago. The day was cold and brilliantly clear. The snow-covered field formed a picturesque setting for the bright red coats of the British and the varied colors of the American troops. A large crowd estimated at 20,000 surrounded the battlefield. Among the honored guests was Gov. Mills Godwin of Virginia and visitors from other states representing the Bicentennial Council of the 13 Original States.

At 8:30 a.m., the American troops formed at Route 1 and Quaker Bridge Road and marched to Princeton. At 10 a.m., the Americans and British met at the battlefield and the Battle of Princeton began, with 1,200 troops participating. The realistic re-enactment, complete with artillery fire and cavalry charges, ended with the American victory.

The American and British forces joined for the three-mile march to Cannon Green at Princeton University's Nassau Hall for the closing ceremony at noon. Governors Byrne and Godwin and Chairman Meyner addressed the troops and performed a final official inspection.

Following the ceremony, Gov. Byrne hosted an official luncheon sponsored by the Bicentennial Council of the 13 Original States at Prospect, the lovely building on the Princeton campus which served as the home of Woodrow Wilson when he was president of the university.

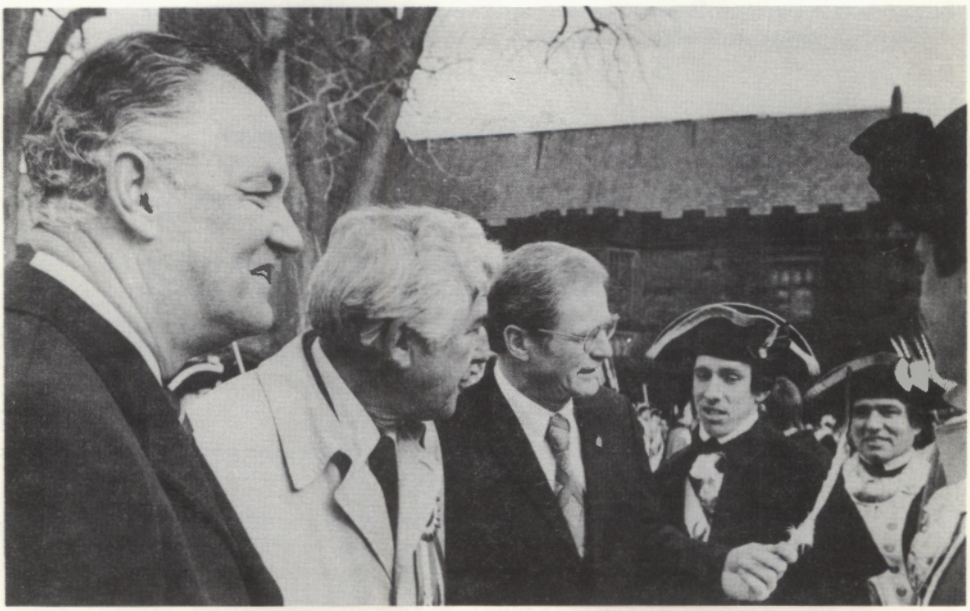
The final event of the long and exciting day was a special ceremony in Alexander Hall at which the U.S. Postal Service officially issued a special stamp commemorating the Battle of Princeton. The stamp featured C. Wilson Peale's painting of "George Washington at Princeton" completed in 1779.



FIRING LINE— American troops fire at British at Princeton.



BATTLE OF PRINCETON—Aerial view of colonial forces in foreground and British in background during the colorful re-enactment. *(N.Y. TIMES PHOTO)*



THREE GOVERNORS—Virginia Governor Mills Godwin, left, former Governor Robert B. Meyner, center, and Governor Brendan T. Byrne during review of troops at Nassau Hall following re-enactment of the Battle of Princeton.

CULTURAL EVENTS

"The most significant package of New Jersey's own artistic talents in the State's history."

That was the description of the Festival of the Ten Crucial Days given by Alvin E. Gershen, chairman of the State Council on the Arts and a member of the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission.

In adopting a policy that the Festival should include more than historical re-enactments, the Commission felt the celebration provided a unique opportunity to demonstrate the many facets of New Jersey's cultural resources. Again, the Commission planned a program of such diversity that there would be something to appeal to everyone's taste.

During the Ten Crucial Days, Trenton was the scene of 22 separate performances, both daytime and evenings. The highlights were eight major evening events, most of them in the spacious War Memorial Auditorium. During the daytime, special children's productions and free entertainment programs were held in the State Museum Auditorium and Gallery.

The evening performances included three original works commissioned specially for the Festival: "Mother of Exiles" perfomed by the Newark Boys Chorus, "Crossing" perfomed by the Pro Arte Chorale of Paramus and "Off to the Sea Once More" performed by the New Jersey Ballet Company. The New Jersey Opera gave a special performance in English of Beethoven's only opera, "Fidelio." Other evening performances were by the Princeton Ballet Company, Greater Trenton Symphony Orchestra, the George Street Playhouse and the Cherry Hill Wind Symphony.

Free daytime performances at the State Museum were given by the Cranbury Consort, Trenton State College Bicentennial Singers, JERZ, Essex Colonial Singers, the Trenton Brass Quintet and the Tony DeNicola Jazz Band.

In addition, there were continuous art and historical exhibitions open to the public without charge at the Bicentennial Visitor's Center in the War Memorial Building.

Approximately 50,000 persons attended this unprecedented, for New Jersey, series of performances and activities. Despite severe winter weather and distractions of the holiday season which produced small audiences for a few performances, the events generally were well attended. Most significantly, all were well-received by the public and by arts critics for the news media.

The Festival began on the afternoon of Sunday, December 26, with a unique interfaith choral concert presented by the Trenton Bicentennial Choir, a chorus of 75 voices drawn from the many church choirs in the Trenton area.

The concert, held in St. Mary's Cathedral, included 18th Century American choral music dating from the Revolutionary War period. A highlight was the premiere performance of "Across the Delaware," written by the choir's composer-conductor, Godfrey Schroth.

The Interfaith Choral Concert was followed by these major evening performances during the Festival:

December 26, 1976—The Greater Trenton Symphony celebrated the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Trenton with a special performance of the "Battle of Trenton Symphony" by 18th Century composer James Hewitt. Conducted

by Joseph Primavera, the orchestra also performed "McKonkey's Ferry" by Trenton composer James Antheil and "Symphony No. 2" by Charles Ives. Rev. S. Howard Woodson, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, Trenton, gave the narration for Philip Gordon's musical work, "Declaration of Independence."

December 27, 1976—The Newark Boys Chorus perfomed a choral collage of music, movement and poetry entitled "Mother of Exiles." Conceived and designed by Terence Snook, conductor and musical director of the Chorus, the work leaned heavily on the musical history and contributions of Black Americans. Linking the music was poetry written by Langston Hughes and James Weldon Johnson.

December 28, 1976—The Princeton Ballet Company performed a program of six diverse dances, with Barbara Sandonato, principal dancer with the Pennsylvania Ballet, as the featured performer. The program included three new works —"We Celebrate," portraying holidays unique to the United States, choreographed by Joan Morton Lucas; "Corelli Concerto," choreographed by Alexei Yedenich in the pre-Revolution tradition of classical ballet, and a modern dance set to popular American music by Gershwin, Kern and Porter and choreographed by Larry Clark.

December 29, 1976—The George Street Playhouse of New Brunswick performed "Ballad for Americans," an original full-length play based on a well-known musical work. The play, which expanded a musical work made famous in the 1940s by the late Paul Robeson, reflects the feeling and tone of America.



NEWARK BOYS CHORUS—The nationally known group performed a special choral program, "Mother of Exiles," during Ten Crucial Days.



WE CELEBRATE—The Princeton Ballet salutes Election Day during its new production portraying holidays unique to the United States.

December 30, 1976—The Cherry Hill Wind Symphony performed "Musical Americana," a salute to two centuries of American music. The program traced the musical history of this nation from the Doxology and Rule Britannia to the modern rock musical, "Hair."

January 1, 1977—The Pro Arte Chorale and Orchestra of Paramus presented an original work, "Crossing," by New Jersey composer Lawrence Widdoes. Using the American Revolution as a setting and a Hessian soldier as the primary focus, the work is an eloquent musical statement about the personal tragedies of war. The program concluded with a performance of Mozart's "Mass in C Minor."

January 2, 1977—The New Jersey State Opera presented a special production of Beethoven's only opera, "Fidelio," with its theme of freedom and individual

resistance to oppression. The production was the first full opera ever performed by the State Opera in English. The title role was sung by Metropolitan Opera soprano Klara Barlow. Maestro Alfredo Silipigni, the company's artistic director, conducted.

January 3, 1977—The New Jersey Ballet Company performed "Off To The Sea Once More," an original ballet choreographed by Edward Villella. Using sea chanties sung by sailors, Villella combined those unusual songs with traditional ballet for a premiere performance about America's maritime history.

Festival of American Cinema

Every evening from December 26, 1976, through January 8, 1977—with the exception only of New Year's Eve—the Festival featured American motion picture classics as well as short films produced in New Jersey during the earliest days of movie making. The films were shown in the State Museum Auditorium.

Commission Chairman Meyner stated: "The festival reflects the history and development of the motion picture industry in the United States and highlights New Jersey's prominent role in the early 1900s, when it was the center of the American film industry."

Organized by William Kelley of Morris Plains, a consultant to the Commission, the festival presented musicals, comedies, drama and mysteries, with most of the major directors in American cinema history represented.

The highlight came on December 29, 1976, when the scene shifted to the larger War Memorial Auditorium for a showing of "America," the D.W. Griffith silent film classic starring Lionel Barrymore. More than 1,000 people viewed the film against the background of organ accompaniment by Lee Erwin, presented by the Garden State Theater Organ Society.

Among the New Jersey film shorts shown during the festival were "The Perils of Pauline", "The Great Train Robbery", "Trilby", "The Curtain Pole", "What Drink Did", "A Girl's Folly" and "The Corporal's Daughter". They represented the work of Griffith, Thomas A. Edison, Edwin S. Porter and others.

YOUTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (December 27-29, 1976)

Approximately 200 high school students from New Jersey and six other states convened at Rider College, Lawrenceville, for three days to study, discuss and debate the United States Constitution. The enthusiasm and spirit of the young people made the Youth Constitutional Convention a highlight of the Festival of the Ten Crucial Days.

The idea for the convention was conceived by the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission and was implemented in cooperation with the Institute for Political and Legal Education of the New Jersey State Department of Education.

The theme was set by Commission Chairman Meyner, when he stated:

"The Battles of Trenton and Princeton were the turning points of the Revolution, out of which grew this nation and the Constitution which governs it. Therefore, it is appropriate that students come to the Trenton-Princeton area during the 200th anniversaries of those battles to discuss the Constitution and its relevance to our third century."

Invitations went to every New Jersey public and private secondary school to select delegates who were interested in history and government, exhibited maturity and demonstrated speaking and writing skills.

The student delegates were pre-assigned to one of the eight topic groups on the Constitution:

1) The Constitution: Philosophic Perspectives and New Horizons; 2) Constitutional Concepts and Structural Relationships; 3) The Congress: Effectiveness and Responsiveness; 4) The Executive: Selection and Organization; 5) The Judiciary: Authority and Accountability; 6) First Amendment Rights: Individual Rights and Public Welfare; 7) Rights of the Accused: Individual Rights and Public Welfare, and 8) Citizenship: Restriction and Expansion.

On Monday, December 27, the student delegates gathered at Rider College. They were greeted by Gov. Brendan T. Byrne, Commission Chairman Meyner, Rider College President Frank N. Elliott and Professor Emeritus Alpheus T. Mason of Princeton University, a constitutional law scholar.

For three days, the young people lived on campus, sleeping on cots, eating in the cafeteria and using the college's facilities for their discussions. It did not seem to matter that they had given up part of their holiday vacations from school to participate. In fact, the students were so enthusiastic that they frequently passed up recreational periods to continue their discussions and exchanges of ideas.

The students were encouraged to expand their topic areas, with the assistance of 16 resource people. These individuals, representing groups such as the New Jersey Bar Association, Common Cause, the American Civil Liberties Union, the media and the academic community shared their time and knowledge with the young delegates.

At the closing session on Wednesday afternoon, December 29, each topic group delivered a preliminary report—most of them in the form of skits which combined creativity and humor with the serious points that were made.

Summaries reflecting their conclusions later were written by each topic group and distributed to each school which participated.*

The success of the convention was measured by the positive reaction of the student delegates themselves. They independently adopted a resolution which described the convention as a "valid and worthwhile program" and a "successful learning experience." They urged that the convention be made an annual event "for the benefit of future generations."

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*See Appendix H for the summary reports of the Youth Constitutional Convention.

HISTORICAL SYMPOSIUM

On Monday, December 27, four outstanding historians participated in a special symposium on "The Winter of 1776-1777" before an interested audience in the Assembly Chamber of the State House.

Sponsored by the New Jersey Historical Commission, the symposium presented an exchange of ideas and historical perspective, not always in agreement, among the four participants:

John T. Cunningham, chairman of the New Jersey Historical Commission; Dr. Richard P. McCormick, Dean of Rutgers College; Dr. J. Duane Squires, chairman of the New Hampshire Bicentennial Commission and past chairman of the Bicentennial Council of the 13 Original States, and Dr. Charles E. Lee, director of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Cunningham reviewed the early phases of the Revolutionary War, the British attempt to occupy the Hudson River Valley, the Battles of Long Island, White Plains and Manhattan and the fall of Fort Washington.

Dr. McCormick spoke on the evacuation of Fort Lee, the American retreat across New Jersey and the Battles of Trenton and Princeton.

Dr. Squires discussed the course of the war in New England from August 1776 to January 1777. Dr. Lee covered the war in the South during that same period.

A lively period of questions and general discussion concluded the symposium.

ETHNIC FESTIVAL

A special salute to New Jersey's rich ethnic heritage was held during the Festival of the Ten Crucial Days from Sunday, December 26, through Thursday, December 30, at The Inn of Trenton.

Twelve ethnic groups agreed to participate in the program, which was entitled "One from Many." There were continuing displays of arts and crafts of the different groups, hosted by men, women and children in their national costumes. Each group also put on special performances of their national music and dance.

The Ethnic Festival was opened with a ribbon-cutting ceremony on December 26 by Governor Byrne, Chairman Meyner and a special guest, Carl Nauckhoff, the Consul General of Sweden. Approximately 1,500 people viewed the exhibits and shows during the festival.

All the exhibits and performances were given without cost by the ethnic groups as their contribution to the celebration of the Ten Crucial Days. The groups which participated were the Germans, Poles, Irish, Blacks, Ukranians, Czechoslovakians, Swedes, Finns, Byelorussians, East Indians, Latvians and Estonians.

EXHIBITION PROGRAM

The Greater Trenton-Princeton area was transformed into the scene of many exhibitions of historical and artistic significance throughout the Festival of the Ten Crucial Days.

One of the major sites was the War Memorial Building in Trenton and the Bicentennial Visitors Center housed in it.

An exhibition there which attracted considerable attention and publicity was a collection of paintings of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence by the world famous portrait painter, Michel Werboff. The collection, valued at $300,000, was loaned by the artist. Each painting was carefully researched by Werboff to show the physical likeness and personality of each signer as he appeared on July 4, 1776.

Another major exhibition at the War Memorial was "The American Revolution as Seen by Currier and Ives." Loaned by the Travelers Insurance Company, the exhibition consisted of 10 modules bearing 20 original Currier and Ives lithographs arranged chronologically to tell the story of the American Revolution.

Visitors to the Festival also found important and interesting exhibitions relating to the Ten Crucial Days and the American Revolution in the New Jersey State Museum, the New Jersey State Library and Archives, the State House Rotunda, Washington's Crossing State Park, Princeton University, the Historical Society of Princeton, the Squibb Gallery of Princeton and the Hopewell Museum.



LIVING HISTORY — Batsto Village in Burlington County's Wharton State Forest received major improvements during the Bicentennial. *(DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION)*

CAPITAL PROJECTS

LIBERTY PARK — WASHINGTON CROSSING — BATSTO

In December 1974, Gov. Brendan T. Byrne and the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission announced three major physical focal points in the State's plan to celebrate the Bicentennial. They were Liberty Park in Jersey City, Washington Crossing State Park near Trenton and Batsto Village in Burlington County. The Commission allocated $50,000 for each historic site to the State Department of Environmental Protection. All three projects were completed in time to play significant roles in the Bicentennial observance.

In addition, the Bicentennial Commission also gave its official endorsement to two other projects of historical significance that are still under way. They are the preservation and development as a State recreation area of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and development of the New Jersey Historic Urban Industrial Park in Paterson's Great Falls National Historic District. National attention was focused on New Jersey during the Bicentennial in June 1976 when President Gerald R. Ford visited Paterson to declare the Great Falls a national historic landmark.

Liberty Park

New Jersey gave its citizens and the rest of the country one of the most beautiful and appropriate of all Bicentennial birthday presents — Liberty Park on the Jersey City Waterfront.

Years of dreams and planning came to fruition on June 14, 1976, (National Flag Day), when Liberty Park was dedicated as New Jersey's first urban State Park and as a Bicentennial legacy to future generations.

Liberty Park has one of the most dramatic sites in the world, virtually in the shadow of two of our country's most revered national monuments — the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. It is at the Center of the New Jersey-New York metropolitan region, easily accessible to 16 million people.

The Park transformed what had been an ugly, largely abandoned area covered with weeds, littered with debris and bordered by rotting piers. When completed, the Park will include a new waterfront, inland waterways and green open landscapes.

The Bicentennial Commission played a prominent role in a decisive turning point in the long-pending plans to develop Liberty Park. Largely as a result of the efforts of Walter T. Peters Jr., the Commission's executive director, the U.S. Economic Development Administration awarded a $2.4 million federal grant to New Jersey for Liberty Park. It was the biggest Bicentennial grant of its type made in the entire nation.

At a Trenton ceremony in early 1976, Charles Goodspeed, deputy director of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, presented to Gov. Byrne a check for $1.5 million as the first installment. Goodspeed referred to Liberty Park as "one of the finest Bicentennial projects anywhere in the nation" and commended Peters for having worked three years for the federal grant.

On February 4, 1976, Gov. Byrne announced award of a contract for the first phase of Liberty Park. The race for completion by July 4th was won and Liberty Park was dedicated on June 14.

As the first step toward Liberty Park's ultimate development, the DEP completed construction of a 32-acre overlook at the southern end, opposite the Statue of Liberty. The Park has landscaped walking and resting areas, a pavilion and picnic area, parking facilities, restrooms, a section where 80 state, American and historic flags are flown, a dock for sightseeing boats, and, best of all, a sweeping view of one of the world's great harbors.

The $50,000 grant from the Bicentennial Commission was used specifically toward the cost of constructing the flag exhibit, picnic grove, pavilion lighting, park office and irrigation system for the large green area.

In June 1977, the State Department of Environmental Protection announced that approximately 500,000 persons visited the park during its first year.

The second phase of the development of Liberty Park Includes restoration at the northern end of the old Central Jersey Railroad terminal, which is listed on both the national and state registers of historic sites. A boat marina was opened at the park in the summer of 1977.

A special commission was created by an executive order by Governor Byrne to formulate planning strategies for the future development of Liberty Park. John Connor, chairman of the board of Allied Chemical Corp. and former U.S. Secretary of Commerce, was appointed chairman of the ten-member Liberty State Park Study and Planning Commission.



FEDERAL AID—Charles Goodspeed, deputy director of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, far left, presented $1.5 million check for development of Liberty Park during State House ceremonies with, left to right, Governor Brendan T. Byrne, Commission Chairman Robert B. Meyner and Executive Director Walter T. Peters, Jr.

Washington Crossing State Park

Another tangible legacy of the Bicentennial for future generations is the new Visitors Center constructed at Washington Crossing State Park, eight miles north of Trenton, site of Washington's historic crossing of the Delaware on Christmas 1776.

The new center includes a 50-seat auditorium with an audio-visual display on the Revolutionary War, historic exhibits, tourist information and a view of the historic Continental Lane. The $50,000 grant from the Bicentennial Commission went toward the $302,000 cost of the project, with the balance coming from State Green Acres funds.

The new Center helped make the park one of the strongest tourist attractions in New Jersey during the Bicentennial.



MAJOR ATTRACTION—The McKonkey Ferry House is one of prime interest spots for visitors at Washington's Crossing State Park, which received substantial physical improvements during the Bicentennial. *(DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION)*

Batsto Village

Founded in 1776, Batsto was the site of an early bog-iron furnace which produced munitions for the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The restoration of Batsto began in 1954 and is continuing, with a major boost provided by the Bicentennial. The restoration includes Batsto Mansion, gristmill, sawmill, blacksmith and wheelwright shop, general store, workmen's houses and visitors center.

The $50,000 grant by the Bicentennial Commission was used by the DEP toward the cost of complete interior and exterior restoration of five workmen's cottages.

BICENTENNIAL GRANTS

One of the most significant goals of the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission was to use its available resources to maximum advantage in stimulating a broad and diversified range of projects and activities. An essential element was the Commission's grants program.

Eligible to apply for grants were state, county and municipal public agencies and private organizations with non-profit status approved by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. In most cases, the Bicentennial Commission sought to award grants to agencies and organizations which would match the amount, all or in part, with cash funds or in-kind services.

The Commission awarded 68 individual grants totaling $630,424 for a wide variety of Bicentennial programs. Those grants were matched by the recipients in cash for a total of $990,380.

Thus, the Commission's grant program generated funds for Bicentennial activities nearly triple the amount of the original grants—a grand total of $1,620,804.

Those figures do not include the three special grants of $50,000 each made by the Commission to the State Department of Environmental Protection for development of Liberty Park and major improvements to Washington Crossing State Park and Batsto Historic Village. Again, the $150,000 from the Bicentennial Commission served as seed money to generate public works projects of lasting value worth many times that amount.

The list of the 68 individual grants awarded by the Commission and the matching cash amounts supplied by the recipients follow:

Project	Grant Amount	Match
Kirby's Mill Restoration	$ 5,698	$ 5,698
Potter's Tavern Restoration	1,000	10,290
Plume House Restoration	7,644	14,290
Hungarian Heritage	2,000	3,000
Morris Canal Restoration	10,000	10,000
Living Historical Farms	500	1,500
American Revolution Bibliography	6,000	5,450
Biography of New Jersey Governors	12,000	15,740
Livingston Papers	50,000	108,500
Ethnic History	23,400	0
House Called MORVEN	17,025	0
Wilson Papers	25,000	0
Distinguished Lecture Series	10,000	2,500
Lucy Restoration	5,000	219,000
Scouting the Morris Canal	4,700	0
New Jersey Revolutionary Experience	27,307	12,250
American Wind Symphony	3,500	6,500
Archives Exhibit	5,000	2,677
Betsy, Molly and Me	4,000	5,643
Bob Thomas Productions	4,100	0
Bordentown City Hall	5,000	22,050
Greenwich Tea Burning	4,000	4,000

Crossroads to Victory	25,000	34,925
Exhibition Program-Historical Society	3,000	0
Harry Dorer Collection	3,000	6,270
Heritage '76	5,000	6,941
Minutes of the Privy Council	14,500	13,650
Ethnic Directory	1,100	0
Chestnut Neck Memorial	798	798
History of Women	1,625	45
It Happened Here	5,000	23,400
"Jerz"	52,880	75,650
Music of Early America	5,000	900
Photographic Contest	1,696	0
New Jersey Past & Present	6,064	14,710
Pro Arte Chorale	10,000	210
Proprietary House	6,000	4,910
American Host Program	2,500	0
Eagle Tavern Restoration	10,000	10,200
Foreign Lecture Program	600	0
Ivanhoe Mill Restoration	3,000	111
Miller-Cory House Restoration	3,600	3,902
Pomona Hall Restoration	2,500	85,684
History Translation	3,500	0
Spectrum '76	5,000	625
Traveling Exhibit	40,000	106,335
Tour by Tape	1,500	1,500
Teen Arts Program	23,200	27,450
Trenton State College Singers	30,000	30,000
Unfinished Revolution	2,500	2,500
Colonial Color Guard	5,244	0
Voting Horizons '76	4,180	5,140
Preakness Valley	700	0
Bicentennial Teaching Grant	2,500	2,800
Summary of Black Historic Places	2,000	0
First Provincial Congress	3,454	540
New Jersey Newspaper Directory	12,000	1,657
Documentary History	12,985	8,733
Capitol Salutes Program	18,599	0
Student Art for the Bicentennial	2,000	4,340
Historic New Jersey Occupations	4,725	8,000
Douglass House Restoration	5,100	11,900
Museum of the Citizen Soldier	5,000	5,000
Merabash Museum	10,000	0
Norwescap Theatre	6,000	12,222
Student Debates	4,500	0
Scenic & Historic Tours	20,000	20,000
Operation Sail	10,000	10,000
Totals	$ 630,424	$ 990,380
GRAND TOTAL	**$ 1,620,804**	

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

One of the most valuable legacies of the Bicentennial observance in New Jersey was the impressive amount of historical research, scholarship, writing and publications it generated.

In carrying out its role, the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission gave encouragement, endorsement and financial support to a number of significant projects. Many were in cooperation with the New Jersey Historical Commission. In addition, the Bicentennial inspired the writing and compilation of many excellent local historical publications in communities throughout New Jersey.

These publications, hopefully, will help develop in future generations of New Jersey citizens greater knowledge and fuller appreciation of the rich American Revolutionary heritage of their State.

New Jersey's Revolutionary Experience

This series of 26 pamphlets and two teachers' guides was published during 1976 by the Historical Commission with a $27,306 grant from the Bicentennial Commission. The series was designed to acquaint secondary and elementary school students and the general public with New Jersey's history during the era of the American Revolution.*

Some of the pamphlets treat aspects of the Revolution in New Jersey, while others trace the development of important themes of the colonial period. Some brought together the results of existing scholarship; others were based on original research. Some were written by professional historians and others by laymen interested in New Jersey history.

The pamphlets covered the broad range of life, thought and times of the Revolutionary era in New Jersey. The subjects included the press, medicine, religion, music, education and the roles of blacks and women in the Revolution.

The series was edited by Professor Larry R. Gerlach of the History Department, University of Utah. The Teachers' Guides were written by Stanley N. Worton, professor of history at Jersey City State College, and George C. Lindemer, assistant dean, School of Education, Seton Hall University.

The Papers of William Livingston

One of the first major grants made by the Bicentennial Commission in January 1974 was for a project of national historical importance—the compilation and publication of the official and private papers of William Livingston, New Jersey's first governor from 1776 to 1790. The Commission awarded grants of $25,000 each in 1974 and 1975 for the project, which was sponsored by the State Historical Commission. The national significance of the project was demonstrated by financial support from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

In announcing the grant, Milford A. Vieser, the first Bicentennial Commission chairman, declared:

"Livingston was one of the strongest and most important of all Revolutionary War governors. Publication of his papers, which are now widely scattered, will be of lasting value to scholars of New Jersey and American history."

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* The full list of pamphlet titles and authors is in Appendix I.

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Describing the project as the fulfillment of a dream for those involved in New Jersey history, John T. Cunningham, commented:

"Livingston was more than a strong political figure of his day. He was an extraordinary man, extremely witty, an able lawyer and a fine writer, who was one of the most vitriolic and effective pamphleteers for the rights of the colonies."

The editor-in-chief of the Livingston Papers project is Dr. Carl E. Prince of West Orange, professor of history at New York University. The associate editor is Dennis P. Ryan.

The massive project involves 5,000 letters and articles and will fill five volumes. The project will take until 1980 to complete.

The search for Livingston's papers has taken Dr. Prince and his associates to libraries, universities and historical societies throughout the United States and also into archives in the Netherlands, England, Spain and Canada. The eagerly awaited publication of Volume 1 of the Livingston Papers by the Historical Commission was scheduled for early 1978.

Philip Mazzei: Jefferson's "Zealous Whig"

One of the most significant publications inspired by the Bicentennial anywhere in the nation was this translation of a volume of the first history of the United States written by a foreigner.



INTERNATIONAL MISSION—Sister Margherita Marchione presents to U.S. Ambassador to Italy John A. Volpe a copy of her work, "Philip Mazzei: Jefferson's Zealous Whig."

The project began in 1974 with a $3,000 grant by the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission to Sister Margherita Marchione, associate professor of languages and literature at Fairleigh Dickinson University in Madison, a distinguished scholar and writer.

Sister Margherita's project was to produce the first translation into English of the first volume of Filippo Mazzei's four-volume work entitled: "Historical and Political Notes on the United States of North America." Mazzei was born in Italy, lived in England for 17 years where he met Thomas Jefferson and later visited Jefferson in Virginia. There is correspondence which indicated that Mazzei's opinions influenced both Jefferson and James Madison, another friend.

Mazzei's work was written in Italian and the manuscript was translated into French and printed in Paris in 1788. However, it never was printed in Italian or in English until the Bicentennial. The project was recommended by Dr. Peter Sammartino as chairman of the International Committee of the Bicentennial Commission.

The first volume translated and edited by Sister Margherita was devoted by Mazzei to the founding and development of the 13 original colonies. He discusses The True Cause of the Revolution, The Period Between the Monarchic and Republican Government and The Right to Vote and to be a Representative. Sister Margherita's translation was published in 1975.

New Jersey in the American Revolution, 1763-1783: A Chronology

This chronology is a guide to noteworthy events and dates that helped shape New Jersey's revolutionary history. Besides significant battles, skirmishes and raids, the 80-page chronology covers the demise of British rule, internal affairs and the formation of a state government. The editor was Dennis P. Ryan.

The chronology was published in 1974 by the New Jersey Historical Commission with the assistance of a grant from the Bicentennial Commission.

New Jersey in the American Revolution, 1763-1783: A Documentary History

The 474-page volume, published in 1975, is designed to meet the needs of both research scholars and the general reader. The editor was Larry R. Gerlach, associate professor of history at the University of Utah.

The book includes letters, diaries, memoirs, newspaper articles, broadsides, town records and legislative journals.

The first half of the book is arranged chronologically to document the course of events before and during the war. The other half is arranged by topic to trace the development of major themes, including the evolution of the protest-independence movement, the transition from royal to republican government, the maintenance of civil authority in wartime and the division between rebels and royalists.

Publication of the book by the Historical Commission was made possible by a grant from the Bicentennial Commission.

The Pulse of the People: New Jersey 1763-1789

This major Bicentennial exhibition of more than 300 objects from the period of the American Revolution had highly successful showings in Trenton and

Newark before going on a statewide tour. The exhibition was co-sponsored by the State Museum, the New Jersey Historical Society and the New Jersey Historical Commission, with 40 per cent of its funding from the Bicentennial Commission.

Although the thrust of the exhibition was an examination of the Revolution and its effects on the citizens of New Jersey, it also focused on the art and culture of the period. The historically significant objects included maps, documents, weapons, furniture, paintings and ceramics.

In addition to extensive selections from the collections of the State Museum and Historical Society, the exhibition included John Trumbull's painting, "George Washington Before the Battle of Trenton," lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and manuscript maps made by Robert Erskine for Washington, lent by the New York Historical Society. Other lenders included Princeton, Rutgers and Yale Universities, William Paterson College, the Smithsonian Institution, National Historical Park, Philadelphia, and the Houston Museum of Fine Arts.

The exhibition opened at the State Museum, Trenton, on January 17, 1976, and ran through April 4. It moved to the Historical Society in Newark from April 22 to July 3. A modified version of the exhibition was consolidated into a two-trailer State Museum mobile unit and toured New Jersey schools, shopping centers and other public locations until the fall of 1978.

A 260-page illustrated catalog of the exhibition was published jointly by the State Museum, the Historical Society and the Historical Commission in 1977.

Directory of New Jersey Newspapers, 1765-1970

The only such work devoted solely to New Jersey, the directory is a comprehensive guide to all newspapers published in the state before 1970. It was edited by William C. Wright and Paul A. Stellhorn.

The 340-page directory gives the title, frequency and duration of each newspaper. It records mergers, changes in name and place of publication. It denotes religious, ethnic, political and other special categories of newspapers.

Arranged alphabetically under place of publication, the directory provides valuable information on where runs of each newspaper can be found in repositories throughout the country. It was published by the Historical Commission with a grant from the Bicentennial Commission.

Bibliography of the History of Women in New Jersey

The Bicentennial Commission awarded a special grant to the State Division on Women in the Department of Community Affairs for publication of the first bibliography on the history of women in New Jersey. Research for the bibliography began in 1973 with a grant from the Historical Commission. The work was done by Elizabeth Steiner-Scott of Piscataway and Elizabeth P. Wagle of Flanders. Publication was by Fairleigh Dickinson University Press in 1978.

Minutes of the Governor's Privy Council of New Jersey, 1777-1789

With the assistance of a grant from the Bicentennial Commission, the Bureau of Archives and History of the State Library published a 306-page volume of the Privy Council Minutes in 1974. The volume was edited by David A. Bernstein, associate professor of history, California State University, Long

Beach. The Minutes, formerly available only in manuscript form, are an invaluable primary source for interpretation of New Jersey's role in the political and military battles of the Revolutionary era.

Colonial Laws of New Jersey, 1703-1775

The first of a four-volume series was published in 1977 by the State Library's Bureau of Archives and History, with a grant from the Bicentennial Commission. The compilation of the colonial laws which governed New Jersey for the first three-quarters of the 18th Century is by Bernard Bush, executive director of the New Jersey Historical Commission.

Biographical Directory of New Jersey Governors

The Bicentennial Commission awarded a grant of $12,000 to the Historical Commission for completion of an important biographical directory of the chief executives of New Jersey. The directory includes biographical sketches of the 68 Colonial and elected Governors from Philip Carteret in 1677 to Brendan T. Byrne in 1973. Publication was expected in 1978.

Bibliography of New Jersey in the American Revolution

The project was sponsored by the New Jersey Library Association with the assistance of grants from the Bicentennial Commission and Historical Commission. Scheduled for publication in 1978, it will provide the first comprehensive guide to all published works on New Jersey in the Revolution as an important research aid to historians, writers and students.

Historic New Jersey Occupations

The booklet on historic New Jersey occupations was designed to encourage an appreciation of the State's tradition of quality craftsmanship. It was developed by the New Jersey Occupational Resource Center with the participation of educators, historians, craftsmen and representatives of museums and historic sites. The Commission's grant of $9,450 to the State Department of Education covered the cost of reprinting 35,000 additional copies, of which 20,000 went directly to schools and the balance to Bicentennial, historic and civic organizations.

The Papers of Woodrow Wilson

The Legislature approved a special appropriation of $25,000 to the Bicentennial Commission to help collate, publish and distribute the papers of Woodrow Wilson during his years as Governor of New Jersey from 1911 to 1913.

Arthur S. Link, a history professor at Princeton University and editor of The Papers of Woodrow Wilson, was engaged to edit the five new volumes of the Wilson papers. Princeton University Press was the publisher.

Gov. Byrne, a strong advocate of the project, wrote a special preface to the first volume, which was Volume 21 of the entire series. The five new volumes were published during 1977. As part of the $25,000 grant, 500 sets of the five-volume papers were distributed to major libraries, universities and colleges in New Jersey.

A House Called Morven

The New Jersey Bicentennial Commission awarded a grant of $15,125 for the printing of 7,500 copies of a revised and updated edition of the definitive history of Morven, the historic colonial mansion in Princeton that now serves as the official residence of New Jersey's Governors.

Constance M. Greiff, an architectural historian, was engaged to make revisions and corrections in the original book. S. Bolton Schwartz, one of the State's best-known political and State House reporters, was commissioned to write an addendum of four chapters based on the four Governors who, to that time, had resided in Morven—Robert B. Meyner, Richard J. Hughes, William T. Cahill and Brendan T. Byrne. The revised and updated book was published by the Princeton University Press.

Distinguished Lecture Series

The New Jersey Historical Society sponsored a lecture series entitled "Six Eighteenth Century New Jersey Figures" through a grant of $10,000 from the Bicentennial Commission. The series ran from March to November, 1977, in different parts of the State as a historical tribute to the continuing Bicentennial era.

The first lecture on Alexander Hamilton was given at William Paterson College, Wayne, by Harold C. Syrett, editor of The Papers of Alexander Hamilton at Columbia University.

The second lecture, devoted to John Woolman, was delivered at Burlington County College, Pemberton, by Phillips P. Moulton, visiting scholar at the University of Michigan.

John O'Connor of the New Jersey Institute of Technology spoke on William Paterson at the annual meeting of the Historical Society in Newark.

Rev. Lloyd George Schell, pastor of Old First Church, Newark, discussed Aaron Burr, Sr., at the church, of which Burr once was pastor.

Charles Coleman Sellers, librarian emeritus of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., lectured on Patience Lovell Wright in Whig Hall, Princeton University.

The final lecture was by Richard F. Hixson of Rutgers University at Cumberland County College, Vineland. The subject was Isaac Collins.

The lectures were to be published in a single volume by the Historical Society.

RESTORATION OF HISTORIC SITES



SPECIAL PROJECT—The Plume House, Newark's oldest house, was the site of a unique Bicentennial rehabilitation project using inner-city construction trades trainees.

A welcome effect of the Bicentennial was the spotlight of public interest and concern it focused on New Jersey's rich heritage of historic sites. Neglected for too many years, some of these priceless legacies might have been lost forever and future generations would have been deprived of the opportunity to experience living history.

Leading the effort to translate the new public awareness ignited by the Bicentennial into action was the Historic Sites Committee of the Bicentennial Commission headed by Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen of Princeton, chairperson of the State Historic Sites Council.

Based on recommendations of Mrs. Frelinghuysen and the Committee, the Bicentennial Commission awarded a total of $82,140 in grants for restoration and rehabilitation projects at 16 historic sites throughout New Jersey. Since virtually all the grants were on a matching basis, the amount of funds generated for historic sites preservation was much greater than that amount. These were the projects:

- Eagle Tavern, Trenton. A $10,000 grant was awarded to the City of Trenton for restoration. A national historic landmark, the tavern was built in 1753 and served as a meeting place for British troops and a hospital for wounded American soldiers following the second Battle of Trenton.
- Proprietary House, Perth Amboy. A $6,000 grant was awarded to the Proprietary House Association for research necessary for authentic restoration. The House was the official residence of the last Royal Governor of New Jersey, William Franklin.
- Plume House, Newark. A grant of $7,644 was approved for the Newark Pres-

ervation and Landmarks Committee to purchase materials to be used in the rehabilitation project by inner-city trainees of the Newark Construction Trades Training Center. Plume House, built as a farm house around 1710, is Newark's oldest house. It is used by the House of Prayer Episcopal Church as a rectory.

- Morris Canal, Waterloo Village in Sussex County. A $10,000 grant was given to the Waterloo Foundation for the Arts toward reconstruction of the mule bridge and restoration of the canal lock, flood gate and inclined plane.
- Kirby's Mill, Medford. A $5,698 grant was presented to the Medford Historical Society for restoration of the 18th Century grist mill.
- Ellarslie Mansion, Trenton. The City of Trenton received a $14,600 grant from the Commission's Capital City Bicentennial Fund for restoration of the 19th Century architecturally significant structure in Cadwalader Park.
- Miller-Cory House, Westfield. A $3,600 grant was awarded to the Miller-Cory House Association to restore the kitchen and milk room of the 230-year-old farm house.
- Lucy the Elephant, Margate. The "Save Lucy Committee" received a $5,000 grant toward the cost of restoring and rebuilding the six-story high Victorian elephant constructed in 1881. It is on the National and State registers of historic sites.
- Douglass House, Trenton. A $5,100 grant was awarded the City of Trenton for restoration. The building was used by Washington as his headquarters to plan the attack on Princeton in January 1777.
- City Hall, Bordentown. The Bordentown Area Bicentennial Committee received a $5,000 grant toward the cost of rehabilitating the 1884 architecturally significant structure as a historic site and community center.
- Ivanhoe Mill, Paterson. A $3,000 grant was presented to the Paterson Bicentennial Commission for restoration of the waterworks building of the mill completed in 1850. The building is part of the Great Falls Historical Industrial District.
- Pomona Hall, Camden. A grant of $2,500 was awarded to the Camden County Historical Society to assist in opening the second floor to the public. Pomona Hall was built in 1726 by Joseph Cooper, Jr., grandson of Camden's first settler.
- Potter's Tavern, Bridgeton. The grant of $1,000 was awarded the City of Bridgeton to help complete restoration of the tavern constructed in 1735. On Christmas Day, 1775, the "Plain Dealer," considered by some to be the first newspaper in New Jersey, was issued and read at the tavern.
- "Spy House," Middletown Township. A grant of $1,500 was awarded the Middletown Township Historical Society to install tape players for tours of the Witlock Seabrook Homestead. The house, part of which dates back to 1664, became known as the "Spy House" because it was the only building on the sand dunes at Raritan Bay in Port Monmouth and the British believed the owners were spying on their fleet.
- Chestnut Neck, Port Republic. The General Lafayette Chapter of the DAR received a $798 grant for a historical recording to be placed at the site of the Battle of Chestnut Neck. The village on the Mullica River was a major center

for American privateers. In October 1778, British troops attacked and burned the town, but it was operating again two weeks later.

- Dey Mansion, Wayne. The Passaic County Park Commission received a $700 grant to sponsor a series of five living history programs at the mansion used by Washington as headquarters in 1780.

THE ARTS

To make the Bicentennial truly meaningful, the Bicentennial Commission directed that it must be more than a celebration of history. The goal was to try to project the spirit and essence of the people of New Jersey and the quality of life in the State.

This could not have been accomplished without attention to the arts in New Jersey and the excellence and diversity of the State's fine cultural institutions. The Bicentennial provided a unique opportunity to demonstrate to skeptics, both inside and outside the State, that New Jersey has a rich dimension of cultural resources.

This effort for the Commission was led by the Arts and Humanities Committee headed by Alvin E. Gershen, chairman of the New Jersey State Council on the Arts. Based on recommendations of the Committee, the Commission made a number of grants for a wide variety of arts projects—music, drama, dance and the visual arts.

The outstanding climax of the campaign to spotlight New Jersey's cultural heritage came during the Festival of the Ten Crucial Days, which is covered in detail in another section. Twenty-two performances by many of the State's leading cultural institutions highlighted the Festival.

During the Bicentennial period, the Commission made the following grants to encourage participation by the arts in the observance:

JERZ

One of the most popular programs in the entire Bicentennial was this original musical review about New Jersey, its history and its personalities. With the assistance of grants from the Commission in 1974, 1975 and 1976, the JERZ company gave a total of 416 performances in every part of the State and before every kind of audience, from small children to senior citizens.

JERZ is a combination of 15 original songs and narration designed to inform and to entertain, with a touch of irreverence. It was written in 1973 as a Bicentennial salute to New Jersey by composer Ron Brown and lyricist Sid Frank, both of Springfield. The company of players was associated with the Halfpenny Playhouse.

The bright and clever songs and skits cover personages ranging from Thomas Edison and Woodrow Wilson to Harrison Woodhull Crosby and his canning process that was refined by Joseph Campbell. The show also deals with events and locales in New Jersey, including Jersey City and the Statue of Liberty, Atlantic City and the game of Monopoly and Jockey Hollow and the Reolutionary War.



ARTS HIGHLIGHT—One of the most popular presentations of the Bicentennial was the original musical entitled JERZ. This performance featured, from left, John Valley, Sandi Zimmerman, Thomas Hart and Helen Streblecki.

Trenton State College Bicentennial Singers

Another immensely successful Bicentennial program was the touring musical, "Yankee Doodle Fought Here," performed by the Trenton State College Bicentennial Singers led by Gordon Myers, professor of music at the College. The show, written by Professor Myers, depicted New Jersey's involvement in the Revolution.

Beginning in September 1974 and ending the day after Christmas in 1976 during the Festival of the Ten Crucial Days, the group made 97 one-day tours and traveled over 10,500 miles in New Jersey. There were 227 performances before audiences of more than 84,000 school children and adults.

Financial support for this hectic schedule came from the Bicentennial Commission, the State Historical Commission and Trenton State College.

New Jersey Teen Arts Festival

The Bicentennial Commission awarded a grant of $23,200 to the State Department of Education to continue the annual Teen Arts Festival in 1975 and

to expand it into the colonial and ethnic arts. More than 200,000 teen-agers participated in the program, which began with spring festivals in 20 counties in March and April. The program culminated in the annual State Teen Arts Festival held in May at the State Museum cultural center in Trenton.

Pro Arte Chorale

A $10,000 grant was awarded to the Pro Arte Chorale of Paramus to commission an original choral work by a prominent composer as a lasting artistic record of the Bicentennial and to perform the work. The Chorale is an internationally known 80-voice choral group that has sung in Europe and Lincoln Center in New York.

The Chorale commissioned composer Lawrence L. Widdoes, who wrote a major new work entitled, "Crossing," with the text based on letters by George Washington. The premiere performance was given by the Chorale on December 3, 1976, in Ridgewood. "Crossing" was performed by the Chorale in Trenton as one of the cultural highlights of the Festival of the Ten Crucial Days.

Student Art for the Bicentennial

With a grant from the Commission, the State Department of Education printed 7,000 copies of a 48-page booklet, "Student Art for the Bicentennial." The booklet pinpointed activities for teachers and students to create works of art as a Bicentennial legacy from the young people of the State. The activities included painting, ceramics, sculpture, textiles, photography and film-making.

Spectrum '76

More than 10,000 people attended a unique Bicentennial arts festival called "Spectrum '76" in the spring of 1976 on the Madison Campus of Fairleigh Dickinson University. Held on the weekend of April 10-11, the festival provided a



YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—Dr. Gordon Myers conducts Trenton State College Bicentennial Singers during one of their more than 200 performances.

showcase of 20th Century arts—drama, dance, music, visual arts and crafts. In all, there were 12 theatrical productions, 15 original musical events, nine dance groups, 14 exhibits of the visual arts and a mini-showcase of arts for the young, featuring the famed Newark Boys Chorus. Jitney buses then transported people for tours of seven local historic sites and museums featuring 18th and 19th Century arts. The Bicentennial Commission awarded a $5,000 grant to the Arts Council of Morris Area to help finance the festival.

Music of Early America

From March 1976 to January 1977, the Cranbury Consort of Cranbury gave a series of 18 concerts throughout New Jersey of authentic American music of the colonial period. Members of the Consort performed in colonial dress and used musical instruments of the period, including the harpsichord, to play works of early American composers such as William Billings and Francis Hopkinson.

NORWESCAP Marionette Theater

Established in 1974 with a grant from the State Council on the Arts, the Marionette Theater received a grant from the Bicentennial Commission to develop a traveling puppet show with emphasis on New Jersey's role in the Revolution. The theater was sponsored by the Northwest New Jersey Community Action Program, Inc., of Phillipsburg. The show was presented to children and families in Head Start centers, day care centers, churches, schools and community centers in Warren, Sussex and Hunterdon Counties. In 1976, the theater gave 29 performances.

Betsy, Molly and Me

The Learning Theater of Paterson received a grant to help produce a play focusing on the role of women, particularly New Jerseyans, in the Revolution. The original work featured colonial music, large puppets, projects and audience participation.

It Happened Here— Lafayette Returns— May 10, 1780

From July 1 to September 5, 1976, Morristown National Historic Park presented an original live program of historical interpretation at the Ford Mansion, which served as Washington's winter headquarters in 1779-80. The production was made possible with the assistance of a grant from the Bicentennial Commission.

American Wind Symphony Bicentennial Odyssey

One of the most unusual cultural events took place on June 17, 1976, before an audience of 3,000 persons aboard a specially constructed barge in Cape May Harbor. It was the only New Jersey performance in the Bicentennial Odyssey of the American Wind Symphony Orchestra. The audience heard a two-hour concert and then visited exhibitions of painting and sculpture in two galleries aboard the barge.

The orchestra, a nationally recognized wind, brass and percussion assemblage from Pittsburgh, made a 2,500-mile Bicentennial trip aboard the barge along the entire East Coast, beginning at Biloxi, Mass. The Bicentennial Commission awarded a grant to the Cape May County Chamber of Commerce to

stage New Jersey's participation in the odyssey. On June 18, the day after its major appearance, the orchestra left the barge to give 12 concerts for shut-ins in the Cape May area.

The Unfinished Revolution

The Epsilon Upsilon Omega Chapter of Trenton of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority was awarded a grant to help fund production of "The Unfinished Revolution," a musical drama centering on the contributions of blacks to the development of the United States. The production was held February 9, 1975, in the War Memorial Auditorium, Trenton.

Exhibitions

There were many cultural programs during the Bicentennial which did not receive grants from the Commission, but, nevertheless, made significant contributions to the celebration. Three arts exhibits were especially noteworthy.

In February and March of 1975, New Jersey became the first state to display a special exhibit of paintings entitled "The Marines in the Revolution." The 14 paintings by Major Charles Waterhouse, USMC, of Edison, were exhibited in the State Museum, Trenton, as the first stop in a nationwide tour sponsored by the United States Marine Corps. Two of the paintings depict actions of the Marines in New Jersey—"Marines with Washington at Princeton" (January 3, 1777), and "The Evacuation of Billingsport" (October 2, 1777).

In August 1975, the Rotunda of the State House in Trenton was the scene of an exhibit of 20 original Currier and Ives lithographs entitled "The Story of the American Revolution as Seen by Currier and Ives." The color prints, most of them issued in 1876 to celebrate America's Centennial, were from the collection of The Travelers Insurance Companies.

"American Paintings: A Gathering from Three Centuries," a distinguished collection of 65 privately owned works, was on view in New Jersey October 5-31, 1975, in observance of the Bicentennial. More than 80 per cent of the paintings had never before been publicly displayed. The art was discovered in Princeton-area homes during a Bicentennial inventory undertaken by the Historical Society of Princeton for the Smithsonian Institution's National Collection of Fine Arts. The first showing in the nation of art rediscovered through the Smithsonian's inventory was held at the Squibb Gallery near Princeton.

Harry Dorer Collection

An important Bicentennial project was the beginning of restoration of the Harry Dorer photograph collection by the Newark Public Library with grants from the State Bicentennial and Historical Commissions.

Mr. Dorer was a photographer for the old Newark Sunday Call and Newark News. His pictures show the people and events of industrial and commercial Newark, rural northern and western New Jersey and resort sections of Monmouth and Ocean Counties in the first half of this century. They include shots of the burning ship, Morro Castle, off Asbury Park in 1934, night riders of the Ku Klux Klan in Irvington in 1936 and the explosion of the dirigible Hindenburg over Lakehurst in 1937.

The project is to preserve the rapidly deteriorating collection of 4,000 glass plates, 1,500 cellulose nitrate negatives and 1,000 cellulose acetate negatives.



NEW JERSEY BATTLE—The painting of the Evacuation of Billingsport 1777 was one of the works by Major Charles Waterhouse of Edison in a special exhibit entitled "The Marines in the Revolution."

ETHNIC AND INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION



ETHNIC TRIBUTE—Before a colorfully attired audience, Governor Brendan T. Byrne reads proclamation which designated October 1975 as "Bicentennial Ethnic Salute Month." On the right is Dr. Peter Sammartino, chairman of the Bicentennial Commission's International Committee, and on the left is Alvin E. Gershen, chairman of the Commission's Arts and Humanities Committee.

Americans are unique in devotion and dedication to their country while still preserving deep pride in their own ethnic heritage. This special quality in the American character received strong recognition in New Jersey's Bicentennial celebration.

There are few states that can match the richness and diversity of New Jersey's ethnic heritage. The Bicentennial provided an important opportunity to salute the contributions of every ethnic group to our national history.

A full range of ethnic programs and activities was spearheaded on the state level by the Bicentennial Commission's International Committee, chaired by Dr. Peter Sammartino, chancellor of Fairleigh Dickinson University. The membership included leaders from New Jersey's ethnic groups.

The New Jersey Bicentennial Ethnic Council, which included representatives of more than 40 different ethnic groups, worked with the Bicentennial Commission on a number of projects, including the colorful ethnic festival, "One from Many," which was a highlight of the celebration of the Ten Crucial Days.

A significant aspect of the Bicentennial ethnic activities was that it left a legacy of projects of enduring value for future generations.

Ellis Island Restoration

After years of neglect, Ellis Island—the very symbol of America's unique ethnic diversity—was remembered during the Bicentennial. Among the prime moving forces were Dr. Sammartino and the Bicentennial Commission's International Committee he chaired.

The determination to make an effort to restore Ellis Island was ignited in January 1974 when Dr. Sammartino made a helicopter trip over the island and saw the deterioration and decay. The concept was approved by the International Committee.

The campaign to mobilize public support was spurred by four editorials broadcast by WCBS-TV in New York in 1974 and 1975. Newspapers picked up the theme of restoring the historic island.

Confident that the movement had national significance, the International Committee was responsible for the formation of the Restore Ellis Island Committee with nationwide membership. Most of the members of the International Committee also served on the national Ellis Island organization, which was incorporated in New Jersey on April 2, 1975, with Dr. Sammartino as chairman.

The National Park Service held a flag raising ceremony on the island on November 5, 1975, with 200 guests in attendance. The Friends of Ellis Island launched a fund-raising campaign one month later.

The assistance of U.S. Rep. Edward J. Patten of New Jersey's 15th Congressional District was enlisted to draft legislation for a federal appropriation for Ellis Island. On January 1, 1976, President Gerald R. Ford signed a bill appropriating $1 million, plus $500,000 annually, from the National Park Service budget for Ellis Island. Dr. Sammartino also obtained approval from C.E.T.A. for $187,000 for 24 workers on the Ellis Island project.

On May 28, 1976, ceremonies to mark the opening of Ellis Island were held and one week later the historic site was officially opened to the public. Public response was enthusiastic.

To make the island as accessible as possible, Dr. Sammartino led a successful drive which resulted in the inauguration of daily ferry service from Liberty Park in Jersey City to Ellis Island in September 1976. On October 11, 1976, Gov. Byrne led a group of state officials and ethnic group representatives on a special visit to Ellis Island.

The Army Corps of Engineers dredged the inlet by Ellis Island one week later, permitting direct access and docking by the large Circle Line ferries. The line also commissioned construction of a new ferry boat for Liberty Park-Ellis Island service.

It was the Bicentennial that inspired the movement to begin restoration of the island which holds precious memories of their ethnic ancestry for so many Americans. However, much remains to be done and the work of the Restore Ellis Island Committee continues.

The New Jersey Ethnic Experience

The Bicentennial Commission commissioned this new book on the history of New Jersey's ethnic groups as "a salute to New Jersey's rich ethnic heritage and as a stimulus to further interest in ethnicity."

True to the New Jersey Bicentennial theme of broad involvement and par-

ticipation, 30 different ethnic groups submitted chapters on their own heritage.

Barbara Cunningham of Ewing Township was editor, organizing and relating the various chapters to the broad picture of ethnic diversity in New Jersey. She worked with the Bicentennial Ethnic Council's Book Committee, chaired by August J. Molnar, president of the American Hungarian Foundation in New Brunswick.

The work updates and expands the pioneering study by Rudolph J. Vecoli entitled, "The People of New Jersey," which received its impetus from the New Jersey Tercentenary celebration in 1964. The 500-page illustrated book was published in 1977.

The project was financed through a grant from the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration to develop programs recognizing the contributions by ethnic groups to two centuries of national history.

Ethnic Directory of New Jersey

A special Bicentennial project was the compilation of a directory containing the names of organizations, societies, schools, churches, publications and athletic groups with ethnic origins and emphasis.

The project was carried out by Mrs. Vitaut Kipel of Rutherford in conjunction with the International Committee of the Bicentennial Commission. Dr. Sammartino, committee chairman, described the directory as the most complete one of its kind produced in any state.

Black History

The Bicentennial provided an unprecedented opportunity to highlight the long-neglected area of contributions by blacks to American history from the colonial period to modern days.



BLACK HERITAGE—Drawing of soldier from Rhode Island Regiment which fought at the Battle of Red Bank was part of special exhibit at Merabash Museum, New Egypt.

One of the outstanding projects was a special exhibition entitled: "The Black Presence in New Jersey from Colonial Times to the Present." It was held at the Merabash Museum in New Egypt, the only museum in New Jersey and one of the few in the nation dedicated to the history of Black Americans.

With the assistance of a grant of $5,000 from the State Bicentennial Commission, the exhibition opened on October 1, 1975, and continued through 1976.

The exhibition covered a 200-year period, using artifacts, documents and art, supplemented by audio-visual productions. There was special emphasis on the military participation of black troops in the Revolutionary War, such as the Rhode Islanders who fought at Fort Mercer during the Battle of Red Bank in New Jersey.

Another important project was a "Preliminary Survey of Black Historic Sites in New Jersey from the Colonial Era to the 1920s." The survey was conducted by Steven L. Jones of Cranbury, a doctoral student at Princeton University's School of Architecture, under the auspices of the State Historical Commission and with the assistance of a grant from the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission.

The project provided the beginnings of a written and photographic record and a list of structures and sites prominent in black history for possible nomination to the National and/or State Registers of Historic Places.

One of the earliest—and best—Bicentennial ethnic programs was the production of "The Unfinished Revolution," an original musical drama about the role of blacks in American history. It was produced by Epsilon Upsilon Omega Chapter in Trenton of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

The work, directed by Mrs. Helen J. Lee, was performed in the War Memorial Auditorium, Trenton, on February 9, 1975, during Negro History Week. Financial support for the program came from the State Bicentennial and Historical Commissions and the Mercer County Cultural and Heritage Commission.

Visiting Dutch Bands

An outstanding international cultural program took place in New Jersey during July 1976 when the State Bicentennial Commission welcomed two musical groups from Holland. They were the Twents Jeugo Harmonie Orchestra, with 80 members, and the Ijsselband Rhend, with 60 members. The musicians, who ranged in age from 16 to 25, came to this country at their own expense to participate in the Bicentennial celebration. They chose New Jersey because many of the original settlers were Dutch. The bands performed in every part of New Jersey and were the guests of the communities in which they appeared. Concerts were held in Liberty Park in Jersey City; Cherry Hill, Atlantic City, Camden, Three Bridges, Edison, Morristown, Rutherford, Ridgewood, Tenafly, Toms River, Millville, Holland Township, Somerville, Randolph Township, Bloomfield and Nutley.

Visitors from the Isle of Jersey

Six students from the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel made a four-day visit to New Jersey in October 1976 as Bicentennial "ambassadors" of good will. The students, who ranged in age from 13 to 18, were winners of a Bicentennial competition held on the Isle of Jersey.

After meeting Governor Byrne in the State House, the visitors fanned out

to all parts of the State where they were the guests of families in Milltown, Atco, Morristown, Oceanport, Atlantic Highlands and Collingswood. During their stay, the students gave illustrated talks on "The Jersey Way of Life" to local clubs and high schools.

The visitors were Caroline Adkins, 15, Debby Van Niekerk, 17, Deirdre Misson, 18, Kerry Murphy, 15, Alec LeSueur, 13, and Nigel Bartlett, 17. After their New Jersey stay, the students went to Massachusetts, the only other state they visited.

EDUCATION

The Bicentennial celebration, it is hoped, generated new awareness, pride and knowledge among the young people of New Jersey about the rich historical heritage of their State.

The task of developing programs and projects to stimulate and involve young people in the Bicentennial was assigned to the Commission's Education Committee headed by Dr. Richard E. Bjork, president of Stockton State College. The Committee worked closely with the State Department of Education and other State and local agencies and produced a wide variety of educational activities. One of the major projects was carried out by the Education Department's Institute for Political and Legal Education (IPLE) in Pitman with a grant by the Bicentennial Commission. It was designed to emphasize to high school students their right and responsibility to vote. Through the program, every high school received a comprehensive curriculum manual on municipal, county and state government, a guide to implement a permanent voter education organization in each school and a teachers' manual containing detailed plans and student activities for a 12-lesson unit on voter education.

A number of publications published with the aid of grants from the Bicentennial Commission had a strong educational orientation. Two guides for the teaching of New Jersey history during the Revolution were published as part of the pamphlet series entitled *New Jersey's Revolutionary Experience.*

A special booklet on historic New Jersey occupations was published to encourage an appreciation of the State's traditions of quality craftsmanship. The booklet was developed by the New Jersey Occupational Resource Center. The Bicentennial Commission awarded a grant to the State Education Department to reprint 35,000 copies, of which 20,000 went directly to schools.

To stimulate youth involvement in the varied cultural phases of the Bicentennial, the Commission provided a grant of $23,000 to the State Department of Education to expand the annual Teen Arts Festival in 1975 into the colonial and ethnic arts. More than 200,000 teen-agers participated.

With another grant from the Commission, the Education Department printed a 48-page booklet, *Student Art for the Bicentennial*, which recommended activities for teachers and students to create works of art as a Bicentennial legacy.

The Bicentennial Commission acquired a number of films and placed them in the State Museum film lending library, particularly for use in schools. The films included "These States," a special 90-minute color film produced by the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States, and "Scouting the Morris Canal" by Roy Creveling.

Throughout the State, public and private schools developed a wide range of Bicentennial activities on their own initiatives. One of the outstanding examples was the production by Willingboro high school students of a series of 15 videotapes on New Jersey history entitled "New Jersey Past and Present."

One of the most inspiring youth activities took place during the Festival of the Ten Crucial Days. Two hundred high school students from New Jersey and six other states met at Rider College in Lawrenceville for a Youth Constitutional Convention. For three days, December 27-29, 1976, the students studied, discussed and debated the U.S. Constitution in a program inplemented for the Bicentennial Commission by the Institute for Political and Legal Education.

Bicentennial Student Debates

In 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977, the Bicentennial Commission provided the funding to send outstanding New Jersey High School debate teams to the National Student Bicentennial Debate finals in Williamsburg, Va.

The National Debate finals were sponsored by the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States and the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission. In each year, two high school teams won the honor of representing New Jersey during a qualifying debate tournament sponsored by the Bicentennial Commission and the New Jersey Forensic League.



FINE PERFORMANCE—Lawrence High School debaters Mark Herrmann and Merril Hirsh and their coach, David Hingstman, receive semi-finalist trophy from James McKinstry, chairman of the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States, during the National Student Bicentennial Debate finals in February 1975 in Williamsburg, Va.

In the first National Debate in 1974, New Jersey was represented by teams from Lawrence High School and Morris Hills Regional High School, Rockaway.

The student debaters from Lawrence were Mark Herrmann and Merril Hirsh and the Morris Hills representatives were Eileen Kravetz and Adam Eisgrau.

Lawrence High School's team of Merril Hirsh and Mark Herrmann again represented New Jersey in Williamsburg in 1975, along with the Marlboro High School team of Ursula Anderl and Roberta Colton. In the competition against 42 debate teams, New Jersey distinguished itself with a third-place by Lawrence High and fifth place by Marlboro.

The 1976 New Jersey debaters in Virginia were Mark Link and Mike Roffer of Montville High and Elizabeth Kopley and Marie Fernicola of Mount St. Dominic Academy, Caldwell.

Montville won the trip to Williamsburg again in 1977 with a team of Douglas Osborne and Lynn Baldridge. The other New Jersey national finalists were James DeSimone and Lisa Dunkley of Manalapan High School.



TO INSPIRE—Secretary of State J. Edward Crabiel, right, shows get-out-the-vote poster to Governor Brendan T. Byrne.

THE RIGHT AND RESPONSIBILITY TO VOTE

"The right of the individual citizens to govern themselves through the power of the ballot is what the American Revolution was all about."

That was the statement made by the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission in 1975 in awarding a grant of $4,180 toward publication of a special voter information brochure.

It set a theme that marked the Commission's continuing efforts to encourage the citizens of New Jersey to celebrate the Bicentennial by participating in the elective process.

Using the Bicentennial as an inspiration to the public to register and to vote was a particular concern of former Governor Robert B. Meyner during his tenure as the Commission's chairman. Prior to the primary and general elections in both 1975 and 1976, the Commission, under Meyner's leadership, issued public statements urging New Jersey citizens to exercise the legacy left by their forefathers 200 years earlier by going to the ballot box.

The voter information brochure was a cooperative effort by the Commission and the office of the Secretary of State, which produced the material. The grant made possible the publication and distribution of 250,000 brochures throughout the State.

In an easy-to-read and informative style, the brochure used the theme of "New Jersey voting—then and now" to trace the history of the development and extension of voting rights in the State. It also supplied up-to-date information on how to register, facts about general, primary and local elections, how to use absentee ballots and the addresses and telephone numbers of Commissioners of Registration in all 21 counties.

To carry the message of voter responsibilities directly to the new generation of New Jersey citizens, the Bicentennial Commission in March 1976 approved another grant of $8,400 to supply curriculum materials on government and voter education to every secondary school in the State. The grant was made to the Institute for Political and Legal Education (IPLE) in Pitman.

As a result of the program, every high school received the following materials:

- —A comprehensive curriculum manual on municipal, county and state government, focusing on the actual political process by which decisions are made. The manual contained materials and simulation games on the legislative process from introduction of a bill to final passage.
- —An extensive and practical guide for implementing a permanent voter education organization in the high school and for stimulating students on the political process and voter registration.
- —A teacher manual containing detailed plans and student activities for a 12-lesson unit on voter education.

"We want to encourage high schools to commemorate the Bicentennial by special programs to increase the basic understanding of New Jersey government, its history and its development among our youth," said Chairman Meyner. "There can be no more appropriate commitment during the Bicentennial."

THE NEW JERSEY BICENTENNIAL LOGO



THE WINNER—Artist William Galbreath holds check for $1,776 which he won for winning New Jersey Bicentennial Logo design displayed by Governor Brendan T. Byrne, right, and Richard W. DeKorte, Bicentennial Commission Chairman.

The strong desire to involve the people of New Jersey in the Bicentennial celebration was demonstrated at the very beginning in the selection of an official symbol (logo).

Many other states simply commissioned commercial artists to design their Bicentennial logos. In New Jersey, the Bicentennial Commission decided upon a unique and much different approach.

The Commission conducted a statewide contest in which any New Jersey artist or graphic designer could compete—with the final decision to be made by the people of the State.

To succeed, this innovative program required considerable cooperation from New Jersey's artistic community and newspapers. Their support was excellent.

In May 1974, the contest was announced by Gov. Byrne. The Bicentennial Commission invited entries from artists and designers who lived or worked in New Jersey. The cash prize to the winning artist would be, appropriately, $1,776.

The response was enthusiastic. More than 100 entries poured into the Bicentennial Commission offices in Trenton. A panel of prominent judges was selected, including:

Leah Sloshberg, director of the New Jersey State Museum; Daniel M. Gaby, an executive of the Keyes, Martin advertising firm of Springfield; Norman S. Weinberger, art director of the Health Care Division of Johnson & Johnson; James Sutphen, senior managing editor of *The Record* of Hackensack; Harry Devlin of Westfield, a prominent free-lance artist, and Mrs. Mildred Baker, retired director of the Newark Public Library.

The judges reduced the field to five finalist designs, which ranged from traditional to ultra-modern graphic approaches.

New Jersey newspapers were requested to publish the five designs with ballots on which the public could designate their choice. Again, the response was tremendous as most newspapers ran the contest layout a number of times as a public service.

Nearly 14,000 New Jersey residents took the time to select their favorite, fill out the ballot and mail it to Trenton at their own expense—an exceptional turnout for this kind of contest.

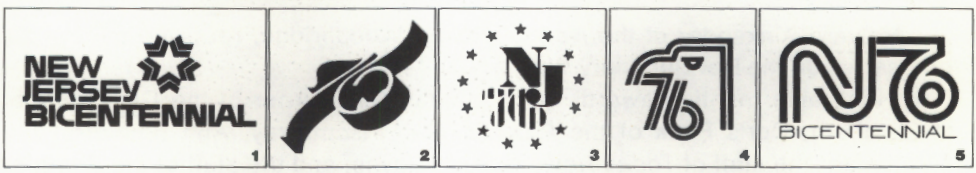
When the ballots were counted, the overwhelming winner with 9,175 votes was a design submitted by William Galbreath of Pompton Lakes, assistant art director for Forbes Magazine. His winning logo featured thirteen blue stars encircling the letters "NJ 76" in bright red and blue colors.

New Jersey's official new Bicentennial logo was unveiled on September 16, 1974, during a special ceremony in the State Museum, Trenton, presided over by Governor Byrne and Commission Chairman DeKorte. The Governor presented Galbreath with his $1,776 check and Chairman DeKorte presented sterling silver Franklin Mint Bicentennial Medallions to the four other finalists. They were:

Peter Huang, a graphic designer for the Campbell Soups Design Center in Camden; Jack McLaughlin, director of graphic arts for the New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority; Bill Wood of The Design Shop in Glen Ridge, and Charles Cowles of Wenonah.

"It is very appropriate," commented Chairman DeKorte, "that the people of New Jersey themselves made the final choice of the symbol that will mark their observance of the nation's 200th anniversary."

Emblem for the N.J. Bicentennial PICK ONE



My choice for a Bicentennial Celebration Trademark is: (mark one) **BALLOT** 1 2 3 4 5

Name_____

City & State_____

Clip and paste to post card or place in envelope to:

N.J. Bicentennial Commission
379 W. State Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08618

Entries must be postmarked by midnight, August 31

Five proposed designs for the official logo or trademark of New Jersey's Bicentennial celebration have been selected as finalists by a panel of judges from more than 100 entries submitted by artists and designers. The final choice will be made by the citizens of New Jersey. The designer of the winning logo will receive a prize of $1,776... corresponding to the year in which the Declaration of Independence was signed.

The New Jersey Bicentennial Commission urges you to fill out the ballot and mail it before the deadline of August 31. The winning design will be announced shortly after Labor Day and will be used as the official symbol of New Jersey's celebration of the 200th birthday of this nation.

COMMUNICATIONS

The success of New Jersey's Bicentennial celebration was due in no small measure to the cooperation and support of all segments of the communications industry in the State—newspapers, magazines, radio, television and periodicals published by business and professional organizations.

This effort to utilize the media resources of New Jersey to inform the public about the Bicentennial was coordinated by the Commission's Communications Committee. The panel of leaders from newspapers, radio, magazines and public relations was headed by chairman William H. Weathersby, vice president for public affairs of Princeton University.

Newspapers

With no commercial TV outlet in New Jersey, the major burden of publicizing the day-to-day Bicentennial activities at the State and local levels was carried by the daily and weekly newspapers. To aid them, the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission issued a series of approximately 250 news releases over its three-year history with information on programs and projects, big and small. In addition, the newspapers initiated their own news articles and feature stories on the Bicentennial. The result was sustained and effective press coverage of every phase of the Bicentennial observance.

A number of newspapers published special Bicentennial editions, particularly for the July 4th weekend in 1976 and for the "Ten Crucial Days" at the end of 1976.

For example, *The Trentonian* published an extensive Bicentennial Edition on July 4th keyed to the "Ten Crucial Days." *The Trenton Times* also put out a special "Ten Crucial Days" issue. *The Star Ledger* of Newark and the New Jersey edition of *The New York Times*, devoted significant portions of their editions on Sunday, December 19, 1976, to the approaching "Festival of the Ten Crucial Days." And there were many other excellent Bicentennial specials by both daily and weekly newspapers.

In cooperation with the Exxon Company, the New Jersey Press Association conducted a "Spirit of Achievement" Bicentennial contest.

The Hunterdon County Democrat, Flemington, won first prize for a series of articles about its area's role in the Revolutionary War.

Jean Toddie and Vincent Slavin of the *Daily Journal* of Elizabeth won second prize for 76 weekly Bicentennial supplements which were compiled into a book.

Howard Alexander of the *News Tribune*, Woodbridge, received third prize for a series on the Revolutionary War.

Honorable mention awards went to Jean Rae Turner of the *Daily Journal* of Elizabeth, Doris Peck of the *P.D. Review*, Piscataway, Ann Rinaldi of the *Trentonian*, the staff of *Today Newspapers*, Wayne, and the staff of the *Trentonian*.

One of the most valuable informational services to the public was a result of direct cooperation between the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission and newspapers. The Commission staff compiled monthly calendars of local Bicentennial activities throughout the State, complete with a brief description of the event and the date, time and place it would be held. The calendars were distributed to newspapers throughout New Jersey and were widely published,

all or in part. The monthly calendars began in June 1975 and continued through 1976.

Bicentennial Vignettes

One of the most outstanding communications projects was the series of "Bicentennial Vignettes" by the distinguished New Jersey historian, John T. Cunningham.

Written in Mr. Cunningham's distinctive lively, condensed style, the 50 vignettes ran weekly from November 1975 to October 1976 in approximately 100 daily and weekly newspapers. The vignettes on New Jersey personalities and episodes of the American Revolutionary War period sparked public interest in the Bicentennial by illuminating the vital role this State played in winning the freedom of a new nation.

Mr. Cunningham, who was chairman of the New Jersey Historical Commission and vice chairman of the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission, provided the vignettes without compensation as a personal contribution to the Bicentennial observance. The New Jersey Manufacturers Insurance Company was generous in permitting the re-publication of several of the vignettes written for the company by Mr. Cunningham in 1974.

Television

The statewide television network of the New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority came to the fore during the Bicentennial celebration with a number of noteworthy projects.

The highlight was "Crossroads to Victory," an hour-long color film which required two years of research, writing and filming. Produced with the assistance of a grant from the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission, "Crossroads" vividly recreated the State's significant role in the Revolution. To present an authentic history of the times, the film was shot at historic locations throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. Louis Presti was executive director-producer.

"Crossroads" was premiered over the NJPTV network in September 1976 and was honored by an award from the American Freedom Foundation.

Among other Bicentennial films produced by N.J. Public Broadcasting were: McKonkey's Ferry, The Greenwich Tea Party, Batsto Furnace, Washington at Morristown Encampment, Fareyou-Well Old House and the 1976 Battle of Monmouth Parade.

Public Broadcasting also did an outstanding job of news coverage of the "Ten Crucial Days." The coverage was then compiled by Mr. Presti into a special film on the Festival which had its initial showing on NJPTV on Easter Sunday evening, April 10, 1977.

Commercial television stations in New York and Philadelphia gave sporadic news coverage to New Jersey activities during the Bicentennial period. The notable exception was the "Ten Crucial Days," when they provided excellent coverage of Washington's crossing and the other major re-enactments.

The New Jersey Bicentennial Commission commissioned a special 30-second public service TV spot which was shown on a number of New York and Philadelphia stations. Produced by Bob Thomas Productions of Bloomfield, the spot used a rapid-fire, time capsule format to show scenes of New Jersey's role in the Revolution. It won several TV industry awards.

New Jersey Past and Present

A series of 15 videotapes on New Jersey history was produced by high school students in Willingboro with the assistance of a grant of $7,890 from the Bicentennial Commission. All of the students had taken special extra-curricular courses in television techniques. The videotapes were made available free of charge to all schools in the State which had videotape capabilities. The videotapes, 10 to 15 minutes in length, featured historic sites throughout New Jersey.

Periodicals

Important communications contributions were made by a number of magazines which published special Bicentennial issues or sections. Among them were: *"New Jersey Business,"* published by the New Jersey Association of Business and Industry; *"Metro Newark,"* published by the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce; *"New Jersey Municipalities,"* published by the State League of Municipalities, and *"Trenton Magazine,"* published by the Mercer County Chamber of Commerce.

The New Jersey Bell Telephone Company included special features on "The Bicentennial and You" and the "Ten Crucial Days" in the inserts it mailed along with telephone bills into several million homes and businesses. These were only a few of numerous efforts made by business, labor, professional and civic publications to spark interest and inform the public on the Bicentennial and New Jersey's rich Revolutionary War heritage.

New Jersey Mobile Information Center

To stimulate interest in the Bicentennial celebration, the State Department of Labor and Industry developed the first New Jersey Mobile Information Center.

The Center featured an audio-visual presentation, highlighting New Jersey Bicentennial sites and events, plus recreational and vacation facilities in the State. During the Bicentennial, the Center traveled throughout the State and to special events in the Northeastern United States.

Bicentennial Newsletter

The Bicentennial Commission's most effective means of direct communication with the public was its own Bicentennial Newsletter. Beginning with the first edition in September 1974, a total of 17 issues were published, concluding with the special "Ten Crucial Days" newsletter in December 1976.

The newsletter was written and edited by Angelo V. Baglivo, public relations counsel to the Commission, and Antoinette Gentile, who had been an editor with The Newark News. It began as a six-page publication, but quickly was expanded to an eight-page format. The circulation, both in and out of state, was approximately 20,000.

Typical of the commendations received by the newsletter was the letter by E. Berkeley Tompkins, executive director of the National Historical and Records Commission in Washington, who wrote:

"We receive a large amount of literature from the various states, and your publications are particularly outstanding."

Radio

The New Jersey Bicentennial Commission recognized that local radio stations play a vital communications role in this State. To utilize this important media resource, the Commission engaged as a special consultant, William H. Kelley of Morris Plains, an experienced professional in both radio and newspaper work.

Mr. Kelly conceived and produced a special radio series entitled: "Our New Jersey Heritage." They were taped vignettes on New Jersey history and current Bicentennial activities of 60-second and two-minute duration.

Approximately 200 individual taped programs were produced for the series and were offered by the Bicentennial Commission free of charge to every New Jersey radio station. Twenty stations in every part of New Jersey carried the series to their local audiences.

In addition to its continuing coverage of state and local activities throughout the Bicentennial period, radio performed a notable information service during the "Festival of the Ten Crucial Days." With Station WHWH of Princeton as the flagship station, a statewide audio network carried live coverage of the colorful historical re-enactments and other programs, including the vital public service of informing the public as to traffic conditions and availability of parking.



RECOGNITION—Louis Presti, left, and Dr. Lawrence Frymire, right, chairman of New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority, accept American Freedom Foundation's award for production of "Crossroads to Victory." Robert W. Miller, Pres. of the Foundation is in center.

CALENDAR OF MONTHLY THEMES

The Bicentennial Commission adopted a calendar of monthly themes for observing the Bicentennial in all its aspects in New Jersey. The calendar began with the month of May 1975 and ran through 1976. It was designed to guide and encourage governmental agencies at all levels, business, industry, labor and all types of organizations interested in the Bicentennial.

MAY 1975—LAW MONTH

Dedicated to examining the basic principles of law and government which affect our everyday lives, from the Federal and State Constitutions to local ordinances.

JUNE 1975—CITIZEN SOLDIER MONTH

Honoring the U.S. Armed Forces over the past 200 years, particularly the citizen soldier.

JULY 1975—REAFFIRMATION MONTH

Dedicated to reaffirming the principles and goals upon which this nation was founded.

AUGUST 1975—SEE NEW JERSEY MONTH

Dedicated to urging New Jersey citizens to visit the wealth of historic sites and fine recreational areas in their own State.

SEPTEMBER 1975—LABOR MONTH

Dedicated to the contributions to the development of this country and State by the working man and woman and organized labor.

OCTOBER 1975—ETHNIC SALUTE MONTH

Programs by ethnic groups highlighting their heritage and contributions made to the growth of America and New Jersey.

NOVEMBER 1975—EDUCATION MONTH

Dedicated to educational accomplishments and development during the first 200 years and future directions for the third century.

DECEMBER 1975—RELIGIOUS HERITAGE MONTH

Celebrating the theme of 200 years of religious freedom in America.

JANUARY 1976—INDUSTRY MONTH

Dedicated to New Jersey's great national leadership role in industrial and business development and international trade.

FEBRUARY 1976—HERITAGE MONTH

Dedicated to emphasizing New Jersey's great historical heritage, particularly as the "Crossroads of the American Revolution."

MARCH 1976—FREEDOM OF SPEECH MONTH

Newspapers, radio stations and the N.J. Public Broadcasting Authority

were asked to participate in telling the story of the growth and development of the communications media during the last 200 years, the contributions by the media to freedom and future directions.

APRIL 1976—FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS MONTH

A salute to all art forms, including drama, popular and classical music, ballet, literature and arts and crafts.

MAY 1976—ENVIRONMENTAL MONTH

A comprehensive clean-up campaign with problem solving for the future concerning New Jersey's environmental problems—directed particularly at the youth of this State through programs conducted by school systems at the local levels.

JUNE 1976—YOUTH MONTH AND RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT MONTH

The Youth Month focus was on the continuing contributions of young people toward achieving the principles of liberty, justice and equality upon which the nation was founded. The Research and Scientific Development theme celebrated New Jersey's pioneering and national leadership role in industrial, scientific and medical research—especially in pharmaceuticals and electronics.

JULY 1976—INDEPENDENCE MONTH

Ceremonies and programs of all varieties to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Each community was encouraged to plan programs of special significance to its citizens geared to the theme of "Hometown New Jersey."

AUGUST 1976—A SALUTE TO THE GARDEN STATE MONTH

Dedicated to New Jersey's recreation and resort areas, with festivals, tours and special events celebrating New Jersey's wealth of recreation areas from Great Gorge to Cape May.

SEPTEMBER 1976—SALUTE TO SPORTS MONTH

Dedicated to New Jersey's great tradition and love of sports.

OCTOBER 1976—SALUTE TO SENIOR CITIZENS MONTH

A salute to the contributions, past, present and future, of senior citizens to the development of this State and nation and its quality of life.

NOVEMBER 1976—FAMOUS NEW JERSEYANS MONTH

A salute to the contributions made by New Jersey men and women to the development of the United States in every phase of life—from Presidents to inventors, artists and athletes.

DECEMBER 1976—"TEN CRUCIAL DAYS" MONTH

The highlight of New Jersey's statewide Bicentennial observance was the celebration of the "Ten Crucial Days" of the American Revolution, starting with Washington's crossing of the Delaware on Christmas 1776 and the two Battles of Trenton and the Battle of Princeton. Those were the events that turned the tide of the Revolution from defeat and despair to hope and eventual victory.

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

A key assignment given the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission in the legislation which created it was to stimulate local and grass-roots programs and to assist in the planning of such activities.

In addition to its grants program and the professional counseling services provided by its staff in Trenton, the Commission took a number of special steps to carry out this mission.

Law Enforcement Grant

New Jersey was the first State to receive a Federal grant to plan a coordinated law enforcement effort for the control of traffic and crowds at major Bicentennial events and historic sites.

In June 1975, the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission and State Attorney General William F. Hyland announced that a $180,000 grant had been received by the State Police from the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The grant represented 90 per cent of the $200,000 projected cost of the program, with New Jersey providing the balance of $20,000.

The key element was the creation and staffing of a special Law Enforcement Bicentennial Planning Unit within the State Police to develop plans and coordination for crowd and traffic control with local authorities. Assigned to the unit were Lt. George Mucci and Sgt. Gary Knight of the State Police, working out of State Police Headquarters in West Trenton.

For nearly two years, Lt. Mucci and Sgt. Knight worked vigorously and effectively to prepare for potential problems associated with large movements of people during the Bicentennial. Their two most formidable challenges were "Operation Sail" over the July 4th weekend and the "Festival of the Ten Crucial Days."

The success of their efforts and the cooperation of local law enforcement agencies were measured by the absence of any serious problems—despite dire warnings that had been issued by some officials. Large crowds were able to see the "Tall Ships" both in the Sandy Hook area on July 3 and in their magnificent sail up the Hudson on July 4th with minimal difficulty. And the big audiences for the historical re-enactments of the "Ten Crucial Days" also were handled well, especially the estimated 25,000 persons who watched the 200th anniversary recreation of Washington's Crossing of the Delaware on Christmas Day, 1976.

As Attorney General Hyland put it:

"The planning, coordination and cooperation required to meet the Bicentennial's law enforcement needs could provide the impetus for future law enforcement cooperation in all areas. Sharing of ideas, talent and other resources should aid in the formulation of plans to respond to multi-agency problems in the future."

Statewide Bicentennial Planners Conference (May 17, 1975)

More than 200 Bicentennial planners from throughout New Jersey attended the all-day conference sponsored by the Commission at the Ramada Inn, East Brunswick. They included members of local and county Bicentennial agencies and representatives of service, ethnic and historical organizations.

One of the conference speakers, Charles Goodspeed, deputy assistant administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, praised New Jersey for encouraging diversity and broad public participation in its Bicentennial celebration.

Another speaker, J. Moreau Brown, vice chairman of the Bicentennial Council of the 13 Original States, congratulated New Jersey on "the breadth and imagination of its programs."

The delegates were addressed by representatives of various state agencies which could be of assistance in planning Bicentennial programs. They were Walter T. Peters, executive director of the State Bicentennial Commission; Al Guido, Department of Environmental Protection; Karen Cummins, State Museum; Kenneth W. Richards, State Library; Bernard Bush, executive director, State Historical Commission; Brann J. Wry, executive director, State Council of the Arts; Bruce Stewart of the National Park Service, Morristown, and Bette Benedict, Department of Labor and Industry.

During the afternoon, there were workshops on history, the arts, tourist promotion and Bicentennial projects, and a performance of JERZ. Stephen B. Richer, deputy director of the Bicentennial Commission, was conference coordinator.

New Jersey Bicentennial Service Alliance

A Bicentennial Service Alliance of major statewide organizations was formed in early 1975 to help guide and coordinate Bicentennial activities and programs by volunteer groups in New Jersey.

The Alliance was the direct result of an all-day workshop for leaders of statewide volunteer organizations sponsored by the Bicentennial Commission in Princeton on March 22, 1975. The workshop was attended by nearly 70 representatives of 40 service, civic, veterans, women's, patriotic, fraternal, professional, youth, senior citizen and educational organizations with combined memberships of over 500,000 New Jerseyans.

Led by a steering committee headed by Jack W. Kuepfer of Clifton, a past state commander of the American Legion, the Alliance was designed to provide a cooperative and coordinated effort by New Jersey's volunteer organizations to mark their involvement in the Bicentennial celebration.

Event Planning Book

One of the most useful tools provided by the State Bicentennial Commission to assist local planners was a 67-page document known as the "Event Planning Book." The Commission distributed 2,000 copies throughout the State.

The book was crammed full of facts and advice on how to plan a Bicentennial program, how to implement the plans and how to clean up afterward. It covered areas such as organizing a Bicentennial group, determining funding resources, budgeting, publicity and practical "do-it" items such as visitor circulation, traffic and parking, food service, sanitary facilities, police and fire protection, child care and refuse collections.

The New Jersey Bicentennial Resource Showcase

This 74-page book provided a wide variety of resource material to assist educators and others planning Bicentennial activities. It was sponsored by the

Bicentennial Commission, the State Department of Education, New Jersey Education Association, New Jersey Consortium on Drama in Education, the State Historical Commission and the State Museum.

The potpourri of items was designed to stimulate the imaginations of Bicentennial planners. The contents included information on musical performers, dancers and puppets, a Bicentennial bibliography, a Bicentennial film list, names and addresses of Revolutionary War militia re-enactment units, a listing of scheduled Bicentennial festivals, suggested Bicentennial activities for educators, New Jersey exhibitions and a list of Bicentennial commemorative items.

LIBERTY TREES

Living symbols of New Jersey's Bicentennial celebration are growing in 360 communities throughout the State as a result of the very successful "Liberty Tree" project.

"Liberty Tree" planting day took place on Saturday, April 17, 1976. The date was selected because April 17 has been officially designated by the Legislature every year as "New Jersey Day." It commemorates the signing by Queen Anne of England on April 17, 1702, of the decree consolidating East and West Jersey into the geographic area that is now New Jersey.

More than a year of planning and hard work culminated in a special ceremony that took place Saturday when Gov. Byrne helped plant the State's "Liberty Tree" on the green between the State House and the Old Barracks. The tree was a red oak, New Jersey's official state tree.

On that same day in 360 communities throughout New Jersey, mayors and other municipal officials and local Bicentennial and historical groups participated in similar "Liberty Tree" planing ceremonies.

The original "Liberty Tree" stood in Boston. It received its name because the "Sons of Liberty" met under it and in the late 1760s it became a rallying place for the patriots. The British cut down the tree in 1775, but it remained as a symbol of the struggle for freedom.

The "Liberty Tree" program was sponsored by the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission and was organized by a committee headed by Mrs. Patricia E. Gibson of Mountain Lakes.

The project was designed to leave for future generations living reminders of the Bicentennial's rededication to the spirit of the American Revolution long after the parades, speeches and pageants are forgotten. Since the red oak is a long-lived variety, it is hoped that many of the trees will be alive for the American Tercentennial in 2076.

As Mrs. Gibson put it:

"A tree is a most appropriate symbol of the American people. Its roots are set firmly in the past; its branches extend confidently into the future."



FOR THE FUTURE—Governor Brendan T. Byrne plants official New Jersey State Liberty Tree on the State House lawn in April 1976 as William Hromyk, in colonial attire, participates in ceremony.

FREEDOM TRAIN—WAGON TRAIN

New Jersey participated prominently in two of the most visible and publicized national projects of the Bicentennial period. They were the American Freedom Train, conceived in this State, and the Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage.

The American Freedom Train

One of the most successful national Bicentennial projects, the American Freedom Train, had its genesis in New Jersey in the imagination of Ross E. Rowland Jr. of Lebanon, a commodities broker with a love of railroading. And a major New Jersey firm, the Prudential Insurance Company of America, was one of four companies nationally which gave $1 million each to make the Freedom Train possible.

It was entirely fitting, therefore, that the Freedom Train visited New Jersey during the height of Bicentennial interest, in July, August and September of 1976. The Train made six stops in New Jersey, covering every geographic area of the State.



NEW JERSEY STOP—American Freedom Train pulls into Trenton.

Everywhere it went in New Jersey, the colorful red, white and blue train, with Rowland serving as chief engineer, attracted large and enthusiastic crowds. The first stop was in Morristown on July 23-25. After an out-of-state excursion of one month, the Freedom Train returned to New Jersey with visits to Port Newark on August 21-23, New Brunswick on August 24-26, Trenton on August 30-September 1, Asbury Park-Bradley Beach on September 2-6, and Atlantic City on September 8-11.

The New Jersey visits were part of the Freedom Train's 17,000-mile nation-

wide journey that began on March 28, 1975, in Alexandria, Va. The project was sponsored by the American Freedom Train Foundation, a private non-profit group, which received its funds from corporate contributions and the nominal admission charges to the train.

The 25-car train, with 15 exhibition cars served by a moving pedestrian walkway, carried an audio-visual montage of 200 years of American life and achievement. It was drawn by a Reading T-1 steam engine. The artifacts included copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights, the journal of Lewis and Clark, the original Louisiana Purchase agreement, Thomas Paine's edition of "Common Sense," a gallery of paintings and sculpture and displays of the contributions of each of the individual states to the nation's history.

Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage

The chronicle of the wagon train was the story of infant America. In a colorful replay of history, the Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage rolled across the country, including 15 stops in New Jersey just before the long Bicentennial 4th of July weekend in 1976.

The Wagon Train project was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission, with the support of the North American Trail Ride Conference. The New Jersey visit was coordinated by the State Bicentennial Commission in cooperation with the New Jersey Equine Advisory Board.

The pilgrimage began when five separate trains of covered wagons set out from various parts of the country on different routes. New Jersey was part of the Thirteen States Route. That Wagon Train segment left Augusta, Maine, on May 11, 1976.

On Monday, June 14, the Wagon Train crossed the New Jersey-New York Line at the Old Tappan Bridge. The 15-wagon train was joined there by the Conestoga wagon representing New Jersey. The first New Jersey overnight stop was in River Vale.

At each stop, the public was invited to view the ritual of encamping, watering, feeding and grooming the teams of horses. Pilgrimage scrolls were signed by spectators. A show group traveling with the Wagon Train staged each night a 40-minute musical tribute to America and the pioneering spirit. One of the Wagon Train's most memorable stops was on June 25 when it made a special visit for the benefit of residents of the New Lisbon State School for the mentally retarded.

On July 1, the Wagon Train left New Jersey and crossed the Benjamin Franklin Bridge to Philadelphia en route to Valley Forge, Pa., to join with the Wagon Trains from other parts of the country on July 4th. They encamped at Valley Forge for two months during the height of the Bicentennial celebration.

The complete New Jersey schedule after River Vale was:

June 15, Wyckoff; June 16, Nutley; June 17-18, Morristown National Park; June 19, Spruce Run State Park; June 20, Flemington Fair Grounds; June 21, Washington Crossing State Park, and June 22, Hightstown High School.

June 23, Tennent, Monmouth Battleground; June 24, Lakehurst Naval Air Station; June 25, New Lisbon State School; June 26-27, Batsto Village, Wharton State Forest; June 28, Medford; June 29, Mount Holly and June 30, Camden County Park.

BICENTENNIAL SPORTS CLASSICS

Since the Bicentennial was a celebration of the American way of life, the strong love of sports that has always characterized this country received prominent recognition. New Jersey, with its colorful athletic tradition, was no exception.

It was very appropriate that one of the most significant sports developments in New Jersey's history occurred during the Bicentennial year of 1976. This was the opening of the new Meadowlands Sports Complex in East Rutherford, hailed as one of the athletic showplaces of the world.

The major "Bicentennial Sports Classic" designated by the State Bicentennial Commission took place in Giants Stadium in the Meadowlands complex on October 23, 1976. It was the traditional football game between Rutgers and Columbia Universities, the first collegiate sports event held in the new stadium.

The game was a Bicentennial "natural." Rutgers is the State University of New Jersey. In 1869, the first football game ever played took place in New Jersey between Rutgers and Princeton. The rivalry between Rutgers and Columbia began only one year later, in 1870. And both Rutgers and Columbia are colonial colleges, with roots pre-dating the American Revolution.

All this, plus an exciting and undefeated football team at Rutgers, drew 42,000 fans to Giants Stadium on a bright sunny October afternoon. At a special mid-field ceremony, Bicentennial Commission Chairman Meyner made the traditional coin-toss for the Rutgers and Columbia co-captains, using the official New Jersey Bicentennial Medallion.

Rutgers made it a perfect day for its New Jersey fans by defeating Columbia 43-0 for its 14th straight victory.

The game was one of the series of "Bicentennial Sports Classics" designated by the Commission on the recommendation of its Special Projects Committee headed by Alexander B. Lyon Jr.

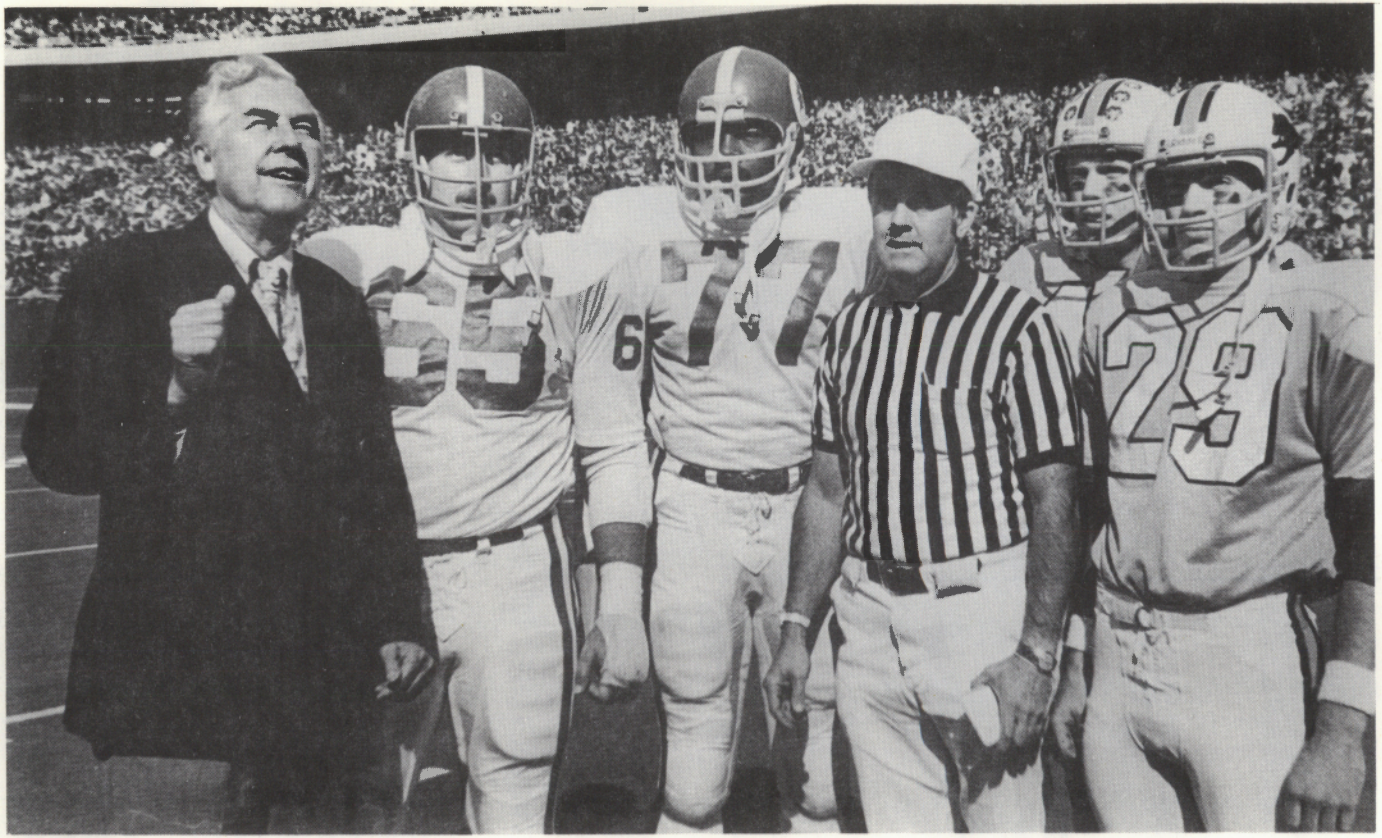
One of the most memorable events was the New Jersey Special Olympics held June 11-12, 1976, at Rutgers University, New Brunswick. The theme was "The Bicentennial Anniversary of Our Country."

One thousand mentally retarded athletes from all 21 counties participated in the program, which was endorsed by the State Bicentennial Commission as a "Bicentennial Sports Classic."

Many Bicentennial highlights were blended with the pageantry of the traditional Olympic Opening Ceremonies which took place at Rutgers Stadium the evening of June 11. As the 1,000 athletes paraded into the stadium, each of them carried a small New Jersey Bicentennial flag and wore a red, white and blue commemorative Bicentennial pin provided by the Commission.

The festivities included a carnival and art show the afternoon of June 11. Sports clinics were held the morning of June 12 and the State Meet the remainder of the day. The athletes competed in track and field events, swimming, bowling, basketball and skating.

Another highlight was the New Jersey high school state wrestling and boys and girls basketball championships held in March 1976. The wrestling finals were held in Princeton University's Jadwin Gymnasium on March 13 and the basketball championships were held March 19, 20 and 21 at Brookdale College, Lincroft, and North Brunswick High School.



SPORTS CLASSIC—Bicentennial Commission Chairman Robert B. Meyner uses New Jersey Bicentennial Medallion for traditional coin toss before Rutgers-Columbia football game in Giants Stadium in October 1976. Co-captains of both teams and game official look on.

The Commission awarded Bicentennial Medallions to members of the championship teams in basketball and the individual state champions in each weight class in wrestling.

The series of "Bicentennial Classics" included a national event—the seventh annual National Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) Volleyball Championships at Princeton on December 10-13, 1975. Twenty-four teams from all over the country, with a total of 260 players, competed. Gov. Byrne welcomed the teams at opening ceremonies and presented special Bicentennial awards to them.

A special Bicentennial salute to New Jersey's important racing and thoroughbred breeding industries was held on June 24, 1975, at Monmouth Park. Before nearly 11,000 fans, the third race was run as the "Bicentennial Handicap" for Jersey-bred thoroughbreds. The six-furlong race was won by a horse named Plain Pete. Mrs. Brendan T. Byrne made a presentation to the winning rider and owner and the Monmouth County Historical Association sponsored a reception and luncheon prior to the race.

CAPITOL SALUTE TO THE BICENTENNIAL



The historic seat of New Jersey's government—the State House in Trenton—was opened to the public on weekends in 1976 for the first time as part of a novel program called "Capitol Salute to the Bicentennial."

The program provided a unique Bicentennial opportunity for each of the 21 counties to put its pride and special features on public display. Each weekend in Trenton focused on one county, beginning with Atlantic County on May 1-2, 1976, and continuing in alphabetical order to Warren County on September 25-26.

An important element of the "Capitol Salute" program was the opening in the spring of 1976 of a Bicentennial Visitors Center in the War Memorial Building. The Center was a focal point for visitors to obtain information and assistance and for special films and exhibits throughout the year, including the busy "Festival of the Ten Crucial Days."

The initiative and impetus for opening the State House to the public on weekends came from Bicentennial Commission Chairman Meyner and Secretary of State J. Edward Crabiel, a Commission member.

The idea was quickly endorsed by Governor Byrne, who noted that "much of the history of New Jersey was written in the executive offices and legislative chambers of this beautiful building, which traces its origins back to 1791."

Thousands of New Jersey residents and out-of-state visitors, including many families, took advantage of the weekend programs. Without work and school complications, Saturdays and Sundays provided an opportunity to visit Trenton that was not possible on weekdays. The State House was open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays and noon to 5 p.m. on Sundays.

In addition to the Visitors Center to provide a starting point, guides were on hand to conduct tours through the Governor's office and the State Senate and Assembly chambers. The guides provided historical highlights of the State House and answered questions.

The visitors also were able to view the special displays and programs put on in the State House by each of the counties during its special weekend.

For many families, the visit became an entire day's outing, including stops at the State Museum, State Library and Planetarium and Old Barracks, all within easy walking distance, and Washington's Crossing Park only a few miles away.

The full schedule of county weekends during the "Capitol Salute to the Bicentennial" was:

Atlantic County	May 1-2
Bergen County	May 8-9
Burlington County	June 26-27
Camden County	May 22-23
Cape May County	May 29-30
Cumberland County	June 5-6
Essex County	June 12-13
Gloucester County	June 19-20
Hudson County	May 15-16
State of New Jersey Week	July 3-4
Hunterdon County	July 10-11
Mercer County	July 17-18
Middlesex County	July 24-25
Monmouth County	July 31-August 1
Morris County	August 7-8
Ocean County	August 14-15
Passaic County	August 21-22
Salem County	August 28-29
Somerset County	September 4-5
Sussex County	September 11-12
Union County	September 18-19
Warren County	September 25-26

SPECIAL EVENTS

The Bicentennial celebration got off to an early and busy beginning in New Jersey. A number of major special events were held during 1974 and 1975, setting the stage for the hectic schedule of activities that marked 1976.

Meeting of Committee of Correspondence in New Brunswick

An all-day program on Sunday, July 21, 1974, marked the 200th anniversary of the meeting of the New Jersey Committee of Correspondence in New Brunswick. The meeting in 1774 elected five New Jersey delegates to the First Continental Congress held six weeks later in Philadelphia.

Walter T. Peters, Jr., executive director of the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission, gave the keynote address during a program in Kirkpatrick Chapel on the Rutgers University campus sponsored by Rutgers and the Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission.

Dr. Richard P. McCormick spoke on New Jersey's role in the Revolution during another program at historic Christ Episcopal Church, New Brunswick, sponsored by the New Brunswick Bicentennial Committee.

Reconvening of the First Continental Congress (September 5-6, 1974)

New Jersey was well represented at one of the major national opening events of the Bicentennial celebration—the reconvening of the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. The two-day program commemorated the 200th anniversary of the first gathering of Colonial leaders in 1774 to summarize the grievances of the colonies against the British crown. The act sparked the movement toward the American Revolution.

Gov. Brendan T. Byrne was one of the governors of the 13 original states who assembled in Carpenter's Hall. Other members of the official New Jersey delegation were Richard W. DeKorte, chairman of the State Bicentennial Commission; Msgr. Thomas G. Fahy, president of Seton Hall University; Mrs. Ethel Noyes of Smithville, and Walter T. Peters, Jr., executive director of the Bicentennial Commission.

The re-enactment ceremonies began an eight-week Bicentennial festival in Philadelphia, which lasted until October 26, the date when the First Continental Congress disbanded.

During the first session, the governors reaffirmed belief in America's basic principles. Gov. Bryne's comments stressed the durability of the governmental structures and democratic processes that had their origins two centuries ago.

The highlight of the historic meeting was an address by President Gerald R. Ford at the closing event September 6, a dinner attended by 1,600 national, state and community leaders under a tent in Independence Mall.

Paul Revere's Ride (September 13-14, 1974)

Paul Revere's OTHER ride—not the famous midnight one—was recreated in New Jersey and five other states as a major event in 1974, the opening year of the national Bicentennial celebration.

Under the direction of the New Jersey Horse Council, a relay of 24 horsemen and horsewomen re-enacted Paul Revere's ride on September 13 and 14 from the George Washington Bridge to Washington's Crossing outside of Trenton, a distance of 80 miles. The route took the riders through Bergen, Passaic,

Essex, Union, Middlesex, Somerset and Mercer Counties.

The rerun marked the 200th anniversary of Paul Revere's 319-mile ride from Milton, Massachusetts, to Philadelphia from September 10th to 16th, 1774, with copies of the "Suffolk Resolves" for the Continental Congress. Some historians believe that ride might have been even more important than the famous midnight ride.

The Resolves were 19 bold resolutions from every town in Suffolk County, Mass., which, while declaring loyalty to the King, affirmed that it was the duty of the people to defend and preserve their civil and religious liberties. They also declared that obedience should be given to the Continental Congress and that provisions should be made "for unity of action in case hostilities should be begun at any place."

Paul Revere's ride with the Resolves took him through Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Continental Congress passed the Resolves the day after Revere arrived, September 17, 1774.

The re-enactment of Paul Revere's ride began in Massachusetts on September 8th.

New Jersey riders, under the direction of the Horse Council, picked up the relay at the George Washington Bridge and carried copies of the Resolves across the State, arriving the evening of September 14th at Washington's Crossing, where Pennsylvania riders took over. Facing traffic and other conditions of modern urban life never imagined by Paul Revere, the New Jersey riders averaged four miles per hour, pausing for an overnight rest in Plainfield.

Special ceremonies greeted the riders at Plainfield, the Princeton Battlefield, Morven, the Old Barracks in Trenton and Washington's Crossing Bridge.

Greenwich Tea Burning, (September 29-October 6, 1974)

One of the first major commemorations of the Bicentennial period was held in New Jersey in Cumberland County. A colorful weeklong program celebrated the 200th anniversary of the Greenwich Tea Burning, which took place on December 22, 1774.

On that date, a group of local patriots, disguised as Indians, broke into the cellar of Daniel Bowen, a Tory, took out the tea stored there by the British and burned it in the market square. Historians consider the incident one of the early influences in developing public support for independence in New Jersey. The State Bicentennial Commission gave a grant to the Cumberland County Cultural and Heritage Commission for the project.

The observance began September 29 with a series of "tea parties" in homes throughout Cumberland County. However, only coffee was served "in protest of the tax on tea."

On October 2, 3 and 4, "The Great Tea Party," three original one-act plays were presented by the Vineland Little Theater in Vineland, Millville and Bridgeton. The music was by Lowell Ayars and the script by Oren Ballard.

The all-day schedule on October 5 included colonial exhibits, lectures, concerts, fashion shows, walking tours, children's programs and a performance of "Yankee Doodle Fought Here" by the Trenton State College Bicentennial Singers. The highlight came in early evening with a re-enactment of the tea burning, followed by fireworks.

On Sunday, October 6, there was a parade in Greenwich along Ye Greate Street to the Tea Burning Monument, where closing ceremonies were held.

New Jersey Day in Washington (May 19, 1975)

New Jersey Day was celebrated in Washington, D.C., on Monday, May 19, 1975, as part of the capital city's "Bicentennial Salute to the States." New Jersey put its best foot forward during the full day of activities.

The day began when members of New Jersey's Congressional delegation and Assemblyman Richard J. Codey of Orange, representing Gov. Byrne, arrived at the West Front of the Capitol flanked by the New Jersey Militia in colonial dress. They were greeted by Mayor Walter E. Washington of the District of Columbia. Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. of Newark, dean of the New Jersey delegation, spoke for the State. The ceremony included Revolutionary-era songs by the Trenton State College Singers.

During the day, New Jersey musical groups presented concerts at the Jefferson and Lincoln Memorials. They were the bands of Piscataway High School and Newark Arts High School and the concert band of Glassboro State College.

At a "dutch treat" luncheon held in the Caucus Room of the Cannon House Office Building, Reps. Helen S. Meyner and Millicent Fenwick of New Jersey spoke on the contributions of women to their State's history.

In the afternoon, a "Neighborhood Welcome to New Jersey" mini-festival was held along part of New Jersey Avenue near the Golden Rule Apartments, a minority housing development sponsored by the Bible Way Baptist Church. The Youth Choir from the Church and school children from the neighborhood entertained, along with the musical groups from New Jersey.

The day concluded with a special concert at 5:30 p.m. at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts sponsored by the New Jersey Federation of Music Clubs and the National Music Council. The program included pianist Francis Walker and the 100-member Masterwork Chorus, with David Randolph directing and Michael May as the pianist, performing works by New Jersey composers.

Bicentennial Symposium on the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey (May 24, 1975)

The 200th anniversary of the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey was commemorated by a special symposium held at the State Museum, Trenton. The symposium theme was: "The Development of the New Jersey Legislature from Colonial Times to the Present."

Co-sponsors of the program were the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission, New Jersey Historical Commission, Mercer County Cultural and Heritage Commission, State Library and State Museum.

The Provincial Congress, which met in Trenton, May 23-June 3, 1775, was an extralegal body composed of 85 delegates from the 13 counties. Elected at local public meetings and by ad hoc committees, the delegates were charged with leading the colony in the struggle with Great Britain.

The Congress enacted tax, militia and election laws and created a Committee of Safety, effectively superseding the colonial Assembly. The Congress assumed governmental functions a year before complete independence was declared.

Three papers were presented at the symposium. Larry R. Gerlach, professor of history, University of Utah, spoke on the creation of the First Provincial Congress and powers of the state legislature under the Constitution of 1776.

Peter D. Levine, an author and professor of history at Michigan State University, spoke on the legislature's powers under the Constitution of 1844 and their adaptation to meet changing needs.

Professor Alan Rosenthal, executive director, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, discussed the modern legislature since the Constitution of 1947.

Richard P. McCormick, dean of Rutgers College and a leading New Jersey historian, commented on the papers.

The papers delivered at the symposium were published in a 122-page edition edited by William C. Wright. The Bicentennial Commission provided a $3,454 grant toward the publication.

New Jersey Day in England

The State's Bicentennial celebration spread overseas on June 13, 1975, when "New Jersey Day" was held at Wroxton Abbey, Oxfordshire, England. It was part of a four-day Bicentennial Conference sponsored by Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Gov. Brendan T. Byrne headed the New Jersey delegation to the conference. Other delegates were Dr. Jermone Pollack, president of FDU; Fairleigh S. Dickinson, Jr., chairman of the University's board of trustees; Dr. Joseph Green, vice president for Academic Affairs; Dr. Earle Clifford, vice president for University Resources and Public Affairs, and Mrs. Josephine S. Margetts, a trustee.

Dr. Peter Sammartino, chancellor of Fairleigh Dickinson, represented the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission and Dr. Nasrollah S. Fatemi, director of the International Studies Institute of FDU, represented the Commission's International Committee.

Among the outstanding participants in the Conference were Dean M. C. Galanti, director of Wroxton College, established by FDU; Dr. Henry Steele Commager, American historian, Amherst College; Dr. Saul Padover, professor of American History, New School for Social Research in New York City; Norman Cousins, editor and publisher of "The Saturday Review," and Dr. Charles Ritcheson, cultural attaché, United States Embassy in London.

Wroxton Abbey is the ancestral home of Lord Frederick North, who was prime minister under King George III during the American Revolution.

Army's 200th Birthday

One of the largest Bicentennial programs in New Jersey was the celebration of the 200th birthday of the Army on June 14-15, 1975, at Fort Dix in Burlington County.

A "Living History of the Military," from its inception to the present day, was staged. The entire military community gathered to celebrate the birthday of the Army.

More than 50,000 people attended the celebration highlighted by parades and reviews, military demonstrations, displays including the oldest cantonement chapel, antique military vehicles, World War I and II barracks and a Renault

tank. There also were guided tours, rides for children in Army vehicles, an ecumenical church service and a square dance.

"Mass Retreat" by all participating organizations brought the celebration to a close June 15.

The United States Army Training Center and Fort Dix hosted the two-day celebration in cooperation with the Museum of the Citizen Soldier. Co-chairmen of the event were Col. Alexander H. Hunt, U.S.A., director of personnel and community activities at Fort Dix, and Lt. Col. Foster Tallman, U.S.A.R., president of the Museum of the Citizen Soldier.

The organizations which participated were:

Army, Navy, Marine, Air Force and Coast Guard, active and reserve units; N.J. National Guard, Veterans Administration, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Washington's Retreat

On November 20-21, 1976, the re-enactment began of the 200th anniversary of Washington's strategic two-week retreat across New Jersey following the loss of Fort Lee to the British. The march was sponsored by the '76 Retreat Committee of Bergen County.

An army of modern colonials started on Saturday, November 20, to retrace the route of Washington's retreat from possible entrapment by the British between the Hudson and Hackensack Rivers in Bergen County. The re-enactment began at Fort Lee Park and the marchers followed the original retreat route to Leonia, Englewood, Teaneck, Bergenfield, New Milford, River Edge and ended in Hackensack. On the second day, after interdenominational services at Hackensack's historic First Reformed Church, the "rebels" marched through Hasbrouck Heights, Lodi, South Hackensack, Wood-Ridge, Wallington, across the Passaic River, down through Passaic County to Nutley.

On the next four weekends in November and December, the march was recreated in segments through Essex, Union, Middlesex, and Mercer Counties, before ending in Trenton on December 18 and setting the stage for the climactic Festival of the Ten Crucial Days.

In all, the commemoration covered the 94-mile march by Washington's dispirited, weary army plagued by desertions, lack of food and pay and foul winter weather. It was on this retreat that Thomas Paine wrote:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country . . . ."

BICENTENNIAL COMPETITIONS

The Bicentennial inspired numerous competitions which helped generate interest and participation in the celebration by many elements of society. In New Jersey, they ranged from bankers and photographers to students and community leaders.

BICENTENNIAL BANKING COMPETITIONS

In the Spring of 1975, the New Jersey Department of Banking announced a series of competitions designed to involve the State's financial institutions in the Bicentennial celebration.

The competition was open to all commercial banks, savings banks and savings and loan associations, both state and federally chartered.

State Commissioner of Banking Richard F. Schaub said the goals were to remind financial institutions of their role in the Bicentennial observance, to encourage them to retain and restore the best of the past and present and to add to the historical knowledge about New Jersey's financial institutions and their founders.

Special certificate awards and public recognition were given for first, second and third places in all contest categories for each type of institution.

The contests and the first place winners in each category were:

The best self-compiled histories

Commercial Banks — Midlantic National Bank.

Savings and loans — Sayreville Savings and Loan Association.

Savings banks — United States Savings Bank of Newark for current history and Trenton Saving Fund Society for early history.

The oldest continuously held charters

Commercial banks — Midlantic National Bank, chartered on February 17, 1804.

Savings and loans — Franklin Savings and Loan Association of Salem, incorporated in 1861.

Savings banks — Provident Savings Bank, chartered in 1869.

Oldest building presently utilized by a financial institution

Savings and Loans — Crestmont Savings and Loan Association, Park Place branch in Morristown, built in 1784.

Commercial banks — New Jersey Bank, Cloverdale Office in Clifton, built in 1864.

Savings banks — Provident Savings Bank, Washington Office in Jersey City, built 1890.

Oldest site continuously utilized by a financial institution

Commercial banks — Heritage Bank, 2nd and Market Streets, Camden, built in 1812.

Savings banks — Trenton Saving Fund Society, 123 E. State Street, Trenton, built in 1881.

Most historic site for a financial institution

Commercial banks—New Jersey National Bank main office, 1 West State Street, Trenton. It was the site of the official residence of Lewis Morris, first Royal Governor of the Colony of New Jersey. It played host to Washington and Lafayette and was where the New Jersey General Assembly met in the 1780s, where New Jersey ratified the Constitution and where the seventh capitol of the United States was located.

Savings banks—Provident Savings Bank main office in Jersey City, where the fort at Paulus Hook was constructed in 1776 and where Major Henry "Light Horse" Harry Lee successfully attacked the fort in 1779.

Savings and loans—West Orange Savings and Loan Association's Main Street branch in West Orange, near the area known as Tory Corner, a hotbed of anti-revolutionary activity during the American Revolution.

Most historically and culturally reproduced buildings

Commercial banks—Central Jersey Bank and Trust, Route 9, Freehold, for main office; First National State Bank of Central Jersey, State Street, Trenton, for branch office.

Savings and loans—Glen Ridge Savings and Loan Association, Roseland office.

Savings banks—Savings Bank of Central Jersey, Plainfield, Middlesex branch.

Most significant restored buildings used as bank offices

First National State Bank of the Jersey Coast, Station Plaza office in Spring Lake, constructed in 1897 and used for 76 years as a station for railroad commuters.

Institution whose officers, directors or employees have had the most significant impact on New Jersey history

Commercial banks—First National Bank of Newark.

Savings banks—Trenton Saving Fund Society.

Savings and loans—Sayreville Savings and Loan Association.

Promotion campaigns which best captured the Bicentennial theme

Commercial banks—New Jersey Bank, N/A.

Savings banks—Hudson City Savings Bank, Jersey City.

Savings and loans—Chatham Savings and Loan Association.

NEW JERSEY AMERICAN REVOLUTION PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

A statewide Bicentennial photographic contest for prints and pictorial color slides was sponsored by the New Jersey Federation of Camera Clubs with the assistance of a grant from the Bicentennial Commission.

The competition attracted nearly 400 entries from professional and amateur photographers in the State. A total of 15 first, second and third-place medals and 40 honorable mention ribbons were awarded in 1976 by the judges to prints and slides that had both historical significance and artistic merit. The project director was H. Dunster Mead of Nutley, Bicentennial chairman of the Federation.

The prints contest was divided into Revolutionary War buildings of historic interest and miscellaneous. The prints competition included historic buildings, historical essays and miscellaneous. The medal winners were:

PRINTS

Historic buildings

First Place: Ralph E. McMillan, Freehold
Second Place: Joseph A. DeCaro, Fanwood
Third Place: Russ Cloer, Livingston

Miscellaneous

First Place: August Bono, Short Hills
Second Place: Russ Cloer, Livingston
Third Place: Russ Cloer, Livingston

SLIDES

Historic buildings

First Place: Audrey Braun, Clifton
Second Place: William K. Weddendorf, Morristown
Third Place: Neil Murphy, Basking Ridge

Essays

First Place: Pat VanLiew, Upper Montclair
Second Place: William P. Kent, Madison
Third Place: William K. Weddendorf, Morristown

Miscellaneous

First Place: Lorraine K. M. Gorski, East Orange
Second Place: Robert Wolfe, Mount Holly
Third Place: Neil Murphy, Basking Ridge

HORIZONS ON DISPLAY

Five projects in New Jersey received national recognition in 1976 as examples of community problem solving under the United States Bicentennial "Horizons on Display" program.

The competition was jointly sponsored by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration to stimulate national dialogue on community development.

The five New Jersey projects honored were among 200 selected across the country by the panel of judges. They were:

Paterson—The Dale Avenue Early Childhood project, an innovative educational program.

Hoboken—A home improvement project focusing on housing rehabilitation rather than new construction.

Newark—North Ward Educational and Cultural Center, a neighborhood social services delivery organization to stabilize a predominantly ethnic community.

Camden—Lindenwold High-Speed Line, a well-designed commuter service that makes rapid transit an attractive alternative to the automobile.

Margate City—Lucy, a citizens' movement to preserve and restore an architectural curiosity, a huge elephant used as a museum and children's library.

TOTAL PARTICIPATION

An essential element in making New Jersey's Bicentennial celebration a truly Statewide phenomenon was the voluntary participation of the private sector and independent agencies and organizations.

Business and industry played a significant role with a number of excellent projects and programs. Some of the notable activities were:

The New Jersey Chamber of Commerce produced a film, "Where Ideas Grow," that portrays the world-wide outreach of New Jersey ingenuity, invention, research and development. The noted author and historian, John T. Cunningham, wrote the script and the State Chamber produced the 29-minute color and sound motion picture narrated by TV and radio personality Hugh James. The film was made available on a free-loan basis to schools and general audiences anywhere east of the Mississippi and was distributed to TV stations throughout the nation.

New Jersey Bell Telephone Company provided two outstanding Bicentennial programs. One was "Tales of New Jersey," a 25-minute film which combines historical scenes and sites with ballads by Oscar Brand to trace New Jersey's past from the Lenni Lenape Indians to the present and the State's contributions to the space age. Bell also produced a special traveling exhibit, "Proud Heritage—Celebrating 200 years of New Jersey History." The 12-minute



OPENING SHOT—Bicentennial Commission Chairman Robert B. Meyner, right, and Robert W. Kleinert, president of New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, officially launch the company's multi-media Bicentennial presentation, "Proud Heritage."

multi-media production used color slides, stereo music and a narrative soundtrack housed in a mobile Bicentennial Theater. Bell's Tel-News and Business Line publications devoted several issues to communicating Bicentennial news to the company's customers.

Public Service Electric & Gas converted a ferryboat on the Delaware River into a "Second Sun" floating exhibition of 200 years of New Jersey history. Public Service also published and distributed a collection of New Jersey colonial recipes titled *Heritage Cookbook.*

McDonald's chain of restaurants provided funds for the purchase of a red oak Liberty Tree for every high school in the State.

The New Jersey Agricultural Society, the oldest farm organization in the nation founded in 1781, initiated a Century Farm Award program as part of its Bicentennial observance. Cited in 1976 were four of the earliest farms—the Bicentennial Farms—all owned by the same families for the past 200 years. The farms were the Van Derveer-Ten Eyck Farm (1702) in North Branch, Somerset County; the Holmes-Stead Farm (1720) in Cream Ridge, Monmouth County; Lloyd's Locust Lawn Farm (1755) in Upper Pittsgrove Township, Salem County, and the Cummins Farm (1770) in Cumminstown, now named Vienna, in Warren County.

The New Jersey Hotel Motel Association published a New Jersey Bicentennial Travel Guide. This publication and "Scenic and Historic Tours of New Jersey," published by the State Department of Labor and Industry with a grant from the Bicentennial Commission, were extremely helpful to tourists, both New Jersey residents and out-of-state visitors.

Two autonomous public agencies, the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and the New Jersey Highway Authority (Garden State Parkway) made significant contributions to aid and inform the Bicentennial traveler. On its toll tickets, the Turnpike printed news of upcoming Bicentennial events and New Jersey historical vignettes. The Highway Authority issued special maps pinpointing historic sites near the Garden State Parkway.

These examples are by no means all-inclusive, but they do serve to demonstrate the quality and diversity of Bicentennial contributions by the private and semi-public sectors of the New Jersey community.



TURNPIKE TRIBUTE—Employees of New Jersey Turnpike put up one of the signs proclaiming the superhighway as the "Road to Independence" during the Bicentennial.

COMMEMORATIVE ITEMS

In keeping with its strong policy of resistance to rampant commercialism, the Bicentennial Commission gave its official endorsement to only a few select commemorative items. These were products of high esthetic quality by reputable firms. Most importantly, they were items for which the Commission believed there was a legitimate public demand as mementoes of the Bicentennial celebration. The royalties received by the Commission from the manufacturers produced revenues of approximately $80,000 which were used to help finance Bicentennial projects and activities.

Bicentennial License Plates

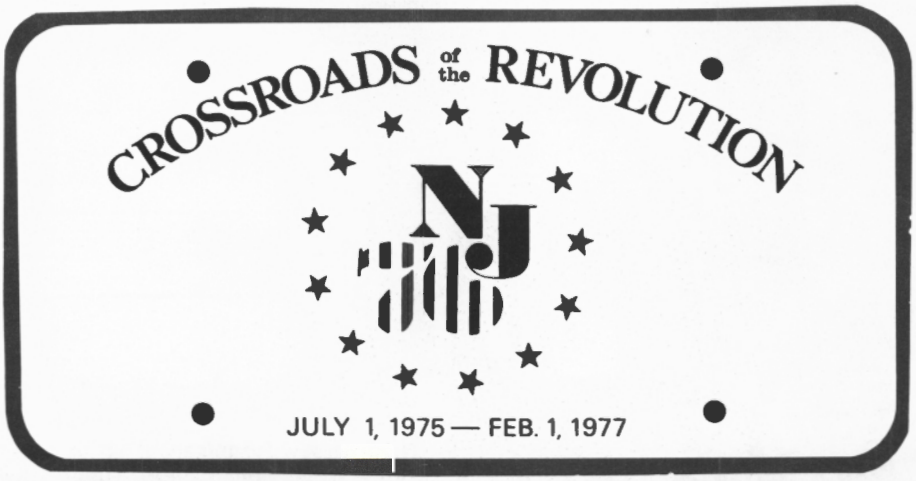
The official New Jersey Bicentennial license plates were the most successful and visible of the commemorative items. Approximately 500,000 of the license plates were sold during 1975 and 1976 and displayed on motor vehicles, sending colorful reminders of New Jersey's pride in its heritage onto the streets and highways.

The plates, sponsored by the State Bicentennial Commission, were marketed only through county and municipal Bicentennial agencies and volunteer service, civic, veterans and other approved non-profit organizations for the fixed price of $3.

Profits from sales of the plates provided vitally needed funding for both State and local Bicentennial programs. The license program net income was approximately $750,000 to local agencies and organizations and approximately $181,000 to the State.

The special Bicentennial license program was authorized by the Legislature and marked the first time that New Jersey allowed motor vehicles on the road with one regular license covered by a commemorative plate.

The plates had a white background with the official New Jersey Bicentennial logo in red and blue. The slogan, "Crossroads of the American Revolution," across the top represented a salute to the decisive battles and events on New Jersey soil that led to American independence.



BIG SELLER—More than 500,000 of these official New Jersey Bicentennial license plates were sold.

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0520

Medallions

The Medallic Art Company, a private mint, was authorized by the Bicentennial Commission to produce the official New Jersey Bicentennial State Medallion. The medallions in bronze, silver or gold were sold only through commercial and savings banks and savings and loan associations.

The design, by award-winning Antonio Petrucelli of Mount Tabor, was selected from a national contest for professional artists. The face of the medal depicts New Jersey's strategic role as the "Revolution's Crossroads." The reverse design features the Great Seal of New Jersey, adopted by the first Legislature in 1776.

The Bicentennial Commission also gave its endorsement to two excellent series of medallions issued by the prestigious Franklin Mint of Philadelphia. One was a New Jersey medal which was part of a series on each of the 50 states. The other was a series of medallions depicting each of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence, which was sponsored by the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States.



HISTORIC MEDAL—New Jersey's official Bicentennial Medallion depicts the state's strategic role as the "Revolution's Crossroads" on the face, left, and the reverse side, right, features the Great Seal of New Jersey.

Souvenir Stamp Covers

New Jersey's Revolutionary heritage was highlighted in a limited edition series of commemorative stamp covers issued with the endorsement of the State Bicentennial Commission.

Each cover consisted of an engraved envelope that was appropriately franked and postmarked. A variety of stamps was used and the cancellation marks were distinctive ones, in use for only a single day. Each of the souvenir envelopes is a limited edition collector's item because the plates were destroyed after the initial press run.

The first of 12 souvenir covers was released on November 10, 1975. It honored John Witherspoon of New Jersey, the only clergyman to sign the Declaration of Independence. It was postmarked at Princeton.

The second envelope was released on December 4, 1975, at Perth Amboy. It commemorated the 200th anniversary of a letter to the New York Journal signed, "Lycurgus," that called for independence of the colonies. Among the other subjects in the series were the Jockey Hollow encampment of Washington's Army, the planting of the Liberty Tree, the first legislative meeting in Princeton and Operation Sail '76.

Bicentennial Philatelic Passport

The United States Postal Service, in cooperative with the State Bicentennial Commission, issued a Bicentennial Philatelic Passport. It was designed to keep a personal record and validated chronology of visits to historic sites.

The passport contained blank pages on which its owner placed unused U.S. postage stamps for hand cancellation at recommended historic sites throughout the nation. In New Jersey, the recommendations were Trenton for the Old Barracks, Titusville for Washington's Crossing, Princeton for Nassau Hall and the Princeton Battlefield, Freehold for the Battle of Monmouth, Ringwood for the Iron Works, Morristown for Jockey Hollow and the Ford Mansion, Perth Amboy for the Proprietary House and Rockingham for Rocky Hill.

Flags

The official New Jersey Bicentennial flag featured the State's Bicentennial logo in red and blue on a white background. The flags, manufactured by the Annin Flag Company of Verona, and the Betsy Ross Flag Company of Wall, were prominently displayed on most public buildings and many homes throughout New Jersey—particularly over the long Bicentennial July 4th weekend in 1976.

Jewelry

The Krementz Company of Newark, one of the country's leading manufacturers of jewelry, was authorized to produce and sell a limited series of high quality jewelry items with Bicentennial motifs. The items included lapel and tie pins, charms, cuff links and earrings.

Porcelain

The internationally known Cybis Porcelain Company produced a special Bicentennial piece depicting an American eagle, with wings spread, on a mountain crag. The New Jersey State Seal and Bicentennial logo are emblazoned on the base.

THE BICENTENNIAL COUNCIL OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES

"The 13 original states are joining together because of the common heritage we share. We have no choice in the matter of being the 13 original states. We should accept our destiny."

That was the statement issued in 1970 in Newport, Rhode Island, where representatives of the 13 original states held their first meeting to talk about the Bicentennial.

Several months later in Raleigh, North Carolina, delegates from the 13 state Bicentennial agencies met again and accepted this destiny by organizing The Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States. In 1973, the Council was incorporated as a non-profit, tax exempt organization.

In addition to New Jersey, the member states are: New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

The Council is composed of two representatives from the official Bicentennial agency of each state. It is privately funded, deriving its revenues from the licensing and endorsement of prestige products from corporations such as The Franklin Mint and CYBIS.

The Council strongly supported the concept of the Bicentennial Era, which began with the struggle for independence and led to the formation of our federal system of government in 1789 with the ratification of the Constitution and the election of George Washington as the first President.

Throughout the Bicentennial Era, the Council served as the clearinghouse of information for official state Bicentennial agencies. It coordinated activities of the states and encouraged education of the public through reports, publications and other forms of communication.

The Council provided more than $1 million in grants to the state Bicentennial commissions and expended more than $350,000 in grants for other Bicentennial activities such as the 13 states section of the Promenade of the States, constructed in Philadelphia adjacent to Independence Hall, and the production of a three-part film, "These States."

From the beginning, New Jersey representatives took active leadership roles in the Council's affairs. During the key Bicentennial year from July 4, 1975, to July 4, 1976, Walter T. Peters, Jr., of Medford, executive director of the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission, served as chairman of the Council. He previously had served as vice chairman, chairman of the Coordinating Committee and member of the Executive Committee.

The other New Jersey representatives who served on the Council included John T. Cunningham, who was chairman of the State Historical Commission; Bernard Bush, who was executive director; the late Richard W. DeKorte, who was chairman of the Bicentennial Commission; Walter Wechsler, a Commission member, and H. David Earling of the Commission staff.

In 1976, the Council announced the beginning of a new, important program for the remaining years of the Bicentennial Era—the Great American Achievements Program based on 13 annual themes from 1977 through 1989. Among the prominent historians who assisted in identifying the themes was Dr. Richard P. McCormick of Rutgers College. To provide the financing, the new Bicen-

tennial Council of the Thirteen Original States Fund was established.

The first of 13 annual Commemorative Conferences as part of the Great American Achievements Program was held November 14, 1977, at York, Pennsylvania. It marked the 200th anniversary of the adoption in York of the Articles of Confederation by the Continental Congress.

At the Conference banquet, the Fund gave special recognition awards to individuals and organizations for "tangible and exceptional contributions to the significance of the Bicentennial era." The two men honored from New Jersey were Milford A. Vieser, the first chairman of the State Bicentennial Commission, and the late Richard W. DeKorte, who succeeded Mr. Vieser as chairman.

The award to Mr. Vieser cited "his talents as a creator of concept, enthusiasm and devotion which blended the Bicentennial ideas and activities of many of his fellow citizens into a common cause."

Mr. DeKorte's son, Richard W. DeKorte, Jr., accepted the award in his father's memory. The citation read:

"For his direction, example and good counsel to the Commissioners and Staff of the New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission, and for his leadership as Chairman which demanded the highest standards of excellence for his State's observance of America's 200th Anniversary."



FOR LEADERSHIP—Milford A. Vieser, left, first chairman of New Jersey Bicentennial Commission, receives special honor from Norman Cohn, chairman of the Bicentennial Council of the Thirteen Original States, during major educational conference in York, Pennsylvania, in November 1977.



POSTHUMOUS HONOR—Richard DeKorte, Jr., accepts special honor on behalf of his late father from Mr. Cohn at the York conference.



STATE HONOR—New Jersey section of the Promenade of States in Philadelphia.


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PHOTO BY ROBERT ATKINSON

RUSSIAN BEAUTY—The biggest tall ship, Kruzenshtern, sails under the Verrazano Bridge as her crew mans the yards.





SPECTACLE—The parade of the "tall ships" enters New York Harbor for Operation Sail.

PHOTOS BY ROBERT ATKINSON



PHOTO BY DEPT. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BICENTENNIAL LEGACY—New Jersey's major Bicentennial capital project, Liberty State Park in Jersey City, makes a magnificent picture against the Manhattan skyline.



PHOTO BY CLAIRE LIBERTY

HISTORY REPEATS—American forces march through the snow toward the first Battle of Trenton led by division commanders, H. David Earling, left, and George Woodbridge.



RELIVING HISTORY — British troops prepare to charge at the Battle of Princeton (lower photograph), while Americans (above) fire volley at the advancing enemy.

PHOTOS BY THOMAS MASON





PHOTO BY THOMAS MASON

REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—Re-enactment troops braved sub-freezing temperatures during outdoor encampments in Washington Crossing State Park.


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APPENDICES

A Bicentennial Commission Financial Statement

B Senate Bill 800

C Committee Members

D Principles and Goals

E List of Bicentennial Communities, Colleges and Universities, and Military Installations

F Time Capsule

G Re-enactment Units — Ten Crucial Days

H Youth Convention Report

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J Community and County Reports

APPENDIX A
BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION FINANCIAL STATEMENT
INCOME
March 2, 1973 to June 30, 1977

Appropriated Funds

From the establishment of the New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission on March 2, 1973, to June 30, 1977, the New Jersey State Legislature appropriated a total of $1,342,500.00 to the agency. Fiscal Year 1976-77 was the last year that appropriations were made.

Fiscal Year	Amount Appropriated
1973-74	$ 250,000.00
1974-75	500,000.00
1975-76	400,000.00
1976-77	192,500.00
Total Appropriated Funds—	$1,342,500.00

Non-Appropriated Funds and Revenues

Public Laws of 1973, Chapter 48, approved March 2, 1973, empowers the Bicentennial Commission to accept grants of money from other governmental and non-governmental sources and to accept royalties on commemorative souvenirs and memorabilia endorsed or produced by the Bicentennial Commission.

A total of $973,404.52 in non-appropriated funds and revenues were generated by these grants and royalties.

Source of Funds	Amount
Federal A.R.B.A. Grants	$553,784.40
Private Sector Grants & Royalties	238,649.68
License Plate Revenues (Net)	180,970.44
*Total Non-Appropriated— Funds and Revenues	$973,404.52

* Exclusive of the $2,400,000 Federal Title X Grant awarded through the Bicentennial Commission to the State of New Jersey for development of Liberty State Park.

Income Summary

The funds available to the Commission from March 2, 1973 through June 30, 1977 are summarized as follows:

Total Appropriated Funds	$1,342,500.00
Total Non-Appropriated Funds	973,404.52
Total Funds Available	$2,315,904.52

EXPENDITURES

Of the $2.3 million in appropriations and non-appropriation funds and revenues received by the Bicentennial Commission between March 2, 1973 and June 30, 1977, more than $1 million went to Bicentennial organizations, committees, and other governmental organizations in the form of direct grants from the Commission.

The following table shows the agency's total expenditures of both appropriated and non-appropriated funds during the period covered by this report.

Expenditures

Salaries and Benefits	$ 566,517.53
Material, Supplies & Printing	138,027.01
Telephone, Postage, Travel, Etc.	166,231.93
Professional	220,950.83
Grants	1,032,244.79
Equipment and Maintenance	38,585.71
Unexpended Obligations	7,081.95
Total Expenditures	$2,169,639.75

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

March 2, 1973 to June 30, 1977

Total Funds Available	$2,315,904.52
Less: Total Expenditures	2,169,639.75
Unexpended Balance as of— July 1, 1977	$ 146,264.77

APPENDIX B

P. L. 1973, CHAPTER 48, approved March 2, 1973

AN ACT to establish a New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission, providing for appointment of its members and the powers and duties of the commission, and making an appropriation therefor.

WHEREAS, The American Revolution, inspired by the spirit of liberty and national independence, was an event of global significance and with a profound and lasting effect upon our Nation and all of the states which now compose the United States of America, and it is therefore fitting, for the purpose of commemorating the epochal period of 1774-1783, that a Bicentennial Celebration Commission be appointed to represent this State and to cooperate with and coordinate the efforts of other public and private organizations in New Jersey in observing the bicentennial anniversary; and

WHEREAS, The government of the United States has taken formal action, on July 4, 1966, to assure effective national observance of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of this Nation, through enactment of Public Law 89-491, establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to prepare and coordinate an overall national program for observing and commemorating the Bicentennial of the American Revolution; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey played a crucial role in the American Revolution and was the site of many significant political events and military battles of the Revolution; and

WHEREAS, New Jersey played a prominent role in the development of colonial America as one of the 13 original colonies and in the subsequent history of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The year 1976 marks the two-hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the New Jersey Constitution; and

WHEREAS, The physical landmarks of history are important to men and women wherever they may live, and these reminders of our heritage attract many visitors to our State, creating a positive effect on our economy; and

WHEREAS, The State of New Jersey should take steps immediately to prepare to celebrate the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and to cooperate with the national bicentennial observance in every way, to stimulate appropriate commemorative programs throughout New Jersey; now, therefore

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Act."

2. There is *hereby* established a New Jersey Bicentennial Celebration Commission of 22 members, as follows:

a. Two members of the Senate to be appointed by the President thereof, no more than one of whom shall be a member of the same political party;

b. Two members of the General Assembly to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, no more than one of whom shall be a member of the same political party;

c. The Chairman of the New Jersey Historical Commission, the Presi-

dent of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Commissioners of Education, Environmental Protection, Community Affairs, and Labor and Industry, the Chancellor of Higher Education and the Secretary of State, or a designated representative of each thereof;

d. Ten citizens of the State to be appointed by the Governor; of the first appointees two shall be appointed for terms of 1 year, two for terms of 2 years, three for terms of 3 years and three for terms of 4 years, and their successsors shall be appointed for terms of 4 years;

e. Vacancies in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments were made.

3. The Governor shall be the honorary chairman of the commission and shall designate one of the members of the commission as chairman. The Governor may appoint additional nonvoting members of the commission, not exceeding 10 in number, to participate and assist in the work of the commission.

4. The commission shall meet and organize at the call of its chairman as soon as may be following appointment of its members and may create such offices in addition to the chairman as it shall determine and elect from among its membership the persons to fill such offices.

5. Members of the commission shall serve without compensation but shall, within the limits of available funds, be entitled to reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

6. The duties of the commission shall include:

a. To cooperate with the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to coordinate the commemorative activities in the State of New Jersey;

b. To formulate and recommend any additional legislation the commission determines essential to the furtherance of the bicentennial celebration in New Jersey;

c. To plan, *promote* and coordinate the commemorative programs and activities sponsored and supported by agencies of the State Government;

d. To assist and coordinate the overall Statewide commemorative programs developed and to be developed by counties, municipalities, bicentennial agencies and civic, veteran, and historical and other organizations;

e. To *plan and arrange for an inventory of* the sites, artifacts, buildings, fine and commercial arts, monuments, structures and other items and evidence appropriate for preservation, restoration or development in commemoration of the American Revolution and historical events and activities contemporary with the Revolutionary years, to ensure that fitting observances, programs and exhibitions thereof are held during the bicentennial celebration;

f. To encourage and assist in the preparation and publication of scholarly works relating to the American Revolution and contemporary historical events;

g. To encourage and solicit the cooperation of public and private colleges and universities;

h. To consult and seek the guidance of the New Jersey Historical Commission in the development of the historical aspects of bicentennial celebration programs and activities;

i. To develop appropriate expressions of observance of the bicentennial, including but not limited to determination of objectives, scheduling of events, planning of special public works, authorization of commemorative souvenirs, and overall coordination of public observance and commemoration of the celebration.

7. The commission shall establish a regular schedule of meetings, schedule meetings and hearings to solicit and receive recommendations for its programs and activities and report periodically to the Governor and the Legislature on its activities and recommendations. An initial report to the Governor and the Legislature shall be made *within 6 months of the organization of the commission* and on *each* November 15 thereafter.

8. The commission shall be entitled to call upon any department, agency or office of the State of New Jersey for such documents, materials and information as it may deem necessary and shall be entitled to the cooperation of every department, agency and office of the State of New Jersey.

9. The commission may appoint and fix the compensation of an executive director and, within the limits of funds appropriated or made available to it, may employ technical, administrative and other personnel and may contract for technical or special services.

10. The commission may accept donations or grants of money, property or personal services from any source.

11. There is hereby appropriated to the commission from the General State Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973 the sum of $250,000.00.

12. The commission shall remain in existence and this act shall remain in force and effect until June 30, 1984.

13. This act shall take effect immediately.

APPENDIX C
COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Donald S. MacNaughton, Chairman
Raymond F. Drozdowski
Senator Edward J. Hughes
Assemblyman James R. Hurley
Charles H. Marciante
Commissioner Joseph A. Hoffman
Walter Wechsler
Robert W. Kleinert
Milford A. Vieser
Robert W. Parsons, Sr.

HERITAGE COMMITTEE

John T. Cunningham, Chairman
William Y. Pryor
Dr. Bruce H. French
Robert M. Lunny
Clement A. Price
John H. Fritz
James M. Sears
Seth M. Scheiner
Dr. Richard P. McCormick
Donald A. Sinclair
Norman C. Wittwer
Thomas P. Ryan
B. Harold Smick, Jr.
Mrs. Grady A. McMillon
Thaddeus Gramada
Keith Betten
Kenneth Job
Kenneth W. Richards
Wesley F. Craven
Richard M. Huber
Charles Lyle
Lewis T. Owen
R. Kenn Stryker-Rodda
Donald W. Becker
Miss Carolyn Campbell
Mrs. Sarah Fox
Martin Gideon
Miss Marion Ramsbotham
Mrs. Corrine Shirk
Dr. Myrtle Townsend
Mrs. Caroline Underkofler

HISTORIC SITES COMMITTEE

Mrs. Elizabeth Frelinghuysen, Chairman
Clifford Blaze
John Diehl
David Poinsett
Dr. Kemble Widmer
Joseph Truncer
Mrs. Constance Grieff
Mrs. Joan Aiken
Mrs. Ermaline Weiss
Mrs. Mary Ellen Kramer

ARTS AND HUMANITIES COMMITTEE

Alvin E. Gershen, Chairman
Mike Dalakian
Leon DuBois
Norman Eiger
Sidney Goldman
Ramon Gordon
Rex Gorleigh
Jon Klimo
Henry Lewis
Tom Malloy
Clifford Moore
Dr. George T. Potter
Larry Ridley
Charles Robinson
Dr. Ray Robinson
George Segal
Ray Schultz
Mrs. Leah Sloshberg
Alfredo Silipigni
Dr. Sidney Silverman
William Teller
Armond Vorce
Nate Washington
Bran Wry
Ms. Grace Winterling
Mrs. Evelyn Thompson
Mrs. Mollie Merlino
Edwardo Garcia
Ms. Lorretta Gaines
Mrs. Joan Hyland
Ms. Aleita Caldwell
Jacob Landau

SPECIAL PROJECTS COMMITTEE

Alexander B. Lyon, Jr., Chairman

Al DeRogatis
Irving Feist
Patrick J. Kennedy
Mrs. Richard Schueing
W. Robert Bohn
John E. Harr
Mrs. Standish F. Medina
Clinton R. Harrower
K. Philip Dresdner
Calvin M. Gibson
Mrs. James N. Land, Jr.
Mrs. William K. Hutchison
Richard H. Considine
Mrs. Anthony C. Blasi
Austin K. Volk
Neil Sullivan
Mrs. David Ruddy
Mrs. Frederick Federici
Mrs. Edward Hauser
Mrs. Matthew Marano

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Richard E. Bjork, Chairman
Dr. Stanley S. Bergen, Jr.
Frank Elliott
John H. Fritz
Irene Hubin
Anne S. Dillman
Lawrence M. Kinsella
Charles W. Essig
Frank Mastoraki
Nance Carlson
Walter Wagner
Noble C. Hiebert
Richard J. Heaslip
Rev. Msgr. William Noe Field

COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

William H. Weathersby, Chairman
Mrs. Peggy Lewis
Angelo Baglivo
Lawrence G. Foster
Dr. Lawrence T. Frymire
Wayne Kurlinski
Paul Most
James R. Sutphen
James L. Brunson
Albert R. Marks
Louis Presti
Mary Ann DelVisco

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

William O. Barnes, Jr., Chairman
Mildred Barry Hughes
Gregory D. Saputelli
David Goldfarb
Senator Raymond H. Bateman
Mrs. Winfield Bonynge
Assemblywoman Jane Burgio
Ralph C. DeRose
Frederick H. Hauser
Commissioner John J. Horn
J. Edward Crabiel, Secretary of State

ECONOMIC IMPACT COMMITTEE

Everett J. Jennings, Chairman
Harry Zimmerman
William R. Johnson
Commissioner Patricia Q. Sheehan
Leonard Johnson
Charles Marciante
Alfred E. Driscoll
C. Carl Randolph
Commissioner Joseph P. Hoffman
Robert Indig
Bette Benedict

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Dr. Peter Sammartino, Chairman
Henri A. DeBonneval
Dr. Nasrollah Fatemi
Mrs. F. Richard Hsu
Dr. Vitaut Kipel
Dr. Arthur Kron
Dr. Robert G. McKelvey
Dr. Andras Pogany
Dr. Harry Smith
Dr. Earl Leroy Wood
Ms. Ana Louisa Ateca
Dr. Richard A. Guarino
Rev. Msgr. Joseph J. Przezdziecki
Vincent Visceglia
Dr. Karl J. Fjellman

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Walter T. Peters, Jr., Chairman
Bernard Bush
Charles L. Scarani
John P. Davidson
Joseph F. Bradway, Jr.
Mark Brown
Dr. Richard McCormick

APPENDIX D

PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

In April 1974, the Bicentennial Commission adopted the following Statement of Principles and Goals to guide its activities:

The American Revolution, inspired by the spirit of national independence and liberty, was a victorious struggle to enlarge the dimensions of the freedom and dignity of all people. It created a new nation and ignited the spark of liberty that has had a profound and enduring impact on the history of the world. For the first time, there was established a government founded on the ideal that the earth belongs to all men and women, not to a privileged elite. It gave us a government ruled not by a personal sovereign, but by fair and rational laws, enacted and administered by the elected servants of the people.

* * *

Nowhere is the commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the founding of our country more appropriate than in New Jersey for it was on the soil of this State that the outcome of the Revolutionary War was determined and the future of a new nation, conceived in liberty, was assured.

* * *

By the official action of the Legislature and the Governor, the challenge and privilege of developing an effective and meaningful observance of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution have been assigned to the New Jersey American Revolution Bicentennial Celebration Commission. Public Law No. 800, Chapter 48, Laws of New Jersey 1973, directs this Commission to "plan and coordinate the commemorative programs and activities sponsored by and supported by other agencies of the State Government and to assist and coordinate the overall Statewide commemorative programs developed and to be developed by counties, municipalities, bicentennial agencies and civic, veteran, historical and other organizations.

* * *

This Commission believes it has a special obligation to make one of its key goals the advancement of public knowledge of the historic events of the American Revolution, particularly in New Jersey, and their significance for the modern world.

***

The Commission will seek to recall, revive and reinforce for all New Jerseyans the principles upon which this country was founded. We hope to reawaken a sense of pride and awareness that all our citizens are the spiritual heirs and beneficiaries of the Revolutionary legacy and that we all have the responsibility to preserve and strengthen this heritage for future generations.

***

This Commission has dedicated itself to encouraging and assisting the widest variety of Bicentennial commemorative programs and activities and to attracting and involving the broadest base of participation. If the Bicentennial is to have any real meaning, it must be a celebration by, of and for the people.

***

While it seeks to encourage a reverence, respect and gratitude for the legacy inherited from our Revolutionary forefathers, this Commission is deeply committed to the principle that a special mission of the Bicentennial is to fulfill the promise of our national heritage for future generations. That obligation can be met only by addressing the crucial problems of the present and the future. The Bicentennial must be the catalyst for government at all levels, and for institutions, organizations and individuals to join in an unprecedented effort to meet the critical needs of all our citizens.

***

If the Bicentennial is to have any relevance, we must recognize that in the 200 years of this nation's history there have been areas of injustice and neglect which have prevented complete fulfillment of the promise of equality and dignity of all men upon which this nation was founded. The Bicentennial gives us the opportunity and the challenge to reflect on past failures and to rededicate ourselves to righting these wrongs.

***

Above all, this Commission believes the Bicentennial era is a time when we must examine who we were, who we are now, and where we are going as a State and as a nation.

APPENDIX E

"BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITY" COUNTIES

Atlantic County
Bergen County
Burlington County
Camden County
Cape May County
Cumberland County
Essex County
Gloucester County
Hudson County
Hunterdon County
Mercer County
Middlesex County
Monmouth County
Morris County
Ocean County
Passaic County
Salem County
Somerset County
Sussex County
Union County
Warren County

BICENTENNIAL COMMUNITIES

Bicentennial Community

Atlantic County

Absecon
Hamilton Township
Brigantine
Linwood
Pleasantville
Atlantic City
Egg Harbor City
Margate
Northfield
Somers Point City
Ventnor City
Estell Manor
Hammonton
Folsom
Collings Lake-Buena Vista Township
Corbin City
Mullica Township
Egg Harbor Township
Port Republic
Galloway Township
Buena, Borough of
Weymouth Township
Longport

Bergen County

Fort Lee
Mahwah Township
Leonia
Wyckoff
Franklin Lakes
North Arlington
Teaneck
Allendale
Bergenfield
Montvale
Rutherford
Lyndhurst
Oradell Borough
Oakland
Cliffside Park
Hillsdale
Lodi
New Milford Borough
Saddle River
Wood-Ridge Borough
Haworth
Ramsey
Washington Township
Demarest
Glen Rock
Midland Park
Ridgewood
River Edge Borough
Rockleigh Borough
Alpine
Cresskill
Norwood
Old Tappan
Ridgefield
River Vale
Rochelle Park
Closter Borough
Hackensack
Northvale
Park Ridge
Tenafly Borough
Harrington Park
Hasbrouck Heights
Ho-Ho-Kus
Upper Saddle River
Westwood
Carlstadt
Dumont
Edgewater
Englewood
Englewood Cliffs
Paramus
Waldwick
Wallington
Palisades Park
Maywood
Woodcliff Lake
East Rutherford Borough
Fairview, Borough of
Garfield

Ridgefield Park
Emerson
Fair Lawn
Little Ferry
Bogota
Elmwood Park

Burlington County
Bordentown
Cinnaminson
Riverton
North Hanover
Evesham
Mansfield Township
Mount Holly
Medford Township
Burlington
Chesterfield Township
Willingboro Township
Palmyra
Moorestown
Pemberton Township/Pemberton Borough
Beverly
Edgewater Park Township
Wrightstown Borough
Delanco
Shamong Township
Delran
Riverside Township
Medford Lakes
Lumberton Township
Southampton Township
Tabernacle Township
Burlington Township
Eastampton
Florence Township
Hainesport
Maple Shade Township
Mount Laurel
Westampton Township

Camden County
Haddonfield
Camden City
Gloucester City
Berlin Township
Barrington
Bellmawr
Waterford Township
Berlin
Haddon Heights
Hi Nella
Pennsauken Township
Runnemede
Collingswood
Mount Ephraim
Woodlynne
Magnolia
Stratford Borough
Audobon
Gloucester Township
Merchantville Borough
Gibbsboro
Oaklyn
Chesilhurst Borough
Voorhees Township
Cherry Hill Township
Lawnside
Somerdale Borough
Laurel Springs Borough
Lindenwold
Audubon Park
Winslow Township

Cape May County
Ocean City
Cape May City
Avalon
Upper Township
Wildwood
North Wildwood
Sea Isle City
Wildwood Crest
Stone Harbor Borough
West Cape May Borough

Cumberland County
Bridgeton
Millville
Vineland
Deerfield Township
Upper Deerfield Township

Essex County
Caldwell
Newark
Millburn
Roseland
Nutley
Bloomfield
Fairfield Borough
Montclair
West Orange
Livingston Township
Cedar Grove Township
Verona Borough
East Orange
Irvington
Essex Fells
Maplewood Township
Glen Ridge
Orange
North Caldwell Borough
South Orange
West Caldwell Borough

Gloucester County
Clayton
National Park
Pitman
West Deptford Township
Deptford Township

Monroe Township
Woodbury
Glassboro
Greenwich Township
Franklin Township
Harrison Township
East Greenwich Township
Elk Township
Swedesboro Borough
South Harrison Township
Woodbury Heights
Washington Township
Westville Borough
Woolwich Township
Logan Township
Mantua
Newfield
Paulsboro
Wenoah

Hudson County

Kearny
West New York
Bayonne
Hoboken
Jersey City
Secaucus
Guttenberg
Union City
Weehawken
Harrison
East Newark Borough

Hunterdon County

East Amwell
Delaware Township
Lambertville
Bethlehem Township
Clinton
Frenchtown Borough
High Bridge Borough
Holland Township
Union Township
Bloomsbury
Hampton Borough
Readington Township
Stockton
Franklin Township
Kingwood Township
West Amwell Township
Milford

Mercer County

Trenton
Princeton
Ewing Township
Hightstown/East Windsor
Pennington
Hopewell Township
Lawrence Township
Hopewell Town
West Windsor
Hamilton Township
Washington Township

Middlesex County

Perth Amboy
South Plainfield
Piscataway
Woodbridge
New Brunswick
Madison Township
Cranbury
East Brunswick
Monroe Township
North Brunswick
Sayreville
Highland Park Borough
Metuchen
South Brunswick Township
Edison Township
Milltown Borough
Jamesburg
Middlesex Borough
South River
Spotswood
Carteret Borough
South Amboy City
Dunellen

Monmouth County

Manalapan
Brielle
Colts Neck Township
Fair Haven
Little Silver
Oceanport
Atlantic Highlands
Allentown Borough/Upper Freehold Township
Eatontown
Highlands
Freehold Borough
Freehold Township
Holmdel Township
Matawan
Middletown Township
Rumson Borough
Allenhurst Borough
Asbury Park
Manasquan
Hazlet Township
Spring Lake Borough
Belmar Borough
West Long Branch
Marlboro Township
Millstone Township
Ocean Township
Union Beach
Farmingdale
Loch Arbour Village
Shrewsbury

Wall Township
Howell Township
Interlaken Borough
Red Bank Borough
Spring Lake Heights
Long Branch
Sea Bright
Avon by the Sea
Keansburg
Keyport
Monmouth Beach
South Belmar Borough
Neptune Township
Deal
Bradley Beach
Englishtown Borough
Sea Girt Borough

Morris County

Chatham Borough
Randolph
Lincoln Park
Chatham Township
Rockaway Borough
Mendham Borough
Chester Borough
Chester Township
Hanover Township
Madison Borough
Morris Township
Pequannock Township
Roxbury Township
Washington Township
Boonton Township
Kinnelon Borough
East Hanover Township
Morristown
Mountain Lakes Borough
Wharton Borough
Butler Borough
Denville
Florham Park Borough
Harding Township
Rockaway Township
Dover
Parsippany/Troy Hills Township
Passaic Township
Boonton
Mendham Township
Morris Plains
Montville Township
Riverdale Borough
Jefferson Township
Mount Arlington
Mount Olive
Mine Hill Township
Netcong Borough
Victory Gardens Borough

Ocean County

Dover Township
Lavallette
Lakewood Township
Brick Township
Plumstead Township
Berkeley Township
Lakehurst
Ocean Gate
Lacey
Point Pleasant Beach
Tuckerton
Little Egg Harbor Township
Manchester Township
Point Pleasant Borough
Union Township
Bay Head
Beachwood
Seaside Heights Borough
Beach Haven Borough
Barnegat Light Borough
Mantoloking Borough
Stafford Township
Pine Beach Borough
Seaside Park
Ship Bottom
South Toms River
Surf City Borough
Eagleswood Township
Island Heights

Passaic County

Wayne
Passaic
Clifton
Paterson
West Paterson
North Haledon Borough
Ringwood
West Milford
Pompton Lakes
Bloomingdale Borough
Prospect Park Borough
Little Falls Township
Hawthorne Borough
Wanaque Borough
Haledon

Salem County

Woodstown Borough
Pilesgrove Township
Salem City
Alloway Township
Lower Alloway Creek
Pennsville Township
Auburn/Oldmans Township
Oldmans
Penns Grove Borough

Somerset County
- Bridgewater
- Raritan Borough
- North Plainfield
- Hillsborough
- Bound Brook
- South Bound Brook
- Somerville Borough
- Bernards Township
- Somerset County
- Branchburg Township
- Bernardsville
- Franklin Township
- Watchung Borough
- Rocky Hill
- Warren Township
- Millstone Borough
- Bedminster Township
- Green Brook Township
- Manville
- Montgomery Township
- Peapack/Gladstone

Sussex County
- Hopatcong
- Frankford Township
- Stillwater Township
- Franklin Borough
- Ogdensburg
- Stanhope
- Branchville Borough
- Sparta
- Wantage Township
- Fredon Township
- Hardyston
- Green Township
- Lafayette Township
- Vernon Townhip
- Byram Township
- Hampton Township
- Newton
- Andover Borough
- Andover Township

Union County
- Westfield
- Berkeley Heights
- Plainfield
- Roselle
- Mountainside
- Clark
- Linden
- Scotch Plains
- Cranford
- Rahway
- Roselle Park
- Fanwood
- Garwood
- New Providence
- Springfield Township
- Elizabeth
- Summit
- Union
- Winfield Township
- Hillside
- Kenilworth

Warren County
- Lopatcong Township
- Independence Township
- Phillipsburg
- Oxford Township
- White Township
- Harmony Township
- Alpha Borough
- Blairstown
- Washington Borough
- Harwick Township
- Belvidere
- Allamuchy Township
- Hope/Hope Township
- Liberty Township
- Mansfield Township
- Hackettstown

BICENTENNIAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Atlantic Community College
Mays Landing

Bergen Community College
Paramus

Brookdale Community College
Lincroft

Caldwell College
Caldwell

Cumberland County College
Vineland

Essex County College
Newark

Fairleigh Dickinson University
Teaneck

Fairleigh Dickinson University
Rutherford

Fairleigh Dickinson University
Madison

Felician College
Lodi

Glassboro State College
Glassboro

Gloucester County College
Sewell

Jersey City State College
Jersey City
Kean College of New Jersey
Union
Middlesex County College
Edison
Monmouth College
West Long Branch
Montclair State College
Upper Montclair
Ocean County College
Toms River
Princeton Theological Seminary
Princeton
Princeton University
Princeton
Ramapo College of New Jersey
Mahwah
Rider College
Lawrenceville
Rutgers, the State University
New Brunswick
Saint Elizabeth, College of
Convent Station
Saint Peter's College
Jersey City
Seton Hall University
South Orange
Stevens Institute of Technology
Hoboken
Union College
Cranford
Upsala College
East Orange
William Paterson College of New Jersey
Wayne

BICENTENNIAL MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Army Training Center and Fort Dix
Wrightstown
Coast Guard Group, Sandy Hook
Fort Hancock
Coast Guard Station, Manasquan Inlet
Point Pleasant
Coast Guard Station, Sandy Hook
Fort Hancock
Coast Guard Station, Shark River
Avon
Coast Guard Training Center
Cape May
Gibbsboro Air Force Station
Gibbsboro
McGuire Air Force Base
Wrightstown
Naval Air Station
Lakehurst
Navy Recruiting District
Newark
USS District (MSO-430)
Perth Amboy
Volunteer Training Unit (Law) 1-39, USMCR
Mantoloking

APPENDIX F
CONTENTS OF THE NEW JERSEY BICENTENNIAL TIME CAPSULE

The following books are enclosed:

Minutes of the Governor's Privy Council 1777-1789—Edited by David A. Bernstein. New Jersey State Library, Archives and History Bureau, Trenton, New Jersey. (1974)

New Jersey in the American Revolution, 1763-1783—A Documentary History—Edited by Larry R. Gerlach. New Jersey Historical Commission, Trenton, New Jersey. (1975)

Phillip Mazzei: Jefferson's "Zealous" Whig—Edited by Sister Margherita Marchione. American Institute of Italian Studies, New York. (1975)

Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey—Edited by Edward J. Mullin, Trenton, New Jersey. (1976)

The following pamphlets are enclosed:

Jacob Green's "Observations on the Reconciliation of Great Britain and the Colonies"

"The Development of the New Jersey Legislature from Colonial Times to the Present"

"Prelude to a Revolution: The New Brunswick Meeting of July 21, 1774"

"New Jersey in the American Revolution, 1763-1783: A Chronology"

"The Press in Revolutionary New Jersey"

"The Mapping of New Jersey in the American Revolution"

"Morristown: A Crucible of the American Revolution"

"The Cultural Geography of 18th Century New Jersey"

"The New Jersey Soldier"

"New Jersey's Five Who Signed"

"The Battle of Springfield"

"New Jersey's Revolutionary Economy"

"The Religious Issues in Revolutionary New Jersey"

"The Music of 18th Century New Jersey"

"The Medicine in Revolutionary New Jersey"

"William Franklin: New Jersey's First Royal Governor"

"Blacks in the Revolutionary Era"

"The Constitution of 1776"

"The Fine and Useful Arts in New Jersey, 1750-1800"

"The Revolutionary Struggle in New Jersey, 1776-1783"

"New Jersey Society in the Revolutionary Era"

"Elias Boudinot"

"William Livingston: New Jersey's First Governor"
"The Christmas Campaign: The Ten Days of Trenton and Princeton"
"Education in New Jersey in the Revolutionary Era"
"The Battle of Monmouth"
"Fortune of War: New Jersey Women and the American Revolution"
"The Development of Transportation in New Jersey"
"Bicentennial People, Places and Things"
"Student Art for the Bicentennial"
"Art is All Ours"
"New Jersey Bicentennial Resource Showcase"
"Scenic and Historic Tours of New Jersey"
"Bicentennial Event Planning Book"
"A Guide to State Historic Sites in New Jersey"
"Campsites in New Jersey"
"New Jersey Past and Present"
"Historic New Jersey Occupations"
"Bicentennial Handbook for Educators"
"Travel Implications for the Bicentennial"
"Directory of New Jersey Historical Societies"
"New Jersey in the American Revolution — Political and Social Conflict"
"New Jersey in the American Revolution II"
"The Road to Revolution"

The following brochures are enclosed:

New Jersey During the Revolution — Bibliography
New Jersey Bicentennial Observances
Statement of Principles and Goals
New Jersey Bicentennial Model for Educators
Celebrate the Bicentennial — Register and Vote
Calendar of Monthly Themes
Facts About New Jersey
The Liberty Tree — April 17, 1976
New Jersey Bicentennial Map and Guide
New Jersey — So Near, Yet So Far Away from It All
New Jersey Travel Guide
New Jersey — The Nearby Slope
The Spirit of Thirteen
The Road to Independence

The following articles and memorabilia are enclosed:

Film of "Ten Crucial Days Festival" by New Jersey Public Television
Desk Set of American, State and New Jersey Bicentennial Flags
Large New Jersey Bicentennial Flags
New Jersey Bicentennial Logo Pin
Battles and Skirmishes Map of New Jersey
Bicentennial Postal Passport
1974 Annual Report of the Bicentennial Commission
1975 Annual Report of the Bicentennial Commission
"The New Jersey Declaration"
Certificate of Recognition of the Citizens of New Jersey
Personal Letter of Governor Brendan T. Byrne
Personal Letter of Chairman Robert B. Meyner
Letter from the Newcomb History Club of the Newcomb School, Pemberton, New Jersey
New Jersey Bicentennial License
Thirteen States Logo Pin
Dedication for the Liberty Park Program
First Annual Message by Governor Byrne—January, 1975
The Inauguration of Brendan T. Byrne—January 15, 1975
The State of New Jersey—1975 Annual Report
Official Governors Pen and Letter Opener
'76-'77 State of New Jersey Budget
New Jersey Bicentennial Medallion

APPENDIX G
RE-ENACTMENT TROOPS

Division Commanders
American: H. David Earling, George Neumann, George Woodbridge.
Brigade Commanders
American: Donald Mault, Cyrus Smith, Roger Smith, Dale Biever, William Radford, Joseph Rixon—Artillery, Mattias Koppinger—Artillery.
Division Commanders
Crown Forces: Vincent J-R Kehoe, George Goreman.
Brigade Commanders: Craig Nannos, Fred Wahl, Thomas Pieper, William McMillan, Donald Freniere, R.S. Ploudre.

Participating Regiments By States

STATE	REGIMENT	COMMANDER
NEW JERSEY	New Jersey Light Infantry	Carle Kopecky
	Morgan's Rifle Corps	Cyrus Smith
	1st New Jersey Regiment	George Willetts
	2nd New Jersey Regiment	George Harring
	2nd New Jersey Regiment	William Scheels
	Maxwell's Battalion	Patrick Fancera
	Frances Marion Brigade	Jon Zaccone
	Lamb's Artillery	Joseph Rixon
	Proctor's Artillery	Lenord Harris
	Western New Jersey Artillery	Timothy Murphy
	Eastern New Jersey Artillery	John Ruffo
	3rd Regiment, Gloucester Militia	H. David Earling
	Essex County Militia	Dennis Tancredi
	2nd Regiment, Middlesex Militia	Louis Force
	Bergen-Sussex Militia	Gilbert Knapp
	Erskine's Militia	Earl Becker
PENNSYLVANIA	1st Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry	Stanley Bright
	5th Penna. Light Infantry	George Goreman
	1st Continental Regiment	Jack Armstrong
	Ross's Co., Thompsons Riflemen	Charles Smithgall
	Smith's Rifle Co.	Michael Cohan
	1st Penna. Regiment	David Horn
	8th Penna. Regiment	Daniel Ward
	4th Continental Artillery	Lenord Harris
	Forrest's Company, Pa. Artillery	Charles Smithgall
	Bucks County Rifles	Fred Herrmann
	Independant Batt., Westmoreland County	Bruce Egli
DELAWARE	1st Delaware Regiment	Joseph Brown
	Dover Light Infantry	Larry Doyle
MARYLAND	2nd Regiment of the Maryland Line	Charles Gosnell
	3rd Continental Dragoons	Albert Swann
NEW YORK	The Corps of Light Infantry	John Kelley
	2nd Co., Corps of Light Infantry	David Sweeney
	2nd Co., Morgan's Rifle Corps	Thomas McEnteer
	Webb's Additional Regiment	Thomas Dunbar
	3rd New York Regiment	James Simson
	4th New York Regiment	William Wolfson
	Hamilton's Independent Train of Artillery	Mattias Koppinger
RHODE ISLAND	Rhode Island Continental Regiment	Carl Becker
MASSACHUSETTS	14th Continental Regiment	Edward Butler
	27th Continental Regiment	Donald Perry
	Captain Ward's Company	Palmer True
	Hanchett's Company of Militia	Ronald Davis
	Framingham Artillery Company	Tom Le Blond

STATE	REGIMENT	COMMANDER
CONNECTICUT	2nd Connecticut Regiment	Ronald Wojick
	3rd New Jersey Regiment	George Neumann
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1st New Market Militia	Richard Schanda
	18th Dover Militia Company	Elmer Eldridge
	Eames Company of Militia	Richard Morissette
	Dearborn Company of Militia	Jack Dwyer
VIRGINIA	1st Virginia Regiment	Thomas Deakin
SOUTH CAROLINA	2nd South Carolina Regiment	Jack Thompson
GEORGIA	2nd Georgia Battalion	Ray Martin
LOUISIANA	Continental Marines	Melville Cohen
OHIO	8th Pennsylvania Regiment	Clyde Pence
	5th Virginia Regiment	Emil Kotnik
	CROWN FORCES	
PENNSYLVANIA	17th Regiment of Foot	Gary Christopher
	43rd Regiment of Foot	Craig Nannos
	Regiment Von Mierbach	George Goreman
NEW YORK	64th Regiment of Foot	Fred Wahl
	17th Light Dragoons	Charles Petro
	Regiment von Ditfurth	John Muller
	Billopps Corps	William McMillan
	Delancy's Brigade	Steve Etimiades
MASSACHUSETTS	10th Regiment of Foot	Vincent J-R Kehoe
	5th Regiment of Foot	Charles Laubenstein
	4th Battalion, Royal Artillery	R.A. Plourde
	Farrington's Co. of Royal Artillery	Don Freniere
OHIO	23rd Regiment of Foot	Thomas Pieper
	Lt. Colonels Co., 64th of Foot	Jeff Sondles
	Coldstream Regiment	Wallace Richardson
MICHIGAN	64th Regiment of Foot	Roger Kerr
	16th Light Dragoons	Mark Bunauk
WISCONSIN	Von Donop's Feld Yaeger Corps	Lowell Luedke
VIRGINIA	1st Battalion, Pennsylvania Loyalists	Philip Katcher
NORTH CAROLINA	76th Regiment of Foot	Stanley Carpenter
SOUTH CAROLINA	76th Regiment of Foot	Jack Thomson
FLORIDA	60th Regiment of Foot	Robert Hall

APPENDIX H

YOUTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
SUMMARY REPORT
Preface

From the opening session December 27, 1976 when Professor Emeritus Alpheus T. Mason of Princeton University, a constitutional law scholar, addressed the convention through the closing event on December 29, 1976, two hundred New Jersey high school students representing their respective schools and communities explored vital issues of the U.S. Constitution.

As a result of an idea conceived by the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission and implemented in cooperation with the Institute for Political and Legal Education, all New Jersey public and private secondary schools received an invitation to participate in a statewide constitutional convention. In announcing the event to be held at Rider College, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, former Governor Robert B. Meyner, Chairman of the State Bicentennial Commission, stated:

> "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton were the turning points of the Revolution, out of which grew this nation and the Constitution which governs it. Therefore, it is appropriate that students come to the Trenton-Princeton area during the 200th anniversaries of those battles to discuss the Constitution and its relevance to our third century."

Registering schools were asked to select delegates who were interested in history and government, exhibited maturity and demonstrated excellent speaking and writing skills. Students were assigned to one of eight topic groups designed to foster discussions on various aspects of the U.S. Constitution; its historic background, present day issues and future needs and possible additions. The groups were designated in the following manner: 1) The Constitution: Philosophic Perspectives/New Horizons; 2) Constitutional Concepts/Structural Relationships; 3) The Congress: Effectiveness/Responsiveness; 4) The Executive: Selection/Organization; 5) The Judiciary: Authority/Accountability; 6) First Amendment Rights: Individual Rights/Public Welfare; 7) Rights of the Accused: Individual Rights/Public Welfare; and 8) Citizenship: Restriction/Expansion.

Under each topic group, questions were posed which reflected various themes: power, accountability, freedom, equality, justice and responsibility. The questions were to provide some form and structure to the delegates for their pre-convention preparation and their group discussions but the questions were not to be considered mandatory or restrictive. Delegates were encouraged to expand their topic areas and they did so with the assistance of the seventeen resource people. These individuals, representing such groups as the New Jersey Bar Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, and Common Cause, plus several New Jersey colleges, shared their time and knowledge on constitutional matters and earned the respect and appreciation of convention participants. Their cooperation and assistance added immeasurably to the success of the convention.

The convention provided the 200 delegates from 100 New Jersey schools and seven out-of-state schools (Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, South Carolina & Virginia) a forum for informed discussion rather than an assembly at which resolutions were introduced and debated. Consequently, the summaries are a reflection of each topic group's conclusions and not those of the entire convention.

The contents of this booklet present a brief summary of this major educational event which the students found "very worthwhile and beneficial" in expanding their knowledge of the U.S. Constitution. Unfortunately, the printed word fails to do justice to the full range of participant discussion, the delegates' seriousness of purpose and their spirit of camaraderie. The founding fathers would have understood and appreciated the 18th century wit, exemplified by the high degree of creativity, sophistication, critical analysis and humor, with which each topic group made its closing presentations.

Perhaps the most outstanding proof of the convention's success was the positive student reaction as exemplified by the delegate resolution presented to the New Jersey Bicentennial Commission requesting that the Youth Constitutional Convention be an annual event.

RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO N.J. BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
December 29, 1976

RESOLVED

The New Jersey Bicentennial Commission's Youth Constitutional Convention, in cooperation with the Institute for Political/Legal Education, held during the dates of December twenty-seventh through the twenty-ninth of the year nineteen hundred and seventy-six at Rider College, is a valid and worthwhile program. Its objectives of the promotion of interest in the United States Constitution, and exploration of vital constitutional issues, have proven a successful learning experience, and therefore, we the participants of said Convention, believe that this program should be extended for the benefit of future generations.

GROUP I
THE CONSTITUTION: PHILOSOPHIC PERSPECTIVES/ NEW HORIZONS

SUMMARY

1. The nature of man has not changed substantially but the definition has.
2. Supreme Court interpretation of the Constitution and particularly the due process clause resolves the conflict between the personal liberty of the individual and the rights of the community.
3. The Constitution provides sufficient flexibility to meet future societal needs.
4. The majority did not favor the enumeration of either new constitutional rights or responsibilities.

RATIONALE

Group One's experience reflects the country's historical experience: while there may be some merit in a variety of constitutional proposals for enumerating various rights and responsibilities, there are sufficient counter-balancing factors to preclude new constitutional remedies for perceived national problems and concerns. Instead, the elasticity of the Constitution, judicial interpretation and evolving public attitudes will bring about the necessary change.

In essence, Group One seemed to feel that while there may be deficiencies in the Constitution, it is "a living document" capable of meeting the demands of the 3rd century.

View of Man

The elite writers of the Constitution considered themselves politically, economically, and socially superior to the majority of the populace. Man was viewed as a white male of Protestant origin with a basically evil nature. Group One concluded that man may still be capable of performing evil, but that the definition of man has evolved to include blacks, Indians, women and other minorities.

Constitutional Flexibility

Because of the due process clause, the interpretation of the necessary and proper clause and the amendment process, the group felt that the Constitution is "a flexible instrument, an elastic band that is capable of adapting to society's ever-changing lifestyles."

New Rights

The group, sometimes heatedly, discussed such possible new rights as: the right to privacy, right to education, right to health care and right to employment. In each instance there was a consensus that while there may be problems facing the country in each of the above categories, no Constitutional amendment was appropriate to rectify the condition.

For example, with regard to health care, the group felt that the system of health care might be in need of updating to aid persons in particular need but that health care was generally a personal responsibility and "not within the scope of Constitutional proceedings."

Similarly, unemployment was recognized as a problem needing possible federal aid in funding or creating jobs, but the group saw no rationale to adding a right to employment in the Constitution.

It resolved that no constitutional amendment be instituted which would give the responsibility of education to the federal government for the following reasons:

1. concern for the increase in bureaucracy;
2. concern for the decrease in the power of local administrators and potential involvement;
3. concern for the inequity of a national tax to support a federal system for those school districts not self-sufficient.

New Responsibilities

Once again, the group found itself on the horns of a dilemma when it discussed the possible enumeration of new Constitutional responsibilities. While on the one hand, these responsibilities might be laudable and desirable, on the other hand any attempt to force such responsibilities on an individual would result in an infringement of that individual's basic freedoms. Although pro and con arguments were presented, no consensus was reached as to whether or not people should be required to report a crime, attend mandatory voter education classes, perform public service, or vote.

GROUP II
CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS/STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS

SUMMARY

1. Stronger state governments need to be developed.
2. Congressional legislation declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court should be referred back to Congress.
3. A majority supported the Equal Rights Amendment.

RATIONALE

Federalism/states' rights

The group discussed how the colony experience under the Articles of Confederation helped to determine the constitutional division of power whereby the federal government was granted specific powers and all others were reserved to the states.

The group felt that this former clear cut delineation of powers had been changed as a result of increased citizen demands and concurrent taxing power. State governments are bypassed as localities now seek financial assistance and legislative remedies directly from the federal government. The group was concerned about the reduced role of state governments and favored the revitalization of state governments.

Judicial review/legislative recourse

Since the judiciary is not subject to the same pressures of public opinion as the legislature, the group concurred with the court's power of judicial review and its ability to confront controversial issues. However, the group expressed concern for what it perceived as the court's attempt to legislate and to determine how judicial decisions are to be implemented. Consequently, the majority supported a constitutional amendment requiring that legislative acts declared unconstitutional be returned to the legislative body for appropriate action.

Equal Rights Amendment: majority support

Pro and con arguments for the amendment were debated resulting in a slim majority favoring passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. Proponents held that the amendment would strengthen existing anti-discriminatory laws, provide a single standard of judgment and potentially benefit all people.

The opponents argued that the amendment was too general and not really needed as "everyone's rights are already stated in the Constitution." Furthermore, the problem of discrimination was viewed as one of public attitude not readily corrected by a constitutional amendment.

GROUP III

THE CONGRESS: EFFECTIVENESS/RESPONSIVENESS

SUMMARY

The lack of congressional accountability, effectiveness and general morality was the dominant theme of Group III's closing presentation and the separate group sessions. Members concluded that:

1. Representative democracy needs to be strengthened by selecting individuals possessing the ability to vote their convictions while at the same time educating the public.
2. The power of congressional chairpersons and the number of congressional committees should be reduced.
3. The Electoral College should be abolished.

RATIONALE

Congressional Representation

In its view, the group saw representatives in terms of one of three possible types:

1. the delegate who votes what constituents want regardless of personal views
2. the trustee who votes personal opinion while educating constituents
3. the politico who sometimes votes constituent views and sometimes personal conviction.

Considering what type of representative would be preferable, the group was divided almost evenly between the trustee and the politico.

The group agreed that representative democracy was more effective and practical than direct democracy. An exception was the Electoral College which the group felt should be abolished.

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With regard to the establishment of Congressional districts, the group felt that social and economic factors should be considered along with population.

Congressional Powers

Group III considered the expansion of congressional powers in the areas of education, and foreign policy. An overwhelming majority opposed federalized education because of red tape, loss of states' rights, expansion of federal power. However in matters of foreign affairs, a majority believed that Congress should have the power to "sit in" on a foreign affairs crisis without voting power. Those supporting this viewpoint felt that more ideas and opinions would be generated and that ultimate decisions would be more representative. Those opposing increased Congressional involvement in foreign affairs stated that such involvement would violate the executive powers, expressed concern over possible security leaks and felt the President would not listen anyway.

Congressional Structure and Organization

Some group members felt that the Congress was actually "organized to be disorganized for the purpose of maintaining class structure." While the group did not reach any conclusions on whether or not the Congress should remain bicameral, the group did support a redistribution of power among committee members so that chairpersons would assume a "moderator" role. Additionally, it was felt that effectiveness would be increased if the two houses "streamlined their committees."

GROUP IV
THE EXECUTIVE: SELECTION/ORGANIZATION

SUMMARY

1. A national primary within each party should be held to select presidential and vice presidential candidates.
2. The electoral college should be revised if not abolished.
3. A Fair Ethics Code for Presidential Campaigns should be established.
4. Presidential campaigns should be publicly financed with limitations placed on the amount and source of funding.
5. The presidential 4-year term should be retained.
6. The growth of the federal bureaucracy should be curbed by tightening the purse strings.

RATIONALE

A National Primary

A national primary for each of the two major parties would better serve the traditions of democracy, directly involve the electorate and hopefully help minimize voter apathy.

As presently conducted, political conventions reward party loyalists and can nominate a compromise candidate not reflective of the people's choice.

Electoral College: Abolishment or, at least, revision

There was consensus that the present form was unacceptable but there was a division as to what the alternative should be. Those who believed it should be abolished completely gave the following reasons:

1. The previous election of minority presidents in 1824, 1876, 1880, 1888.
2. The influence of the larger states in the outcome of the election is diminished.
3. The common man would have more initiative to vote because his vote would be more important.

Members of the group who favored the retention of the electoral college did so only if certain changes were made.

Suggested revisions were:

1. that the electoral vote should be divided among the candidates in proportion to the popular vote that each received (in all states this should take effect).
2. that the electoral votes be comprised of one vote per congressional district, with senatorial votes eliminated.
3. that it be mandatory for the elector to vote for the presidential candidate on whose slate he/she appeared.
4. that electoral delegates be eliminated and an automatic system of proportioning the votes be established.

Fair Ethics Code for Presidential Campaigns

To insure that future campaigns are built upon a foundation of truth, the following guidelines should be incorporated into a Code of Ethics for Presidential Campaigns.

1. The primary purpose of the campaign should be to establish a candidate's viewpoints and character and not those of the opponent.
2. Emphasis should be placed on the professional life of the candidate.
3. Propaganda devices of a derogatory nature should be forbidden.
4. Ethnic, racial, and sexual slurs should be eliminated.
5. Allegations of any kind should be avoided.
6. The sources for any facts presented should be made available to the public upon demand.
7. Opposing views should be granted equal time.

Presidential Campaign Financing & Limitations

The present voluntary tax check-off system should be mandatory with one dollar being deducted from all tax returns filed annually. The money thus collected should be divided proportionately among the recognized political parties.

A candidate's personal contribution should be limited to 25 or 30 thousand dollars. This would be the only money used for campaigns and all personal contributions to the campaign would be eliminated. Campaign funding sources should be checked by a non-partisan national committee which would be responsible for checking violations in the funding process. This method would be beneficial because it would

1. Allow a person without financial support to run for office.
2. Prevent the corruption which occurs when favors are granted to "special interest" contributors.

3. Limit the amount of money spent on campaigns at a time when, in the opinion of the group, far too much money is expended.

Retention of the Presidential 4-Year Term

The present constitutional provision of a four-year term for president is not a hindrance but an asset to the president and the electorate. It allows the American people to evaluate the president's policies within a reasonable period of time whereas a single six year term would cause a president to become too secure in office and not sensitive to the electorate.

Curbing the Federal Bureaucracy

Yards of red crepe paper visually illustrated group IV's concern for growth in the federal bureaucracy. Much of the "red tape" and growth of the executive "could be controlled by the House of Representatives and its power of the purse. By limiting the amount of money that flows into the executive branch, administrators would be forced to trim their budgets and eliminate the fringes.

In order to operate on reduced funds, the executive branch should consolidate agencies performing identical functions; (i.e., in the Department of Interior, the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Reclamation both study soil conservation;) and eliminate other agencies whose purposes are outdated.

GROUP V

THE JUDICIARY: AUTHORITY/ACCOUNTABILITY

SUMMARY

1. The Supreme Court should be the final interpreter of the U.S. Constitution.
2. The Supreme Court should practice judicial activism but not exercise legislative power.
3. The Supreme Court can be held accountable to the public and is held in check by the other branches of government.
4. No changes in the Court's structure received majority support.
5. A curriculum involving education for prospective jurors should be developed.
6. The judicial caseload should be reduced.

RATIONALE

Supreme Court: final interpreters of the U.S. Constitution

A suggestion was made that the people should be the final interpreters of the Constitution but then there would be the problem of establishing the method by which the people or majority could fairly or justly decide Constitutional issues. This problem, plus public apathy and a concern for the people's abilities to make rational decisions resulted in the group supporting the judicial role in the system of checks and balances and specifically supporting a resolution that Supreme Court judges should be the final interpreters of the Constitution.

The group concurred with the court's power of judicial review and, in fact, the Supreme Court's ability to declare a law unconstitutional as first assumed in the case of Marbury vs. Madison. It felt that there were indications that the founding fathers desired the court to rule on the constitutionality of laws and that the judicial branch, unlike other branches, is not pressured by public opinion and can make unbiased decisions.

Judicial Activism Supported

After examining various Supreme Court decisions exemplifying both judicial activism and restraint the group resolved that judicial activism be employed to protect individual freedoms but that the judiciary should not exercise legislative powers.

Judicial Accountability

Despite the fact that Supreme Court judges are not elected and held accountable to a defined electorate, the group unanimously resolved that the concept of an independent judiciary is not in conflict with the idea of public accountability because the court is accountable in the following ways:

1. opinions of the court are held up to close public scrutiny and criticism
2. justices may be impeached
3. the court's decisions may be counteracted by Constitutional amendment and/or legislative action.

In discussing the present private deliberative process of the court, a suggestion was made that the court should publish transcripts of private sessions and full-length reports of the Court's reasons for their final decisions; but the group decided that first, the majority of the public would not share a genuine interest in such reports and second, that the justices would be put under undue public pressure and scrutiny if such actions were taken.

Proposals for changes in judicial structure rejected

A proposal to establish an agency to determine which cases should be heard by the Supreme Court and thereby "speed up the slow-moving judicial machine" was rejected because it was felt that the agency would be assuming judicial power which constitutionally belongs to the Supreme Court.

A proposal to create an agency of the court to put the "legal language" of decisions into a language that could be understood by average people, was rejected because the majority felt that any translation of the justices' words would result in the interjection of bias.

A proposal to establish an internal committee within the court to review the mental capability of individual judges was defeated because the checks and balances system provides for removal through the impeachment process.

Mandatory Juror Education

Prospective jurors should be able to distinguish facts from opinions and prejudices. The qualities of objectivity, experience, intelligence and absolute impartiality are essential to make the jury system work. In order that the concept of justice and judgment by one's peers be preserved, Group Five resolved that there be a mandatory jury educational curriculum coordinated with the American Bar Association and possibly incorporated within history courses.

Reduction of judicial caseload

A majority supported the following resolution: "Whereas the courts need to be relieved from unnecessary cases, and whereas these cases concern victimless crimes, therefore be it resolved that prostitution be legalized with guidelines for health care, licenseship, taxation, location of transactions, wages and benefits."

Because the privacy of an individual should be inviolate and whatever a person does at home and which does not affect others should be one's own business and not considered illegal, the group voted that the use of marijuana be "treated as a misdemeanor with established fines."

GROUP VI
INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS/PUBLIC WELFARE

SUMMARY

Government Censorship

1. Censorship might be necessary during wartime.
2. The courts should not be given the power to restrict the press.
3. A journalistic code of ethics involving self-restraint would not work.

Pornography

1. Local government should define "what is obscene?"
2. Pornographic book stores and movies should be restricted to a specified geographic area.

Fair Trial/Free Press

Various alternatives from a constitutional amendment to affirmation of the current status were discussed with no consensus reached.

RATIONALE

Government Censorship

The group delineated between war and peace. It agreed that wartime was considered "a very special instance which might require government to impose restrictive measures." Supervision of military information was supported and prosecution of those "leaking" and those reporting such leaks was advocated when the publishing of information could "lead to loss of lives and/or military defeat."

The group felt that journalists were unlikely to practice sufficient self-restraint and that a journalistic ethics code would be unworkable. The group did not want the courts to have the power to restrict the press because "such would be hard to rescind and could grow to monstrous power."

Pornography/Prostitution

The group could not decide on whether or not government has the right to legislate morality. However, the group did favor local option and control.

Fair Trial/Free Press/The Public's Right to Know

A mock trial at the closing session illustrated conflicting rights of the defendant, the press and the public. Additionally a number of current problems within the judicial system were posed including the election of judges and district attorneys, the subjectivity of jurors and the invasion of privacy by the media of witnesses, defendants and jurors.

The following positions were considered but no consensus was reached:

1. A constitutional amendment giving the courts the power of censorship

of the press when an individual's right to due process of law is in danger of infringement and national security is threatened should be adopted.
2. Matters should remain as they are, since the balance between the priorities of a free press and a fair trial are so delicate as to make it extremely difficult to legislate on behalf of either.
3. "The press shouldn't and can't be restricted."

GROUP VII

RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED: INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS vs. PUBLIC WELFARE

SUMMARY

1. Capital punishment, though not an effective deterrent to crime, is an acceptable method for society to rid itself of incorrigible criminals.
2. The press, if necessary, must be slightly restricted to insure a fair trial.
3. The process of exchanging ideas and information resulted in even more questions.

RATIONALE

Audio-visual materials, guest speakers and previously developed facts and opinions were exchanged among participants in an attempt to reach conclusions. Although the group was never unanimous in its views, it did conclude that capital punishment, although not an effective deterrent to crime, was an acceptable method for society to rid itself of its incorrigible criminals, and that the press, if necessary, *must be slightly restricted to insure a fair trial.*

In attempting to reach conclusions, the group exchanged previously developed facts and opinions. Through this method, which the group called "constructive controversy" it felt that "civil rights came to life, the freedom of everyday life took on new dimensions and that we were filled with new knowledge, new ideas and new questions to answer."

GROUP VIII

CITIZENSHIP: RESTRICTION/EXPANSION

SUMMARY

1. Amendment XIV, Section 1 of the Constitution should read:
"All persons born or naturalized in the United States (new portion—or meeting requirements established by acts of Congress) and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State . . . of the laws."
2. Permanent resident aliens should not be prohibited from any employment opportunity or privilege unless a specific inherent conflict of interest in an individual case can be shown.
3. The residency requirement for naturalization should be substantially reduced.
4. Any test for naturalization should be abolished.
5. The electoral college should be abolished and replaced by direct popular vote.
6. Eligibility for jury duty should not be based upon voter registration.

RATIONALE

Group VIII discussed the Constitution's original view of a citizen as a property-owning white anglo-saxon male. By involving the entire audience, the group dramatically illustrated in its closing presentation how few people could vote in the 18th century and how the franchise was restricted on the basis of religion, property, literacy, race and sex.

Because of its belief that citizen rights and responsibilities should be extended during the Tricentennial, the group supported the above constitutional and legislative proposals.

The group felt that the inequities resulting from the Supreme Court's distinction between constitutional and statutary citizens and how each category is treated in cases involving loss of citizenship would be eliminated, by inserting the words "or meeting requirements established by acts of Congress" into the 14th Amendment.

By abolishing the electoral system the group hoped that voter turnout would be increased as each citizen would perceive his/her individual vote of greater importance.

APPENDIX I

PAMPHLET TITLES AND AUTHORS

The Press in Revolutionary New Jersey, Richard F. Hixson.
The Mapping of New Jersey in the American Revolution, John P. Snyder.
Morristown: A Crucible of the American Revolution, Bruce W. Stewart.
The Cultural Geography of Eighteenth Century New Jersey, Peter O. Wacker.
The New Jersey Soldier, Mark E. Lender.
New Jersey's Five Who Signed, John T. Cunningham.
The Road to Revolution, Larry R. Gerlach.
The Battle of Springfield, Thomas Fleming.
New Jersey's Revolutionary Economy, James H. Levitt.
The Religious Issue in Revolutionary New Jersey, Edward J. Cody.
The Music of Eighteenth Century New Jersey, Charles H. Kaufman.
Medicine in Revolutionary New Jersey, David L. Cowen.
William Franklin: New Jersey's Last Royal Governor, Larry R. Gerlach.
Blacks in the Revolutionary Era, Frances D. Pingeon.
The Constitution of 1776, Richard J. Connors.
The Revolutionary Struggle in New Jersey, 1776-1783, Lewis F. Owen.
New Jersey Society in the Revolutionary Era, Thomas J. Archdeacon.
Elias Boudinot, Donald W. Whisenhunt.
New Jersey's Whigs, Dennis P. Ryan.
New Jersey's Loyalists, Dennis P. Ryan.
William Livingston: New Jersey's First Governor, Carl E. Prince.
The Christmas Campaign: The Ten Days of Trenton and Princeton, Kemble Widmer.
The Pine and the Useful Arts in New Jersey, 1750-1800, Suzanne Corlette.
Education in New Jersey in the Revolutionary Era, Douglass Sloan.
The Battle of Monmouth, Samuel S. Smith.
Fortunes of War: New Jersey Women and the American Revolution, Linda Grant DePauw.

APPENDIX J

REPORTS ON A CELEBRATION OF THE PEOPLE

In early 1977, the State Bicentennial Commission requested all counties and municipalities to report on their major Bicentennial activities. A follow-up request was made in the spring of 1977 to those which had not responded.

The following reports outline the highlights of New Jersey's local celebrations, with the grass roots participants having made their own selections of what they considered their most meaningful projects and events. The Commission stresses that successful Bicentennial activities were held in a number of communities from which no reports were received.

ATLANTIC COUNTY

ATLANTIC COUNTY

To help prepare municipalities for the Bicentennial, a series of lectures and meetings were held in 1975 with local representatives of all 23 communities in the county. The local committees were assisted in organizing and in programming their activities. Twenty-two of the municipalities received recognition as "Bicentennial Communities."

The County coordinated a program in which school children volunteered to transform fire plugs into colonial soldiers. A local arts teacher was hired to guide the children and funds were secured from the county government to purchase supplies.

A continuous program of marking historic buildings in Atlantic County took place from 1974 through 1976. Public buildings and churches received historical markers and private homes received pewter plaques.

ABSECON

A 20-acre park and lake in the center of Absecon was dedicated April 25, 1976, as a memorial to the Bicentennial. The park features a 12-ton engraved boulder which is lighted and trimmed with shrubbery and a flowing fountain in the center of the lake. The public voted to name the site "Heritage Park" and an ordinance was passed ensuring that it always will be a park.

As a fund-raising and commemorative project, Absecon produced Bicentennial china plates. The plates carried a silhouette of a Lenape Indian, a sailing ship, the Absecon salt marches, from which salt was obtained for the Revolutionary Army, and the colonial Dr. Jonathan Pitney House.

A city-wide Fun and Fair Festival on June 5, 1976, attracted 6,000 people. Forty-four units were involved in the biggest event in Absecon's history. The day included a parade, rock and string band concerts, square dancing, an exhibition of parachute diving, antique cars, various exhibits, a bicycle decorating contest and sports competitions.

ATLANTIC CITY

The Bicentennial flag was raised on July 9, 1975, at a special ceremony at City Hall. The Miss America Pageant in September 1975 had a Bicentennial theme—"Our Freedoms, Our Blessings, Our Strength." All of the city's houses of worship participated in the observance of the 200th anniversary of National Prayer Day on July 24, 1975. Weekly concerts with a Bicentennial flavor were presented on the boardwalk throughout the summers of 1975 and 1976.

In 1976, the Bicentennial "Unlocking the Ocean" ceremonies were held on Memorial Day. Other highlights were the celebration of the Morris Guards and the Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands, the visit of the Freedom Train, stops by the ships Eagle and Alert from Operation Sail, the Bicentennial International Bike Race and the Bicentennial Arts and Crafts Shows on the boardwalk and in the Atlantic City Arts Center. School children painted every fire hydrant in the city for the Bicentennial.

CITY OF BRIGANTINE

The Brigantine Lighthouse Museum was dedicated on May 15, 1976, to the late Paul C. Burgess, Sr., historian and

former mayor. The ceremonies included a parade led by the Atlantic City High School band and a re-enactment of the Skirmish at Brigantine by the Egg Harbor Guard.

In April 1976, 18 historic sites were designated by signs and inclusion in the map directory and guide published by the Chamber of Commerce. On July 14, 1974, Sheridan Square Circle was rededicated and reactivated. Girl Scout Troop No. 537 planted flowers around the fountain, which was turned on for the first time in 30 years.

BOROUGH OF BUENA

The new Municipal Hall was dedicated in September 1976. The old Municipal Building was dedicated for use by the senior citizen program.

CORBIN CITY

Special Christmas Eve candlelight services were held in 1975 and 1976 in the Head of River Church located in the sister community of Estell Manor. Members of the Corbin City Bicentennial Committee presented the program in colonial costumes. The original old stoves and oil lamps were used and the walkways were lighted by torches.

EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP

A Bicentennial dinner-dance and ball was held on February 28, 1976. It included a pageant to select "Miss Egg Harbor Township Bicentennial" and a demonstration on dancing the minuet. The Township Bicentennial Committee sponsored a Bicentennial fashion show in May 1976. More than 10,000 people participated in an old fashioned 4th of July festival in 1976 with food, demonstrations, pony rides, clowns, entertainment and fireworks.

ESTELL MANOR CITY

The 50th anniversary of the city was celebrated on June 1, 1975. Freeholder Joseph Messick was the main speaker and Congressman William J. Hughes attended. The Buena Vista Regional High School Glee Club entertained.

The Estell Manor Historic Society was formed in the spring of 1977 from the nucleus of a group interested in the restoration of the old Estellville School, which was built around 1834.

BOROUGH OF FOLSOM

Approximately 300 residents participated in the dedication of a park on May 31, 1976. A book on the history of Folsom from 1845 to 1976 was published by Miss Gertrude Eckhardt, a native of Folsom and a member of the Bicentennial Commission. A commemorative plate depicting the entrance to the Zion Reformed Church was designed and sold by the Bicentennial Commission. A testimonial dinner on February 20, 1976, honored former Mayor Jack L. Eckhardt for his 45 years of service to the borough.

GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP

A Day of Fellowship was held May 2, 1976, in the Township's oldest church, Smithville Emmaus United Methodist Church. Representatives of all township churches and schools participated in an historical and musical church service.

October 3 was parade and country fair day. The parade featured Bicentennial floats, bands and antique cars. All township organizations sponsored booths at the fair selling food and other items.

The finale to a year of celebration was the Bicentennial Ball on November 20, with many of the dancers in colonial costume and prizes awarded.

CITY OF MARGATE

A Bicentennial Fair was held August 28-29, 1976, on the Jerome Avenue recreation field. Margate's Bicentennial Queen was selected at the fair, with 25 contestants competing. A free rock concert was held on the beach in the evening.

Lagoon Night featured gaily decorated boats sailing along the Margate coastline in the lagoon area. The shore was decorated by brightly lighted houses and colorfully dressed people. The July 4th weekend celebration included a sand sculpture contest, hobie cat races, a body surfing competition and a family beach barbecue.

PLEASANTVILLE

A full-color montage mural for the Post Office, 5 by 11 feet, was completed and dedicated. Ten local artists donated their time on the mural, which includes 29 illustrations of historic local events and inventions. At the dedication on Septem-

ber 8, 1976, a time capsule was filled containing historic documents, photographs and a message to citizens in the year 2076.

An 84-page book on the history of Pleasantville was written and 2,000 copies were sold. A Miss Pleasantville Bicentennial Pageant was held. A Bicentennial parade and carnival were held from July 1-11, 1976. A replica of the first "self laying track car" invented by Jesse Lake of Pleasantville in 1892 was built by the Lions Club.

SOMERS POINT

A parade sponsored by the Somers Point Junior Chamber of Commerce was held on September 11, 1976. The festivities concluded in Kennedy Park, with a picnic and fireworks.

The municipal building was rededicated on September 4, 1976, in honor of Richard Somers, master commandant in the Navy, who took his ketch into Tripoli harbor on September 4, 1804, and blew it up, crippling the Barbary pirates.

VENTNOR CITY

The Bicentennial celebration ran from June 26 through the July 4th weekend, 1976. It began with a Bicentennial Baby Parade on the boardwalk. On June 30, the "Miss Ventnor Bicentennial Contest" was held in St. James Memorial Hall. Eighteen young women between 16 and 21 competed by appearing in evening gowns and giving two-minute talks on "What the Bicentennial Means to Me."

A two-hour Bicentennial Parade was held on July 3 featuring floats from neighboring communities and the Philadelphia String Band. An inspirational service was held on July 4 in the Ventnor Community Building. A family day on the beach concluded the celebration. The Bicentennial Committee is now the permanent Ventnor City Activities Committee.

BERGEN COUNTY

BERGEN COUNTY CULTURAL AND HERITAGE COMMISSION

An artist was commissioned to create a design for the Commission's letterhead and newsletter and for a pewter plate to serve as the official county souvenir of the Bicentennial. The design was of a local landmark, the Old Paramus Church.

Based on research by commission members and local historians, a professional cartographer drew a map of Bergen County as it was in 1774-1783. The copyrighted map was three years in the making and is the first of its kind done in Bergen. It was reproduced on tan parchment-like paper in three colors for sale to the general public.

A major event was the re-enactment in 1976 of Washington's Retreat from Fort Lee, which is covered in detail in the "Special Events" section of this book.

BERGENFIELD

A musical review, "Happy Birthday, America," was sponsored by the Mayor's Bicentennial Committee on March 12 and again on May 8, 1976, in Bergenfield High School. The program featured 200 local residents in a wide variety of acts.

A Bicentennial Food and Folk Festival was held at the Public Library on Sunday, May 16. The many displays provided a journey into the town's historic past from the early Dutch-English colonial culture to more recent ethnic contributions. A "Pride of Ethnic Heritage" cookbook was published, inspired by a series of monthly ethnic cooking demonstrations that began in September 1974.

An "Assembly for the Future" program was held at the Public Library on June 26, "Horizons Day '76," as Bergenfield's participation in citizen assemblies being held throughout the nation to examine goals for America's third century.

The big event was the three-day "Schraalenburgh Bicentennial Weekend" celebrated with the neighboring community of Dumont September 17-19. The weekend's many activities included a parade, an outdoor interfaith religious service, guided tours of historic churches and demonstrations by Colonial militia units.

CARLSTADT

A Bicentennial Ball on January 17 attended by 500 residents opened 1976. The program included signing of a scroll, presentations of a journal and town history and awards for the poster contest by local school children. On May 23, local Boy Scout troops restored the historical cemetery where Capt. John Outwater, who served in the Revolutionary War, is buried.

A time capsule containing a town history and items contributed by local organizations was buried on August 16. A fireworks display attended by more than 2,000 was held August 25 and was followed by a Bicentennial parade on August 26 featuring six trophy-winning bands from throughout the state.

BOROUGH OF CLOSTER

Three lectures on local history were held in October and November 1975 and March 1976 in the regional high school auditorium. Each was accompanied by entertainment—a colonial fashion show, music by the town band and "Freedom Celebration," a revue by the middle school.

The July 4th weekend included performances of "An Evening with George M," presented by teenagers and sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee and the Lions Club. A parade was held Saturday and a Family Day on Sunday at Memorial Park.

A list of historic homes was compiled for the first time and markers were numbered and placed on 18 homes. The markers were made of cast aluminum by the high school Metallurgy Club. A numbered map of the historic homes was prepared and made available free at the library.

CRESSKILL

On Memorial Day, 1975, a Memorial Rock was dedicated to the memory of the militia men of the Northern Valley who fought in the area behind the Palisades during the Revolution. The rock was taken from the bedrock at Fort Lee.

During a Training Day observance on May 15, 1976, at the high school, uniformed Revolutionary troops performed, colonial crafts were demonstrated and there were musical performances. Winner of the $200 first prize for projects by high school students was Satori Iwamoto for a research study on the 1776 British invasion of New Jersey.

The British invasion was re-enacted on November 20 by the Cresskill Bicentennial Committee with the cooperation of Demarest and Tenafly. Uniformed British troops climbed the Palisades from Huyler's Landing and entered Cresskill. Townspeople in costume played the parts of Cornwallis and other historical figures. After marching to the Liberty Pole in Englewood, the British engaged the retreating Continental forces in a mock skirmish.

DEMAREST

The Demarest Historical Association was founded and chartered by the State of New Jersey in 1976. With 50 active members, the association held its first meeting on March 7, 1977.

The association sponsored a tour, "Demarest Homes through History," on May 22, 1976. The itinerary included eight homes ranging in age from 1723 to Demarest today.

A Bicentennial quilt with 42 squares depicting Demarest past and present was completed in July 1976 after a year's work. It was made by the Demarest Commemorative Quilt Committee.

BOROUGH OF EDGEWATER

A giant Flag Day Parade was held June 15, 1976, including six bands, floats, antique cars and police and fire personnel and equipment from six neighboring municipalities. The parade was followed by an Americana Picnic, with food, music, dancing, athletic contests, puppet shows and fireworks. The Edgewater waterfront was a prime vantage point for Operation Sail on July 4.

EMERSON

A 25-foot tall white oak "Liberty Tree" was planted April 17, 1976, to commemorate the legend that Washington and his staff were shaded in 1780 by a huge old white oak that still stands in Emerson. A Big Tree Contest was held to identify and decorate with red, white and blue bows the biggest and oldest trees in town.

An "Emerson Remembers" videotape was produced, based on interviews with 20 long-time resident senior citizens. The tapes were edited to four programs of 30 minutes each. A program of 150 color slides with narration on Emerson's history also was produced, entitled: "Kinderkamack, Etna, Emerson: Passageway into Now." Both programs are now part of the borough's archives.

On May 30, 1977, a historic marker was dedicated to preserve public knowledge of Emerson's origins as part of the area known by the Indian name Kinderkamack.

ENGLEWOOD

The week of November 15-20, 1976, was proclaimed by Mayor Sondra Greenberg to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the successful escape of General Washington's army at Liberty Pole. All of the public and private schools prepared special programs and the Library held the fourth in its series of Revolutionary War exhibits. As part of the re-enactment of Washington's retreat, a skirmish with the British was recreated at the Liberty Pole. An interfaith concert was held Sunday, November 21.

A map was drawn locating 21 historic sites, with descriptions of each and drawings. The city, Chamber of Commerce and Women's Club erected markers at two more historic sites. A city-wide parade was held June 26. The Englewood Historical Society was founded, with Eleanore Harvery, who was Bicentennial chairman, as the first president.

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS

The old Municipal Building was renovated to house the new Englewood Cliffs Bicentennial Museum, with memorabilia of the history of the community and area. On May 29, 1976, the Bicentennial committees of Englewood Cliffs and Fort Lee jointly sponsored a Bicentennial parade, with a line of march that covered three miles. The Lions Club, in cooperation with the Bicentennial Committee, held a town block party on June 19.

FAIR LAWN

A Bicentennial Town Fair was held May 16, 1976, in Memorial Park with music, games, food, exhibits and crafts. Approximately 12,000 persons participated.

A community concert, "Music Americana," and a fireworks display attended by more than 10,000 were held on July 4 and 5.

A group of interested local citizens formed a corporation, Garretson Forge & Farm Restoration, Inc., to purchase this landmark and preserve it for future generations.

FORT LEE

The opening of the Fort Lee Historic Park, located on the site of the original fortifications, was a major event of the Bicentennial year. The ceremonies, hosted by Fort Lee, were attended by officials and residents of many neighboring communities.

Historic places where the Continental Army encamped and recruited men and supplies were designated by markers. Special markers also were placed to commemorate the events that celebrated the Bicentennial of both the United States and Fort Lee, which was established in 1776 by order of George Washington.

More than 3,000 marchers participated in a three-hour Bicentennial Memorial Parade, the first parade in 25 years in Fort Lee. An essay contest on American history was held in the intermediate and high schools. The borough played a prominent role in the re-enactment of Washington's retreat, which started in Fort Lee.

FRANKLIN LAKES

Interviews with senior citizens of the borough on their memories of the early days in Franklin Lakes were taped in the summer and fall of 1976. The tapes were submitted to the public library, along with an updated book on the history of Franklin Lakes to be used in the local schools to inform students of the heritage of their home town.

In the spring of 1976, approximately 8,000 Austrian pine seedlings were purchased. Each family picked up the same number of seedlings as there were family members and planted them on their own properties. Franklin Lakes has 7,000 residents. The extra plants were planted by young people to decorate schools and streets. By 2076, the 100-year-old trees will honor the memory of the Bicentennial.

In June 1976, an all-day Bicentennial program featured a parade, town picnic, local entertainment, horse, pet, arts and crafts shows and a Benjamin Franklin kite flying competition.

GARFIELD

The city's Bicentennial celebration officially opened on July 4, 1975, with ceremonies in front of Garfield City Hall. Rev. Joseph F.X. Cevetello, pastor of Our Lady of Mount Virgin Church, chairman of the Bicentennial Committee, gave the principal address. Later there were a picnic on the high school field and fireworks attended by nearly 5,000 people.

The first Garfield Bicentennial Ball was held October 18, 1975, at the Westmount Country Club, West Paterson, with 500 people, many in colonial costumes, attending. The second Ball was held November 14, 1976.

The Garfield Bicentennial Parade took place July 17, 1976, following an opening ceremony in which city and church dignitaries participated. Six bands and 25 floats were included in the 2½-mile line of march.

GLEN ROCK

A pictorial history of Glen Rock, with 130 pictures and photographs, was prepared and placed on public display in the Public Library. The photography was by Frank Viscardi.

During the Liberty Tree ceremony on April 17, 1976, a red oak was presented by Garden Club President Rodger Bresnee to Mayor Charles Lagos. A Bicentennial granite marker also was unveiled.

Bicentennial flags were donated in 1976 by Glen Rock Unit 145, American Legion Auxiliary, to each of the Glen Rock schools. The Glen Rock Women's Club presented a flag to the library and borough police raised and lowered flags at the Library, Triangle Park and Big Rock, an Indian landmark.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS

Ceremonies honoring the designation of Hasbrouck Heights as a Bicentennial Community were held November 9, 1975, in front of the Municipal Building. Mayor William H. Imken accepted a Bicentennial flag from Stephen Richer, deputy director of the State Bicentennial Commission. William Hromyk, dressed in colonial garb, addressed the people on behalf of George Washington, and fired a volley with his musket.

A two-day Bicentennial celebration on July 2 and 3, 1976, at the Athletic Field attracted over 5,000 people. The first fireworks display in over 20 years was held and Elks Lodge 1962 presented their flag history. The following day, July 3, began with a children's costume parade and included the Jaycees' track and field events, a townwide picnic and community variety show.

Hasbrouck Heights' participation in the weekend re-enactment of Washington's retreat included a Bicentennial Ball on Saturday, November 20, at the Sheraton Heights Grand Ballroom and ecumenical church services on Sunday, November 21, at Corpus Christi Church. A soundfilm was made of the Bicentennial activities during the year for presentation at the town library and for loan to clubs and schools.

HAWORTH

On June 5, 1976, Schraalenburgh Road was dedicated as Haworth's Historic Highway. During a ceremony in Chestnut Bend Park, a Bergen County Historical Society marker was unveiled dedicating the 500-year-old road that began as an Indian trail, was used by American, British and French troops during the Revolution and today is a modern road.

A Bicentennial tribute was paid on September 26 to Elias Boudinot at First Congregational United Church of Christ. A larger than life-size bust of Boudinot by sculptor John Calabro was unveiled. As president of the Continental Congress, Boudinot signed the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain in 1783. He was an organizer, attorney and one of the largest shareholders of the Society for Useful Manufactures, founded by Alexander Hamilton, which established Paterson as America's first planned industrial city.

On November 6, a bronze Bicentennial historic marker was placed in the heart of Haworth to commemorate the Centennial of Robert's Rules of Order authored by General Henry Martyn Robert in 1876. General Robert lived in Haworth from 1898 to 1904 and married the local grammar school principal, Miss Isabel Hoagland.

HILLSDALE

Nearly two weeks of continuing activities marked Hillsdale's Bicentennial celebration from June 25 to July 4, 1976. The events included a Bicentennial Costume Ball, house decoration contest, concert by the North Jersey Philharmonic, bicycle parade and encampments of regiments from the Brigade of the American Revolution.

A four-day Bicentennial fair began on July 1 and included a parade, with 200 children dressed in colonial costume carrying 100 Betsy Ross flags and 100

Bennington '76 flags, a food festival and amusement rides.

Independence Day on July 4 was celebrated with services at local churches, townspeople dressed in colonial attire, a parade, music in the park by the New Jersey Brass Quintet and fireworks.

LITTLE FERRY

Two buses transported a large group of local residents to Philadelphia on May 23, 1976, for an all-day trip to historic sites. On May 26, a colonial costume contest was held for grade school children.

On June 26, a parade and field day were held at Lakeview Field with contests in art, needlework and cooking. A Bicentennial Costume Ball was held on November 6.

LODI

The U.S. Armed Forces Band presented a Bicentennial concert on April 8, 1975, in the Felician College Auditorium attended by more than 1,500. An article by borough historian, Lawrence C. Toscano, on "The Spirit of America," was published in the Congressional Record. On September 20, 1975, the Bicentennial Committee sponsored a Colonial Fair.

During 1975-76, local schools held flag-raising ceremonies and participated in a historical essay contest with medals and certificates awarded to winners. The Lodi Bicentennial Souvenir Magazine was published on June 25, 1976.

On July 4, the Bicentennial Committee held a religious inter-faith ceremony attended by Boy and Girl Scouts, borough officials, church members and local residents.

LYNDHURST

An all-day family picnic was held in County Park on the Passaic River to celebrate the Bicentennial 4th of July. It included music, free pony rides for children, races and contests for all age groups, refreshments, a teen band contest, "Sing Out Tomorrow," by an Up With People group from Tamarack Council of Boy Scouts and fireworks. Patriotic exercises included an address by guest speaker, Guy Savino, president of Leader Publications.

A 64-page History of Lyndhurst was published in August 1976, with a message from President Ford and an illustrated narrative history of the township.

Lyndhurst's official Bicentennial emblem was designed in 1974 by Philip DeParto, the township's Bicentennial chairman. It carried the slogan: "Get into the Spirit of '76." Other Bicentennial activities included a hydrant painting contest, a Bicentennial Ball on February 21 at Sacred Heart Social Center, 11 neighborhood block parties, a turkey shoot, senior citizens day and a concert by the University of Notre Dame Band at the high school gymnasium.

MOONACHIE

Two baseball fields and a recreation area were dedicated in the spring of 1976. A school play depicting the American Revolution, "A Shot Heard Around the World," was held for the Bicentennial. Monthly movies were held in the school gymnasium.

NEW MILFORD

A Liberty Tree was planted on the Borough Hall site on April 17, 1976. Local officials, students and senior citizens participated in the ceremony. Many people dressed in colonial costume.

A townwide picnic was held on July 3 with entertainment, refreshments and fireworks. A Bicentennial parade was held July 4 featured by a float competition.

NORTHVALE

Northvale's designation as a "Bicentennial Community" was celebrated with a special ceremony on October 26, 1975, at which the official Bicentennial flag and certificate were presented by Congressman Henry Helstoski. Many residents attended in costumes of the early 1800s.

The area's first Tri-Boro Parade celebrating the Bicentennial was held June 12, 1976, with the neighboring communities of Norwood and Harrington Park. The two-mile line of march along Tappan Road from Northvale to Harrington Park included 60 marching units, 10 bands and 30 floats. The parade route was lined by 10,000 people.

The Northvale Historical Journal was published in December 1976 as a Bicentennial souvenir. The Journal includes the Revolutionary War history of the area and a pictorial history of the 60-year history of Northvale since it was incorporated in 1916.

NORWOOD

A diorama was unveiled on July 1, 1976, depicting the history of Norwood from Indian and colonial times to the present. It was conceived and made by two eighth-grade students, William Dudzinsky and Alistair Ingram, and is on permanent display in the Borough Hall Council Room.

Also unveiled on July 1 was a photographic essay on Norwood featuring enlarged and framed photos of life and scenes in the community. It was dedicated to the late Ruth Julich, who was a chronicler of borough history. The exhibit occupies the entire rear wall of the Council Chamber.

"The Book of Heritage, Norwood '76" was introduced on July 4 when 1,000 copyrighted and numbered copies went on sale. The illustrated book covers the history of Norwood from its beginnings in 1670 to the present-day borough incorporated in 1905. Mrs. Norma Chimento was the editor.

OAKLAND

Valley Middle School Bicentennial Day was celebrated on May 14, 1976, with students and teachers in colonial dress. Local residents did crafts and there were films, a box colonial lunch and colonial games.

A 2½-hour long Town Parade and Muster was held July 17, with floats and marching units from many other communities. Many activities were sponsored to help raise funds to develop a town museum as a lasting reminder of the Bicentennial.

ORADELL

During Flag Day ceremonies in Schirra Park on June 14, 1975, the Betsy Ross and Bicentennial flags were raised. Mrs. Emma Lusk, 99, and Mrs. William Desmond, 86, were honored as the borough's oldest citizens. The plaque designating Oradell as a Bicentennial Community was presented and the borough's Bicentennial crest was chosen from a competition among local school children.

An old-time country fair was held September 20-21, 1976, at the Benbyre Farm for the benefit of the Garretson Forge and Farm Restoration in Fair Lawn. The fair included crafts, contests and a short play about Paul Revere.

The Independence Day celebration on July 3 featured a parade of six divisions with 65 entries, six bands and eight historical floats. Ceremonies after the parade included the presentation of flags from the 13 original states and an award to the French Counsel General in honor of Lafayette, who camped in Oradell with Washington during the Revolutionary War. This was followed by athletic events, a student art show, a three-ring circus and fireworks.

PARAMUS

A contest in April 1976 to select a Bicentennial logo attracted more than 100 entries ranging from students to commercial artists. The winning design was submitted by Bernard Magrino, a commercial artist.

More than 200 couples attended the Paramus Bicentennial Ball on November 20, 1976, co-sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee and the Junior Women's Club.

The Bicentennial Committee commissioned Mr. Magrino to design a commemorative cachet First Day of Issue Cover to end the Bicentennial year. The envelope, in three colors, depicted three historic buildings, the Zabriskie House, built around 1770, the Midland Avenue School House and the Arcola "Red Mill" constructed around 1760.

PARK RIDGE

A 100-foot pole was erected on July 14, 1976 in the center of Park Ridge to fly the American, Betsy Ross and Bicentennial flags. A plaque set in a marble stone marks the pole as a permanent symbol of the Bicentennial.

An American eagle emblem designed by Ray Lundgren, a commercial artist, was selected as the borough's official Bicentennial symbol. There were more than two dozen entries in the competition.

In the fall of 1976, the nine communities in the Pascack Valley joined to commission a map that details the Valley as it appeared in the Centennial year of 1876. A father-and-son team, J. Stanley Nants Jr. and his son, Jay, combined two official maps drawn by A.H. Walker in 1876. Some 22,500 maps were distributed to every household in the region by the Pascack Valley Mayors Association Bicentennial Committee.

RAMSEY

During the month of January 1976, an exchange of pulpits was held in which the religious leaders of Ramsey preached before congregations other than their own. The program culminated in an evening forum during which each minister, priest and rabbi presented a short talk on his religion.

A Bicentennial Ball on February 14, 1976, was attended by 500 people, half of them in colonial dress. The Don Bosco High School gymnasium was decorated to resemble an old-time inn named the Green Dragon Inn. A Bicentennial birthday cake was cut and all those in costume paraded in a Grand March.

Items reflecting life in 1976 were collected by the township's Bicentennial Committee—such as a credit card, an empty Coke bottle and newspaper articles and photographs about the Bicentennial in Ramsey. They were placed in a time capsule which was buried on September 12 in front of the Municipal Building.

RIDGEFIELD

An all-day Bicentennial "Festival in the Park" was held on June 19, 1976, in Veterans Memorial Park. Community organizations participated with displays and booths which included food, arts and crafts, homemade cakes and jellies, square dancing, 4-H Club projects, industrial exhibits, quilt-making and outdoor cooking. Entertainment included antique car and Indian shows, the New Jersey Brass Quintet, Spirit of '76 Colonial Music, a barbershop quartet, the New Jersey Chorale, the Ridgefield Theater Guild and a presentation of "Good Morning America" by Caryl Green's Theatre Group.

RIDGEWOOD

Under the auspices of the Bicentennial Committee, a 16 mm color and sound film, "Ridgewood: A Nice Place to Live," was produced by volunteers. It depicts life in Ridgewood as experienced by its two characters, a boy of the 20th Century and a girl from the 18th Century. The school system has a print for showing in classrooms and the Ridgewood Library has a print available for loan.

On May 13, 14 and 15, 1976, a Spring Festival of Music and Bicentennial celebration was held, with 3,500 students from 26 high schools in eight states competing in stage band, concert band, field band and street parade contests. An outdoor beefsteak dinner and dance was held May 29 with 300 residents attending. A three-hour parade with 40 floats, 30 bands and 50,000 spectators was held on July 5. It was followed by a band concert and fireworks that evening attended by 12,000.

RIVER EDGE

The July 4 weekend celebration was highlighted by an outdoor ball in Memorial Park with two bands, one jazz and one traditional, and an Independence Day parade.

A hard-cover history of the community entitled, "Musket, Anchor and Plow—The Story of River Edge," was written by Naomi and George Howitt, with the help of many volunteers. A River Edge Bicentennial Medal and a River Edge Post Office cancellation stamp were produced.

Twenty-four residents worked for one year to make a Bicentennial quilt. A Bicentennial Student Chorus of 55 students from grades 5 through 8 performed at many Bicentennial functions.

RIVER VALE

On June 14, 1976, Flag Day, the township hosted overnight the Bicentennial Wagon Train. More than 5,000 persons attended the Wagon Train musical show, the largest event ever held in River Vale.

On July 4, the township held a community parade with bands and floats and a community picnic concluding with 45 minutes of fireworks.

ROCHELLE PARK

"I Didn't Know That," a serialized mini-history of the United States from 1492 through the Revolutionary War, with emphasis on Bergen County, was written by Charles Keiran, Rochelle Park's Bicentennial chairman. It was published and distributed by American Legion Post 170 and participating merchants in Rochelle Park and elsewhere in Bergen County.

A replica of a colonial village was erected in the center of town under the auspices of Boy Scout Troops 188 and 288 and local merchants. The village was complete with stockades, log cabins, churches, pillory, cemetery, tepees and mud huts.

A special senior citizens luncheon and dance was co-sponsored on August 8, 1976, by the Bicentennial Committee and the Knights of Columbus. More than 300 senior citizens participated.

ROCKLEIGH

The Rockleigh Historic District was created by the Department of Environmental Protection and entered in the State Register of Historic Places on July 2, 1976. The 246.5 acre tract is noted for its late 18th and early 19th century Dutch and Flemish influence houses. Rockleigh Woods Sanctuary, a 66-acre portion of the Historic District, was purchased for $1 million from the New York Council of Boy Scouts of America to remain a natural preserve.

A red oak Liberty Tree was planted on April 17. Activities over the long Bicentennial July 4 weekend began with "The Independence Ball," a colonial costume dinner and dance, and included a community festival and Fourth of July picnic.

RUTHERFORD

A Bicentennial Street Fair on Labor Day, September 6, 1976, attracted more than 10,000 residents to the largest event ever held in Rutherford. Nineteen organizations joined with the Bicentennial Committee in converting Park Avenue for twelve hours into a flea market and mall with 80 antique dealers, food and handicraft booths, organ music, a banjo band and entertainment in the Lincoln Park band shell.

A Bicentennial Ball and Party were held on April 10 and 11, respectively, in the Fairleigh Dickinson University Gymnasium. One of the features was a visual presentation, with narration and music, of Rutherford as it was, as it is and as it might be.

Two Bicentennial publications were the reprinting of the front page and editorial of the Bergen County Herald of July 6, 1876, describing Rutherford's Centennial Celebration and a booklet history of Rutherford's first fire company, Union Truck and Bucket Company, formed 100 years ago.

SADDLE RIVER

A three-day Memorial Day weekend Bicentennial celebration began on May 29, 1976, with a Colonial Day Fair at Wandell School. It featured displays of caning, folk art, hooking, leather craft, metal work by Cub Scouts, needlework, pottery, quilting, scrimshaw, sculpting, silversmith, spinning and tools and utensils of 1776.

On Sunday, May 30, a Community Bicentennial Worship Service was held in Zion Lutheran Church led by the pastors of that church and St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church.

The Memorial Day festivities included a parade sponsored by the Saddle River Valley Club, Junior Olympics, a tennis exhibition, balloon ascension and concluded with fireworks in Borough Field.

SOUTH HACKENSACK

A Bicentennial Thanksgiving celebration in November 1975 opened the Bicentennial celebration. It included an old-fashioned hoedown with square dancing.

South Hackensack celebrated the Bicentennial and its own 150th anniversary on February 29, 1976, with a birthday party in the Memorial School gymnasium. The program included the reading of the first written history of South Hackensack, singing of patriotic songs and a Liberty Bell Birthday Cake.

A Colonial Fair was held March 5, 6 and 7. The Fourth of July weekend activities included a parade on July 3, the ringing of bells and fire whistles on July 4 and a donkey baseball game between the VFW and Fire Department. The township participated in the re-enactment of Washington's retreat on November 21 and 22.

TEANECK

"The History of Teaneck," written by local historian, Mildred Taylor, was published as a Bicentennial heritage project. It tells the story of the Teaneck of the Indians and Dutch of centuries ago to the modern suburban township of today.

Under the horizons theme, the Teaneck Bicentennial Library Fund was launched to raise funds to construct a new public library as a lasting reminder of the Bicentennial. Money contributed by local residents will be supplemented by funds from governmental sources and private foundations.

Festival '76 was celebrated over the Memorial Day weekend in 1976. Reli-

gious, social, educational, civic and political organizations participated in a fair with exhibits explaining the origin and growth of each group in the community. There were crafts demonstrations, folk singing and dancing groups, an evening square dance in the street and a senior drum and bugle corps competition.

TENAFLY

A luncheon was sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee on March 24, 1976, to assist and spotlight the fundraising campaign to restore the overhang of the century-old borough-owned railroad station.

More than 25 community organizations, churches, school and youth groups participated in a Bicentennial Parade on May 16 featuring floats, bands and antique cars, along with hundreds of marchers led by Albert Dwyer portraying the militiaman in Tenafly's Bicentenntial logo.

"What About Fort Lee?" an informational program on Washington's retreat for residents of the Northern Valley was offered by the Tenafly Bicentennial Committee on April 30. A prose poem by Virginia T. Mosley, borough historian, dramatizing some of the events at Fort Lee which led to Washington's retreat was printed by the Polly Wyckoff Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. On November 20, Tenafly participated in the reenactment of the retreat in the role of the British headed for Fort Lee.

WALLINGTON

Wallington High School students in October 1975 painted large plywood Bicentennial signs which were placed throughout the community and in the public schools.

A Bicentennial Parade on May 16, 1976, featured colonial bands, antique cars, senior citizens and school children in colonial dress and a Bicentennial float. The parade was followed by a Bicentennial concert, art show and colonial demonstration at the high school.

Wallington participated in the re-enactment of Washington's retreat November 20-21 and was the last town in Bergen through which the colonials marched before entering Passaic County.

WESTWOOD

A colorful costume ball celebrating George Washington's Birthday was attended by 300 residents on February 22, 1976.

The Bicentennial Fourth of July was observed by a Youth Day, in which all youth organizations put on day-long programs for the benefit of the entire community.

A "Happy Birthday America" Party was held on Labor Day, September 6. It included a two-hour long parade, exhibits in Veterans Park, cutting a large birthday cake, old movies of Westwood in the Public Library, food prepared by the Volunteer Fire Department and sold at cost and a dixieland band for singing and dancing.

WOOD-RIDGE

An outdoor tea, antiques exhibit and musical program opened the Bicentennial celebration. People sat on the lawn of the park grounds between the oldest building, the Library built in 1700, and the newest, the Civic Center built in 1976, to listen to a military band and barbershop quartet. A flag pole was erected as a lasting gift to the borough.

"Olde Times Day" was celebrated on July 4 with an outdoor picnic and block party featuring music, contests, games and food. An ecumenical service opened the day. Memorabilia was collected for the time capsule. The day ended at 10 p.m. with everyone holding a small candle and singing "God Bless America" and "Happy Birthday America."

A Bicentennial parade in September, with the American Legion and the VFW cooperating, featured bands, antique cars and marchers from most local organizations. The parade ended at the high school field with band demonstrations, antique car competitions and a colonial muster of the Francis Marion Brigade.

WYCKOFF

A town bandshell was constructed as a lasting memorial as a joint project of the Bicentennial Commission, the Town Band and Volunteer Fire Department. Constructed of brick in a Georgian colonial design, the bandshell is behind the library on Memorial Field.

During a colonial muster on October

9-10, 1976, 1,000 members of various Revolutionary War brigades camped on the Pulis Farm and gave demonstrations of colonial life. The muster was sponsored by the Historical Society to raise funds for refurbishment of the Zabriskie House.

A costumed fife and drum corps, composed of 52 school children, was sponsored by various parent-teacher organizations and will continue in existence for future classes.

BURLINGTON COUNTY

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Although it is the State's largest county in geographic size, Burlington had no county park or cultural and heritage center prior to the Bicentennial. As Burlington's major Bicentennial project, the Board of Freeholders late in 1975 acquired 200 acres at Smithville Lake along the north branch of Rancocas Creek, including the 19th Century industrial town of Smithville. The natural areas are being developed as a low-density park. The 1841 mansion at Smithville is being converted for use as a museum and for the performing and visual arts.

In March 1976, the County Cultural and Heritage Commission published a paperback entitled: "Burlington County and the American Revolution." The book was researched and written by local historian, Lloyd Griscom. The initial booklet published in 1973 as part of the Bicentennial observance was entitled: "The Historic County of Burlington." It described highlights of the county's three centuries of history.

BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP

Day-long activities on June 4, 1976, culminated a year of studies about life in 1776 by students of the township elementary school. Two Liberty Trees were planted and a hand-sewn Liberty Flag was raised. This was followed by the first parade in Bass River's history, with students and faculty in colonial costumes. Each class, kindergarten through sixth, presented an item for the time capsule. A fair featuring colonial exhibits was held in the school's all-purpose room.

The township celebration on July 4 centered around the churches. It began with tolling of church bells at 1 p.m., followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence and roll call of the signers at St. Paul's United Methodist Church. Almost every Bass River resident participated in a parade. The first stop was the Fire House for a reading of the preamble to the Constitution. A patriotic liturgy was held at First Presbyterian Church and a parade ended with the flag salute and benediction at the school.

BEVERLY CITY

On Grand Old Citizens Day, April 3, 1976, each service club, municipal unit and fraternal and civic organization nominated three individuals who had rendered outstanding service to the community. The honored guests and Beverly residents gathered in the all-purpose room of the school. A special tile was made for the occasion, histories of the county were distributed and the honored guests were presented with certificates.

The second annual Community Day was celebrated on September 25, 1976, in the riverfront area. There were food stands and booths, entertainment, fire department demonstrations, games for the young, sale of Bicentennial materials, a flea market and historical displays.

Dunk's Ferry Day on December 26, 1976, commemorated the 200th anniversary of the landing of colonial troops in Beverly City with ceremonies at the stone marker presented to the community by the Bicentennial Committee. Following the ceremony, the committee traveled to Bensalem, Pa., the other link for Dunk's Ferry, and participated in their program. A special commemorative stamp was issued.

CITY OF BURLINGTON

In February 1976, Wood Street, High Street and parts of East Burlington were officially registered as an historic district.

International Day was celebrated on June 5, 1976, to commemorate the landing of the Whallows from Belgium on Burlington Island in 1624. There were displays of colonial and ethnic food, arts and crafts.

From July 14 to September 30, historical walking tours were organized by Dr. Nicholas P. Kamaras. Guides trained in the city's history conducted tours of buildings such as the 1685 Revell House, the 1783 Quaker meeting house and the 1822 President Grant House.

BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP

Bicentennial competitions were held the week of May 1-7, 1976, for elementary school children. There were an art contest for the first grade, murals for the second grade, posters for the third grade and essays for the fourth grade. The winners received awards during a special meeting May 20 attended by township officials, teachers and parents.

A family picnic was held for all township residents on July 4 at Sylvan Lakes in Springside. Donald Corson received an award as the oldest township resident in attendance.

"Let's Wave the Flag Once More" was performed by the Palmyra Actors Group on October 14, 1976, at Burlington Township Middle School.

CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP

The first action of the Bicentennial Commission after it was established in October 1974 was to sponsor a contest for a logo and essays on the founding of Chesterfield for students 18 years old and younger. The logo was used to produce souvenir tiles and bottles.

A historic sites survey was completed. The Chesterfield (Recklesstown) application for listing on the National and State registers of historic sites was accepted in May 1975 and the Crosswicks application was accepted in 1976.

A Bicentennial Quilt depicting local scenes was displayed in the local library and bank prior to its donation to the new Chesterfield Township Historical Society. A Bicentennial festival was held September 11, 1976, at the Crosswicks Community Center featuring a parade, craft displays, games, a performance of "JERZ," a chicken barbecue, square dancing and singing.

CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP

A 100-year time capsule filled with artifacts and memorabilia of this period was buried with ceremonies on the grounds of the Municipal Building on September 19, 1976. The New Jersey Colonial Militia Ancient Fife and Drum Corps performed. An arts, crafts and Americana fair then was held.

From October 1974 through 1976, quilting workshops were held. They produced a Bicentennial quilt which was presented to the township.

Other special Bicentennial projects were the dedication on May 31, 1976, of Bicentennial plantings in the new township park, a Cinnaminson Awareness Program in 1975, logo and art contests, a band concert on January 30, 1976, and a presentation by the Cinnaminson Little Theater and choral groups on April 2, 1976.

DELANCO

A Bicentennial parade was held May 29, 1976, with many participants in colonial costumes. Union church services were held May 30, with Rev. Elwood Perkins of Merchantville, a member of one of Delanco's early families, as guest speaker.

Red oak "Liberty Trees" were planted throughout the township by many organizations. An illustrated book on the history of Delanco and of the Bicentennial celebration was published in 1977.

Other Bicentennial activities included an art show, a pet show, a program of early patriotic music by school children and the production by kindergarten pupils of a replica of the Liberty Bell.

DELRAN

The Liberty Cap, worn by patriots during the Revolution, was adopted as a theme and symbol of the township's Bicentennial celebration. A township seal, designed by historian Fred Wolff, was adopted.

Bicentennial Day was celebrated May 2, 1976, at Chester Avenue School. The Egg Harbor Guard set up a Revolutionary War encampment, and the activities included a colonial crafts fair and Liberty Pole ceremony. A Red Oak Liberty Tree donated by the Riverside-Delran Woman's Club was planted in front of the Municipal Building.

An Arts and Crafts Exhibit was sponsored by senior citizens at the new high school on February 7, 1976, with ribbons and Bicentennial certificates awarded to

the best entries by school children and adults, both professional and non-professionals.

HAINESPORT

Bicentennial Day was celebrated August 21, 1976. The day-long activities began with a tour of homes, churches and businesses and an open house at the Old School House with historical displays and crafts demonstrations. A parade followed, featuring bands, antique cars, clowns and pioneer families. Welcoming ceremonies were held at the parade reviewing stand, with Mayor Edward Nixon as master of ceremonies. This was followed by a demonstration by a Revolutionary War re-enactment unit, Colonial Israel Shreve 2nd New Jersey Regiment of the Continental Line. The day concluded with a family picnic and dancing.

MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP

Field Day on June 5, 1976, included a Boy Scout flag ceremony, baseball games, a parade through Columbus and a concert by the Crosswicks Men's Club. A colonial luncheon was held on June 6 at Columbus Grange Hall, followed by house tours and a historic display at Town Hall.

LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP

A Liberty Tree was planted on April 17, 1976 on the Village Green with the assistance of the Lumberton Historical Society. On May 1, the Township sponsored a Bicentennial fair and flea market and dedicated the Liberty Tree. In June, Lumberton and its residents hosted for five days the Bicentennial Wagon Train Pilgrimage.

The 1849 reconstructed school house was raised in honor of the Bicentennial. The Burlington County Music Guild gave a concert on October 12 entitled: "Sing Out Sweet America."

A time capsule was buried in a secret place in late 1976. Two letters describing the burial place were left to be opened in June of the year 2076.

MEDFORD LAKES

The Bicentennial flag recognizing Medford Lakes as a "Bicentennial Community" was presented to the community at a Boro Council meeting in February 1976. A Costume Ball with participants in colonial or Indian dress was sponsored by the Junior Women's Auxiliary on February 28. Te Ata, an Indian woman, presented programs of Indian songs and stories on April 13 and 14.

MOORESTOWN

A 55-minute audio-visual program, "Moorestown—Past, Present and Future," was developed for the Bicentennial. Automatic twin projectors with 800 slides and narration on tape are housed permanently in the Public Library, with charts, maps and questionnaires for comments by viewers. The project was financed by the township, Moorestown Improvement Association and business contributions.

A number of historical sites and buildings were marked with bronze plaques by the Historical Society of Moorestown and two books on local history were edited and reprinted. Two red oaks were planted at Town Hall and marked by the Moorestown Improvement Association.

MOUNT HOLLY

A monument to John Woolman, known as the "Quaker Saint," was dedicated January 15, 1976, at the Friends Meeting House in High Street. Woolman was a bitter enemy of slavery and his Journal has been reprinted more than 40 times.

On October 16, 1976, the Mount Holly Cotillion was held, with a colonial theme and many guests in colonial costumes.

A marker was placed December 23 at "The Mount," citing its use by the Hessians as a vantage point in their cannonade of the town. A luncheon was followed by a re-enactment of the Skirmish of Iron Works Hill in Pine Street.

MOUNT LAUREL

Incorporation Day was sponsored by the Mount Laurel Historical Society on March 6-7, 1976, to commemorate the founding of the township in 1872. On Saturday, a colonial parade was held from the new Municipal Center to the Old Town Hall. Sunday's festivities included a sunrise service on the lawn of the Friends Meeting House, a pancake and sausage breakfast served by local

Scouts, buggy and trotting races, colonial dress fashion show, a greased-pole climbing contest and a patriotic hymn sing-a-long.

Members of the Country Garden Club designed and planted flowers in the design of the American flag in front of the Municipal Center.

From April to June 1976, the Free Public Library sponsored Bicentennial bus trips to places of historic interest such as the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, Metropolitan Museum in New York, Mystic Seaport in Connecticut and Annapolis.

PALMYRA

Super Saturday on June 12, 1976, attracted 15,000 people to an all-day event that included arts and crafts, food and refreshment booths, films, rides, tournaments, games, slide shows, exhibits and all kinds of music from rock to military.

Citizens Appreciation Night on November 15 honored 400 volunteer citizens for their community efforts. About 1,000 people attended the program of music, films and refreshments.

An original Bicentennial musical, "Let's Wave the Flag Once More," was performed by local citizens on May 21, 22 and 23 in the High School Auditorium, with 1,200 tickets sold.

PEMBERTON BOROUGH

"Bicentown Day" on October 2, 1976, celebrated the Bicentennial and the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of Pemberton Borough. The festivities included a parade, rhythm band, gymnastic demonstration, slide program, spinning demonstration, picnic supper, block dance and a giant birthday cake.

Local residents in colonial and contemporary dress strolled on Hanover Street on April 11 for the Easter Promenade, followed by a social sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee. The borough participated in the Pemberton Area County Fair on June 24-25.

PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP

The old North Pemberton Railroad Station was saved from destruction and restoration was begun through the efforts of the Pemberton Area Bicentennial Commission. Most of the work is being done by volunteers, including building trades students. The station was approved for listing on the State Register of Historic Sites.

Two books of historic significance were published in 1976. One is "Pemberton: An Historical Look at a Village on the Rancocas" and the other is "Pemberton Township: A History." Both were written by Judith Olsen and sponsored by Friends of the Library as a Bicentennial project. Fifteen paintings or drawings of historic township buildings were contributed by local artists and are on permanent display in the Court Room.

The Pemberton Area County Fair on June 24-25 featured the U.S. Armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan and demonstrations by 100 arts and crafts people. Ethnic Heritage Week was held in conjunction with the fair.

RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP

On Flag Day, June 14, 1976, members of the Bicentennial Commission in colonial dress rode through the community in old cars distributing small flags.

The Commission, in cooperation with local senior citizens, sponsored a German festival with German music and refreshments on July 5. A crowd of 10,000 attended a fireworks display on July 10 at the baseball field near Rancocas Creek.

TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP

An official township seal was adopted. Signs were placed at 31 historical sites. Restoration began on the old one-room school house near Town Hall. The Township Committee is making plans for the Tabernacle Historical Society to use the third floor of Town Hall for a museum.

During 1976, all residents living in Tabernacle over 70 years ago were given life memberships in the Society. An old fashioned harvest home and strawberry festival were held.

WILLINGBORO

A fashion show featuring colonial styles, "Fashion Spirit of '76," was the first event sponsored by the Bicentennial and Heritage Commission. Symposiums were held on how to improvise colonial fashions from modern clothes. A series of Bicentennial Balls began on February

14, 1976, with the "Tyme Tunnel Tavern," depicting an authentic colonial tavern, followed in April by the "Gouvenours Ball" at the Country Club.

A community historical pageant, "Willingborough, The Land and its People," was presented August 14-15 at the high school football field. It ran from an opening scene of the Leni Lenape Indians to a closing scene of Levitt building a new town.

The "Little Red Schoolhouse" was placed in the Municipal complex and restoration was begun for the building to be used by the children of the community and to house historic objects.

WOODLAND TOWNSHIP

Two years of Bicentennial activities included Johnny Horizon Month in September 1975, blueberry festivals, school programs, a Ben Franklin Day kite flying contest on March 20, 1976, Red, White and Blue Day on June 4, a Bicentennial Queen contest, a beard-growing contest, a Bicentennial parade and chicken barbecue on September 11 and a concert in the park and buffet honoring senior citizens on October 2.

WRIGHTSTOWN

The first townwide picnic was held July 17, 1976. A Christmas tree lighting ceremony, the first in many years, was sponsored by the women of the Bicentennial Committee.

A shed for school children to stand under in inclement weather was erected with "1776-1976" painted on the front. A sign was hung on Ole Penny Hill, the original name of that area, and a slide show on old Wrightstown was held. All fire plugs and refuse containers were painted red, white and blue, and a Bicentennial 1976 sign was placed on the bench at the traffic light.

CAMDEN COUNTY

CAMDEN COUNTY

As an enduring achievement of the Bicentennial, the Camden County Cultural and Heritage Commission commissioned a book covering 360 years of Camden County history. It was written by two history experts associated with Rutgers University, Jeffery M. Dowart and Philip E. Mackey. The book was indexed by David Munn, New Jersey state archivist and president of the Camden County Historical Society. The volume is titled: "Camden County, New Jersey, 1616-1976, A Narrative History."

To bring Camden County's historical heritage to people in their own communities, the Commission developed the Camden County Historymobile, a 30-foot long museum on wheels. It covers 300 years of Camden County history with displays, art, photographs, maps, slides and tape recordings.

BARRINGTON

A colonial arts and crafts show was held April 24, 1976. Sponsored by the Historical Society, it included displays of antiques, stained glass, homemade articles, art and wood carvings.

The 200th Birthday Celebration began at 11:30 p.m. on July 3 with a candlelight vigil, reading of the Declaration of Independence and ringing of the town Liberty Bell at midnight. On July 4, a combined church service was held, with a social afterward. On July 5, the festivities included a town parade, band concert, Boy Scout show and fireworks.

Harvest time, flower show and chicken barbacue were held September 18 sponsored by the Young at Heart, Women's Club and Lions Club. The History of Barrington, a slide show, was developed as a Bicentennial project. On June 12, the re-enactment of the Revolutionary War cattle drive by General "Mad" Anthonly Wayne passed through Barrington.

BERLIN BOROUGH

The 50th anniversary of Berlin Borough was celebrated May 13-16, 1977. It included a dinner-dance, parade, burial of a time capsule in front of Boro Hall and a tour of historical homes and points of interest by the Long-A-Coming Historical Society. A book was published on the history of Berlin.

Bicentennial activities included a Bicentennial flag presentation ceremony on September 20, 1975; Liberty Tree planting on April 17, 1976, and a Bicentennial Ball on April 23. The winning logo in a Bicentennial contest designed by Miss Christina Armano was approved by Council as the borough's official seal.

CAMDEN

The Walt Whitman International Poetry

Center stands as one of the major legacies of the Bicentennial celebration in New Jersey. The non-profit cultural institution was founded in conjunction with the City of Camden's Bicentennial observance. The Center honors the memory of Walt Whitman, the poet of democracy, who spent the last 18 years of his life in Camden.

The building which houses the Center dates to 1916 and, along with the surrounding park, was a gift of Eldridge Johnson, founder of RCA, to Camden. It served as a public library until 1974.

Serving as a forum for both American and foreign poets, the Center is supported by the National Endowment for the Arts, the New Jersey Committee for the Humanities and local government, business and industry.

CHESILHURST BOROUGH

Spring Festival USA, sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee, was held March 20, 1976, in the new elementary school. It featured children and adults of the borough in a presentation honoring the Bicentennial.

Films on small Jersey towns and their origins were shown on April 18 in the elementary school, followed by a discussion of early Chesilhurst.

A town picnic was held July 4 on the Volunteer Fire Company grounds, with music and dancing, food, games and a recitation by school children of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence.

HADDONFIELD

A Heritage Day Bicentennial "kick off" reception and tea was held April 6, 1975, in Borough Hall auditorium to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Haddonfield. The former mayors and commissioners of Haddonfield were honored. An open house was held at Greenfield Hall with an exhibit of memorabilia of 1875.

Haddonfield became the first community in New Jersey to host the U.S. Armed Forces Band and Chorus on April 10, 1975, when 1100 people attended a concert at the high school. Victorian Day was celebrated on September 20, 1975, featuring a puppet show, nickelodian movies, a Victorian Ball, exhibits, window displays and a musicale.

At a Law Day and Naturalization Ceremony on May 3, 1976, 68 future citizens of the United States took the oath of allegiance in a ceremony in the high school auditorium. Replicas of the watch boxes at the entrance of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, built by the Y's Men's Club, were placed at the Library and the Indian King Tavern on May 15.

Haddonfield participated in the reenactment of the cattle drive of General "Mad" Anthony Wayne on June 15. A July 4th parade was held. The Bicentennial Committee sponsored a production of "Kings Road," South Jersey's Bicentennial musical, on October 31 and an essay-poster contest on the Ten Crucial Days in the three grade schools in December 1976.

HiNELLA

A red oak Liberty Tree was planted on April 17, 1976. Girl Scouts sang and Cub Scouts passed out ribbons to local residents who rededicated themselves to this nation's ideals by tieing them on the fence surrounding the tree. On September 11, a monument to the Liberty Tree was dedicated. The verse on the monument came from the winning logo contest entry by Glenn K. Potts. A square dance and block party followed.

A Bicentennial Ball was held February 21, 1976, at the HiNella Fire Hall, with most of the dancers in colonial costume.

The July 4 annual parade was followed by a town-wide block party and square dance. When it began to rain, the party was quickly moved into the fire hall, where the dancing, happy crowd spilled out into the street as the rain ended. On April 17, 1977, a 4 by 5 foot collage of all the Bicentennial events was displayed in Borough Hall as a lasting memorial.

LAWNSIDE

A combined Bicentennial and 50th anniversary parade was held on April 17, 1976. The parade lasted nearly three hours and included participants from North Jersey and Pennsylvania as well as neighboring communities.

Approximately 700 people attended the Bicentennial-50th anniversary banquet on April 24 in the auditorium of the Middle School. Georgia State Senator

Julian Bond was guest speaker.

A bronze plaque with the inscription travelers viewed as they entered Lawnside in 1976 was presented on January 5, 1977, to the Mayor and Council. On February 15, a plaque was presented to the Board of Education to be placed in the Middle School Auditorium where Julian Bond spoke.

MERCHANTVILLE

A new mini-park in the center of town was dedicated on May 2, 1976. Following a community-wide contest, the park was named Maple Park and its fountain was named Centennial Fountain. A ribbon-cutting ceremony also opened the Historical Society's permanent art exhibit and historical display in Borough Hall.

In November 1976, historic homes 100 years or older were marked with plaques and a self-guide walking tour publication with a brief history of Merchantville was published by the Historical Society. The tour was opened when Mayor and Mrs. George T. Hammond, in costume and riding in a carriage of the period, led townspeople along the 2 1/2 mile route. The Merchantville Playcrafters gave short historical skits at each stop.

MOUNT EPHRAIM

At a special ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the borough on March 24, 1976, portraits were unveiled of the nine mayors who have served up to the present mayor, Harry W. Barracliff. An oil painting also was unveiled of the borough's early educator and principal, Mary Bray.

On Liberty Tree Day, April 17, the borough dedicated 76 Living Memorial cherry trees along the railroad on Station Avenue. The names of the donors and their remembered ones are recorded on the Bicentennial Living Memorial Plaque in borough hall. A new mini-park, "The Park of '76," was dedicated on Second Avenue.

On July 4, more than 1,000 Mount Ephraim residents lined Kings Highway from boundary to boundary of the borough and joined hands at 2 p.m. to form a human Liberty Chain as church bells tolled.

SOMERDALE

A Bicentennial logo contest was held with all residents and students eligible to compete. The top winner was Karen Barkoff, a 9th grade student at Sterling High School. A 4 by 8 foot replica of the winning logo was placed in front of Boro Hall.

A red oak Liberty Tree was planted by Cub Scouts at the Youth Center on April 17, 1976. A time capsule was placed in front of the tree containing local newspapers for that week and the Bicentennial calendar. A monument was placed over the time capsule.

STRATFORD

A colonial bake sale and tea served by women in colonial garb was held May 8, 1976, on the grounds of the historic home of Charles King, founder of Stratford. A cookbook compiled by townspeople was a sellout at 76 cents a copy.

The United States Air Force Band gave a concert on June 26 on the grounds of Yellin School. At dusk, the film, "Tales of New Jersey," was shown.

A Garden Contest was held July 31 and has become an annual tradition. Many of the gardens had a Bicentennial theme.

VOORHEES

On May 22-23, 1976, there was a cleanup campaign and dedication of a monument honoring soldiers who fought in the Civil War. A tour of historic homes and colonial crafts demonstrations followed the dedication.

A Bicentennial Parade on June 5 featured floats, bands, marching units and fire apparatus. Games for children were held in the afternoon, followed by fireworks.

A Bicentennial home lighting contest was held July 1 through 5, with red, white and blue lights used in varied themes.

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP

A Bicentennial parade on July 4 featured bands, floats, Boy and Girl Scouts, men and women in colonial dress, 4-H Clubs, horse-drawn carriages and a covered wagon. Following the parade, a picnic was held at the local lake with dis-

plays, children's games and square dancing.

The Bicentennial Christmas celebration included decoration of a large evergreen tree in front of Boro Hall, with a choral group singing carols.

WOODLYNNE

Education Month, November 1975, featured a Bicentennial theme competitition among Woodlynne School students, grades 1 through 8. Entries included posters and 3-dimension layouts about this nation's first 200 years and future directions for the Third Century. Photos of the winning entries were placed in a history book compiled for the Bicentennial.

A 5-foot red oak Liberty Tree was planted April 17, 1976, in front of the original Log Cabin used for local scouting meetings.

A new sports complex was dedicated during the Bicentennial year in May. The complex includes a new baseball field, new hockey field and new tennis courts.

CAPE MAY COUNTY

CAPE MAY

A commemorative stagecoach was run May 4-7, 1976, between Cape May and Philadelphia, using a replica of an 1820 stagecoach and following as closely as possible the route used in those days. After ceremonial overnight stops in Dennisville, Millville and Glassboro, a reception was held in Philadelphia near Independence Hall at which Mayor Bruce Minnix presented a scroll and the greetings of the citizens of Cape May to Philadelphia.

During the July 4th weekend, Cape May's activities included a heritage display at Convention Center, talent and games day for young people, a flag pageant by the Coast Guard, illustrated lectures, nature walks, a parade, fireworks and religious services. A dedication ceremony was held at Rotary Park for a memorial by the American Legion to Lt. Richard Wickes, one of the early casualities of the American Revolution.

LOWER TOWNSHIP

The Lower Township Historical Society was founded in June 1976 with Mrs. Marie E. Garretson as the first president. In November, members of the Society participated with Mayor John T. Lincoln and county and state officials in a ceremony unveiling a permanent monument at Town Bank on Delaware Bay marking the first European settlement in Cape May County. In December, a 42-page booklet, "The Bicentennial History of Lower Township," was printed.

MIDDLE TOWNSHIP

The John Holmes House, built in 1778, was opened on May 1, 1977, as a museum. To raise funds to purchase the property, there were dinners, shows, cocktail parties, bus trips and tours of old houses.

NORTH WILDWOOD

A commemorative Bicentennial book was published in December 1975. It contained a documented history of North Wildwood, a 12-month "reminder" calendar of planned activities and a listing of residents who supported the book. Funds realized from sales of the book enabled the Bicentennial Committee to finance its 38 projects without tax dollars. Beginning July 4 and continuing through September 15, there were fireworks spectaculars on the beach every week. Other activities included a U.S. Army Band concert, a flea market, sand sculpture and an Around-the-Island swim.

SEA ISLE CITY

A historic display case was set up in the Post Office lobby and monthly exhibits were held throughout 1976 featuring memorabilia loaned by residents. The old school bell from the original Sea Isle City Public School was restored and dedicated at a special ceremony on February 20, 1976. A "This Is Your Life, Sea Isle City" night was held in August at which local residents displayed pictures of old Sea Isle City. All those who attended signed a booklet which, along with other Bicentennial souvenirs, was put in a time capsule in the City Hall safe on December 31, 1976.

BOROUGH OF WEST CAPE MAY

A special Bicentennial program, "The Heritage Trail," was held June 12, 1976,

in Wilbraham Park. The program included the reading of a proclamation, presentation of a scroll, parade of flags and historical views of children's characters. Mayflower descendants from 1650-1850 were listed from the Book of Howe in the Cape May County Library.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY CULTURAL AND HERITAGE COMMISSION

The famous tea burning at Greenwich on December 22, 1774, was re-enacted on October 5, 1974, as an all-day televised event. Details of the many other events which took place in Greenwich during that period are given in the chapter on Special Events. The Commission on May 16, 1976, presented the New Jersey Ballet Company at Millville High School in a program featuring Edward Villella and Allegra Kent. The sell-out performance was followed by a reception at the historic Wheaton Museum.

A musical version of the Greenwich Tea Burning composed by two Cumberland County residents, Lowell Ayars and Owen Ballard, toured the county in 1976 and was presented in Vineland, Bridgeton and Millville. The work was performed by county residents and directed by Mrs. Alice Mulford.

BRIDGETON

A Bicentennial bandstand in Bridgeton City Park was dedicated on May 22, 1976. It was dedicated to Howard Collett, a member of the Bicentennial Commission, and the late Merald Sockwell, longtime director of the Onized Band which often played at the site. The reconstruction was financed by the city with contributions from businesses and individuals. The woodwork was milled by Bridgeton High School students and construction crews were provided by the County Office of Manpower Services.

"Joseph Bloomfield Day" was celebrated March 27, 1976, in honor of the local patriot who led a brigade of local men from Bridge Town to fight in the Revolutionary War and later became governor of New Jersey. Ceremonies sponsored by the Bicentennial Commission were held at the church, Potter's Tavern, where New Jersey's first newspaper, The Plain Dealer, was published, the Nail Mill Museum, The Gallery and the Sheppard House.

The "Bridge Town 200 Festival" was held on July 3. A parade of 75 units was planned by the Junior Women's Club. A festival in the city park featured ethnic dancing and foods, puppet shows, antique cars and wagons, colonial craftsmen and a concert. In addition, tavern songs were sung at Potter's Tavern and a historic play and 18th Century music were performed at Old Broad Street Church.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP

A Bicentennial Parade and historical tour of the township were held on August 22, 1976. The parade included two bands, floats, Miss New Jersey and antique cars. After the parade, a senior citizens group provided music and trophies for the parade were awarded. There were old-fashioned games for the children.

GREENWICH

The celebration of the 200th anniversary of the tea burning, detailed elsewhere in this book, was the highlight of the Bicentennial celebration on October 5, 1974.

On the afternoon of December 24, 1974, 200 persons attended a commemorative service in the Presbyterian Church at which Assemblyman James Hurley, a member of the State Bicentennial Commission, spoke on the significance of the tea burning for modern Americans.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

Cedarville consolidated its Bicentennial observance with the annual Memorial Day parade in 1976. The mile-long parade honored deceased veterans and firemen. Marchers included veterans, county and town officials, firemen from neighboring communities and youth groups.

MILLVILLE

"Hi and Lo Lights of History," a play written by Dorothy Lilly and produced by Larry Woods, was performed in the high school on February 27, 1976. The five skits depicted life in early Millville in an amusing way.

Millville played host on May 5 to passengers of the Cape May Stage Coach re-enactment run on their way to Philadelphia. The visitors were greeted at the city line by horseback riders of the 4-H Trail Blazers and escorted to the old Union House built in 1745, where they were greeted by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wood, the mayor and city commissioners and the Bicentennial Committee. A buffet supper was served.

A Freedom Parade sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee was held June 12. It was preceded by the dedication of a bronze plaque in City Hall Plaza by the Millville Chapter of the DAR in memory of Captain Joseph Buck, the founder of Millville. Three of Captain Buck's descendants were present.

The home of Edward Stokes, who was governor of New Jersey from 1904-1907, was given a marker. Glass Night was held on May 26, at Wheaton Village.

PORT NORRIS

A special Bicentennial Service open to the public was held July 4 at the First United Methodist Church. People came dressed in old-fashioned dress and one family arrived in an antique car. The service included a reading of excerpts from the Declaration of Independence and a brief reading of the history of the church. Rev. L. Wayne Musgrove, pastor, spoke on "The Principles of Freedom." After the service, the congregation was invited to have lunch on the church grounds and at 2 p.m. the bell in the church tower tolled 200 times.

SHILOH BOROUGH

A parade on June 14, 1976, included church groups, local merchants, local clubs, the school, rescue squad, fire department and residents in costume. The parade was followed by a square dance held on Academy Street.

A Bicentennial Weekend was held June 11-13. A dramatization showed the founding of Shiloh in 1705 and the changes that took place in 271 years. The moving of the first Seventh Day Baptist Meeting House in the area, built in 1739, was re-enacted to remind present residents of how Shiloh received its name.

The Bicentennial year closed December 12 with a candlelight tour of 15 homes in the small village dating from the 1700s to the 1960s. Booklets were printed with a brief history of each home and its special interest and displays as well as the history of the borough.

UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP

A display by the Upper Deerfield Township Historical Commission opened December 12, 1976, with utensils, documents, photos and artifacts significant in the history of the rural farming community. The Commission was created by the township to preserve sites and structures of historical importance.

ESSEX COUNTY

ESSEX COUNTY BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

An extensive public relations program, utilizing radio, television and print publications, was launched in 1975 to help municipal and other local groups to program Bicentennial activities and to inform the public of these activities. The Commission arranged for all 22 municipalities to be given two five-minute spots on WFME Family Stations, Inc., with the series led off and concluded by Essex County. Four issues of the Essex County Heritage Chronicle were published in 1976. The Commission also conducted two county-wide forums in July and October 1975.

The Bicentennial Commission coordinated or co-sponsored a number of major events. They included a Senior Citizens Salute to '76 on January 9-10, 1976; "Thomas Alva Edison: A Commemorative Program" on February 12; the "Bicentennial Parade of American Music" on May 23, the American Freedom Train visit to Port Newark on August 28-31, and Washington's Retreat March on November 21-28.

The Commission applied for and received historic site status for the Essex County Court House in the National and State Registers. The designations were presented during the Law Day Program at the Court House on April 30, 1976, at which Rep. Peter Rodino was guest speaker. A time capsule and plaque presentation ceremony at the Court House was held September 23, 1976, with the judiciary, the Board of Freeholders and the County Cultural and Heritage Commission.

BLOOMFIELD

A Bicentennial Kick-Off program on Thanksgiving morning 1975 began with the Bloomfield High School band, color guard and flag wavers marching up the historic parading green to Bloomfield Presbyterian Church (cornerstone 1796). An interfaith service was held, with the joint choirs of the community's churches and temples joining with the Bloomfield Civic Chorus.

On Saturday of Thanksgiving Weekend, a Bicentennial costume ball and dinner was held in the Bloomfield College gymnasium, with most of the large crowd in colonial costume.

The Bloomfield Civic Band gave a concert on March 7, 1976, saluting John Philip Sousa, the march king. There also was a performance of JERZ. On April 23 and 24, the Bloomfield Civic Chorus presented to an audience of 2,000 the show, "The New Moon," which was set in French Louisiana in 1798.

CALDWELL

The Bicentennial committee sponsored the publication of three significant books, "The History of the Horseneck Riots" written in 1948 by Max K. Vorwerk, "Reverend James Caldwell, Patriot," by Norman F. Brydon and "Caldwell Yesterday-Today" by Sister Loretta Claire, O.P., and Mr. Brydon.

A special Bicentennial Sunday evening service was held at First Presbyterian Church on April 4, 1976, with early American music by the Concert Chorale of Caldwell and a historical sermon by Rev. McIlwee. An exhibition of then-and-now photographs of Caldwell was held during June at Caldwell College. A Bicentennial exhibition of paintings contributed by 35 artists of the West Essex Art Association was held July 1-15 at the College's Art Gallery.

An ecumenical service took place July 4 at St. Aloysius Church. There was a fireworks display that night at Bonnell Field. An old-fashioned family picnic was sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee on July 5 in Grover Cleveland Park.

CEDAR GROVE

The Historical Society on June 5 and 6 arranged a tour of historic homes constructed of the brownstone blocks quarried locally in Little Falls. Copies of a booklet, "Early Cedar Grove," were distributed during the tour.

A town-wide picnic on July 4 featured a bike contest, colonial exhibits, displays by the Historical Society and Garden Club, flag displays, music and games.

Tulips from Holland donated during the Bicentennial year were planted on the grounds of public buildings. Liberty Trees were planted by school children on Arbor Day in front of town hall. Some of the funds received from the sale of Bicentennial license plates were dedicated to restoration of the Cedar Grove cemetery grounds.

EAST ORANGE

A city-wide workshop sponsored by the East Orange School District Bicentennial Committee on May 19, 1975, helped prepare teachers and administrators in public and private schools to create a Bicentennial atmosphere for students. Teachers were freed from classroom duties to attend departmental and grade-level workshops and to hear guest speakers. East Orange was the first school system in New Jersey to hold such a program.

The week-long July 4th celebration began June 27, 1976, with the unveiling and dedication of a 600-pound Liberty Bell by Worthington's Standard Division of the Ampere section. An open house was held in all churches and a City Hall ceremony included an address by Rep. Peter W. Rodino and the crowning of Mr. and Miss East Orange Bicentennial. Continuous activities all week included hometown business day, bicycle ride, tennis tournament, crafts workshop, voter registration, Upsala College Day, art show, outdoor concert and was climaxed by an All-American 4th of July Exposition.

On October 17, East Orange commemorated the scientific contributions of the 19th Century French physicist, Andre-Marie Ampere, and his role in the growth of the Ampere section. A two-week display was held in the East Orange Main Library. Among the dignitaries who attended the ceremony and reception was Jean Jacques Maitam, consul-general of France.

FAIRFIELD

Slides of Fairfield's major historic sites were produced by Roger Williams, photographer of the Bicentennial Committee. The sites include the Fairfield Reformed Church, and the Peter Speer, Simon Van Ness and Vanderhoof houses. A narrative on Fairfield history was taped and slides and tape are on permanent loan to the Public Library.

The Bicentennial Committee commissioned "The Fairfield Dutch Reformed Church: An Historical and Architectural Description" by Jacqueline Gioioso and Joseph Esposito. The church was designated a state and national historic site on October 19, 1975.

Exhibits of artifacts and memorabilia on loan from residents were arranged by the Bicentennial Committee in 1974 and 1975 in the New Jersey Bank. The Bicentennial Committee sponsored in 1975 a Christmas concert of 18th Century music at the Reformed Church.

IRVINGTON

A Veterans Day ceremony on May 30, 1976, was held at Camptown Common to honor the community's deceased veterans.

Independence Day was celebrated on July 4 with a field day at Orange Playground, with free refreshments and children's rides and a beauty contest for ages 1-4.

The Mayor's tree lighting ceremony on December 4 was followed by a Bicentennial concert at Frank H. Morell High School. The Bicentennial Committee distributed a facsimile of the broadside printed for the July 4th celebration of 1816 in the Village of Camptown, which became Irvington.

LIVINGSTON

A highlight of the Bicentennial year was the dedication of three major gifts to the township on October 9, 1976, at Town Hall. One gift was a large mural in the Town Council Meeting Room depicting the accomplishments of William Livingston, New Jersey's first governor. It was presented by the Kiwanis Club. The second was a smaller mural in the lobby presented by the Livingston Arts Association. The artist of both murals was Edwin Havas, assistant professor of arts at Seton Hall University, who resided and was educated in Livingston. The third gift was Swiss-made clocks for the cupola of Town Hall complete with chimes and music. The clocks were a gift of Hans Oetiker, president of Oetiker, Inc., of Switzerland, which has a plant in Livingston.

The July 4th celebration in Memorial Park included a swim carnival, old timers baseball game, shuffleboard tournament, bicycle races, rock concert, community sing-along, baton twirlers, circus acts, selection of Miss Livingston and fireworks.

Throughout the year, a series of cultural and historical events were held. These included Bicentennial Symposiums, an all-town elementary school Bicentennial concert, community choral concert of all churches and synagogues, a Bicentennial block dance and community picnic.

MILLBURN

Independence Day weekend 1976 began with a Bicentennial Community Interfaith Service on Thursday, July 1. A large parade on July 2, featuring ten bands, clowns, antique fire apparatus, classic cars, floats and animals, was followed by patriotic ceremonies in Taylor Park with colonial fife and drums and Revolutionary War militia and musketry. Activities on Saturday, July 3, included a Bicentennial country fair with displays and programs by 43 community organizations and churches, followed by a band concert and fireworks.

The Memorial Day parade on May 31 emphasized military history and Bicentennial themes, including floats by the Bicentennial Committee and local groups.

On New Jersey Day, April 17, a red oak Liberty Tree was planted with patriotic ceremonies. Each of the hundreds present was invited to shovel a bit of earth on the tree. A large bronze plaque permanently commemorates the event.

MONTCLAIR

The Montclair Crafters Guild created a Bicentennial Quilt made up of 30 squares depicting points of historical interest and public buildings. Each square was designed and executed by different individuals or groups. The quilt

was presented to the Montclair Public Library for display.

A Peddlers' Fair was held in Edgemont Memorial Park on June 5 under the auspices of the Business-Fraternal Committee of the Bicentennial Committee. Some 30 old-time crafters were presented, as well as antique cars, a balloonist and colonial militia.

The Garden Club of Montclair presented a fountain to the town at the circle of Valley Road and Church Street in April 1977 to celebrate the Bicentennial and the Club's golden anniversary. A Summer House on the grounds of the Israel Crane house was dedicated on June 9, 1977, as a Bicentennial gift from the Montclair Savings Bank.

NEWARK

More than 35,000 visitors attended the visit of the American Freedom Train to Port Newark in August 1976. They went aboard the train, inspected over 100 exhibits and visited a U.S. naval vessel anchored at the train site. The event was sponsored by the Newark Bicentennial Commission, funded by the Prudential Insurance Company and hosted by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

A second major project was the writing of a new pictorial history of Newark by Dr. John O'Connor and Charles F. Cummings. The book, with 52 pages and 175 prints, photographs and drawings, is entitled: "Newark, An American City," and was scheduled for release in late 1977. It was funded by the Bicentennial Commission.

On November 26-27, the Commission sponsored the re-enactment of General Washington's retreat through Newark. An overnight encampment was held in Washington Park. Along the six-mile line of retreat from the Belleville to Hillside boundary lines, five Bicentennial plaques were given for historic restoration and church services were held. A major restoration project is the Plume House, detailed in the section on Historic Sites. The Bicentennial Commission will continue to plan local events of historic significance until the 1980s.

NORTH CALDWELL

An old-fashioned street fair was sponsored by the Bicentennial Commission on June 5, 1976, at Fireman's Field. The festivities included races for grammar school children, a Junior League exhibition baseball game, dedication of the new all-purpose field, planting of a Liberty Tree by Boy Scouts, a family picnic attended by over 2,000 residents, and a block dance.

A Bicentennial exhibition on April 11 in Firemen's Community Center featured early photographs and artifacts of North Caldwell history, demonstrations of arts and crafts and a demonstration by the Environmental Center of Roseland on using natural dyes on yarn.

The kick-off event of the Festival USA Committee was a Bicentennial square dance in November 1975 in West Essex High School.

SOUTH ORANGE

The celebration opened with a concert sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee on May 25, 1975, at Seton Hall University. The award-winning program, "I Hear America Singing," by the Max Davey Singers traced the history of music in the United States. About 4,000 residents heard Jerome Hines, Metropolitan Opera star and a South Orange resident, portray Abraham Lincoln in a vignette for which he wrote the score and libretto, "To Us the Living."

The July 4th weekend opened at Cameron Field with the dedication of the community pool complex to Congressional Medal of Honor winner, Peter Cooper, who died in action in Vietnam. There also were athletic programs and a Saturday night square dance on the tennis courts. Monday's special Bicentennial program included an exhibit of historical memorabilia, including the original grant issued in the reign of King George II, a historical presentation in music and song by the Pushcart Players, a puppet show, photography contest, displays of colonial handicrafts and a parade by the N.J. Colonial Fife and Drum Corps.

As memorabilia of the Bicentennial, the Committee produced an original panoramic map of South Orange from 1877, printed a series of seven postcards of village scenes from the turn of the century, created buttons depicting Village Hall, designed a Bicentennial symbol and published a monthly series in the News Record on village history.

WEST CALDWELL

As a keep-sake of the Bicentennial, a special booklet, "Historic Homes of West Caldwell," was researched and written entirely by volunteers. The booklet features 24 homes, 100 years or older, with at least one picture of each home. The booklet also included an illustrated history of West Caldwell, "From Horse Neck to Bicentennial." The booklet was edited by Ralph D. Herrity and was a project of the Bicentennial Committee.

A series of Bicentennial family nights was held from November 1975 to May 1976 in the local firehall. Most of them featured films with Bicentennial themes and refreshments from colonial recipes were served.

A Bicentennial Ball in January 1976 started the celebration. More than 200 guests, many in colonial dress, enjoyed a birthday cake in the shape of the Liberty Bell.

WEST ORANGE

A commemorative program was held February 14, 1976, to celebrate the centennial of Thomas Alva Edison's laboratory. The West Orange Bicentennial Commission arranged for the reconstruction of a number of Edison's original movies, which were shown for the first time. Historian John T. Cunningham gave an address and many of Edison's inventions were displayed.

Approximately 400 residents attended a Bicentennial costume ball and dinner on June 18 at the Town and Campus. Bicentennial ecumenical services were held on July 3, 1975, and February 27, 1976, to recognize the major religious denominations in the community. They were so well received that they will become an annual event.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

The planting of a Liberty Tree on April 17, 1976, at Delsea Regional High School was the final program in a week of Bicentennial activities at the school. The red oak was presented by the Tree and Beautification Committee and was one of seven planted in the township.

In May, two groups of residents toured historic sites in the Franklin Township, Mullica Hill and Swedesboro areas aboard the township's shuttle bus. The owners of the Franklinville Inn, the community's oldest building, provided refreshments.

The Franklin Country Fair on September 18-19 turned into a Bicentennial celebration for the approximately 6,000 who attended. More than 30 local organizations and 25 craftspeople and artists participated.

GLASSBORO

Professor Marvin Creamer of Glassboro State College took a sail boat trip in the summer of 1976 from Cape May to Portsmouth, England. He retraced the route of the original founders of Glassboro from Portsmouth to Philadelphia. He presented mementos from the people of Glassboro for the citizens of Portsmouth to the Lord Mayor and the president of Portsmouth College.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

The Harrison Township Bicentennial Fair on June 26-27, 1976, included craft exhibits, a horse show, dances, games, a beard contest, a Miss Harrison Township competition and a chicken barbecue. The Religious Heritage Program featured the Ecumenical Choir, speaker Mort Crim and an offering to the Christian Responsibility of Poverty.

The summer Bicentennial parade was a community effort with floats, bands, fire equipment and antique cars. A flag raising concluded the parade at the 4-H grounds, Mullica Hill.

The Bicentennial seal contest produced a symbol which will form the basis for the permanent Township Seal.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP

In 1975, the Bicentennial Committee began a project to restore the Cooper Cemetery, a stone-walled cemetery from the 18th and 19th Century in Bridgeport containing 25 graves. By 1976, the stone wall had been repaired, unsightly trees and underbrush removed and a Liberty Tree, flowers and shrubs planted.

Logan Township Day was celebrated August 21, 1976, with an old fashioned community picnic at Cooper Lake. There were water and land games, exhibits

by local craftsmen and refreshments sold at cost.

The Bicentennial Committee minutes and current photographs of the township were donated to the Gloucester County Historical Society Library.

MONROE TOWNSHIP

As a Bicentennial project, the Historical Society restored the old library to its original condition and is now using the building as its headquarters.

Paintings of places of interest in early Williamstown were put on display on the exterior walls of the library in March 1976 in a project sponsored by the Williamstown Rotary Club.

An official program book with coming Bicentennial events and a history of the town was published in March 1976. In September, a pictorial review was printed with photographs of all the Bicentennial events in the township.

PITMAN

"One Nation Under God," a pageant written for the Bicentennial by Dr. F.J. Yetter, was produced by the Pitman Ministerium and the Bicentennial Committee. Citizens of Pitman accepted 79 speaking parts and assignments and six vocal soloists assembled their own costumes and performed. The pageant was presented to 800 people on June 27, 1976, in the Broadway Theater, Pitman, and to an audience of 500 on July 4 at Gloucester County Community College.

A Bicentennial Heritage Fair was held June 19 in the municipal park overlooking Alcyon Lake. There were displays and demonstrations of crafts and the arts and children's amusements.

Bicentennial Week, June 27-July 5, began with the pageant on Sunday. On Monday, each family was urged to hold a program to build love of country. Local organizations were encouraged to hold events on Tuesday and Wednesday. A special concert was given Thursday by the Pitman Hobo Band. The Miss Pitman Beauty Contest was held on Saturday. Special services were held in the borough's churches on July 4 and a parade and fireworks concluded the celebration on July 5. A kiosk donated by the Women's Club was dedicated and a time capsule in it was sealed.

SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP

Bicentennial Week, September 13-18, began with an ecumenical church service in St. John's Methodist Church, Harrisonville. A community square dance took place on September 14 at the Alvin W. String Jr. Farm.

An Olde Towne Meeting was the September 15 event in the all-purpose room of Harrisonville School. Children's Night on September 16 featured a Walt Disney movie.

A Day of Music and Fair on September 17 at Stewart Memorial Park featured a mini-parade, programs of rock-and-roll, gospel and country-western and blue grass music and a chicken barbecue. On Sunday, September 18, contestants from all over the nation competed in the National Horseshoeing Competition at Bruce Daniels' South Jersey School of Horseshoeing.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

"Our Birthday Party" was held February 17, 1976, in the Municipal Building. There were displays of photos of the township's past and quilts made by Historical Society members. The Historical Society presented old tax collector's books that had been lost and just located. Everyone present signed a letter to the township citizens of 2076 which was placed in a time capsule.

A "Yankee Doodle Parade and Fair" were held September 18, sponsored by the Historical Society with the cooperation of 30 township organizations. The parade had 30 units and the fair had 20 booths, exhibits and rides. The high school "Minutemen Marching Band" gave a mini-concert in their new uniforms.

The Bicentennial Commission throughout 1976 coordinated programs of all kinds by the township's schools, churches, clubs and service organizations.

WENONAH

The old passenger railroad station, no longer in use, was purchased from the railroad and restored for use as a town hall, using all volunteer efforts.

A contest was held to design and select an official borough seal. The history of Wenonah was compiled and published in book form.

WESTVILLE

A Bicentennial block party was held May 8, 1976. It included the dedication of the Thomas West Borough Pond, a baby parade, announcement of winners of the poster and essay contests, pony rides, children's amusements and booths.

An invitational Bicentennial Parade and Costume Ball were held June 5. Fifty-eight units were in the parade and each group received a trophy for participation. The ball was held at the Independent Fire Company and appreciation plaques were presented to organizations and individuals by Louis A. Burgo, chairman of the Bicentennial Committee.

An old-fashioned July 4th weekend included softball games, bicycle parade, watermelon eating contest, chicken dinner, Boy Scout camporee, ecumenical church service and fireworks.

WOODBURY

To foster community involvement, the Bicentennial Committee sponsored a "buy-a-brick" drive to build a kiosk and public information board in front of City Hall. For $1 the purchaser received a certificate and his or her name recorded in a leather-bound book kept at City Hall. The kiosk was dedicated the morning of July 4, 1975.

A month-long art show and historical exhibit opened January 10, 1976, at Gloucester County College. It was sponsored by the Woodbury Bicentennial Committee, the Gloucester County Art League and the College. Mrs. Berminna Solem coordinated the exhibit called: "Our County's Cultural Heritage."

The Bicentennial Committee held a Washington's Birthday Ball and colonial Feast on February 21, with many in colonial garb. A Bicentennial Choir was organized which performed throughout the county and held a special concert in May. Miss Kathy Anderer won the contest among high school students to design a Bicentennial emblem. Other events included the Fall Festival Parade in October of 1975 and 1976 and a performance of the play "1776" by Woodbury High School students.

WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP

A red oak Liberty Tree was planted at Kingsway Regional High School by the Bicentennial Committee. On Flag Day, 1976, the Bicentennial Committee presented to the Township Committee a flag that had flown over the Capitol in Washington it received from Congressman John E. Hunt. The flag flew over Township Hall on July 4 and other historical dates.

On June 14, the Bicentennial Committee and members of the Gloucester County Historical Society welcomed to the township the re-enactment of the cattle drive of General Anthony Wayne.

HUDSON COUNTY



A NEW JERSEY FIRST—Participants in Hoboken's re-enactment of the first official recorded baseball game in America, played in 1846, are shown in uniform of the day at the colorful event on June 19, 1976.

HUDSON COUNTY BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

On April 24, 1974, the Hudson County Bicentennial Congress was held at Jersey City State College. Six hundred people attended the first county Bicentennial congress in the state to listen to prominent speakers, attend a luncheon, applaud the premier performance of JERZ and participate in afternoon workshops.

A sub-committee on ethnic activities was formed in May 1973, chaired by Claire Warlikowski, to plan activities to involve Hudson County's rich diversity of ethnic groups. The sub-committee presented two separate festivals on ethnic dance and music and published an "Ethnic Directory of Hudson County," listing every identifiable ethnic organization.

The major physical project is the ongoing restoration of the historic Hudson County Courthouse which began in 1975. Completed in 1910, the courthouse is an outstanding example of the "Modern Renaissance" or Beaux Arts architecture. Funding was through C.E.T.A., New Jersey Historical Commission and the Housing and Urban Development Agency. By March 1, 1977, the building had been completely weatherproofed and two divisions of county government had moved into formerly vacant sections.

HOBOKEN

One of the most colorful Bicentennial events was the re-creation on June 19, 1976, of the first recorded baseball game played in America.

Sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee, festivities began when city officials, baseball personalities, uniformed Little Leaguers and brass bands assembled at City Hall. They paraded to Elysian Park, the last vestige of Elysian Fields where the first baseball game between the New York Nine and Knickerbockers was played on June 19, 1846.

Monte Irvin, assistant baseball commissioner and a former New York Giants outfielder who is in the Hall of Fame, was on the reviewing stand as Mayor Steve Capiello designated the site an official city landmark. Everyone then paraded to Stevens Institute of Technology, where the first game was re-enacted. The game featured underhand pitching, players in pantaloons, cravats and suspenders and an umpire dressed in top hat and tails.

KEARNY

As permanent legacies of the Bicentennial, Memorial Park was restored and a Korea-Vietnam Wars memorial was completed in the park. The restoration, completed in October 1974, included sand-blasting and cleaning the World Wars I and II memorial and plaques, planting of three Liberty Trees, new spotlights and shrubbery. The Korea-Vietnam memorial was officially dedicated on May 25, 1975, and was completed in September.

A Bicentennial Parade on October 31, 1976, was the largest in Kearny history. It lasted three hours and included 25 bands, 75 floats and 2,000 participants, walking or riding. President Gerald Ford's son, Jack, represented his father and brought the President's greetings.

The major capital project was the development by the Bicentennial Committee headed by Mrs. Walter C. Hipp of the Kearny Museum on the second floor of the Public Library. With no federal or state financial aid, the Museum was made possible by a $52,000 appropriation by the Mayor and Town Council. Museum exhibit equipment and furnishings were provided through financial gifts from local organizations and sales efforts by the Bicentennial Committee.

JERSEY CITY

An active and varied Bicentennial celebration opened on September 24, 1975, when a Bicentennial Congress was held at Old Bergen Church.

Among the major events were a Bicentennial concert, "A Musical Tribute to America," on April 25, 1976, at Jersey City State College, and a Bicentennial Ball on May 22 at the Skyline Cabana Club. The Ball was held on the eve on the colorful re-enactment on May 23 in Roosevelt Stadium of the Battle of Fort Paulus Hook, fought in 1779 in what is now downtown Jersey City. Students from Dickinson High School portrayed the American raiders led by Major "Light Horse Harry" Lee as they stormed British and Hessian defenders played by St. Mary's Catholic School students.

A Bicentennial art competition and exhibition sponsored by the Bicentennial Commission, "Paint the Town," was won in June by Bea Card Kettlewood of Pompton Plains for her work entitled: "Looking Across the Morris Canal Basin to Ellis and Liberty Islands."

Jersey City also produced its own official Bicentennial medallion depicting the Statue of Liberty against a Jersey City background. The most important event of the Bicentennial celebration in Jersey City came on Flag Day, June 14, with the official opening of Liberty State Park, detailed elsewhere in this book.

SECAUCUS

A special performance by the international cast of "Up With People" was held at Clarendon School on June 7, 1976. It was arranged by Panasonic to help Secaucus celebrate the Bicentennial.

A prize-winning Bicentennial quilt created by the Women's Club of Secaucus was exhibited in the State Museum, Trenton, in May and June. Measuring 90 by 100 inches, the quilt represented ten months of work by 22 members of the club.

Both Clarendon and Huber Street Schools held Bicentennial Weeks. A series of musical programs by the public schools concluded on May 14 with "An American Musical Kaleidoscope" in Clarendon School Auditorium. The Senior Citizens Club of the VFW held a Bicentennial party-meeting in June.

UNION CITY

The Union City Bicentennial Exposition was held June 5-6, 1976. It featured many exhibits, displays and demonstrations, including the Police and Fire Departments, the city, Union Hill and Emerson High Schools. There were continuous entertainment, sports activities, crafts, painting and sculpture, senior citizen affairs, a moon rock sample, the N.J. Bell Theater and "Proud Heritage" trailer, food tents and floats.

The 50th anniversary of Union City and the Bicentennial were celebrated by a large parade on June 8, 1975.

Two years of Bicentennial activities culminated on December 4, 1976, in the Grand Finale Bicentennial Costume Ball at the Skyline Cabana Club, Jersey City.

WEEHAWKEN

Weehawken participated in local festivities in connection with Operation Sail. The Boulevard East roadway was closed to vehicular traffic and made a pedestrian mall for 48 hours.

The historic duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr was re-enacted on July 11, 1976, on the actual site where it occurred in Weehawken. Local residents played the roles in full costumes.

HUNTERDON COUNTY

ALEXANDRIA TOWNSHIP

The Bicentennial Committee and residents of the township created a Bicentennial quilt. Measuring 82 inches by 97 inches, it contains 80 individual blocks, 17 quilted Bicentennial stars and a large center block depicting Mt. Salem Church, built around 1846. The quilt is on permanent display.

TOWN OF CLINTON

Children at the local school participated in the planting of two Bicentennial trees on Arbor Day, April 30, 1976. Town residents planted trees and shrubs.

An old fashioned town picnic was held July 3, with contests in baking, needlework and crafts for all ages. Old photographs of Clinton were on display. There were musical entertainment, games and rides in a hot air balloon. The evening ended with fireworks.

Couples in colonial costumes attended a Bicentennial ball and dinner on December 4. The menu was comprised of colonial recipes.

TOWNSHIP OF CLINTON

The July 4, 1976, celebration began on the township school grounds with community singing of the National Anthem, an invocation, a proclamation by Mayor Hermia Lechner, and public readings of Patrick Henry's speech and the Declaration of Independence. May Pole and Virginia Reel dances were performed by students of the Eleanor Connell School of Dance. A booklet of 300 years of local history was distributed.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP

Thanksgiving in the Country was



HISTORIC SITE—Mrs. Virginia Hook, president of the 1976 "Thanksgiving in the Country" celebration in Delaware Township (Hunterdon), visits an 18th Century house with her grandchildren.

celebrated November 14-15, 1976, with a tour of old houses such as the Daniel Buttertoss. Northridge Prall and Louis Horvath houses. Sandy Ridge Church and Township Hall, where old quilts and historic items were displayed.

The Covered Bridge Association sponsored an exhibit on September 18, 1975, of historic photos, old township records and a tool chest from the Joseph Smith Mill.

Delaware Township dedicated its renovated municipal building on June 2, 1974. The first part of the building was constructed in 1797 as an early tavern in an area known as Skunktown. When Delaware Township officially became the name in 1838, the governing body met in the building and has been meeting there ever since—allowing the Township Hall to claim the title of the oldest continuous meeting room of local government in New Jersey.

EAST AMWELL TOWNSHIP

A 266-page book, "A History of East Amwell, 1700-1800," was published March 9, 1977. It was the product of 3½ years of research, organizing and writing by the East Amwell Bicentennial Committee. The hard-cover book consists of seven chapters dealing with various aspects of the township's 18th Century history and includes two original 18th Century deed maps of property in East Amwell.

KINGWOOD TOWNSHIP

Kingwood Community Day sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee on June 19, 1976, opened with a Liberty Tree planting and a ceremony honoring the oldest citizen of the community. Nursery school children in colonial costume sang patriotic songs. There were a bake-off contest and a photography contest of old

buildings. School children competed in Olympic games.

A tour of four homes in Kingwood, including one very modern one, was held on November 13. All homes were hosted by Bicentennial Committee members in colonial garb.

A Bicentennial Ball on October 22 at Shady Lane Inn featured a colonial menu, including pumpkin soup, prizes for the best colonial dressed couple and senior citizen and a Bicentennial birthday cake.

LEBANON TOWNSHIP

July 4, 1976, was celebrated with a flag and bell motorcade of three hours covering about 33 miles of the township. Escorted by a helicopter, the motorcade included police and fire vehicles, a school bus carrying senior citizens, a historic float and more than 25 private vehicles with costumed residents waving flags and ringing bells.

Restoration projects are continuing on an early 1880s stone farmhouse and its spring house on the Voorhees High School campus and the two-story 1825 stone schoolhouse in New Hampton. Plans were made to secure the ruins of the 1844 "Swack" Church. Historic source materials, books, pictures, interviews, are being collected to exhibit in those buildings and to be used in a written history of the township.

RARITAN TOWNSHIP

A parade of marching bands, floats, antique cars and municipal and private organizations began the July 4, 1976, festivities. In mid-afternoon, there were displays in booths on the green. In the evening, there were music, a reading of the Declaration of Independence, a re-enactment of the Revolutionary War "Amwell skirmish" on December 14, 1976, 200 years to the date the skirmish was fought.

A history of Raritan Township and Flemington Boro was printed, with 65 pages of pictures and text. Approximately 150 slide photographs were taken of items of historical importance. An inventory of sites of historic and cultural significance was prepared and presented to the local planning board.

READINGTON TOWNSHIP

The 1873 Comstock, Beers & Kline Map of the township was reproduced on antiqued parchment. A tour guide map of the township, including points of historical interest, was printed and distributed free to every home.

On Liberty Tree Day, April 17, 1976, oak trees distributed to every township school were planted with special ceremonies. A large red oak was planted at Municipal Hall, during a ceremony in which Boy Scouts raised the Bicentennial flag.

"Readington's Reflections," a brief history of the township, was published in November 1976. Eighth grade students taped interviews with elderly residents for the book. Old recipes were gathered.

TEWKSBURY

Bicentennial Day was celebrated June 19, 1976. Church bells signaled the beginning of the parade, which included three boys acting out the "Spirit of America," fife and drums corps, decorated bicycles, the Oldwick Fire Company, Scouts and the 2nd Regiment of New Jersey. The parade was followed by ceremonies at Oldwick Community Center in which Rev. William Davis read the Declaration of Independence.

Outdoor events at the center included colonial dances by 2nd grade students from Sawmill school, a concert by the Tewksbury Tiger Band from Old Turnpike School, a barber shop quartet and "Tales of Tewksbury," an original play by local residents. There also were family picnics and craft demonstrations. The day was organized by the Tewksbury Women's Club.

WEST AMWELL

A Bicentennial float was constructed and displayed at the Hunterdon County celebration in Ringoes, Washington Crossing State Park and the Ewing Township Bicentennial parade. The old cemetery on the Grace property was restored.

On Arbor Day, a flowering tree was planted at the elementary school. The Old Time Get Together in May 1976 featured a dialogue between Mrs. Henrietta Van Syckle, expert on West Amwell history, and Mrs. Marion Mulholland, a descendant of a pioneer family.

An early 1873 township map was reprinted on parchment. The Bicentennial Committee sponsored a successful Bicentennial Gardens contest for school children, for which an awards ceremony was held in November.

MERCER COUNTY

MERCER COUNTY

A tour guide map of historic sites in the county, "Heritage Trails of Mercer County," was produced for the Bicentennial.

For the "Capitol Salutes Mercer County" weekend in Trenton on July 17 and 18, 1976, a colonial encampment, arts and crafts fair and live entertainment were provided at the State Capitol grounds.

A musical chorale salute to the Bicentennial, including an original work, The Battle of Trenton by Godfrey Schroth, was presented on December 26, 1976, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Trenton. It was sponsored by the Mercer County Cultural and Heritage Commission, the City of Trenton and the State Bicentennial Commission.

EWING TOWNSHIP

As a result of the efforts of the Bicentennial Commission, an official township seal was designed and approved. The idea for the seal was conceived by the late Donald B. Rice. The central figure is the profile of Charles Ewing, an early judge of the township. On the left is the figure of a militiaman and on the right, a gentleman farm overseer. The motto, "Prepare to Defend," is written in Latin across the bottom.

The July 4th parade was the largest in township history with over 3,000 in the line of march. The parade included string bands, drum and bugle corps, bands from Trenton Musicians Local 61 and floats. A replica of Washington's boat led the parade, with St. John Terrell as Washington and winners of an essay contest from elementary schools manning the boat. A luncheon followed the parade.

Township landmarks were put into a slide presentation and narrated by Charles Prall, lecturer and educator, who is a Ewing resident. The presentation includes homes dating from the 18th Century as well as the route Washington took December 26, 1776, through the township on his way to Trenton.

The re-enactment troops for Washington's march during the "Ten Crucial Days" were greeted on December 26 at the township line by Mayor DeMartin and the Township Committee. The troops were guests of Ewing and the West Trenton Fire Company during a rest stop at the West Trenton Ballroom.

HAMILTON

Restoration of the John Abbott II House was a priority project of the Historical Society, working with the Bicentennial Committee. The two-story country farm house, with foundations of fieldstone, is located on the former Tindall farm. The older section was built in 1730 and the addition in 1840. The house was dedicated October 26, 1975, after being placed on both the State and National Registers. In November 1776, Samuel Tucker, who was New Jersey state treasurer, hid state funds in the Abbott House from the advancing British. A re-enactment of the British attempt to procure those monies was witnessed by several hundred citizens on December 18, 1976.

A 40-page pamphlet covering the history of "Old Nottingham" between 1678 and 1876 was published. It contains historical facts about the earliest colonial homes, taverns, churches, schools, grist mills, businesses, transportation, covered bridges and government.

A Bicentennial Ball was held November 14, 1976, at Cedar Gardens Restaurant, at which 350 costumed guests dined on an early American bill of fare. The Madrigal Singers from Hamilton West High School entertained. Profits went to the Historical Society to furnish antique lamps for the Abbott House.

HOPEWELL BOROUGH

A Liberty Tree was planted May 8, 1976, on the grounds of the Old School Baptist Church, with entertainment by students from Hopewell Grammar School. Local women created a Bicentennial quilt with a record of Hopewell's landmarks and historic events.

A Memorial Day parade float featuring a Liberty Bell and people in colonial costumes was shown in Hopewell, Pennington and Titusville.

The Hopewell Valley Garden Club and the Hopewell Women's Club held a house tour on September 26 in which one of the featured houses was the residence of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. A Heritage Night program was sponsored February 18, 1977, by the Bicentennial Commission and the Hopewell Council of Churches.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP

Services for the township Liberty Tree planting were held on the lawn of the Municipal Building on May 1, 1976, in conjunction with Arbor Day. The high school band, a Boy Scouts color guard and singers from Timberlane Junior School participated. The Lions Club dedicated a permanent plaque and buried a time capsule to commemorate the event.

On October 23-24, 1976, an 18th Century encampment of Continental, British and Hessian "forces" was held in the Hopewell Valley. The Bicentennial Committee and the Washington Crossing Association of New Jersey held special commemorative ceremonies at the Johnson Ferry House, a national historic site and rallying place for Washington's troops on Christmas 1776.

Because of the uniqueness of the governmental, educational, social and religious bodies of the Hopewell Valley, the Bicentennial Committee was a joint effort of Hopewell Township, Pennington and Hopewell.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP

A major historical project was publication of Volume I of the minutes of Lawrence (Maidenhead) Township from 1712-1869. The minutes were indexed and supplemented with essays and drawings.

Another significant project was publication of a four-color map of the township in 1776 showing property lines, roads, streams, taverns, church, mills and skirmishes, with historical notes. A companion guide contains all known land ownership information on each property.

The Princesville Cemetery rehabilitation project included resetting of headstones, weeding and reseeding and fertilizing. On July 4, 1976, new markers were placed on the graves of four Civil War veterans with appropriate ceremonies.

PENNINGTON

Heritage Sunday on February 22, 1976, at First United Presbyterian Church was a total community project in which all of the community's ministers participated. Prior to the service, townspeople in costume viewed historical displays in store windows of local merchants, an exhibit of antiques and quilts and displays of the history of local churches.

Liberty Tree planting ceremonies were held April 17, 1976, on the lawn of the administration building of the Hopewell Valley Regional School District on Academy Street. The Pennington Lions Club erected a permanent stone marker with a bronze plaque to commemorate the event.

The Hopewell Valley Historical Society, with local school and community Bicentennial Committees, sponsored a special postal slogan cancel for Pennington. Used first on April 17, the slogan "Hessian Harassment-Pennington Resistance, 1776-1976" was in service for six months at the local post office.

PRINCETON BOROUGH AND PRINCETON TOWNSHIP

The Bicentennial celebration was opened on May 3, 1975, with a community open-house on Nassau Street enriched by a variety of artistic exhibits in most store fronts in the central business district. An estimated 10,000 people participated in the open house. The historic exhibits remained in store fronts until May 13. The events, which received statewide attention, were the results of the efforts of the Arts Council of Princeton and the Greater Princeton Chamber of Commerce, in coordination with the Princeton Community Bicentennial Committee.

The dilapidated railroad station was rehabilitated with labor provided voluntarily by members of the Princeton Jaycees and funding, when needed, raised by the Jaycees or appropriated by the Bicentennial Committee. The station was used during the summer of 1976 as the Bicentennial Information Center, manned by volunteers provided by the

Historical Society of Princeton.

The Princeton Battlefield Park facilities were significantly improved in 1976 through the joint efforts of the Princeton Battlefield Area Preservation Society and the State of New Jersey. The State renovated the Clark House and improved roads and parking and sanitary facilities. The Society furnished the Clark House in colonial style, constructed a diorama of the Battle of Princeton and provided directional signs and landscaping.

TRENTON

More than 1,500 participants of all ages and walks of life in the Twelve Mile Marathon Run on October 9, 1976, followed the footsteps of Washington and his army from Washington's Crossing to downtown Trenton. The event was sponsored by the Trenton Bicentennial Committee, the Trenton Central YMCA and the Amateur Athletic Union.

On August 30, 31 and September 1, 1976, Trenton hosted the American Freedom Train through the combined efforts of local citizens, youth groups, civic associations, service clubs and the effective cooperation of Trenton's city agencies. More than 25,000 visitors toured the train during its Trenton visit in a beautiful setting in Cadwalader Park. Special tracks were laid to get the train to the site.

The Memorial Day and Fourth of July parades in Trenton became a Bicentennial demonstration of unity as bands, dixieland groups, police and fire department units, costumed Mummers and civic associations marched together. A highlight of the Memorial Day event was an oratorical contest for 35 Trenton grammar and high school children on the subject: "The Next 200 Years." More than 400 persons attended the competition at the War Memorial Building. The Fourth of July parade was climaxed by a fireworks display at dusk.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

MIDDLESEX COUNTY CULTURAL AND HERITAGE COMMISSION

The Major Bicentennial festival event was an International Folk Festival on June 13, 1976, initiated by the Commission and co-sponsored by Middlesex County College. The festival attracted nearly 15,000 visitors. More than 60 different ethnic groups participated, with their contributions ranging from food to the performing arts to workshops where native crafts were demonstrated.

A Bicentennial Concert Series of four performances was designed to honor outstanding artists and performers who lived or worked in Middlesex County. Each evening featured the premiere of an original piece commissioned for the Bicentennial. The series opened with an evening of jazz and gospel on February 7, 1976, with a commissioned work by Larry Lidley. An evening of dance was held March 27 at the State Theater, New Brunswick, with a commissioned work by Robin Quigley. "Ballad for Americans," an original dramatization of the Paul Robeson recording, was created and performed by the George Street Playhouse on May 29. The final event was an evening of music for twin pianos on October 16 at the State Theater, with a commissioned work by Robert Moevs.

To carry out the Bicentennial horizons theme, a two-day statewide conference was held February 24-25, 1977, on the theme: "Conserving Communities-Urban/Suburban." The conference, designed in cooperation with the Union County Cultural and Heritage Commission, brought together more than 250 groups concerned with preservation of neighborhoods and historical resources.

CARTERET

The Carteret International Festival and Bicentennial Celebration was held Sunday, September 19, 1976. It featured a flag ceremony, penny hunt for children, music for teenagers, Ukranian dancers, finals of the Little Miss Carteret contest, a karate demonstration, variety show, games, arts and crafts, ethnic foods and fireworks.

At a Bicentennial Awards Night on June 26, awards were presented for various contests. They included "Paint a Plug for '76," an essay contest on "What the Flag Means to Me," Birthday Cards and "Happy Birthday America" school awards.

The Grand Bicentennial Ball on October 10 was a dinner-dance with a cake-cutting ceremony and special awards to the Bicentennial Committee.

CRANBURY

Prior to 1976, extensive research on over 50 homes in Cranbury was done and reminiscences of ten Cranbury residents were taped. The book, "Cranbury, Past and Present," was published. The Arthur E. Perrine Memorial Wing of the Historical Society's Museum was dedicated. The Cranbury Consort came into prominence.

The events of 1976 began with a Bicentennial Dinner in February. Three lectures on French influence on Americans were sponsored by Cranbury Landmarks, Inc. The Lions Club sponsored essay and poster contests and the Memorial Day parade. The DAR marked the grave of Dr. Hezekiah Stites in Brainerd Cemetery and, with the Rocky Brook Garden Club, planted Liberty Trees in Village Park.

The July 4th celebration sponsored by the Recreation Commission and the Cranbury Historical and Preservation Society was climaxed by a reaffirmation of the Declaration of Independence and a birthday cake. Harvest Day provided exhibits, food and music. A Thanksgiving Interfaith Service at the First Presbyterian Church brought the year to a close.

DUNELLEN

The Bicentennial events were held the weekend of August 27-28, 1976. The first was a cocktail party named: "Spirits of '76," at the Knights of Columbus Hall, where the walls were decorated with historical maps and the decorations included battle flags and miniature Revolutionary War cannons.

A parade on Saturday began at Faber School and continued to Columbia Park. It included musical groups, floats, marching and military units and local organizations. The weekend concluded with a ball held by Defender Fire Co. 1 to celebrate its 80th anniversary.

EAST BRUNSWICK

The new Public Library was dedicated April 11, 1976, and was designated in June as the Area Reference Library for South Middlesex County.

July 4th was celebrated with a Bicentennial community picnic at the Middlesex County Fair Grounds. The day opened with a proclamation by Mayor William F. Fox and interfaith services, followed by entertainment, games and contests for all ages. The day ended with a parade of bands and marchers in colonial costumes and fireworks.

An on-going Bicentennial project is a museum in the historic district of Old Bridge by the East Brunswick Historical Society. The restored Simpson Methodist Church is the site.

JAMESBURG

The two-year Bicentennial celebration began with an outdoor instant art show in May 1975. Ceramic pieces made at the State Home for Boys were awarded as prizes in the three categories of grammar school, high school and adults.

In April 1976, a Bicentennial Salute accompanied by the Imperial Band reflected in word, song and music on events in American history.

The Jamesburg elementary school system in May 1976 sponsored a Bicentennial Parade led by the State Home for Boys band and local fire engines. Each class from kindergarten through 6th entered floats in a competition and there was also a contest for the best decorated bicycles.

MIDDLESEX BOROUGH

The entire community participated in the July 4th Bicentennial Parade. The parade ended as the Bells of Liberty sounded. Trophies were awarded to outstanding entries, with two grammar schools taking first place with their entry based on the theme "School Days." The Middlesex Junior Women's Club coordinated the event.

Twenty girls competed in the "Miss Bicentennial" contest in February 1976 sponsored by American Legion Post 306. The contestants wrote essays on what the Bicentennial meant to them, displayed talent and made costumes depicting the era of American history they felt was most important.

As a permanent reminder of the Bicentennial, the Bicentennial Committee donated $1,200 to the Middlesex Public Library for a microfilm reader and copier.

MONROE TOWNSHIP

The Township Seal was adopted on February 2, 1976, and was an adaptation of the 1975 Bicentennial seal. The seal

features the Monroe Oak, a white oak that is over 300 years old and has been designated as part of William Penn's Forest.

Nancy Cohen formed a Bicentennial dance ensemble made up of 15 teenagers and called, "Nancy's Gang." The first performance on April 9 was primarily for senior citizens from Clearbrook and Rossmoor retirement villages and the township's six nursing homes.

Monroe Township, Jamesburg and Helmetta joined for several combined Bicentennial events. A Bicentennial Ball was held May 29 at the Forsgate Country Club. A chicken colonial meal was served and birthday presents, including a Bicentennial penny and colonial memo magnets, were given out. On September 12, a Bicentennial Heritage Parade was held, beginning in Helmetta, going through Jamesburg and ending at Thompson Park, Monroe. Over 40 units participated and prizes were awarded for best musical and marching units and floats. After the parade, a mini-flea market and picnic were held in the park.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick's major event was a colorful Bicentennial Festival on June 20, 1976, which stressed the theme of the city's historical importance as a transportation hub. Pageants at the Raritan Riverfront developed the theme for three time periods. The pageant for three centuries ago recreated the arrival of the first settlers. For two centuries ago, the pageant included farm wagons delivering farm produce to the dock, the arrival of the Governor and Mayor by stagecoach at a recreated post office and tavern and the arrival of an historic sailboat, the "Lena Rose." The re-enactment of the opening of the Delaware and Raritan Canal made up the pageant for one century ago. Throughout the day, theatrical presentations were held on a stage in the park area along the river related to the history of various groups in the area.

On May 1, 1976, the opening of the Rutgers University Art Gallery's Bicentennial Exhibit was highlighted by a talk given by Dr. Richard McCormick, dean of Rutgers College, on "New Brunswick, A Visual Recollection of its Art, Architecture and Life (1691-1914)."

The Bicentennial Re-enactment of the cannonade by Capt. Alexander Hamilton's battery of horse artillery was held on Sunday morning, December 12, 1976. The event recreated the historic action of Hamilton and his men on Sunday, December 1, 1776, which delayed the advance of the British as Washington's troops safely retreated through Princeton and Trenton to Pennsylvania. The re-enactment began when the Washington Retreat flag bearers from Highland Park walked across the Albany Street bridge. After a re-enactment of the cannonade and a commemorative service in Kirkpatrick Chapel of Rutgers, local groups and residents joined the three-mile retreat march along Route 27 to Howe Lane.

OLD BRIDGE

In July 1976 a time capsule was buried in the new Municipal Complex containing memorabilia from local residents, school children to senior citizens, and modern artifacts. A bronze plaque carried a message to the people of Old Bridge in 2076.

Annual Salt Water Days began in August 1974 and featured old-fashioned games, folk dancing, musket demonstrations, soap making, pottery making, stocks and pillories, a slave auction, a town crier and fireworks.

The Bicentennial Commission spearheaded a drive in 1974 and 1975 to seek a community identity through a change in name from Madison Township to Old Bridge. The name change was approved by referendum.

PERTH AMBOY

The peace conference at the Billop House in Staten Island was re-enacted September 10, 1975, with the actors from Perth Amboy crossing to Staten Island in a long boat. The re-enactment was repeated in 1976, along with the kidnapping of Col. Billop followed by a rescue and mock battle.

All the clergy in the city took part in a "Rededication to God" on October 19, 1975, in Bayview Park. On June 19, 1976, the argument between Ben and William Franklin was re-enacted on the steps of the Proprietary House.

The Bicentennial Weekend began July 2, 1976, with the production of a play, "A Trip to Niagara," by William Dunlap,

an 18th Century playwright born in Perth Amboy. A parade and country fair took place July 3. A religious service in colonial dress was held July 4 at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, the oldest in New Jersey. Yacht races and a band concert were the highlights of July 5.

PISCATAWAY

Black History Week, February 9-13, 1976, provided 100 participants with presentations of art, films, speakers and discussion groups pertaining to the Black community. Black community leaders presented the public library with a ten-volume set of Bibles, 20 volumes of People of the Earth and four volumes of Museum of the World. The week was chaired by Joseph P. Johnson, a member of the Bicentennial Commission.

EXPO '76, a Bicentennial festival, produced great community participation on May 1, 1976. Schools, community organizations and industry worked together to fill two high school buildings with exhibits, workshops, musical entertainment, films, demonstrations, boutique sales and food. About 1,500 people presented the programs and approximately 10,000 attended. The event was a cooperative effort of the Bicentennial Commission, Board of Education and Cultural Arts Advisory Commission.

A book, "History of Piscataway, 1666-1976," was published June 1. Researched and written by Walter C. Meuly, the 168-page book was published in both soft and hard cover versions.

PLAINSBORO

The third grades of Plainsboro Township School held a band concert and crafts exhibit in June 1976. Special honors went to a replica of Scudder's Mill (circa 1700s) and an original hooked rug depicting special buildings in the town.

The Plainsboro Historical Society sponsored an open house tour of old homes on May 8, 1976, featuring historical documents, old pictures, clothes of yesteryear and a Bible exhibit.

The New Jersey Bicentennial Flag and an American Flag presented by the Plainsboro Lions Club were dedicated in May 1976. School children participated in the program and the Historical Society planted red, white and blue flowers around the base of the flagpole.

SAYREVILLE

A 40-minute slide presentation, "Sayreville—A Centennial Portrait," illustrates the 100-year history of the borough from 1876 to 1976. It was prepared by Bicentennial Committee members Barry Janes, Dennis Creamer and Ray Gabauer.

On Sunday, December 19, 1976, a time capsule was buried in front of Borough Hall. It contains artifacts on the Bicentennial celebration and letters, pictures and other memorabilia donated by families living in the borough. A bronze marker notes that the capsule is to be opened on July 4, 2076.

The final project of the Bicentennial Committee was publication in April 1977 of a booklet, "Our Town 1776-1876-1976." It contains information and pictures commemorating 200 years of life in the borough collected by the Sayreville Historical Society.

SOUTH AMBOY

Salt Water Days, August 21-22, 1976, provided two days of varied activities on the waterfront, including a flea market, clam bake, visit by the minesweeper, USS Direct, a softball game, mock Revolutionary War battle, ethnic dance demonstrations, square dancing, contests, games and a colonial costume competition.

During a program April 23, 1976, at Hoffman High School, elementary students from all grades displayed Bicentennial projects. Girl Scouts held ceremonies for the presentation of State and Federal Bicentennial flags marking South Amboy's designation as a "Bicentennial Community." South Amboy Historical Society officers were installed and a reception was held at Christ Church Hall.

A Bicentennial Ball dinner-dance was held October 16 at the South Amboy Boat Club with entertainment by the Cranbury Consort and a colonial costume contest.

WOODBRIDGE

Ecumenical services were held June 14, 1976, at the site of the original Parker



FIRST PRINTER—A focal point of Woodbridge's Bicentennial observance was the replica of the original press used by James Parker. Shown at the replica are, from the left, John Kreger, Mrs. Ruth Stoddard and Joseph Somers.

Press, now the parking lot of St. James R.C. Church at Amboy Avenue and Main Street. A parade then marched to the site of the reproduction of the Parker Press and then on to the high school for a fair.

The Parker Press reproduction is a lasting reminder of the Bicentennial observance. James Parker, born in Woodbridge in 1714, was New Jersey's first printer. A patriot, civil servant, church leader and government administrator, Parker printed Samuel Smith's "History of New Jersey" in Burlington in 1765.

A 51-page booklet was published on the history of Woodbridge from 1669, when it received a charter from Great Britain, to 1781, the end of the Revolutionary War. The author is John M. Kreger.

MONMOUTH COUNTY

MONMOUTH

A Bicentennial Art Exhibit was held June 1, 1977, in the Hazlet Municipal Library. There were 126 entries dealing with the history of Monmouth. Prizes totaling $1,000 were awarded to the three best entries, which are now the property of Monmouth County and are hanging in the Hall of Records, Freehold.

A Colonial Ball held June 4, 1976, at Gibbs Hall, Fort Monmouth, attracted 350 persons, many in colonial dress. Historian and author John T. Cunningham spoke on the Battle of Monmouth.

More then 4,000 persons attended a Patriotic Rally on June 30, 1976, in the Ocean Grove Auditorium. The speaker was Dr. Norman Vincent Peale. Participating in the opening ceremonies were a color guard from Fort Monmouth, the Joshua Huddy Fife and Drum Corps and 300 Boy and Girl Scouts.

ALLENTOWN

A Western Monmouth Colonial Fete on September 20, 1975, drew a substantial crowd to the craft demonstrations, songs, games, exhibits and food. Historic bus tours of the area were provided.

A 4th of July Frolic on the school grounds in Allentown was a community celebration with a baby parade, magic show, croquet, a pie-eating contest for local clergy and a watermelon eating contest. The day ended with fireworks.

The Bicentennial Committee sponsored three limited-edition commemorative glass bottles. In 1974, the bottle featured the historic Yellow meeting house and the Imlay House; in 1975, transportation was featured with the Union Transportation Company and the Perserverance Hand Pumper, and in 1976 industry was the theme with the first steam tractor and the local logo.

ASBURY PARK

Asbury Park's Bicentennial float was on the move throughout the State during the Bicentennial year. The float depicted George Washington, played by City Manager William J. Shiel, and his troops at Valley Forge. The float first appeared in Hudson County's annual St. Patrick's Day Parade in Jersey City. From there, it went on to a dozen other communities, winning awards for theme and originality.

Asbury Park was designated by the Monmouth County Board of Freeholders as the official site for the county's Fourth of July celebration. The county and city sponsored an hour-long display of fireworks at the beachfront. A Salvation Army Band from Canada presented a special musical tribute to American independence on the boardwalk.

During a three-day Bicentennial Exposition at Convention Hall in May, 22 Monmouth municipalities participated with individual booths illustrating local history and traditions.

The highlight of the Bicentennial was the arrival of the Freedom Train over the Labor Day, 1976, weekend, after a year of preparation by Asbury Park and its neighbors, Bradley Beach, Ocean Grove and Neptune Township. For four days, people from all over the State visited the train, with waiting lines sometimes two hours long. Asbury Park's special events department provided continuous entertainment on a stage near the entrance to the train in Bradley Beach.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

Two Liberty Trees were planted in Borough Park on April 10, 1976. The late John Sutton, who was then 88, helped spade in the dirt. Bicycle races followed the ceremony. An herb garden was planted alongside Borough Hall. A time capsule filled with memorabilia of the Bicentennial was buried on Memorial Day, 1977, in front of one Liberty Tree. It contains a letter to the Mayor of 2076 and is marked by a bronze plaque.

Operation Sail was a big feature of the July 4th weekend since many of the tall ships anchored in the bay on July 3. The Post Office used the postmark: "Operation Sail '76—Atlantic Highlands—Home of the Scenic Route." Among the harbor boats taking tourists to view the ships was the "Capt. Louie" of Highlands, sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee. Sailors and cadets from the tall ships were entertained by local residents and the Yacht Club.

Family Day on July 5 began with a parade which ended at Firemen's Memorial Field. Many churches, societies, scouts and individuals had booths selling food, maps and homemade handicraft items. There was a variety of entertainment.

More than 250 people, many in costumes, attended a Bicentennial Ball on Sept 25 at the Shore Casino. The affair featured skits entitled: "Hysterical Historical Bicentennial Briefs."

AVON BY THE SEA

A Bicentennial Weekend on August 16-18, 1975, featured on Friday night a "Spirit of '76 Water Ballet" with 40 young women at the Municipal Pool, an Anniversary Ball Saturday night at the Avon Inn and a music festival on Sunday on the boardwalk.

Memorial Day 1976 was celebrated at the Municipal Building with presentations of a painting of the old railroad station by a local artist and a patchwork quilt depicting the town library made by local residents. Patriot Lane was dedicated by an eighth grade student.

Marching units from every segment of town, floats and antique cars were in a Bicentennial parade on June 26, which was followed by a family picnic.

BRADLEY BEACH

The highlight of the Bicentennial was the four-day visit to Bradley Beach of the American Freedom Train over the Labor Day weekend in 1976.

BRIELLE

Local organizations were encouraged to develop Bicentennial programs. For example, the Women's Club gave a costume ball and wrote and staged performances of a Bicentennial play for school children, and the Manasquan River Group of Artists presented a Bicentennial Art show.

Carole A. Clarke, chairman of the Bicentennial Committee, wrote for four years a column of Bicentennial briefs for the local newspaper and will continue to do so until 1983. Four red oak Liberty



PRIZE WINNER—Asbury Park's Bicentennial float made more than a dozen appearances throughout the State and won many awards. It depicted Washington and his troops at Valley Forge.

Trees were planted in the 17-acre Brielle Park. The Brielle Elementary School won a State Bicentennial flag in competition at the high school level sponsored by the New Jersey Historical Society. Boy Scouts rehabilitated a local cemetery where a Revolutionary War soldier is buried.

Work is in progress to mark the site of the Union Salt Works destroyed by the British in 1778. During the 1976 Brielle Community Day, the Bicentennial Committee arranged a Bicentennial Crafts Festival with 50 exhibitors. An inventory of historic sites and structures was made for the Borough Environmental Commission. The Bicentennial Committee members have transferred their activities to the Union Landing Historical Society.

COLTS NECK

The Bicentennial observance began in June 1975 with a Fort Monmouth Band Concert on the township green. A tour of Revolutionary War homes was held in October.

A commemorative Bicentennial bottle was issued in January 1976. "Community in Concert-200" took place in February. A red oak Liberty Tree was planted in April. Thirteen "Pioneer Citizens" born and raised in Colts Neck were honored at a Town Hall reception on June 6.

A Folk Fair on June 26 showed local arts, crafts and historical displays. July 4th was celebrated with fireworks, preceded by a community sing and concert. The final Bicentennial tribute was a "Ye Olde Christmas Celebration" in December featuring the Colts Neck Singers performing in a recreated Williamsburg Christmas setting at town hall.

DEAL

The Bicentennial observance began with a minuteman, attired in colonial garb and riding a black horse, announcing through the streets of Deal the first Bicentennial Town Hall Meeting on January 21, 1976. The meeting opened with the reading of a telegram of congratulations from the mayor of Deal, England. Deal's "Bicentennial Community" application was read and approved and the designation came from Washington within three weeks.

At the Second Town Hall Meeting on March 30, Robert Schoeffling, former president of the Atlantic Highlands Historical Society, spoke on Joshua Huddy. The guest speaker at the Third meeting on May 18 was Robert Holmes, chief, Sandy Hook, who spoke on the history of Sandy Hook and the new role of Gateway in the area.

"Deal Salutes '76," a Bicentennial Fair, was held at the Deal School on June 5, along with the Monmouth County Bicentennial Art Exhibit arranged by the Deal Bicentennial Committee.

The Independence Day weekend opened on July 4 with the ringing of the bells at St. Mary Church. A Bicentennial Parade on July 5 was followed by signing of the New Jersey Declaration by local citizens. Bicentennial Airs were held at the Phillips Avenue Beach and the Casino in the afternoon and the Aqua Bicentennial at the Casino in the evening. The fourth Town Meeting on July 8 featured Charles Lyle, director of the Monmouth County Historical Association, as guest speaker. The celebration ended with a Bicentennial dinner-dance on September 10 attended by 350 persons.

EATONTOWN

The Bicentennial Committee planned one major activity for each season. The year began with a Winter Ice Carnival on January 25, 1976, at Wampum Lake. Between 400 and 500 skaters participated in a program of races, games and contests.

In the spring, a progressive dinner was held on May 1. The dinner opened with a cocktail hour at Monmouth Mall, followed by soup and salad at the Methodist Church, a turkey dinner at Meadowbrook School and St. Dorothea's Family Center for coffee and a cake which was a replica of the White House.

In the summer, a three-day July 4th celebration was organized by the Chamber of Commerce with support by all of the organizations in town. The celebration opened with a concert Saturday night by the Ocean County String Band. On Sunday, a parade was followed by a celebration in Wolcott Park, with booths, bands, demonstrations and fireworks. On Monday, there were team events for all ages sponsored by the Recreation Commission.

In the fall, the Grand Bicentennial Ball

was held at Gibbs Hall, Fort Monmouth, with 350 guests attending. Mrs. Jenny Wortman, born 90 years ago, was honored as the oldest resident and Carley Garofalo was presented with a plaque for his efforts in making Eatontown a Bicentennial town.

FARMINGDALE

On July 4, 1976, Mayor Burke, dressed in colonial costume, read the Declaration of Independence on the lawn in front of the First United Methodist Church. The church bells then were rung.

From October 1975 to May 1976, monthly events were held in town and in the school. Displays, exhibits, skits and walking tours were presented through the cooperation of the Farmingdale Historical Society.

Two parade floats were sponsored by the Historical Society with the cooperation of the elementary school and art teacher. Each won a trophy in its class in the borough's Memorial Day Parade on May 31 and the Battle of Monmouth Parade on June 27.

FAIR HAVEN

In a continuing program, the Bicentennial Committee placed plaques on 31 houses which are 100 years old or more.

The major Bicentennial project was the preservation and restoration of A.M. E. Chapel (Fisk Chapel) which was erected in 1882 and served the congregation until a new church was built. The building was moved to a new location and renamed "Bicentennial Hall." It has been recorded in the National and State Registers of Historic Sites.

Beginning in 1973, the Bicentennial Committee conducted an annual essay contest with Bicentennial themes open to all 8th grade students. The winning entries have been used each year as the theme of graduation exercises.

FREEHOLD BORO

In April 1976, Winnie Smart Diehl, a local artist of national reputation, completed a large mural depicting the 200-year history of Freehold. Commissioned by the Boro Bicentennial Committee, the mural is on permanent display in the Municipal Building and, through the use of special paint and materials, is expected to last to the Tricentennial.

An unused strip of property in the downtown business section was donated by the Alexander Toubin family for development by the Bicentennial Committee. The area was cleared, a 125-foot walkway was laid and trees, shrubs, ivy and flowers were planted to create a walkway connecting the business district with the municipal parking area.

Ruth and Robert Stapleton, local potters, designed and produced a limited edition mug composed of the same materials used in the area in the 18th century. Each mug contains a sketch of Monmouth Court House as it appeared in 1776. Each buyer's name was recorded and the mug was accepted for future study and reference by the Smithsonian Institute.

HAZLET

A Bicentennial costume ball was attended by over 500 people on February 27, 1976.

On June 5, about 2,000 people participated in a Bicentennial Parade in which schools, churches, youth and adult groups and township boards and commissions were represented. The prize-winning theme was a float by Sycamore Drive School depicting the Statue of Liberty followed by children dressed as immigrants.

The biggest event was the Township Bicentennial Fair on October 10, in which all groups were invited to set up booths in the town park. There were arts and crafts exhibits and competitions in painting, photography, rug-making, clothes making and cooking and baking.

On Memorial Day, 1977, the Bicentennial Committee erected Hazlet's first Veterans Memorial.

HIGHLANDS

Highlands celebrated both the Bicentennial and the 75th anniversary of the borough's incorporation in 1976. A parade on August 23 was a two-hour long march of color and music led by the famed Clydesdale Horses. An old-fashioned picnic was held afterward at Huddy Park.

Three new parks were dedicated in August and September. A hilltop park overlooking the Shrewsbury River was dedicated to Gertrude Ederle, the first

woman to swim the English Channel, who participated in the ceremony. The second park, a playground for children at the base of the grammar school hill, was dedicated to Thomas Ptak, who gave his life in Vietnam. The third park was dedicated to Frank Hall, who overcame the handicap of blindness to become mayor of Highlands.

Pride in community was demonstrated on April 24 during an all-day springtime tour of six homes in Highlands. The homes included a bachelor's pad in a modern condominium, a home on the river, a Victorian mansion on the hill, a new contemporary home, a renovated old home and ended with colonial breads being served in a building at the top of Mount Mitchell, the highest point on the east coast from Maine to Florida.

HOLMDEL

On April 17, 1976, a red oak Liberty Tree was planted in front of Town Hall on Crawford's Corner Road. A set of stocks used for punishment of minor crimes in colonial days was placed near the tree. In front of the stocks, a '76 flag was displayed in a floral setting.

All organizations, religious groups and bands in Holmdel participated in a two-mile long parade on July 4. A family-day picnic followed, featured by the re-signing of the Declaration of Independence at 2 p.m. as the bells tolled. Over 1,200 residents attended.

A time capsule to be opened in 2076 was buried in front of Town Hall filled with memorabilia, information and artifacts of modern times. A millstone, circa 1840, was placed over the buried capsule, and a plow was placed on top of the millstone as a reminder of Holmdel's farming past and present.

HOWELL

Colonial-style signs were installed on May 23, 1976, at all nine Howell cemeteries. Clean-up projects took place and major restoration work was completed on the tombstone of Abner Thorp, a Revolutionary War quartermaster and friend of Washington.

The Ardena Schoolhouse (circa 1855) was moved and restored by the Howell Historical Society and is being maintained as a museum. Future plans call for restoration of period buildings to establish a historic village at the schoolhouse site.

On July 4, the Howell Bicentennial Park was established in front of Town Hall. The 300 by 150 foot park contains Howell's Liberty Tree, a buried time capsule and the national Bicentennial logo on a raised concrete monument installed in the center of the park by American Legion Post No. 498.

INTERLAKEN

Between January and April 1976, residents planted 200 pine seedlings throughout the borough to replace trees lost through the years as forests gave way to homes and lawns. The figure 200 honored the Bicentennial.

A series of 13 historic flags of the American Revolution were flown in weekly rotation throughout the Bicentennial year on the municipal flagpole under the American and ARBA flags. A display board of the flags in miniature, with brief descriptions of each, was kept in the lobby of Borough Hall and booklets on the flags were sent to all residents.

A historic marker was erected in June at the site of the original town hall. It was dedicated on the borough's 54th anniversary. In August, a marker was erected at the municipal recreation field commemorating the airmeet held there by the Wright Brothers in 1910.

KEANSBURG

On January 7, 1976, the borough and its people were presented with the Keansburg Historical Files by Jerry Freda, local historian. The files, 15 years in preparation, include 42 books and 8,000 pages of history and data from the 1500s to 1976. They were placed on permanent public display in a glass wall case.

Working weekends in May and June, Mr. Freda and his "Little Historians" from the local school cleaned up the old Palmer/Wood Cemetery, sixth oldest in the county. It contains the tomb of George Evans, a writer and philosopher associated with Horace Greeley, founder of the New York Tribune.

KEYPORT

A colonial inauguration was held January 1, 1976, for newly re-elected Councilmen Donald F. Miller and Richard I. Volpe. The mayor and council were

driven by horse-drawn carriage through the streets of the community preceded by "Paul Revere" advising the citizens of the open meeting and ceremony. The meeting was attended by 500 residents and was followed by a community sing and refreshments.

A red oak Liberty Tree was planted April 17 and a 4 by 6 foot red granite monument was unveiled as a lasting tribute to the Bicentennial. A stainless steel and lead time capsule, containing microfilm and photographs of Keyport's history, was buried under the monument.

More than 10,000 spectators witnessed a Bicentennial parade on July 17, with 2,000 marchers, 27 floats, musical groups and a string band that lasted 2½ hours.

LITTLE SILVER

A program for permanent improvement projects was highlighted by the renovation of the Little Silver Railroad Station, completed in time for the Patriots Day Parade in April 1975. The station was sandblasted and repainted and new lights, phones and signage added entirely by volunteer work. The American Institute of Architecture presented an award of design excellence for the project.

The Bicentennial Committee on July 2, 1976, chartered a cruise ship to transport 385 borough residents up Lower New York Bay among the ships and craft assembling for Operation Sail. A band was on board and a buffet supper was served.

A series of cassette tapes were produced, utilizing the facilities of Brookdale Community College and the technical advice of Radio Station WHTG. Using local citizens as narrators, each tape outlined an event in Revolutionary War history in New Jersey. They were broadcast and are available in the Little Silver Library. A committee of borough women collected and printed a "Little Silver Village Cookbook" containing over 400 recipes, some dating back to the Revolution.

MANASQUAN

The key Bicentennial event took place on July 10, 1976, when a costumed horseback rider arrived with the Declaration of Independence. The Declaration was read, followed by the Senior Citizens Concert. Ground-breaking ceremonies were held for Memorial Fountain. Plaques were awarded to owners of homes 100 years or older and a judging of colonial costumes was held.

The Memorial Fountain was dedicated on September 6. It was paid for by local private subscription and turned over to the town.

A Bicentennial Community "Sing Out America" concert was held on February 21. On March 6, Girl Scouts planted a Liberty Tree at Squan Plaza. A joint Memorial Day parade was held with Sea Girt and Brielle. Movies and slides of Old Squan were shown on June 12 at the Elementary School.

MATAWAN BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP

The famous 1778 Tory raid on the Burrowes Mansion was re-enacted on June 26, 1976. Approximately 1,000 spectators watched 60 residents of the Matawans, dressed in colonial attire and using black powder firing reproductions of period weapons, reenact the raid in which the British unsuccessfully attempted to kidnap Maj. John Burrowes Jr., founder of the first New Jersey fighting unit to participate in the Revolutionary War.

The reenactment opened the two-day Philip Freneau Fair at the high school grounds named in honor of the "Poet of the Revolution" who lived in what is now part of Matawan Borough. The fair featured booths, refreshments, contests, games, crafts exhibitions, cultural programs and entertainment.

In a Bicentennial salute to Matawan's beginnings, a plaque was presented on November 13 at the Burrowes Mansion to Mrs. Hazel Bowne Swanson of Matawan, a descendant of the Bowne family, who were among the first settlers of Matawan. The plaque was presented by Prince James Edward of the Royal House of Stuart, representing the Scots who founded Matawan. That evening, the Prince and his wife, Princess Christene, were guests of honor at the Bicentennial Commission's Philip Freneau Cotillion at the Don Quixote Inn.

MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP

To reaffirm Middletown's historic heritage, the Bicentennial Commission decided to mark the route of the British retreat following the Battle of Monmouth on June 29, 1778. After two years of

research and community fund-raising, the final sign was painted and put in place in March 1977. It is now possible to follow the routes into Middletown taken by troops under Lord Cornwallis in retreat and Sir Henry Clinton in withdrawal after the Battle.

In 1976, a brochure and map of historic Middletown were researched, printed and distributed to every family.

Through the cooperation of the Town Council, the Bicentennial Commission received a historic plot of land used by Indians and early colonists. As an ongoing project, the land will be developed and preserved as a Bicentennial Park.

A Bicentennial Parade on June 13, 1976, lasted four hours with more than 7,000 marchers and 25,000 spectators. Historic bus tours were run during the month of October. A Bicentennial car rally was held in December.

MONMOUTH BEACH

A historical display was held May 20-23 in Convention Hall, Asbury Park. It included an exhibit of maps, pictures, ships and handiwork of early life in Monmouth Beach, a Bicentennial history of Monmouth Beach by Rosemary O'Brien and a portfolio of Revolutionary spy maps produced by Sam Stelle Smith.

A special Memorial Day service with a Bicentennial theme was held on May 30. The Monmouth Beach School Band presented a musical program and a champagne reception followed.

An all-day celebration on July 24 started with a parade, games for all ages, athletic tournaments, a block party on the main street of the community and ended with a fireworks display on the beach and dancing.

On November 21, a reception was held in Borough Hall to award plaques to owners of century-old homes. A time capsule containing memorabilia of Monmouth Beach was buried in front of Borough Hall.

NEPTUNE CITY

A Bicentennial Tea Party was sponsored by the Neptune City Women's Club on April 30, 1976, at the First Aid Home. There were exhibits, crafts and presentations honoring the residents living in Neptune City the longest and the oldest homes.

An Old Fashioned Country Fair was held on June 19 at the Roosevelt School Auditorium. There were contests and judging of baked goods, needlework, art, plants, hobbies and crafts. A Bicentennial costume contest was held for children, and pupils of Wilson School presented a play on the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

On July 3, more than 200 children between 5 and 14 participated in a special treasure hunt for 76 commemorative silver dollars hidden in the community.

NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP

The Bicentennial Committee sponsored Neptune's 97th birthday party on February 26, 1976, at the Municipal Complex. There was an official Bicentennial flag raising ceremony, certificates were presented to 36 Neptune pioneers and oldest residents and plaques were awarded to owners of century homes.

A Liberty Tree at the Municipal Complex was dedicated April 17 in an Arbor Day celebration. Neptune High School's fife and drum corps entertained. Additional century home plaques were awarded.

An all-day block party was held July 5, featuring a day-long series of games, refreshments and entertainment. A historic exhibit and crafts display were located inside the Municipal Complex Center Mall area, while other activities such as square dancing, an art exhibit and book sale were held at booths along Neptune Boulevard.

A 94-page Bicentennial edition of the History of Township of Neptune was published in 1976.

RED BANK

In September 1976, the borough completed its most important improvement project, the renovation of the Red Bank Railroad Station. The 100-year-old station was constructed in a unique gingerbread architectural style. The borough received a long-term lease from the New York and Long Branch Railroad Co. for the site. Improvements were made to the parking area and the woodwork and ornamental decorations of the station were restored.

The borough sponsored a history of the community from Indian days to the present. The project is the work of Dr. Helen C. Phillips, a historian.

RUMSON

A musical production took place on May 30, 1976, at the Victory Park Bandstand entitled "The Spirit of '76—A Musical Celebration." It was produced by Sharon and Ben Day and featured choirs and students from local schools.

The following day, Memorial Day, a ceremony was held at Victory Park honoring the borough's war dead. This was followed by a parade, complete with floats, which ended at the Forrestdale/Deane-Porter Schools, where a giant borough picnic was held.

The bandstand at Victory Park was renovated by the borough, with the cost reimbursed by the Rumson Improvement Association. The Rumson Garden Club completed a three-year landscaping project at West Park in honor of the Bicentennial. Major plantings were made, walking paths were paved and brickwork was placed under benches and the historic Huddy monument.

SPRING LAKE

"Spring Lake, An Early History," was published in August 1976, researching and documenting the rise of a small farm community to a fashionable resort. A group of novice researchers began working on the project in the fall of 1975. The Spring Lake Historical Society has been formed to preserve for the future the history of the community.

Through the efforts of a special committee, local citizens were encouraged to research titles to their homes if they believed they were about 100 years old. The committee members did much of the work because owners often were not able to do the title searches. The result has been the placing of plaques on more than 80 homes constructed from 1840 to 1888.

Using the old method of hand appliqué, 25 women created a Bicentennial quilt with scenes from Spring Lake's past and present. The quilt was presented to the town on July 4 and will be kept by the Historical Society.

SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS

A green acres park located on Ocean Road was dedicated as "Bicentennial Park" on July 3, 1976. A community bulletin board was erected on the grounds of the school located on Route 71.

A Colonial Day was held July 3 on the school grounds, featuring activities for young and old such as athletic contests, arts and crafts and pewter plate displays.

A Colonial Ball on February 19 at the Homestead Restaurant was highlighted by a colonial dress contest with prizes.

TINTON FALLS

A tour of five historic homes in the borough was arranged on May 8, 1976, in cooperation with the Tinton Falls Historical Association.

A parade of borough organizations was held June 6, followed by band concerts on the evenings of June 6, 9 and 11.

A "Historical Scrapbook of Tinton Falls" was published. It includes reproductions of a collection of historical accounts of Tinton Falls that have appeared in area histories as well as previously unpublished data.

UNION BEACH

A booklet was published in December 1976 on the early history of the area now called Union Beach from the time it was purchased from the Indians in 1676 to 1925 when it became a borough. The Union Beach Memorial Library was presented with a photocopy of the 1976 Indian treaty and 16 books on the history of the Monmouth County area.

An essay contest on "What the Bicentennial Means to Me" was sponsored for each of the five 8th grade classes at Union Beach Memorial School. At a special assembly on October 29, $25 U.S. Savings Bonds were presented to the winners, Karen Lembo, Robert Clark, Charles Jacquot, Patty Dempsey and Cathy Cozens.

A pictorial review of the borough's history was exhibited at the library on October 16 with photographs loaned by older members of the community.

WALL TOWNSHIP

Guglielmo Marconi's American Wireless Co. installation along the Shark River produced the first transoceanic radio signal. On October 24, 1976, Wall Township held a dedication of the "WW2GM Marconi Wireless Tower" and mini-park. Holly and evergreen

plantings in the mini-park make a natural setting for the tower, which commemorates the transoceanic radio broadcast made from it on the 100th anniversary of Marconi's birth.

On December 10, 1975, a sign was installed marking the Thompson Farm in the Glendola section of Wall Township, which is recorded by Monmouth County Grange records as the oldest working farm in the county owned by the same family. The farm and buildings date from 1794.

A permanent rock memento was dedicated in October 1975 to Russell R. Schweickart, the first American astronaut to take a space walk, who was born in Wall Township. The memento is located on the municipal property at Allaire and Bailey's Corner Roads.

MORRIS COUNTY

MORRIS COUNTY BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

On October 24, 1974, the official Bicentennial flag was accepted for Morris County by Freeholder Director Dean Gallo during a ceremony attended by representatives of most of the county's 39 municipalities. The official Morris County Bicentennial symbol chosen was a young soldier in front of an army hut with the dates, 1777-1782, and the words: "Here They Endured."

The Morris County Bicentennial Committee supported and gave financial assistance to Spectrum '76, a festival of the arts held April 10-11, 1976, on the Fairleigh Dickinson University campus in Madison. It was a showcase of all the arts: music, from opera to barbershop and symphony to jazz; dance, classical ballet, folk and ethnic dancing; drama, Shakespeare to poetry; the visual arts, painting, sculpture, photography and graphics, and crafts, jewelry, ceramics, glassblowing and needlework.

The Morris County July 4th Bicentennial Parade in Morristown was an overwhelming success, lasting five hours and involving 60,000 spectators and participants. The county welcomed the Twents Youth Harmony Orchestra from Holland which gave a concert on July 22 at Morristown High School. The Ten Crucial Days celebration was climaxed with the burial of a time capsule, containing signatures of Morris County school children, in the Morristown Green. It is to be opened in 50 years.

BOONTON

To make people aware of the Bicentennial events coming up, the township launched a unique kick-off in February 1976. It was called "Brother of the Brush" and "Sister of the Swish." Men grew beards and mustaches and women made dresses of the colonial period. A jail was mounted on a flatbed truck and the committee went out and fined people who did not wear their badges $1.

The campaign set the stage for the parade and community picnic held on July 10. The oldest residents of the township were grand marshals of the parade, which involved all citizens of Boonton. The picnic at Marotta's Grove included games, contests, competitions in country cooking and crafts, a square dance and barber shop quartets. Prizes for the "Brother of the Brush" and "Sister of the Swish" campaign were awarded. The picnic concluded with fireworks.

BUTLER

The Bicentennial produced a new home for the Butler Museum. The original museum, formed by the Tercentenary Committee of 1964, was forced out of its cellar when the public library expanded. Its second home, an old building behind the high school, was razed after a fire in 1970. The Bicentennial Committee advanced the idea to the town council of purchasing the unused railroad station. The Council did, and the building was renovated and decorated, using both volunteers and professional craftsmen. The museum was dedicated May 8, 1976, and opened to the public on May 20, 1977.

After two years of research and documentation on the ages of buildings, the Bicentennial Committee and the high school Jerseymen presented owners of old buildings with varnished wood plaques containing the dates of construction. Five 18th Century and 223 19th Century plaques were presented at a special ceremony in borough hall.

A booklet with portraits and biographies of the signers of the Declaration of Independence called "56 Forgotten

Men" was researched and written by Bruyn A. Glann, a member of the Bicentennial Committee. The Committee ordered 3,000 copies printed and mailed them without charge to every individual on the borough tax rolls.

CHATHAM BOROUGH

The Bicentennial Committee gave a townwide reception in June 1975 honoring the publication by the Chatham Historical Society of "Shepard Kollock: Editor for Freedom," written by Dr. John R. Anderson. The book tells the story of The New Jersey Journal, published in Chatham during the critical Revolutionary War years 1779-1783, which later became the Daily Journal of Elizabeth.

A nature trail along the Passaic River was dedicated in June 1976. The trail was a community project involving hundreds of man hours of labor and numerous donations of money and materials.

A Town Clock, which was a gift by the residents to their town, was dedicated in Reasoner Park in September 1976 as a permanent reminder of the Bicentennial and community pride in its heritage. A time capsule containing Bicentennial memorabilia was placed in the pedestal.

DENVILLE

Denville's Bicentennial Park was dedicated in August 1976. The Rotary Club was instrumental in acquiring the land at the top of Beacon Hill. A replica of one of the beacons used during the Revolutionary War was constructed in the park. Washington ordered that the beacons be built to warn of impending British advances.

A town picnic on July 24, 1976, was planned by the Bicentennial Committee and the Recreation Committee. The picnic featured games, contests, arts and crafts, musical entertainment and square dancing.

The Denville Fire Department 50th Anniversary Bicentennial Parade on August 14 was one of the largest in Northern New Jersey. The Bicentennial division of the parade included 15 floats.

DOVER

The Greater Dover Community Awareness Program began in June 1975 with the goal of improving the community's knowledge of itself. It put out a leaflet with brief histories of Dover back in 1722 when it was know as "Old Tye," the Morris Canal, the Morris and Essex Railroad and Jackson's Forge.

Other Bicentennial activities included the painting by high school art students of historical murals on fence boards, a July 10 outdoor crafts display on the town commons, and Bicentennial Balls sponsored by the Elks Club, the American Legion and the Knights of Columbus.

The Morris County Parade was held July 4, 1976, and Dover held its own Bicentennial parade on October 10. Certificates of recognition were given to participants in all programs.

FLORHAM PARK

Gala July 4 Bicentennial weekend celebrations were held in both 1975 and 1976. On July 3, 1975, 1,500 marchers participated in a parade with a Bicentennial theme. Streets along the parade route were marked with new street signs using names reflecting this country's history which were selected through a school contest. A limited edition pewter commemorative plate and a souvenir newspaper were sold. On July 4, 1976, a family picnic was held, with colonial games and a fireworks display.

"Know Your Town Day" was sponsored by the League of Women Voters on October 4, 1975. Old crafts were demonstrated in booths set up on the municipal grounds. A play was given which included bits of local history. Colonial games were taught the children and a family picnic was held.

The Florham Park Historical Society on November 20, 1976, sponsored a Bicentennial Ball at the College of St. Elizabeth, the oldest women's college in New Jersey.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP

On September 25, 1976, a time capsule containing 408 articles and artifacts was buried in the lawn in front of the Municipal Building with appropriate ceremonies. The capsule, designed and donated by New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., is to be opened in the year 2076.

The Township Committee authorized an updated second edition of the township's history, "Along the Whippancong," which was published in 1966. The second edition included an index, a

chapter covering the township's history in the years since the book was written, and a historic tour map and guide prepared by the Historic Sites Committee.

A formal Colonial Ball was held February 21, 1976, at the Fairleigh Dickinson University Mansion. All guests received name tags representing persons who resided in the township in the 18th Century.

HARDING TOWNSHIP

"Jersey Lightning" parties were held throughout the township on October 18, 1975. Homes of volunteers served applejack made into "Jersey Lightning Punch," apple cider and other 18th Century items.

The Memorial Day celebration on May 31, 1976, included a parade from the Harding Township School to the Fire House, special events at the park and, at noon, a field day at the school which featured a large exhibit. The Morris County Militia Fife and Drum Corps performed.

"Harding Through The Ages," was held May 14, 1977, with a tour of the First Presbyterian Church of New Vernon, built in 1833, six houses and a garden. A historical exhibit was held at the church.

KINNELON

An all-day borough picnic on September 11, 1976, began with fireworks at 8 a.m. and every hour thereafter. A parade was held at 11 a.m. Every organization in town had an area for displays in a large tent. There was continuous entertainment and a football game under lights. More than 6,000 local residents participated during the day. The crowd for evening games and fireworks swelled to 16,000.

More than 275 people attended a Bicentennial Costume Ball on April 23, 1976, at the Pine Village Grove. The event has become an annual affair called the Mayor's Ball.

The motto of the Bicentennial celebration in Kinnelon was "Bring Us Together" and it covered two years of continuing activities. A permanent reminder of the Bicentennial was the publication in 1976 of a 200-page history of Kinnelon, containing more than 160 illustrations, which was written by Lucy A. Meyers.

LINCOLN PARK

During a two-day Bicentennial Block Party in September 1975, Main Street was closed to traffic. Stores and local organizations set up tables to sell wares. Rock bands, dance bands and a square dance caller were set up in different locations for dancing in the streets. Trees were decorated with Christmas lights. The Jaycees held a carnival on the Boro Field, a half block away. A parade kicked off the affair.

A George Washington Birthday Ball was held in February 1976 in the Grand Ballroom of the Wayne Manor. Most of the guests wore costumes and, by candlelight, participated in the Grand March and danced the Virginia Reel and Minuet. Many gowns were handmade and prizes were given for the handiwork.

A four-day Colonial Fair was held over the Memorial Day weekend in May 1976. A "big top" tent housed continuous entertainment, square dancing, country music, rock bands, choral groups, a barbershop quartet, children's dance review, the high school band and a banjo and string group.

During the Ten Crucial Days in December, each home and business was asked to place an electric candle in its front window to be lighted each evening.

MADISON

In May 1975, a group of dedicated volunteers began a continuing project to index the local newspaper, the *Madison Eagle*, from the earliest volume in 1882 to date. The committee was seeking funding to cover expenses of an editor to collate and compile the work cards completed by the volunteers as a valuable research resource.

A Bicentennial Parade was held on August 28, 1976, after which participants and spectators went to Drew University for a town picnic followed by fireworks. A Bicentennial quilt designed by local residents was featured on the YMCA float in the parade and displayed at the picnic.

Two successful Bicentennial Balls were held. The first on November 8, 1975, was co-sponsored by the Madison Jaycees and Madison Welcome Wagon at the Twombly Mansion on the campus of Fairleigh Dickinson University. The

second was held in Madison's Borough Hall on February 7, 1976.

MENDHAM

A stone and timber shelter was erected to be accessible to residents using the Mountain Valley Pool and Park as well as hikers along the Patriots Path. It was dedicated on Labor Day, 1976.

The portraits of four early citizens of Mendham were restored and are on display in the Phoenix House in the borough's center.

An art contest was held in April 1976 at Mountain View Middle School to create a Bicentennial logo and letterhead for all official stationery used in the borough during the celebration period.

MORRISTOWN

Church bells rang out at 2 p.m. on July 4, 1976, heralding the opening of the Morristown Area Bicentennial celebration and the start of the parade. Twenty-eight municipalities in Morris County were among the participants in the four-hour parade which covered a route of more than 1½ miles. More than 75,000 spectators from four states viewed the bands, floats and marchers. The day was capped by a band concert and fireworks at dusk.

The American Freedom Train made its 100th stop and first visit to New Jersey on July 23-25 at the Mennen Plant railroad siding in Morris Township. Trackside entertainment was provided by local talent throughout the weekend and scale models of local historical structures were displayed on the Green in Morristown. Nearly 40,000 people stood in long lines to board the Freedom Train.

In 1976, the Town of Morristown, through the Community Development Block Grant program, allocated $5,900 for historic preservation. The Timothy Mills House, one of the oldest houses in Morristown and a state landmark, received $2,500 for restoration work. The Speedwell Village, listed on the National and State Registers and containing a National Historic Landmark, was earmarked for $3,400. In 1973, two historic structures were moved out of an urban renewal area to The Village for preservation. They were the L'Hommedieu House, used by the Quartermaster General of the Continental Army as his headquarters, and the Moses Este House, which was the site of General Benedict Arnold's first trial.

MOUNTAIN LAKES

Many organizations entered floats to compete for a prize in the Memorial Day, 1976, parade. Children were asked to join the parade in costume or by decorating their bicycles and wagons.

On the July 4th weekend, a special Bicentennial Choir, under the direction of Bruce Baver, performed "Song of America," a collection of works of American writers and poets put to music. This was followed by a square dance in the high school gym.

Items were collected to be put into a Bicentennial time capsule.

PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS

Approximately 22 students at Parsippany High School researched and wrote over a period of two years a book of local history entitled: "None Outsings Parsippany." The book, the first written history of Parsippany, traces the township's history back to its settlement in 1714. It was copyrighted in 1976 by the Board of Education.

A township-wide Bicentennial Ball was held May 21, 1976, at the township-owned Knoll Country Club. The menu, costumes and music were geared to the Revolutionary period.

The Parsippany Historic Sites Preservation Committee initiated an ongoing program to place markers on the township's historic houses. Six markers were placed the first year.

The largest parade in the township's history was held June 13, 1976. The four-hour parade featured floats and bands and participation by the entire community.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP

A Community Worship Service in which all churches were invited to participate was held Sunday, June 27, 1976, for A.R.B.O.R., the American Revolution Bicentennial Observance Randolph.

On June 29 and July 2, 1976, a pageant of Randolph's history entitled: "The Hills and Valleys of Randolph

Speak" was held outdoors at the County College of Morris.

A Bicentennial parade was held July 3. The first history book on Randolph was published for the Bicentennial. It contains more than 200 pages of text, as well as detailed maps showing locations of the first landowners and numerous illustrations.

WHARTON

"A Day at the Morris Canal," a day-long festival sponsored by the Rotary Club, was held September 18, 1976. Ethnic groups from the community provided ethnic foods and entertainment. Visitors took tours along the Canal, which was being restored to create a glimpse of the Port Oram area when the Canal was the hub of the community's activities.

A booklet describing Wharton's past and future, "A Passport to the Future," was edited in January 1976 by local residents Peter Hill and his wife, Jean. A copy was sent to President Ford, who returned a Bicentennial message to the citizens of Wharton.

The traditional Halloween Parade sponsored by the Wharton Fire Department on October 30, 1976, had a "Ghosts of Port Oram" theme for the Bicentennial. The parade brought alive figures from the past such as the miner, the street lamplighter, the barefoot boy and others.

OCEAN COUNTY

BAY HEAD

The Bicentennial Committee commissioned Jacque Neff to create a work of art as a lasting reminder of the Bicentennial. The sculpture, a bronze free-form seagull in flight titled "Soaring," was presented to the Borough at a dedication ceremony on July 4, 1977.

A 3 by 5 foot needlepoint banner was sewn by women of the summer and winter communities in 1976. It depicts 18 scenes typical of Bay Head and hangs in the Municipal Council Room. The banner was inspired by a smaller piece of needlework done 100 years ago for the Centennial by an ancestor of a local resident.

The Bicentennial activities that began in 1975 included the renovation of the old Bay Head Junction railroad station and the designing and flying of the borough's own Bicentennial flag. Bay Head's grand parade on June 12, 1976, featured bands, floats, marching units and antique cars and attracted 2,000 spectators. It was followed by a town picnic.

BEACH HAVEN

A 20,000 square-foot Bicentennial Park was developed in 1976 on the site of the old Engleside Hotel. The park includes a band stand, benches, walkways, a community bulletin board and information booth and two lighted fountains. It is landscaped with shrubbery and flowers. Many community events are held in the park.

A special project of the Bicentennial Committee was to identify 50 buildings dating back before 1900. Commemorative plaques were awarded for display on the structures and a booklet was published giving a brief description of each site.

A Bicentennial patchwork quilt was produced with 49 hand-embroidered squares depicting early buildings and activities in Beach Haven history. It is placed on display at various times and locations.

BERKELEY TOWNSHIP

Berkeley was officially recognized as a "Bicentennial Community" at special ceremonies on July 20, 1975, at the H. & M. Potter School. The ceremony honored the oldest residents, all the living ex-mayors and was attended by local officials and representatives of all civic and patriotic organizations.

The Memorial Day ceremony on May 31, 1976, began with a march from VFW Post Home 9503 to the War Memorial. The Central Regional High School band played the National Anthem and Revolutionary War music was provided by the elementary school fife and drum corps.

More than 500 people attended the township's Bicentennial Community Celebration on April 8, 1976, at Central Regional High School. Seventh grade students enacted the "Boston Tea Party," and ninth grade students presented a skit, "Mother England and Ms. Liber-

ty." The high school modern choir entertained with Bicentennial music. A painting of local scenery by Arthur Stevens was presented to Mayor Andrew Yurcisin to be placed in Town Hall.

BRICK TOWN

The 125th anniversary of the incorporation of Brick Township was celebrated by 500 people on February 16, 1975. The ten oldest native citizens were honored and the senior citizens choir provided music. A birthday cake was served.

A meeting of the Bicentennial Committee and the County Historical Society on February 19, 1976, featured a fashion show of period costumes by Midstreams PTA. The speaker was Henry Drewry, a professor at Princeton University and member of the State Historical Commission. There was a display of early crafts and colonial bake goods were served.

A "Salute to America" outdoor stadium show on June 30 featured three drum and bugle corps, the senior citizens choir and the Fort Monmouth Army Band. As a result of the Bicentennial, the Brick Township Historical Society was formed and the official charter presentation and installation dinner was held in May 1977.

DOVER TOWNSHIP

A documentary film, "The Toms River Block House Fight" was produced in 1976 with a cast of Bicentennial Commission members, township committeemen, local merchants, lawyers and civic leaders. It depicts the British attack on Toms River on March 24, 1782, and the hanging of Capt. Joshua Huddy, which led to the cessation of peace negotiations in Paris for seven months.

A walking house tour on June 20, 1976, guided interested citizens to 52 local historic sites in downtown Toms River which gave a feeling of what the community was like in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

A Colonial Parade on June 24 was patterned after colonial times with horse-drawn wagons, horseback riders and strolling citizens dressed in colonial garb.

EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP

The township Bicentennial Birthday Party on June 19, 1976, began with a parade down Main Street and continued with an arts and crafts show, an open air market and a colonial picnic.

The Bicentennial Committee and the Eagleswood Historical Society joined to trace and mark all structures over 100 years old and three over 200 years old with date markers. The Eagleswood Museum opened in October 1976 and has exhibits of colonial life in the South Jersey shore area.

The Bicentennial Committee, Historical Society and Township Committee joined to design, erect and dedicate a monument to all township residents who gave their lives for their country. The memorial is of red brick and was erected on the north side of the township cemetery.

HARVEY CEDARS

The Bicentennial was celebrated on August 7 and 8, 1976, with a surf casting tournament, sand castle competition, pet contest, volley ball and men's and women's singles and doubles tennis tournaments.

LACEY TOWNSHIP

A 200 by 295 foot Bicentennial mini-park was created in 1976 between the Municipal Building and a small shopping center on the north side of Lacey Road. A gravel walking path is lighted by eight colonial lights and there are plantings of trees, flowers, shrubs, bushes and grass native to the area and eight cedar benches. The project was awarded a gold medal by the Ocean County Freeholders.

The township sponsored a historic art contest and show in October 1975. Twenty-two entries were submitted by artists who reside in Lacey depicting historic scenes, ships, houses, churches and other township sites from 1775 to 1975. All winning entries became the property of the town and now hang in the local Community Building.

LAVALLETTE

A commemorative 4th of July program in 1976 on the Boardwalk and New York Avenue included prayer and songs

and a brief history of the New Jersey signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Bicentennial Committee in January 1975 sponsored a contest to design the borough's first flag. The winning design was by Robert Rious. The Lavallette flags were presented to the residents of the borough during the Arts and Crafts Fair on August 14, 1975.

Forty boats participated in a parade on July 3, 1976, from the Lavallette Yacht Club around West Point Island. The boats decorated in the "Spirit of '76" were viewed by 5,000 spectators. Fireworks followed at dusk.

LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP

The Bicentennial celebration was held at dusk on September 12, 1976. The band from Lakehurst Naval Air Station played as two new flag poles were dedicated and the State and island flags were raised. A plaque was unveiled to dedicate the Howard E. Shifler Recreation Area. Jack Lamping, Ocean County Bicentennial chairman, presented the township with a Bicentennial flag and recognition. After refreshments at the Municipal Auditorium, there was a display of fireworks.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP

Boy Scouts on April 24, 1976, planted 50 trees, one for each state, on the grounds of the New Manchester High School. The Scouts were challenged to take care of their individual trees and watch them grow when they enter high school.

On May 13, the township honored the late Harry Wright, a distinguished citizen who served the community from 1930 to 1970. An old recording of Mr. Wright was played and his widow received a memento of the occasion.

The two elementary schools held a full day of Bicentennial activities on May 4, 1976. With children and teachers in costume, the day featured plays, singing, exhibits by the pupils and demonstrations of arts and crafts by the seniors.

OCEAN GATE

A country fair and square dance were held August 28, 1976, as "A Town's Tribute to America." Fair activities included an art show, antique autos, arts and crafts, an antiques flea market and a living history by the 3rd Regiment, Egg Harbor Guard.

Old movies of Ocean Gate and its growth were made available to the Bicentennial Committee and were shown during the year, particularly to people new to the area.

PINE BEACH

The Borough celebrated the Bicentennial with a parade with a band and recreational activities on the 4th of July.

PLUMSTEAD TOWNSHIP-NEW EGYPT

The Independence Day celebration on July 5, 1976, began with a parade with three bands, floats and marching divisions. A carnival was held after the parade. With the entire community participating, the day concluded with an evening band concert and fireworks.

The old New Egypt Water Carnivals were recreated on August 15 on Oakford Lake. Thirteen floats participated in the carnival, including one carrying the Queen selected from local entries early in the summer. Her float held two large plaster swans which had been used in water carnivals from 1904 to 1919.

POINT PLEASANT BEACH

In Liberty Park on April 17, 1976, a red oak tree donated by Elks Lodge No. 1698 was dedicated along with a new flagpole donated by public subscription. The dedication talk was given by Mrs. Pauline Miller of the Ocean County Historical Society.

Point Pleasant Beach and its neighbor, Point Pleasant, co-hosted a program of films on June 3 which depicted the history of Manasquan Inlet. The program included displays of bird carvings, hooked rugs, quilts, spinning and weaving, old bottles and artifacts from Ocean County's first Fire Department. There also was an exhibition of square dancing.

A concert was given July 4 in the bandshell by the Oceannaires, a group of barbershop singers, who performed oldtime and patriotic songs. The concert was followed by fireworks from the boardwalk and beach.

SOUTH TOMS RIVER

At the South Toms River Bicentennial Olympics on June 26, 1976, athletic events were held for children of ages 5 to 15 and medals were awarded to winners.

The Bicentennial Parade on July 4 featured a replica of Simon Lake's submarine, "The Argonaut," which was built in South Toms River and was the first submarine to navigate the ocean successfully.

SURF CITY

On Children's Activity Day, June 22, 1976, competitions for children from kindergarten through 8th grade were held in frisbee throwing, bicycle decorating, bicycle rodeo, swimming, sand castle building, clothesline art, kite flying and crab catching. Prizes were awarded for first, second and third place in all events.

The Fort Dix Army Band gave an outdoors concert on July 1. At the conclusion of the program, children from the audience were invited to lead the band.

A large display of fireworks was held at the bay on July 5 for the enjoyment of people on boats and on land.

PASSAIC COUNTY

PASSAIC COUNTY

A Bicentennial display of Passaic County was installed in the rotunda of the State Capitol in Trenton during August 1976. The display featured 17 photographs of historical personages and sites in Passaic County, including the Great Falls, Lambert Castle, the Hamilton-Van Wagoner House and Ringwood Manor.

In November 1976, a Bicentennial exhibit of historical photographs was installed in the rotunda of the County Court House in Paterson. The exhibit consisted of 33 photographs carefully chosen from the files of museums, archives and libraries in the county. Each photo caption was researched by County Historian E.A. Smyk. The exhibit provided a visual record of Passaic County's development from an agrarian to an industrial society.

During the summer of 1976, 300 pewter-like plates depicting the historic Revolutionary-era Dey Mansion in Wayne were sold at the mansion. The proceeds were earmarked for acquisition of an historical artifact for display in the mansion.

CLIFTON

In the spring of 1975, Roger Deitz, then 25, wrote the first musical piece for the 200th anniversary entitled: "Bicentennial Suite." A musical trilogy honoring Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, the piece was performed on a number of occasions by the composer accompanied by the Clifton High School Band and was recorded in an album sold to raise funds for the City's observance.

As a national Bicentennial pacesetter, Clifton in the fall of 1974 designed and struck its own medal in bronze, gold and silver. It raised more than $50,000 to finance the celebration. It was designed by Bicentennial chairman Tom Sullivan and sculpted by Robert Luczun of Clifton.

A brick and bronze carillon was built in May 1976 in Clifton's 28-acre gaslight restoration area, Botany Village. It was named the William Paca Memorial Carillon in honor of the only signer of the Declaration of Independence of Italian heritage. The tower was designed by Mr. Sullivan and the Paca sculptures were done by Anthony Minervini of Clifton. The tower uses a synthesizer to produce a wide range of bell music through an amplifier and speaker system.

HALEDON

Churches of all denominations participated in a musical program on June 4, 1976. The Eastern Christian High School Hand Bell Choir performed.

An all-day celebration on June 20 at Roe Street Field included pony rides, a magic show, high school band concert and the movie, "Tales of New Jersey."

The Hawthorne Fire Department Band gave a concert the evening of June 18.

LITTLE FALLS

Jan Belding, a local artist, was commissioned to paint a portrait of George Washington. It was presented February 22, 1976, to Mayor Eugene Liss to hang in the Municipal Meeting Room in Town Hall.

The biggest parade in Little Falls history was held July 6, 1976, with Bicentennial trophies for floats. A township picnic in the evening included seven entertainment acts, followed by fireworks.

At a Bicentennial finale dinner dance on September 21, awards were presented to representatives of the various township organizations which participated in the celebration. As a permanent remembrance of the Bicentennial, Liberty Trees were planted along Main Street in the spring of 1977.

NORTH HALEDON

The 75th anniversary of North Haledon and the Bicentennial were celebrated at a dinner on March 20, 1976, at the Tides attended by more than 400 guests.

A student parade and pageant were held in June 1976. The 4th of July celebration featured a community picnic and display.

PATERSON

A musical drama of Paterson's history entitled "Paterson is You" was created for the city by Theater in Education in March 1976 and was presented to the students of the Paterson school system. The drama opened with the Indian tribes of the area and the first settlers, Simeon Van Winkle and his wife. It included Hamilton's appearance at the Great Falls, the calling in of Pierre L'Enfant to design the new industrial city, the birth of Paterson's industry and the many "firsts" it produced and, as a finale, Paterson of today.

Elementary and high school students submitted drawings of the many architectural designs of Paterson's buildings. A display of approximately 250 sketches called, "A Sketchbook of Paterson Architecture," was shown on Sunday, June 13, 1976, in Overlook Park by the Great Falls.

Paterson's Bicentennial souvenir journal published in 1975 tells the history of the city written by the different ethnic groups who contributed to that history.

PASSAIC

As a continuing project, the Bicentennial Committee began in 1975 the marking of historic sites and the publishing of those already marked. A brochure was published entitled "Follow Washington's Footsteps Thru Acquackanonk," referring to the first visit of Washington on November 21, 1776, to what is now the City of Passaic and then was known as Acquackanonk Bridge.

Also still in progress is a program of ethnic festivals that began in 1975. These have included a Ukrainian Easter festival, three "International Picnics," a pre-Colombian art exhibit, a Black culture day and art exhibit, two festivals with Italian food, music and art and a musical program about famous Jewish women in America's past.

A Bicentennial limited edition of postcards was printed, featuring reproductions of ten historic sites and scenes in Passaic.

POMPTON LAKES

An ecumenical worship service with six religious denominations participating was held February 22, 1976, at St. Mary's Church. The program included a service of thanksgiving, choral groups and drama, monologues and skits to highlight historical events.

The historic 19th Century Paterson to Deckertown stagecoach mail run was reenacted on May 22, 1976, as a Bicentennial activity of the North Jersey Highlands Historical Society. Residents in colonial dress greeted the stage when it arrived in Pompton Lakes. A Bicentennial Ball sponsored by the borough's Bicentennial Committee was held the evening of May 22 at Skylands Manor.

The Pompton Lakes Volunteer Fire Department's 75th anniversary parade on June 5 also celebrated the nation's Bicentennial.

RINGWOOD

One of the earliest Bicentennial activities was the reactivation in the spring of 1975 of Robert Erskine's Independent Company of Foot Militia during a ceremony at Ringwood Manor, the militia's original home in 1775.

The Third Bicentennial Pilgrimage was hosted at Ringwood on October 18, 1975, by the American Legion in conjunction with the Ringwood Bicentennial Committee. The Ringwood Garden Club in 1976 began an on-going project of planting gardens around the

1740 farmhouse in Ringwood Manor State Park.

The long July 4 weekend opened with a costume ball on July 3 sponsored by the Ringwood Women's Club at Skylands Manor attended by 1,000 people. On July 4, Ringwood's Bicentennial Monument was dedicated at Borough Hall. A family picnic was held July 5 at the Stonetown section of the state park.

TOTOWA

Four red oak Liberty Trees were planted in separate ceremonies on May 17, 1976, on the grounds of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library and the borough's three schools.

A Bicentennial musical, "I Love America," by John W. Peterson and Don Wrytzen was held June 5 at Passaic Valley High School. It was preceded by the singing of "Happy Birthday America" and the presentation of flags.

A Bicentennial parade took place on July 18 with ten divisions and 11 bands. The parade marched 1½ miles through the main road of the borough.

WANAQUE

Fire plugs were painted in June 1976 as Revolutionary figures in red, white and blue. During the entire Bicentennial year, bumper stickers and commemorative plates were sold. The borough picnic on August 26, 1976, featured games, refreshments and fireworks.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

Five "enduring reminders" of the Bicentennial were achieved in 1976. At the Wayne Museum complex, the 1706 Van Duyne house was moved to the museum property, an archeological laboratory was established and a Bicentennial gift of flower bulbs from The Netherlands was received. A Bicentennial Hallway was created in the Municipal Building decorated with sculpture and historic flags. A time capsule was buried containing historical memorabilia and a Heritage Plaque and Fund to yield $1 million in 2076 was installed in the Municipal Building. A monument to Sgt. Daniel Thompson, who died in Vietnam, was erected by the Packanack Lake Country Club. Hobart Manor was dedicated by William Paterson College and listed as a National Historic Site.

A three-hour long Grand Parade was held July 3, 1976, and was chosen by the *Bicentennial Times* as the top event in New Jersey and one of the 55 in the country.

A re-enactment of the original township meeting of April 12, 1847, was held July 7 in the Council Chambers. Festival 200 at the Wayne Hills Mall September 27-October 2, 1976, saluted the township with 70 exhibits from the municipal government, organizations, clubs and churches.

WEST MILFORD

Unity Picnics were held in 1974, 1975 and 1976 to bring the people from all parts of the community together. At the last picnic on July 4, 1976, 10,000 people attended a day-long series of activities, concluding with fireworks.

A Bicentennial Parade on June 28, 1976, developed into a four-unit parade of nearly two hours. In addition to floats, the parade included an elephant and cartoon characters from Jungle Habitat and a sky-diving team that jumped from 3,000 feet trailing American flags and landed near the reviewing stand.

A memorial monument was dedicated July 3 near the site of the long pond iron works (Charlottesville). Designed by one of the oldest residents, James Lee Holt, the monument contains three artifacts from the past—an anvil base, mill wheel and trip gear.

An illustrated history of the town entitled "The Earth Shook and the Sky was Red" was published. It represented a year-long research effort by the two authors, Inas Otten and Eleanor Weskerna.

WEST PATERSON

In July 1976, families in West Paterson for two weeks hosted 60 adults and children from Surrey, England. The visitors were taken to Trenton, Philadelphia and New York City. Part of the group, the Farnham Girls Choir, sang at Yankee Stadium. In July 1977, a similar group from West Paterson were guests of families in Surrey.

In a year-long project that began in September 1976, a section of the Morris Canal in West Paterson was cleared and dredged. The mule path was leveled and cleared and made into

a walking path and benches were placed along the canal.

The Bicentennial Parade on July 10, 1976, included floats, fire apparatus, first aid rigs and over 1,100 marchers. More than 3,000 people attended the picnic which followed the parade.

SALEM COUNTY

SALEM COUNTY

A Bicentennial History of Public Education in Salem County, New Jersey, 1776-1976, was published. The 65-page illustrated book was written by Mark Nathan and published by the County Board of Freeholders.

A souvenir map of Revolutionary War historic sites in Salem County was prepared by the Bicentennial Committee of Salem County. The map contained directions to and brief descriptive material about 136 historic sites. A contest sponsored by the Committee to select a county Bicentennial logo was won by Miss Diane Barry of Elmer. The design had a candle with '76 in the flame, surrounded by 13 stars and "Salem County" in the candle holder base.

A major county Bicentennial event was the re-enactment of General "Mad" Anthony Wayne's cattle drive in 1778 that began at the Pointers and proceeded along Kings Highway. The Bicentennial Committee co-sponsored the Fenwick Colony Ball on September 11, 1975 at the Centerton Golf Club.

ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP

The publication of a cook book, "Once Upon A Time," by Frances Blackwood was a project of the Alloway Township Bicentennial Committee.

ELMER

Nostalgia Day was celebrated September 11, 1976, as the high point of the local Bicentennial celebration. All age groups enjoyed the varied program, which included a crafts fair with 50 exhibits, a pet contest and a baking competition. Three bands provided music and the Lippazaner Horses performed.

Approximately 100 couples, many in colonial dress, attended a Colonial Ball and buffet dinner on October 16, 1976, at the Buena Vista Country Club.

"I Love America," a musical presented by a choral group from a neighboring community, was sponsored by the Elmer Bicentennial Committee on November 27.

LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK

A collection of the photographs and writings of William J.S. Bradway called "How Dear to My Heart" was sponsored by the Township Committee as a Bicentennial project. Material in the 228-page book was collected and edited by William B. Vanneman of Wilmington, Del., a former Salem resident. Half the book contains a selection of some 200 of Bradway's photographs and the other half is devoted to the text of Bradway's "Journeys Around Jericho," originally published as a series in the Bridgeton Evening News. Bradway was born in Hancocks Bridge, N.J., in 1861 and died in 1939.

PENNS GROVE

September 24, 25 and 26, 1976, were the Bicentennial days in Penns Grove. A dinner-dance Bicentennial Ball was held at the American Legion Post on Friday evening. A parade with floats and bands was held on Saturday morning. An Arts and Crafts show took place on Saturday and Sunday in French's Grove along the river. A fireworks display Sunday night concluded the weekend.

PENNSVILLE

The Pennsville Bicentennial Committee had the opportunity to greet Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf on April 8, 1976. Learning that the King planned to go from Swedesboro to Wilmington, St. George Episcopal Church (formerly a Swedish Lutheran Church) representatives asked the monarch to stop briefly at the Bridge Flag Plaza. He did and was presented with a number of gifts from Pennsville.

Pennsville held a September Festival on September 11, 1976. It began with a two-hour parade, including the Palmyra String Band. Following the parade, there were amusement rides for children and a chicken barbeque on Riverview Beach. Fireworks concluded the day.

The Pennsville High School Alumni

gave its annual award to the Pennsville Bicentennial Committee in 1976.

SALEM CITY

Salem's Three-O-One Committee sponsored a Colonial Night on May 21, 1976, with a Bicentennial dress contest, a concert by the American Legion Band and Woodstown Fife and Drum Corps and a display of antique cars and fire equipment.

On Sunday, July 4, more than 1,000 worshippers met in the Court House Square on Market Street, Salem, for an interfaith service. A community choir presented anthems.

The Three-O-One Committee held an antique arts show on August 28. In addition to the show, visitors heard a banjo band and could visit the Salem Historical Society and the old Court House.

WOODSTOWN-PILESGROVE

An open house tour on June 5, 1976, offered public visits to 11 very old and two modern homes. Several churches and the public library also were open.

A parade on June 26 lasted 2½ hours and included bands, floats and units from all over Salem County.

Three Balls to cover all age groups were held. The "Blast for the Past" was a teenage dance at the high school on June 18. The "Stars and Stripes" Ball for the younger set was held on June 19 at the Salem Country Club. A full-dress dinner-dance, the "Liberty Bell Ball," was held July 10 at the Centerton Country Club for everyone.

SOMERSET COUNTY

SOMERSET COUNTY

A contest to design a county flag sponsored by the County Bicentennial Advisory Board drew about 300 entries, the majority of them from school children. The winning design by Nancy Stairs, 17, of Branchburg was a silhouetted map of the county and 21 stars representing the municipalities on a blue medallion in the center of a red field. It was adopted by the Board of Freeholders and a flag raising ceremony was held August 30, 1976.

A two-day county Bicentennial Festival was held June 29 and 30, 1976. The program included a house and flower tour of historic sites in the Somerville area, a quilt show, a display of arts and crafts with a Bicentennial theme, the U.S. armed Forces Bicentennial Caravan, an exhibit of school children's projects and band concerts on the Court House lawn. A combined total of more than 3,000 persons were volunteer participants and attended. The historic tour was so successful that a similar one was held June 14-15, 1977, to commemorate the Bicentennial of Washington's Middlebrook encampment and Cornwallis' march on Millstone.

With the cooperation of 4-H Clubs in Somerset, Hunterdon and Essex, 11 of the 23 Revolutionary War beacon signal sites across Central Jersey were manned the night of July 3 and rockets were fired to announce the approaching Bicentennial.

BEDMINSTER AND FAR HILLS

A two-day Colonial Festival was sponsored on Memorial Day weekend 1976 by the Far Hills-Bedminster Bicentennial Committee and the Bicentennial Youth Committee. The activities for young and old included a Memorial Day parade, crafts and cooking contests, an overnight encampment by Maxwell's Battalion, a pet show, races, community baseball game, Scout lunch, cutting and serving seven Bicentennial birthday cakes to 300 people, a Bicentennial costume ball and square dancing at the Fairgrounds.

Among the four Bicentennial events held by elementary and high school young people was a Christmas tree lighting and carol singing in 1975. A 1776 tree and a 1976 tree were decorated and refreshments were from old colonial recipes that the young people researched and prepared.

In December 1976, a bronze plaque was installed on the stone marking the grave of Julia Knox in the old cemetery of the Reformed Church in Bedminster. The lettering on the old stone had become unreadable. Julia Knox was the infant daughter of General Henry Knox, who trained Washington's artillery at Pluckemin. She died July 2, 1779.

BOUND BROOK

The major project of the borough's Bicentennial Committee was the restoration and development of a pre-Revolutionary graveyard located in the center of the community. More than $27,000 in private funds was raised and over 200 volunteers participated in the restoration. The 275-year-old cemetery and public park were dedicated September 12, 1976. Among those interred in the old burial ground, which was abandoned a century ago, are 38 soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

An illustrated 24-page booklet was published on the history of Bound Brook (1681-1976) entitled "Under the Council Oak." A project of the Bicentennial Committee, the booklet was written by Helene Kuhn, Jane Spangler and David Steele. A Bicentennial post card depicting the Council Oak also was produced by the Committee.

A Bicentennial picnic was held August 22, 1976. The final Bicentennial dinner and program took place on December 9, concluding a full three-year program of activities.

GREEN BROOK

A history of Green Brook, "Our Town," was written by Miss Irene E. Feldkirchner and Mrs. Louise Langdon. It tells of the Indians in 1681, the Quakers in 1728, early industry, the Revolutionary War and leads up through history to present-day Green Brook.

A contest was held to design a Bicentennial logo. The winning design was a circle divided down the middle with the stone monument, the flag pole and American flag seen at Washington Rock. A drawing of George Washington is at the left, and, at the right, a suggestion of the mountain and Green Brook and an outline of the town. The design was adopted as the official township seal.

A Bicentennial Flag Day ceremony was held June 13, 1976, at Washington Rock. Flags were raised by the Fort Dix Army Honor Guard, the Green Brook High School band played and the township's Bicentennial flag was received by Mayor Arthur L. Lewis.

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Dedication services were held in Vermeule Cemetery June 13, 1976, by the Bicentennial Committee, Continental Chapter of the DAR and the Lions Club. Bronze plaques were dedicated honoring Frederick and Cornelius Vermeule, early pioneers, and the four sons of Cornelius who served in the Revolutionary War. A musical program and historic flag pageant followed the dedication.

The making of a Bicentennial quilt was the first project of the newly formed Creative Arts Center. The quilt was displayed in the State Library in Trenton during Somerset County Bicentennial Week.

The Bicentennial Committee organized Mayor's Week September 15-21, 1975, to celebrate the borough's 90th birthday. Pictures of all former mayors and early memorabilia of North Plainfield were displayed at the North Plainfield Memorial Library. A reception was held to honor families of former mayors.

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE

"Our Town Day" on May 31, 1976, began with a parade of antique and classic autos. It was followed by an Americana exhibition in the Peapack-Gladstone School Gym and a students art show on the school grounds. A "Musical Americana" on June 1 featured the Community Chorus, a beard growing contest and an American costume contest.

A "Hearth and Harmony" tour of historic houses was sponsored on June 2 by the Junior Women's Club and American Legion Auxiliary. The Somerset Hills Chorus entertained that evening in the school gym.

"Happy Birthday America" began on Saturday, June 5, with a parade of bands, floats, fire companies, first aid squads and Smokey the Bear. In the afternoon, a P.T.O. Country Fair was held in the school yard. The festivities concluded with a chicken barbecue.

RARITAN

A red oak Liberty Tree was planted April 17, 1976, in front of the Third Reformed Dutch Church and marked with a stone tablet. A scroll was signed by all in attendance at the ceremony, which included Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H groups and citizens.

A Bicentennial parade on June 5 featured floats. It was followed by an old fashioned fair on the grounds of the Third Reformed Dutch Church. Girl Scouts and 4-H members displayed arts and crafts in front of the Frelinghuysen Museum. Memorabilia of Raritan was displayed inside the museum.

Ten historic sites were identified and marked with permanent tablets. A map was made up for a walking tour of the sites.

ROCKY HILL

An all-day Bicentennial Gala was held May 1, 1976. Craft demonstrations took place at Rocky Hill School House and Mary Jacobs Memorial Library. The library exhibited 15 original prints by Princeton artists, "Princeton, A Portfolio." Films of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and "Tales of New Jersey" also were shown at the library.

Other "Gala" activities included a kite flying contest, organ recital, square dancing, a tour of historic houses, a Maypole dance, entertainment by the Blawenburg Band, Sine Nomine Singers and barber shop groups and a smorgasbord supper.

SOUTH BOUND BROOK

A colonial community bulletin board in a wishing well design was presented on August 10, 1976, to the citizens of the town to be used by local civic organizations to announce events and activities.

A Time Capsule containing articles of local historic value was presented to the Mayor and Council at the annual reorganization meeting on January 2, 1977. It will be opened at the reorganization meeting at the end of the year 2076.

An on-going Bicentennial project is the construction of a senior citizens park on state-owned land on the banks of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Another continuing project is the development of an Archives Room in Boro Hall.

WARREN TOWNSHIP

As an on-going program, the Bicentennial Committee and the Historical Society are organizing the preservation and restoration of the historic Mt. Bethel Church Baptist Meeting House (1761). Plans are for the township to acquire the building and a board of trustees will be appointed to administer it. The Church is a national and State historic site and plans are to make it a museum and center for community use.

A "Harvest Home" Bicentennial Day and Parade was held October 2, 1976. The parade in the morning included the Watchung Hills High School Band, the Morris County Junior Militia and floats from local organizations. It was followed by an all-day colonial fair featuring demonstrations and exhibits.

On May 16, 1976, a bus tour of historic homes and a church in the area was organized and sponsored by the Warren-Watchung Chapter of the AAUW, with the help of the Bicentennial Committee. Colonial crafts were demonstrated in some homes and a militia unit put on a mock skirmish at one home.

SUSSEX COUNTY

ANDOVER BORO

The Bicentennial year was launched on December 21, 1975, with an ecumenical church service to which the participants, in colonial costume, walked through a light snow from the center of town to the church.

A colonial Round and Square Dance was sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee on March 26, 1976, at the Boro Fire Department Hall. Prizes were awarded for the most authentic colonial costumes.

An old-fashioned Sunday Afternoon in the Park on August 8, 1976, featured a concert by the Wharton Weldery Band. All local service clubs were invited to set up booths to sell refreshments or Bicentennial mementoes.

BRANCHVILLE

Many improvement projects were sponsored during the Bicentennial to encourage local residents to take pride in their homes and community. Many painted their houses and cleaned up their yards. The Bicentennial Committee, with the help of school children, scraped and painted the railroad station. The Rotary and the town fixed up the park, installing lights and a gazebo and repairing the water fountain. The Culver Brook Restoration Foundation was form-

ed to support the purchase and restoration of a 1900 blacksmith shop and home in Branchville. The history of Branchville was updated.

Bicentennial Festival Week of May 23-29, 1976, ended with a Branchville-Frankford Joint Celebration Day featuring a parade, ball game, church booths, round and square dancing and dedication of the Garris Center.

For the Sussex County Farm and Horse Show on August 19, Branchville built and displayed a float depicting "Branchville History on Parade" through five land marks and historical figures.

BYRAM

The Bicentennial Committee sponsored a box social at Wild West City on January 31, 1976, with most of those in attendance in costumes of the 1876 era. Decorated box lunches were auctioned and there were square dances and a cake walk.

A fireworks display took place on July 25 at historic Waterloo Village. Byram Day on July 10 at the Municipal Field began with a parade, with bands and floats. Booths were set up in the field and many events were held during the day, including a Miss Byram Contest.

FRANKLIN BORO

A Millstone Monument was erected and dedicated by the community on October 31, 1976. The centerpiece is a 1.6 ton millstone fashioned from local pegmatite. It was one of two used to grind the community's grain from 1750-1810 and was found on the site of Beardslee's grist mill.

A 100-page illustrated history was published by the Bicentennial Commission in November 1976 entitled: "Franklin Borough, Flourescent Mineral Capital of the World, Then and Now."

All local organizations and 14 different communities participated in the 4th of July parade in 1976, which was followed by fireworks.

FREDON TOWNSHIP

The Bicentennial was kicked off on November 25, 1975, when all teachers in Fredon School attended a workshop on the Bicentennial. Each teacher received a packet consisting of histories of the township and school, learning aides for various grade levels and a list of resources. Each teacher also received a map and list of 110 historic buildings and sites and was taken on a bus tour of the sites.

Fredon Day was celebrated on June 12, 1976, as a day for the entire family. It began with the only parade Fredon ever has had, featuring only local bands and organizations. A day of games, food and entertainment followed the parade.

GREEN TOWNSHIP

Arbor Day was celebrated by having all elementary school children, faculty and township officials sign a Bicentennial scroll, which was buried under a red oak Liberty Tree that was planted. A bronze plaque on a boulder marks the spot.

The July 4, 1976, observance featured activities ranging from Revolutionary arts, crafts and soldiering to turn-of-the-century activities. A family picnic, singing, games, a mock battle, food and church services highlighted the day.

HARDYSTON TOWNSHIP

A major project is the preservation and restoration of the "Old Monroe Schoolhouse," the only stone and the oldest standing one-room schoolhouse in the county. Located on the earliest township road, the Newton-Vernon Turnpike, the 160-year-old building played an important part in education, religious and cultural activities until 1926. The school was entered on the State Register and nominated for the National Register. The Bicentennial Committee's goal is to restore the school for use as a public museum.

The Second Sussex Militia was reactivated in 1976 through the efforts of Bicentennial Committee members John O'Connor, June Sims and Jennie Stone. The original unit was made up of men primarily from Revolutionary Hardyston under the command of Col. John Seward of Snufftown (now Stockholm). The Militia participated in 26 major events in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania during 1976, including the Ten Crucial Days.

The Bicentennial Committee sponsored a 100 per cent Voter Registration Drive, with the slogan: "Have Your Say

The American Way—VOTE." A total of 453 new registrations were added to the voter rolls and Hardyston received a certificate of excellence in the "Votingist City" competition.

HOPATCONG

The Bicentennial Committee commissioned Stuart A.P. Murray to write a 104-page illustrated history of Hopatcong Borough. The booklet, published in 1976, traces the borough's history back to the earliest Indian days.

A Bicentennial Day on Labor Day, September 6, 1976, began with a parade and also included a family picnic, two circus performances, a free concert and games and events for youngsters.

The official lighting of the municipal Christmas Tree on December 12, 1976, was a Bicentennial event. Church choral groups accompanied by members of the Hopatcong High School Band provided a musical program.

LAFAYETTE

As a Bicentennial gift from France, the township received a bust of the Marquis de LaFayette, which is a replica of one in France. The only similar bust was presented by France to Valley Forge, Pa. The presentation on November 5, 1976, was accompanied by an evening of celebration.

A joint celebration of the Bicentennial and the 150th anniversary of the township took place on August 30, 1975. It included a parade and dedication of a bandstand which was a replica of one in Lafayette at the turn of the century. Jean Paul Michelet of the French Consulate was present. There were activities by the town's young people on the Township Recreation Area.

NEWTON

"Bicentennial Voices" was a unique oral history project comprised of 76 tape recordings and transcripts of interviews with typical Americans on their views as the nation entered its third century. The project, undertaken by Carrie Papa of the Sussex County Historical Society, encompassed interviews with representatives of all ages and backgrounds in Sussex. The oral history material is supplemented with pictures and other traditional historical data and was deposited with the Historical Society.

"Home with Heritage" Weekend was held July 2-5, 1976. It began with an outdoor street festival, followed by dancing and a band concert. A parade on Saturday was followed by a water carnival and field day in Memory Park and fireworks. An ecumenical church service was celebrated on Sunday, July 4. A walking tour of historical homes concluded the weekend on Monday.

The Bicentennial Commission planted seven Liberty Trees, all marked with bronze plaques.

OGDENSBURG

The Bicentennial Committee published an eight-page monthly newsletter, "Town Crier," and delivered it free of charge to all homes and businesses from February 1975 through 1976. The Committee wrote and edited a 48-page illustrated book on local history called "The Story of Ogdensburg."

In conjunction with officers of the New Jersey Zinc Company, the Bicentennial Committee presented a slide and lecture program on the history of the oldest continual mining operation in the state. Another program was presented on the history of the Thomas Edison iron mine located in the area at the turn of the century.

A two-day festival, "Salute to America," was held July 3-4, 1976. It included a parade, outdoor movies, an all-star baseball game, community sing-a-long and crowning of the Queen of Ogdensburg.

SPARTA

A sketch book, "Our Living Heritage, Sparta '76," was published in the spring of 1976. It featured 20 sketches by two professional artists in Sparta depicting different eras in the township's history.

Christmas Colonial Candlelight Walks were held in 1975 and 1976. More than 600 people participated both years in a 15-minute walk to Sparta Presbyterian Church in 1975 and the Lake Mohawk Country Club in 1976. Participants, many in colonial costumes, carried lanterns or candles and homes along the route used candles as the street lights were turned off. They sang carols along the way, with church bells ringing. A

colonial concert and a carol sing-a-long followed.

A weekend outdoor Sparta Festival on June 12-13, 1976, included music and dance groups, mustache and beard contest, carriage and wagon rides, militia exhibition, arts and crafts shows, historical displays, dramatic performances, square dancing and ethnic foods.

SUSSEX BOROUGH

A book entitled "Squire Stickney's 1895 History of Sussex, N.J." went on sale in March 1977. It originally appeared as a series of newspaper articles in the now defunct Wantage Recorder.

The West Milford Historical Society ran a stagecoach carrying mail and passengers over the old Deckertown Turnpike on May 23, 1976. It terminated in Sussex, formerly called Deckertown.

A Bicentennial parade was held May 29 using only local people and organizations.

VERNON TOWNSHIP

A six-foot monument was erected on July 4, 1976, and a time capsule was placed in the base. A sailboat regatta was held that day at Highland Lakes. Descendants of early Americans were located and interviewed about their family histories for a book to be published.

An Independence Day parade included 32 organizations. Guided tours to historic sites in the township were conducted and an archeological dig uncovered pre-colonial Indian artifacts. A 16 MM color film was produced on the township's history.

A Bicentennial Ball was held. Signs were placed at various historical sites. Thirteen different historical flags were presented to the Vernon High School marching band.

WANTAGE TOWNSHIP

A 130-page hard cover illustrated history of the township, "Our Wantage Heritage," was completed in March 1977. It was written by many residents, each covering a geographical section, and illustrated with reproductions of old photos and prints and sketches by local artists.

A parade on May 29, 1976, included 20 floats and terminated at the athletic field, where prizes were awarded to the top three floats, games were played and refreshment booths set up by local organizations. A fireworks display that evening was witnessed by 3,500 people at High Point School football stadium.

UNION COUNTY

UNION COUNTY CULTURAL AND HERITAGE COMMISSION

Union County was the first county to have all of its 21 municipalities designated as Bicentennial Communities. The County held four chronological festivals during the Bicentennial period. The first, in October 1974, was Gamwing, an Indian fall festival to educate the public about America's first settlers. The second, Birth of a Nation, in October 1975, was an encampment of the Brigade of the American Revolution to highlight life from settlement to the Revolutionary War. A Nation on the Move was a festival in October 1976 which told how the development of transportation had an impact on turning Union County urban to suburban. The fourth, held in February 1977, was Conserving Communities: Urban and Suburban—a horizons festival on saving communities for the next 100 years.

A series of publications from 1973 to 1976 included Vantage Points, county landmarks open to the public; Gateways to Architecture, a history of the county's architecture, and Union County Almanack, an overview of interesting events in the county's history.

Beginning in February 1974, the Board of Freeholders provided the format and supplies for each of the county's municipalities to have a one-month local exhibition of pictures depicting its history. Three pictures were chosen from each display for a Portrait of a County exhibition permanently housed in November 1976 in the Court House Rotunda.

BERKELEY HEIGHTS

An unsightly acre of township-owned land on Park Avenue was converted into a small park in honor of the Bicentennial. The park was decorated with donated flowers.

The "Heritage" chairman, Helen Desmond, spent two years editing a history of the township entitled "From the Passaiack to the Wach Unks." Two historic site and house tours were held. The first, in May 1975, featured 18th and early 19th Century sites and included colonial demonstrations. The second included later 19th Century and early 20th Century sites, with period styles of dress featured.

A large Memorial Day parade was held on the morning of May 29, 1976, with local and invited out-of-town units. A town-wide festival followed in the afternoon with food and amusements.

CLARK

On July 4, 1976, 500 township residents, most of them carrying bells, assembled at the high school athletic field for an interfaith ceremony sponsored by the Interfaith Citizen's Council of Clark. The service included pastors and laymen from all churches in the community as well as an interfaith choir and concluded with a broadcast of the ringing of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia.

The Clark Elks, with the assistance of the Girl Scouts, sponsored a Flag Day celebration on June 19, 1976. The ceremony featured the 50 state flags and flags of all the countries that comprise Girl Scouting which were made by the Scout troops and volunteers.

A time capsule was filled with memorabilia supplied by organizations and families. The capsule, an old shell casing, was buried on the property of Clark's only official historic site, the old farmhouse (circa 1690) being restored at 594 Madison Hill Road. The capsule is scheduled for opening in 2026 and is designated by a stone marker. The project was sponsored by the Gran Centurions of Clark.

CRANFORD

The Bicentennial celebration began on April 19, 1975, when 280 citizens attended a dinner at Union College sponsored by the Village Improvement Association. It was the first dinner held in honor of the founding fathers since Cranford's Centennial.

On June 13, 1976, the Jaycees recreated Cranford's famous river carnival on Nomehegan Lake. Floats decorated with Bicentennial themes by local organizations sailed past 7,000 spectators.

The Knights of Pythias created a huge country fair on September 16, 1976, at which 13,000 residents viewed more than 100 exhibitions and displays. The fair was for the benefit of the Cranford Heritage Corridor.

ELIZABETH

Elizabeth Week, May 31-June 6, 1976, began on Monday with an interfaith worship in which 16 priests, ministers and rabbis participated. On Tuesday, a reception was held at the Public Library, site of the Red Lion Inn at the time of Washington's inauguration visit. A slide talk on Elizabeth in the Revolution was given Wednesday. A performing animals act was featured on Thursday. A performance of 200 years of folk music was the highlight Friday. On Saturday, in commemoration of Washington's inaugural journey, fire department brigades from Elizabeth, Hillside, Union and Clark competed in a barge race from Elizabeth to the Battery in Manhattan. On Sunday, a parade of 52 bands and 60 floats led by marshal, Mayor Thomas G. Dunn, marched from the Minute Man Statue to Warinanco Park.

On July 4, 1976, Elizabeth celebrated the 200th anniversary of the firing of the first shot after the Declaration of Independence, when an armed British sloop of war was attacked and burned in Elizabethtown. The ceremonies included church services and an evening program at Matanno Park with a regimental drill, musical selections, a tableau of the sinking of the sloop and fireworks.

A Thanksgiving tribute to Hannah Arnet, a Revolutionary War patriot, was held November 21, 1976, at Boudinot Mansion and the site of Graham's Tavern. Mayor Dunn read the original Thanksgiving proclamation by Elias Boudinot, president of Congress.

FANWOOD

Fanwood's Natural Resources Inventory was published in the spring of 1976 as a comprehensive ecological study of the past to help understand the present and plan for the future. It was the result of over 2,000 hours of work by the chairwoman, Barbara

Adams, and other members of the Environmental Commission.

The Bicentennial Memorial Day was celebrated with a parade featuring the High School band and floats, followed by an old-fashioned picnic attended by more than 3,000 people. A bell-ringing ceremony was held July 4 at the Presbyterian Church.

Fanwood received national television publicity for its special Bicentennial project of painting fireplugs to represent Revolutionary War heroes.

GARWOOD

An hour-long Bicentennial Parade on September 11, 1976, included seven bands, 15 floats and a beard-growing competition. It was followed by refreshments and entertainment at Garwood Memorial Park.

The youth of Garwood participated in an original play about their community presented in March 1976 by the Garwood Historical Society and Bicentennial Committee at St. Anne's School.

The Bicentennial was kicked off in September 1975 with a costume ball and dinner at the Westwood. Prizes were awarded for the best costumes.

HILLSIDE

A series of Sunday afternoon guided walks to points of historic interest in Hillside and the surrounding area were held from 1975 to 1977. Materials for the tours were planned, researched and prepared under direction of the Hillside Historical Society. Persons from families with deep community roots led the walks and booklets were prepared for each tour and for follow-up use for elementary school history classes and senior citizens guided bus tours.

Independence Weekend '76 began on Saturday, July 3, with a townwide get-together. It ran from noon to 10 p.m. and included something for everyone—dancers, music from polkas to hard rock, food, games, clowns, sports, all organized by the Bicentennial Committee. On Sunday, a two-mile parade, with musical groups and floats, marched through town to the Municipal Building.

The conclusion of the Bicentennial year was celebrated with a Bicentennial Ball on December 11, 1976. Costumed participants enjoyed music and food and reminisced about local Bicentennial projects.

KENILWORTH

"Fashions Thru the Ages," was sponsored on May 13, 1976, by the Bicentennial Committee and VFW Post 2230. An audience of 300 saw men, women and children model authentic fashions from the time of the Lenape Indians to today. The program began with Indian dancers.

A Free Enterprise Contest open to the schools was held in the fall of 1976 centered on Kenilworth's slogan: "Kenilworth, a Residential Community with Industrial Strength." Sponsored by the Kenilworth Manufacturing Association, the contest enabled students to visit plants to speak to industrial leaders. Prizes of $970 in cash and bonds were awarded on November 20.

On June 12, the Kenilworth Jaycees, with the aid of other groups, sponsored a Bicentennial Block Dance. More than 1,000 people attended the event, which included a costume contest and talent show for young people.

NEW PROVIDENCE

Paul Revere's Ride was re-created on the evening of April 17, 1975. Lanterns in the belfry of the Methodist Church signaled the beginning of the ride through town which started at the high school parking lot. While awaiting the return of the rider, the audience was entertained by the New Providence High School Band and the Girl Pipers of Gov. Livingston High School. New Providence was presented with its official Bicentennial Community flag. The evening ended with a fireworks display.

More than 150 people attended an all-day Bicentennial Town Meeting on January 10, 1976, at the high school. Cultural and political proposals developed in workshops were presented to the entire group. A seminar to induce a sense of accountability for citizens and community leaders was proposed. Some of the proposals are being carried out in the community today.

A stone and wooden gazebo was constructed in the Commons mini-park as a commemorative gift to the borough from the Bicentennial Committee. It was dedicated in May 1977.

PLAINFIELD

The Independence Day weekend celebration began Sunday evening, July 4, at Library Park with a Bavarian brass band concert. Speakers gave the history of Plainfield and music from the different eras was sung by the Plainfield Chorale. A three-hour parade on Monday through the downtown streets of Plainfield and North Plainfield was viewed by over 100,000 spectators. It was jointly sponsored by eight communities of three counties. A band concert, amateur entertainment and community singing followed that night and the celebration was culminated with a fireworks display from above the mountains.

As part of a "Sister City" program, Plainfield was host to a group from Fountain Valley, California, which included six young basketball players, the former mayor, two women and two young girls. The guests were taken on a tour of historical places and many local attractions, including the Jersey Shore. The Senior Citizens Council taped interviews with 40 to 50 older residents for a "Plainfield Remembers" program.

The Bicentennial Committee, working with the Plainfield Symphony Orchestra and its auxiliary, commissioned Donald Martino of Plainfield to write an original orchestral work. The first public performance by the symphony took place on December 12 in the high school auditorium.

RAHWAY

The Mayor's Bicentennial Committee in early 1976 published 3,000 copies of a 200-page book on the history of Rahway titled "Rediscovery of Rahway."

The Bicentennial celebration began on June 8, 1975, with a civic religious ecumenical service at Veterans' Memorial Field. The clergymen of different denominations from all Rahway churches conducted a service of thanks for the nation's heritage and for a constructive beginning to the Third Century. Congregations marched from their churches to the stadium carrying their church banners.

The Battle of Spanktown was recreated on October 2, 1976, before an estimated crowd of 3,000 in Rahway River Park, the area where the Revolutionary War battle was fought. More than 300 colonial uniformed troops re-enacted the maneuvers of the British and colonials in the actual battle. A tribute to the war dead in Rahway Cemetery preceded the mock battle.

ROSELLE

An open house was held the week of February 11-18, 1976, at the historic Abraham Clark House. With the assistance of the S.A.R. and D.A.R., slides depicting the life of Clark were shown and a tour of the museum was conducted. On Sunday, February 15, Roselle joined with other towns in a service in First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, commemorating the 250th anniversary of Clark's birth.

The July 4 celebration began with an early morning ecumenical religious service in Warinanco Park. This was followed by a flag-raising ceremony at the Town Flag Pole. At noon, the biggest parade in Roselle's history began, including 50 units with three bands and many floats. At the end of the parade route, a special service took place at the Abraham Clark House as bells in the town rang and the Declaration of Independence was read.

The citizens of Roselle on December 4, 1976, greeted the marchers re-enacting Washington's retreat with refreshments at the Abraham Clark House.

ROSELLE PARK

Research into the backgrounds of all organizations active in the borough was the basis for publication of a 75th Anniversary edition of the Spectator, a local newspaper. The information, photos and documents were to be used for a book on the history of Roselle Park.

Five hundred persons gathered on March 19, 1976, to honor the 75th anniversary and the Bicentennial at a Diamond Jubilee Ball at the Town and Campus Restaurant. They dined, danced, celebrated, prayed and sang together.

As lasting reminders of the Bicentennial, Roselle Park planned to acquire a museum to house historical documents, photos and memorabilia. Other lasting reminders are trees planted for the Bicentennial and a time capsule to be opened in 25 years.

SCOTCH PLAINS

The Battle of Short Hills commemoration was held June 25 and 26, 1977. The Brigade of the American Revolution staged military and craft demonstrations both days and re-enacted the battle on the 26th in conjunction with the Union County Cultural and Heritage Commission. The YMCA participated in a ten-mile run of the battle route and schools in the tri-county area provided dioramas of the battle. A monument to the battle was dedicated and a Battle Ball was sponsored by the Bicentennial Committee and area historical societies.

An all-day July 4, 1976 celebration featured an ox roast in which 1,400 dinners were served by costumed Jaycees. There also were craft displays, exhibits on the future, square dancing and continuous entertainment. A crowd of 5,000 viewed the concluding fireworks at the high school field.

A 216-page book on local history, "Under the Blue Hills, Scotch Plains, N.J.," was published in the spring of 1975. It was written by Marion Nicholl Rawson, a native of Scotch Plains.

SPRINGFIELD

The Community Players of Springfield presented "On Stage, America," a music and drama program spanning 200 years of entertainment. Approximately 5,000 people attended five performances by a cast of 150 at the high school between January 10 and 18, 1976.

Two flag sales were held. The first in September 1975 involved volunteers at intersections offering small American flags for contributions to help finance the Bicentennial celebration. In March 1976, every merchant purchased a large flag and pole of the Revolutionary era. The town engineer had holes drilled in the sidewalks so the flags could be displayed for six months. The Bicentennial Committee used profits from the program to purchase a set of 13 Revolutionary era flags to present to the township for display on the town green.

The Bicentennial Committee on March 20, 1976, sponsored a Colonial Ball and dinner held simultaneously at three locations, Baltusrol Golf Club, Knights of Columbus and Elks Club. Approximately 600 persons participated.

UNION TOWNSHIP

A 10-acre Bicentennial Park was developed in 1976 at the south end of the township as a legacy of the nation's 200th birthday. The $400,000 project was funded one-third by the municipal government and two-thirds under the Federal Green Acres program. The park was designed by architects to provide a restful atmosphere, with a band shell, nature walks and jogging paths and a general appeal to elder citizens.

The colonial heritage of the community, settled in 1667, was emphasized during inauguration ceremonies for the Township Committee in January 1976. The inauguration was held in a setting of colonial pomp and circumstance, with announcements by a town crier and a drum and fife group piping the procession to the dais.

An Americana Fair was held in March 1976 to encourage township residents to present artifacts from their own lives and those of their ancestors that would best demonstrate the mercantile and industrial creativeness of the American lifestyle. The 3,000 people who attended the fair found a museum atmosphere, with their neighbors as the exhibitors.

WESTFIELD

The Bicentennial provided the impetus for continued support and expansion of the Miller-Cory House, the 18th Century farmhouse which recreates the life and seasonal work of a farm family in the West Fields of Elizabethtown. A major project was the restoration and dedication of the main room fireplace and the milk room. Leadership Corps of Boy Scout Troop 172 restored the "necessary" building, or family outhouse, at the museum.

A special Bicentennial landmark plaquing program was designed to explore the full range of local history. Bronze plaques, donated by local organizations, were placed at landmark sites ranging from the Revolutionary War Cemetery to the Miller-Cory House to the Liberty Tree planted in 1976 at the Mountain Avenue Triangle. The Victorian newstand at the railroad station was restored. Bicentennial publications included a comprehensive History of Westfield, four commemorative maps

and a pair of illustrated guides to the architecture of the town.

A special three-day event, "Home to Westfield," was held October 3-5, 1975, to encourage past residents to return for a nostalgic visit. It began on Friday with a day-long coordinated series of events to recreate the mood of each of the major periods of Westfield history. An "Image of a Town" portfolio was printed. There also were a seminar, luncheon, fashion show, house tour and film presentation. On Saturday, there was a special half-time ceremony at the football game and contests for the oldest residents and those who traveled the furthest to attend the weekend. There also were ethnic and old fashioned sidewalk food and arts sales and special church services. Other special events were participation by the Bicentennial Committee with the Military Order of the World Wars in the annual "Massing of the Colors" and the "Mary Pickford-Mary Pickford" retrospective on December 5, 1976, of six films made by Mary Pickford in and around Westfield in 1910.

WINFIELD

The Bicentennial observance began with an arts and crafts show on May 16, 1976. A Bicentennial Costume Ball was held on October 2. The celebration culminated with Winfield's 35th anniversary and Bicentennial Parade on November 13.

WARREN COUNTY

ALPHA

A Community Picnic on July 4, 1976, was highlighted by the dedication of a flag pole monument and the reading of the Declaration of Independence.

Red oaks, the State tree, and eight other trees were planted on September 21 by the mayor, Student Council president and students of the Alpha Public School.

The War Memorial Plaque of Korean and Vietnam veterans was dedicated at memorial services on May 23, 1976, with Rep. Helen Meyner as guest speaker.

BELVIDERE

An all-day celebration at the County Seat on July 5, 1976, began with a parade of 2,000 people, 15 divisions and 40 floats. All municipalities participated in a program considered one of the most successful ever held in Warren County. Former Governor Robert B. Meyner, chairman of the State Bicentennial Commission, and his wife, Rep. Helen Meyner, were the key speakers.

BLAIRSTOWN

A new township park, Footbridge Park, was dedicated on August 19, 1977, in the same area where Blairstown celebrated the Centennial in 1876. On July 4, 1876, John I. Blair turned the first shovelful of dirt for the Blairstown Railway to connect with the Lackawanna Railroad. In 1881, the Susquehanna purchased the railroad and extended it east. The tracks were abandoned in 1964 and the township bought property adjacent to the railroad and acquired rights to the tracks as the site of the new park. A parade followed the dedication.

A book on the history of Blairstown was written and dedicated to those who will celebrate the Tricentennial.

A Betsy Ross Dance was held on February 14, 1976, with many participants in colonial costume. A Harvest Dance was held in October.

FRANKLIN

The Bicentennial Weekend began on Founders Day, Saturday, July 3, 1976, with the township's first parade. The parade of several hundred marchers and some floats concluded on the grounds of Franklin Township School, where 800 residents enjoyed chicken barbecue, entertainment, games, arts and crafts demonstrations, and awards to the oldest and youngest residents. The celebration concluded July 4 with a religious service in a barn once owned by Col. William McCullough and where the pioneer Methodist missionary, Bishop Francis Asbury, once conducted services.

A Liberty Tree was planted and dedicated on April 30, 1976, with faculty and students of Franklin Township School in colonial dress for the ceremony. Colonial lunch was served.

A historical tour was conducted September 11, 1976, of the township, which includes Asbury, Broadway and New

Village. Among 37 sites visited were the Peggy Warne herb house and homestead in Broadway, the home of Col. William McCullough in Asbury and the Weller Cemetery in New Village.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP

Community Day was held July 3, 1976. It began with ball games and included a baby contest, bicycle decoration competition, a band concert, games for all ages and a display of fire equipment. Local organizations provided food booths.

Harmony Heritage Day on May 31, 1976, included a tour of homes and points of interest.

HOPE TOWNSHIP

Hope honored the Bicentennial with a three-day community-wide celebration on May 21, 22, and 23, 1976. The festivities began Friday evening with an awards ceremony at the Hope Community Center for school children who competed in a Bicentennial poster contest. This was followed by a musical play, "America Hooray!" presented by Hope students. The evening ended with fireworks and a square dance.

Saturday's events were kicked off in the morning by Former Governor Robert B. Meyner, chairman of the State Bicentennial Commission, during a ceremony on the lawn of the First National Bank of Hope. A parade followed, with bands, floats, antique vehicles and the township's oldest resident, Charles R. Westbrooke, as grand marshal. In the afternoon there were colonial crafts exhibits in the Hope center area. Wagon tours were conducted of Hope's historic Moravian homes and places of interest. A Bicentennial Ball was held Saturday night at the Community Center. On Sunday morning, there was an ecumenical church service on the school grounds, with clergy and members of all faiths participating. A family picnic followed.

A Bicentennial picture book of Hope was published with 67 pictures of the township as it was and is. A Bicentennial Plate was produced, showing six of Hope's Revolutionary period buildings and the Buttonball Tree, where George Washington had lunch in 1782.

INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP

On Youth Day, June 5, 1976, school children, church groups, 4-H members and Boy and Girl Scouts participated in an all-day program of games, a track meet and food crafts booths. The children had an indoor art show and presented a skit, "Molly Pitcher."

"Our Heritage" Day on June 12 began with the township's first parade and entertainment by Ukrainian dancers. In the evening, residents of Polish descent honored General Pulaski with a Ball.

"Homecoming" was observed on June 19 with the opening of historic homes, churches and public buildings and displays of historic documents and memorabilia. There also were displays of works of local artists and antiques. The day ended with an old-fashioned pig roast.

LOPATCONG

A community "Boston Tea Party" was held June 20, 1976, with hostesses in colonial costumes and displays of antiques and Currier & Ives prints.

"Family Night" on June 21 included a puppet show for children, a fashion show from pioneer days to modern styles and a barber shop quartet contest.

A Memorial to soldiers of all wars was dedicated on June 27 in front of the Municipal Building. Combined church services were followed by the unveiling of the monument, with a gun salute fired by local men in colonial dress using muskets loaned by Rutgers University.

MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP

A Bicentennial Parade on June 5, 1976, featured 15 floats, three bands and antique cars. Opening ceremonies included the presentation of Bicentennial flags, prayers and songs. In the afternoon, there was a rock band for teenagers, a talent show, field day events and food prepared by local churches and organizations.

A Liberty Ball on May 22, 1976, in the Armory attracted 300 people, most in colonial garb. Two school buses took 70 people on a historic sites tour on May 15.

A Day of Culture was celebrated on September 18, 1976, at the Mansfield Elementary School and grounds. Fifty artists displayed their works, the Mans-



A COMMUNITY REMEMBERS—A Memorial to veterans of all wars was dedicated in June 1976 by Lopatcong Township, Warren County.

field Garden Club held a flower show, there were ethnic folk dancing demonstrations, craftsmen sold their crafts and film and slide shows were presented.

OXFORD

A week of festivities, May 23-31, 1976, was centered on the theme of the historic Oxford Furnace, 1735-1976. A Bicentennial concert was held at the school. The Library held open house and antiques were displayed. Fireworks took place at Oxford Furnace Lake. A company store was opened at the site

of the original store. An all-day encampment was held at the furnace site. A parade followed flag-raising ceremonies at the furnace site. Girl Scouts sponsored a tour of historic sites in the town and religious services were held at the furnace. A Bicentennial Ball was held.

PHILLIPSBURG

The Pageant of Flags program on November 1, 1975, was the kick-off of the Bicentennial celebration. As part of a united effort of community businesses, civic organizations and public administrators, each raised the Bicentennial flag for the first day to commemorate the day the Continental Congress received news of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The flags flew throughout the Bicentennial year. This was followed by an American History Week in the schools.

A Colonial Festival was held July 11, 1976, on the grounds of the Roseberry House and Walters Park. Programs included athletic events, 18th century games, square dancing, greased pig, ox roast, fireworks, crafts demonstrations, an Indian village constructed by Boy Scouts, buckboard and pony rides for children and a giant birthday cake.

A Christmas Gala presented by the Historical Society on December 12 included a tour of the Roseberry House featuring Christmas as it was prepared in colonial days and handmade toys.

WASHINGTON BOROUGH

A Bicentennial Ball, with a prize for the best colonial costume, was attended by 200 people on March 27, 1976.

The Morgan Rifle Company on April 14 staged an encampment demonstrating the camp life of a Revolutionary War soldier. The exhibition included artifacts such as a butter churn, guns, cannon and colonial cooking utensils.

A parade on August 21 featured 25 units and was followed by an old fashioned picnic in Borough Park. There were track and field events, square dancing and an exhibition by the 2nd New Jersey Regimental Soldiers of the Continental Line.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Township residents and members of the Peggy Warne Chapter of the D.A.R held Memorial Day services in 1976 at the grave of Peggy Warne, who was Warren County's nurse on horseback after taking the place of the doctor who joined the Revolutionary Army. Two historical monuments were erected, one near the entrance of the old cemetery marking the Cannon encampment in defense of the Oxford Furnace. The other was erected on the Anderson-Asbury Road, along which the Revolutionary Army marched on its way South.

Township resident, Harvey S. Mowder, was grand marshal of the Warren County Bicentennial Parade on July 5. He was followed by the township float entitled "Farming Our Heritage." The Mowders donated an oil painting to the Township Elementary School of the "Old Eight Square Schoolhouse."

For the township's Bicentennial Day celebration on September 25, the school building and grounds were converted to scenes from the colonial past. There were crafts demonstrations and exhibitions, a costume parade including "Paul Revere" on horseback and a display of Indian relics.

WHITE TOWNSHIP

The Bicentennial Commission reprinted the Warren County Atlas, published in 1874 by Frank W. Beers. Copies had become scarce and sales of the Atlas helped earn money for Bicentennial projects and restoration of the museum.

After seven years of effort, the township's Museum was opened on June 19, 1976. It was restored as the Country Store it once was from 1840 to 1880, with living quarters upstairs. One room was set aside as the History Room. Two hundred residents toured the museum and participated in a picnic on the lawn. The school's Boys Chorus and girls group, "Golddiggers of 1926," presented a musical program.

White Township's eight entries in the Warren County Bicentennial Parade on July 5 produced three winners, including the plaque for the best division. Mayor John S. King and his wife and son won the prize for the most beautiful costumes. Hoffmann-LaRoche won the prize for the best float. Cub Scout Troop 146 won second prize for their "Boston Tea Party" float.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

ATLANTIC COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The College sponsored a Bicentennial Weekend on October 2 and 3, 1976, during which residents of Atlantic County communities visited the campus in Mays Landing. The weekend featured an art show, antique dealers, antique cars, an exhibition by the Glassboro State College gymnastics team and a dixieland band.

A bibliography on the history of Atlantic County was published by the College. A slide presentation was produced based on old postcards of Atlantic City and scenes of Main Street communities of Atlantic County.

BERGEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

An all-day Bicentennial Crafts Fair was held May 15, 1976, centered around displays and demonstrations of crafts popular 200 years ago and today. Weavers, spinners, lacemakers, silversmiths, stained glass makers, leather workers and artists participated. A colonial blacksmith gave demonstrations. The celebration included foot races for elementary school children, rides in a Model-T Ford, a student photography contest and food served by hotel-motel restaurant curriculum students. The entire day was recorded in a photographic essay with music put together by the Photography Club.

BROOKDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Between September 1975 and June 1976, the College prepared and presented a series of ten performances of American music. The programs ranged from the Broadway show "Guys and Dolls" and a chamber recital of new compositions by local residents to early American works. Also included were a jazz concert, with a big band and small ensemble, a concert of American march music and scenes from American operas and operettas.

During the fall of 1975, Brookdale presented a series of four Sunday evening programs called "America's Own . . . the Movie Musical." Following the showings of four classics, including "Gold Diggers of 1933" and "Singing in the Rain," Miles Kreuger, author and film historian, gave lectures.

A similar series based on movie Westerns was held at the College in the spring of 1976. The films included classics such as "Stagecoach," "The Great Train Robbery" and "High Noon."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COLLEGE

From October 1975 through June 1976, the College sponsored an "American Issues Forum" with nine sessions devoted to exploration and discussion of issues at the grass roots level. In April and May 1975, a collection of engravings, lithographs and etchings on highpoints in George Washington's life was displayed at the College. Known as the Willard-Budd collection, it was one of the first Bicentennial exhibits shown in New Jersey.

A month-long Bicentennial exhibition titled "American Agriculture: A Continuing Revolution" opened at the College on October 8, 1976. Produced by the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service, it traced the development of farming over 200 years. From July 2 to August 18, a Bicentennial exhibit "To Set a Country Free" was held at the College's Learning Resource Center. It featured a series of 13 posters by Leonard Everett Fisher depicting major events of the American Revolution.

A flower show with a Bicentennial theme, "This is My Country," was held April 28 and 29, 1976. A Folk Festival on May 1 featured bluegrass music, and an arts and crafts show. The College sponsored its second annual photo contest in April based on the theme "Cumberland County Today . . . People and Places."

FELICIAN COLLEGE

On July 4, 1975, the College held a liturgy for the Bicentennial at the Immaculate Conception Chapel.

The College sponsored special concerts by the U.S. Army Field Band and Soldiers Chorus and the Bicentennial Band from Washington, D.C. The College also presented productions of the Bicentennial musicals, JERZ and Yankee Doodle Fought Here.

JERSEY CITY STATE COLLEGE

The College on April 27, 1974, hosted

the first countywide Bicentennial Congress in the State. The Congress officially opened the Bicentennial era in Hudson County and provided Bicentennial information to delegates from community, ethnic, youth and educational groups.

A performance of the musical "1776" was jointly sponsored by the College and the Hudson County Bicentennial Committee on February 8, 1976 under auspices of the Halfpenny Playhouse. An audience of 500 attended. Special efforts were made to attract community residents, particularly the elderly.

A Bicentennial Ball dinner-dance sponsored by the Hudson County Bicentennial Committee was held May 8 in the College's new Student Union Building. About 200 participated in colonial costumes and dined on dishes prepared from colonial recipes.

KEAN COLLEGE

The Florence Dwyer Memorial Room was established September 1976 in the College Library as a memorial to the late state legislator, U.S. Congresswoman and friend of the College. The room contains the papers of Mrs. Dwyer spanning a period of 30 years and books and documents on state and federal government.

A conference on New Jersey's literary heritage titled "The Continuing Revolutionary Tradition," was co-sponsored on April 17, 1976, by the College's Department of English and the Greater New York Regional College English Association. Scholars and writers provided participants with an overview of 200 years of contributions to American literature by New Jersey authors such as Thomas Paine, Walt Whitman, Stephen Crane, Upton Sinclair and William Carlos Williams. The conference also featured a symposium on modern New Jersey writers such as Philip Roth, Allen Ginsburg, Nikki Giovanni and Imamu Amiri Baraka.

As a lasting Bicentennial reminder, Kean College established a center for a Bicentennial collection on New Jersey history as a memorial to Miss Nancy Thompson, a former College librarian. The Center has acquired some 800 rare and out-of-print books, pamphlets, papers and broadsides on all facets of New Jersey history, life and culture.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE

An all-day Bicentennial film festival featuring films on American history from the colonial period through World War II was held January 21, 1976, in the College's Guggenheim Library. There also was an exhibit of audio-visual materials useful in schools to celebrate the Bicentennial and teach American history.

The Monmouth College Forensic Club organized a series of Bicentennial Youth Debates to encourage students to examine American history and values through forensic efforts.

An exhibit of eight historic figures by sculptor Donald DeLue was held on campus from April 8 to May 31, 1976, as part of the Bicentennial observance. Among the pieces was a nine-foot, 1,000 pound plaster model of Thomas Jefferson which was later donated by Mr. DeLue to the College.

MONTCLAIR STATE COLLEGE

The College on April 26, 1977, sponsored a conference on "Citizenship Involvement in Solving Urban Problems." The six areas of concern were protecting individual rights, planning for the aged, revitalizing New Jersey central cities, planning for global peace and justice, protecting the environment and educational planning. Carl Stokes, former mayor of Cleveland, gave an evening lecture on "Urban Problems in Cleveland, New York and Boston."

A conference titled "New Jersey on the Eve of the Revolution" was held April 18-19, 1976, with Dean Richard McCormick of Rutgers College as keynote speaker. The series of 16 workshops included five to give teachers new ideas and methods for teaching New Jersey studies. Other workshops concentrated on home life, the role of women in colonial days and socio-economic topics.

A continuing series of departmental programs to celebrate the Bicentennial from 1975 to 1977 included a photographic exhibition on Victorian homes in Montclair, historical restorations, dramatic presentations of outstanding American plays, a film festival featuring New Jersey and early American history, a physical education demonstration and pageant and symposia by the history, political science, music and home economics departments.

OCEAN COUNTY COLLEGE

An on-going project is development of a permanent record along the Ocean County College Nature Walk of the early use of the Pine Barrens for iron bogging, iron casting, charcoal making and cranberry and blueberry bogging.

The Ocean County College Players presented performances of "1776," "Ah Wilderness," as a depiction of America's youth at the turn of the century, and "The Front Page" as an example of a prolific era in American drama. The College also sponsored lectures on New Jersey architecture, George Gershwin's musical revolution and Aaron Copland's American idealism.

Programs that focused on horizons for emerging groups included Black History Week, examining the role of blacks in New Jersey and national history and culture, a new course on "The Role of Women in Literature" first presented in 1975-76 and three day-long workshops for women on "The Realities of Equal Opportunity for Women."

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

A Bicentennial anthem writing contest was sponsored in cooperation with the Byrn Mawr Presbyterian Church of Byrn Mawr, Pa., and Brick Presbyterian Church of New York. The anthems selected were written by Ulysses Kay, David Krane, Robert Elmore and C. Alexander Peloquin. In addition, the Seminary and the two churches commissioned an oratorio written by Howard Hanson with text by Howard Clark Kee.

The Seminary commissioned Martha Lou Lemmon Stohlman to write a new biography of John Witherspoon, which was published in 1976 by Westminster Press. The Seminary helped in placing commemorative plaques to Witherspoon in the Princeton University Chapel and in Witherspoon's church in Paisley, Scotland.

With Rider College, the Seminary co-sponsored two summer workshops in 1975 and 1976 dealing with religion and the American Revolution. The workshops drew participants from as far as Texas, South Carolina, Illinois and Ohio. The program included lectures by faculty members and field trips to historic sites and churches.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Princeton University Press published a number of major works for the Bicentennial, notably *Princetonians: A Biographical Dictionary, 1748-1768,* by James McLachlan. The scholarly work contains biographic sketches of 335 of the earliest students of the College. It was the first of four volumes on students who attended the College of New Jersey, as Princeton was then called, during the 18th Century.

Another major project sponsored by the University Press and the Class of 1949 was a guide for independent study of the American Revolution by W. Frank Craven. It was aimed at stimulating the study of the Revolution by alumni and others during the Bicentennial period. The University also established the annual Benjamin Rush prize for the best senior thesis on "the culture, economy, government, history, literature, society, or thought of revolutionary America."

The American Whig-Cliosophic Society, the oldest of the student literary and debating societies, sponsored a Bicentennial Lecture Series on American History in 1976 and 1977. Henry Steele Commager, professor of history at Amherst College, was the first of 13 prominent historians to lecture.

The University played an active role in the "Festival of the Ten Crucial Days," which concluded with impressive ceremonies on the green in front of Nassau Hall. Princeton restored the MacLean House kitchen, from which the British were driven before they had breakfast when Washington's troops appeared.

RAMAPO COLLEGE

The College offered a series of 44 courses titled "The American Experience: Triumphs and Tragedies." More than 1,500 students participated in the program, which included historical studies of the Revolution, examinations of American institutions and values, special courses on the roles of women, ethnic and minority groups in American society, evolutions of American cultural achievements and courses dealing with the future.

Ramapo also offered two master lecture series by noted academic and political figures open to the community at large. One lecture series examined

the American economy and economic thought on the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution and publication of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. The other series, "A Republic, If You Can Keep It," assessed the American political scene and the prognosis for American democracy after 200 years.

RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Six distinguished historians of the American Revolution—Bernard Bailyn, Merill Jensen, Cecelia M. Kenyon, Edmund S. Morgan, Richard B. Morris and Benjamin Quarles—were awarded honorary degrees at the 210th Anniversary Commencement of Rutgers on May 27, 1976. University President Edward J. Bloustein delivered a commencement address entitled "Is Patriotism Still Possible?" On the day before the Commencement, the six historians participated in a Colloquium on the American Revolution.

The University Art Gallery from May 2 to September 3, 1976, presented an exhibit entitled "New Brunswick: A Visual Recollection of its Art, Architecture and Life" which covered the period from 1681 to 1914. In conjunction with the exhibit, the Gallery published *The Architectural History of New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1681-1900* by Barbara Gyviner Listokin.

The Rutgers University libraries presented a series of exhibits at the Archibald Stevens Alexander Library. One exhibit was on "New Jersey Medicine in the Revolutionary Era, 1763-1787" presented in cooperation with the New Jersey Historical Society. Another exhibit, "A Tribute to New Jersey's Governors, 1776-1976," consisted of portraits, manuscripts, documents and cartoons relating to the administrations of New Jersey's 47 chief executives.

During the 1976-77 academic year, history faculty members from Rutgers, Douglass and Livingston Colleges presented a special course on the American Revolution open to students and the general public. The course covered areas such as the development of the American military tradition, the ideology of the Revolutionary generation, the drafting of the Constitution and the Revolution in world perspective.

COLLEGE OF SAINT ELIZABETH

During the 1975-76 year, the Bicentennial Committee chaired by Sister Jacqueline Burns presented and coordinated a variety of programs. On October 28, the Committee sponsored a forum on the Equal Rights Amendment which was on the ballot that November. With a grant from the New Jersey Commission for the Humanities, the College in December sponsored a conference entitled "The Equality of Women: Reality and Attitudes."

During the month of April 1976, a Bicentennial exhibit, "The Rights of Women: 1776-1976," was displayed in the College's Mahoney Library.

Heritage Day on April 25 was a day the community recognized the contributions by the College faculty and students of diverse national backgrounds. The keynote address entitled "Bicentennial Remembrance, Reflection and Resolution" was delivered by Rev. James A. Pindar, director of the Office of Communications of the Archdiocese of Newark. There were musical and dance programs and ethnic food tables. The day ended with a special Mass in Holy Family Chapel.

The College's official designation as a Bicentennial College was observed on May 3 with ceremonies on the lawn in front of the Administration Building followed by a Bicentennial Eucharistic Liturgy.

SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE

Four alumni who attended the College at different periods from the 1930s to the 1960s returned for a look at Saint Peter's heritage on November 14, 1975. They participated in a panel discussion in which they related their academic experiences and compared them with their impressions of the College today.

Professor Carl Prince, editor of the William Livingston Papers, gave a one-day series of lectures on March 24, 1976, on New Jersey in the Revolution. One dealt with military maneuvers in the State during the war and the other with the life and contributions of Livingston to the Revolution. Prince took part in a panel discussion with members of the History Department on those who did not benefit greatly from the Revolutionary ideals—loyalists, slaves and women.

Rep. Dominick Daniels, who presented Saint Peter's with the citation recognizing it as a Bicentennial College, was awarded an honorary degree on November 17, 1976. As a permanent remembrance of the Bicentennial and his political career, he designated the College as the repository for his personal papers.

UNION COLLEGE

Dr. Peter Mitchell, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Professor of History at Seton Hall University, gave a lecture on November 19, 1975, on "The War of the Revolution: A Revolutionary Experience." The lecture and the discussion period which followed were sponsored by the Consortium of East Jersey (Union College, Kean College, Seton Hall University and Union County Technical Institute).

"Search for an American Identity" was an all-day program on April 21, 1976, designed around a variety of activities. The highlights were a heritage exhibition, panel discussions and lectures, a medley of American comedy, folk music and colonial music and recreational activities. The program was concluded with an evening convocation on the topic "The American Character: An Examination and Critique." The speakers were Edward Pessen and Norman Podhoretz. The day, sponsored by the College with the assistance of local service organizations, was open to the public.

WILLIAM PATERSON COLLEGE

The first College in New Jersey designated as a Bicentennial campus, William Paterson also was the first to offer courses for teachers to prepare for the Bicentennial, beginning in the summer of 1973 and continuing through 1976. The educational program grew until the courses covered a number of other disciplines, such as geography, music and folklore and legend of the American Revolution. As part of a series of Bicentennial conferences, librarians, teachers and media specialists met in the fall of 1974, teachers attended a session on Bicentennial ideas and projects in the fall of 1975 and scholars convened in the spring of 1976 for a "Focus on New Jersey" program. The College in 1975 published a curriculum guide for Bicentennial observances in elementary and junior high schools by its Bicentennial coordinator, Kenneth A. Job. It was reprinted by the NJEA, with over 7,000 copies distributed.

A Bicentennial Summer Festival in 1976 included a series of events. The William Paterson Papers Collection was dedicated and a bust of William Paterson was presented by alumni. Other events included a Bicentennial author's luncheon, a Bicentennial Ball with the community invited, a series of three summer music concerts on Bicentennial themes, commemoration of the Hobart Mansion being placed on the state and national lists of historic sites, publication of the proceedings of "Focus on New Jersey" and a multi-ethnic festival attended by over 2,000 people.

In the spring of 1976, William Paterson College was headquarters for the couriers who were sent overseas to represent New Jersey and the United States during the Bicentennial summer.

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