

Committee Meeting

of

ASSEMBLY TOURISM AND THE ARTS COMMITTEE

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 132

*(Honors series of children's books by designating fictional characters as
Official Junior Ambassadors, and encourages schools
to incorporate the series into curricula")*

"Testimony on issues affecting the tourism, history, and arts industries"

LOCATION: Herman T. Costello Lyceum Hall
Burlington, New Jersey

DATE: March 25, 2011
11:00 a.m.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE PRESENT:

Assemblyman Matthew W. Milam, Chair
Assemblyman Jack Conners, Vice Chair
Assemblywoman Nancy F. Munoz
Assemblyman David W. Wolfe



ALSO PRESENT:

Amy Denholtz
Office of Legislative Services
Committee Aide

Jillian Dempsey
Assembly Majority
Committee Aide

Kelly A. Comerford
Assembly Republican
Committee Aide

Meeting Recorded and Transcribed by
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ASSEMBLYMAN MATTHEW W. MILAM (Chair): Good morning, everyone.

I'd like to call to order the Assembly Tourism and Arts Committee for the Assembly. It's a continuance of our, kind of, on-the-road show, as I put it back when I was honored to be named Chairman of this Committee. And I immediately asked the Speaker of the House, I said, "You know, it would be really great if our Committee could just go out and see what the people"-- They normally would come to Trenton and try and testify to us, especially during these budget times we're in, the importance of the dollars continuing to their causes. So there's nothing, like, better than us going there.

And I believe this is our, probably, fifth trip or so; and it's just been very eye-opening -- not only for myself, who comes from the most southern part of the state, which is District 1. And we have our shore community there. But you really, really miss a lot by staying on the interstate. My grandfather always said, "When you really want to see something, get off the interstate." Boy, has that proven true -- with the places we've visited, the theaters, and the historical areas up in the northwestern part -- it's been very eye-opening. And we get a real sense, as a Committee -- to know, when it is budget time, to make sure that people aren't just kind of whining for the dollars. We know the importance, the passions, the volunteer hours that go into all these projects, and it's been eye-opening. I'm continuing to have fun doing this; I don't know if the Committee's having fun traveling all over, but I think they are. They're still smiling, and they're like, "Okay, great. Where we going now?"

But we have made a point of visiting all the Committee's districts, because every district has a uniqueness -- mine being the shore; and, of course, today Burlington with the great historic-- I remember Burlington. I have a trucking company. And, of course, working for family, you never just have an office -- you had to drive one of those tractor trailers. And one of my regular runs -- at 3 a.m. -- was U.S. Pipe. A lot of people probably remember U.S. Pipe, and I used to do two loads a day there. It was a 12-hour day, and so I said, "Oh, I know where Burlington is; we used to go there a lot."

But it's amazing -- even a foundry like U.S. Pipe, with the history that is there because of the metal casting history, the industrial -- what Burlington has become. But as time changes, we see what happens: U.S. Pipe is now closed; they've moved everything to Alabama. But that's what happens -- whether it's the foreign trades that have captured our casting, technologies, and now cast them over in China cheaper than we do, whatever it is -- but still there remains history there. And I actually don't know what they've done with U.S. Pipe; I heard there was going to be some historical places there. I haven't talked to Assemblyman Connors about that.

But, again, I just appreciate being here. It's an honor for me to take this Committee and visit. And having said that, I am going to ask Amy to do a roll call.

MS. DENHOLTZ (Committee Aide): Assemblywoman Munoz.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Here.

MS. DENHOLTZ: Vice Chairman Connors.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS (Vice Chair): Here.

MS. DENHOLTZ: And Chairman Milam.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Here.

MS. DENHOLTZ: You have a quorum.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: I'm going to start off by asking some of our elected officials from the area to come up, just say a few words. If you, kind of, have written testimony, if you just want to summarize it that would be great as well.

First, I want to ask our Honorable Herman T. Costello, Mayor Emeritus, to come up and say a few words to us. Which is quite ironic: He's a former Assemblyman from '97 to '81, and Senator from '82 to '83.

Welcome.

HERMAN T. COSTELLO: Thank you.

Good morning.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Good morning.

First of all, I want to say it's an extreme pleasure having you all here; seeing my old friend, Jack, and hearing you talk about U.S. Pipe. That's my old stomping ground. I was born right there in the fence, inside that gate.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Is that right?

MR. COSTELLO: Yes.

Anyway, so much for the salutation.

Good morning. It is my honor and pleasure to welcome you to the historic City of Burlington, and to the Herman T. Costello Lyceum Hall.

The Lyceum Hall was built in 1839 and used as an arts center. In 1851 it was given to the city and became our City Hall for 140 years.

In 1995, the city received a matching grant from the Historic Trust to renovate the building, which had been vacant since 1991 because of structural problems.

I served 33 years as Mayor, and for 24 of those years my office was in this building. In 2002 the building was dedicated in my honor. Today this beautiful building is used as an arts and cultural center. The Burlington County College also has classes here.

Burlington was founded in 1677 by Quakers who left England to escape religious persecution. We are five years older than Philadelphia. We will be celebrating our 334th anniversary this year. Tourism and the arts have always been important to the City of Burlington. Some of our famous residents have been General Ulysses S. Grant; Benjamin Franklin; Elias Boudinot; and Peggy Shippen, who was the wife of Benedict Arnold.

Again, I welcome you and thank you for choosing the historic City of Burlington for this great occasion. Enjoy your day.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: And thank you for having us.

I want to just acknowledge Assemblyman Wolfe has arrived; and actually, Assemblyman Wolfe is on his first Committee tour with us. He just joined our Committee about a month ago. Welcome, Assemblyman Wolfe.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Thank you. I've been looking for you for a month. I'm sorry I was late. (laughter)

MR. COSTELLO: That's all right; you didn't miss anything.

Thank you again, thank you all.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Any comments from the Committee?

Assemblyman Conners.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Yes, I just wanted to acknowledge-- Mayor, to me you'll always be Mayor -- with all due respect to Mayor Fazzone. But you'll always be Mayor, and you are Mayor Emeritus of this wonderful city. But I have a lot of great memories, and I especially remember when they named the Lyceum Hall after you; and I remember, I think, we had a tent or something set up out here in the parking lot the day that it was done. And, in fact, when I arrived this morning we were talking about that, and I actually had a picture taken of this building after they dedicated it. And I had one framed for myself, selfishly, and I had one framed for Herman because I just think it was a wonderful honor for you.

I don't know that across America there are that many mayors -- I think you said 33 years you were Mayor? How many individuals get to serve as mayor of a city for 33 years of their life? And not-- Yes, that's right; you can count them on one hand. Your love-- Clearly your love of this city and all the wonderful things that have happened here over the years-- And I should add, too, that I think every time I have been in Mayor Costello's presence, he's also talked about this city being such a treasure, such a gem, and this should be on-- If there's a bus leaving either New York or Philly, this should be one of the stops along the way. And Herman always reminds me that Elias Boudinot, in his mind and in my mind, was the first President of the United States. And I see people nodding their heads yes. And so Mayor, it's just great and I-- All the years of service that you've had to this town, I think it paid off. You have a great history, and you've set a great example, I think, for people who follow in your footsteps.

And yes, I understand you're not driving anymore and, yes, I will get over to your house -- that's my promise. (laughter)

Thank you, Chairman.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Any other members, comments?
(no response)

Thank you again for having us; it's a real honor for us to be here.

MR. COSTELLO: My pleasure. Take care.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Next, I'd like to call up the current Mayor of Burlington, Dr. James Fazzone.

MAYOR JAMES A. FAZZONE, Ed.D.: I would just like to add, as Assemblyman Conners pointed out, we all view Mr. Costello as Mayor; and I think my title is That Other Guy Sitting Over There (laughter) -- and I'm really fine with that title. And Mayor Costello is an inspiration to all of us.

Did you want me to just speak on the history of Burlington? Do you have any specific questions?

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Oh, please -- yes, whatever you want to share with us.

DR. FAZZONE: As Mayor Costello indicated, Burlington was founded in 1677 by Quakers. We like to think that we are the birthplace of freedom.

In 1677, West Jersey -- and Burlington was the capital of West Jersey -- was governed by a document that was called the *Concessions and Agreements*; it's actually in Trenton at this time. And at one portion in the *Concessions and Agreements*, the document states that no man shall have

power over another in matters of religion. And if you think back in that time period, there was a lot of discrimination -- religious discrimination in the Colonies, but not really here in Burlington. The Quakers were a kind group; they gave scholarships to all races, creeds, denominations, males and females. And Burlington was founded, truly, on the premise that we're all created equal, and we live together. And we're very proud of that, and we feel that that permeates to this day.

Some of our residents who have been instrumental or popular throughout history are Captain James Lawrence -- grew up right across the street. Remember "Don't give up the ship?" He shouted that famous quote, and they gave up the ship shortly after that, but it's still the motto of the Navy and the motto of Burlington to this day.

James Fenimore Cooper lived right next door to him. Across the street, James Birch had what we believe is the largest rickshaw company in the world. He sold his rickshaws throughout other parts of the world, throughout the Orient, and they were-- If you look at the statue right across the street, of Mercury, that's where his factory was, and his house is also right next door.

Mayor Costello alluded to Elias Boudinot. Elias Boudinot was President of the Continental Congress at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Paris. His title at the time was President of the United States in Congress. So we feel that we were recognized by the rest of the world as a country at the signing of the Treaty of Paris, and we feel that he was the first President of the United States. Now, we tell the children not to answer the question that way, when they take our tours, after they get back

to school, because they're going to get -- they're probably going to get that wrong, unless they have a little asterisk next to it. (laughter)

But in addition to this -- and I'll work my way down through our tour -- on the evening when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, General Grant was in Burlington. What had happened was -- and if you can read this, there are a few books you can read that highlight some of the things I can indicate to you: *Civil War Wives*, as well as *Manhunt*, talk about -- and those are two books that are at Barnes and Noble -- about what happened on the night Lincoln was assassinated. The Lincolns had invited the Grants to go to Ford's Theatre, but there were three previous parties that Mrs. Grant was not invited to, and General Grant was invited to. So Mrs. Grant was just a little bit upset about that and she chose to come to Burlington. And even though General Grant was one of the most feared generals in the history of our country, when his wife said, "We're going to Burlington," like the rest of the men in the room, you know who the boss is in your own house. So they came home to Burlington; you can see in *Manhunt*, John Wilkes Booth saw them leaving town -- in Washington -- and he was kind of upset about that. And the Grants were, actually, coming out of Bookbinders, from what we understand, when he was told that the President had been shot. He then brought Mrs. Grant to Wood Street where they lived, and he went back to Washington.

We also have the son of Benjamin Franklin -- William Franklin -- lived at the end of Wood Street. He was loyal to the crown; he was a very formidable foe. In fact, they had him arrested on the 2nd so that they could get the Declaration of Independence out on the 4th. But his mansion is down at the end of High Street.

We have information that General Washington had a headquarters in Burlington. And you can take our tour at any time. When we have our tours with schools, they meet right here in this room; the buses pull up out front. We gather them here, we go to our tourism center, and then we go on our way.

When we first took office, our concern was tourism and the arts, because the research indicates that tourism and the arts are going to be the two, single-most important factors that bring a city back. So we-- The historic-- The Herman T. Costello Lyceum for the Arts, we have arts classes that take place; Burlington County College has classes here centered around the arts; and we also are looking to bring an art school into this facility.

In addition to that, we wanted to move our Tourism Center in a spot where many people can see it, so it's located on Broad and High Street. We invite you all to come on our tour, if you'd like to take our tour, and we even have two working rickshaws. There are two at James Birches' Rickshaws in town; we also have two working rickshaws that we'd be willing to give you a ride -- and the children really like those. We utilize those at the end of the tour.

I would also like to point out that we have already made Nicky Fifth and T-Bone, the two characters in *Passport to the Garden State* -- there are actually two chapters on Burlington in the book. Not to get off the subject, and not letting you cut me short -- anytime Dave Ballard said somebody's going to give you the hook, I know it; but that's okay. (laughter)

The important thing, I think, about this bill and why I think it can really help the State: The San Diego Office of Education, in the late

'90s, indicated that they feel the single-most important factor on student achievement may, in fact, be pleasure reading. We hear a lot about student achievement. This book, I think, gives the children a great chance to read; the characters are interesting. But in addition to that I would add, myself, that one of the things that some kids don't get a chance to do is take a trip with their family. They might not be able to take that trip to Disney World, as these characters could not -- as Nicky Fifth could not, so he took a trip around New Jersey. And there are so many great sights in New Jersey. But in addition to that, there are some kids that don't ever get a chance to take a trip anywhere, and the only trip they may take would be a school trip. I think the Committee might be on to something that could even have some national implications. This could really be the template for improving student achievement, because if we can tie in with what the San Diego Office of Education said about pleasure reading, with what, I think, we all kind of know -- that everybody needs to be able to take a trip -- and if we can do that through the schools, we could be revolutionizing education by what's taking place in this Committee.

So I thank you for your time. And if you have any questions for me; if you'd like to take our tour that's a good way to get a feel-- But I know that we're all kind of dressed up for an Assembly Subcommittee hearing, as opposed to a tour, but you're more than welcome to go on the tour. We're going to give one, even if we have one or two people going, after we're done.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Mayor, thank you for that. You're very knowledgeable and passionate about that.

And it is -- it's amazing when you hear about-- And I really want to ask our Speaker of the House to change even the name of this Committee. Because this Committee was known, years prior, as the Tourism and Gaming. They broke out Gaming because it needed its own attention. Then they called it the Tourism and Arts; but it's also history. So I kind of want to go for the Tourism, Arts, History Committee, because it's all tied together, just as you said in your speech to us.

Any questions from -- comments -- from the Committee?

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: I just want to reiterate, Mayor Fazzone, Dr. Fazzone -- you can tell he's an educator. And he's not really a retired educator; I think he's still teaching, doing a little something at Drexel the last time we talked. But I just wanted to tell you -- I guess it might have been a year ago we were together, and I don't know -- my wife is an elementary school teacher, and next thing I know I had a box of those books, and all my wife's children who she teaches has one of those books. So it's a great, just a great, great book.

DR. FAZZONE: I try to do the Johnny Appleseed thing with these books, actually. (laughter)

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: You are the best; you are the best, Mayor. You are the best.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Mayor, thank you for hosting us today as well.

DR. FAZZONE: Thank you, thanks.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: And as the Mayor pointed out, we have a resolution that's going to be coming before us today to adopt Nicky Fifth and T-Bone. I just want to make mention: There are-- Anyone who

wants to speak on behalf of that resolution, there are testifying slips in the back; you just fill it out. I just want to remind anybody, if you would want to say anything about that resolution prior to being voted on.

Next, I want to ask our Council members to come up: that would be Councilwoman Helen Hatala, Councilwoman Jeanette Mercuri, Councilman Barry Conaway. You could either just stand up and say something from your seats; if you want to come up to the microphones, feel free. Also, we have Councilwoman Marie Lollar and Council President Douglas Ghaul.

COUNCILWOMAN HELEN F. HATALA: He's letting me sit there because I'm older than him. (laughter)

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Is this the entire Council here? No? Okay.

COUNCILMAN DOUGLAS GHAUL: No.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Oh, okay.

COUNCILMAN GHAUL: We're missing three.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Okay -- a big Board.

Well, welcome and thank you for hosting us today.

COUNCILMAN GHAUL: True.

On behalf of the citizens of the City of Burlington, we would like to welcome you here today and thank you for coming to have this hearing here. And especially to our own 7th District Assemblyman Jack Conners -- welcome. We're glad you're here today.

It's quite interesting: I lived and grew up three blocks from U.S. Pipe, so certainly I've probably seen you bringing your truck in during those times (laughter). But I think the main emphasis is not so much on

tourism, but my forte is much more history. And I agree with that, that we should do that for tourism, as the Mayor said when we took office. One of the first things we did was this building -- we put together a plan to do this building in three years. But once we got started, in little over a year we completed this building to move forward with bringing arts education to the City of Burlington. And I think they did a great job in restoring this building, and especially dedicating it, too. So I know I look up to, very highly, former Mayor Herman T. Costello, Mayor Emeritus to the City of Burlington, because when Herman the Mayor, speaks, he speaks from his heart and he always speaks highly of Burlington.

But along those lines, also, just say -- 160 years ago this week, in the front room of this building, the first directly elected Mayor of the City of Burlington was sworn in -- James Wall, the son of Garret Wall -- who, if you may not know, but Garret Wall was a U.S. Senator himself, serving for two terms, heading the Judiciary Committee. But also his claim to fame was he was elected by a Joint Session of the State Legislature to serve as Governor of the State of New Jersey. But he wrote back and said he declined because he felt his business in Burlington was more important than running the State. (laughter)

Before when James Wall was sworn in, all the mayors were elected by a Joint Session of the Senate and Assembly. They would choose who would be mayor. And in 1851 the law was changed and Burlington got its first directly elected mayor. And that happened this week; he was sworn in, in the front room.

But again, on behalf of the citizens, we have a small gift -- a presentation for each of the members. Anybody on Council want to say something?

COUNCILWOMAN HATALA: Other than to welcome you, and thank you for choosing Burlington as the site of your meeting today. And I hope you don't forget us when dollars are being doled out. (laughter)

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: It's funny you asked that: I was going to just wait and see if anybody else comments, because I had a question for you as a Council sitting there; but if anybody else wants to make a comment before I do that?

COUNCILWOMAN ILA MARIE LOLLAR: Again, welcome to the City of Burlington. We are very, very pleased to have you here today.

I just want to reiterate what's been said: We are very, very rich -- in history. We have so many things to see as you walk down our streets and go down our corridors. There are also things that haven't been able to be brought to light due to the fact that we don't have the dollars. We do need financial aid and financial help with regards to these things, because although we may know about the history of Burlington, or we may be learning about the history of Burlington, we have a host of children -- not just in Burlington, but in the county -- who do not know and do not understand, because it's not written in their history books and it's not part of their curriculum. And we need to be able to make sure that they can take pride in what's gone on before them, learn from possibly the mistakes that we have made as communities, and grow in strength and with the knowledge that they need in order to perform and make sure that their

communities, plus Burlington City, is an established, well-growing community that meets the needs of its citizens.

Thank you very much.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Thank you.

C O U N C I L M A N B A R R Y C O N A W A Y: Thank you for visiting our great city, and we know you'll be back again.

Thank you.

COUNCILMAN GHAIL: So just, again, when we're done, on behalf of the City, we would like to present each member of the Assembly with a key to the City.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Oh, very good. Thank you for that.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Does it actually work? What parts does it open? (laughter)

COUNCILWOMEN HATALA: I tried all the doors--

COUNCILMAN GHAIL: That I don't know. It's the old key.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: While I have a Council here, and you mentioned dollars: What-- In so many words, what challenges are you faced with; and what's changed in Burlington, knowing that a place like U.S. Pipe has closed? Obviously, that's a huge-- I mean, it's happened in the South, in my district, with the glass houses that were -- have shut down. And, of course, you have to reinvent yourselves. I mean, what else has changed to where you have bigger challenges now? Is it the real estate market where the values are less? I just kind of want to hear a snapshot of what's going on in Burlington that's--

COUNCILMAN GHAIL: Well, yes, again the loss of U.S. Pipe was a big part of our ratables.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: A lot of jobs, there was a lot-- Yes, yes.

COUNCILMAN GHAIL: Jobs and everything like that. But also with the decrease in funding, you have historic buildings like we have -- a hundred buildings that are historical -- funding to maintain them is a constant problem when it has to come out of your budget, because we're not getting aid or any money from the Federals or State to say, "Help us with that stuff." We have the Quaker schoolhouse, we have a lot of old buildings that are constantly in need of repair; and, unfortunately, in our case, we have to defer a lot of that stuff, make a priority list, because of the fact that it's hard to pass that stuff on -- especially now with a 2 percent cap. To put money in the budget to maintain and restore or even to purchase stuff -- that would be better for the buildings to have.

So we face a money crunch on trying to maintain our stock of historic buildings, because it's hard. And every budget year we sit there: What can we do? We have this, at this building, needs to be done; this needs to be done in this building. And we have to pick and choose as to what can we do based on what money we can find. Or even to, if there's something else at another historic building, because a lot of-- We have a lot of historic buildings that are privately owned. I mean, we talked about U.S. Grant; his house is a privately owned house. Would there be funds if, say, it were to come on the market and we wanted to make it part of our historical tour?

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: And these buildings are listed on the National Historic Site, that we speak of?

COUNCILWOMAN HATALA: Yes.

COUNCILMAN GHAUL: Yes. Those types of fundings aren't there locally, when you're living in today's world and you're trying to run a thorough and efficient government, and keep taxes down and all that tuff.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: City-owned buildings that you spoke of would be -- just the maintenance on them -- is there a dollar number? If you weren't doing anything else, no upgrades on them, just a regular routine-- I mean, that's probably not a fair question to ask.

COUNCILMAN GHAUL: Yes, off the top of my head, I wouldn't be able to say-- There may be other people who are going to speak--

COUNCILWOMAN HATALA: The President of the Historical Society is here.

COUNCILMAN GHAUL: Yes, Jan--

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Yes, because we're speaking of-- I mean, I heard of, probably, six different buildings, right? Does that sound--

COUNCILMAN GHAUL: We have a--

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: There's probably a lot more, right? City-owned?

COUNCILMAN GHAUL: There are a lot of privately owned -- by the Burlington County Colonial Foundation, Quakers-- There are a lot of historic buildings in this town.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: What are the revenue streams that you use for budgeting on the historical? Grants? I heard--

COUNCILMAN GHAIL: Grants-- Yes, we utilize grants, and then we try to put money in the budget--

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Out of your Burlington budget?

COUNCILMAN GHAIL: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Okay.

Are there any other fundraisers done? Do you guys do, say, Burlington Day, or are there things like--

COUNCILMAN GHAIL: There are other fundraisers by the various groups that are in charge, because we don't oversee all of the buildings -- some of the historical buildings are overseen by the Colonial Burlington and other organizations -- historical society -- so that, you know, they are always doing fundraisers: Wood Street Fair, Burlington Day, I forget what else.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Well, your concerns are duly noted.

I just want to open up the Committee; any Committee members--

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Chairman, I didn't know whether the Mayor wanted to chime in on that question or not. No? Are you--

DR. FAZZONE: On potential funding?

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: On the question-- Yes.

DR. FAZZONE: Actually, that's part of my--

And I think a couple of the--

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Actually that's recording-- I think that's recording your voice. The other one of them is--

DR. FAZZONE: That one right there?

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Yes.

DR. FAZZONE: Okay.

The-- I can just talk without (indiscernible), can't I?

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: That's okay. Yes, sure -- you're fine.

DR. FAZZONE: Yes, okay. Do you need the microphone?

UNIDENTIFIED MEMBER OF COMMITTEE: The small is record.

DR. FAZZONE: Oh, the small one is record? Okay.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Yes, go ahead.

DR. FAZZONE: Why don't I just talk into the small one.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Sure.

COUNCILMAN GHAIL: One of our major initiatives is to have surrounding schools -- a lot of the schools -- take the tours. And we can generate funds, because if we get a-- Let's say we have two tours of 200 students -- one go out in the morning, one go out in the afternoon; multiply that by \$6 every time we have -- per student, because that's what we charge for our tours; we can generate money. We do generate some funds -- we have schools that come and take our tours; they love our tours. They say, "Geez, we didn't know this place was here, this is so great," but we don't necessarily have the money to market and get the word out. I just think that would be helpful.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: That was my next question: I was wondering what your marketing dollars were.

DR. FAZZONE: They're-- Is there anybody with the marketing dollars with them here today? We don't have any, so that's really been our issue.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Because you have a great story to tell here. I mean, it's stuff that goes back to my original comment about getting off the interstate: Get off 295 and jump on 541, and you're going to be amazed.

DR. FAZZONE: Exactly. We have gotten some attention because of the book. We have gotten some good feedback, we just-- The word's not out there yet. As we said, we're a well-kept secret, but we'd rather not be a secret. And I think if we were to get some funding for advertisement, for promotion, that that would help.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Thank you, Mayor.

Any other members from the Committee have any questions for the Council? (no response)

Well, thank you very much for hosting us, and we look forward to the rest of the day.

ALL: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: We're going to bring up resolution 132, and I'm going to ask Amy to go ahead and read what that resolution is.

MS. DENHOLTZ: Assembly Resolution 132 would honor the series of children's books by designating the fictional character as Official Junior Ambassador, and encourage schools to incorporate the series into the curricula. The proposed Committee amendments would incorporate references to both main characters in the Nicky Fifth book series.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Thank you.

I would actually entertain the author to come and join us. It's a great book that you wrote.

LISA FUNARI-WILLEVER: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: And it really-- I think it's kind of the idea that the Mayor had mentioned -- that it is going to bring some exposure not only to Burlington, but to many other things that you write about in that book. And it is about that kind of -- especially now with the price of gas and everything. I was down at the Governor's Tourism Conference last night in Atlantic City, and now we want to market that idea of "less than a gas tank away." If you're in Philadelphia and if you're in Delaware you can go. And it's a great book, and good luck with that. And I'd sure like to hear more from you.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: Thank you very much for having me.

I appreciate the opportunity to share with you what I've been doing to promote the state, as an author; and for recognizing the fact that these two fictional characters do have the potential to really not only impact what kids know about our state, but also the economy. Because as of right now, we're a small state with a huge population -- hundreds of amazing offerings. And, theoretically, we should be much more prosperous, but there's a huge disconnect between the amazing things New Jersey has to offer and what New Jersey families know about. And not even talking about the families out-of-state, but just even in New Jersey.

These stories here, they are a combination of fact, fiction, and humor. The kids become invested in the characters; it's a literature-based

vehicle, really, to introduce New Jersey to New Jersey. And what we do is, through the books, we promote the state and we educate children while they're reading about it. It's-- Everywhere the characters go in the stories are real New Jersey places.

When I decided to write a chapter book series, I spent several days trying to invent this amazing fictional setting where my story would take place. And I woke up one morning and I thought, "What am I doing? I live in that amazing place." And I was a fourth grade teacher -- I taught New Jersey studies. It was dreadful. The materials were disappointing, they were boring, they were irrelevant. We told kids what a watershed was. We didn't show them the Paterson Waterfalls, we didn't show them all the coasts, the lakes, the rivers -- we missed opportunities. We counted counties. We found them on maps instead of showing children what each county had to offer, and really -- and motivating them and inspiring them to get their families to go.

When I was a child, we went on a Sunday ride every week -- it was non-negotiable. My parents dragged us all over the state. Now we have-- And I appreciated it; I wouldn't have a writing career without them - - they remind me all the time. But now we have a generation of overscheduled, exhausted parents who are not taking the time to investigate all these great places. So what we need to do is refocus our efforts and complement what Travel and Tourism does. But we are going to market to and target kids, because they will now drag their parents. And that's what they've been doing.

I wish I could say I masterminded the entire thing, but when the *Garden State Adventure Book* first came out, there were seven New Jersey

day trips and I just wanted kids to learn about the state and enjoy the story. Families started following my characters' itineraries -- and it was amazing. ABC7 News in New York did a story on it; they called this the great New Jersey *staycation* book. They said they had received calls -- a few years ago when gas prices went up -- that families couldn't afford to travel out of the state and they wanted to find places to go, and they were recommending this book to them. And they did a great story on families who just-- Pictures like this with the kids at the Barracks, and at the State House, and Lucy the Elephant. They went and saw places firsthand, and there's really no substitute for that.

When we did the newest book, *Passport to the Garden State*, we included a passport in the back because, I figured, if families are going out there and seeing the state, let's up the ante a little; let's put a passport. It'll make it more interesting, we'll motivate kids to get those passports stamped. And we've provided a passport for 36 places, and we locate them all over the state so that kids can go to their area. If they can't go to Cape May or if they can't go to Sussex, there's always a place close to everybody.

So that's, basically, what we've been doing. I did offer the State the free use of the characters and their likenesses. I have talked with the Division of Travel and Tourism several times; I met with Education. And we want people, we want the towns, we want the attractions -- use their faces. We have -- on the cover of the pack that you have is a picture we had commissioned of the characters, because we've been using real boys and they keep growing up, and we're just about out of boys. So we had a static picture that kids can use as a visual marker.

So basically by naming these two characters Official Ambassadors, while it may be unorthodox and unconventional, it's not just a symbolic gesture. You will actually be grabbing the attention of kids all over the state, doing what we've done on a small scale -- doing it on a larger scale. You will promote reading, family time, all of the attractions, the historical landmarks and, overall, the economy.

Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Very good.

Well, you have very big fans down in my district, who are Mrs. and Dr. Salvatore--

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: --who brought this, actually, to my attention. And I'm real glad they did; and once I got the copies that she's given me, it was interesting -- I said, "Why not?" It's a great thing, I think, that schools could utilize. When kids think they always have to, maybe, get on an airplane to have a good time, here right in their own state there are many, many great things that you highlight in your books.

Just a question that I was curious: How did you come up with a name like Nicky Fifth?

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: I grew up in Trenton, in Chambersburg, in the Little Italian section. Every kid on my street had a nickname. So it just was one of those things. Nicky Fifth had been a character in my head, and I wasn't sure where this character would live, and what I did is, I-- In order to get him to New Jersey -- he originally hails from Philadelphia on Fifth Street. And when he finds out he's moving to New Jersey against his will, he's (indiscernible). He is just so disappointed.

And his friends tell him he'll spend his summers collecting tolls and pumping gas, and he won't live on a street -- they'll give him an exit number. And I tried to take all of the things I hear when I travel, because as an author I visit about 60 schools a year all over the country, many in New Jersey. But I do travel out of state a lot, and it's just so negative, you know, and it's stereotypical. And the TV shows that are on right now -- the reality shows -- they just really-- They keep that going; they keep the whole negative stereotype going. So this is a nice way to counter it with our youngest citizens.

Because this generation of parents with limited knowledge is raising a generation of kids of almost no knowledge. So if we can make the kids know about the state and appreciate it, and then go out and see it, we're accomplishing so many goals at the same time. And I think we can be very successful. Many schools use the books as their curriculum right now -- not all of them, but there are many schools that have adopted it because it fuses literature, history, geography, civics, and New Jersey.

The fifth book does come out in May; I don't want to scare you, but it's *Nicky Fifth at the Jersey Shore*. (laughter) I know, go ahead. There will not be a Situation in the book; it's Snookie-free. (laughter) But it covers all 127 miles of coastline. And in order to write the book, and to be authentic, I dragged my husband and three children to every beach, boardwalk, clam-on-a-half shell, funnel cake, roller coaster -- I did it for the kids of New Jersey, and I think it's very authentic.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: So May will be your fifth one.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: May will be the fifth book in this series, yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Okay. How many -- and I don't know if you would know this; you probably do -- how many copies have you sold?

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: Thousands.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Is it--

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: Oh, yes. Most of these books are in at least their third or fourth printing, and we're ready to reprint again. Because when schools order, we'll get an order for 400 books, or 300 books. Barnes and Noble is now carrying them, so they're in all the New Jersey Barnes and Noble stores.

And we want to do a contest if the characters become the official ambassadors. We want to, kind of, celebrate that by asking children across the state to send us their favorite destination as a suggestion for Nicky and T-Bone. Because in the books, that's how they get their best ideas -- they get to a town, they talk to people, people tell them, "Oh, you should try this, you should try that." So we want to do a contest; the winner's idea will be included in the book. And the child whose idea it was will become a character in the book. So they'll actually get to meet Nicky and T-Bone in the books. So it's a-- I think it will be a way to get all the kids in our state to become ambassadors.

We also created a website, which is a free tool for schools and families. It's called *nickyfifth.com*. And there are so many-- It brings it to life, so many great things: virtual tours over the map, interactive maps, photo galleries, Share Jersey where kids can send in pictures of their families. You'll see in the testimony I prepared, families send us pictures of themselves with their kids holding up the books. So one family in

particular from the Browns Mills area, they've covered the entire book. And they said they bought the book for their daughter; they told her, "We'll do one trip." They weren't really planning on-- They said, "We were addicted, too. When is the next book coming?" And that's pretty much the theme of the e-mails and response I get, is people-- It's not that they don't want to do it; they just haven't had the time to get on the internet and say, "Oh, what does Sussex County have?" Or, "What should I do in Cape May?" But when you read Nicky and T-Bone, I do it so they can just follow where they go, and it's easy, and they can see these things. And the kids are connected to the characters. So for them, "Oh, I read about that," or "I think this will be next." And when they see their own towns in the book, they go crazy. It's amazing.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Very good.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Questions from the Committee?
Assemblyman Wolfe.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Yes, I represent the Jersey Shore.

(no response)

Thank you very much; thank you. (laughter)

I represent the--

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: That was almost a Situation.

(laughter)

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: It's called the 10th District; it goes from Manasquan to the Barnegat Inlet, and I was speaking to some 6th grades about two months ago, and something came up about TV and I said, "What TV programs do you watch? What are your favorite shows?" And

they said *South Park* and the *Jersey Shore*. So I was very upset; that really concerned me.

This is my first meeting, so I'm going to kind of say what I'm going to say, then I'll shut up. I really appreciate the opportunity to be with this Committee. This is my first meeting. I was late because I was speaking to about 200 high school kids in a gymnasium in Bricktown where I live. And I was talking about what the Legislature does. And I said, "Did you go to Trenton when you were in 4th grade?" And not one of the students raised their hands. And I know that used to be something that most school districts did -- they sent the kids to Trenton. And that's a shame. I was a history major when I was in college; I was very impressed by the discussion when I came in, talking about your community.

But I remember when I was in 4th grade -- I grew up in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, which is in the woods in northern Pennsylvania, -- our school took us on a tour. We went to a place called Antes Fort, which probably no one's ever heard of, to a place called the Tiadaghton Elm. And the Tiadaghton Elm was an old, withered tree where, on July 4, 1776, the Fair Play Men signed the Declaration of Independence. I had no idea who the Fair Play Men were, or what the heck this was. But that part of Pennsylvania was disputed territory that was owned by the French and the Americans, and it was in the French and Indian War, and those people weren't protected by anybody; they had to protect themselves. They were constantly being attacked by the Iroquois Indians. So that really piqued my interest in history and things such as that. So I'm really-- Your whole discussion here today, to me, is very interesting; and I guess we don't

have any money to give away, (laughter) but hopefully we can help you out. And I'm going to make sure my grandkids starting reading your books.

Thank you.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: Well, that's wonderful. And I do want to note: It is a zero-dollar initiative for the State -- basically, it won't cost the State a penny.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Right.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: What we're just asking is: Give them that credibility and legitimacy, because kids connect with them so much. And I've been to about 30 New Jersey schools in the past two months, and every school says, "Are they official yet? When are they going to get official?" And I say, "We're working on it." So I have a petition from some kids, and letters. I brought just a sampling, in the testimony, of the letters; so you can kind of see how the kids have connected to the books. And also letters from teachers and parents to say how now they have a tool that they can use to really showcase the state, and not waste the opportunity. Because they are a renewable audience; they are a renewable demographic that, really, has been untapped. And you know we need to flip it and instead of going after parents, go after the kids. Get them excited, and then the parents will follow.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Assemblywoman Munoz.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: I just want to thank you for writing these books.

I have five children -- my eldest is 26, my youngest is 17, so he's about to leave Summit High School. I'm from Summit, which doesn't

have the Jersey Shore, but I can see the Empire State Building from my street. (laughter)

I hate to say this, but my 17-year-old-- I asked him to move the car into the driveway last night, and he said he had to wait 'til the *Jersey Shore* was over. So he was watching it; it is the thing that they do.

But because I did have so many children, and read a lot of books to them, I wish these were around then -- number one. And my husband grew up in New Jersey; I did not. And he loved New Jersey, as I do now. And we would have loved to have been able to actually have a destination place that was mapped out.

The second thing I would like to say is that my only daughter -- of my five children, one's a daughter -- she's at Elon University in North Carolina, and she really does struggle to fight for New Jersey all the time. She brings people to our home to show them that New Jersey is nice because, unfortunately, it's gotten such a bad reputation from those two shows -- not only *Jersey Shore*, but the *Real Housewives of New Jersey* -- and that just gets perpetuated on, like, the Jay Leno show, and all the shows that have these terrible stories about New Jersey.

But I think that it's really great that this generation -- because, like I said, my 20-some year old kids are really struggling to tell people that we live in a beautiful state. And I think that these would really help in that regard, because I think the kids need to know that they live in an unbelievably diverse state in every way. We have the mountains, we have the shore, we have so many things to offer in this state, and I wish that Snookie and the Situation would go back to New York where they belong. And it's really unfortunate, because they really paint a bad picture.

I think these are tremendous and, if I may, I'm going to read them. I wish they weren't-- And I'm going to use that passport, because I really appreciate that Assemblyman Milam takes us around the state. Because I had not been to Burlington City before I came here last year for this, for a meeting, but had never been here before. And I look forward to the tour. And I'm going to go look in that antique store when I get out of here. (laughter)

But thank you. I think this is tremendous. I support this totally. And I hope that every school child does read this and become really involved in the history of New Jersey.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: It has caught on a lot; the books were named to the New Jersey Battle of the Book List three different years, so that really got the word out to schools and libraries.

But I agree with you: Clearly, you haven't seen *Jerseylicious* either, so you might want to stay away from that one. (laughter).

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: No, I have not.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: But I do believe we're not only misunderstood out of our state-- I was in South Dakota, I spoke to 500 teachers -- I was the keynote. I came down, a woman said, "Did you say you were from New Jersey?" I said, "Yes." She said, "That's a shame." And I said, "I'm sorry -- have you been there?" And she said, "Yes, I was there. It was awful." She said, "I remember a big, giant clothespin." And I said, "Are you referring to the clothespin sculpture across from the City Hall in Philadelphia?" She said, "Yes, that was it -- Philadelphia, New Jersey." (laughter) I thought, "Oh, my goodness; nobody even knows where we are."

But, you know, they don't concern me as much as our children. Our children-- How do they lead our state if they know nothing about it? And you know, right now, it's so limited what they know. They go to the same beach every year; they do things in their county. You know, you can have a favorite beach, you can explore the other beaches. You can explore the lakes. When we went to High Point, I didn't know there would be a lake. My kids spent an hour saying, "Grass, sand, lake." They had never been to that kind of beach where there was grass two feet away -- so you know, so many amazing things. And, you know, if we get the kids excited, I think that will generate revenue. It will affect tourism for the entire state, and I think it can be a positive for our image and what people know.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: And you said the keyword -- it doesn't cost the State anything, but could reap something.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: It sure could.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: But you know, when your *Jersey Shore* book comes out, you could always call it *The Other Jersey Shore* -- that might just show the difference to the other--

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: What we tell people-- And the marketing was, it's not the reality *Jersey Shore*--

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Yes.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: --it's the real Jersey Shore. And that's what we want kids to appreciate.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Assemblyman Conners.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: It must really be rewarding. I'm just-- One of your letters, "Your awesome fan, Isabella--"

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: --“I think Nicky and T-Bone should be Official Ambassadors.”

You shouldn't underestimate -- and I know you know this -- you should never underestimate the power of books and the effect they have on children. And many years ago I was at a luncheon where the guest speaker was a man named Art Diamond, who was President of Camden County United Way. But his subject matter was the Civil War. I sat there for a half hour listening to him talk about the Civil War, and I go, “Where in the world did he learn--?” After the luncheon I said, “Art, where did your knowledge of the Civil War come from?” He said, “My grandfather gave me a book when I was a boy.” And just like that he was inspired, and I think that's what happens here.

And I know Assemblyman Wolfe talked about the Capitol and tourism. I don't know whether it's budgets or the cost of buses -- probably has a lot to do with it -- but I think all of us in the Legislature at one time or another had been told when a school in our district has a tour, and I've gone up and I take the children behind the scenes. I take them where the tour guide doesn't take them, and we have a good time.

But the power of books-- Thank you so much for what you're doing, and it's neat. And as I said, the Mayor gave me a whole box--

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: Oh, that's good, very good.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: --and so my wife's children have them. But thank you very much.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: You're very welcome. I did want to also note: Nothing definite right now, but we are in discussions with the New Jersey Network. Based upon their future, they want to focus on

Jerseycentric programming. And they've come to me, and we've been discussing a possible Nicky Fifth and T-Bone animated series where they would still be traveling all over the state and kids could watch it. So we are still meeting and discussing that, so that may also be another possibility to further promote the state.

And I will note that Burlington City is the only city in all the books that was two chapters. (laughter) And you can see why. You've got a lot to share; I couldn't squeeze it in one chapter. So it's a two-chapter city.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: And we did receive two letters of support: Mrs. Salvatore, who I mentioned earlier, who was unable to be with us; and also from a Susan Soffel -- letters of support to pass AR-132.

Could I ask for a motion, with amendments--

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Did you say you live-- Did you come from Burlington? Are you--

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: I'm originally from Trenton.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Trenton, right. Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: You can sit right here while we go through this.

I need a motion with amendments for AR-132.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: So moved.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Moved.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Second.

MS. DENHOLTZ: On a motion to release Assembly Resolution 132, with proposed amendments.

Assemblyman Wolfe.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Yes.

MS. DENHOLTZ: Assemblywoman Munoz.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Yes.

MS. DENHOLTZ: Assemblyman Connors.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Yes.

MS. DENHOLTZ: And Chairman Milam.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Yes.

MS. DENHOLTZ: The bill, with amendments, is released.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: Congratulations.

MS. FUNARI-WILLEVER: Thank you very much; thank you all. (applause)

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: At this time, I'm going to ask my Vice Chairman, the homegrown Assemblyman Jack Connors, to conduct the rest of the meeting. Unfortunately I have to go out; something came up this morning back in my district that I have to get back to there by 1:00. I apologize for that; I was so looking forward to a nice kind of tour, but I think I'll take the Mayor up on a future offer, please, because I just love history anyway, and I think I have a lot of things to see here. And I would love to-- About a May day, a nice May Friday afternoon or something like that, I'm definitely going to take you up on that. I would love to do it.

DR. FAZZONE: You name it, we'll take you.

ASSEMBLYMAN MILAM: And with that, I'm going to switch seats with Vice Chairman Connors. And thank you all, and I apologize again that I have to leave.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Chairman, you know this is pretty risky -- this might go to my head.

We're going to have Lisa Schiller, the Senior Clerk, Administration, and Event Coordinator for the City; and also John Alexander, the Director of Public Affairs and Tourism, to come up.

Welcome, and thank you so much for agreeing to come and testify today.

L I S A M. S C H I L L E R: Thank you, and welcome to all of you, esteemed panel, and all of our guests who are here.

I'm honored to be able to be here today to speak to you, because the Mayor had asked me to draw up an educational tour that meets the New Jersey Core Curriculum standards for the 4th grade. This also expounds with the 5th grade, and once again at the 8th grade level, with New Jersey history, United States history and -- once again, with the 8th grade level when they're studying.

In your packets that you'll receive there -- in your blue packets - - the one portion of the packet that is on your left-hand side: it contains the educational tour packet that we use when -- we utilize when we take the children on tours. What we're trying to do is, we're trying to reach out to all of these schools, and without the means it's very hard and difficult for us to get this out there. We think that the information that is in here covers a multitude of eras of history -- from Colonial times to Revolutionary times to Civil War times, and thereafter.

As the Mayor did say, we had Benjamin Franklin here; we had his son William Franklin; Grant, Boudinot. Our Tourism Center, at one point, was a campaign headquarters for Abraham Lincoln -- which, if you're going to go on the tour, we will take you there. And the story says at one

point in time that Abraham Lincoln and General Grant had an arm wrestling match right there at the bar. So we really don't know who won -- we didn't get that. But I'm sure if Grant worked under Lincoln, he'd probably say, "Okay, I give in."

But we're really proud of this, and the feedback that we've gotten from the schools that have been able to attend -- it was one of the best field trips they've ever been on; the history was phenomenal. And it's one of those things where unless you actually go on it, walk on it-- It takes you back in time. Because when you see these sites, you are seeing the buildings and the places as they were back then. You walk down the streets of Wood Street and you see the Revell House; you see the cemeteries; the oldest Episcopal Church in New Jersey in 1703, which is St. Mary's. We walk along the Promenade; you see the Island, which is the oldest settlement in the State of New Jersey, 1624.

So we are just very proud; and I am proud and I am honored to be a resident of this city, and part of tourism. And I just feel that we could do so much more if we had the means to do so. The packets that you have, we did ourselves; we put them together -- run the copies, put them together. The brochures are new; John Alexander and Shaun Stipick just got those done, so they really are nice -- we like those.

And also you'll have a coloring book that's in there -- and that's something that we brought up -- each of the children get as they leave here. So when they see some of the buildings that they've seen and they've talked about, they can go back to the classroom and take that with them.

We have the rickshaws which in a lot of cases we'll have somebody come to, and that's something that the kids thoroughly enjoy.

They go for a little ride; we take them around on a rickshaw because, as the Mayor has stated, James Birch was part of that, bringing the rickshaws throughout the world. And he was very famous, and he had a huge successful business up until the point when the automobile came about.

But you will also see a copy of a ticket and a Tour & Dine. That's something that we give out with the adults -- the Tour & Dine coupon -- because we have gotten in touch with some of the restaurants in town and we try to work with them, because we want people to come back. We want them to see us, know us, and come back and visit us again. And the more we can do with that, the happier we are to have the people back.

On the right hand side of your packet, we have the events -- the 2011 calendar -- and just some of the things that are going on. Some of these events are run by other, various organizations in our city, and

What we have is, we have the Cruise Nights, that you see, which are something that is new this year to us that we're running; the Car Show that we have here in July that raises money for our police K-9 unit, to sustain them -- with the high expenses that they have with insurance and so forth. It's very successful; this will be the fourth year for that -- the first year was 99 cars, the second year was 149, last year was 199 on a day that was about 98 degrees. So we're happy about that; that's growing. And everyone who works on that with me is a volunteer, so we volunteer our time. We do raise money for that. It does sustain itself because we raise the money, we get sponsors, and so forth -- as well as what we've had to do with a lot of our functions now, because we don't have the funds to put on a lot of these events. So we have to get sponsors, and help to try to get out there and raise the money to have these things.

You have an older packet in there -- the ghost tours. That's another historical event that we put on and we're very proud of. The Mayor is part of it; John is a part of it; we have Council members who are part of it. All these people volunteer their time, and they're all characters in history -- from Elias Boudinot to General Grant, to Blackbeard and his pirates. That is one of our historically significant legends that we have here that draws a lot of attention from the children, and so forth, especially with the movies that are out today. That's something that we're really proud of. And you walk along and you meet the ghosts; they talk to you, they tell you stories, you go through the graveyards, you meet some of the famous people in history and legends of history who were here. And you meet Benjamin Franklin and he talks to you a little bit about what he did when he was here.

The other event that we have, that is coming up, is the Greaseband Cruise on the Philadelphia Belle, which is coming down on May 20. That is to raise money for the Mayor's program with the Great Adventure children -- they have jobs and we need busing, so we need to raise the money for the busing to get those children back and forth to Great Adventure over the summer so that they can work. It's a work initiative program that is very successful; our kids love it, Great Adventure likes it, and it keeps the kids busy. It gives them responsibility, so we're happy about that.

And you'll just see some other things in there. And Shaun Stipick has also put a lot of information in there -- in the packet -- as well, on that side, regarding the Lyceum Hall and what he has. I believe Shaun can talk to you a little bit about that later with his program.

And then I just would like to, once again, thank you for your time. I really do appreciate it. I am very passionate about the history here, and trying to bring people in and getting more schools involved. And just-- The hard thing is reaching out to them and letting them know that we're here.

So I do appreciate it, and I thank you so very much.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: I just want to mention, the brochure is beautiful. This is very, very nice.

It's funny; I look at this and I think about Burlington City. And I guess most of us, at one time or another -- you've been to Williamsburg -- Colonial Williamsburg. A lot of the buildings here are original buildings.

MS. SCHILLER: Exactly.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: You go to Williamsburg, and I know there might be a couple there--

J O H N A L E X A N D E R: That is an excellent point.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: --but most of the buildings, they've built them.

MR. ALEXANDER: This is real.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: This is real, and--

MS. SCHILLER: That's right, and that's why the walking tour is so impact-- It impacts people, because you're right: It is-- We are real.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: And Benjamin Franklin actually walked in these streets.

MR. ALEXANDER: He had gingerbread--

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: John, please -- I didn't mean to--

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, I am the Director of Public Affairs, which includes Tourism and Recreation. But, you know, Public Affairs -- my background has always been marketing and advertising, so that's how I see my role -- and tourism, and recreation as well. We haven't touched on our riverfront, which makes us very unique -- the Promenade, our boat ramp, the beautiful river -- that is part of the history.

So you know, when you look throughout this county, if you've been down to our riverfront, you know it's about 10 acres or more of open land and beautiful waterfront. So that's part of the charm of Burlington. But back to exactly what you said, Assemblyman: If you want to brand Burlington, we are Williamsburg, but an actual Williamsburg. There's no re-creation here. This is intact, from when it was built. And we're 45 sites in a half-mile area. So if you want to say what's different about Burlington, it's that the city has everything you want to see -- all the periods from the early Quakers up until modern industrial -- all in one spot.

So therefore, as a marketing person, I'd have to say that the brand is that we're kind of the real Williamsburg, and it's in New Jersey. And the strategy is to get someone to come here once, because the phrase that is so frustrating that we hear is, "I didn't know this was here. I live in Burlington County; I've been here all my life and I didn't know this was here." It's horrible, because we spent money on brochures, and we advertise, and we have events with 30,000 people, but somebody says, "What's a good restaurant around here? Is there a good French restaurant?" "Yes, the Café Gallery. They've been here for 30 years -- the

best of Philadelphia.” And people don’t know it. So we keep trying to do things.

So we have large events once a month in the spring until fall. We’ll have Burlington Day coming in May; we have the FOP Bike Night -- we’ll have 20,000 bikers here on a night; we’ll have the K-9 Car Show, another police event; we have what used to be Black Family Heritage, a three-day festival of music and entertainment; the Festival of Lights was 25,000 people coming for fireworks and boat shows; Wood Street Fair -- 30 years?

MS. SCHILLER: Forty years.

MR. ALEXANDER: Forty years -- sorry -- forty years; that’s 25,000 people; everybody knows that. So they come, but they come for one day -- they get a little taste. And then as Lisa’s been saying, and our other strategy -- our tactic -- is let’s get some kids; let’s get 300 kids here. And they have to get on the ground and walk around and really feel it -- walk around in the shoes of Benjamin Franklin and Ulysses S. Grant and Lincoln. Kids love it, they do; she’s right. They just-- Again, their eyes are popping. And they’re wearing costumes -- they love that, too. So they are our two tactics.

And also, back to the advertising business: We use the *Beverly Bee*, we have a radio show, we’ve been on Comcast. Whenever we can, we try to-- We use our Tour Burlington website to give people education -- just the raw information. They can do their own tour if they want, but we’ll do an active tour for you.

So those are our three tactics. And then, plus, come enjoy our waterfront. Nowadays, this place-- We came-- When the Mayor took over

the administration in 2008, this project was at risk; we were on the fence whether to put in the rest of the money to do this, but he decided to do that, and here it is. And now we have an Arts Center, Burlington County College is here, New Jersey ArtPride is here. So the arts are another kind of-- It all blends: history; we're kind of classical art; we have -- Shaun Stipick's a great artist and he's bringing in artists. So that's another tactic: you get people to come here once, hoping that if you've been here once you're going to come back -- you know it's so great. So we're going to do that.

Now, the budget: When I came here -- I was looking back at old budgets, and I saw that the Tourism Council is a part of one of my line items -- that was \$72,000. It's now down to around \$10,000. And, you know, we're just trying to do more with less. We're being very creative.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: And I guess you had to use part of that for that brochure, I would imagine.

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, oh yes. And we shopped that very hard -- that's pretty much an in-house. We just-- Shaun did all of the composition -- very tricky computer stuff in that -- but we shopped it out and we got that for about \$1,200 for 2,500.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: I'm sorry, John -- who is Shaun?

MR. ALEXANDER: Shaun Stipick is the Director of the Center here.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Nice job.

MR. ALEXANDER: He's a fantastic artist.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Yes, very nice.

MR. ALEXANDER: And he runs-- He was here last night; I drove by here at 11:30 last night -- the lights were on. And he was here at 7 o'clock this morning, I'm sure, to do this. So yes, we got him to do that as - - not part of his job, but he's a computer graphics guy who can make that stuff happen. And we're doing everything on the cheap; I mean, we're being very creative. Lisa makes copies -- we don't send things out. And our website, you know -- we're limping along. It was created before I got here, and we're keeping it up, and people use it. We have Facebook, the e-mails, the robocalls -- anything that's inexpensive, word-of-mouthy-- Lisa Willever, thank God for her. That didn't cost us a dime, either, and we're in a book. So we have to be very creative, and it's hard. It makes you-- It's fun, too, to have the challenge, but it would be nice to have some money.

And then, of course, we have the Tourism Council. Another trick is, we synergize. We have the Burlington City Historical Society, the Burlington County Historical Society, Colonial Burlington, the Brotherhood Incorporated, the FOP helps us with events, the Chamber of Commerce, Oliver Cromwell, Underground Railroad. The YMCA now is going to partner with us for this May 21 event. We'll have 10,000 people, and we'll get a lot of strangers, and they'll see Burlington for the first time. So we're doing that, and we try and support each other. I mean, they have to get their own money; it's been very difficult in the last couple of years. Again, as soon as I got here, the free ride was over. I had to tell all the organizations we're not providing police anymore. And an organization like the Chamber of Commerce, who had a carnival and a fireworks display -- it's over \$20,000, even barebones, and we can't afford it. And the parades that we had -- that's about \$12,000. We have to do that through private

donation -- very difficult, especially when we're short-staffed. We used to light the trees -- that was about \$15,000 to \$18,000. Because, you know, we're getting rid of people. It's hard to have a party when you're -- we're getting rid of you, but we're still going to have a party anyway.

So it's a very difficult guns and butter decision, and somehow we've lived through it. But we feel it's very important. As Lisa said, we have a great product here. This is a secret gem. We're going to do it anyway; I mean, we are doing it. This is what we have to do here. Everyone here is a historian. I don't live here -- I live in Edgewater Park. I went to school here, this is my (indiscernible) here, but I don't live here. And the people who live here are really passionate about-- They're all historians, and-- Mayor Costello, his son Mark -- they have thousands of photographs and boxes of treasures. And so it's a great place, and everybody should know it. So we're going to be doing it anyway. But if you could give us a little more, we could do it faster.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Well, I think Mayor Fazzone and the Council members who testified earlier hit the nail on the head: It's all about marketing, and the cost and where does it come from. And, unlike Williamsburg, we don't have a John Rockefeller to--

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, well, we're waiting. Maybe-- But, you know, we have the better advantage. I think, actually, ironically, I think Rockefeller looked at Burlington.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Did he?

MR. ALEXANDER: In the '30s. When did Williamsburg-- I'm not sure, but I think-- Yes, Burlington was too intact; it was too much

of a rehab job than a rebuild job, and so I think they passed on it or Burlington passed--

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: It's a shame-- Well, maybe that back then, no less than Williamsburg. There was nothing in Williamsburg.

MR. ALEXANDER: Right; well, it was all destroyed--

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: And here you have all these wonderful buildings.

MR. ALEXANDER: --in the war; this was still intact.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Yes.

MR. ALEXANDER: So we're trying to limp along, and we do have these historical buildings. It's a tragedy. They need historical millwrights, and the windowsills are rotting, and we just don't have the money. We've put bubblegum on it to keep it from leaking, and we're waiting for grants -- we get them.

And again, we have some models, that Grace Shultz is going to tell you about, of Colonial Burlington. That Wood Street Fair has 25,000 people and vendors, and they maintain the Revell House, which is the oldest house in the county; it's beautiful. It's on that tour. And that's something-- We try to help them as much as we can. The Underground Railroad; you know, they have all these great stories and artifacts from the Underground Railroad. They're hanging by a thread. So we help them how we can. We give them news coverage, we help them with PR, we help them with bodies, but we wish we could help them with dollars. That's what I hope you'll get as a message today.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: I want to recognize Senator Diane Allen, who came in just a few minutes ago. And it's funny, Senator; when you came in, it made me think-- It was years ago, we were in front of the pharmacy; it was-- It's Burlington--

MR. ALEXANDER: Wheatley.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Was it Wheatley?

MR. ALEXANDER: Wheatley -- Station A.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Yes. And I remember we were-- What I remember about that is we went down into the basement; it was an unfinished basement. And you could get a sense, you could picture people hiding down there. And I would imagine there must have been some other tunnels somewhere beyond those walls. But I remember that day; I can't get that out of my mind -- the feeling, because you go down into the basement, most basements are finished. It was the real thing. It was like a dirt floor, and the stone and everything.

MR. ALEXANDER: And you know, The Revell House, places like that, that's 1600s. You're standing in it, so you feel it.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Senator, did you want to say something? I didn't--

S E N A T O R D I A N E B. A L L E N: I just wanted to thank all of those--

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Please; yes come--

SENATOR ALLEN: How are you?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Good to see you.

SENATOR ALLEN: You have a good group of people here.

I just wanted to welcome those who had not been to Burlington before, with the assurance that Assemblyman Conners and I would be happy to show you around or do anything that we can do to make your stay in this town as wonderful as I'm sure it is.

I also wanted to just say -- and certainly, Assemblyman Conners, you can say this as well as I, but -- tourism has always-- We've just been on the edge in so many towns in this district. And we have everything that is needed except for those last few dollars that put us over the top. Tourism is huge across the country; you know how historic tourism is bringing people in. We did a women's historic trail in the state, and that has been very successful. We need to do more along those lines. Tourism isn't just a beach; and the beach is wonderful, and thank the Lord that we have all those many miles of gorgeous sand and ocean in New Jersey. But there are so many other things ready to be tapped to make New Jersey the most amazing destination in the country.

Burlington surely is one of the-- Since 1688, there's a group called the West Jersey Proprietors that has been meeting every year, without fail, in Burlington. And they'll meet again on April 11. These were the folks who determined what properties were for sale, and then sold it. They owned, basically, all of New Jersey. So we go way, way back, I mean, to people doing all kinds of things in this area.

I just wanted to put my two cents in, and thank you for coming down. Clearly you all realize how important this area is or you wouldn't be here. I greatly appreciate the fact that you're doing that. All of these people who have spoken before I know have spoken wonderfully on behalf

of Burlington City and the county. We're all in it together, and we're all in it together in the state. So whatever we can do.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thanks, Senator.

SENATOR ALLEN: Thank you so much.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you.

Did-- I meant, did anyone--

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Chairman, can I ask a question?

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Yes, please.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: I guess the Mayor was speaking about the-- And the Senator just mentioned about the Proprietors, and that this was all of West New Jersey, correct?

SENATOR ALLEN: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Is there a Capitol building? Is there a place where they actually have to meet?

SENATOR ALLEN: They meet right at the corner of Broad and High Street.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Outside?

SENATOR ALLEN: Where they've met--

MS. SCHILLER: The Surveyor General's.

SENATOR ALLEN: --for 300 years.

DR. FAZZONE: It's on your tour guide -- there's a map.

SENATOR ALLEN: There's no building; they just gather right there at the corner.

MS. SCHILLER: They gather at the corner at-- Where their documents used to be held was in the Surveyor General's Office.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Right, the Surveyor General's.

MS. SCHILLER: Yes. But they--

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: So there was no Capitol building, there was no--

SENATOR ALLEN: No.

MS. SCHILLER: No, they kind of met, I think, at some of the Quaker buildings--

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Grace-- Excuse me, Grace; if you could come up, because they're taping -- they're taping this and so they won't be able to pick that up.

This is Grace Shultz from the Colonial Burlington Foundation.

G R A C E S H U L T Z: Thank you.

They meet every year at the corner of Broad and High. Now, that's where they started. And you have to remember: The bank's there now, but 370 years ago that bank wasn't there, so they picked the same spot every year. And they do meet.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Any other questions? (no response)

Thank you, John.

I'm going to go out of order. Grace, I had you down--

MS. SHULTZ: Okay.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: So since you're already there, why don't we--

MS. SHULTZ: Thank you.

Well, I'm one of the few people-- I'm at the age now that I can say what I really feel. (laughter)

New Jersey-- Tourism, I think, is the second-largest income; and I think many of the people are missing the boat. I disagree with the city cutting from \$78,000 to down to \$8,000. Yes, we don't have those events; but it was those events that brought people into the city to learn our history. And not only did they learn our history, they used the restaurants, they purchased, a lot of them bought homes. I can pick out three people on Wood Street who bought homes because they came to the Wood Street Fair. So I'm a proponent that you have to promote tourism; not only tourism, but the history, the art -- that's all important. And when I was on Council, and we had to do the school budget, and they wanted to buy new footballs and I voted against it, they said, "Why did you vote against it?" I said, "If you told me you were going to take the children to the Academy of Music, or if you were going to take them to a museum and teach them what a Picasso is, you have my backing. But other than that, you don't."

And the Colonial Burlington Foundation -- the Revell House, which is the oldest house in the city, county and possibly the state -- it was going to be torn down when we had the renovations on Pearl Street. So Doc Bisbee -- Senator Henry Haines, Bill Taylor (phonetic spelling), and several others asked Doc Bisbee if he could put the Revell House on their property on Wood Street. So they did. The Council agreed to it, and the Mayor.

And so I got involved -- I hate saying this -- in 1972. The Wood Street Fair started in 1970. We started because when Ben Franklin was here, a kindly lady gave him a piece of gingerbread because he had to stay overnight to get his boat to Philadelphia. And he has it in his autobiography. So as I told Doc Bisbee and the others -- that you have to

promote what-- How can we get people to come to the Revell House? That means nothing. But if you say that the women who lived in the Revell House gave Benjamin Franklin a piece of gingerbread -- that's going to sell. And that's how we started selling gingerbread. I think the first year -- you can't hold me -- we made about \$100. Now we make about \$2,000. So that money is used for the restoration and the preservation of the Revell House. That's very, very important.

We started in one block -- it was a flea market -- and we saw that we were not getting the people who would spend money. We noticed that most people went to the antiques or went to the crafts. So we eliminated anything of flea market or yard sale, and we expanded on promoting that. Not only did we go from Wood Street, we go from the river all the way up to Broad Street. Now we go down Union Street to High Street, and now we're along the river and we're going to start swinging down the High Street.

We get approximately 25,000 to 30,000 people who come in. And another reason is we emphasize free parking, free entrance into the Wood Street Fair. And you will love this: the River LINE, it's their second-busiest day, because we promote, "Use the River LINE," and it drops you off a half a block from the Wood Street Fair.

So you have to promote. You can have High Street with gold, but if you don't promote, no one's going to come. So I'm all for budgeting tourism -- I think that's very important. I don't know why -- and I was a Council person, so I know you have to cut money -- but why is it always the culture, the arts, that are always cut first? And that annoys me.

So I hope that we will get some grant money, go for grant money; and I'm hoping that the Council and the Mayor will put back the money in tourism and put back the events that brought people to the City of Burlington. Because it's broken my heart that -- I feel that we've missed out on the past couple of years.

So I'll be happy to answer any questions. I was Chair of Tourism from its inception until two years ago. I was past President of the City of Burlington Historical Society -- one of the founders. I was the first woman elected to the Board of Island Managers. I'm now President of the Home for Aged Women. I volunteer. I've never, ever taken money for anything; I've always volunteered, and that's how much I love the City of Burlington. And I know that Herman Costello -- Mayor Costello -- Helen Hatala, and Doug -- I know they love the city like I do. And Senator Allen has always been helpful; and yes, you also. You and Assemblyman Conaway have always helped the city.

So thank you very much, and I'll be happy to answer any questions.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you.

Any questions? (no response)

Grace, thank you. And you've been a reenactor, too, I think, on occasion -- I've seen you in costume.

MS. SHULTZ: Well, you know, I feel that the young people have to come along now. As I told you, I started in 1972; Mayor Costello and a few others got us young -- we were then young, and we got involved. Now you have Lisa to show us -- she's young. You have Michael Stricker. You have Alexander -- Mr. Alexander. You have younger people, young

people, and now they have to take up the gauntlet and they have to carry on. But I hope they do it with money and class.

Thank you very much for coming to the City of Burlington.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Well, I think I have a picture of you on another -- in a previous brochure.

MS. SHULTZ: Yes, you do.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Are you saying that's in your youth? Is that-- (laughter)

MS. SHULTZ: That was taken about 10 years ago in front of the Revell House.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Well, it's a nice--

MS. SHULTZ: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: It's a nice brochure, yes.

MS. SHULTZ: And as I said to you, the money that we get from selling the gingerbread, and also the food courts-- We started selling hot dogs. Jackie Toci (phonetic spelling) -- God rest her soul, she passed away -- but she used to stand in front of our house next to the Grant House and sell hot dogs. So now we have an eating court right near the library on Union Street. We couldn't handle it, so now we moved it down on the waterfront because people like to eat and sit along the river. That's expanded; now we had to take another place and we've opened another area near the anchor. So that's very important, and that's the money we use to keep the restoration of the Revell House.

So it can be done, but it takes a lot of work, a lot of volunteering. And you can do it. But, see the other thing -- and I'm sorry, I don't mean to go back -- but when we first started, the City helped us; the

City paid for the advertising because we didn't have any money. So that's what I'm saying: You've got to promote. So what we did for one straight week, we put Wood Street Fair, Wood Street Fair, Wood Street Fair -- and that's how you got the people.

But if you don't put it in the paper, if you don't let people know that you're having an event, you're wasting your time and money. So that's-- The City helped us up until, I would say, about 10 years ago. But they gave us the money to do all the advertising.

So that's why you have to work together -- the governing body and these different organizations have to work together. That's my opinion.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Okay, Grace, thank you.

MS. SHULTZ: You're very welcome.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you so much for everything.

MS. SHULTZ: And thank you -- I never thought I would see that you would come to our historic city and ask our opinion. I'm very grateful; thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you, Grace.

And we have Mel Warner (*sic*), the--

J. MELVIN WARREN: Warren.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Pardon me?

MR. WARREN: Warren.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Oh, Warren. I'm sorry, Mel.

MR. WARREN: That's okay.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: The Chairman of the Historical Preservation Board.

MR. WARREN: You've heard a lot about the city, of course, and all the historical places, and so forth. Our Preservation Commission is charged with safeguarding those. We're there to make sure that the historical fabric of the city is maintained, and there's no ill-advised renovations or repairs that are done that will take away from that. And our charge is to make (indiscernible) simple.

One of the things that we thought might help was-- There's a major incentive for residents and owners -- would be if the State would pass the Historic Property Reinvestment Act that would help to have people do some renovations to their homes -- historically appropriate renovations. and it creates an economic incentive to revitalize older neighborhoods and further enhance the historic character of Burlington.

And again, very simply, we're here to make sure that the historic fabric stays.

In the packet there's a particular book for design guidelines that's pretty informative and it's pretty helpful. You'll see some things in there about some of the places that have been talked about, and different styles of architecture in the city and so forth.

And there was mention of tours in the city. I would encourage everyone to come, if they can, in May. There's a Home and Garden Tour in the historic district -- it's very, very good. I think there are 15 homes in it, and you get a sense of the homes and the architecture, the gardens and so forth.

And again, I'm repeating myself: We make sure -- we try to make sure that we don't end up with, like, Gettysburg -- with all the things that are abutting the battlefield.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: By the way, it's a great picture of the train station.

MR. WARREN: I remember that train station, growing up. I stood up on the thing, many a day.

Are there any questions I can answer?

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you, Mel.

Do we have any questions? (no response)

And thank you for this material. Thank you very much.

MR. WARREN: Okay, you're welcome.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Kevin Tremble.

KEVIN TREMBLE: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: From the-- President of the Crossroads of the American Revolution.

Thank you for being here today.

MR. TREMBLE: Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman.

I have some items for you.

Good morning, members of the Tourism and Arts Committee of the Assembly. Vice Chairman Connors, it's a privilege to be here today to speak to you about an initiative of the Federal government with local volunteer support.

I am a business owner; I operate a printing business in Bergen County. I own a National Register home -- 265 years old. And I am a

veteran of the United States Army; and I volunteer for the Crossroads of the American Revolution Association as its President.

I have a few remarks prepared, and I've provided you with a number of handouts.

I represent the Crossroads of the American Revolution Association. Our organization is designated by Congress as the management entity for New Jersey's National Heritage Area -- our only National Heritage Area. Our mission is to preserve and promote the significant role New Jersey played in the American Revolution, and to instill in our residents a sense of pride in that heritage, and to engage those residents in the appreciation of that story, and to encourage a program of economic development based upon those stories.

The Federal legislation that established the Heritage Area in 2006 requires that we support the protection and interpretation of the natural and historic resources of the Revolution in New Jersey. Ours is a heritage to be celebrated and promoted as it contributes significantly to the state's third -- or second, I've heard -- largest industry -- tourism.

And I've provided you with a map of the Heritage Area which includes portions of 14 counties and 213 municipalities in New Jersey. And you can see the complexity of the landscape and the road system -- the network -- that we are engaged in creating and telling the story of New Jersey.

I am pleased today to be in Burlington City. It is a legacy community of the American Revolution and part of the Revolutionary New Jersey that we envision in the future. Our New Jersey story has been

recognized by Congress as a nationally significant part of the struggle for independence.

I will briefly explain our mission, our accomplishments, our challenges, and some concepts for enhancing the tourism component of our efforts. I've also provided-- The next handout is a list of legacy communities that we've identified in New Jersey. Legacy communities are those communities that were established before the American Revolution. And there are over 100 on that list; and I believe Burlington is also considered, in the plan that we've drafted, to be a community that has excellent visitor service characteristics.

Our mission is really, in its simplest form, to support the preservation, protection, and promotion of the sites, the scenes, and the stories of the American Revolution: the military, the political, the social, the religious; as well as aspects of that story, both the artistic and the culinary; and I don't want to leave out the medical, as primitive as it was. Those are part of the stories of that American Revolution experience.

I've also included a handout describing our mission and listing our board members -- all volunteers -- and our limited staff of one, at this time.

Congress has directed that our nonprofit association must first develop a plan for the Crossroads National Heritage Area. We are in the final stages of that planning effort, and I have provided summary of our strategic goals as the last handout. The entire draft plan is available on our website, www.revolutionarynj.org, and also available at the National Park Service website, parkplanning.nps.gov. It is available for public comment through April 11 on the National Park Service website.

And I just wanted to add at this point that the tourism components of this state, with the attractive sites and places, also include many National Park Service-supported sites and programs. We have Morristown National Historic Park in Morris County; and also the Coastal Heritage Trail, which I believe is up for reauthorization; as well as a new program called the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route -- which has the National Park Service superintendent in Philadelphia -- which is a nine-state National Trail commemorating the involvement of the French in the American Revolution and the victory at Yorktown.

Since our authorization, we have sought to create and promote ways to link the many individual sites and site-specific stories to help us better understand the breadth of the six years of turmoil here in New Jersey. We have lighted seven beacon sites across the Watchungs, from Summit up to the Hudson River Valley and all the way to Beacon, New York which you see, by the way, national coverage: the communication, or the Facebook -- not the Facebook, but maybe the LinkedIn of its day or the internet of its day -- a way to communicate and bring the militia out to defend the state.

We visited many of the hundreds of sites, ascended the magnificent hills, and drove miles of routes of march from Fort Lee to Fort Mercer. We haven't paddled or rode the rivers of New Jersey yet, but we'll get there.

We've held two teacher seminars in cooperation with the National Park Service, the New Jersey Historical Commission, and Mount Vernon on George Washington's leadership role in New Jersey. We've supported local group preservation efforts for grants and technical assistance; we've developed a series of five video trailers to support the

concept of linking individual sites to each other and to the larger story of New Jersey. We sponsored a scientific poll by Monmouth University among New Jersey residents to obtain baseline information about the awareness of the Revolution in New Jersey.

We've held public meetings to educate citizens about the Crossroads mission, including one here in Burlington. And we've also produced a guidebook, *Crossroads of the American Revolution*, available for sale, by the way, at the Molly Pitcher Service Area. And we've also worked with the State of New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection to make available an exhibit called *Oh, Freedom: The Story of African-Americans in the American Revolution in New Jersey*.

We further developed a program for planting of what we have found to be the Liberty Elm Trees, and we're working on developing a broader program of planting commemorative trees throughout communities in the Heritage Area.

The challenges we face: We found a very site-specific, site-focused community of stewards -- a passionate lot to be sure. You've heard from some today, you've heard from some at your last hearing in Englewood. We found an extensive and varied approach to the management of sites by State agencies, commissions, counties, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations and foundations as well. The New Jersey DEP has management responsibility for many sites. The Department of State, public and private universities, counties and municipalities are also responsible for additional significant holdings of the story of the American Revolution. Many of these sites have local citizen

groups which provide volunteers and other support for their sites, along with their own view of site management.

How to cooperatively connect this separate structure into a series of story lines for the education of our citizens? I think you heard from an author who's really done a great job of doing that today. We have explored some of the regional cooperative partnership models for this situation and others within the 48 other National Heritage Areas around the country. We will be developing partnership agreements with our New Jersey sites as part of our plan implementation. The challenge for all of us is to present an engaging, relevant educational program. In today's world that means it has to be, above all, relevant, entertaining, fast-paced, and have a digital component. The relevancy couldn't be more on the front burner than today -- we look at the activity of revolution in the Middle East. So there is a worldwide local connection to our story of the American Revolution. And understanding it for our own citizens will help us understand the global situations we face.

Providing a quality visitor experience in all tourism aspects: facility condition, program content, presentation, and most importantly, hospitality -- anyone have a problem with that? Hospitality? Jersey hospitality? (laughter) *Snookie-free*, maybe, right? I love that. I think, Lisa, we should trademark that: Snookie-free; I like that a lot. Hospitality, though, goes well beyond the site experience; it goes to the heart of the host community and all the residents and businesses. And this Burlington City is a fine example of that hospitality.

Our greatest challenge, though, is finding the resources to accomplish the rest. In concept, it entails a focus of the effort on the

American Revolution story -- the big story across New Jersey. We have a responsibility to find the resources to make this a priority. Here our legislated partnership with the National Park Service is an important resource. The support and linkages to technical assistance for interpretation and training are valuable in order to develop the highest quality presentations.

The State has the resources that have been designed to support tourism development. The hotel/motel tax funding is an important source, as we all have learned, and the corporate business tax for park improvement projects and Green Acres bonding are among others.

There are some other concepts for consideration that we, the Board, have talked about. We haven't endorsed or determined the feasibility of, but I would like to put them on the table today for consideration in the broader arena.

Those would be a State-issued motor vehicle license plate for Revolutionary New Jersey; or perhaps a lottery game highlighting people and places of the War for Independence. This concept could apply across marketing sense to other types of New Jersey sites and history.

Providing a carefully crafted lease arrangement on public property for visitor services can provide supplemental resources for site preservation. Placing the focus on site context improvements, that can present a higher quality visitor experience than currently exists, is a priority.

We believe, too, that these places and sites are significant opportunities for civic engagement. We participated in a very moving naturalization ceremony in Morristown National Historical Park. We recommended a similar program to be implemented at Historic New Bridge

Landing in Bergen County to welcome our newest citizens. We believe these new citizens will want to share their experiences with their family and friends at a place of remarkable American heritage stories. It enriches both them and the site stewards, and if you can ever get a chance to attend one of these, it is very moving. I recommend it.

A final thought: We have, in New Jersey, a culturally diverse citizenry and a wealth of artistic talent from the many cultures that live here. There are many opportunities to create dramatic and engaging presentations of America's founding stories through partnerships with the arts community.

We look forward to engaging us in the U.S.'s story. We and our future will benefit.

And, I think, could we find a more relevant time to tell this story?

Thank you.

Questions?

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you, Mr. Tremble.

Any questions?

Assemblyman Wolfe.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Yes, I have some questions.

I was looking at this map -- the Revolutionary War Landscape.

MR. TREMBLE: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: I noticed the area where I live in is blocked out completely.

MR. TREMBLE: Yes, sir.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: There were some battles in Ocean and Monmouth County.

MR. TREMBLE: Yes, absolutely.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: So this doesn't list all the Revolutionary battles?

MR. TREMBLE: No, we-- Yes. In answer to your question, the National Park Service -- I have to -- did a feasibility study in 2002, and determined the boundary at that point for the legislation. Now, what we have done in order to resolve that issue and make sure the stories are told, is this guide includes areas beyond -- so Tuckerton is here, for example.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: I don't represent-- I don't live in Atlantic County, but I know when you get off of Route 9, off the Parkway down by Smithville, there's a monument to Colonel Casimir Pulaski or--

MR. TREMBLE: Right, Colonel Pulaski -- right.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: --somebody.

MR. TREMBLE: And the Pulaski Skyway is up north.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: There was a battle down there somewhere -- Port Republic.

MR. TREMBLE: Right, exactly.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Okay, all right.

MR. TREMBLE: Yes, and what we've tried to do is, in the plan, develop places inside the Heritage Area where we can cross-market and link places that have a similar story or a greater story, even. For example, the Blackbeard pirate story here: There were pirates -- privateers in the American Revolution -- that's licensed pirates -- in New Brunswick

operating out of the Raritan River (indiscernible) -- so out of the shore, Egg Harbor.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: I was at the Tuckerton Seaport Museum last spring and they made a big deal out of the Quakers in that area, but they were on both sides--

MR. TREMBLE: The Quaker--

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: --with their boats, attacking the British and the Americans and--

MR. TREMBLE: Right.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: --and selling their goods and making a lot of money.

MR. TREMBLE: I mean, it was-- One of our themes is divided loyalties, and New Jersey was a civil war during the American Revolution -- a total civil war.

So that's our mission, that's our goal. And I wanted to let you all know that this is an important issue for the state and the story of the American Revolution. I thank you for the time.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you, Mr. Tremble.

We have three chairs there. Why don't we bring up, at the same time, Jan Reed, President of the Burlington City Historical Society; and Clayton Sills, Chairman of the Oliver Cromwell Black History Society; and David Ballard, Chair of the Land Use Board of Burlington City.

I don't know whether you want to have, like, ladies go first, or what you want to do.

Jan Reed, would you like to go first?

JAN REED: By all means.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Pardon me?

MS. REED: I said, by all means.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Okay, please.

MS. REED: I am the President of the City of Burlington Historical Society; and for many years I was a tour guide in the City of Burlington. I walked people all around the city, and told them all about the historical sites, the history of the city. I don't happen to be a resident of Burlington City -- I'm a Burlington Township resident. But I've kind of adopted the city as my home. I think it's the most fantastic place around. It's just a shame more people don't know more about it.

My husband and I belong to a number of organizations and, as such, we get to travel throughout the country for a number of conventions and so forth, and I take brochures about Burlington City with me everywhere I go. I pass them out to the people who I come in contact with and tell them all about the City of Burlington.

Now, the Historical Society maintains three of the buildings here in the city: We have the Carriage House, which is located next to the drive-in branch of Bank of America; we have the Hoskins House at the corner of Pearl and High Street; and we have the Quaker schoolhouse, which is located on York and Penn Street. These buildings are owned by the city but they are maintained by the Historical Society.

The schoolhouse was built in 1792, and in 1794 John Griscom was the first schoolmaster, with three students. The schoolhouse had been closed for a number of years because it was in pretty bad shape, but we do have several committees of Society members who have formed clean-up committees, painting committees, and so forth to get it into its present

state. Our Quaker school is listed as one of the places on the National Schoolhouse Conference (*sic*) that will be at Rider College (*sic*) in June.

On the 15th of June there will be a tour of the schoolhouses in Burlington County, and our school is one of the schools that will be on the tour.

On the side yard, in 1977, the Society buried a time capsule with a number of items that were here in Burlington City. And in 2077, which will be the 400th birthday of the City of Burlington, it will be dug up.

The Hoskins House has many artifacts that were indigenous to the area, and we do have that house open on many of the important dates here in the City of Burlington. Burlington Day, the City has the house always open. The Society just put air conditioning into the Hoskins House at a cost of between \$18,000 and \$20,000. The schoolhouse, in the last 10 years, had a new roof put on it.

The Society is a nonprofit organization. We maintain the houses through our own funds and we have a number of fundraising activities that go on throughout the year. One of our fundraising activities is to sell these tiny little houses of historic sites here in the City of Burlington. We have the Burlington-Bristol Bridge, the Wilbur Watts School, the Burlington Diner, the Grant House, old St. Mary's, Young America Fire House, and the Carriage House. At present we have the Library Company of Burlington, which is the oldest library in the City, and one of three oldest libraries in the state.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Where do you sell them?

MS. REED: We sell them at Philip's Furniture store, which is an antique store on High Street; any Society member has access to these buildings; we sell them on any one of the days that the city has an event going on, for instance Burlington Day, Wood Street Fair. I'm not sure how many other sites we do have for them to be on sale, but any Society member -- Historical Society member -- can be contacted for the purchase of these houses. We do sell these houses for \$15, but the Burlington-Bristol Bridge happens to be on sale at present for \$10. (laughter)

DAVID H. BALLARD: Get them while they're hot.

MS. REED: Exactly. We do have the little schoolhouses, one of our houses that has just been ordered also.

We advertise a number of our activities on Channel 28; we use the *Beverly Bee*, the *Burlington County Times*, the Mayor's radio show, and a number of other local sites for advertising.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: The Mayor's radio show?

MS. REED: Oh, yes. The Mayor has a radio show on Saturdays. You can call in for the Mayor's radio show.

MS. SCHILLER: Wednesdays, 3 to 4 p.m.

MS. REED: Wednesdays?

MS. SCHILLER: Yes, it changed to Wednesdays.

MS. REED: Oh, I didn't know. Last time he (indiscernible) me up it was on a Saturday. But now he's on Wednesday, 3 to 4 p.m.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Very nice.

MS. REED: And he does a lot of advertising for us.

One of our biggest fundraisers is our Holiday House Tour. Our Holiday House Tour will be located this year In the Yorkshire

neighborhood of the city, which is on the eastern side of High Street. We will be passing out letters in June and, hopefully, we will have between 10 and 12 residences in the Yorkshire neighborhood. We have the Baptist Church, we have St. Barnabas Church, St.-- the Catholic church, the Broad Street Methodist Church. The Home for Aged Women will be approached. That is our biggest fundraiser of the year, and last year we managed to clear approximately \$2,500. This money will go to help us maintain the schoolhouse, the Hoskins House, and the Carriage House. Now, the Carriage House is the headquarters for the City of Burlington Historical Society, and we are hopeful to be able to utilize the upper floor of the Carriage House to use as a museum within the next couple of years.

We have a couple of young members of our Society who have put together a program whereby they can approach the history classes in the various schools to tell them about the historical significance of Burlington City, the Historical Society, and to tell them also about the docent program which we have in place. And this, hopefully, will help us to gain membership to the Historical Society.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: That's great.

MS. REED: Okay?

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you.

I just want to add-- I don't know where -- who passed this brochure--

MS. REED: Oh, I gave you those, but I have since found out, after I handed you all of those, that they are passé--

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: That's okay, but--

MS. REED: --they just gave me the new ones.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: --what I wanted to point out was, I had mentioned Grace Shultz (laughter).

MS. REED: Exactly, exactly. Yes, Grace is on there.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: In her youth, Grace in her youth -- see? And she's available for autographs. (laughter) But that's great, that's great.

MS. REED: Now, I did also give you a copy of the quarterly newsletter that the Historical Society puts out. That is the winter issue of the Society's newsletter, and we do have the spring issue, which is at the printers at present.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you, Jan.

Clayton -- or David, I guess we'll do. Is that okay?

MR. BALLARD: I could defer to this (indiscernible) (laughter)

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Dave Ballard, the Chair of the Land Use Board. Pardon me? Or you can flip a coin -- whatever you want to do.

MR. BALLARD: No, actually, I've known Clayton for a long time, so I'm just giving him a hard time.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to speak to you.

You know, there's a saying: It's a tough act to follow. Well, there have been a number of acts up here that are very tough for me to follow because so many things that I prepared to talk to you about have already been discussed.

As far as Burlington history is concerned, my family is relatively new to Burlington; we've only been here 112 years. My past-- I was a former school teacher; I taught at Burlington City High School. I taught

American History and I also taught an elective on local history. We used the De Cou book, called *Burlington: A Provincial Capital*, for our textbook.

I also had the good fortune of being principal of the Wilbur Watts School -- that I see she has right here -- Wilbur Watts being one of our famous Burlington natives; and principal of the Captain James Lawrence School; and finished my career as an Assistant Superintendent of Schools. So I really have a very vast knowledge of Burlington history that I'm very proud of. I have the same passion you've heard from so many people in the room regarding Burlington history.

The one thing that was touched on the very least is what I'd like to talk about, as far as from a planning perspective. And Lisa Schiller did mention the fact that -- although it was stated we are one of the oldest European settlements, actually we're the second-oldest English settlement in New Jersey; Salem was settled by John Fenwick in 1675 -- one of the Proprietors. And Edward Byllinge had had control of this property from the grant from the Duke of York. We settled Burlington, the English -- the Quakers settled in 1677. But the Dutch, Captain Cornelius May, actually came up the river -- of Cape May fame -- came up the river and he deposited a group of what's known as *Walloons*, who were from a Dutch-speaking -- excuse me, not Dutch-speaking; they were French-speaking -- from an area today that would be Belgium. The Walloon settlement was under the control of the Dutch West Indies Company, and it was actually put on what was known then as Verhulsten Island -- and that was named after Willem Verhulst. And Willem Verhulst was the first director of Manhattan -- of New Amsterdam. He was followed by Peter Minuet and Peter Stuyvesant.

The reason I bring this up is it's the oldest European settlement in New Jersey, in 1624. So the first European settlement was right here in Burlington.

The irony is, the first place settled is 400 acres -- it's a 100-acre lake plus 300 acres of property -- that currently there is nothing on it all. We have megalopolis all around it, but here it is -- it's just vacant. It really presents a wonderful opportunity for the City of Burlington.

I also spent time as a member of the Board of Island Managers - - and how difficult it was to raise revenue. The Board of Island Managers, for years, got most of their revenue from the homes that were there for some people who would enjoy them in the summer. But because there was really no sanitation, no plumbing, the EPA ultimately forced us to tear those homes down. Any monies that are derived from Burlington Island -- at least the 300 acres still controlled by the Board of Island Managers, under the trust-- It's one of the oldest continuous trusts in the United States, by the way; Robert Stacy put that in trust to Burlington, and the Board of Island Managers controls the funds, but they are to go to the education of the youth of Burlington. So right now it's very difficult to raise any money on that island to develop it to the potential that it really should, and how it would benefit tourism in New Jersey.

The way that Burlington would benefit -- in my opinion, and I've always felt strongly about this -- would be to have a Walloon settlement and an older population -- That we kind of -- we've only touched on -- a Lenape settlement. The Lenapes were here for 3,000 years. So, really, this would be wonderful and would tie in to the core content standards. I understand that the current Board of Island Managers is making progress in

that regard; but obviously, the lack of funds is really an inhibiting factor to them being successful.

So promoting tourism and all the jobs it would create -- it would change the image of New Jersey. I have a very strong feeling about the *Jersey Shore* thing as well. This would go a long way in helping Burlington draw and attract people.

Obviously, it takes money to do that. As Grace Shultz pointed out, the budget has been cut and cut, and cut again, to where it's very difficult for us to really get the word out. I read-- I actually went online to your site, and I downloaded a lot of information about what you were doing, what you're attempting to do, and I saw the information on tourism. And I saw the fact that New York and Pennsylvania do so well with tourism. And we are right between the two, we should be able to benefit from that as well. And the fact that there are tourists from Germany, tourists from Great Britain, Canada, Japan -- we'd love to get the word out to them as well, but all that would take money.

So I did want to mention that -- the Burlington Island sits in the river. I come from a long tradition of loving Burlington history. My father was a Councilman and a Freeholder. My Dad, when I was a little boy, gave me a book called *A Child's History of Burlington*, which started it. I went to college at Hofstra University, and I was studying history and I came across a rebuttal to Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*. And this, literally, knocked me off the chair. Because the rebuttal was written by Jonathan O'Dell, and Jonathan O'Dell was the reverend of St. Mary's Episcopal Church. So here he was the leading spokesperson for the Tories, and I'm reading it while he, of course, is arguing against *Common Sense*.

Burlington is so unique in history that we're one of the only towns in the history of the Revolution that was attacked by both the American Navy at one point -- when we were a Tory capital -- and later in the War we were attacked by the British.

So again, I could go on and on and on about the history of Burlington, but truly we are a gem. There is so much more to tell you about history. Every single person who came up here gave you a very short little glimpse into it. All of us have the ability to embellish a great deal further. Hopefully you will go on the tour, and I'll give you examples of that.

Back to the Planning Board, though. Right now we're working on a very exciting project that has created some controversy. We want to develop the parking lot that sits behind the Café Gallery. We feel strongly that since the urban renewal of the early 1970s, a lot of the housing and a lot of the population that was living downtown, of course, was removed and was never replaced. Our town went from a population of about 13,500 to just under 10,000. That has really impacted our downtown area. There are several sites in Burlington where we have slated them for renewal, for rehabilitation; and that is one of the sites. The controversy is, of course, that to support the downtown business area, we do need the parking. And so the Planning Board is working very hard to find a way to maintain the parking but still be able to offer some of the new housing. And also to offer housing in different areas of the town, whether it be the Tatham Street project, the project behind the Café Gallery, or even the consideration of a project in Congress Square.

I appreciate you coming; I hope you can help us find some money. (laughter) Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Okay, thank you, Mr. Ballard.

And we have Clayton Sills, who is the Chairman of the Oliver Cromwell Black History Society.

Thank you for being here.

C L A Y T O N R . S I L L S: Well, thank you for having me, Mr. Vice Chairman, and I appreciate the opportunity to testify to this Committee.

The Oliver Cromwell Black History Society was created and founded for the exclusive purpose of collecting, preserving, exhibiting, and interpreting records and artifacts, documents, and other materials that advance greater public understanding and knowledge of African-American culture and society.

We work in the community with schools, churches, private groups, organizations, nonprofits, businesses, banks, and all other stakeholders to bring educational and cultural programs to area residents, with a primary focus on the youth. To that end we would call your attention to Senate Bill 1446, sponsored by Senator Diane Allen. And I'm sorry that she's not here right now, but I did want to comment on that particular bill; you have a copy of it. The bill recognizes and declares that the Underground Railroad network represents one of the most dramatic protests against slavery in the history of the United States; and that New Jersey played a significant and distinguished role in the struggle for human freedom -- began during the Colonial period and reaching its peak during the 30 years preceding the Civil War.

More than 50,000 slaves were led to freedom through New Jersey by operators of the Underground Railroad in places like Burlington, Mount Holly, Evesham, Mount Laurel, Pennsauken, Cookstown, Bordentown, and others. The vast network of paths and roads in Burlington County, along with numerous Underground Railroad sites and structures, made it the host to the largest number of stations in the State of New Jersey.

I would request that the Committee review the bill and revisit the intent of the legislation to recognize the contributions of many New Jerseyans in their protest against slavery.

Another bill of interest is S-1783. This bill, as amended, establishes the New Jersey-Africa Commission. The Commission's responsibilities are to make recommendations to the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission for a broad series of exchanges between the State of New Jersey and African states or countries.

I believe these two bills offer a foundation for the development of a more diverse mix of destination sites in New Jersey and a boost in local economic development. These bills, when acted upon, engage and involve citizens to celebrate their historic and cultural experiences. The opportunity to research and preserve the role of New Jersey's abolitionist movement and the colonization movement -- which sought the resettlement of free slaves throughout Africa, and Canada, and the Caribbean -- should not be lost for another generation.

The goal of creating, after a feasibility study, a New Jersey Underground Railroad Center in Burlington, with satellites in other communities throughout the state, would attract interest and instantly

become a highly valued destination location. The Center would provide a resource to continue the research of sites and structures involved in the Underground Railroad. At this time, these sites and these structures are in danger of being lost -- both physically and in the public consciousness.

We know, in New Jersey, tourism means business. And if we are able to increase the number of visitors to our great state we must use the natural resource value of our heritage and our historical sites. From a global view, the fight for freedom resonates across all nations, all cultures, all people, and that fight continues today to band together people to take on a noble cause.

In conclusion, let me once again thank the Committee for meeting here in historic Burlington to discuss these important issues of heritage preservation and economic development. The Oliver Cromwell Society is in support of growing the state's cultural assets and preserving the state's historical resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify, and I'm available for any questions. Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Clayton, thank you for bringing that to our attention.

I can remember -- gosh, I don't know what year it was -- the Secretary of State did an Underground Railroad tour.

MR. SILLS: Yes, she did.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: And we had a wonderful program at the Quaker facility here.

MR. SILLS: Yes, we do. We hosted that event, yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: That could have been-- I'm not sure that that was connected to the day that I was in the Wheatley Pharmacy basement or not. (laughter) But I think that was a different event.

But clearly, the history and the role that Burlington City played, the role that the Quakers played here in town, is significant.

MR. SILLS: Well, if you would consider New Jersey -- or Burlington County the center of the Underground Railroad for the state, then Burlington City was the center of the Underground Railroad for the county.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Yes, yes. That's-- Thank you for bringing this to our attention.

I'm sorry, are there any questions from anyone else? (no response)

Thank you all for your testimony.

I think Mark-- I had Mark Del Costello, but I think he may have left with--

MARK DEL COSTELLO: No, I'm here.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Oh, is he here?

MR. DEL COSTELLO: Thank you.

I'm Herman Costello's son.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: That's-- When I saw that name, I--

MR. DEL COSTELLO: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: And a Phillies' supporter.

MR. DEL COSTELLO: Well, cheap jacket. (laughter)

I was supposed to be-- I'm a professor at the Art Institute in Philadelphia, and I missed graduation today to be here.

Thanks for coming. I've always gone under the radar, as both my father's son and what I've done professionally. I work for the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame; and in 2008 the President of the Rock Hall, Terry Stewart, called me and said that they had voted my 1983 concert at Burlington County College as one of the 100 most important rock concerts of all time. Dennis MacDonald was the photographer; and we had about 80 people in the audience, but we had 106 singers.

What I am is, among other things, a music archeologist. I am maintaining those shows. We did a 25th anniversary show at-- They're called-- The brand is the Burlington Concerts, although they're rarely held in Burlington. I did one at the -- in 2008 -- at the College of New Jersey, and they came from Europe and South America and Japan. And in December, with Shaun Stipick, we did one here.

I've started to do individuals; these are legendary performers from the 1950s and '60s, and even '40s. The Rock Hall calls me, and Terry Stewart, the President, jokingly asks, "What dead singer did you find this week?" because I'm into-- It's music archeology. We did a group here in December called the Continentals, an African-American folk group who recorded a few records -- marvelous records -- from the '50s. Two of them are generals: one a retired Marine general, and one a retired Army general. These men and women -- their histories are amazing. That is one I'm doing for the Rock Hall.

The one I'm doing as a citizen of Burlington is -- my father, 12 years ago, got me to do a 10-minute, \$25,000 video -- for nothing, here -- to

promote Burlington. And I've always -- even when my father was Mayor, I was on his case. I said, "You are very good at marketing the historic assets of Burlington City. You're very good at promoting it. But you spend nothing preserving it and maintaining it." And this goes for Bordentown, it goes for all the historic assets of the state.

The teddy bear, the original 1909 teddy bear that was in the Hoskins House at 202 High Street -- destroyed. Ten years ago I said -- I thought to myself, I told my father, "That teddy bear doesn't belong out, you know, with UV light and everything else." It turns out the rats ate it and whatever. These assets need preservation. If they don't exist, they're not going to be marketed.

With marketing, I've always intended to take that 10-minute video and do a feature film. Instead, I'm breaking it down into 40-minute films so that kids in school-- As a teacher, you can teach it as a module. And we'll have study books in with it. And you talked about the 4th grade. My mother took me to the Capitol Building when I was in grammar school and points at Richard Stockton. My mother is a Stockton -- she should have been testifying. And she points at Richard and said, "Here's your great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather."

The first film, which we're working on now -- and I spent thousands and thousands of dollars finding rare stuff and books -- the first film is called *If*, and it ends with the first Englishman stepping out of the boat onto this island -- Burlington City is an island. And that man is my direct ancestor, so I have a personal investment -- as well an historian of the city. I mean, getting me and Mayor Fazzone and Doug Ghaul together, it's dangerous, because all we do is talk crazy anecdotes about the history of

Burlington. Like, I told him that the first mineral rights -- Yale University found out the first mineral rights lawsuit occurred right here at Union and High, and it was an Indian who sued my ancestor, a Stockton, because they thought the English were going to be here like the Swedes and the Dutch -- kill a few beaver, a few million beaver, and go back to Europe. They didn't know the Englishmen were here to stay; they didn't know it. And he, after realizing he lost his land in the trade, he sued under the Concessions and Agreements. That document is so broad it gave everybody, regardless of race or creed, rights. And he sued. He said, "I traded you, Stockton, the land; I didn't trade the grass, the trees, the water." And he won. And Stockton had to settle with all the mineral rights with the Indian. So the stories of all these towns and the people who live here are so interesting.

My last anecdote: Tatham -- Tatham Street. The Knights of Columbus is called the John Tatham Branch of the Knights of Columbus. You can look it up in the encyclopedia -- John Tatham is a fraud. He was a Benedictine monk who stole the money from the monastery and got married, came to America, took the name of the most famous English actor at the time -- John Tatham -- as an alias. And what he did with William Penn? Well, you have to see the film (laughter) because it wasn't good.

Anyway, thank you again. And this film-- What I'm doing, it's all privately funded; I don't need any money from anybody. You know, we need a little money for expenses, but nothing from the State or the City. And when I'm done with it, the proceeds will go to the Revell House or whoever wants it. My reward is in the doing it, not in the post-production or in the marketing of it.

So thanks again. And again, about the assets: They need money to restore and conserve and preserve these incredible assets.

Thank you again.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Thank you, Mark. We certainly get the message.

That's our last bit of testimony today -- our last speaker.

I want to thank everyone, especially the hospitality of this city; it's just wonderful. And I know Assemblywoman Munoz has fallen in love with this city -- I'm pretty sure. And she wants to get over to the antique shop before it closes. Assemblyman Wolfe, he might want to do the same thing.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Could be.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: My next stop is Newark, so I have to--

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Oh, okay -- that's what it is.

But I want to thank everyone -- especially myself, personally, as a representative of the Burlington City. I'll confess, I guess -- 14 years ago, I guess, when I got elected, I had been in and out of the city-- I even ran an office, believe it or not. I guess it was -- might have been Summit Bank or United Jersey Bank at the time. I actually-- You may not know it, I had an office in the front of that building for a little while. And I certainly loved this city, and I still love this city. Rosemary and I will come on a Sunday afternoon, go to Ummm Ice Cream, get a cone -- but probably finish the cone by the time I get to the Promenade. And then we walk down and sit on a bench and watch people put their boats in the river. It's just a great-- It's just a great, beautiful place.

And then, throw in the historical aspect of it. And I know I was comparing it to Williamsburg. Williamsburg is, thanks to the Rockefeller money -- they created a situation. But here, it's real. These buildings are real. It's such a wonderful place.

But did anyone have any last comments?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Just that I am really glad that I am here. I was here a year ago and it was raining and cold, and so I hopped in my car and left. So I am really happy; hopefully I do have some time to see more of the downtown area. I don't know how long that tour takes.

DR. FAZZONE: We can modify and adjust--

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Okay, excellent.

DR. FAZZONE: --for Assembly members at any time.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Like I said, I have to be in Newark; and you never know what you're going to get on that Turnpike.

DR. FAZZONE: Whenever you're scheduled to come back-- We can do it today; we give a modified version.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: That would be great -- I'd like that.

DR. FAZZONE: Cliff Notes. (laughter)

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Excellent, thank you.

MR. DEL COSTELLO: Jack, in this room, in 1934, the Rockefellers presented to City Council -- I'm sorry (indiscernible). In this room, the Rockefellers' representative came to the City of Burlington and offered to build a theme park here. Number one on their list was the City of Burlington, number three was Williamsburg -- number three. In the

words of Dr. Henry Bisbee, who told them, essentially, where to go, “We don’t need your fake history. We have the real thing here.” So Burlington City turned the Rockefellers down in 1934, and they wound up going to Williamsburg and building their theme park.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Wow. Thank you, Mark, and that’s going to be the last word for today.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Assemblyman Wolfe.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: Oh, I’m sorry.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: Sorry -- I was the last one in.

I just really wanted to say I’ve been to a lot of Committee hearings, mostly you want to leave after about 10 minutes.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN WOLFE: They get pretty boring. But this was very, very interesting, and I really appreciate the passion and the concern that you folks have, and the community spirit. It’s very, very evident and it made an impression on me. Thank you.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MUNOZ: Thank you.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONNERS: And ladies and gentlemen, our meeting is adjourned.

(MEETING CONCLUDED)

APPENDIX

Good morning.

It is my honor and a pleasure to welcome you to the Historic City of Burlington and to the Herman T. Costello Lyceum Hall.

The Lyceum Hall was built in 1839 and used as an Arts Center. In 1851 it was given to the City and became our City Hall for 140 years.

In 1995 the City received a matching grant from The New Jersey Historic Trust to renovate the building which had been vacant since 1991 because of structural problems.

I served 33 years as Mayor and for 24 of those years my office was in this building. In 2002 the building was dedicated in my honor.

Today this beautiful building is used as an Arts and Cultural Center. The Burlington County College also has classes here.

Burlington was founded in 1677 by Quakers who left England to escape religious persecution. We are 5 years older than Philadelphia. We will be celebrating our 334th. Anniversary this year. Tourism and the arts have always been important to us. Some of our famous residents included Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Franklin, Elias Boudinot, and Peggy Shippen wife of Benedict Arnold.

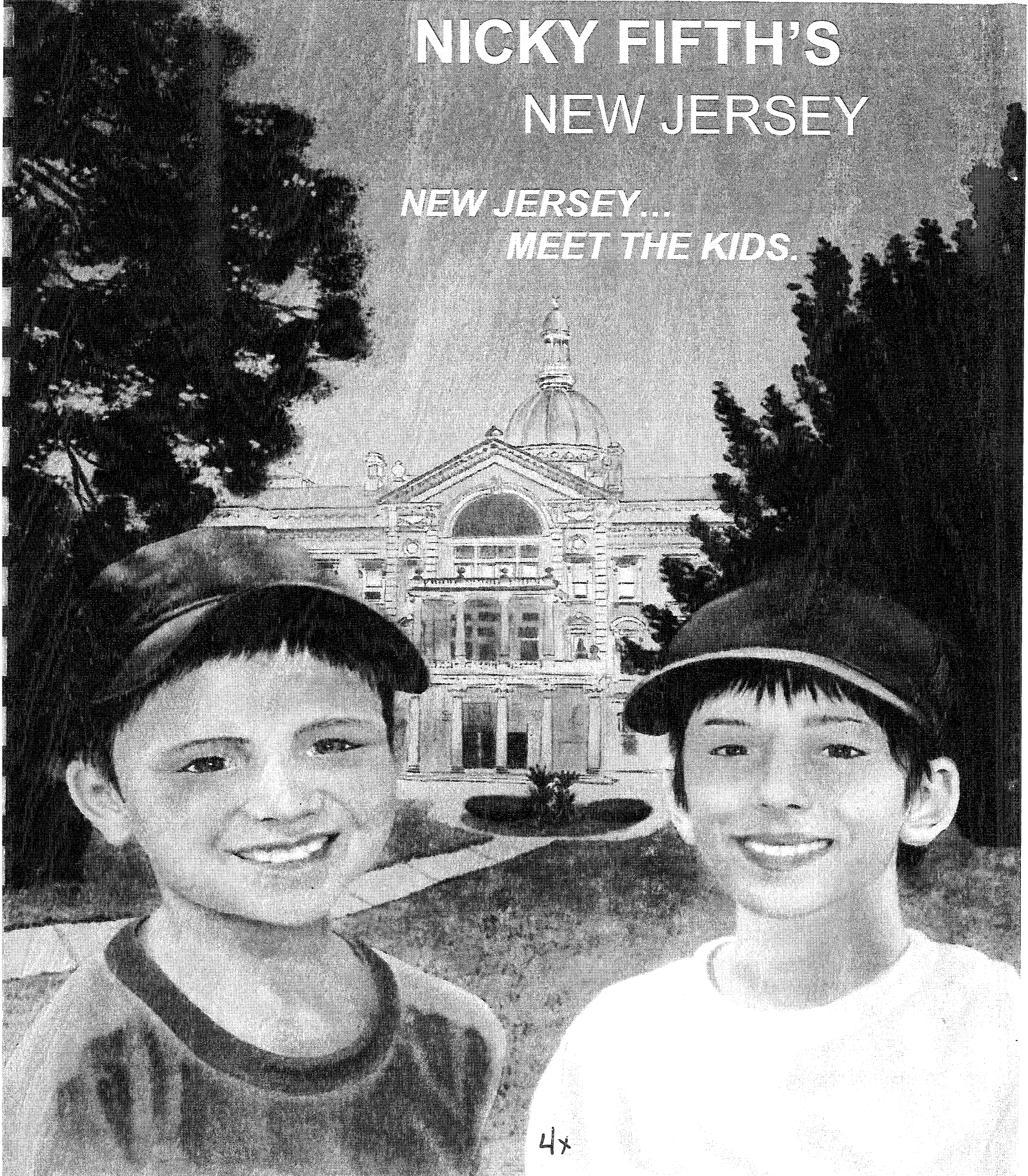
Again, welcome and thank you for choosing our historic city for your meeting. Enjoy your day.

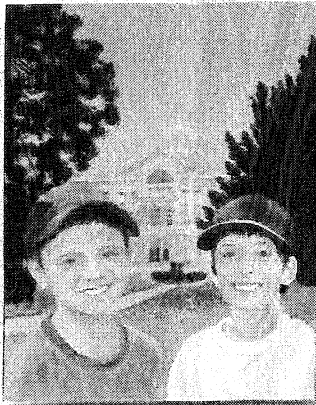
Herman T. Costello
Mayor Emeritus
3/24/2011

KIDS...WE'D LIKE TO INTRODUCE YOU TO NEW JERSEY!

NICKY FIFTH'S NEW JERSEY

***NEW JERSEY...
MEET THE KIDS.***



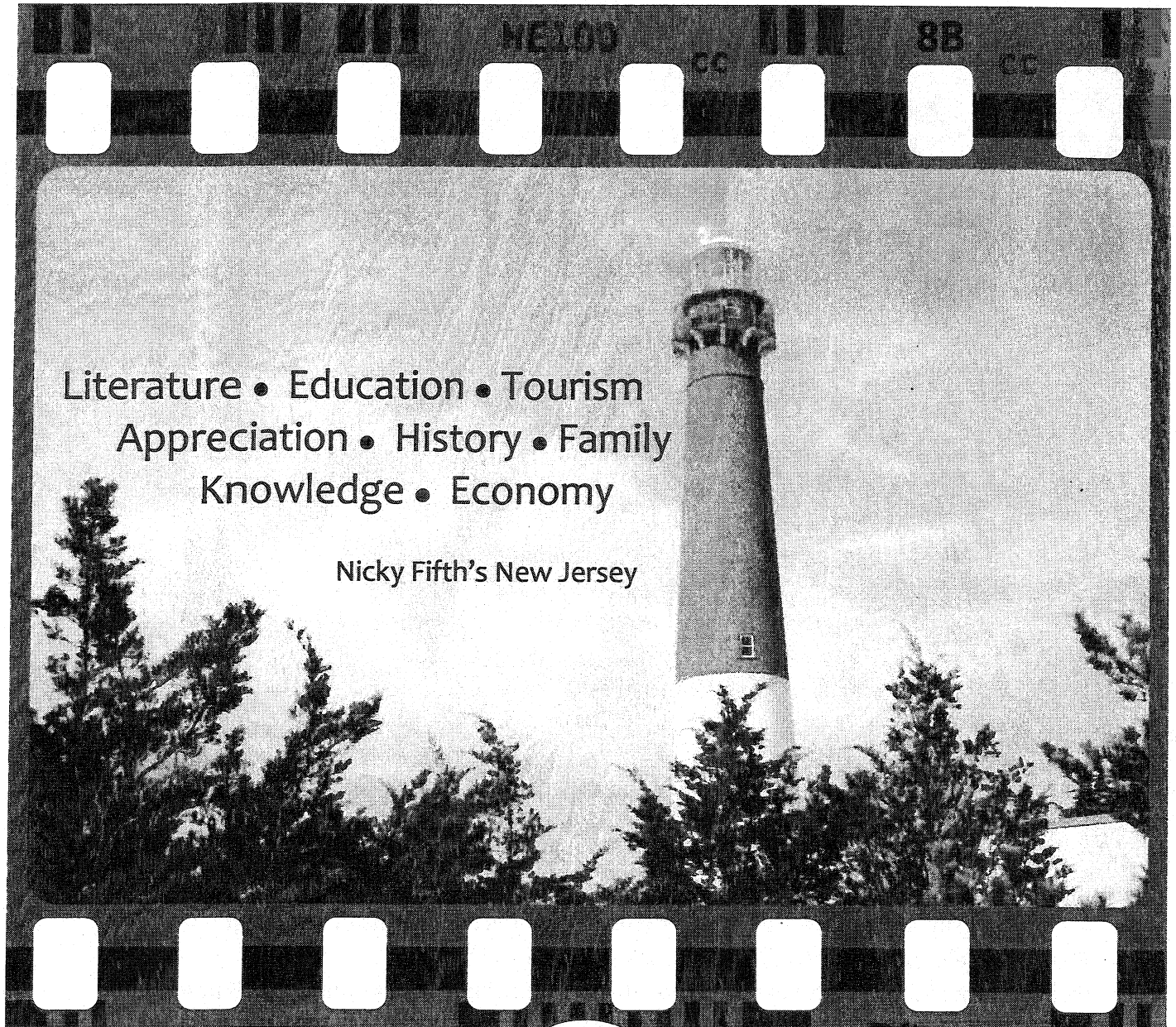


Nicky Fifth's New Jersey

*The benefits of naming Nicky Fifth and T-Bone
New Jersey's Official Junior Ambassadors:*

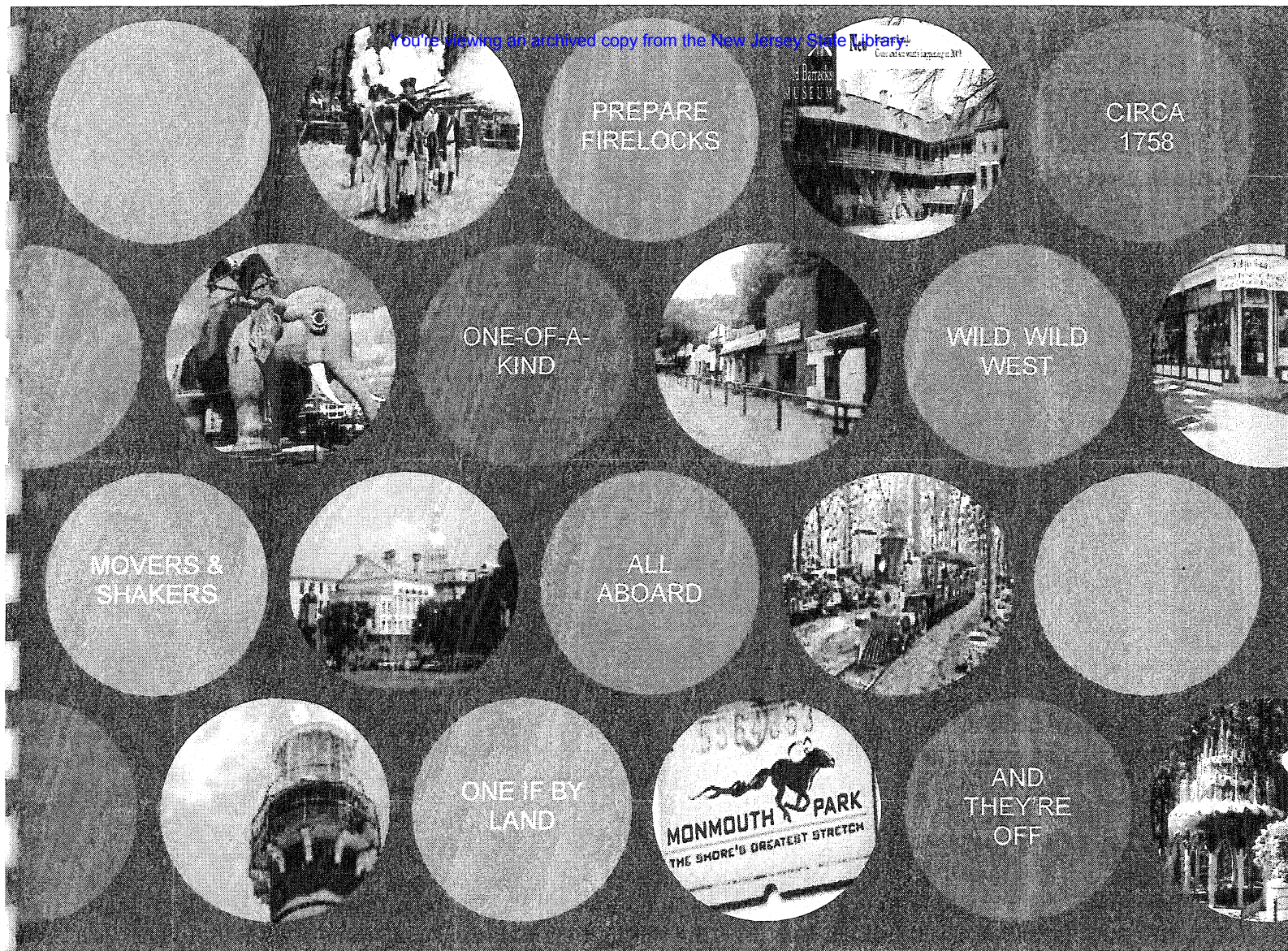
- Literature-based approach combining fact, fiction, and humor set in real NJ locations
 - Comprehensive— teaches reading, history, geography, civics and NJ studies
 - Promotes quality family time
 - Introduces New Jersey to New Jersey and encourages exploration
 - Re-invents the day trip for exhausted, over-scheduled parents
 - Brings New Jersey to life making NJ Studies relevant and interesting
 - Website provides teachers with an interactive tool for incorporating NJ into curriculum
 - Bridges the gap between what NJ has to offer and what families know about
 - Encourages children to share their favorite destinations with others
-
- Zero cost to the state while increasing travel and tourism revenue
 - Free use of the characters and their likenesses, waiving all licensing fees
 - The characters' images become a promotional tool for attracting attention
 - Compliments Travel and Tourism's efforts by targeting a new demographic —children
 - Children are an enthusiastic, energetic demographic that renews itself each year
 - Provides the opportunity to simultaneously educate and promote
 - Opportunities to work with the Depts. of State, Education, and Environmental Protection
 - Will significantly improve attendance to attractions, towns, state parks and forests
-
- Currently used as the NJ curriculum in many districts
 - Three times named to the prestigious NJ Battle of the Books list
 - Respected by teachers, librarians, and parents, enjoyed by children
 - Written by Award-winning NJ author, Lisa Funari-Willever

The goals of the Secretary of State and the Division of Travel and Tourism are to promote the state's tourism industry, support the efforts of the state's amazing offerings, and increase revenue. By naming Nicky Fifth and T-Bone as Official Junior Ambassadors, the characters support those goals while improving knowledge, appreciation, and the state's image.



As as small state with a huge population and hundreds of amazing towns and offerings, New Jersey should enjoy equally amazing prosperity. Unfortunately, a sizable disconnect exists between what families are aware of and what the Garden State actually has to offer.

Clearly, exhausted, over-scheduled parents have little time to investigate new destinations. The key to improving knowledge and appreciation, as well as in-state tourism is to have our youngest citizens invested and excited. As Official Junior Ambassadors, Nicky Fifth and T-Bone will lead the way.



Reforming Our Approach

Desperate Times Call For *Creative Measures*

While New Jersey embarks on an agenda of reform, it is time to reform the way we present the state. We must reform how New Jersey studies are taught in our schools, how our history, geography, and culture are integrated into multiple areas of the curriculum, and how we are perceived.

The economy has limited discretionary funds available for families to travel far distances making this the perfect time to re-invent New Jersey's image. Numerous reality shows have reinforced the stereo-typical perceptions that, for decades, have overshadowed the *Real New Jersey*. We have an opportunity to not only introduce our state to our youngest citizens, but to create excitement and motivate families to begin exploring their own backyard.

The difference between the Nicky Fifth initiative and previous strategies is the literature component. Readers of all ages have become invested in the characters and their adventures and are naturally motivated to follow their itineraries. The creation of a companion website that provides photos, video tours, and activities ensures that this initiative will continue to be embraced by schools, families, and most importantly, our children.

Nicky Fifth's New Jersey

Education and promotion need not be *mutually exclusive* events.

While New Jersey faces difficult economic times, the challenges are not limited to fiscal issues.

Numerous critical issues require solutions that focus on integrating the state's assets with the areas in need of improvement.

The Nicky Fifth's New Jersey initiative is a comprehensive approach to the issues of economy, education, historical preservation, and quality of life. This is a unique opportunity to combine education and promotion and affect knowledge, appreciation, and the overall economy.



Franklin Mason Press, established in 1999, is a majority women owned New Jersey business.

ISSUE 1 – A generation of parents with *limited* knowledge of New Jersey is raising a generation of children with *no* knowledge of New Jersey.

The Nicky Fifth books use literature to teach about New Jersey by fusing fact, fiction, and humor in an engaging, age-appropriate series. The Nicky Fifth website is a free, relevant, and interesting tool for schools and families to explore the state.

ISSUE 2 – The economy has affected the discretionary funds available to families for activities and travel.

Limited funds creates an opportunity to capture the attention of families who have overlooked New Jersey as a destination and spark interest in exploring by combining promotion with education..

ISSUE 3 – The economy has negatively affected historical landmarks, state parks and forests, towns, cities and businesses.

By using actual New Jersey locations in the stories, readers and their families are motivated to follow the characters' adventures, improving attendance and supporting the attractions and businesses that make New Jersey an amazing destination. The opportunity exists to reverse the situation of those in danger of closing.

ISSUE 4– While schools must teach a New Jersey studies unit, an opportunity is missed to excite children and create an atmosphere of knowledge and appreciation.

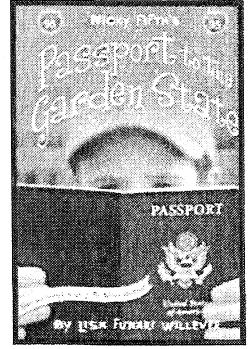
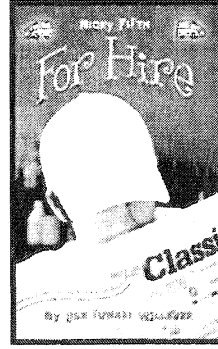
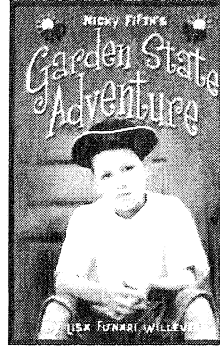
New Jersey is a fascinating state and rather than limit NJ studies to one unit in one grade level, Nicky Fifth's New Jersey ensures teachers have exciting tools to integrate the state into multiple grade levels and areas of content. A website based upon the series creates a comprehensive, interactive approach within the context of literature that is free, easy-to-use, and readily available.

ISSUE 5– Quality family time has been replaced by year round sports, technology, and meals on the go. Exhausted, over-scheduled parents have little time to investigate NJ destinations and often forget to slow down and spend quality time with their families.

Over the years, the Nicky Fifth books have made it easy for families to pick up and go, spending more time and less money in the Garden State. Ease of use, amazing destinations of all price ranges, and the website/blog make planning great daytrips fun.

ISSUE 6– Eventually New Jersey will run out of ways to cut the budget and must focus on ways to increase revenue. Being located between two major cities has resulted in many families spending time and money out of state.

As Official Junior Ambassadors, Nicky Fifth and T-Bone will positively affect the state economy by positively affecting a struggling tourism sector. As a significant factor in the state economy, Travel and Tourism offer a cost effective opportunity to increase revenue.



Every story needs a setting ...why not New Jersey?

Selected to the New Jersey Battle of the Books List three times and adopted by schools throughout the Garden State, the Nicky Fifth series seamlessly blends fact and fiction. Written to be as informative as they are entertaining, the Nicky Fifth books have created a new generation of Jersey explorers.



Readers follow Nicky and T-Bone's New Jersey daytrips in **Garden State Adventure** and have their own passports stamped at 36 Stamp Stops from **Passport to the Garden State**. From High Point to the Jersey Shore, from Lucy the Elephant to Wild West City, Nicky Fifth and T-Bone are the perfect tour guides. So, grab your map and your passport and have a Garden State Adventure!

AWARD-WINNING NEW JERSEY AUTHOR, LISA FUNARI-WILLEVER, COMBINES HER TWO PASSIONS, TRAVELING AND NEW JERSEY TO INTRODUCE THE DIVERSE TREASURES, HISTORY, AND ATTRACTIONS OF THE GARDEN STATE IN THE CONTEXT OF A HUMOROUS WORK OF FICTION.

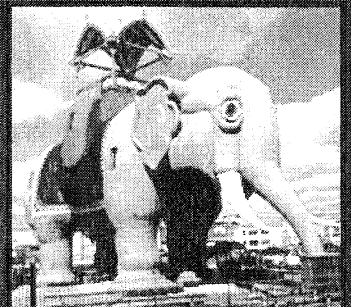
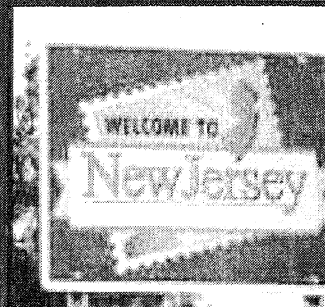
FRANKLIN MASON PRESS CHAPTER BOOKS

Nicky Fifth
on 32 Dandelion Court

Nicky Fifth's
Garden State Adventure

Nicky Fifth
For Hire

Nicky Fifth's
Passport to the Garden State



Because books only work when kids want to read them.

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Retail \$5.95

Book 1

GARDEN STATE ADVENTURE

written by Lisa Funari Willever

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Book 2

FOR HIRE

written by Lisa Funari Willever

Softcover, 160 pages Charity Partner: The Sunshine Foundation

ISBN 978-0-9760469-3-6

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Book 3

PASSPORT TO THE GARDEN STATE

written by Lisa Funari Willever

Softcover, 200 pages Charity Partner: Ryan's Quest

HONORED BY THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BURLINGTON

ISBN 978-0-9760469-7-4

Retail \$6.95

Book 4

New Jersey locations used in Nicky Fifth Books

Seaside
Monmouth Park
Camden
Lake Marcia
Sunrise Mountain
William Trent House
USS New Jersey
City of Burlington
Millville
Columbus
Ford Mansion
Lucy the Elephant

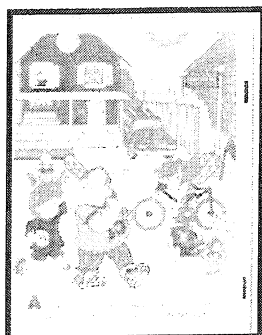
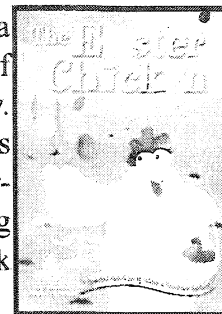
Tuckerton Seaport
Six Flags Great Adventure
Long Beach Island
Stokes State Forest
The Old Barracks
NJ State Museum
Trenton Fire Department
Wild West City
Wheaton Arts
Robbinsville
Jockey Hollow
Storybook Land

Hoboken
Trenton
High Point
Newton
Chester
State House
Jersey City
Netcong
Roebbling
Morristown
Atlantic City
Village on High

THE STORY BEHIND THE STORIES

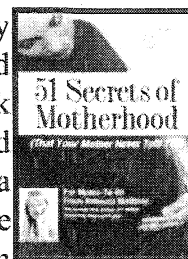
In 1998, Lisa Funari-Willever, a native of Trenton, New Jersey and teacher in the Trenton Public Schools received her first book contract from a small publisher. After many years and countless attempts to become a published author, she had finally realized a childhood dream. While a second book soon followed, the third title met with numerous delays. Several publishers were interested in her work and Lisa felt the time was right to introduce an idea inspired by her fourth grade students. She had requested two pages be reserved in each picture book to publish the work of Guest Young Authors and Illustrators, ages 6-9 years old. She would provide a forum for children's work and hopefully inspire youngsters to learn the submission process. As a new mom, she also wanted each book to benefit a children's charity with donations and space in each book to share their story.

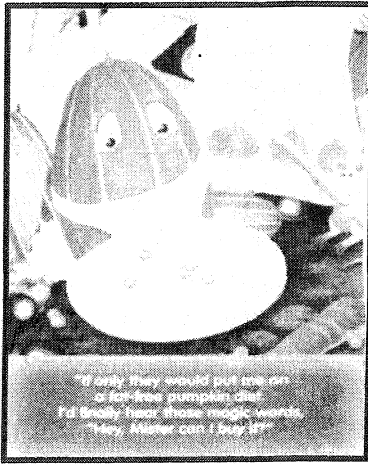
Unfortunately, publishers interested in her stories did not embrace these ideas. Facing a crossroads, her husband, Todd made the decision much easier. A firefighter in the City of Trenton, he returned home from work with a pension loan check to start her own company. Having no publishing or business background, Lisa resisted the idea, insisting her goal was to write for children, period. The idea of learning about business, paperwork and number-crunching was hardly appealing. However, the power to include children in the writing process and the opportunity to not only support charities financially, but to share their work with children became a strong enough reason to reconsider.



On the morning of September 10, 1999, Todd and Lisa, parents of three month old daughter, Jessica, found out they were expecting their second child. Later that day, they joined Linda Funari, Lisa's aunt and their new partner, to sign papers establishing the company. While many thought the timing couldn't have been worse, Lisa and Todd decided to raise the company and the children together. After all, it was to be a family business. However, one question remained; what would they call this new publishing house? Clearly, the name would need to reflect a part of their childhoods. Lisa selected the Trenton street she grew up on, the same street where her grandfather grew up and where Linda spent much of her youth; Franklin Street. Todd chose Mason Avenue, the location of his childhood home. Thus, Franklin Mason Press was born, which also explains why Mr. Mason rarely answers the phone.

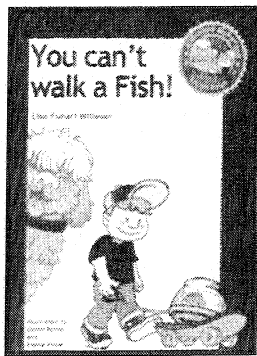
The first year was a busy time, preparing for the birth of a new baby, Patrick, and a first book. As **Maximilian the Great** entered the final stages of production, they submitted their Business Plan to Rebecca Matthias, president and C.O.O. of MothersWork, Inc., the 500 million dollar a year maternity company. Rebecca had started her company, in her home, with two young children and had become the most successful maternity apparel manufacturer in the country. She wrote a book and invited new start-up companies to submit their business plans. Rebecca was impressed with several companies and decided to pay each a visit. She was charmed by Lisa's office, a computer-armoire-in-the-living-room, and impressed by their determination. Shortly after the birth of their son, Patrick, Lisa and Todd learned that Rebecca had named Franklin Mason Press Best New Business and awarded the company \$10,000. Even more valuable, they had access to Rebecca for a year. Fortunately, one year turned into many years and she remains a true friend of the company, even selecting them over the largest New York publishers for her second book, **51 Secrets of Motherhood**.





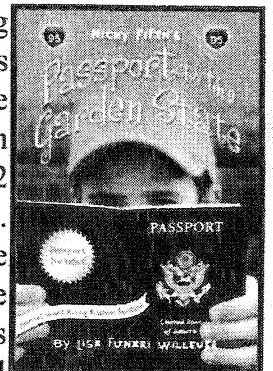
Despite such recognition, there were many who doubted the success of a small publisher in a climate dominated by a few large companies and big box retailers. Fortunately, Franklin Mason Press never strayed from their original mission and grew up right alongside Jessica and Patrick, donating thousands of dollars to children's charities and publishing the work of dozens of youngsters. In 2002, Rosie O'Donnell featured Lisa's book, **Everybody Moos At Cows**, made famous by the New York Times. Several magazines and local television shows aired stories about the little company that could. Then word came from the White House that **Chumpkin**, co-authored by Lisa and her mother, Lorraine, was selected as a favorite by Laura Bush and displayed at the White House. A visit to the White House made an unimaginable honor even more memorable.

Over the years, Franklin Mason Press has published eighteen titles, including the popular **Nicky Fifth** chapter book series named three times to the New Jersey Battle of the Books list. In 2009, **A Glove of Their Own** was awarded the 2009 Benjamin Franklin Award for Best Children's Book with **There's A Kid Under My Bed** as the runner up. The most rewarding aspect has been schools adopting the Nicky Fifth books as part of their New Jersey curriculum and families following the main characters' day trips and enjoying the Garden State firsthand.



While the family continued to grow, even adding a new baby, Timothy Todd, in 2006, the company continued to grow, also. Each year, Lisa visits sixty schools, all over the United States and abroad, discussing the books, writing, and life as an author. As a true family business, the older children have even become involved in a variety of day-to-day operations, earning money by helping Todd pull orders and assisting with shipping. Even little Timmy is on a first name basis with every post office and UPS employee in the area. It has been over ten years since Todd, Lisa, and Linda combined their lack of business expertise, threw caution to the wind and took a chance. Each triumph fueled their passion and each failure taught a lesson. The most important lesson is the one Jessica, Patrick, and Timothy see each day; dreams require hard work and time to grow...kind of like kids.

The year 2010, holds many exciting changes; a renewed emphasis on promoting New Jersey through the Nicky Fifth series and for the first time, creating jobs. After years of exorbitant fees and discounts for distributors to sell our books, it was decided that those monies could be better utilized putting Americans to work. In spring 2010, Franklin Mason Press pulled its inventory from their distributor and plans to employ 10-12 commissioned sales representatives who will earn competitive commissions plus bonuses. By hiring independent sales representatives, we are able to offer opportunities to those who are unemployed, underemployed, college students, senior citizens, or stay-at-home moms who require flexibility. If this initiative is successful, the commission positions could transition to in-house, salaried positions by 2012 and Franklin Mason Press will have marked *yet another milestone*.





March 20, 2011

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that Nicky Fifth and his friend, T-Bone would make wonderful Junior Ambassadors to the great state of New Jersey. All of the children in Fourth Grade at Westfield Friends School (in Cinnaminson, New Jersey), read the Nicky Fifth book series throughout the school year. Lisa Willever, the author, has found a very entertaining way to share her knowledge about the many people and places one might visit here in the Garden State. As a teacher, if there is ever a way that I can get children to WANT to read and learn information at the same time, I'm HAPPY! As a matter of fact, my class two years ago chose to do their class play based upon Nicky, his family and friends, and what they were thankful for (at Thanksgiving) about their state. So, please take these names below as a testament to the power of Nicky, T-Bone, Lisa Willever, and New Jersey!

Respectfully yours,

Liz Martino and Alyse Carlton
Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Grades
Westfield Friends School
Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

Elizabeth K. Martino
Alyse Carlton
Izzie Begley
Alysa Vastardis
Maddie Mininno
Lauren Cates
Christina Hand
Madison Urbano
Ethan Barr
Neal Shah

TJ Benash
Victoria Lorenz
Lauryn Fordyce
Aria Seltzer

Kenn B. W.
Sebastian Neri
Craig Yates
Julia Allison

Justin Green

Nick Kowalski

Eric Mulholland

Daijah Jackson

Danielle Spector

Paulina Komalicki

Justin Rinck

Nia Chinn

Johnson Propp

Isaiah Laughlin

Kyra Williams

Frankie Deane

Josh Bogin

John Barton

Patrick Culcasi

AVERY MANCINI

Will Gambino

Ariana Sulpiro

Megan Minimo

Ilana Richo Lee

~~Rachel~~ Katherine Harris

Hannah Giorgini

Marcus Drex

Natie Kasperson

Milan Patel

Renna Thomas

Olivia Spector

Jordan Lewis

Spencer Graham

Wendy H. Evans

Ava Yates

Scott Koyarsky

Clayssa Hand

Jacob Desman

Luca

Katie S. Luna Mai @

Fischioni

Prine Horn

Abby Wilson

3/23/11

To whom it may concern,

I am an eleven year old boy who enjoys the Nicky Fifth books very much. I was very surprised at all of the interesting places so close to home that these books showed me. If you were like me you would learn so much about New Jersey from these books. My family has traveled to many of these places. I think Nicky Fifth and T-Bone would be great ambassadors, just like in the book. They would definitely make learning about NJ more fun. By reading these books I think more kids would rather learn about their state instead of watching TV. I can't wait until the new book comes out not only to read it but also to find more awesome places to visit in my home state, New Jersey.



Sincerely,

Dalton Hutchinson

Dear Ms. Willever,

I read your book, Passport to the Garden State. It was a good book and when I was reading the book, I felt like I as there. It made me feel good because I am getting gall the information about historical places in our history. I also liked your books because it made me feel like I wanted to go to the places he went. Finally I liked reading your books because I felt like I AM THE BOOK. Thank you for writing the Nicky Fifth books.

Sincerely,

Shriya

March 21, 2011

Dear Assembly,

The Nicky Fifth book, Passport to the Garden State, was a very good book. This book is about a boy, Nicky and his friend, T bone and when the governor calls and offers to make them Junior Ambassadors. How can they say no? I think they deserve to become Official Junior Ambassadors because they seem to work so hard trying to find the best New Jersey places to share with other kids. The books teach a lot about New Jersey and I enjoy reading them very much.

Sincerely,

Katie

Westfield Friends School
2201 Riverton Road
Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

3/16/11

Dear Mrs. Willever,

I think that Nicky Fifth should be a junior ambassador for New Jersey. He is a great character. The books were so great that in fourth grade the Thanksgiving play was Nicky Fifth. In fact, I was Nicky Fifth in the play! He loves New Jersey and would represent it very well. Nicky Fifth loves New Jersey!

Love,
John-Sixth grade

Dear, Lisa Willover,

I hope you get J-lone and Nicky as
jr. ambassadors. I hope that J-lone is
funny and a playboy buff. I have read
your whole series of Nicky gifts and they are
funny. I would like to read them again

20x

from,
Neal

Westfield Friend School
2201 Riverton Rd.
Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

March 16, 2011

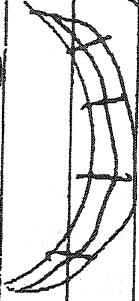
Dear Mrs Willever,

I think Nicky, from Nicky Fifth, should be Junior ambassador for our state because he is a great model of New Jersey. He really hated it when he first came here, but learned of what a nice place it was after staying a while. This book was so inspiring we wrote a play on it when we were in fourth grade, and performed it. I was T-bone's mom. The play was so much fun and had many facts in it. It told the whole story. Nicky is very fit for this part because we learned a lot from him and others can too. No one is a better fit than Nicky.

Love,
Ariana- sixth grade

Nicky and F-bone

Dear Lisa Willaver,



I think Nicky and F-bone should be official ambassadors because F-bone is really funny and Nicky is always sarcastic to F-bone. Westfield Friends School loves your Nicky looks so much that Westfield has a play after your book. We hope that Nicky and F-bone are ambassadors.

Your awesome

fan,

Isabella Begley

Dear Sir or Madam,

My idea of Nicky and T-Bone being Official Ambassadors is the best idea any person could think of. They have chosen and visited some of the best places in New Jersey for kids and their families to see. Nicky and T-Bone is really lucky to be responsible Unofficial Ambassadors, but they do earn the experience to be Official Ambassadors. They also earn to be not just NJ Ambassadors but maybe American Ambassadors. Nicky and T-Bone could spend every summer at different states so kids in those states could go to interesting places too. Of course they have to finish all of New Jersey first. I have almost all of my passport stamped.

I hope you agree with my excellent idea that Nicky and T-Bone could be Official Junior Ambassadors.

From the Nicky Fifth fan,
Shabri Pelia

Dear Lisa,

I think that Nicky Fifth and T-Bone should become the ambassadors because they are really great in the books and they would tell all about New Jersey. A lot more people would like to visit New Jersey and would want to come here more often. The stories you have written are a lot about New Jersey so if more people read them they will learn about New Jersey and want to visit. They would love being ambassadors and will be great at it. I hope they are chosen to be ambassadors. And this is why.

Yours Truly,

Jessica
Age 10
Toms River

Dear Sir or Madam,

I think that Nicky and T-Bone should be ambassadors because I think it would attract more people to New Jersey. There are so many places for people to visit like Seaside Heights. Nicky and T-Bone could tell people from other states about New Jersey.

Savannah, Age 9
Toms River, NJ

Dear Sir or Madam,

I think that T-bone and Nicky Fifth should become ambassadors for many reasons. They show places in New Jersey, for lots of people that's entertaining. They get ideas on where to go. Everyone loves their characters even I believe that they should get their own television show. These are not lies these are facts said by many people that enjoy this author,

Thank you,
Elizabeth, age ten
Toms River

26x

Dear Sir or Madam,

2011

I think Nicky 5th and T-Bone should be the ambassadors of New Jersey because they will increase the number of visitors to New Jersey. People will come to New Jersey more if Nicky 5th and T-Bone are the ambassadors because they will then know New Jersey is exciting to visit.

From,

Tori, Age 10 (Toms River)

Dear Lisa Funari Willever,

I think Nicky and T-bone would be amazing ambassadors for New Jersey. Why I think it would be great is because more kids and children would listen to both of them and understand because their kids too. Also the reader would maybe want to come over to the places they can tell people all about like... Seaside Heights, Ocean County Mall, Friendly's, The Movie Theater and many more other interesting places you can talk about. All I'm saying is that New Jersey is an amazing State!

Stefanie
Age 11
Toms River

Dear Lisa,

It would be great for Nicky 5th and T-bone to be ambassadors.
They know a lot about New Jersey. It would really be a great honor for
our state. We would have a lot more visitors.

From Ryan, AGE 10
TOMS RIVER

Dear Lisa,

I think Nicky Fifth and T-Bone should be ambassadors because they both have a lot to do with New Jersey. The stories you put them in have a lot to do with New Jersey. In the stories they even live in New Jersey. I also think they would make very good ambassadors. That is why they should be ambassadors for the state of New Jersey.

**Yours truly,
Caitlin
Age 10
Toms River**

Dear Mrs. Willever,

I really like the Nicky Fifth series. By reading them, I have learned a lot about New Jersey. Just like T-Bone, I am a history buff and I'm so glad that he is making history cool. I'm really excited to read your next book! I want to visit Historic Cool Spring Village and see the living history.

Please let me know when Nicky and T-Bone become official. I think it would be great to buy a Nicky Fifth shirt or see a billboard pointing to fun places. I'm sure your working on that

Sincerely,

Ashling Wahner
6th grade student
Bordentown, NJ

Dear Lisa Willever,

I am writing to you to let you know our family loves the Nicky Fifth book series. We have all the books and are waiting for your new book to come out. We are still working on finishing our Passport to the Garden State. We have visited the City of Burlington, Columbus Farmers Market, City of Trenton, Wild West City, Robbinsville, Storybook Land, Margate (Lucy the Elephant) and Atlantic City. We still need to visit Morristown and the city of Millville. We are planning on finishing the stamp stops up on Spring Break this year. Your books are geared towards children they are also very interesting for us parents as well. They are a great way for parents to get out and explore New Jersey with our children. We used the places in your book as a beginning point for each day trip we took and also did some research on what other attractions were in the area. Every trip we took turned out wonderful. I have 3 children our oldest is 9 in fourth grade and is learning about the State of New Jersey so she really enjoyed our trip to Trenton she even took in her book from the State House to share with the other students in her class. My younger daughter is 6 and in first grade she has enjoyed all of the trips but her favorite were Storybook Land and Lucy the Elephant. My youngest is 2 and he has also enjoyed all the trips and has been able to do everything with us. I am very thankful you picked places that our family was able to all attend all together. I am hoping that someday my children will teach their children about our great State of New Jersey and remember all the trips and places they have been thanks to Nicky Fifth and T-Bone. I have included photos of my family on some of our adventures.

Sincerely,

Amy, Lenny, Marissa, Ella and Carter Przemelewski

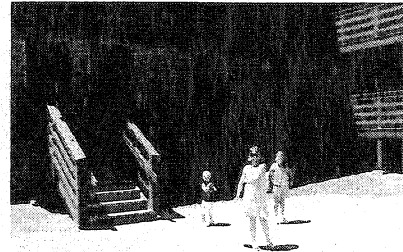
The Przemelewski Family of Brown's Mills has been e-mailing pictures of their family visiting the Stamp Stops from the Passport to the Garden State book. They first contacted us in the beginning of the summer and by the end of the summer they had collected all 36 stamps. They are eagerly awaiting the next book, Nicky Fifth at the Jersey Shore.



Storybook Land



Trenton Visitor's Center



Trenton's Old Barracks



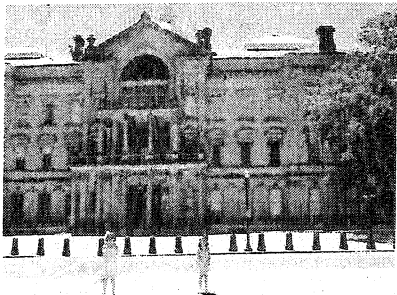
Storybook Land



State House



State House



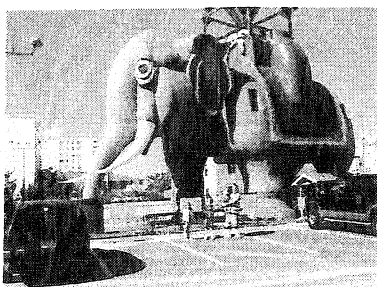
State House



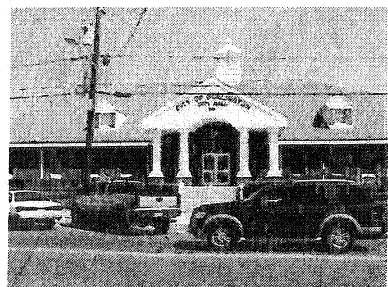
Wild West City



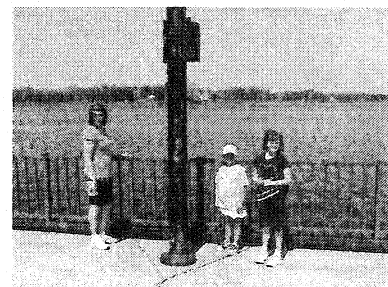
Wild West City



Lucy The Elephant



The City of Burlington



The City of Burlington

City of Burlington New Jersey

Office of the Mayor



JAMES A. FAZZONE, Ed.D.
Mayor

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is written on behalf of the fictional characters, Nicky Fifth and T-Bone, and the initiative to elevate them to the Official Junior Ambassadors of New Jersey. As an educator and past school administrator I can appreciate the asset of having good literary content for the youth of our State. The stories and characters paint an optimistic, energetic and exciting way for children to view not only our fine City of Burlington but the Garden State as a whole. These books have had a dramatic impact on our City and we are pleased to not only be included in the characters' travels, but to be among so many fine New Jersey towns and attractions. The characters are currently the Official Ambassadors of the City of Burlington and have become recognizable figures in the City's landscape.

This series has merged fact, fiction, and humor in a way that brings New Jersey to life and inspires young readers and their families to explore the Garden State. I strongly support the passage of this Resolution and feel that this initiative will impact the State's economic growth through tourism while improving the knowledge and appreciation of a younger generation.

Respectfully,
City of Burlington


James A. Fazzone, Ed.D.
Mayor

820 South Warren Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08554
March 21, 2011

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter is to proudly acclaim Nicky Fifth and T-Bone as a hands down choice for Official Junior Ambassadors to New Jersey for our student population. What a great series for our students in New Jersey to not only read, but to learn about our Garden State.

I cannot think of a better way to teach our children about the state than through these books. They teach facts, encourage tourism, get children to write, learn map skills, make history come alive, create discussion groups, encourage family travel time, and mostly make learning fun. Reading these books is the next best thing to actually being at one of the places. While reading these books, a classroom can have a lively book chat about the characters, the places they visit, and make endless connections.

What a wonderful way to create a positive image of our state for the future generation especially in this time of uncertainty. How awesome to read about the good things about New Jersey. How awesome to make families want to visit the places their children read about and see on the news. How awesome to see that the people in New Jersey share a common bond being New Jerseyans.

These books cover it all. They are a marvelous intra-curricula tool to use in the classroom for New Jersey studies in fourth grade as well as encourage our students to take their studies to a higher level by either using the Passport to travel through the state or to actually travel to the places with their families. They will indirectly support tourism in our state and encourage all of us to appreciate our state even more than we already do.

My hats off to both Lisa Funari Willever and her characters for creating stories that will make our children understand why their parents have chosen to live in our beautiful state. They can live the adventures of Nicky Fifth and T-Bone through their reading experiences.

I encourage you to support Nicky Fifth and T-Bone to be our *Official* state ambassadors. They will take our children on a journey they will never forget and make them a better, more informed, and proud residents of our state at the same time.

Sincerely,
Norma DeCanzio
New Jersey Teacher

March 20, 2011

To Whom It May Concern:

Several years ago, I was searching for books about New Jersey that would not just teach my student facts about our state but make them proud of the state they live in. I finally found the resource that I needed-in the form of a book written by Lisa Funari-Willever. I was so impressed with the books, that I asked if she would come to our school and talk with the students about writing and being an author. The fourth grade students at Pond Road Middle School had the pleasure of attending an assembly given by Lisa who left them with a parting gift...the gift of believing in themselves as writers.

As a teacher, I try to find materials that my students can relate to, challenge them as readers and writers, and provide them with a strong foundation in social studies. The Nicky Fifth series is the answer the above criteria. This year, each of my students received an autographed copy of her latest book, Passport to the Garden State as a holiday gift

When my students returned to school after winter break, each of them had read the book. They came in bubbling with excitement. Their town, Robbinsville, was mentioned in one of the chapters and visited several of the attractions mentioned in the book. Parents were curious about what made this book so attractive to their children and they also read the book.

I understand that the main characters from the Nicky Fifth chapter books are being considered to be named **New Jersey's Official Junior Ambassadors**. I strongly support this bill. As a teacher and mother, I understand the need for positive role models for our children. Nicky Fifth and T Bone fit the role-perfectly. They teach the children positive values about school and family, encourage students to do their best in school while giving them a tour of the Garden State.

Last week, one of my students came in to class excited about seeing Lucy, the Elephant, in Margate. He remembered the chapter about Lucy in the book and couldn't wait to share his experience with the class. Students gathered around him, asking question after question. How do you get there? What size was it? What did it look like? How did you feel? He immediately went up to the map of New Jersey, found "Lucy" and calculated the miles from Robbinsville to Margate. Imagine that! Reading, math, social studies, science, writing-all from Nicky Fifth's Passport to the Garden State.

I encourage you to support the passing of the bills that will make Nicky Fifth and T Bone, New Jersey's Official Junior Ambassadors.

Sincerely,

Linda Biondi

4th Grade Teacher

Historic Cold Spring Village
You're viewing an archived copy from the New Jersey State Library.
720 Route 9

Cape May, New Jersey 08204
(609) 898-2300

HCSV Foundation
Advisory Board

March 23, 2011

Honorable Matthew W. Milam, Chairman
Assembly Tourism and the Arts Committee, New Jersey State Legislature
State House Annex, P.O. Box 068
Trenton, NJ 08625-0068

Dear Assemblyman Milam and Members of the Assembly Tourism and
the Arts Committee:

I am writing to you on behalf of Lisa Funari-Willever, a New Jersey author
who has written a delightful series of children's books entitled Nicky Fifth
and T-Bone. It is my understanding that she will be speaking to you and the
Committee on Friday, March 25th regarding tourism and the arts in New Jersey.

Lisa and I met last September when she visited Historic Cold Spring Village
during our annual Civil War Weekend. She introduced herself and we spoke
about our shared love of New Jersey and disappointment at the abysmal lack of history
in the State's curricula. It is frequently a minimal part of the school curriculum, often taught as
part of a Social Studies unit with little emphasis on NJ and its many arts, history and cultural
venues. The majority of these organizations are not only tourist-driven, but serve as economic
engines for the surrounding area. Imagine Cape May County without its many arts, history and
cultural non-profits as well as the many for profit businesses that cater to the thousands of
tourists who visit year-round!

As Lisa's champion in her campaign to have Nicky Fifth and T-Bone named Official
Junior Ambassadors of New Jersey, I have visited with Assemblyman Milam regarding the
drafting of an Assembly bill (AR-132) to this effect that would match a companion bill in the
Senate.(SR14) Originally supported by Senator Tom Goodwin who is no longer in office, a
request was made to Senator Jeff Van Drew to take up the cause.

Ms. Funari-Willever's series of books encourage children to follow the adventures of the two
boys through many of New Jersey's attractions including historical landmarks, places of interest
and recreational areas. Raising the characters to ambassadors would provide legitimacy to their
cause and hopefully spark the interest of families, both residents and tourists to our State. The
books serve as a tool for both schools and parents to help children investigate New Jersey first-
hand and bring their experiences back to the classroom. NickyFifth and T-Bone will help them
discover the mountains, lakes and streams, Colonial towns, Revolutionary and Civil War Sites,
art and history museums, lighthouses, wetlands and beaches and boardwalks that make New
Jersey unique - let's help Lisa celebrate New Jersey

With kindest regards,

Ann

Sen. James S. Cafiero
David Chapman
Frank Church
Joseph Cirrinicione
Norris Clark
Vicki Clark
Christina P. Clemans
J. Fred Coldren
Somers Corson
Marie Haffner
Dona Kemling
Arlene MacDonald
Liz Miller
Lynda Pagliughi
Ric Rutherford
Anne Salvatore
Joseph E. Salvatore
MD
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Trish Zackey

Lisa Funari Willever,

Thank you so much for attending our school yesterday. The children are buzzing about it in the halls already. We so much enjoyed your visit. We especially enjoyed your book "Passport to the Garden State ". It walked us through New Jersey, a place we live and found many things we weren't aware of. I plan on taking a trip to the City of Burlington it sounds like someplace my whole family would enjoy.

Your lessons were extremely motivating and fun. Our 4th graders are using the book as a wonderful resource for the New Jersey curriculum. We plan on providing students this opportunity each year by providing them a copy of your book. What a wonderful way to learn about New Jersey. I'm really looking forward to your new book on the Jersey Shores that will be out in May. I especially love the coastline and it will be fun traveling through with a guide. Your enthusiasm was evident throughout the day. Thank you for a day we will never forget.

Trudi Dawes

Literacy, Curriculum, and Instruction Coach

Elizabeth Moore School

Upper Deerfield Township School District

1373 Route 77

Seabrook, NJ 08302

(609) 381-9434

dawest@udts.org

Dear Lisa,

Nicky Fifth and T-Bone are two of my favorite characters in children's literature. In the minds of my students they are real kids. Their actions ring true, and the things they experience happen to children. The parent-child relationships depicted in the books are wonderful.

Passport to the Garden State brings New Jersey's past and present into focus for children who think that thirty is old and what happened two weeks ago is ancient history. "Jersey kids" exploring New Jersey is the essence of this book and it sends out a very positive message. I have used several of the Nicky Fifth books for my Parent-Child Literary Connection reading club with most positive results. Parents and children loved the books. Passport to the Garden State sent many parents to Burlington, Trenton and even farther North, South, East and West in their quest to get their passports stamped. Many parents have commented that they never visited the places mentioned in the books before reading the series!

The website and blog are a positive interactive addition to complement the series. It will keep Nicky and T-Bone followers on the NJ trail between books. I hope that the boys become Official Junior Ambassadors. How cool is that!

Sincerely yours,

Mela Griffiths, Librarian
Harker-Wylie School

To Whom It May Concern:

I teach a 5th grade class here in Upper Deerfield. We have been reading novels and chapter books all year. For the month of March, we chose to read your book, Nicky Fifth's Passport to the Garden State. We created a cereal box book report. My students loved it! Of course they enjoyed reading about places they were most familiar with, especially the parts involving Wheaton Arts Village in Millville and Storybook Land in Egg Harbor Twp. They couldn't believe that the places they've visited could actually be featured in a book that they were reading in class. My 5th graders put themselves in the shoes of Nicky and T-Bone throughout the entire story. They were astonished to learn that New Jersey offered so many different places to have fun and to learn important state history all at the same time. Since my class enjoyed learning so much about New Jersey through your book, we feel that Nicky and T-Bone definitely deserve to be called the "Official" Junior Ambassadors of New Jersey.

Thanks again,

Mike Weist

5th grade teacher

Upper Deerfield Twp. Schools

March 22, 2011

To Whom It May Concern:

Coming from someone who was born and raised in New Jersey, went away for college (only to PA), and then came back and started a family in NJ, I would have loved to have had Nicky Fifth when I was growing up! Now being a teacher of Technology, I am excited to be able to share this interactive website with my students, who are all military. While they're in our wonderful state, Nicky can be their tour guide, and when they move on to other places, they can share their wealth of knowledge about New Jersey as they travel the world.

What Lisa Funari Willever has done to educate kids about New Jersey is something that no one else has attempted. Our kids were missing out on our state's rich history and all it has to offer...until now. Since meeting her, I've already had students and their families visiting the places in *Passport to the Garden State* and looking forward to her next book about the Jersey Shore.

We're all excited about Nicky and T-bone becoming official Junior Ambassadors and strongly support it!

Sincerely,

Kelly A. McNabb

School-based Technology Coordinator/Teacher

Ft. Dix Elementary/Marcus Newcomb Schools

kmcnabb@pemb.org

(609) 893-8141, ext. 6035/3500

Susan R. Soffel
142 Edwin Avenue
Trenton, NJ 08610

March 22, 2011

NJ Tourism and the Arts Committee
Office of Legislative Services
PO Box 068
Trenton, NJ 08625

Re: AR132
NJ Official Junior Ambassadors

Dear Assemblyman Milam:

I am writing to apprise you of my support of AR132. I have read the whole series of Nicky Fifth books and have utilized them by taking my nieces to most of the places listed in the books. I find them very informative besides good reading for children and adults. They are a great way to promote New Jersey. I think New Jersey is a great state and these books are a great way to inspire others to visit here. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
S. Soffel
Susan R. Soffel

Dear Mrs. Willever,

Thank you so much for the Nicky Fifth series of books and for teaching parents and children alike on all the wonderful people, places and things in the State of New Jersey. I have lived in the Garden State my entire life and yet some of the places, people and things I am learning about through your fictional characters are truly amazing to me; and my children are loving it! All the children at their school as well as parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles all love seeing their excitement and planning trips. We love the passports. The heck with Disney World, they want to visit every square inch of New Jersey.

We fully support New Jersey's Senate and Assembly and the proposed bills to name Nicky and T-Bone Official Junior Ambassadors for New Jersey. We fully support Senate Resolution 84 and the Assembly Resolution.

Kind Regards,
Doug & Connie Walker & family (Douglas, Benjamin and Erin)

From: Charlene Hall <chall@spfk12.org>
Subject: Visit

Message Body:

Dear Mrs. Willever,

First of all let me say thank you for an amazing visit today. You engaged all of our students with your lively discussion about being an author and sharing your great stories about your family. Our students came back to the classroom with so many questions and comments that I knew I needed to contact you personally.

When I found out that you were visiting, I have to be honest that we were in the middle of reading the first book in the Harry Potter series. My students begged me every day to read Harry and listen to his adventures at Hogwarts. I went to the library to pick up a copy of one of your books. Miss Hirschhorn, our media specialist, had two chapter books to choose from on her desk. I selected Garden State Adventure. When I first brought it to my classroom I wasn't really excited about starting another book while in the middle of Harry Potter and the kids were a little disappointed too.

Well their disappointed quickly faded as soon as I started the book. We all became so quickly taken by your book and the characters. The students and I made such great connections to the landmarks of our beautiful state. You visited the landmarks and made them come alive with your words. You added humor and grabbed the attention of us all.

It made me remember my childhood visiting Stokes State Forest and visiting High Point State Park. I think that after finishing the book, a field trip will be in the near future to visit one of the great places that you taught us all about with your words.

Thank you for making our state even more special and letting children see that in these difficult economic times that going on a Garden State Adventure is the perfect choice for us all.

Thank you for visiting our school and sharing your time with us.

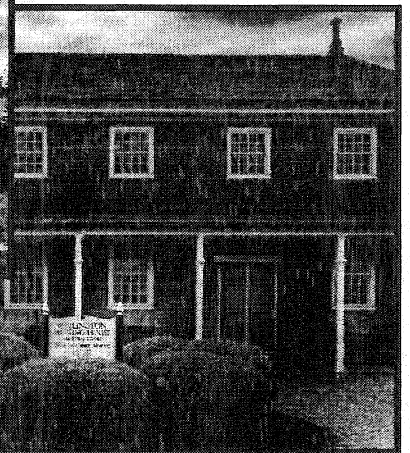
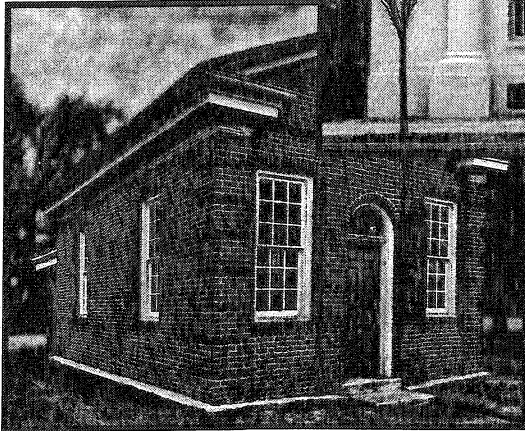
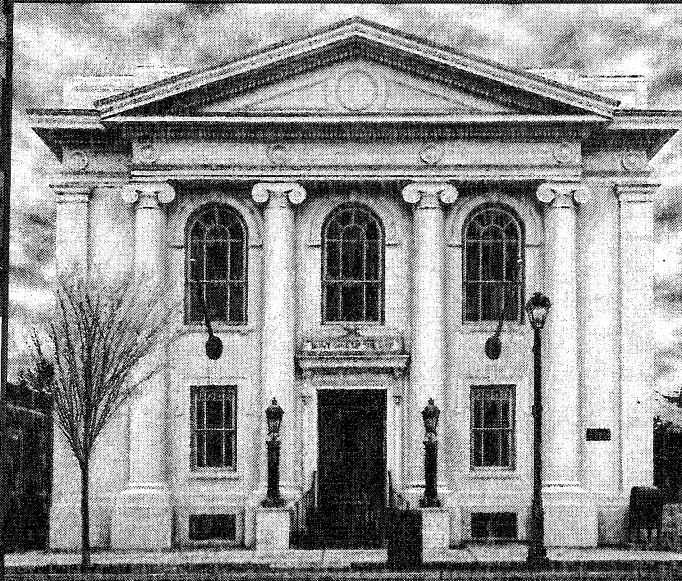
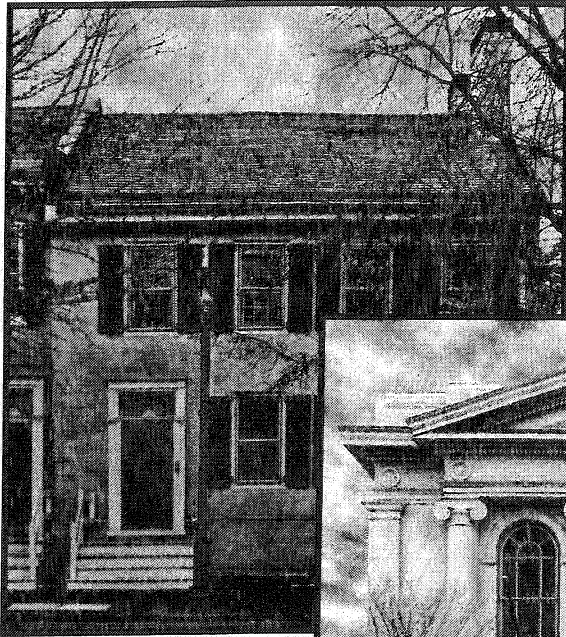
Respectfully yours,
Charlene Hall
Scotch Plains, NJ

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This mail is sent via contact form on Nicky Fifth <http://www.nickyfifth.com>

The City of Burlington

An Educational Tour Through History & Burlington's Impact on Our Nation



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For Info Call (609)386-1900 or (609)386-0200 x114
www.tourburlington.org



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Captain James Lawrence House
459 High Street
(1742)

Ulysses S. Grant House
309 Wood Street
(1856)

Herman T. Costello Lyceum Hall
432 High Street
(1839)

Surveyor General's Office
W. Broad Street
(doc. 1676)

Friends Meeting House
340 High Street
(1785)
Chief Ockanickon Gravesite (1681)

Written by L. Schiller 2010

The Chronological History of the City of Burlington and its Impact on American History

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Burlington was purchased by a group of British Quakers from Lord Berkley for 1,000 pounds in 1674. The town was originally founded in 1677 by Quaker settlers and served as the capital of the province of West Jersey until 1702. Thomas Ollive arrived on the *Kent* in 1677 and made his way to Burlington by smaller boat. Ollive later became acting Governor of West Jersey. In 1678 the ship *Shield* arrived with more English settlers and tied to the famous Buttonwood that once graced the shore at Green Bank. Burlington was an extremely popular port and was promoted as a fine market town that engaged in trade with the West Indies. The City of Burlington quickly became known also for its manufacturing and boat-building efforts. It is said that William Penn planned Philadelphia as a model of Burlington, Philadelphia being founded in 1681.

In the early days of Burlington many residents predominantly belonged to either the Quaker or Episcopalian religions. The original Quaker Meeting House was a hexagonal wooden meeting house which was erected in the 1680's, and Old St. Mary's Church was constructed in 1703, which was the first Episcopal Church in New Jersey.

Revolutionary War Times

(NJCC Standards 6.4.8 E., *Revolution and the New Nation* – sections 2, 3, 4, 5)

Benjamin Franklin, one of our Country's forefathers first stepped foot in Burlington in 1726. On his way to back to Philadelphia the young Franklin missed his boat ride back

and was forced to find lodging in Burlington for the night. Franklin ended up staying at the Revell House, where he had purchased gingerbread earlier in the day. The Revell House is the oldest residence in the County of Burlington and originally was located on Pearl Street. The home was moved sometime during the 1960's to its new resting place on Wood Street. Franklin came back to Burlington to work in a print shop located on High Street, where he used the first copper-plate press. Benjamin Franklin also printed the first New Jersey currency here in Burlington at this same print shop. The shop no longer stands today, but it was located next to the now standing Temple B'nai Israel. The print shop was later used by Isaac Collins. Collins in 1770 was named His Majesty's Royal Printer and he went on to print many historical documents, almanacs and several editions of the Holy Bible. Collins printed the New Jersey Gazette in Burlington in 1777. Isaac Collins resided in Burlington for a period of time at Broad & York Streets.

Col. Daniel Coxe was a resident of Burlington who served as Commander of Queen Anne's forces and was a member of the Governor's Council and House of Assembly. In 1734 Coxe later became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. It is said that Coxe was also known to be the first Grand Master of the Masons in America in 1730.

In 1763 William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, was named the Royal Governor of West Jersey. The younger Franklin was not of the same beliefs as his patriot father, and he served the King. In May of 1773 Governor Franklin

invited George Washington to his home at Green Bank on the river in Burlington to dine. The once stately mansion was torn down and was located where the Veteran's of Foreign Wars building now resides. William Franklin remained Governor until his arrest by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1776.

Burlington was also the home to celebrated African American Revolutionary War hero Oliver Cromwell, who resided at East Union Street. Cromwell served under General George Washington when he crossed the Delaware into Trenton on Christmas Night 1776. He fought alongside General George Washington during the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth & Yorktown. Cromwell was a decorated soldier and served the entire conflict. Oliver Cromwell died in 1853 and rests at the Broad Street Methodist Church Graveyard in the City of Burlington.

The New Jersey Constitution was signed in Provincial Congress on July 2, 1776 in Burlington at what is now the site of our present Tourism Center. The United States Constitution and the New Jersey Constitution were both based on a document that was drawn nearly 100 years prior, known as the Concessions and Agreements. The Concessions and Agreements was a document developed and signed by the West Jersey Proprietors along with William Penn. The Concessions and Agreements was formerly housed in the Surveyor General's Office located on Broad Street, however due to its historical nature and value,

it was moved to a more secure location in our State's capital of Trenton.

History tells us that Burlington was never a battle site but at one time it came close to being the scene of a Hessian attack. On December 11, 1776 Hessian commander von Donop brought his soldiers to Burlington, making camp outside of what is now Federal Street by the old City Ditch. Mayor Lawrence, father of Captain James Lawrence, with the aid of Reverend Jonathan Odell of St. Mary's Church as his interpreter along with several others from the town visited the Hessian camp. Von Donop came back into town with his bodyguard and dined with Mayor Lawrence at his home at 459 High Street. Heavily armed gun boats waited at the end of town to fire upon the Hessians if they dared move into town. After a few rounds were fired by accident and with the knowledge of his low stock of artillery, von Donop decided to pull out on December 12th and head back toward Bordentown.

Elias Boudinot was the President of the Continental Congress at the time that America gained its independence in 1783. Boudinot was at times referred to as the President of the United States in Continental Congress before the actual election of George Washington. Boudinot is thought to be one Burlington's most highly known American historical figure. Elias Boudinot held many other esteemed offices such as Congressman, Supreme Court Lawyer, Director of the United States Mint under President Washington, and founder of the American Bible Society.

Elias Boudinot actively fought for the rights of the Indians, religious tolerance, and the war against slavery. Elias Boudinot's daughter, Susan married war hero and friend to President Washington, William Bradford. Bradford was named Attorney General by Washington but unfortunately died at the young age of forty. Boudinot, his daughter Susan Boudinot-Bradford and William Bradford are all buried at the St. Mary's graveyard alongside each other. The family home still stands on West Broad Street and is referred to as the Boudinot-Bradford House.

Joseph Bloomfield, famous soldier and resident of the City of Burlington was active in the fight against slavery and was named President of the first Society for the Abolition of Slavery in 1783. In 1795, Bloomfield served as Mayor of Burlington and he also served as Governor of New Jersey from 1801 till 1812. In 1812, Bloomfield became a Brigadier General and led troops into military action in the War of 1812. When the War was over, Joseph Bloomfield also served as Congressman from 1817 until 1821. Joseph Bloomfield resided in his stately home located at 415 High Street. This home was later the residence of James Birch of the Birch Carriage Company. Joseph Bloomfield is also buried in the St. Mary's Episcopal Church Graveyard located at Broad & Wood Streets.

Captain James Lawrence, the famous Captain who is best known throughout our nation for his service during the War of 1812, grew up in Burlington and gained his love of ships by watching the many vessels arrive and depart from

the Port of Burlington. Lawrence worked his way up to the rank of Captain, commanding the 48-gun frigate USS Chesapeake. On July 13, 1813, Lawrence was mortally wounded while in a battle at Boston Harbor. While the ship was being boarded by the enemy, Lawrence shouted, "Tell the men to fire faster and not to give up the ship; fight her till she sinks!" Later, this was paraphrased as "Don't Give Up the Ship," the motto used by both the United States Navy and the City of Burlington.

Civil War Times

(NJCC Standards 6.4.8. F., Expansion and Reform – Sections 1, 2, 3, 11 & G. Civil War & Reconstruction – Section 1)

During the Civil War Burlington remained a busy and traveled town but fortunately remained free from the devastation of battle. Presidential hopeful Abraham Lincoln stopped in Burlington on several occasions to visit his New Jersey Republican Headquarters at the Blue Anchor Inn. The Blue Anchor is now the present site of the Tourism Center. The proximity of the train and the availability of a tavern made the Blue Anchor a perfect "whistle stop" or a good place to sit and "wet your whistle". Story has it that then Presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln and then General Ulysses Grant had an arm wrestling match at the bar. No one knows who really won.

General Ulysses S. Grant brought his family to Burlington and made his home at 309 Wood Street in 1864.

The General chose Burlington because of its peaceful setting and distance from any active battle grounds. It is said that President Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd Lincoln had invited Grant and his wife to accompany them to Ford's Theater, but the General declined, wanting to go back to Burlington to his children. General Grant and his wife left Washington by train and headed back to Burlington when they received word at their stop in Philadelphia that Lincoln had been shot. Grant immediately got back onto a train back to Washington while Mrs. Grant continued home to Burlington.

General Grant was very good friends with his former professor, Minor Knowlton. Knowlton also lived on Wood Street in Burlington and spent much time in Grant's company. Knowlton was the contributing factor to Ulysses Grant moving his family to Burlington to keep them safe during war time. Minor Knowlton was a military arms professor and taught at West Point where Grant attended military school and was his student. Minor Knowlton is also buried in the St. Mary's Episcopal Church graveyard and his large grave stone pays tribute to his military expertise with its size and depiction of an artillery gun atop it.

General E. Burd Grubb was a valiant soldier during the War and for his duty was awarded the Ambassadorship to Spain. General Grubb and his family lived at their estate on the Delaware River. The estate consisted of a brewery, tannery, brickyard and homes, three of the original buildings still stand today at this site. The Grubb family was very involved in the fight against slavery and it is said that they

had constructed tunnels from the buildings to the Riverbank to hide and free slaves.

The Underground Railroad was highly active in the City of Burlington having several sights throughout the City that were stopping points. Quaker William James Allinson owned 301 High Street which was just one stop on the Underground Railroad. Allison was an abolitionist that legends says had tunnels constructed under his building where he hid slaves. It is said that there were other famous Burlingtonians that supported this effort such as the Grubb family and Minor Knowlton. There is an Underground Railroad Café that stands on Union Street that is dedicated to the remembrance and the people and those that supported and worked so hard for this worthy and historical cause.

Captains of Industry

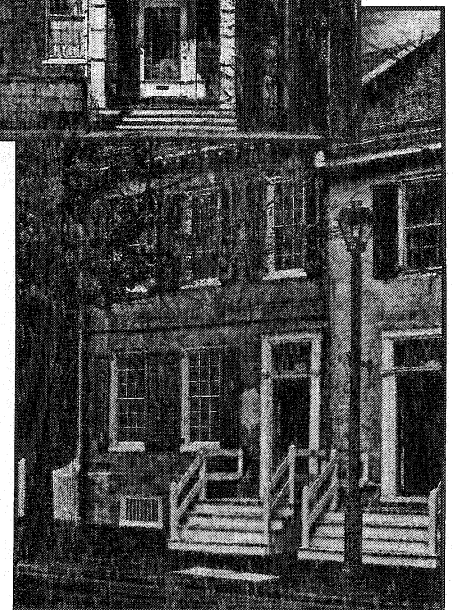
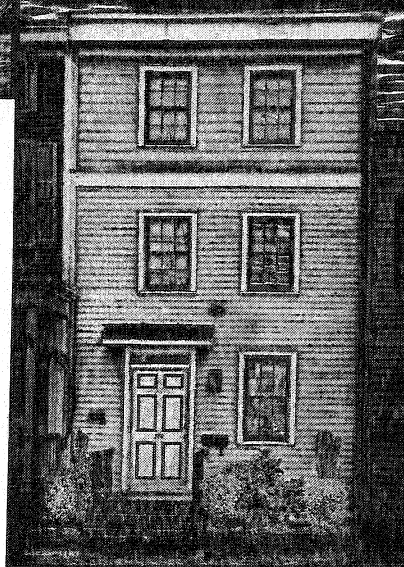
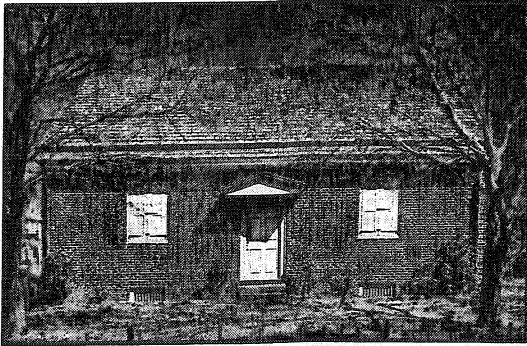
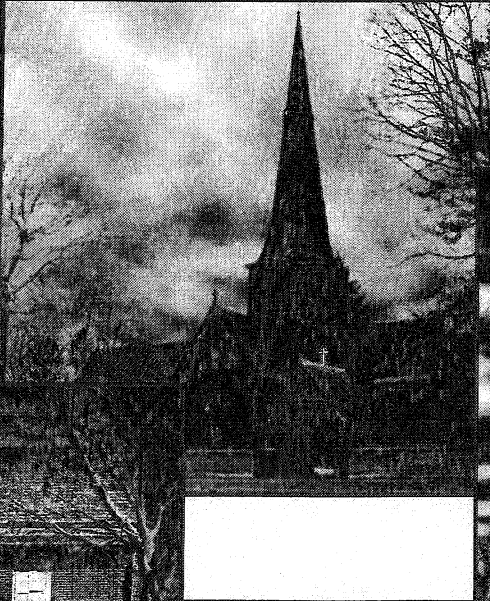
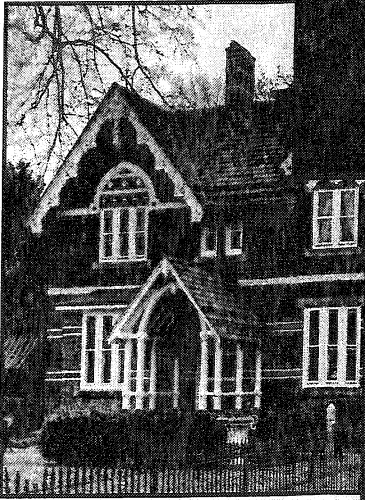
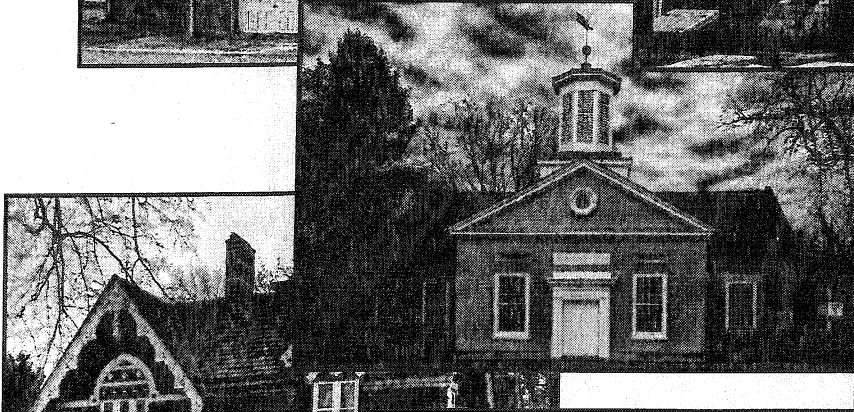
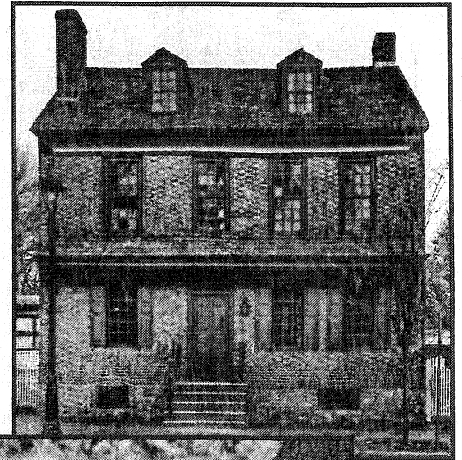
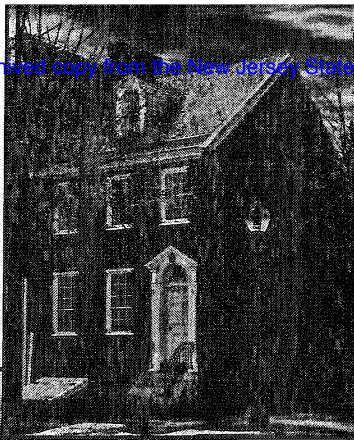
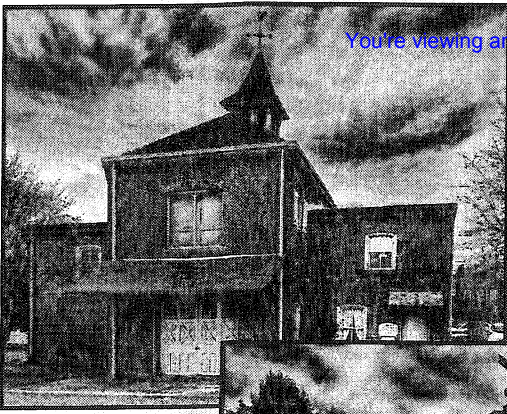
James H. Birch started his carriage repair shop in Burlington in 1862. Being a shrewd businessman his company grew and became so successful that by 1865 he purchased his mansion at 415 High Street, the previous home of Joseph Bloomfield. On the property behind the mansion Birch constructed a factory in which he mass produced carriages. With his great success James Birch built a 1,200 seat Opera House next to his home where he and others would be able to enjoy the fine arts of theater and music. The business continued to grow and by 1900 it

covered 15 acres and employed hundreds of people making over 200 models of rickshaws and carriages. Birch's technique of mass production was so successful that it gained the attention of Henry Ford. Ford asked Birch if he would be interested in producing bodies for his automobiles but Birch declined. James Birch never believed that the car could ever replace a horse-drawn carriage. By the year 1918 the Birch Carriage Shop went out of business and by 1927 the Opera house closed down. Today you can still see preserved rickshaws and carriages in the collections of the Burlington County Historical Society and the City of Burlington Historical Society. The former Opera house once stood where the City of Burlington Post Office now stands and the Birch Mercury Statue still graces the sidewalk in front.

Andrew McNeal a successful businessman founded the McNeal Pipe & Foundry Company in 1866 constructed along the Delaware River in the City of Burlington. McNeal moved from his former home on High Street, present home of the Temple B'nai Israel, to a beautiful mansion he had built next to the foundry in 1890. In 1899 McNeal Pipe & Foundry became part of a larger company U.S. Pipe Foundry and capacity rose to 200 tons per day with the sizes of pipe being produced from 1 ½ inches to 60 inches.

Many other businesses were thriving in the City of Burlington during the late 1800's and early 1900's just some of these are as follows; the Peter Vandergrift Ice Factory (1899), Burlington Industrial Alcohol Company, The

Burlington Silk Mill (1910) and the J.F. Budd Shoe Factory said to be the largest baby shoe factory in the world in it's day.



Historic Sites of the City of Burlington

Burlington Island - The Island is in plain view from the City of Burlington Promenade and was the first European settlement in New Jersey in 1624 by the Wallons.

Hoskins House - 202 High Street (1797-98)

The Hoskins House is preserved and restored as a colonial reproduction and is part of the City of Burlington Historical Tours. The home houses many antique furnishings and artifacts from our City and the City of Burlington Historical Society.

Former Print Shop Site - 206 High Street (ca. 1680)

At this former location both Benjamin Franklin and Isaac Collins made printing history, Franklin with the first use of a copperplate press and Collins with the printing of the New Jersey Gazette.

Temple B'nai Israel - 212 High Street (1801)

This is home to one of South Jersey's oldest synagogues established in 1916. This was formerly the home to U.S. Senator Garrett Wall and his son James Mayor of the City of Burlington in 1851. Later the McNeal family resided in the home prior to their move to the McNeal Mansion on the river.

Dr. John Pugh House - 214 High Street (1716)

This was also the home of Quaker Samuel Allinson who spoke openly on the anti-slavery movement. It was in 1857 that Dr. Pugh moved into the home.

Endeavor Fire Co. Spire - 19 E. Union Street (1795)

The spire that stands atop the Endeavor Fire Company was once the spire on the original Town Hall located at High and Union Street.

Burlington Pharmacy - 301 High Street (1731)

This is the site of New Jersey's oldest pharmacy still in continuous operation. The home is also known for its resident, Quaker William J. Allinson who was an abolitionist and helped free slaves by hiding them in tunnels under the building and helping them escape through the Underground Railroad. Isaac Collins also lived in this home from 1770 till 1778.

Friends Meetinghouse - 341 High Street (1785)

The present Meetinghouse was constructed on the site of the original hexagonal wooden building was used from 1685 till 1785. Located behind the building is the Friends Burial Grounds where just some of the noted Burlington residents such as Joseph Taylor, founder of Bryn Mawr College, printer Isaac Collins and missionary Stephen Grellet are buried. This location also is the resting place of Chief Ockanickon, Chief of the Mantas tribe of the Lenape and friend to many an early Burlington settler. Chief Ockanickon's grave site bears a tributary plaque and his mark.

Alcazar - 406 High Street (Ca. 1680)

What remains of the original Alcazar building is one of the oldest buildings constructed in the City of Burlington. The original Alcazar was home to Thomas Ollive one of our earliest and most prominent settlers that arrived on the *Kent* in 1677.

Blue Anchor Inn - 406 High Street (1750)

The Blue Anchor Inn was a site where history was made by who passed through its doors to the events that took place within its

doors. The building has changed names a few of times over the years but it still holds the mystic and grandeur of being visited by Presidents, Generals and stars of the stage. It is said that when the Constitution of New Jersey was signed on July 2, 1776 it was signed at the Blue Anchor. It was also known as the Metropolitan Inn and presently houses the new City of Burlington Tourism Center. The decorative bar that has been restored inside can tell many a legend and story.

Surveyor General's Office - W. Broad Street (doc. 1676)

This building stored the rare and valuable documents from the Council of West Jersey Proprietors dating back to 1676. The Concessions and Agreements signed by William Penn was once housed here, however due to its historical significance it was moved to Trenton.

Old St. Mary's Church - Corner of Wood & Broad (1703)

The Old St. Mary's Church is the oldest Episcopal Church in the State of New Jersey. The church was founded by Rev. George Keith and Rev. John Talbot.

New St. Mary's Church - Broad Street (1854)

The construction of new St. Mary's Church was directly by Bishop Doane and designed by noted American architect Richard Upohn. The churchyard holds the graves of many prominent Burlington citizens such as President of the Continental Congress Elias Boudinot, Susan Bradford-Boudinot and her husband Attorney General under Washington, William Bradford, NJ Governor and Burlington Mayor Joseph Bloomfield, Mayor James Walter Wall, military specialist Captain Minor Knowlton, Representative John Howard Pugh, Senators James Kinsey & Garrett Dorset Wall, and New Jersey delegate Joshua M. Wallace who signed the U. S. Constitution in 1787 along with many others.

Kinsey House - 38 W. Broad Street (1770)

This was the home of James Kinsey a lawyer and member of the Society of Friends. Kinsey was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1772. Kinsey outwardly opposed the ruling of King George the II and the Royal Governor William Franklin.

McIlvaine House - 101-102 W. Broad Street (1813)

This was the family home of the McIlvaine's which was built in 1813 by father Joseph. Son, Charles McIlvaine founded the first Sunday school in New Jersey. Daughters, Mary & Margaret McIlvaine donated the money to purchase the bells to the new Saint Mary's Episcopal Church.

Boudinot-Bradford House - 207 W. Broad Street (1804)

This was the home of Elias Boudinot, our ninth President of the Continental Congress who was in service when America gained its independence. Later Boudinot's daughter Susan Boudinot Bradford resided here until her death.

Ulysses S. Grant House - 309 Wood Street (1856)

In 1864 General Ulysses S. Grant made this residence his home. He chose Burlington to make his home so that they could remain safe from the conflicts of the Civil War. On April 15, 1865 Grant was on his way home when he received word that President Lincoln had been shot.

Carriage House - 23 Smith Lane (ca. 1876)

The Woolman family were very prominent residents of Burlington and the Carriage House was where their family's horses and carriages were kept. The Carriage House is the home of the City of Burlington Historical Society and is open for tours and special events.

Library Co. of Burlington - 23 W. Union Street (since 1758)

The Library Company of Burlington was first chartered in 1757 by King George II of England. The Library is the oldest continuously operated library in New Jersey and the seventh oldest in the Nation. The first actual Library building was built in 1789 and it was the first in the United States to publish a catalog. Governor William Franklin, son of Benjamin, was the Library's first patron.

Revell House - 213 Wood Street (1685)

The Revell House has the distinction of being the oldest residence in Burlington County and one of the oldest in New Jersey. It is Burlington legend that a young Benjamin Franklin was passing through Burlington on his way to Philadelphia when he stopped here for gingerbread. Running late he missed his boat ride and returned to spend the night. The Revell House was originally built on Pearl Street but during the early 1960's it was moved to its present resting spot on Wood Street.

Grubb Estate - 46 Riverbank (late 18th Century)

This home was one of Henry Grubb and it is only one part of the Grubb Estate along the Riverbank. The Grubb family owned the first tavern in Burlington and they were also active in mining and manufacturing. The Estate also housed other buildings such as a tannery, brickyard and brewery. The Grubb Family were active abolitionists that built tunnels under their buildings that headed toward the river to hide slaves during the days of the Underground Railroad. Edward B. Grubb was a Civil War General and grandson of Henry Grubb that also resided here and after the War and served as Ambassador to Spain.

Shippen House and other Riverbank Houses - 202 Riverbank (19th C.)

This elegant home was the residence of Judge Edward Shippen and this home served as his summer retreat. The Judge's daughter Peggy Shippen was famous for marrying Benedict Arnold. Arnold was a famous traitor in American history and he and Peggy later moved to France. Other homes in this area were residences to many wealthy and prominent people who used these homes as their summer retreats away from the bustle of the big cities.

Ship "Shield" Marker - On the Riverbank

This marker designates the spot where the stately Buttonwood tree stood where legend has it the ship Shield moored on December 10, 1678. The river had frozen that night and many people walked across the ice to reach land. The Shield is said to be the first vessel to navigate from the Atlantic Ocean and down the Delaware River settling in Burlington. On the hill behind the marker you can see the now V.F.W. Building which is all that is left of a three story stately mansion. This building now rests at the site that was formerly the home of William Franklin known as Green Bank. The Green Bank mansion was torn down years prior. William Franklin was the Royal Governor and son of American patriot Benjamin Franklin.

St. Mary's Hall - On the Riverbank (1837)

St. Mary's Hall was a private educational institution that was established in 1837 by Episcopal Bishop George Washington Doane. It is documented that each semester cost \$100 dollars with an additional charge of \$6 for bedding. The private school now known as the Doane Academy is still in operation and is on the National Register of Historical Places.

Friends School House -

York Street between Penn & Union Streets (1792)

The Quakers erected this small brick schoolhouse to teach their children responsibility and discipline. The building houses many historic books, pictures and documents from Burlington's past.

Collins Jones House -

NE corner of Broad & York Streets (ca. 1785)

This beautifully restored home was the residence of Isaac Collins, His Majesty's Royal Printer in 1770. He was known for his printing of some of America's first historical documents as well as publishing The New Jersey Gazette in 1777. Isaac Collins has also received credit for printing the first quarto Bible in America.

Birch-Bloomfield House – 415 High Street (ca. 1750)

This was once the home of Brigadier General Joseph Bloomfield who also served as Mayor of Burlington and Governor of New Jersey from 1800 till 1812. Later this was also the residence of famous carriage maker James Birch. Birch also erected a beautiful Opera House which once stood where the current post office resides. The Statue of Mercury which reads "Birch 1881" was placed in front of the Opera House and still stands today.

Bard-How House – 453 High Street (ca. 1743)

This historic home is part of the Burlington County Historical Society complex and can be toured by appointment. The home was constructed by the Bard family about 1743. Later in 1756 this was the home of Samuel How, Sr. who was an Inferior Court of Common Pleas Justice and a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. In 1782 the residence was passed onto his sons Samuel, Jr. & John.

James Fenimore Cooper House – 457 High Street (1782)

This home is also part of the Burlington County Historical Society complex and was the birthplace of famous American novelist James Fenimore Cooper. Cooper wrote such famous novels as “Last of the Mohicans” and “Leatherstocking Stories” to name a few.

Captain James Lawrence House – 459 High Street (1742)

This was the home of Captain James Lawrence and his family. Lawrence grew up in this home and grew to love ships from watching them arrive and depart at the docks of Burlington. Captain James Lawrence is known for his heroism during the War of 1812 and his dying statement which has been paraphrased “Don’t Give Up the Ship”, the motto of the United States Navy and the City of Burlington.

Herman T. Costello Lyceum Hall – 432 High Street (1839)

The Lyceum Hall was originally built to be used as the public lecture hall and theatre. In 1851 under a charter it became City Hall. The building has recently completed a renovation and will be utilized as it was originally built to house cultural art services, lectures and “black box” performances. There will also be a museum room dedicated to the history of the City of Burlington. Local art will also be hung and displayed in the halls and rooms within the building.

Oliver Cromwell House – 114 E. Union Street (1798)

This was the final residence of African American Revolutionary War soldier Oliver Cromwell. Oliver Cromwell served under General George Washington at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown. Cromwell also served along side General Washington and his troops when they crossed the Delaware into Trenton that famous Christmas Eve night 1776.

Oliver Cromwell was decorated for serving the entire conflict and his discharge papers were personally signed by George Washington.

Legends & Stories of the City of Burlington

Witch Trials

The following article was written in "The Pennsylvania Gazette" on October 15-22, 1730, Benjamin Franklin prints "correspondent's" story of a Witch Trial. The Accused, a man and a woman, were charged with,

"....making their neighbors' sheep dance in an uncommon manner" and, "...causing hogs to speak, and sing Psalms & etc., to the great Terror...of the King's good and peaceable subjects."

The Trials included being weighted against a Bible - the Accused passed that test by being weightier. Then, tied hand and foot, both Accused and Accusers (a man and a woman each) were dropped into the River, with the notion that the bewitched would float. All, in fact floated (some would say, swam for their lives). At this, supposing that the woman's shifts, which bound with garters then ballooned with air, helped them float, it was determined to try them again, the next warm weather...naked.

The Flight of Aaron Burr

On a mid July day in 1804, Peter Schuyler ferried a well-dressed gentleman on horseback across the River. To pass the time they discussed current affairs. The well dressed man asked Peter the ferryman if he or the locals had heard of Aaron Burr being about the area. Peter replied, "No, if I could catch the damned rascal I'd drown him!" It was later pointed out to Peter that the well-dressed man was none other than Aaron Burr fleeing New York and wrath over his killing of Alexander Hamilton.

Grant vs. Lincoln

It is said that the presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln arm wrestled Ulysses S. Grant one evening in the bar of the Blue Anchor Inn. The Blue Anchor was the local Republican campaign headquarters during Lincoln's run for office. No one to this day knows who really won.

Witch's Tree

In the early days witchcraft was prominent in the imaginations of the colonists. There were legendary witch's tree on the Riverbank, some say the huge buttonwood for which the Ship Shield tied up to in 1678 was one of them. Other hand drawn pictures show an old willow that hosted wild nighttime dancing of devilish creatures that would screech and fly away on broomsticks.

Blackbeard's Burlington Buried Treasure

On a dark stormy night it is believed that Black Beard and his pirate crew landed at the foot of Wood Street. Blackbeard came to bury his plunder of silver and gold under a broad flat stone under a black walnut tree. It is said Blackbeard cried, "Who will guard this wealth?" A cut throat Spanish pirate volunteered and was shot and buried upright feet resting on the stone he guarded. The ship's dog was partial to the Spaniard and was also shot and buried there. For several years into the 20th century people reported seeing the ghostly apparition of a dog guarding the tree and then disappearing. Some say that Blackbeard came back one windy and wild night to reclaim his treasure only to find three witches dancing and singing around the Spaniard's grave. The superstitious pirates were repelled never to return.

Written by L. Schiller - 2010

DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

**City of Burlington
Burlington County, New Jersey**

**Burlington City
Historic Preservation Commission**

2005

7/1x

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Cover image: High Street at Pearl Street, Sanborn Map Company, October 1915



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City of Burlington

Historic Preservation Commission

- HPC composed of 9 Commissioners, 1 secretary, 1 Consultant.
- Meet 1st Wednesday monthly.
- Charged with safeguarding the important architecture and historic heritage of the city.
- Insure that exteriors of historic sites, structures and sections of the city are protected from demolition, permanent damage and ill advised alterations.
- Much of the review criteria by the Commission is based on visual appearance as evidenced by current photographs and where possible historic photographs and supported by brochures or examples demonstrating the intended types of doors, windows, fencing, exterior materials, etc.
- Commissioners and consultant conduct site reviews prior to monthly meeting in order to be able to discuss the request with the resident or owner.
- It is crucial to Burlington City that the town's historic character and heritage be preserved to encourage tourism, to attract new residents, visitors, shoppers, etc.
- The Commissioners are very diligent in their efforts to protect, enhance and accentuate Burlington's history.
- A major incentive to residents and owners in the historic district would be if the State could pass the Historic Property Reinvestment Act-S659

(a state historic tax credit). This would work with and expand the effectiveness of the Federal Historic Tax Credit and would also provide an incentive for homeowners to do major, historic appropriate renovations to their homes, create an economic incentive to revitalize older neighborhoods and further enhance the historic character of Burlington.

J. Melvin Warren
HPC Chairman
March 24, 2011

DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES



City of Burlington
Burlington County, New Jersey



Burlington City
Historic Preservation Commission

2005

Prepared by
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INTRODUCTION

The City of Burlington is fortunate in having a high number of well-preserved buildings from the 1800s and 1900s surviving in their original neighborhood settings. This architectural bounty is one of this community's most striking and valuable assets. As a result of a high level of stewardship in years past, a broad spectrum of the City's 338 years of growth is represented within the boundaries of the City's historic district. From the many modest rowhouses to the finest churches of stone, all contribute to Burlington City's heritage and its unique character as an historic city.

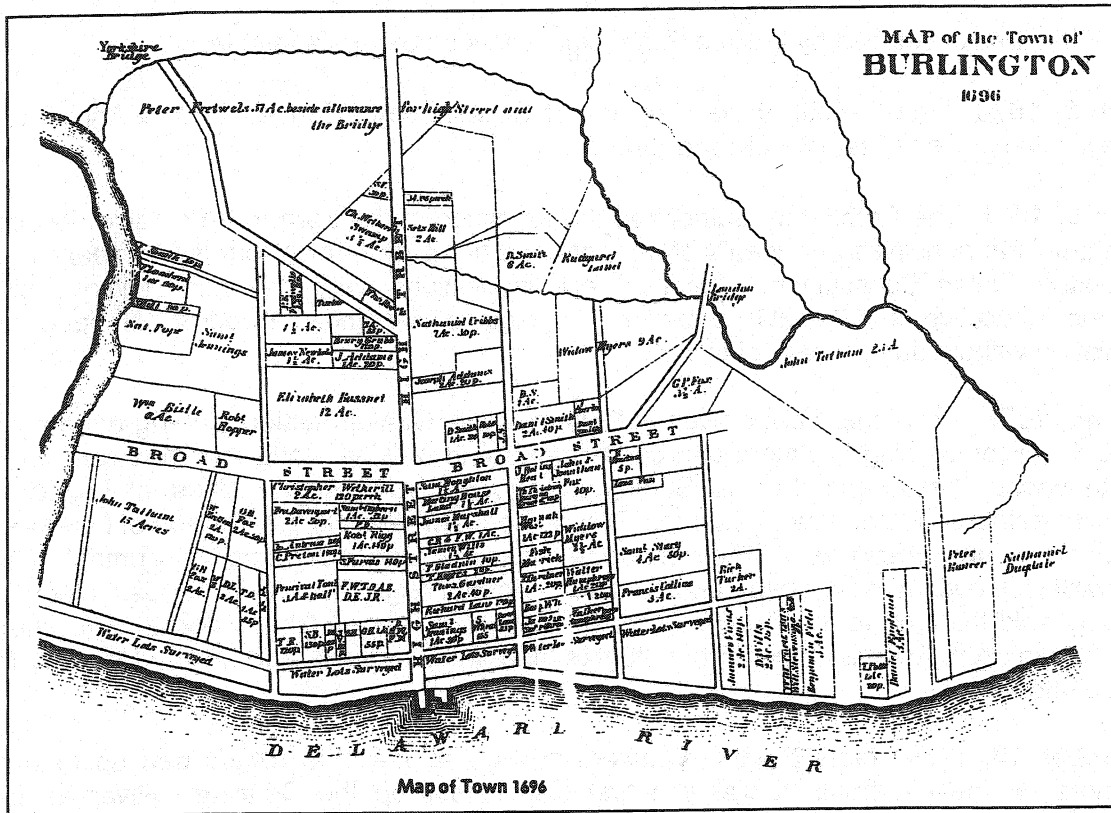
The Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) has prepared these guidelines to help broaden the understanding and appreciation of Burlington's architecture by pointing out some of the distinguishing features that give Burlington's buildings and neighborhoods their special characters. This publication is also intended to provide guidance on preserving and rehabilitating the buildings and structures that contribute to the City's heritage. A detailed description of every preservation subject is beyond the scope of this booklet. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the examples provided and the list of information sources will assist property owners to help preserve the historic character of their own property, and thus, this historic community. The information contained in this publication is especially pertinent for owners within the Historic District, but is also relevant to any owner of Burlington's older buildings who may be interested in good stewardship.

The three buildings selected for specific analysis in the *Preservation Strategies* section (pages 22-25) are all located within the boundaries of the Burlington City Municipal Historic District. This district encompasses two smaller historic districts, both of which are listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The first, the *Burlington City Historic District*, was created in 1975 as part of the City's celebration of the United States' Bicentennial. The second, the *High Street Historic District*, was created in 1993 to preserve the historic commercial core of the City. In 1992, a larger overall historic neighborhood was the subject of a preliminary survey by Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants. This district was documented and researched to a greater extent in 2002 during an Intensive Level Architectural Survey commissioned by the HPC and conducted by McCabe & Associates, Inc.

The 2002 Survey of the Municipal Historic District encompassed 1,016 lots. Of that number, 894 contained primarily residential and commercial buildings, and 122 lots were vacant. In the Burlington City Municipal Historic District, Georgian and Federal style town houses and Italianate rowhouses and villas are particularly well represented. There are also many rows of Second Empire style dwellings, Italianate and Beaux Arts commercial buildings along High Street, several churches, and a few surviving brick industrial and municipal buildings. In general, the buildings are well preserved. The last fifty years of modifications have been primarily limited to the additions of front porches, replacement windows, asphalt shingle roofing, and synthetic siding. The original forms of all the buildings remain easily recognizable. Each property was given the status of key contributing, contributing or non-contributing to the district. This detailed analysis gave a better understanding of the City's broad span of historic significance: incorporating the years from the City's beginning in 1677 and continuing up to 1970, the year a major urban renewal campaign based on new construction rather than on restoration and rehabilitation began.

The preservation or rehabilitation examples and strategies in this booklet are based upon the criteria established by the U. S. Secretary of the Interior. Since most work on the exterior of locally designated buildings falls under the jurisdiction of the HPC, the HPC must review and approve any proposals before work can begin. Detailed procedural guidelines are available by contacting the HPC Secretary in Burlington City Hall, 525 High Street, Burlington, New Jersey, 08016.

BURLINGTON'S HISTORY



SETTING:

The City of Burlington is situated on the southeastern bank of the Delaware River about halfway between Trenton, New Jersey's state capitol, to the northeast and Philadelphia to the southwest. The land is flat--a floodplain--and was prone to flooding until a modern system of flood control was installed in the early 1970s.

BURLINGTON: A 325-YEAR TIMELINE (modified from: www.tourburlington.org)

As one of the oldest cities in New Jersey and the original capital of the Colony of West Jersey, the City of Burlington has a long and illustrious history. Native Americans of the Mantas (or *Leaping Frog*) tribe of the Lenape called Burlington Island Matinicunk and the mainland Techichohocki, or "oldest planted land." The City of Burlington New Jersey was the first and original township in Burlington County, predating the "original constablers" by 11 years. It was established in 1677.

As the first recorded European settlement in New Jersey, the City of Burlington has played host to many beginnings, origins, and "firsts." Many of them took place in places that still exist.

1624 First recorded European settlement in New Jersey (Burlington Island). Belgians fleeing persecution built the first recorded European settlement in New Jersey, establishing an Island trading post to barter with the indigenous people.

1659-1664 New Jersey's first recorded African presence (Burlington Island, Dutch colony).

1664 As the Dutch withdrew from New World holdings, Swedes and Finns occupied the Island, until the English seized it in 1664.

1673 First land developed by William Penn, eight years before Philadelphia.

March 3, 1676 First Capital of the Province of West Jersey ("Concessions & Agreements," Surveyor General's Office, West Broad Street).

March 3, 1677 The Proprietors authorized the formation of the town in a decisive document, which set forth principles and ideals of freedom and democracy—also found 100 years later in the United States Constitution. Among these innovations were civil and religious liberty; separate executive and legislative power; an elected Assembly; freedom of speech; no deprivation without due process of law.

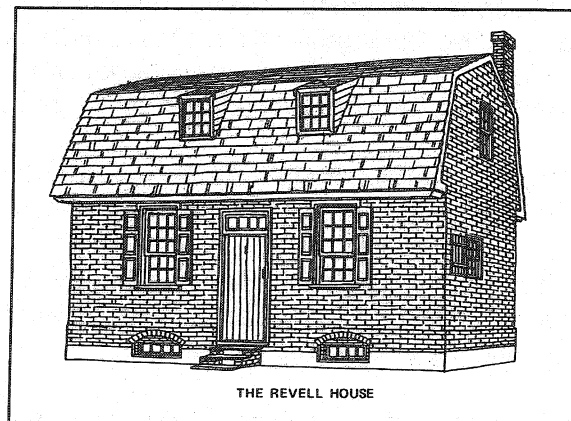
Autumn, 1677— The ship *Kent* arrives in Delaware with Quaker settlers fleeing oppression in England. Disembarking in Salem and canoeing up and walking along the Delaware River to the Rancocas Creek, and then to Burlington, two groups from the cities of London and Yorkshire established one town. Said the Friends from Yorkshire to the Friends of London, "*Let us build a Town together.*" They made a peaceful land purchase agreement, trading gunpowder, pipes, hooks, cloth, and kettles. Among eight Native American chiefs who amicably sold the land to the Quakers was one highly esteemed for his nobility and integrity, Chief Ockanickon. He was Chief of the Mantas tribe of the Lenape, and a valuable early friend of the settlers.

December 10, 1678 More English Quakers arrived, as the ship *Shield* tied up to a huge sycamore on the riverbank. It was the first ship to sail up the Delaware River as far as Burlington.

September 26, 1682 The first Assembly met and ordered Burlington to be "*The Chief Town and Head of the Province*". As a legislative member, Quaker Robert Stacy introduced a bill: an Act of the General Assembly granting the Island to the City of Burlington, that its revenues might be employed, "*...for the encouragement of learning and the better education of youth.*" Thus was born the oldest continual educational trust board in the United States, The Managers and Treasurer of the School Fund for the Education of Youth in the City of Burlington, now known as the Board of Island Managers.

1685 The County's oldest residence known as the Revell House, is constructed by George Hutchinson on East Pearl Street (It was relocated to 213 Wood Street in the 1950s).

Revell House
213 Wood Street



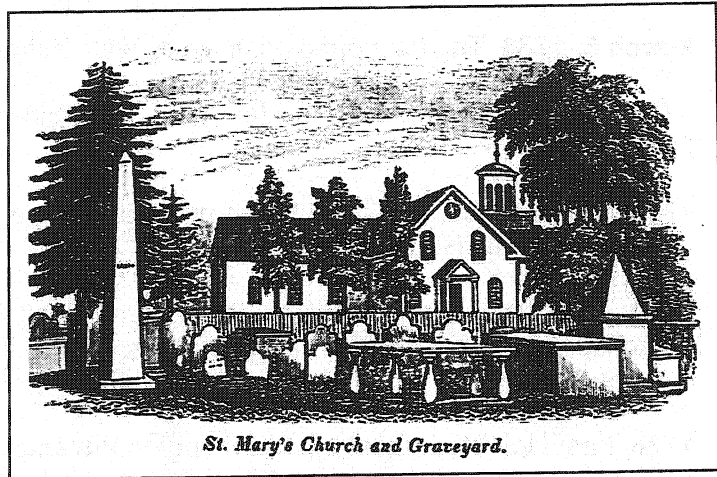
1688 First Capital of West Jersey (Council of West Jersey Proprietors).

April 5, 1694 The first town meeting was held. Prior to that, Burlington had little need of a local government.

1696 First Union Organized in New Jersey Women Weavers (Friends Meeting House, 341 High Street).

1703 The First Anglican Church built in the United States and the oldest Episcopal Church in New Jersey (Old St. Mary's, West Broad and Wood Streets). It was here that John Talbot became the first Episcopal Bishop to set foot on American soil.

*1844 woodcut of
Old St. Mary's Church
built in 1703*

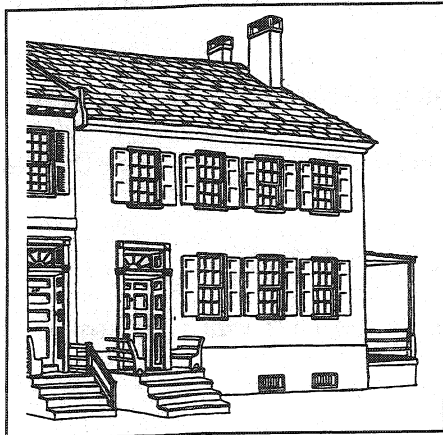


1729 First library building erected in New Jersey (Library Co. of Burlington, 23 West Union Street). This was the first U.S. library to publish a book catalog. The Royal Governor William Franklin, son of Ben, was the library's first patron.

1729 First NJ colonial paper currency printed and first copperplate press in America (Former Site of Isaac Collins Print Shop, 206 High Street).

1731 Establishment of New Jersey's oldest pharmacy in continuous operation (Wheatley's Pharmacy, 301 High Street, *see page 6*).

May 7, 1734 Burlington, including the entire present-day Township and City, was chartered as a City by King George II. Application had been made by Governor William Cosby.



1742 First home of naval hero Captain James "Don't Give Up the Ship" Lawrence (Cap'n. James Lawrence House, 459 High Street).

1758 New Jersey's oldest library in continuous operation begins (Library Company of Burlington).

1771 First Methodist service in New Jersey (Captain. C. T. Webb, 1771).

1776 First New Jersey State Constitution was signed in Burlington, July 2, 1776 (Blue Anchor Inn, Broad and High Streets).

1777 First published in December of 1777, Isaac Collins' *New Jersey Gazette*, became the first weekly newspaper in the state (206 High Street).

March 6, 1783 The boundaries of the City were established.

1783 Elias Boudinot, first President of U.S. Continental Congress (Boudinot-Bradford House, 207 West Broad Street).

1783 General Jos. Bloomfield, first president of the First Society for the Abolition of Slavery. (Birch-Bloomfield House, 415 High Street).

1784 This date appears on the Official City Seal: MDCCLXXXIV. The Township was now detached, and the City of Burlington acquired its own charter, making it distinct and independent.

1788 First U.S. steamboat trip to Burlington (Inventor John Fitch).

1789 First "true American author" James Fenimore Cooper author of "*Last of the Mohicans*" and "*Leatherstocking Tales*," was born here on September 15, 1789 (Cooper House, 457 High Street).

1795 One of New Jersey's oldest fire companies established (Endeavor, 19 East Union Street).

1797 First iron plow made in the United States (Charles Newbold).

1816 Elias Boudinot, first president and founder of the American Bible Society (207 West Broad Street).

1820 Charles McIlvaine held first New Jersey Sunday School (Old St. Mary's Broad and Wood Streets, 100-102 West Broad Street).

1830s-1860s Underground Railroad sites reported (Wheatley's Pharmacy, Grubb Estate).

1830 Among the first African-American congregations in New Jersey, in 1830, the Bethlehem A.M.E. Church was constructed at 213 Pearl Boulevard.

1830 First U.S. porcelain dentures developed (Samuel Stockton, 1830-1840).

1856 Residence of Ulysses S. Grant and first family during the Civil War (Ulysses S. Grant House, 309 Wood Street).

1862 First rickshaw carriage in the world was built in Burlington (James H. Birch, Birch-Bloomfield House, 415 High Street). The carriage is on display at the Burlington County Historical Society--Corson Poley Center Museum, 451 High Street.

1876 The City Waterworks was constructed after a devastating fire took place due in part to an inadequate supply of water in the city (225 East Pearl Boulevard).

1877 First U.S. steam power printing plant (Enterprise Printing Co.).

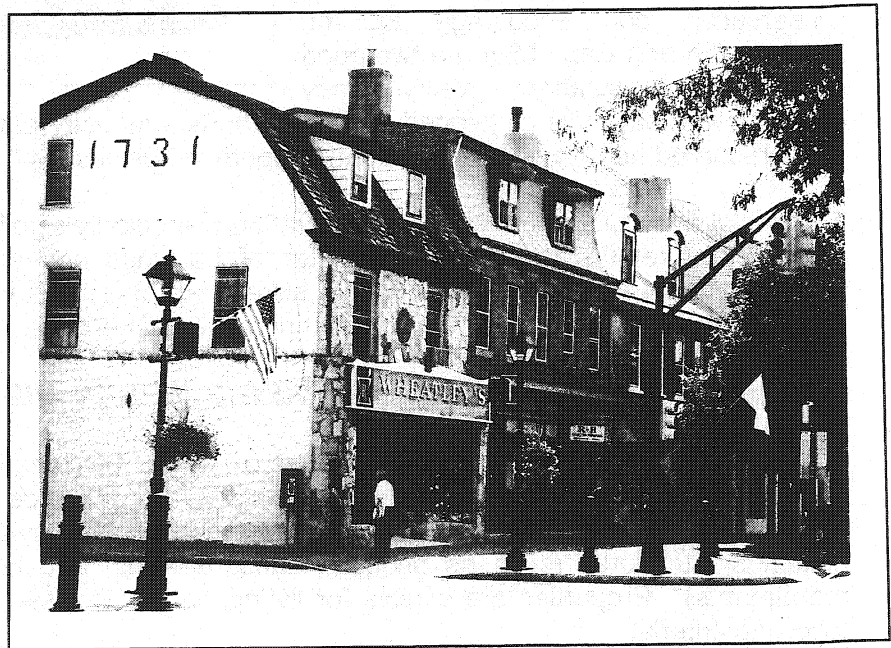
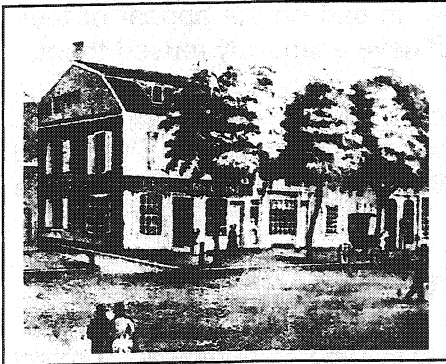
1895 The 1839 Lyceum at 439 High Street was renovated for use as the Burlington City Hall.

1901 Tracks were laid for a trolley that ran along High Street to the ferry terminal on the Delaware River.

1911 First Burlington County Boy Scout troop formed (Herman T. Costello, Lyceum Hall).

1923 First major highway to Burlington City, Route 25, is completed.

1931 Burlington-Bristol Bridge completed and opened to automobile traffic.



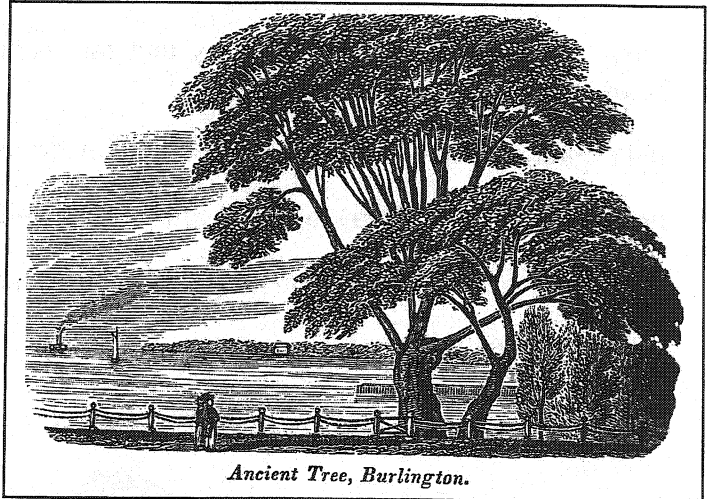
Then and Now: High Street at East Union Street pictured around 1800 (on left) and photographed in 2005 (on right).

PRESERVING BURLINGTON: **NEW JERSEY AND NATIONAL REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES**

WHY PRESERVE ?

Preserving the buildings, structures, sites and monuments that record Burlington's history is not just an educational or aesthetic exercise. There are very real economic, social, and cultural benefits that stem from historic preservation.

The economic benefits are compelling. In today's economic climate, it is often less expensive to rehabilitate or restore an existing building than to build a new one. In addition, renovating buildings often stimulates neighboring property owners to upgrade and maintain their structures. This creates jobs and often leads to the stabilization and improvement of property values. The quality materials used for buildings in past years are easy to repair, maintain, and replicate. Finally, preservation can encourage tourism. Lambertville and Cape May are two good examples of southern New Jersey



communities that have developed a thriving tourism industry based in part on the appeal of their well-preserved historic buildings and the supportive businesses that have adaptively reused them.

The social and cultural benefits of preservation are equally significant. By its very nature, historic preservation retains the unique character of buildings and entire neighborhoods. Preserved buildings signal to residents and visitors alike, that the past is valued as older structures provide communities with evidence of a broad and rich cultural heritage.

THE NEW JERSEY AND NATIONAL REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places was expanded by Congress in 1966 to identify and protect buildings and sites of local, state and national significance. The Register lists places of significance to our history, architectural history, archaeology, engineering, and culture. It includes buildings, structures (such as bridges), sites, districts, and large objects (such as ships and monuments). Properties are eligible for listing on the Register if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A) The property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B) The property is associated with the lives of individuals significant to our past.
- C) The property is distinctive because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, it represents the work of a master (architect, engineer, landscape architect or builder), it possesses high artistic values, or it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (for example, an historic district).

- D) The property has yielded or may be likely to yield important information in history or prehistory (for example, an archaeological site).

In addition to meeting these criteria, a property must retain its "integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association" in order to be eligible for the National Register. Thus, if a property has suffered unsympathetic or inappropriate alterations, it may not be eligible for inclusion on the Register.

Sites may be nominated to the National Register by individuals, organizations, state and local governments, and federal agencies. The Register is administered by the National Park Service, which also publishes a number of brochures and leaflets to assist communities and individuals in determining the eligibility of their properties, sites and districts, and with their care and maintenance.

Prior to a property being listed on the National Register, it may first be listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places. The criteria for listing on the New Jersey Register are the same as for the National Register. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is responsible for making the primary determination of eligibility. New Jersey's SHPO in Trenton may be contacted through the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The SHPO is also responsible for administering the National Historic Preservation Act, New Jersey Register reviews, and Section 106 reviews to avoid or mitigate the impact of publicly funded projects on listed sites.

In addition to the two Historic Districts mentioned in the Introduction, there are several individual sites in Burlington already listed in the New Jersey and National Registers:

- St. Mary's Church Complex on Broad Street
- Friend's School House, 231 York Street
- Budd Shoe Factory, 231 Penn Street
- Collins-Jones House, 201 East Broad Street
- Bard-How House, 453 High Street
- J.F. Cooper House, 457 High Street
- Captain J. Lawrence House, 459 High Street

Listing a site or a district on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places acknowledges its significance, but it does not prevent private owners from repairing, changing or destroying their properties, nor does it mean that the sites are open to the public. Listing a site only protects it from damage or destruction resulting from projects supported by county, state or federal funds - it does not provide protection from privately funded projects. Regulations governing privately-funded changes to historic sites can only occur at the municipal level through locally designated sites and districts and local ordinances.

In New Jersey, the Municipal Land Use Law, which governs local planning and zoning, allows for the creation of a Historic Preservation Commission and a Historic Preservation Plan Element as a part of a municipal master plan. This gives municipalities the ability to set up guidelines regulating historic sites and districts through local zoning ordinances. The ordinances allow for local control and evaluation, and provide a means of reducing or preventing damage or destruction to historic resources resulting from renovation, construction or development. The City of Burlington enacted such an ordinance in 1994. It is detailed on the following pages.

PRESERVING BURLINGTON: THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE, THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION, AND THE CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

BURLINGTON CITY'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE

Burlington's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Ordinance # 01-1994) was enacted on May 20, 1994. It established the Historic Preservation Commission, defined the Commission's responsibilities, and provided a specific mechanism for review of any property owner's proposal to demolish, relocate, alter, or add on to a structure within the Historic District. This review process is strictly on the municipal level and does not entail the review of such activities by state or federal agencies. If proposed undertakings involve state or federal funds or licenses, then the appropriate state or federal review agency will conduct reviews of such proposed undertakings.

The ordinance sets forth the Commission's responsibilities, which include preparing and maintaining surveys of historic sites and safeguarding the heritage of the City by preserving resources that reflect elements of its cultural, social, economic, and architectural history. They review all permit applications for designated structures. In addition, the Commission advises the Land Use Board on the historic preservation element of the Master Plan and on all applications for development, including historic sites designated on the official zoning map or identified in any component element of the Master Plan.

THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

The Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) members are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by City Council. The HPC is composed of seven regular members, each serving a four-year term, set on a staggered reappointment basis. There are two alternates appointed to two-year terms. Commission members represent a variety of backgrounds and exhibit knowledge about local history, building design, building materials, and preservation. More information about the Historic Preservation Commission can be found at the City of Burlington web site: www.burlingtonnj.us/HistPresComm.html.

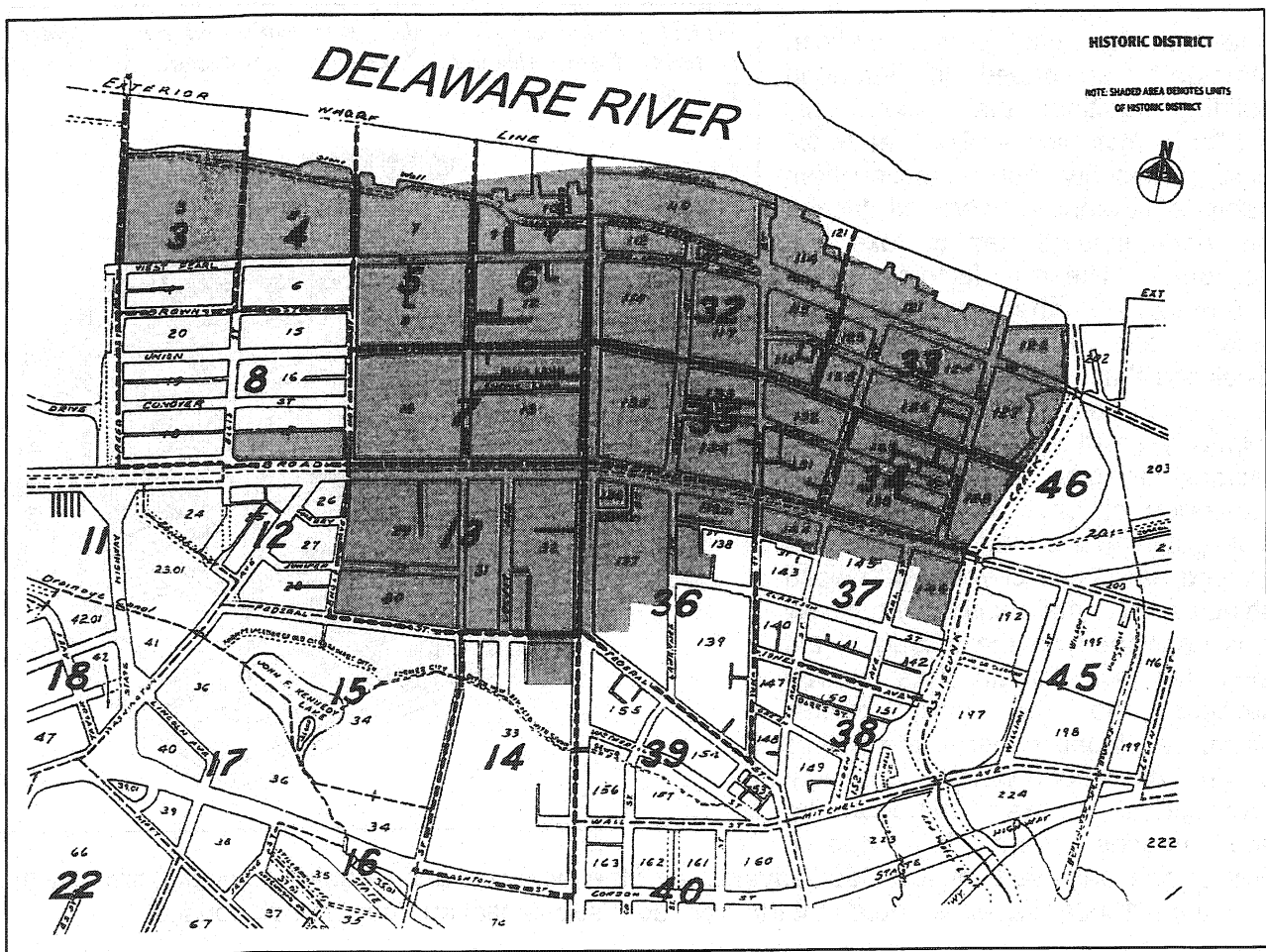
Owners of properties that are within the locally designated Historic District or that are individually designated by city ordinance, must apply for a Certificate of Appropriateness if the following work or actions are proposed: demolition, relocation, changes to an exterior by addition, alteration or replacement, and any new construction.

Review by the Historic Preservation Commission is not required when a historic site requires immediate emergency repair to preserve the continued habitability of the landmark and/or the health and safety of its occupants. Also, changes to the interiors of buildings, ordinary repairs that use the same materials as the original components, and replacements in-kind using the same materials do not require Commission review.

The 2001 Procedural Guidelines booklet provides information about the process for property owners. It is available at the offices of the HPC Secretary in City Hall, 525 High Street, Burlington, New Jersey, 08016 (Telephone: (609) 386-0200 ext 112).

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

The City of Burlington is a participant in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. The CLG program is a national program administered through the State Historic Preservation Office. This program offers the municipality direct participation in federal and state preservation programs, including eligibility to receive Historic Preservation Fund matching grants. In many states, CLG grants support the creation of historic preservation plans, school curriculum projects, architectural surveys, and design guideline booklets, to name only a few of the many projects funded to this date. Using CLG grants, the Burlington Historic Preservation Commission has undertaken a number of projects to help residents to better understand the objectives and benefits of the local historic district and its preservation. The 2001 Procedural Guidelines booklet, the 2002 Intensive Level Architectural Survey, and this Design Guidelines publication have all been funded through the CLG program.



The Burlington Historic District. The district is roughly bounded on the east by Tatham Street, on the south by Federal Street, on the west by Engle Avenue and Talbot Streets, and to the north by the Delaware River. On the map, the Historic District streets are shaded in gray.

BURLINGTON'S ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The City of Burlington boasts a wide variety of architectural styles. First settled in the early eighteenth century, the city is especially rich in nineteenth-century urban architecture. The early settlers and their descendants erected substantial dwellings influenced in part by the latest fashion of their times, but also incorporating local building customs and materials. The close, pedestrian friendly streets feature row after row of attached dwellings. A particular kind of *community of place* results from Burlington's many shared porches, walls, and roofs.

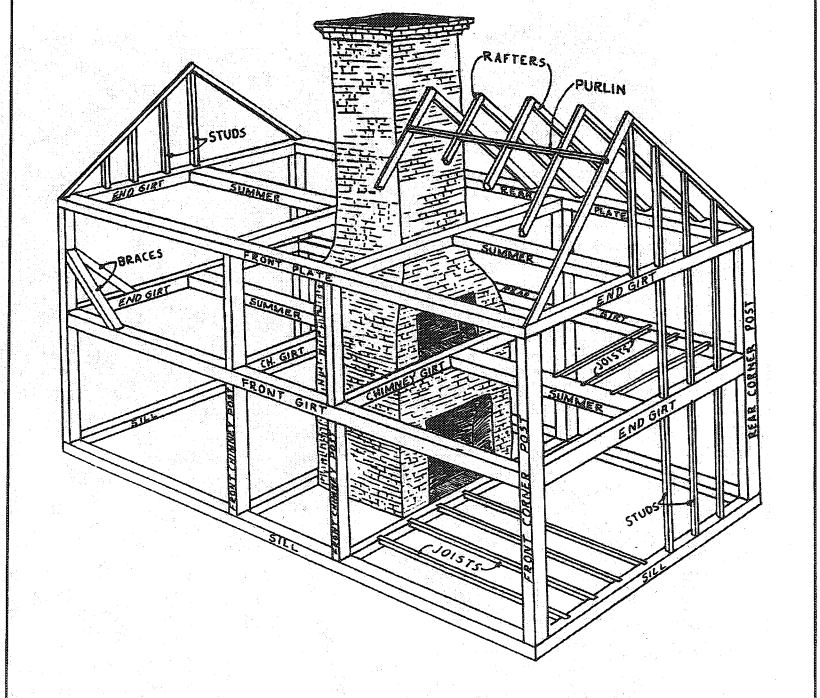
This booklet has a condensed version of a broader architectural history. The following is a sampler of the most popular architectural styles represented within the locally designated historic district that typify the community and contribute to its overall character. For a more comprehensive discussion of each architectural style consult the books listed in the Resource Guide beginning on page 41.

COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE (17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES)

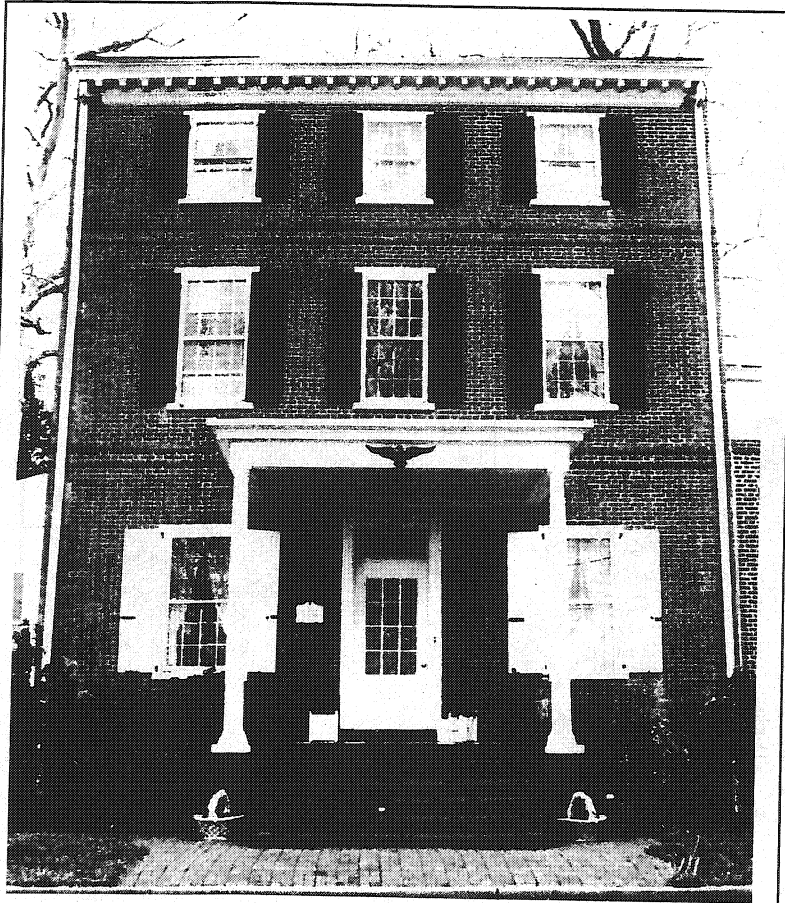
The Colonial style is an American structural type based on European building traditions that used locally available materials. The needs for privacy, security, and protection from nature's harshness were all factors the early settlers had to take into account. These factors were addressed by the construction of small, one and one-half story dwellings that had two rooms around a centered fireplace, thick walls, and relatively small windows. The basic rectangular plan of these houses supported either a side gambrel or side gable roof sometimes with bell-shaped eaves and covered with wood shingles. The main entryway typically was positioned on the façade of the long wall facing south. This allowed sunlight into the main rooms. Chimneys, found either in the middle or on both ends, were a dominant architectural feature. Although the first houses were log cabins,

Burlington's early settlers soon took advantage of the local clay and established brickyards. By the end of the 1600s, travelers noted that the city had a substantial number of brick houses.

Typical framing details of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. From: Abbott L. Cummings, Architecture in Early New England.



In Burlington, the Revell House on Wood Street (pictured on page 3) is the City's best example of colonial architecture. Even though it was moved to its current location, it has received very few alterations since its construction *circa* 1685. The use of a more elaborate two-tone Flemish bond brick pattern on its main façade and single color brick set in a common bond pattern on the sides, is a notable construction practice that lasted well into the 1800s. It is seen throughout Burlington.



The Shippen House, 204 Riverbank. This house displays many typical Georgian features including a center hall plan, a dentilled cornice, and regularly spaced windows.

GEORGIAN STYLE (1720-1780)

With the growing prosperity following the earliest period of colonial establishment, the wealthiest members of the population began to build more fashionable houses. Houses built during the Georgian years (named for King George), began to reflect the growing status of the owners. Now, two-story dwellings often with four full rooms on each floor began to appear across the land. With symmetry and simplicity, the buildings of this time period derived their beauty from stately proportions rather than from elaborate ornamentation, as was the trend in Europe. Still generally rectangular in plan and facing south, the grand houses also featured paneled wood doors flanked by simple pilasters, regularly spaced windows, and dentilled cornices. The urban version tended to be narrower than the rural versions, with three bays of windows instead of five.

The Shippen House is a good local example of Georgian architecture.

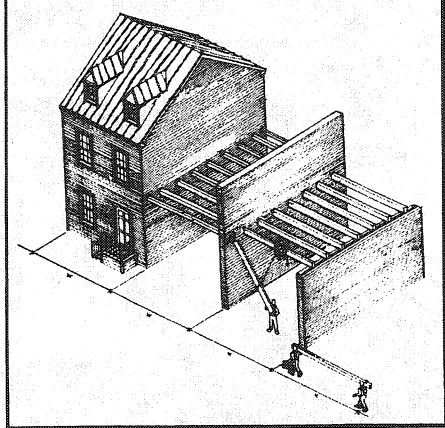
CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

Early colonial churches resembled small meeting halls and houses. In Burlington, the original Friends Meeting House was a hexagonal shaped building with an angled roof topped with a cupola. Between the last half of the seventeenth and the middle of the eighteenth centuries, English architects Christopher Wren and James Gibbs had great influence on church design as their publications, including Gibbs' *Book of Architecture*, became widely disseminated. The design of a front gable church building that had a centered square tower with the main entryway on the first floor and upper stages with windows and a belfry became a new standard for American church architecture. Presbyterian churches tended to receive less lavish decorations than Episcopal and Congregational churches constructed during the same period. After the Revolutionary War, Americans could once again invest in rebuilding efforts. As communities became wealthier, they erected churches. In Burlington, both the Methodists and Baptists were able to construct or purchase their first churches and the Friends replaced their small meeting hall with the present brick structure at 340 High Street.

Federal style townhouses at 309-315 St. Mary's Street.



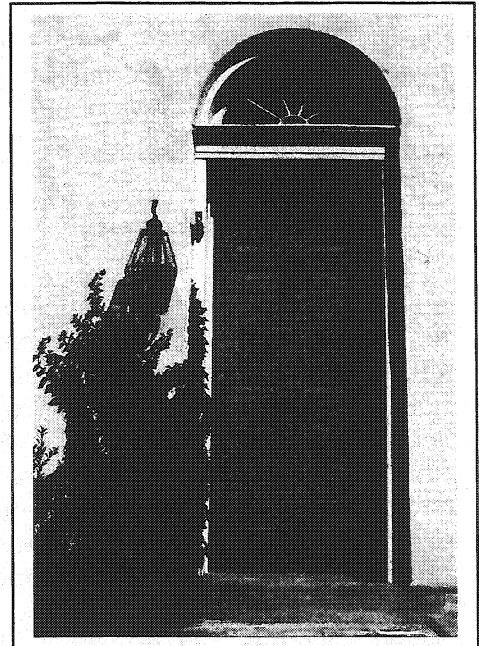
Rowhouses share supporting walls. The size of the available timbers determined the width of the building.

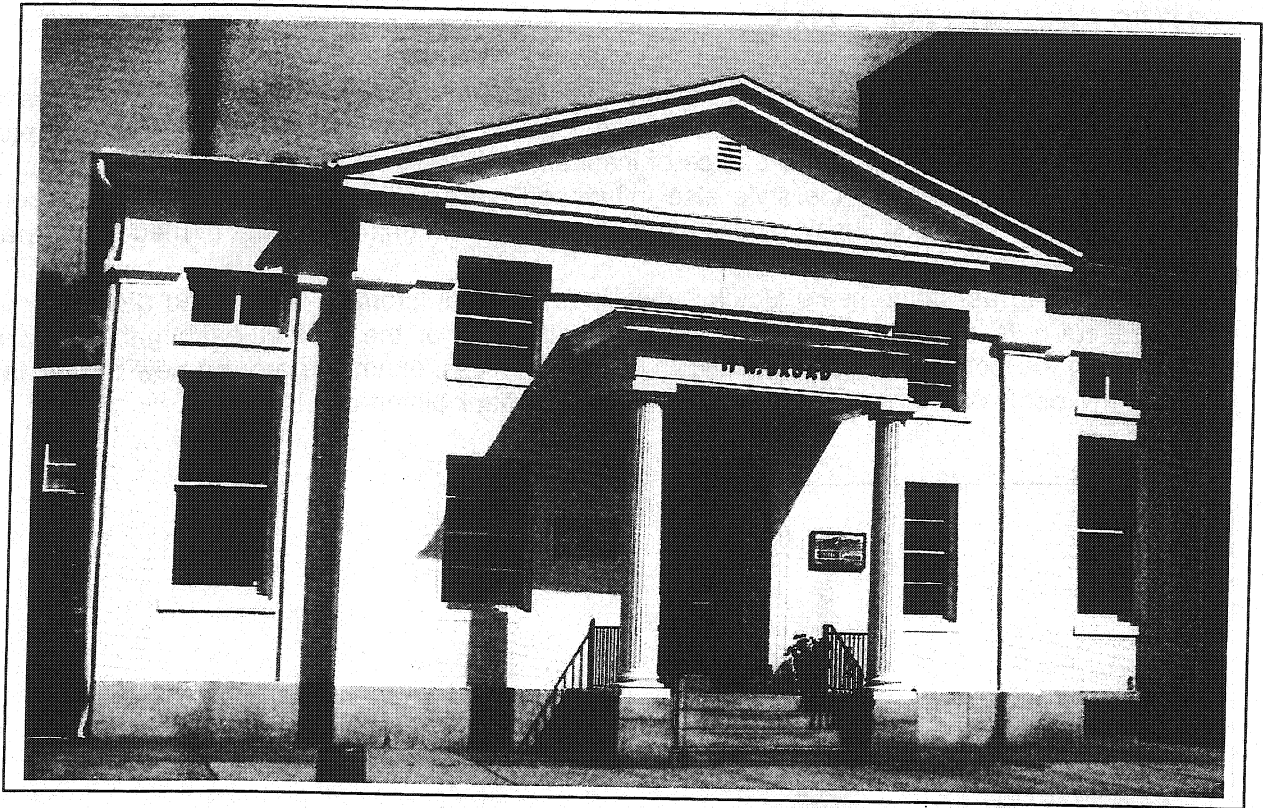


FEDERAL STYLE (1780-1820)

While sharing similar forms and the symmetrical and balanced designs of earlier Colonial and Georgian buildings, the Federal Style is identified by buildings with even less decoration than Georgian. For example, roofs typically end right at the walls—there are no overhanging eaves and dentilled cornices. Chimneys are connected with a parapet. Often, exteriors have flush wood siding with chamfered joints imitating stone. Windowpanes are typically larger and the sashes have thinner muntins.

Semi-circular or elliptical fanlights are often located above the doors such as the one at 21 West Broad Street (pictured to the right). If there is a porch, it is often only surrounding the door—a portico. In Burlington, there are several good examples of Federal townhouses, individual houses, and commercial buildings. Pictured above is a row of Federal style townhouses at 309-315 Saint Mary's Street. A later era porch has been added to the house on the left end.





GREEK REVIVAL (1815- 1860)

The Greek Revival style was one of the most popular styles in this country from the end of the War of 1812 until the Civil War. Greek Revival architecture was based upon classical motifs and the style's references to the architecture of ancient and democratic Greece was felt to be appropriate for idealists living with the new democracy.

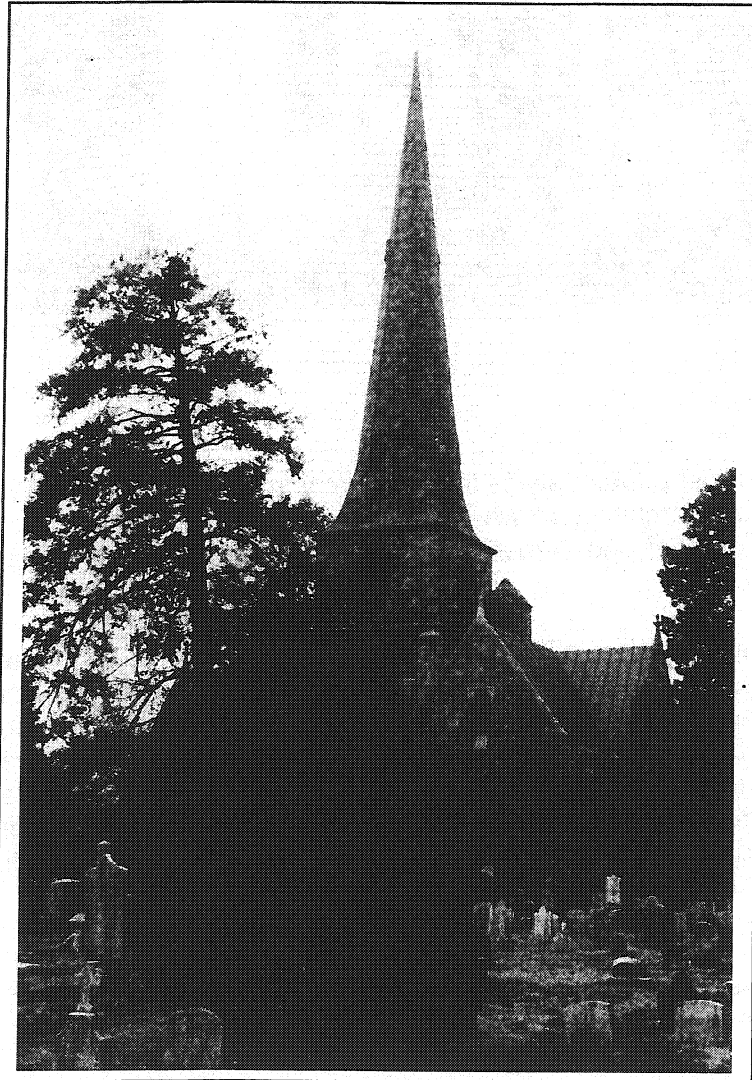
The style was inspired by Greek temple design and it incorporated some of the decorative features. Indeed, the façades of some Greek Revival buildings were designed to look virtually the same as Greek temples with large triangular pediments supported on columns. Simpler houses often had pilasters at the corners of the building and a deep cornice under the eaves that wrapped onto the gable end of the wall to suggest a pediment. To further suggest a pediment, Greek Revival houses were frequently built with the gable end facing the street. The deeply-set front doorways were often decorated with pilasters and were typically surrounded by small rectangular windows (side lights and transoms), to illuminate the front hall.

One of Burlington's best examples is at 11 West Broad Street. Originally the Mechanic Bank, this building was constructed in 1842. Despite the side wings, which were added later, the original temple front form in the center is easily recognizable.

GOthic REVIVAL (1840 - 1885)

By the 1840s, Americans had started to feel that architecture based on pagan Greek temples was inappropriate for a Christian nation, and looked for new ideas in building design. The pious, Medieval cathedrals were a natural source of inspiration, particularly appropriate for churches and related buildings. However, the style also influenced private houses. With the introduction of mechanical band saws and jigsaws, quite modest houses could enjoy a wealth of medieval details.

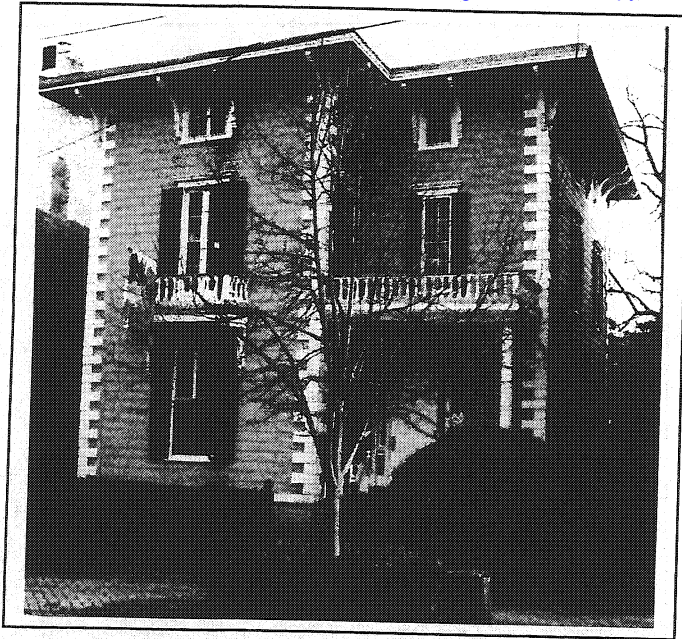
Often referred to as "Carpenter's Gothic," dwellings are characterized by pointed arch windows, elaborate cut-outs on the bargeboards at the front edges of the roof at each gable end and trimmings on the porch posts and balusters. Burlington's best examples are the new Saint Mary's Church on West Broad Street and a dwelling at 46 Riverbank pictured below.



New Saint Mary's Church constructed between 1846 and 1854.

Gothic Revival style house at 46 Riverbank.



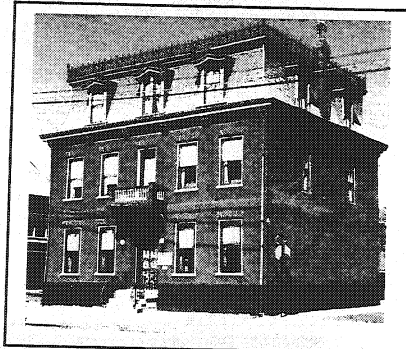


ROMANTIC REVIVALS: ITALIANATE (1840 - 1885)

Another source of inspiration for builders and architects in the middle of the nineteenth century was Renaissance Europe. The palaces of royalty, merchant princes, and bankers provided an ideal architectural model for the wealthy beneficiaries of America's booming industrial might. Houses built in the Italianate style are characterized by low-pitched roofs with overhanging eaves supported by heavy brackets, often set in pairs. The tall windows typically have elaborate crowns, often in a shallow arch, and square towers and cupolas make their first appearance.

The Italianate style is represented in Burlington by the villa at 310 East Union Street pictured above.

*Birch Mansion
415 High Street
(Rebuilt in 1876)*



ROMANTIC REVIVALS: SECOND EMPIRE (1860-1885)

Around the time of the Civil War, Italianate houses took on a French flavor with the addition of the mansard roof. Developed earlier in the 17th century by French architect Francois Mansart, mansard roofs became popular in Paris during the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870). The fashion spread to England and the United States. Similar in form and detail to Italianate houses, the Second Empire style is defined by the top story's steeply pitched concave, convex, or straight roofline.

Perhaps the most prominent example of the Second Empire style in Burlington is the "Birch Mansion," now professional offices at 415 High Street. But there are also rowhouses with mansard roofs along Pearl Street and on streets throughout the Historic District.

West Pearl Street

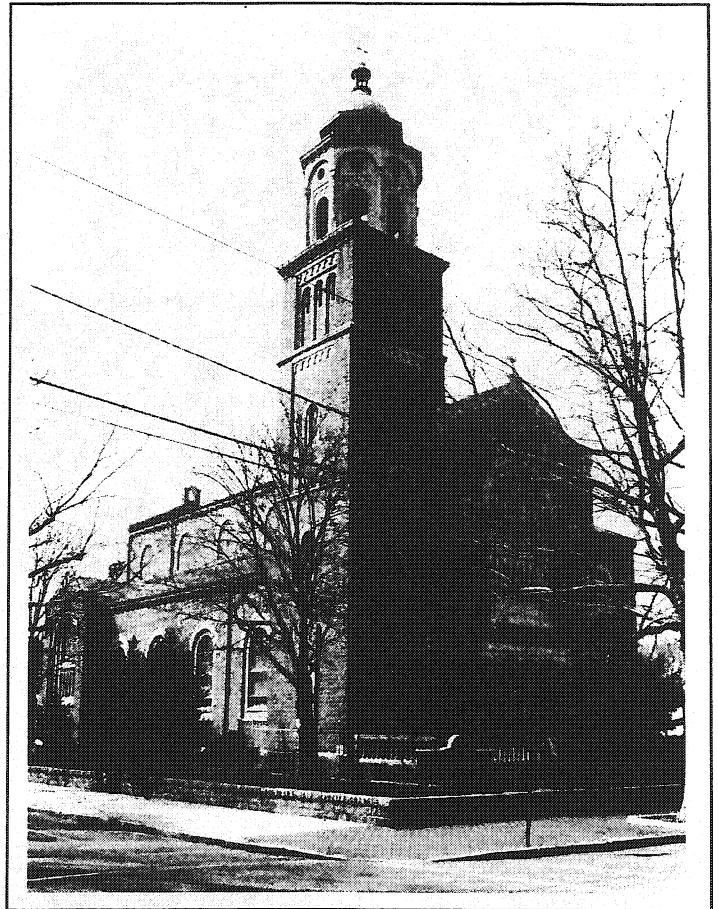
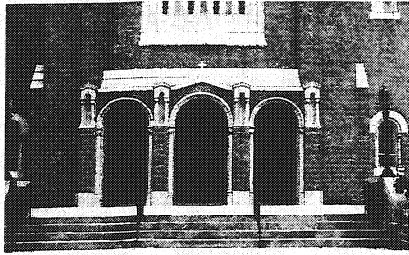


ROMANESQUE REVIVAL (1875 – 1900)

The taste for things medieval did not totally vanish with the waning of the Gothic Revival style. Instead, it discovered a new outlet in the designs of Henry Hobson Richardson. In the late 1870s, Richardson and his associates began designing private dwellings and large commercial buildings based on architectural designs in western Europe of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that employed Roman and Byzantine elements. This style was typically characterized by geometric forms, massive rough-faced masonry walls—particularly on the ground floor, and round-head arches.

The best local example of this style is represented by the Saint Paul Roman Catholic Church on East Union Street.

*Romanesque Revival style doors at
St. Paul's Church*



QUEEN ANNE (1880-1910)

Although the eclectic Queen Anne Style was popular in the final decades of the 1800s, it did not find much expression in Burlington. The style's characteristics include asymmetrical compositions with combinations of textured surfaces and additional building components such as turrets, bay windows, and wrap-around porches. Typically found on large lots in suburban settings, there was little room for such exuberant Victorian homes in this city. Nevertheless, there are a few examples. The house at 27 West Union Street displays several Queen Anne style characteristics.

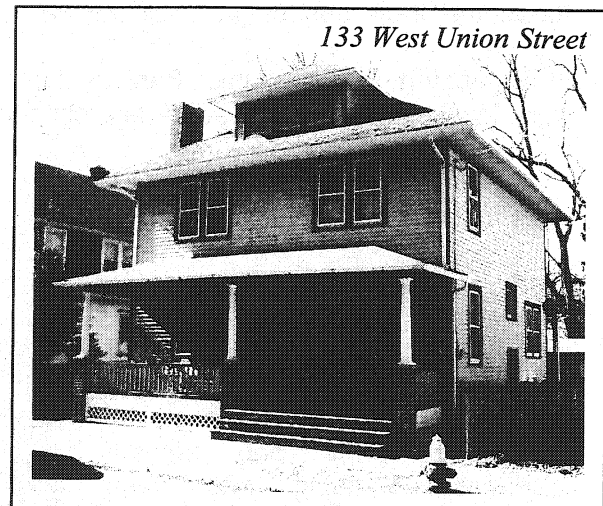
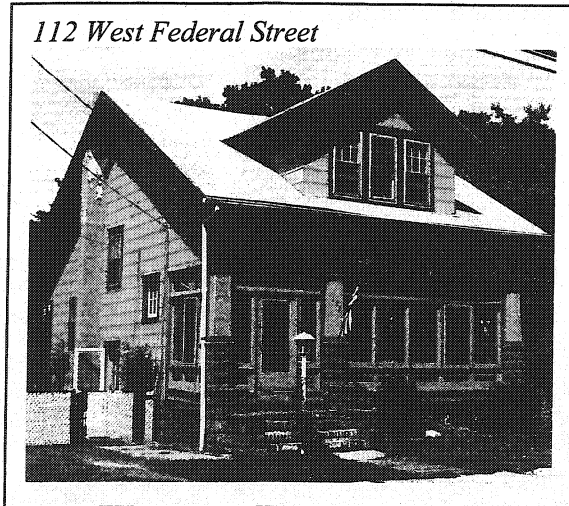


TWENTIETH CENTURY STYLES: *PLANBOOK AND KIT HOUSES (1900 - 1950)*

During the early decades of the twentieth century, a number of 1½-story wood frame houses were built in towns across the country, including Burlington. Characterized by deep porches sheltered by the main roof, massive pillars, and masonry trim; houses of this type were referred to as "bungalows." This small, affordable house movement was a reaction to the excesses and exclusiveness of home-ownership during the previous century. Many architects designed variations of this type and the plans were widely advertised in the national trade and home magazines and sold in planbooks by companies such as Sears, Roebuck & Company, Alladin, and Radford Architectural Company. The small, well-built houses were inspired by the archetypal buildings, such as log cabins, colonial dwellings, and farms of the American vernacular landscape.

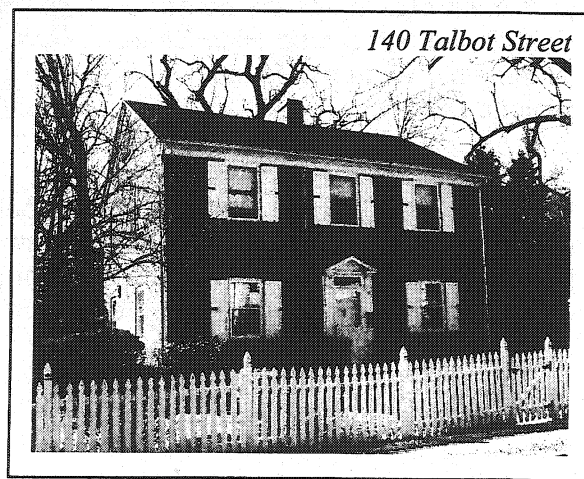
The cubic form of the American Foursquare also became an ever increasing presence in towns and cities across America during the early 1900s. The simple forms were easy to build and with very little exterior trim, costs were low enough to make these planbook houses affordable to members of the middle-class.

Burlington's examples include a Bungalow at 112 West Federal Street (below, left) and an American Foursquare at 133 West Union Street (below, right).



COLONIAL REVIVAL (1880-1950s)

The 1876 Centennial of the United States sparked an interest in colonial American architecture. In the 1880 and 1890s, houses were built that were virtually identical in form and massing to earlier Georgian and Federal style examples. The return of balanced symmetrical facades and flat wall surfaces was also a sober and classical antidote to the more exuberant Romantic Revival styles. Ornamental details were primarily focused on the front door and cornice with an occasional Palladian window thrown in for good measure on the second floor. The house at 140 Talbot Street is a good example of Colonial Revival style architecture.



TWENTIETH CENTURY STYLES: *BEAUX ARTS (1895-1930)*

Beaux Arts architecture can be attributed to the fact that many American architects received training in Paris at the School of Fine Arts (École des Beaux Arts) at the end of the 1800s. The style incorporates a classical design vocabulary expressed in the use of rich indigenous materials. Columns, pilasters, round-headed windows, festoons, keystones, and balustrades around the roofline's perimeter in materials such as limestone, granite, and brick mark each Beaux Arts building as one of substance and solidity. The style caught on in particular within the

banking business. In the first decades of the 20th century, many a town across the country could boast that their most elegant building was a bank on a prominent corner.



In Burlington, the Mechanics Bank built in 1926 and now a restaurant, pictured above, is one of the best local examples of Beaux Arts architecture.

MODERNE (1925-1945)

The streamlined, car-oriented decades of early modernism were expressed primarily in commercial buildings. Moderne architecture is characterized by an emphasis on horizontal forms and smooth surfaces. Buildings often have curved corners and ornamentation is kept to a minimum. The prominent building at the corner of East Broad Street and High Street is the only example found in the Historic District.



We hope that this brief overview of architectural styles shows that they all contribute to the vibrant mix of the Burlington Historic District. They offer proof that Burlington City continues to adapt to building trends and understands the importance of tolerating the old next to the new. It is in the details that the various styles are expressed and the different expressions from each time period are important to preserve.

PRESERVATION CONSIDERATIONS AND TECHNIQUES

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings, often called "The Standards," serve as the official set of principles for projects that receive funding through state or local agencies. They are also an excellent reference when choosing the appropriate treatment for various types of buildings.

The Standards provide a detailed listing of actions that are recommended and not recommended when undertaking a project relating to an historic structure. There are four preservation strategies that are addressed: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. These are defined by the Department of the Interior as follows:

A.) *Preservation* is the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair or historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

B.) *Rehabilitation* is the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those proportions or features which convey its historical, cultural or architectural values.

C.) *Restoration* is the act or process of accurately recovering the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and/or the reconstruction of missing features from the period of significance. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

D.) *Reconstruction* is the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

According to The Standards, new or in-fill construction in an historic district should reflect the scale, materials and style of the buildings in the district, but it should not attempt to replicate them entirely, thus creating a false sense of history. Rather, the new construction should clearly be *new*. The ideal is to create a clear differentiation between new and old, while preserving the historic character of any building.

The Standards for Rehabilitation state:

A.) A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

B.) The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

C.) Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

D.) Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

E.) Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

F.) Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

G.) Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

H.) Archaeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

I.) New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale, and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

J.) New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

While the standards give general criteria against which work can be measured, guidelines are the more specific instructions for how to meet the standards. For example, "antique masonry shall be preserved" is a standard and "avoid sandblasting antique masonry" is a guideline for meeting the same standard.

One of the unsurpassed sources of information on the various technical aspects of preserving or restoring historic buildings is the series of leaflets entitled *Preservation Briefs*, which are issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. These Briefs address a wide variety of preservation issues and techniques, for example, cleaning brick and masonry, restoring windows and doors, repairing or replacing slate shingles or replacing original siding, issues relating to the construction of additions, the restoration of deteriorated exterior woodwork, and rehabilitating historic buildings for adaptive reuse.

Before starting work on an historic building, it is extremely important to undertake sufficient research to determine its original appearance and the changes that have taken place over time. Although it can be challenging at times, many people enjoy a good hunt for historical information. Historic photographs and images (plans, postcards, period engravings, insurance maps, etc.) are some of the best sources of evidence, but the building itself may provide many clues, based on its form, structure, and surviving details. These should all be investigated carefully before undertaking the proposed project.

PRESERVATION STRATEGIES: THREE EXAMPLES

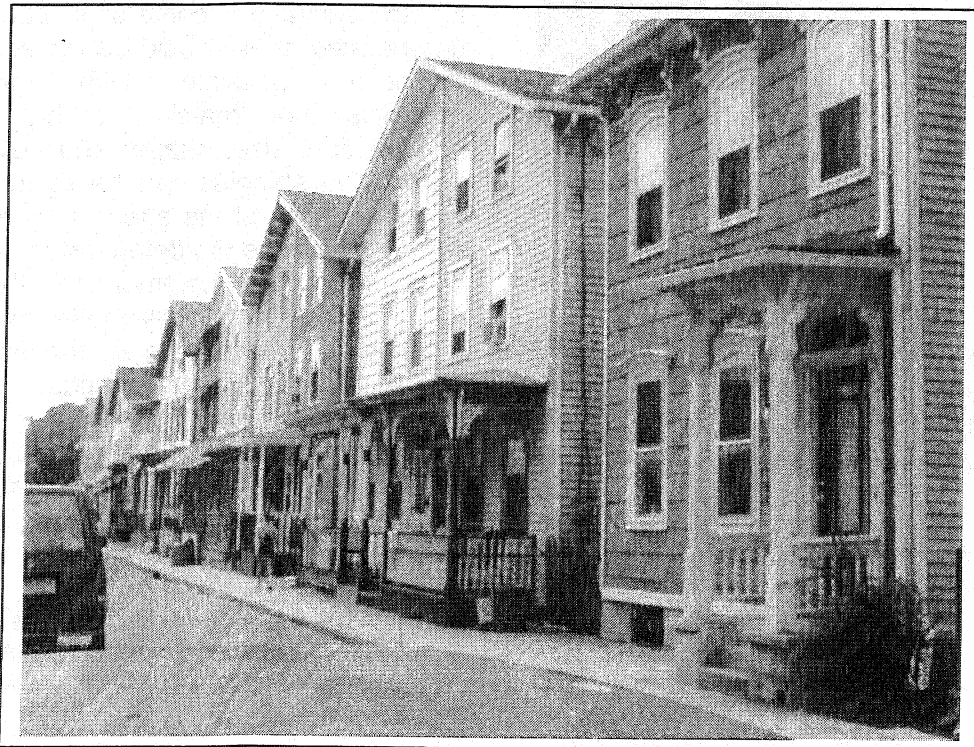
The buildings illustrating various preservation strategies were chosen to showcase projects that can enhance their historical character. The buildings are located within the Burlington Historic District. The selected buildings are owned by private individuals or non-profit organizations.

The suggestions made in these case studies are just that, suggestions. They are not mandatory nor are they absolute. In any preservation project there are a number of ways to proceed, and the final determination must take into account the historical significance, zoning use, intended use, and applicable building codes. These factors will be worked out by the property owner and the Burlington Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) when the owner or tenant applies to the HPC for permission to undertake certain work on the outside of the building.

The recommendations have been based on an analysis of available historical data, such as old photographs, fire insurance maps, historic maps and other documents available in the local library, the Burlington County Historical Society, or at other research libraries.

The proposed treatments are designed to provide the property owners with pointers to help guide them in the appropriate approach for their respective projects. This may include, but not be limited to restoring buildings to their original configuration and/or appearance.

The treatments recommended are not meant to be comprehensive in nature. Rather, they should serve as the basis for approaching any project, with the understanding that further historical research by the property owner should be undertaken. When sufficient historical documentation or necessary physical evidence indicating the original form or characteristics of a building is not available, the design for alterations or changes should be compatible in appearance without attempting to suggest or create a false sense of architectural history.



402 to 412 Lawrence Street. These historic duplex houses form a unified streetscape.

PRESERVATION—REVELL HOUSE, 213 WOOD STREET

Since the Revell House (pictured on page 3) is substantially in its original condition, preservation measures pertain to routine maintenance that will continue to protect this historic house's exterior.

Periodic repointing of the brick walls will protect this house against seeping moisture. Repointing is the act of repairing existing masonry joints by removing the cracked or crumbling mortar and installing new mortar. Repointing becomes necessary when there is evidence of moisture retention or cracked mortar. The new mortar should appropriately match the color, composition, strength of bond, depth, and texture of the original mortar as closely as possible. An improper mixture will lead to damaged joints. See *Preservation Brief 2, Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings* by Robert C. Mack.



One of the windows and shutters on the Revell House's first story. The wavy glass window panes and thick muntins give this old window its Colonial character. They should be preserved through routine maintenance.

The wood sash windows and shutters require periodic painting. The gentlest possible paint removal processes, such as scraping and sanding by hand are recommended. The use of a flame, sand or water blasting should be avoided as they can cause significant damage to the building's original materials.

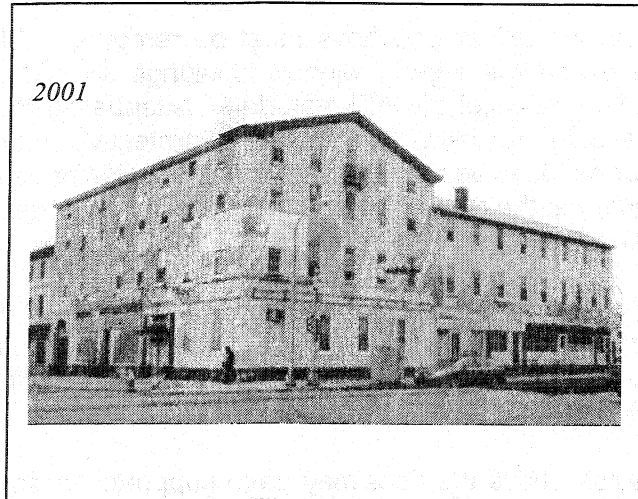
The roof's wood shingles are a historically appropriate covering for a Colonial dwelling. Historically, wood shingles were treated with brick dust and fish oil to increase their durability. If some shingles become significantly deteriorated, they should be replaced whenever possible with new materials that match the old in composition, size, shape, and color. New wood shingles can be dyed to match the look of the aged. If all the shingles become too deteriorated and a new roof is recommended, then new shingles, especially those made from wood at the core of the tree, would be the ideal solution. A compatible substitute, such as shingles with the same size, texture, and color, but perhaps a different composition would be an inferior, but acceptable alternative.

See *Preservation Brief 19, The Repair and Replacement of Historic Wooden Shingle Roofs*, by Sharon C. Park, A.I.A.

REHABILITATION—METROPOLITAN INN, 400 HIGH STREET

The Metropolitan Inn is the best example of a rehabilitation project. It won a New Jersey State Historic Preservation award for excellence in 2004.

Before:

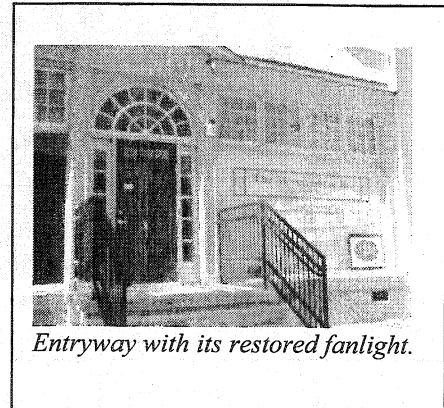


After:



The Metropolitan Inn at 400 High Street in Burlington City was historically known as the Blue Anchor Tavern and it contains 250 years worth of history within its walls. After standing vacant for over ten years, its lengthy history and prominent location at the heart of Burlington's historic district made it an appropriate target for transformation. The goals were to create affordable housing for low-income seniors, to expand retail space, and to preserve the historic architecture.

The stucco façade was repaired in order to approximate the building's exterior as seen in historic photographs and postcards from the 1920s. The main commercial entrance on High Street was retained. The fanlight transom above the doorway was uncovered and the pediment above it was also replaced. Code-compliant steps and a ramp were installed. On the interior, an ornate Victorian wood and marble bar (that survived an 1856 fire), a pressed tin ceiling, and original trim were restored. A monumental staircase with ornamental balusters and railings was kept in place, and an exterior wrought-iron balcony was refurbished. Some of the circulation corridors allow a view to the courtyard's exterior brick cornices.



The Metropolitan Inn now contains sixteen one-bedroom, adaptable and handicapped units, as well as 8,000 square feet of retail space on the first floor. The Metropolitan Inn's transformation illustrates how rehabilitating a building key to a community's past can effectively create its future.

See *Preservation Brief 35: Understanding Old Buildings: The Process of Architectural Investigation* by Travis C. McDonald, Jr.

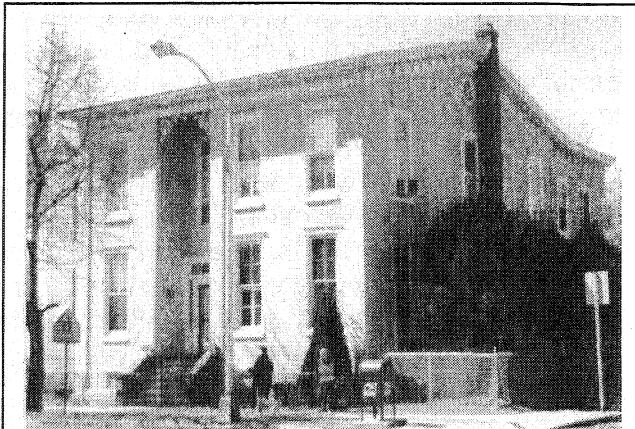
RESTORATION—ITALIANATE STYLE VILLA, 454 HIGH STREET

Using the evidence from a virtually identical building at 500 High Street, the restoration plan for the Italianate building at 454 High Street focuses on restoring the Victorian era elements that have been lost over the years. *The present owner has a long-term restoration plan with the following proposed alterations to restore this house to its original state.*

- ☐ The small windows that were installed in the tall window bays must be removed. The original lintels and sills are still in place and the original window openings should be returned to their original sizes through the removal of the infill materials. Attenuated four-over-four light, wood sash windows should be installed along with protective storm windows. The window over the front door needs to be replaced with a pair of taller ones as well. Since both buildings were constructed at the same time and most likely by the same builder, all of the windows can be based on those presently at 500 High Street.
- ☐ The front door should be replaced with one from the Victorian era. Doors from the late 19th century consisted of solid wood with inset panels or with a beveled glass in the top half. They were often flanked with sidelights, surmounted with a transom, and protected with a storm door similar to the entryway at 500 High Street.
- ☐ The shallow cornice supported by consoles above the door may have supported a small balcony. It should be kept in place.



454 High Street photographed in 2005



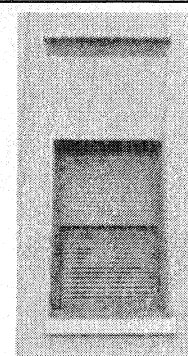
500 High Street photographed in 2001



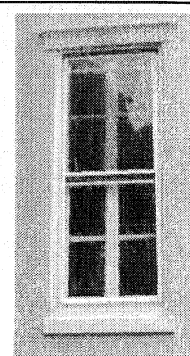
Front door at 454 High Street



Front door at 500 High Street

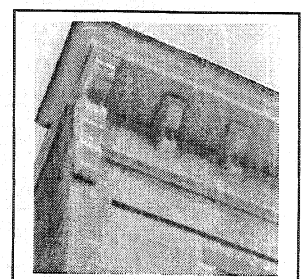


Window at
454 High Street



Window at
500 High Street

DOs AND DON'Ts



The local ordinance mandates the factors the Historic Preservation Commission must consider when reviewing applications for Certificates of Appropriateness. The factors are listed in Section 12.A and 12.C and are reprinted in italics below and on the pages that follow.

Section 12.A: *In regard to all applications affecting an historic site or an improvement within an historic district, the following factors shall be considered:*

- 1.) *The impact of the proposed change on the historic and architectural significance of the site or the historic district;*
- 2.) *The site's importance to the City and the extent to which its historic or architectural interest would be adversely affected to the detriment of the public interest;*
- 3.) *The use of any structure involved;*
- 4.) *The extent to which the proposed action would adversely affect the public's view of an historic site within an historic district from a public street;*
- 5.) *If the application deals with a structure within an historic district, the impact the proposed change would have on the district's architectural or historic significance and the structure's visual compatibility with the buildings, places, and structures to which it would be visually related in terms of the visual compatibility factors set forth herein.*

Section 12.C: *In regard to an application for alterations and/or additions affecting an historic site or an improvement within an historic district, the following eight factors shall be considered:*

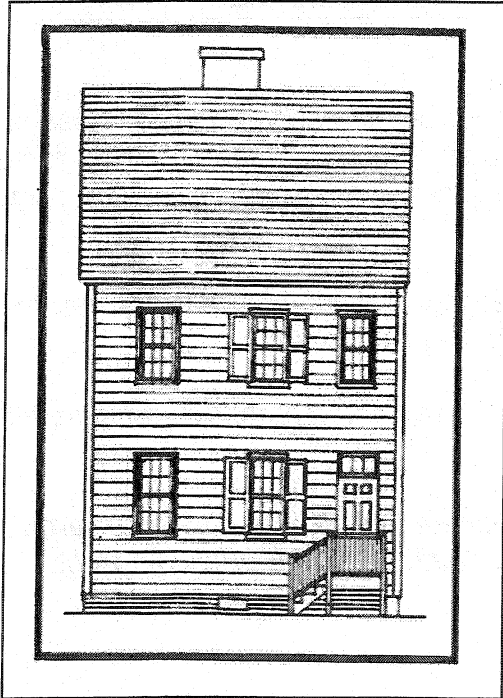
(Factor 1): Design and Materials

The proposed design and materials will conform to the building's original architectural style.

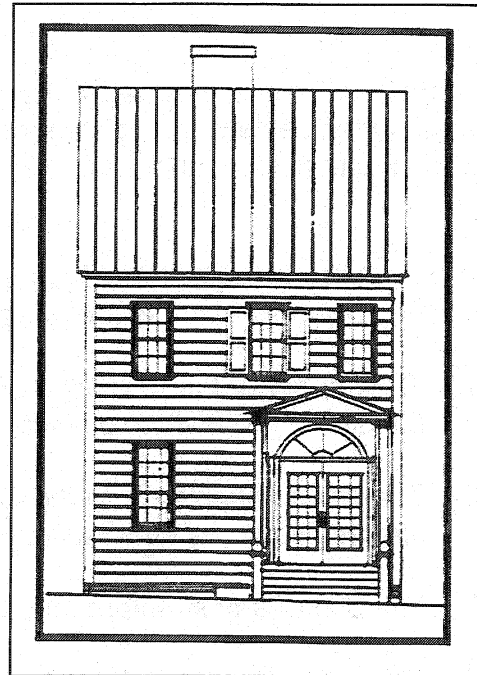
DESIGN:

The shapes, forms, proportions, massing, spacing, and textural qualities of individual building components together collectively define the architectural style. Each style has recognizable parts such as window shapes, decorative cornices, trim, arches, and columns as detailed in the earlier section on architectural styles. Each building in Burlington incorporates a few, several or many of the identifying parts.

As part of the 2002 Architectural Survey, the style of each building in the historic district was identified. That identification helps guide the Commission's decisions regarding appropriateness.



DO: On an uncomplicated early 19th century Federal style dwelling, install a simple panel door, straight railings, and wood panel shutters.



DON'T: On a Federal style house, don't install an over-scaled door with an ornate frame that would be more like those found on houses built much later in time.

MATERIALS:

Brick and mortar, stone, stucco, wood, metal, and glass are all natural building materials that have stood the test of time. They can be repaired, patched, or even replaced in sections. Historic materials should be used when planning any alteration.

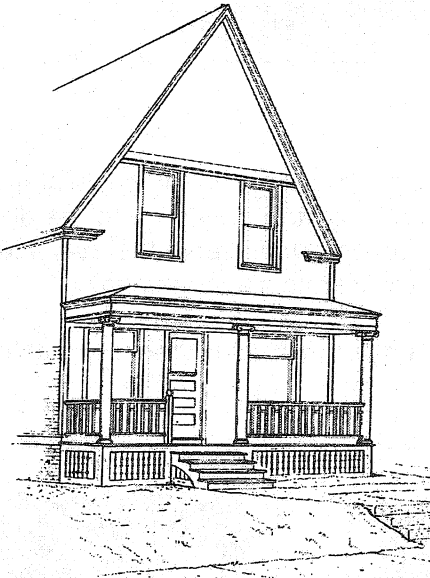
(Factor 2): Original Qualities

The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features shall be avoided.

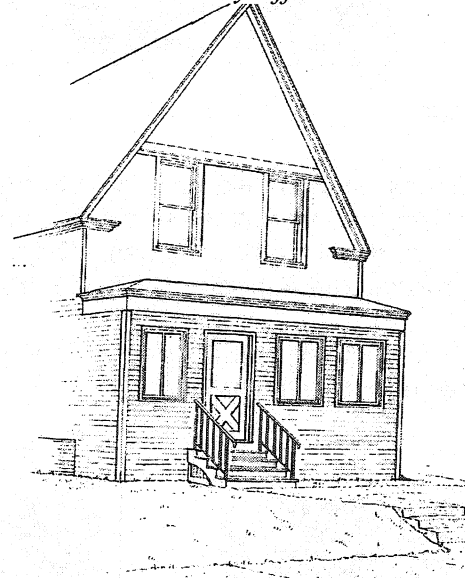
PORCHES, PORTICOS, AND STOOPS:

To illustrate the concept of original qualities, we can look at typical porches and stoops: The front porch is the transition between the public space of the street and the private areas of a house's interior. Historically, porches were the stage for social activities and the setting for protected outdoor living.

DO: *A porch on an early 20th-century planbook house. The open porch is an inviting entryway and an important element of the house's character.*



DON'T: *The same house with an enclosed porch. The house is less inviting and its historic character has been adversely affected.*



DO: *Shared porches are a special characteristic of Burlington's neighborly rowhouses. Here, the patterned railing and arched spandrels on East Union Street signify a Victorian-era porch.*

PORTICOS:

DO: A recent restoration revealed the portico's classically proportioned entablature and address in brass letters.



DON'T: This West Broad Street bank's entablature was once covered with plywood resulting in a loss of original proportions.



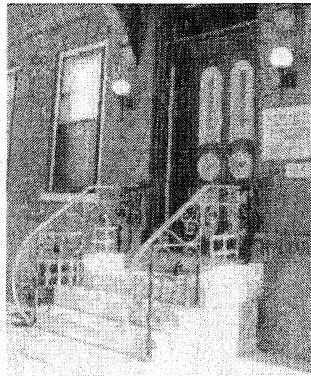
STOOPS:

Like porches, stoops also contribute to the character of the building. Many colonial era buildings were constructed very close to the ground and have only one step or two up to the door. Higher stoops were built in later centuries. They indicate the main entryway, serve the useful function of a landing outside the front door, and offer a stage for children's imaginative games.

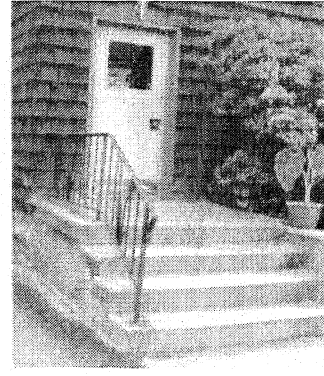
Because they stand in the weather, stoops must be sturdy, constructed from reparable materials, and receive routine maintenance.



DO: This simple wood stoop adds to the character of the frame townhouse on West Pearl Street constructed in the early part of the 19th century.



DO: An appropriate stoop for a Second Empire style building. The stone steps and elaborate iron-work are characteristics of the late 19th century's romantic revival styles.



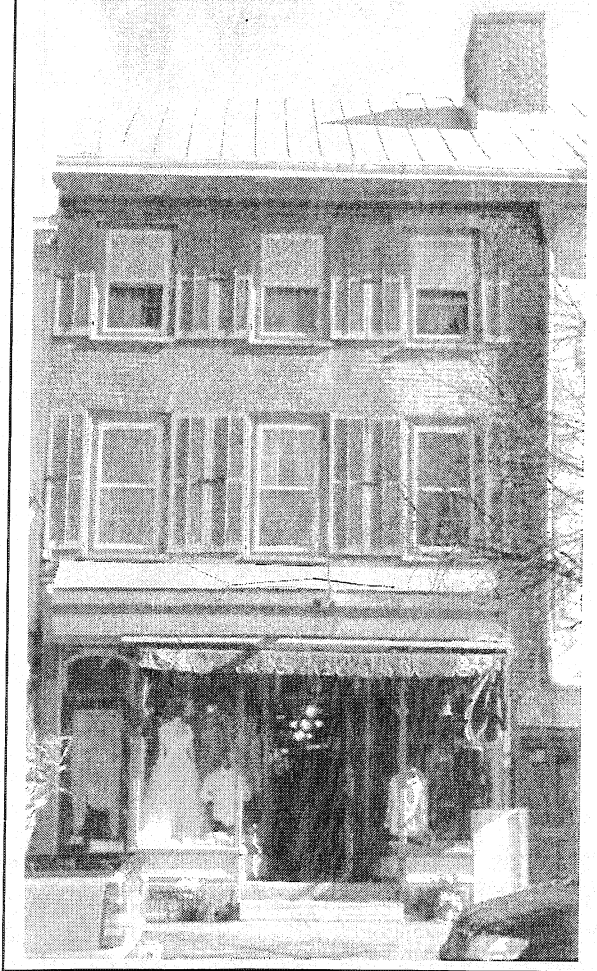
DON'T: This poured concrete stoop was poorly designed and poorly constructed. It is too massive and the materials do not complement the 19th century frame building.

(Factor 3): Acquired Significance

Changes that have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right and this significance shall be recognized and respected.

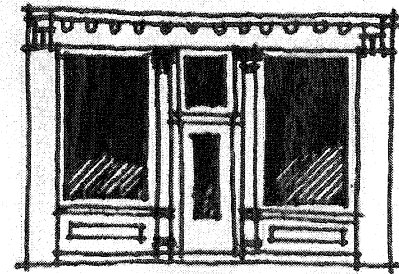
The concept of acquired significance in Burlington can be demonstrated through its late 19th century and early 20th century storefronts in buildings constructed much earlier along High Street. Many of High Street's buildings were built by 1800. Typically, they would have been constructed with a centered single door flanked by individual windows on the first floor. The central doorway (and probably a small hanging sign) would have signaled that that building held a commercial venture.

A good example of an 1890s storefront on a High Street building built in 1831.



In the intervening years, many of these buildings received up-to-date storefronts. By the second half of the nineteenth century, progress in the manufacture of glass facilitated the installation of large panes of sheet glass. The standard storefront consisted of a recessed central doorway flanked by two large bay windows (see drawings below). The windows were supported upon paneled bulkheads and a cornice traversed the top of the storefront. The entire first floor façade consisted mainly of a showcase for retail goods.

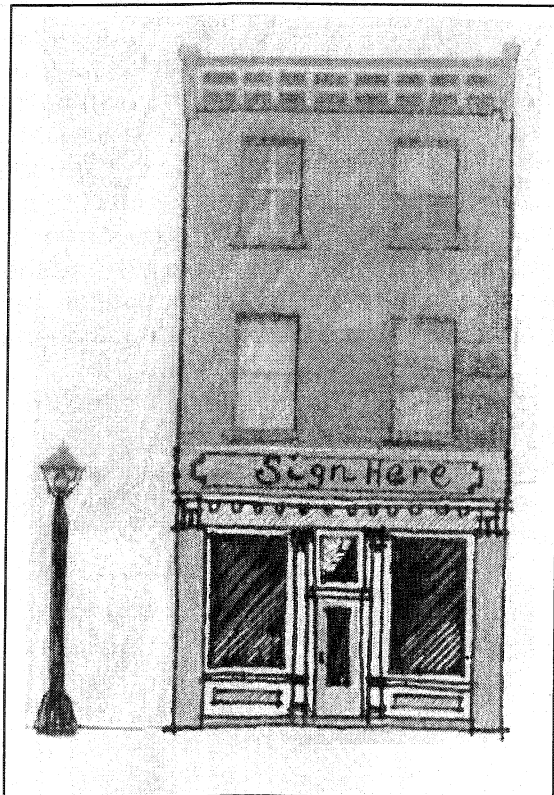
Although not original to the late 18th and early 19th century buildings, the Victorian-era and early twentieth century storefronts have acquired their own significance. They help identify High Street as Burlington's commercial corridor.



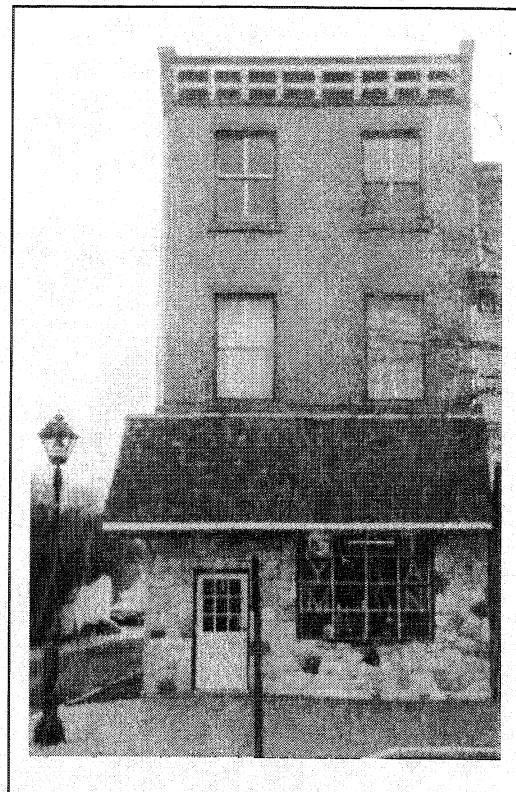
Typical early 20th century storefronts

*For more information, see Preservation Brief 11:
Rehabilitating Historic Storefronts by H. Ward Jandl.*

DO: This building has the potential to have its first floor restored in order to recreate a more balanced commercial façade. A new storefront based on the design principals of late 19th century storefronts could be built. The new, well-designed storefront would acquire significance based on historic precedence.



DON'T: This storefront at 345 High Street pictured below was insensitively covered up during the 1960s. The first floor no longer matches the original 19th century Italianate character still seen in the upper floors. The 1960s storefront has not acquired significance due to its discordant appearance. It could be replaced with a more appropriate storefront.



Main Street Burlington is a new organization that can assist storeowners. The group's mission is to improve the quality of life of all community stakeholders—residents, merchants, and property owners—by promoting the economic vitality of the downtown district while preserving the rich historic heritage of the riverfront community.

Stop in at the Main Street Burlington office at 10 East Broad Street, call (609) 239-1020 or visit the organization's web site: www.mainstreetburlington.org.

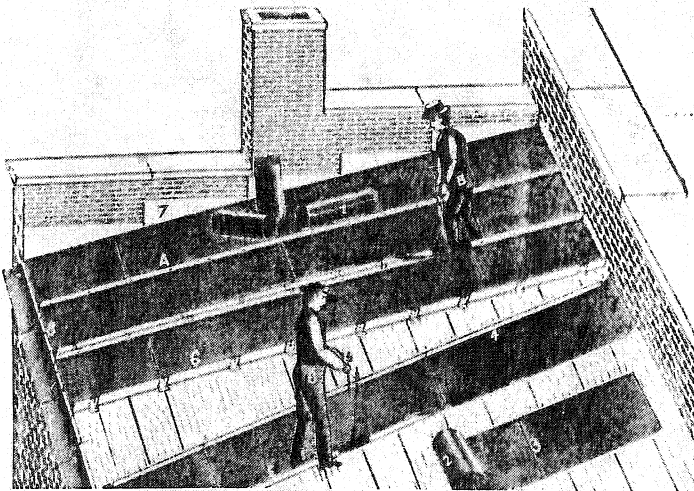
(Factor 4): Repair Versus Replacement

Deteriorated architectural features (e.g., windows, doors, shutters, trim, siding, etc.) shall be repaired rather than replaced, wherever possible using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features substantiated by historic, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.

ROOFS:

Although the factor of repair and replacement must be taken into consideration for all building components, roofs and roofing materials offer good illustrations of this factor. The overall shape of the roof and its outer layer of sheathing contribute to a building's character. No other part of a building takes more weathering than the roof. Baked by the sun, pounded by rain, and covered with snow, the roof provides the first and most important defense against the damage that water can impose. Builders over the centuries have always taken this into consideration. A proper drainage system channels water safely off the roof, away from the walls, and away from the foundation.

Roofers installing a standing seam metal roof, 1896.



Early builders used a variety of roofing materials made from wood, clay, slate, and metal (lead and copper). Asphalt shingles and roll roofing were used beginning in the 1890s. Twentieth century materials include asbestos, aluminum, galvanized steel, and lead coated copper.

The decision to repair a roof should be based on the age, material, its general condition, the condition of the supporting structure, and whether the repairs will be effective.

If the decision to replace the roof is made, then the essential ingredients for replacing and maintaining a historic roof are:

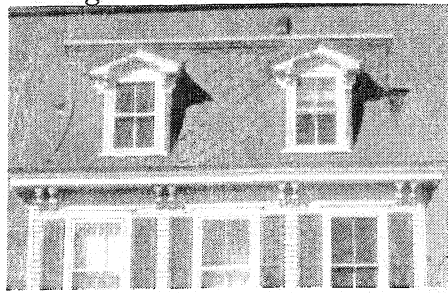
- Understanding and being sympathetic to the historic character of the building.
- Careful examination and documentation of the roof and any evidence of earlier roofs.
- Consideration of the historic craftsmanship and incorporating it into the renewal.
- Hiring skilled professionals and supervising them during any work.
- Considering the use of alternative materials where the originals cannot be used.
- Establishing a regular maintenance program.

See *Preservation Brief 4: Roofing for Historic Buildings* by Sarah M. Sweeter and *Preservation Brief 16: The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors* by Sharon C. Park.

Standing seam metal roof at 204 Barclay Street



Mansard covered with asbestos shingles at 446 Locust Avenue



Shaped wood shingle mansard roof at 3 East Union Street



Many Burlington houses were covered in asphalt shingles in the 20th century.



(Factor 5): Design of Alterations

Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historic, architectural, or cultural material and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood or environment.

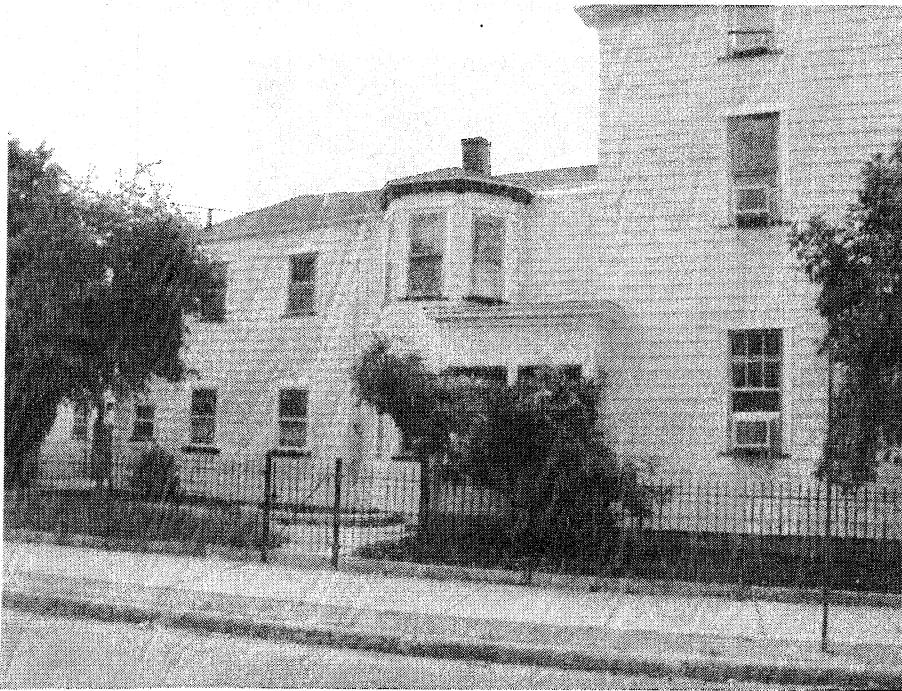
(Factor 6): Character of Alterations

Whenever possible, new additions and alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.

As a large majority of houses in Burlington are attached houses, there are few examples of visible additions. Most of the additions built in the past have been constructed to the side or back of the building, such as the one pictured here at 136 East Union Street. The three-story section was built in the early 1800s and the addition was most likely constructed about fifty years later. The addition has a two-story bay window, which was popular during the second half of the 1800s.

If the addition were to be removed, the essential character of the row house would not be affected.

A rowhouse at 136 East Union Street. This house has an extensive addition constructed off the rear of the main building.



*For more information
see Preservation
Brief 14: New
Exterior additions to
Historic Buildings by
Kay D. Weeks.*

(Factor 7): Synthetic Siding

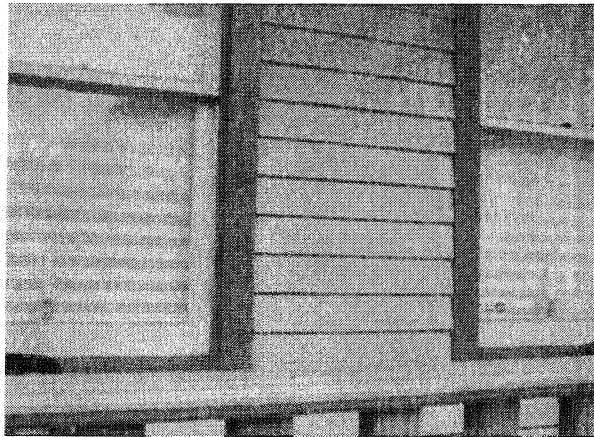
Synthetic siding is not acceptable on key buildings. Metal or vinyl siding may be used to resurface facades of low public visibility on contributing buildings that were originally wood sided ONLY IF THE SUBSTITUTE SIDING is similar in design, width, and texture to the original clapboard and will not endanger the physical condition and structural life of the building. Architectural trim must be retained.

The exterior cladding or outer skin of each frame building contributes to its historic character. The cladding's shape, texture, positioning, and relationship to the other architectural features such as cornerboards, window and door trim, and soffits, create an important part of a building's historic appearance. Some styles are even known by the type of cladding—for example, the Shingle style (seen more along the Jersey shore than in Burlington).

DO:

- Keep original cladding and trim and repair or replace with like materials any deteriorated sections.
- If necessary, replicate the appearance of previous claddings when selecting synthetic siding. Cement fiber based claddings such as Hardiplank, replicate the appearance of wood clapboard.
- Make sure that moisture problems are addressed before the new cladding is installed. Hidden from view, moisture can cause significant damage.
- Follow the manufacturer's installation instructions and applications.
- Establish a schedule for routine maintenance.

New Hardiplank siding on this Lawrence Street house looks like clapboard.



DON'T:

- Don't take away any element of your house's historic cladding. The loss results in a significant reduction of historic character and individuality.
- Don't change styles. Each time and style had its preferred exterior claddings.
- Don't mask structural or moisture problems with new claddings.
- Don't put off routine maintenance.

(Factor 8): Window and Door Openings

The number, size, and locations of original window and door openings shall be retained. Window and door openings shall not be reduced to fit stock material. New window and door openings shall not be added on elevations that are subject to view from a public street.

Vinyl, vinyl-clad, aluminum, and aluminum clad windows and doors are not acceptable on key buildings. Non-wood surfaced window frames and doors may be used on side and rear exposures of low public visibility on contributing buildings that were originally wood windows and doors when the substitute windows and doors will not endanger the physical condition and structural life of the building. Architectural trim and adornments must be retained. Non-wood surfaced window frames and doors are acceptable on non-contributing buildings.

You may have heard the expression; "the eyes are the windows to the soul." Similarly, a building's windows can be seen as its eyes, which give each building a visible expressiveness. The sturdy wood windows constructed in the past can be repaired and made more energy efficient by installing storm windows. When a change of color is desired, new paint can be applied. Although they have many components including a system of hidden weights, double hung windows have been the standard window for close to two centuries. Many Burlington houses still have their original windows.

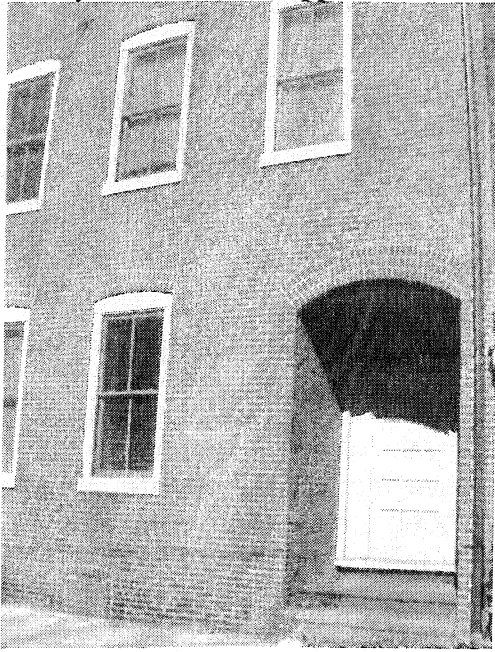
DO:

- If possible, retain original wood frame windows and wood doors in their original positions. Most replacement windows are not made in the same sizes and don't fit well.
- If you must replace a window unit or door, purchase a new one made to match the original in size, materials, and configuration of lights or panels.
- In double hung windows, retain the system of weights and pulleys. If in need of repair, find a skilled person to make the repairs.
- Retain the original configuration of window and door trim and any special features.
- Establish a regular schedule of routine maintenance.
- Keep in mind that vinyl and aluminum are not as strong as wood. If vinyl framed lights are broken, they typically cannot be repaired and must be replaced. Over time and under the weight of the glass, the upper sashes begin to bow. Your particular vinyl window unit may no longer even be manufactured and entire window units are expensive to replace.

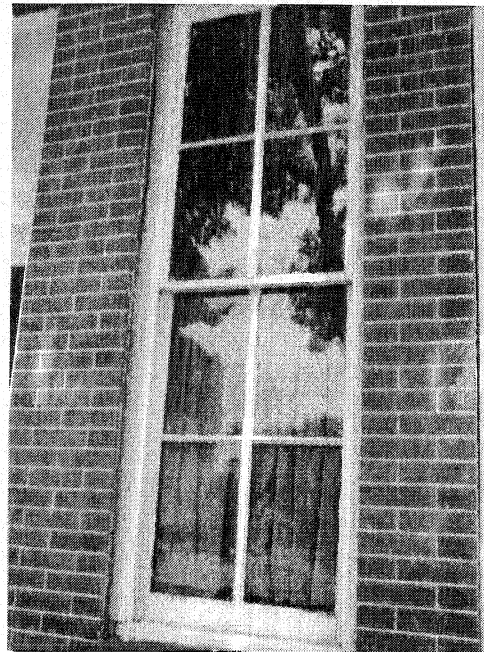
DON'T:

- Don't install windows that will alter the configuration, shape or type of the original windows. Casement windows and overscaled contemporary windows look vastly different than historic double hung windows.
- Don't cover wood trim with a different material such as aluminum coil. Metal and wood expand and contract at different rates. Often seep holes get covered. Moisture problems could arise and due to the covering, be hidden from view.
- Don't install storm windows that are made of plastic sheets or plexiglass. These materials do not weather well.
- Don't install contemporary storm doors that obscure the view of your historic door.

DO: These replacement windows and back door at the converted Budd Shoe Factory have an older appearance.



DO: Victorian era windows at East Union Street. Wood frame storm windows could be installed.



DON'T: The original tall windows on the second story were replaced with short, square windows. One window was even taken out completely. The results? This 19th century house has lost its balanced façade and expressive character.

For additional information see *Preservation Brief 9: The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows* by John H. Myers.

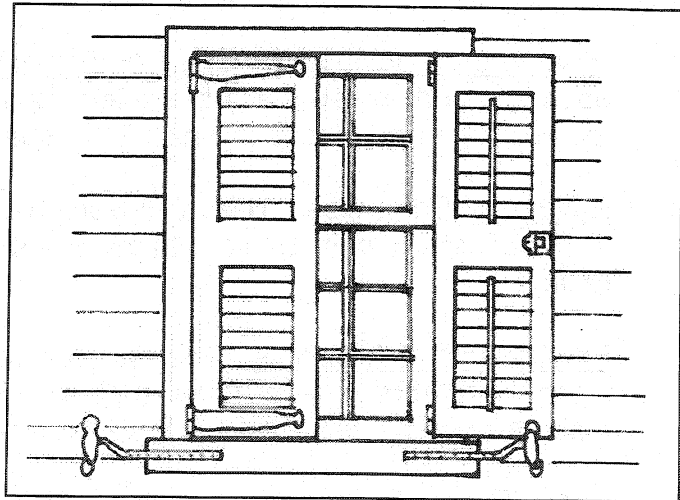
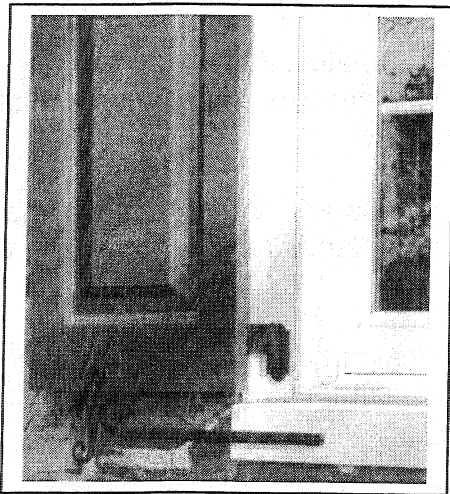
SHUTTERS:

Historically, exterior shutters offered nighttime privacy and shade during the day. Most wood shutters seen in Burlington today were constructed within the past 100 years, but look older. Shutters built in the 17th and 18th centuries are rare due to the extreme exposures they were subjected to. Nevertheless, shutter design and materials remain little changed from the 17th century Colonial era to the Colonial Revival era in the 20th century. An important consistent trend is that solid panel shutters were placed on the first story's windows while the upper floors typically received louvered shutters. The louvers aided ventilation.

When closed, shutters fit snugly into the window well. As window heights changed over time, the shutters grew to fit. Typically, the same carpenter who made the window framing also made the shutters.

DO:

- Install shutters that would be able to close even if they never will be closed.
- Replace shutters of synthetic materials with ones constructed of wood.
- Hang the shutters using traditional hardware affixed to the window framing.
- Size the shutters properly so that when closed they fit into the window well.
- Match the shutter design to the architectural style. Architecture with little adornment, such as Federal style, had simple shutters. The more exuberant styles, such as Italianate, had shutters with more complex designs.



DON'T:

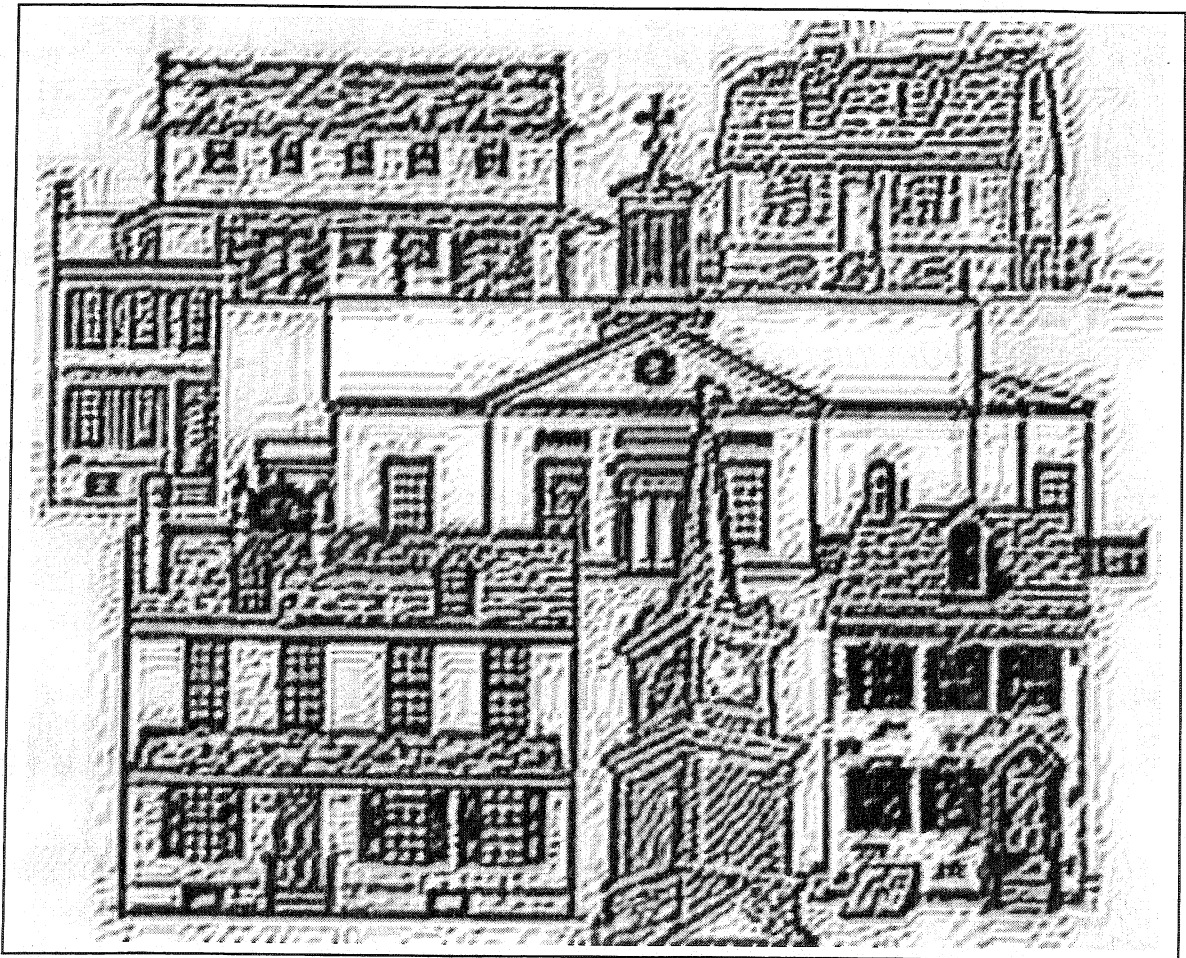
- Don't install shutters made from plastic, aluminum or other synthetic material.
- Don't install shutters that are not sized to fit the window opening.
- Don't affix shutters to the wall.
- Don't select shutters that appear to be from a different time period from that of the building.

NEW CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

New construction in Burlington should respect the character of nearby historic properties. Contemporary architectural expression is encouraged to be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood and to embody an appreciation for and inspiration from the design elements and construction techniques found in the nearby historic architectural styles. Burlington's local ordinance Section 12B contains guidelines for new construction. In regard to an application for new construction or replacements affecting an historic site or an improvement within an historic district, the following factors shall be considered:

- 1.) Height. The height of the proposed building shall be visually compatible with existing or adjacent buildings.
- 2.) Proportion of the Building's Front Façade. The relationship of the width of the building to the height of the front elevation shall be visually compatible with the buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- 3.) Proportion of Openings within the Facility. The relationship of the width of the windows to the height of the windows in a building shall be visually compatible with the buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- 4.) Rhythm of Solids to Voids on Front Façade. The relationship of solids to voids in the front façade of a building shall be visually compatible with the buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- 5.) Rhythm of Spacing of Buildings on Streets. The relationship of the building to the open space between it and the adjoining buildings shall be visually compatible with the buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- 6.) Rhythm of Entrances. The relationship of entrances and the porches to the street shall be visually compatible with the buildings and places to which they are visually related.
- 7.) Relationship of Materials. The relationship of materials, textures, and color of the façade and roof of a building shall be visually compatible with the predominant materials used in the buildings to which it is visually related.
- 8.) Roof. The roof shape of a building shall be visually compatible with the buildings to which it is visually related.
- 9.) Continuity of Walls. Appurtenances of a building such as walls, open fencing, evergreens, landscaping, and so forth, shall form cohesive walls of enclosure along a street, to the extent necessary to maintain visual compatibility of the building with the buildings and places to which it is visually related.

- 10.) Scale of Buildings. The size of a building, the mass of a building in relation to open spaces, and to the existing windows, door openings, porches, and balconies shall be visually compatible with the existing structure of buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- 11.) Directional Expression of Front Façade. A building shall be visually compatible with the buildings and places to which it is visually related in its directional character, whether this be vertical character, horizontal character or non-directional character.
- 12.) Exterior Features. A structure's related exterior features such as lighting, fences, signs, sidewalks, driveways, and parking areas shall be compatible with the features of those structures to which it is visually related and shall be appropriate for the historic period for which the structure is significant. New signage shall also abide by any supplemental historic design graphic standards that may be developed by the Commission for the district.



RESOURCE GUIDE

The Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission has established a shelf of reference literature and materials, to aid citizens interested in historic architecture, period designs, colors and schemes, preservation and techniques. These sources are available with the help of volunteers and the assistance of the Library Company of Burlington, 23 West Union Street, Burlington, New Jersey, 08016. Telephone: (609) 386-1273.

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Dan Birchall's Burlington history web site: www.08016.com

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PUBLIC / PRIVATE INFORMATION SOURCES

Burlington County Historical Society, 451 High Street, Burlington, N.J., 08016. Phone: (609) 386-4773. Web site: www.geocities.com/burlcoh

Burlington County Library, 5 Pioneer Boulevard, Westampton, N.J., 08060. Phone: (609) 267-9660. Web site: www.bcls.lib.nj.us/libraries

Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission, City Hall, 525 High Street, Burlington, N.J. 08016. Phone (609) 386-0200. Web site: www.burlingtonnj.us

Main Street Burlington, 10 East Broad Street, Burlington, NJ 08016. Phone: (609) 239-1020. Web site: www.mainstreetburlington.org

National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services, Washington, D.C., 20240. Phone: (202) 343-9593. E-mail: hps-info@nps.gov Web site: www2.cr.nps.gov/welcome

National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., 20036. Phone: (800) 944-6847 Web Site: www.nationaltrust.org

New Jersey Historical Commission, P.O. Box 305, Trenton, N.J., 08625. Phone: (609) 292-6062. Web site: www.state.nj.us/state/history

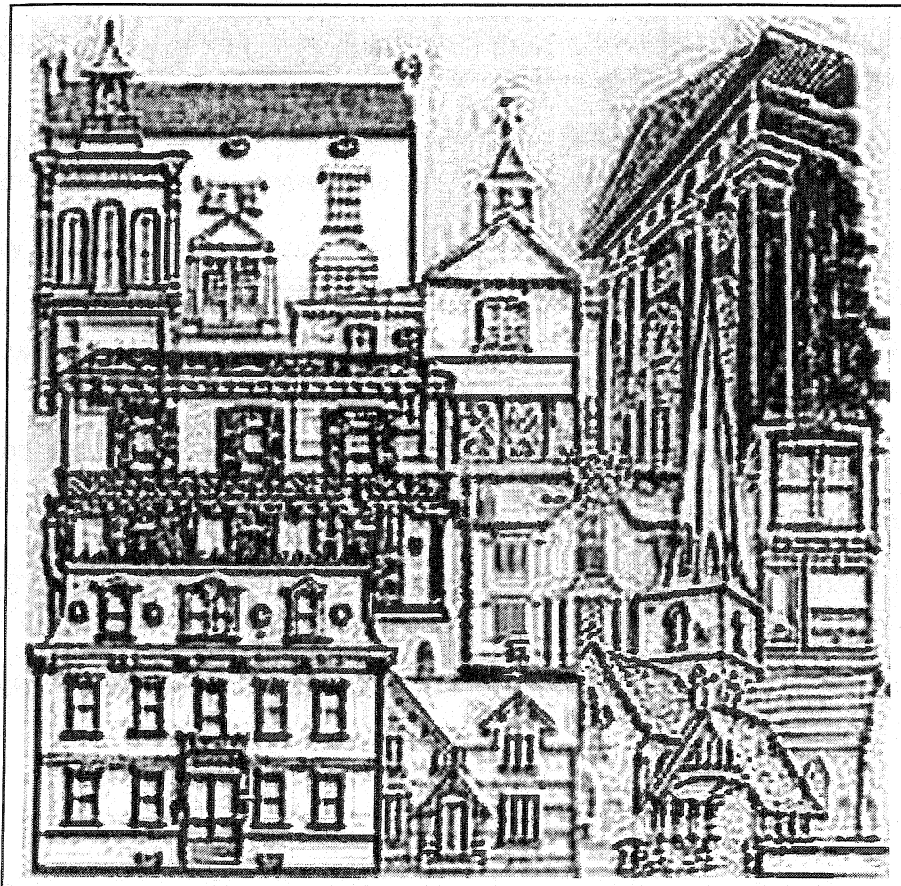
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Department of Environmental Protection, P.O. Box 404, Trenton, N.J., 08625. Phone: (609) 292-2023. E-mail: njhpo@dep.state.nj.us Web site: www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

New Jersey Historical Society, 52 Park Place, Newark, N.J., 07102. Phone: (973) 546-8500. Web site: www.jerseyhistory.org

New Jersey State Library, P.O. Box 520, Trenton, N.J., 08625. Phone: (609) 292-6256. Web site: www.njstatelib.org

SOURCES FOR ILLUSTRATIONS

- Photographs by Jeanne Kolva and Wayne T. McCabe of McCabe & Associates, Inc.
- Woodcuts, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*, John W. Barber and Henry Howe, 1844.
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GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL AND PRESERVATION TERMS

- Adaptive Reuse** - Converting a building to a new use that is different from its original purpose. A good adaptive reuse project accommodates new functions while it retains the historic character of the building.
- Architrave** - The lowest horizontal member of an entablature that rests directly on the column capitals and supports the frieze.
- Ashlar** - Squared building stone.
- Baluster** - One of a series of short pillars or other uprights that support a handrail or coping. Balusters are often lathe-turned, curved, or straight in appearance.
- Balustrade** - A series of balusters connected on top by a handrail (top rail) and/or underneath by a bottom rail; used on staircases, balconies, porches, etc.
- Bargeboard** - A sometimes richly ornamented board placed on the incline of the gable to conceal the ends of the rafters.
- Bay** - A vertical division of a façade most often defined by doors and windows.
- Bay Window** - A window projecting at an angle or in a semi-circle from the plane of a wall.
- Board and Batten** - Siding consisting of vertical boards with narrow projecting strips of wood covering the joints.
- Bracket** - A projecting, supporting component found under eaves or other overhangs.
- Casement** - A sash that is hinged and swings open along its long side.
- Chamfer** - A bevel cut at either a corner or an edge.
- Column** - A pillar, usually circular in plan. The parts of the column in classical architecture are the base, shaft, and capital.
- Cornerboard** - A vertical strip of wood at the corner of a building into which the siding butts.
- Cornice** - A projecting band of molding across a vertical element, particularly when it serves as a crowning member.
- Cresting** - A decorative row, usually made of metal, ornamenting the top edge of a roof.
- Cross-Gable** - A secondary gable roof which meets the primary roof at right angles.
- Crown** - The top of an arch or vault. Also, any uppermost or terminal feature in architecture.
- Dentil** - Decorative blocks that alternate with blank spaces typically found on cornices.

Doric Column - A classical order of column, characterized by overall simplicity, a plain capital, heavy fluted columns, and no base.

Dormer - A vertical window projecting from the slope of a roof; usually provided with its own roof. The specific name of a dormer is frequently determined by the shape or type of its roof.

Eave - That portion of the roof's edge that projects beyond the walls.

Ell - An extension that is at right angles to the length of a building.

Entablature - The horizontal element that is supported by the columns of a classical order.

Eyebrow window - A small, rectangular window with a hinged, inward opening sash.

Façade - The principal face or front elevation of a building.

Fenestration - The arrangement of windows or other vertical openings in a wall.

Frieze - In classical architecture, the member between the architrave and cornice. Also, any plain or decorative band, or board, on the top of a wall immediately below the cornice.

Gable - The triangular end of an exterior wall in a building with a ridged roof.

Gambrel - A roof shape that is characterized by a pair of shallow pitch slopes above a steeply pitched slope on each side of a center ridge.

Hipped Roof - A roof formed by four pitched roof surfaces.

Jigsaw Work - Machine sawn woodwork on boards with scrolls, irregular lines, and openwork.

Light - A single pane of glass, taken singly or in connection with other lights forming a window.

Lintel - The horizontal piece over a window or door.

Maintenance - Work that often focuses on keeping the property in good condition by repairing features as deterioration becomes apparent, using procedures that retain the original character and finish of the features.

Massing - The composed forms of a building that create the impression of weight, volume, and bulk.

Muntin - A wooden strip separating two panes of glass in a window sash.

Palladian Window - A window composed of a central round arched window flanked on each side by smaller rectangular windows.

Pediment - A triangular section framed by a horizontal molding on its base and two sloped moldings on each of its sides; used as a crowning element for doors, windows, porches, and niches.

Pilaster - A rectangular or shallow element projecting from a wall; quite often decoratively treated so as to represent a classical column with a base, shaft, and capital.

Pitch - The degree of slope of a roof.

Portico - A covered walk or porch supported by columns or pillars that surrounds a doorway.

Preservation - Keeping an existing building or site in a state of good condition by a careful program of maintenance and repair.

Rehabilitation - The process of returning a property to a state which makes a contemporary use possible while preserving those features that are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values.

Remodeling - Changing the appearance of a building by removing original details or by adding new features that are out of character with the original structure.

Renovation - Similar to rehabilitation, but it also includes the use of new materials and elements or the allowance of sympathetic alterations that respect the earlier character.

Restoration - Reproducing the appearance of a building or site exactly as it looked at a particular moment in time. To reproduce a pure style by replacing missing features when those features had been historically present.

Ridge - The line where two slopes of a roof meet.

Sash - The framework into which window panes are set.

Sidelights - Tall windows or a combination of panels and window lights on either side of a door.

Sill - The horizontal member at the base of a window or door.

Soffit - The exposed undersurface of any overhead component, such as a lintel or cornice.

Spandrel - The triangular space between the shoulder of the arch and the rectangular framework that surrounds it; the space between two adjacent arches.

Spindle - A slender turned wooden column, used as part of a decorative railing or frieze.

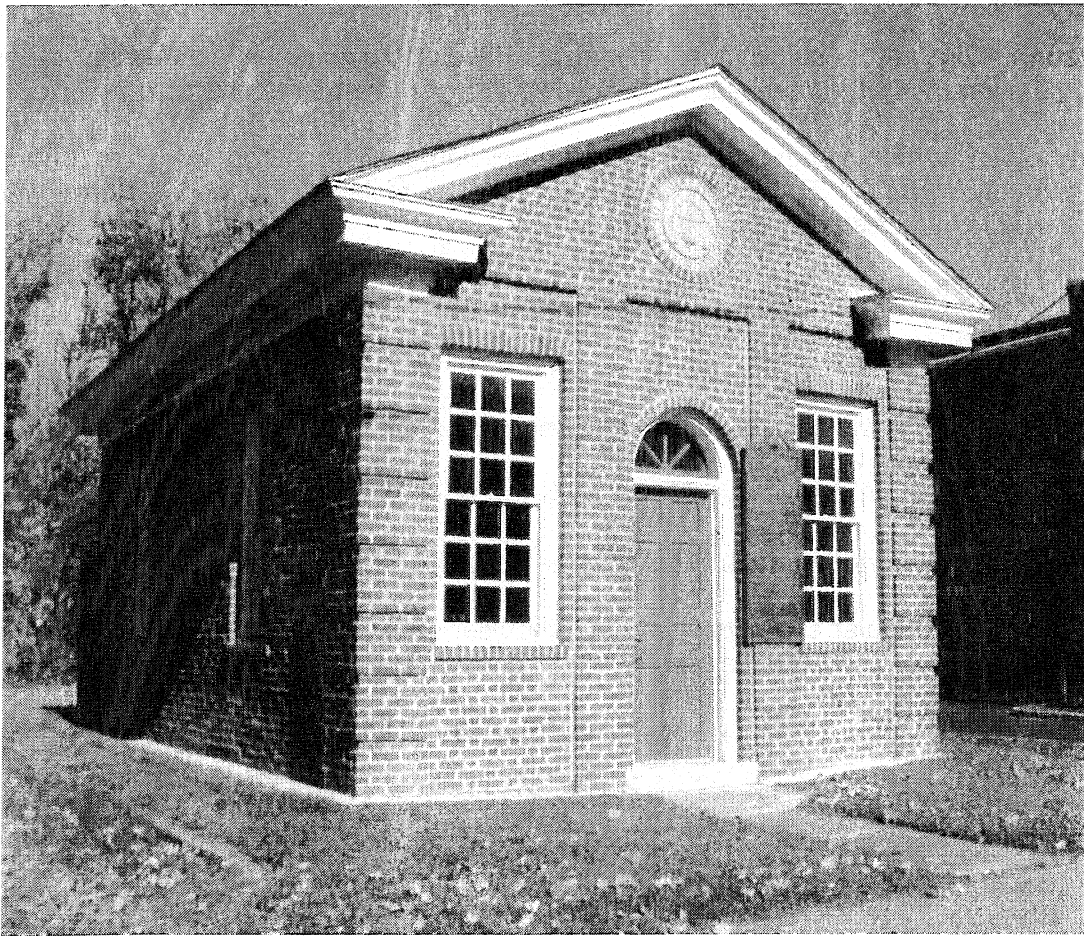
Swag - A festoon resembling a piece of cloth draped over two supports - quite often seen in a frieze.

Transom - The opening, filled with glass or a panel, above a door or window.

Vernacular - Simplified version of high-style architecture, often reflecting local preferences or customs.

Voussoir - A wedge-shaped block in a masonry arch.

The Council of the West Jersey Proprietors maintain their records in this office on West Broad Street. Among the documents here is the Concessions and Agreements, a framework of Government for the colony of West Jersey written and signed by William Penn and other major landholders in 1676. Many of the principles and ideals annunciated in this document were incorporated into the U.S. Constitution in 1787. Innovations included: civil and religious liberty; separate executive and legislative power; freedom of speech; no deprivation without due process of law.



Delaware River



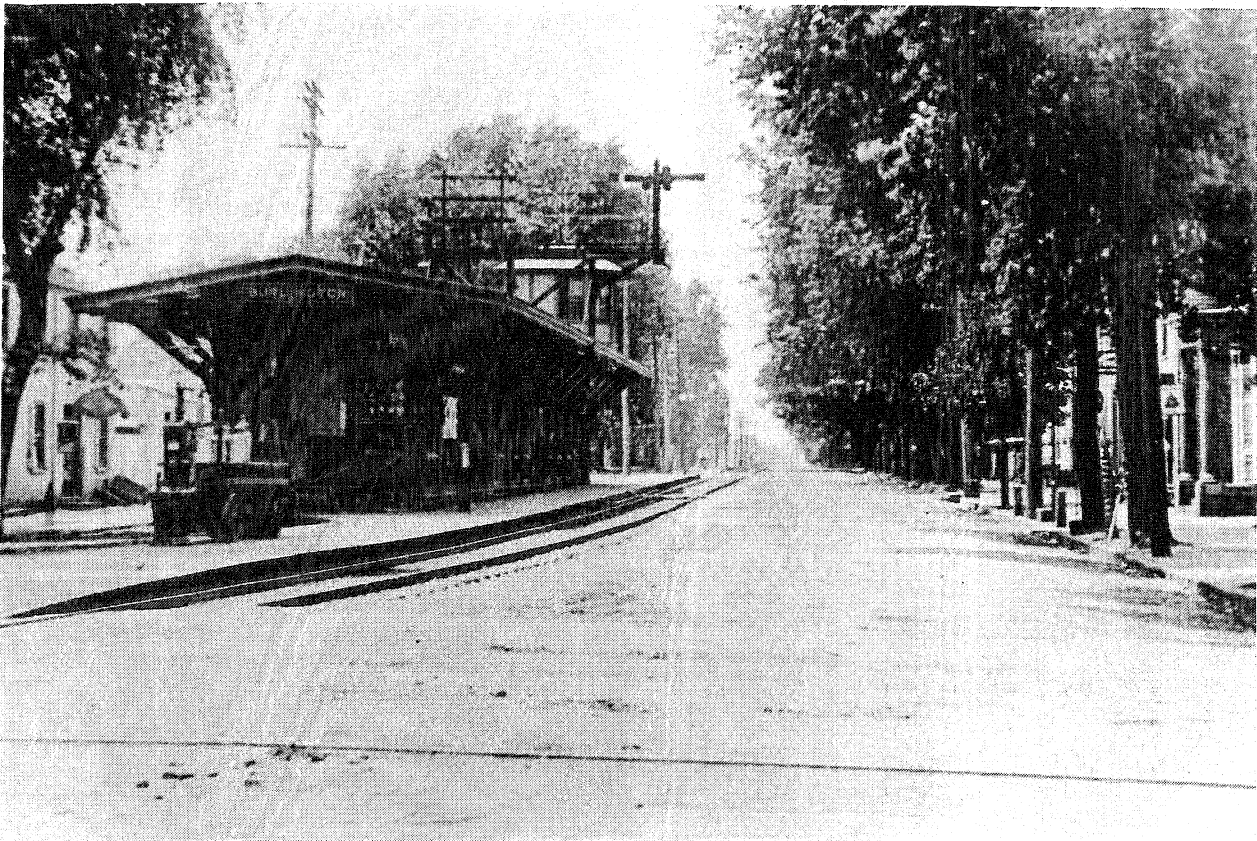
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Newton, New Jersey

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PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES

HISTORIC DISTRICT ZONING AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION ORDINANCE

CITY OF BURLINGTON
NEW JERSEY



CITY OF BURLINGTON
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
2008

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PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES

2008

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William Buehrig

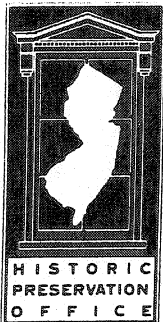
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Diane Burns, Secretary

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Printed at Minisink Press, Newton, New Jersey

Cover photo –1904 view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Broad Street, Burlington City.
Photograph courtesy of the Burlington County Historical Society.



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INTRODUCTION

The present Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission was established by local ordinance on May 20, 1994, under Ordinance No. 01-1994, when the form of municipal government was changed. The Commission is composed of seven regular members, each serving a four year term, set on a staggered basis of reappointment. The Commission also has two alternate members, each serving a two year term.

By ordinance, members represent a variety of backgrounds and must include: a person with knowledge in building design and construction or architectural history; a person knowledgeable in local history; residents of the City of Burlington who hold no other municipal office, position or employment, except for membership on the Planning Board. Appointment of members under the first two categories, who reside out of the City, is permitted.

In accordance with the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-107 to 112, as amended, and Section 20-9.10 of the Burlington City ordinances, the Commission's responsibilities are as follows:

- a. Prepare a survey of historic sites of the municipality pursuant to criteria identified in the survey report;
- b. Make recommendations to the Planning Board on the historic preservation plan element of the master plan and on the implications for preservation of historic sites of any other master plan elements;
- c. Advise the Planning Board on the inclusion of historic sites in the recommended capital improvement program;
- d. Advise the City Planning Board on applications for development, pursuant to Section 110 of the Municipal Land Use Law;
- e. Provide written reports pursuant to Section 111 of the Municipal Land Use Law on the application of the zoning ordinance provisions concerning historic preservation;
- f. Safeguard the heritage of the City by preserving resources which reflect elements of its cultural, social, economic and architectural history;
- g. Encourage the continued use of historic sites and to facilitate their appropriate use;
- h. Maintain and develop an appropriate and harmonious setting for the historic and architecturally significant buildings, structures, sites objects, or districts within the City;
- i. Stabilize and improve property values within the district and foster civic pride;
- j. Promote appreciation of historic sites for the education, pleasure and welfare of the population;
- k. Encourage beautification and private reinvestment;
- l. Manage change by preventing alteration or new construction not in keeping with any historic district;
- m. Prevent the unnecessary demolition of historic resources;

- n. Recognize the importance of individual historic sites located outside of a district by urging property owners and tenants to maintain their properties in keeping with the requirements and standards of this ordinance;
- o. Encourage the proper maintenance and preservation of historic settings and landscapes;
- p. Encourage appropriate alterations of historic sites;
- q. Enhance the visual and aesthetic character, diversity, continuity and interest in the City;
- r. Promote the conservation of historic sites and districts and to invite and encourage voluntary compliance.
- s. Report at least annually to the City Council on the state of historic preservation in the City, and recommend measures to improve same.

Owners of properties that are within the locally designated Historic District, or that are individually designated by City ordinance, must apply to the Historic Preservation Commission if the following work or actions are proposed:

- 1. Demolition of a historic landmark, or an improvement within an Historic District, or an individually designated structure.
- 2. Relocation of any improvement within an Historic District or of an historic landmark.
- 3. All changes in the exterior architectural appearance of any improvement within an Historic District, or of any individual historic landmark, by addition, alteration or replacement.
- 4. Any new construction of an improvement in an Historic District.

Property owners should make application to the Historic Preservation Commission through the office of the Secretary of the City Historic Preservation Commission. The Commission Secretary is the first point of contact that a property owner would have in the Commission application process.

The Commission Secretary is responsible for providing an applicant with all the necessary forms and checklists in order to assure that an application is complete. The Secretary, or the staff of the Commission, will also be available to an applicant to review an application and answer any questions that may arise.

The Commission, which meets monthly on the first Wednesday, works closely with the Zoning Officer and the City Construction Code Official during the review of development plans. Additionally, members of the Commission and its staff can be directed to work individually with the local property owner to provide guidance on the appropriate avenues of rehabilitating an historic structure, and advising the owner about available reference literature on the subject.

The Local Historic Preservation Ordinance

The Historic Preservation ordinance of the City of Burlington, which establishes the functions of the Historic Preservation Commission in our community, provides a specific mechanism for review of any proposal to demolish, alter or add to a structure within the Historic District. This review process is strictly on the municipal level and does not entail the review of such activities by state or federal agencies. If state or federal funds are involved, then the appropriate federal and/or state agencies will conduct the appropriate reviews.

The intent and effect of the Historic Preservation ordinance differs considerably from the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. Like the local ordinance, the New Jersey and National Registers designate buildings, sites, structures, objects and districts that have specific identified architectural, historic or archeological merit, relating directly to the local area, state or nation. Unlike the New Jersey and National Registers, the local Historic Preservation ordinance regulates, to some degree, the use, maintenance, alteration or demolition of a privately owned or municipal building, structure or site that is contained within the locally designated Historic District, and the individually listed buildings.

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office is located in the Division of Parks and Forestry, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. This office administers state and federal historic preservation programs and offers technical assistance to individuals, organizations, and government agencies in identifying, evaluating, and protecting historic resources.

New Jersey and National Register Program

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of America's historic and cultural resources. Districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, culture and engineering on the national, state or local level are eligible for the National Register. The New Jersey Register of Historic Places is the official list on New Jersey's historic and cultural resources. Created by the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act of 1970, Chapter 268, Laws of 1970 - N.J.S.A. 13:1B.128, the State Register is closely modeled after the National Register. The State of New Jersey has incorporated the State Register nomination process into the National Register process, and is responsible for administration of the National Register at the State level. Both Registers use the same criteria for eligibility, nomination form and review procedure.

A number of protections and benefits are available for registered properties. As an example, the New Jersey and National Registers provide a degree of review and protection with regard to encroachment from publicly funded projects.

Review and Compliance - National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, provides for the review of properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places from federally sponsored or licensed undertakings which may impact upon these historic and cultural resources.

The Section 106 review process requires that the federal agency consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and provide adequate information on National Register listed, or eligible properties, or cultural resources, and any effects the proposed project may have on such resources. If cultural resources are identified that may be adversely affected by the proposed project, the federal agency must continue consultation with the SHPO, and National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation if necessary, to avoid, minimize or mitigate such effects.

Review and Compliance - New Jersey Register

The New Jersey Register Law provides a review procedure for state, county or municipal undertakings which would encroach upon properties listed on the New Jersey Register. An encroachment is an undertaking which will have an impact on a New Jersey Register listed property but does not include routine maintenance. In accordance with N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.131, it is the responsibility of the state, county or municipality to determine whether any of their undertakings or projects would encroach upon State Register listed properties and, if so, to provide information on project description, purpose and effect upon such properties to the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The Commissioner, in turn, solicits the advice and recommendations of the New Jersey Historic Sites Council, which is an advisory body of public members appointed by the Governor. All projects encroaching upon State Register listed properties require authorization from the Commissioner.

Unlike the federal Section 106 review process, which provides for review of projects affecting properties eligible for, as well as listed on, the National Register, the State review process applies only to projects affecting properties listed on the State Register.

Certified Local Government

The City of Burlington is a Certified Local Government (CLG). The Certified Local Government program, administered by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, offers a municipality the opportunity to participate more directly in state and federal historic preservation programs. One of the benefits of Certified Local Government designation is access to Historic Preservation Fund matching grants. Using CLG matching grants, the Historic Preservation Commission has undertaken a number of initiatives to assist residents in better understanding the objectives and benefits of the Burlington City Historic Preservation ordinance.

Information on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, as well as technical assistance regarding the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic resources, is available from the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 404, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0404.

The following section of this manual provides the basic procedures by which owners of property shall make an application to the Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission for any and all development activities affecting such properties.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

CITY OF BURLINGTON HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

RULES OF PROCEDURE

ARTICLE I.

General Provisions

A. Membership and Officers.

The Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") shall consist of seven (7) members, and two (2) alternate members, whose duties are set forth in the municipal ordinances of the City of Burlington and these Rules of Procedure. A quorum shall consist of four (4) members. The officers of the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson. The Chairperson shall be the chief executive of the Commission; shall preside at meetings and hearings; and, subject to these rules, shall decide all points of order and procedure. All references and powers delegated to the Chairperson in these Rules of Procedure shall apply equally to the Vice-Chairperson when the Vice-Chairperson is acting as Chairperson in the latter's absence.

B. Office.

The office of the Commission shall be located in the Burlington City Municipal Building, 437 High Street, Burlington, New Jersey 08016. The office shall be open for the transaction of business from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. each weekday, except Saturdays and Sundays.

C. Meetings and Hearings.

1. All meetings and hearings of the Commission shall be open to the public, except where otherwise provided by law. All public meetings and hearings shall be held at times and places specified by the Chairperson, agreed to by the Commission, and in accordance with law.
2. Public notices shall be given of the schedule of regular meetings at the beginning of each calendar year and shall state the regular dates, times, and places of such meetings. Public notice of any special meeting, or of any rescheduled regular meeting, or any reconvened meeting shall be given at least twenty-four hours before each meeting, unless reconvened within twenty-four hours; provided, however, no additional public notice of reconvened meetings need be made where announcement of the time and place of the reconvened meeting is made at the original meeting, and where there is no change in the agenda.
3. Public notice of meetings and hearings shall be given by posting a copy of the notice at the office of the Commission, and the Commission shall supply copies of the notice of its regular meetings and of any special, rescheduled, or reconvened meeting to such local newspapers of general circulation or local radio or television stations that file an annual request for such notice.

4. In the event a change is made in a regular meeting date, notice of such change shall be given, according to law, by publication in the officially designated newspaper of general circulation in the Burlington City area, and notice of such change shall also be posted at the office of the Commission as well as supplied to those news media which have filed the annual request mentioned in subparagraph 3 immediately preceding this paragraph.

D. Records.

The Commission shall keep minutes of all its proceedings showing the vote of each member upon each question, or if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact. All records of the Commission shall be kept by the Secretary at the office of the Commission. Public records shall be made available for inspection, but in no instance shall any record be removed from the office unless so directed by court order and accompanied by a representative of the Secretary. Photostatic copies of public records may be obtained upon written request and the cost of such copies shall be borne by the person or persons requesting same.

ARTICLE II.

Jurisdiction, Authority, and Responsibility

The Commission is vested with the following jurisdiction, authority, and responsibility under the provisions of the revised general ordinances of Burlington City first above mentioned:

A. Recommendation and Designation.

The Commission shall have the responsibility of recommending to the City Council the adoption of ordinances designating areas, places, buildings, structures, and other objects having a special historical, community, or aesthetic interest or value as historic sites and historic districts, thereby necessitating their preservation, protection, enhancement, rehabilitation, and perpetuation.

B. Familiarization with Possible Landmarks.

The Commission shall familiarize itself with areas, places, buildings, structures, and other similar objects within the City of Burlington which may be eligible for said designation by ordinance and maintain a register thereof. In making its recommendation to the City Council for said special designation, the Commission shall consider the criteria set forth in Chapter 16-20 of the revised codified ordinances of the City of Burlington.

C. Examinations of Applications for Building Permits, Subdivisions and Site Plans.

The City of Burlington Construction Code Official shall review and refer to the Commission all applications for building permits with respect to work to be performed involving buildings designated by the local Historic Preservation ordinance. Likewise, the municipal Zoning Officer and secretary of the municipal Planning Board shall review and refer all applications for site plans and subdivisions to the Commission for review of activities that directly relate to properties that are listed as being included in the locally designated historic district.

The Commission shall examine such applications as noted above, during a regularly scheduled public hearing, and determine the exact extent to which the proposed activities would impact the subject property and the immediate neighborhood. If the Commission finds that the proposed work is of such a nature as will not adversely affect any significant historical, architectural or archeological feature thereof and is appropriate or consistent with the spirit and

purposes of the Historic Preservation ordinance, the Commission shall indicate its approval, with any conditions, in writing and return said application to the Construction Code Official within seven (7) to ten (10) working days of a final determination having been made by the Commission.

If the Commission finds that the proposed work will adversely affect or destroy any significant historical, architectural, or archeological feature of the improvement or site, or is inappropriate or inconsistent with the spirit and purposes of the Historic Preservation ordinance, the Commission shall so advise the applicant during the public hearing, and shall set forth its findings of fact and conclusions in writing within seven (7) to ten (10) working days after making the final determination. When the application is referred to the Commission, by the Planning Board, the Commission shall advise the board of its findings and recommendations.

Additionally, reference should be made to Chapter 16-20 of the municipal Historic Preservation ordinance, entitled "Actions Requiring Review by the Commission." This particular section provides a detailed listing of all activities proposed to be undertaken on designated properties that will require review by the Commission.

ARTICLE III.

Public Hearings

A. Representation of Parties.

Any owner or owners and all persons having a legal and equitable interest in any property which has been proposed for designation, or is designated, as a local landmark, or for which an application for a building permit, site plan or subdivision has been made to the municipality, may appear in person or be represented by an authorized agent or attorney at any public hearing scheduled by the Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission.

B. Order of Procedure.

The order of procedure at all public hearings of the Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission shall be as follows:

1. Opening of the hearing by the Chairperson;
2. Incorporation in the record of the Notice of Hearing, in accordance with the Open Public Meetings Act of the State of New Jersey;
3. Statement by the Chairperson summarizing the items on the agenda for the meeting;
4. Approval of minutes of previous meetings and any resolutions to be addressed;
5. Applications that were heard previously by the Commission and carried to the next hearing date shall be heard under "Old Business;"
6. Applications not previously heard by the Commission shall be heard Under "New Business."
 - a. Upon calling the case of a new application, the applicant, or the authorized agent or attorney, shall indicate to the Commission who will be representing the applicant at the hearing and who will be offering testimony regarding that application.

- b. An opening statement will be made by the Chairperson or the staff of the Commission regarding the application, specifically, what documents and evidence have been submitted to the Commission prior to the hearing date.
 - c. An opening statement will be made by the owner, authorized agent or attorney representing the applicant, setting forth the overall intent of the proposed activities to be undertaken on the property in question.
 - d. Following the opening statement, presentations will be made by the identified witnesses and evidence will be given in support of the proposed activities that directly relate to the property which is the subject of the hearing. Documents and other physical evidence that will be submitted to the Commission shall be appropriately designated by the Commission Secretary, using a consecutive numbering system.
 - e. The opportunity to cross-examine such witnesses as may appear in support of the application shall be offered first to the Commission staff, then to members of the Commission, and then to members of the public attending the hearing.
 - f. Following the presentation of evidence in support of the application, and the cross-examination of any witnesses, statements, if any, of other interested persons, either for or against the proposed activities, will be heard by the Commission. Such statements shall be limited to such length of time as the Commission shall designate.
 - g. Following the submission of statements by other parties, relating to the proposed activities, the applicant, authorized agent or attorney for the applicant, shall deliver an oral summation to the Commission.
 - h. Following the presentation of the oral summation, the Commission shall enter into deliberations regarding the testimony offered, evidence submitted, and any issues raised by the public, the Commission members or Commission staff relating to the activities proposed to be undertaken by the applicant. Based upon these deliberations, the Commission shall render a decision either approving or denying the application. In the case of approval, conditions for that approval can be made as a part of the record. In either case, the Commission shall issue in writing, within seven (7) to ten (10) working days, its formal decision setting forth the testimony offered, evidence entered in the record, findings of fact, and the conclusions reached on the application.
7. Following the conclusion of all new business to come before the Commission, the Commission shall take up such other business as may require its attention, including but not limited to: new grant applications; existing grant application projects; seminars; consideration of ordinance changes; consideration of new structures for designation as local landmarks; all matters pertaining to compliance with the local Historic Preservation ordinance; etc.
8. Following the discussion of such additional business as noted above, the Commission shall open the meeting to receive any comments or questions from the general public as may be in attendance at the meeting.
9. Following the presentation to the Commission by any members of the public, the Chairperson shall declare, upon a motion duly made and seconded, that the meeting be adjourned.

The Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission may, in its discretion, impose reasonable time limits upon the presentation of evidence and statements. The Chairperson of the Commission, at his/her discretion, may alter the order of procedure as circumstances may require and warrant.

C. Witnesses.

All testimony offered by witnesses shall be given under oath or affirmation and said testimony may be given by question and answer method or, at the Chairperson's discretion, in statement form. Persons wishing merely to state a position for or against a proposed application need not be placed under oath or affirmation, except as may be directed by the Commission Chairperson.

D. Exhibits.

Exhibits shall be marked for identification and shall be offered in an orderly fashion. They shall be made available for examination by any and all parties of interest. Leave to file post-hearing exhibits or information may be sought at the hearing, or thereafter in writing, which may be granted by the Chairperson. In the event leave to file post-hearing exhibits or information is granted, copies shall be served upon interested parties or representatives in person, or by United States mail, by certified return receipt, together with a signed statement that this rule has been complied with, which shall be attached to, or shall accompany, such documents submitted.

E. Evidence.

Hearings shall be conducted in such a manner as shall result in a just and lawful determination of the issues as promptly as circumstances shall permit. The Commission shall make determinations as to the relevance and materiality of evidence. The Commission may require a preliminary statement of the nature of the evidence proposed to be elicited from any witness.

F. Continuances of Hearing.

Continuances of hearing shall be granted upon application made in conformity with the provisions and within the period of time set forth in the Historic Preservation ordinance. Application for continuation of a hearing shall be made by the applicant, authorized agent or attorney representing the applicant, based upon the need to have additional time to sufficiently present evidence offered by witnesses and exhibits submitted to the Commission. Additionally, an application for a continuation of hearing shall be considered by the Commission if the Commission is found to need additional time in which to conduct the deliberations regarding the evidence offered and exhibits submitted by the applicant. Applications for continuation of hearing shall be granted solely at the discretion of the Commission hearing the case.

G. Transcript of Hearing.

Any party may arrange for the attendance at a hearing of a duly qualified Court Reporter who shall be in place, prepared to record the proceedings, when the hearing is called to order. Copies of the transcripts of the Commission tape recordings of the proceedings may also be secured from the Commission upon payment of the costs and reasonable handling charges, as established by the municipality. Tape recordings of Commission meetings shall be maintained by the Commission in accordance with all applicable state and local requirements.

H. Briefs and Oral Arguments.

The Commission may request the filing of briefs or oral argument, or both, at the conclusion of the hearing or thereafter, on matters of law or fact. Copies thereof, and replies thereto, if requested, shall be served upon all other parties. A signed original and ten (10) conformed copies shall be filed with the Commission.

I. **Depositions.**

The Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission may authorize the taking of depositions or other discovery either upon its motion, or upon good cause shown, as nearly applicable in accordance with the procedure set forth in Rules promulgated by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

ARTICLE IV.

Final Disposition

Final disposition of any matter subject to public hearing before the Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions contained within the Historic Preservation ordinance of the City of Burlington. Copies of said final determinations shall be distributed in conformity with the provisions of said ordinance. If the vote taken on a specific application results in a tie, said vote will be deemed equivalent to a negative of the proposition subject to vote, and a Resolution shall be formally entered into the record noting said fact.

ARTICLE V.

Non-Compliance Procedure

In the event that a matter of non-compliance with the municipal Historic Preservation ordinance is brought to the attention of the Commission, the matter will be referred to the appropriate designated municipal official for enforcement action. The non-compliance issue will have to be heard by the Historic Preservation Commission in accordance with the local Historic Preservation ordinance.

ARTICLE VI.

Request for Technical Assistance

All inquiries or requests for technical assistance, made to the Historic Preservation Commission, should be addressed to the Commission Secretary, using the appropriate Commission application form. The Secretary, in turn, will direct the inquiry to a member of the Commission who will then determine whether a Commissioner or the Commission consultant will provide the requested technical assistance. Following the technical assistance provided, the Commissioner or Commission consultant shall inform the Commission about the technical assistance that was provided, and whether the individual will be submitting an application.

SECTION VII.

Procedure for Non-compliance with Commission Approved Work

In the instance where an applicant has received approval from the Commission for a specific improvement to be made to a building or property in the historic district, but does not execute the work in the manner approved, the Commission shall refer this non-compliance matter to the appropriate designated municipal official for enforcement action. The applicant shall submit a revised application to the Commission setting forth the non-compliance issues.

ORDINANCE NUMBER 01-1994 OF THE CITY OF BURLINGTON
PERTAINING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT ZONING AND THE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION AMENDING GENERAL
REVISED ORDINANCE SECTIONS 20-3, 20-7 AND 20-9.10

WHEREAS, the City of Burlington as of January 1, 1992 has been governed by the "Mayor-Council Plan" of government pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:69A-31, et seq.; and

WHEREAS, by virtue of the change in the plan of government the terms of the members of the Historic Commission ceased as of 12 o'clock noon on January 1, 1992; and

WHEREAS, the existing ordinance creating the Historic Commission in the City of Burlington was adopted prior to recent amendments to the Municipal Land Use Law which expressly providing for the creation of an Historic Preservation Commission pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-107, et seq.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Common Council of the City of Burlington, County of Burlington, State of New Jersey, that the "Historic Preservation Regulations" contained in General Revised Ordinance Section 20-9.10, and the definitions of "Historical Commission," "Historical District" and "Historical Site" contained in General Revised Ordinance Sections 20-3 and 20-7 are hereby amended as follows:

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION: HISTORIC PRESERVATION MAP.

A. There is hereby created in the City of Burlington an agency to be known as "The Historic Preservation Commission ("Commission").

B. The Commission will work with and advise the Planning Board and the Zoning Board on the effect of development applications in historic zoning districts or on historic sites designated on the zoning or official map or identified in any component of the Master Plan. The Commission shall also provide a written report to the Construction Code Official on each application for issuance of a permit pertaining to an historic site or property in any historic district on the application of the zoning ordinance provisions concerning historic preservation to any of those aspects of the change proposed, which aspects were not determined by approval of an application for development by the Planning Board or Zoning Board of Adjustment pursuant to the "Municipal Land Use Law."

C. This ordinance does not require or prohibit any particular architectural style; rather its purpose is to preserve the past by making the past compatible with and relevant to the present. To that end, new construction upon or near a landmark should not necessarily duplicate the exact style of the landmark, however, it must be compatible with and not detract from the landmark.

D. The boundaries of any historic district are as established by the map attached hereto and made a part hereof. The location of each historic site situated outside of an historic district shall be as designated on the map attached hereto and made a part hereof.

SECTION 2. INTENDED PURPOSES. These historic preservation regulations are intended to effect and accomplish the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of especially noteworthy examples or elements of the City's environment in order:

- a. to safeguard the heritage of the City by preserving resources which reflect elements of its cultural, social, economic and architectural history;
- b. to encourage the continued use of historic sites and to facilitate their appropriate use;
- c. to maintain and develop an appropriate and harmonious setting for the historic and architecturally significant buildings, structures, site objects, or districts within the City;

- d. to stabilize and improve property values within the district and foster civic pride;
- e. to promote appreciation of historic sites for the education, pleasure and welfare of the population;
- f. to encourage beautification and private reinvestment;
- g. to manage change by preventing alteration or new construction not in keeping with any historic district;
- h. to discourage the unnecessary demolition of historic resources;
- i. to recognize the importance of individual historic sites located outside of a district by urging property owners and tenants to maintain their properties in keeping with the requirement and standards of this ordinance;
- j. to encourage the proper maintenance and preservation of historic settings and landscapes;
- k. to encourage appropriate alterations of historic sites;
- l. to enhance the visual and aesthetic character, diversity, continuity and interest in the City;
- m. to promote the conservation of historic sites and districts and to invite and encourage voluntary compliance.

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS. The terms set forth hereinafter shall have the following meanings:

ADDITION shall mean the construction of a new improvement as part of an existing improvement when such new improvement changes the exterior architectural appearance of any historic site.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER shall mean the Construction Code Official unless otherwise designated.

AFFECTING AN HISTORIC SITE OR HISTORIC DISTRICT shall mean any development activity which alters the exterior architectural appearance of an historic site or any improvement within an historic district.

ALTERATION shall mean any work done on any improvement which (1) is not an addition to the improvement, and (2) constitutes a change by addition or replacement in the exterior architectural appearance of an improvement.

BUILDING shall mean a combination of materials to form a construction adapted to permanent, temporary or continuous occupancy and having a roof.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS shall mean a document indicating permission or a permit to commence work or activity on a structure located within the historical district or a designated historic site.

DEMOLITION shall mean partial or total razing or destruction of any historic site or of any improvement within an historic district.

DISREPAIR shall mean the condition of being in need of repairs; a structure or building in disrepair.

HISTORIC DISTRICT shall mean one or more historic sites and intervening or surrounding property constituting a geographically definable area significantly affecting or affected by the quality and character of the historic site or sites. Resources within an historic district shall be classified as either key, contributing or non-contributing, which are defined as:

KEY shall mean any buildings, structures, sites or objects which, due to their significance, would individually qualify for historic site status.

CONTRIBUTING shall mean any buildings, structures, sites or objects which are integral components or the historic district either because they date from a time period for which the district is significant, or because they represent an architectural type, period, or method for which the district is significant.

NON-CONTRIBUTING shall mean any buildings, structures, sites or objects which are not integral components of the historic district because they neither date from a time period for which the district is significant nor represent an architectural type, period, or method for which the district is significant.

HISTORIC SITE shall mean any real property, man-made structure, natural object or configuration or any portion or group of the foregoing determined to be of historical, archeological, cultural, scenic or architectural significance in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION shall mean the agency which, for the purpose of this ordinance, acts as the Historic Preservation Commission pursuant to the "Municipal Land Use Law."

IMPROVEMENT shall mean any structure or any part thereof installed upon real property by human endeavor and intended to be kept at the location or such construction or installation for a period of not less than one hundred twenty (120) continuous days.

ORDINARY MAINTENANCE shall mean repairing any deterioration, wear or damage to a structure, or any part thereof, in order to return the same as nearly practicable to its condition prior to the occurrence of such deterioration, wear or damage. Ordinary maintenance shall further include replacement of exterior elements or accessory hardware, including signs, using the same materials and having the same appearance.

OBJECT shall mean a thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historic, or scientific value that may be, by nature of design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

REPAIR shall mean any work done on any improvement which:

- a. is not an addition to the improvement; and
- b. does not change the exterior architectural appearance of any improvement.

REPLACEMENT shall mean repairs affecting the exterior architectural appearance of a structure.

REMOVAL shall mean to partially or completely cause a structure or portion of a structure to change to another location, position, station or residence.

STRUCTURE shall mean a combination of materials to form a construction for occupancy, use or ornamentation whether installed on, above, or below the surface of a parcel of land.

SECTION 4. PERMITTED USES. Uses permitted within an historic district or on an historic site shall be the same as those permitted in the underlying zoning district.

SECTION 5. AREA AND HEIGHT REGULATIONS. The maximum building height, minimum lot size, maximum coverage and other land development regulations, shall be as provided in the Land Use and Development Ordinance for the respective zones, except that the Planning Board or Zoning Board may grant variances and waivers from such regulations where necessary to preserve historic characteristics.

SECTION 6. HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION.

A. Members. The Commission shall consist of seven regular members and two alternate members.

The regular Class A member shall be a person who is knowledgeable in building design and construction or architectural history. The Class B member shall be a person who is knowledgeable or with a demonstrated interest in local history. Although a person who is not a resident of the City may serve as a Class A or Class B member, preference shall be given to residents having a degree in architecture, history or archaeology who satisfy the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act. The remaining five regular

members shall be designated as Class C. Class C members shall be citizens of the City who shall hold no other municipal office, position or employment except for membership on the Planning Board or Board of Adjustment and who shall have a demonstrated interest, competence or knowledge in historic preservation. Alternate members shall meet the qualifications of Class C members.

The Mayor shall appoint with the approval of the Common Council all members of the Commission and shall designate at the time of appointment the regular members by class and the alternate members as "Alternate No. 1" and "Alternate No. 2." The terms of the members first appointed shall be so determined that to the greatest practicable extent the expiration of the terms shall be distributed, in the case of regular members, evenly over the first four years after their appointment, and in the case of alternate members, evenly over the first two years after their appointment; provided that the initial term of no regular member shall exceed four years and that the initial term of no alternate member shall exceed two years. Thereafter, the term of a regular member shall be four years; and the term of an alternate member shall be two years. A vacancy occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be filled for the unexpired term only. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the terms of any member common to the Commission and the Planning Board shall be for the term of membership on the Planning Board; and the term of any member common to the Commission and the Board of Adjustment shall be for the term of membership on the Board of Adjustment.

Alternate members may participate in discussions of the proceedings but may not vote except in the absence or disqualification of a regular member. A vote shall not be delayed in order that a regular member may vote instead of an alternate member. In the event that a choice must be made as to which alternate member is to vote, Alternate No. 1 shall vote.

A member may, after public hearing if so requested by the member, be removed by the Common Council for cause.

The Common Council shall annually designate a member to serve as the liaison between the Common Council and the Commission.

B. Officers; Duties. The Commission shall annually elect a chairperson and vice-chairperson from its members and select a Secretary who may or may not be a member of the Commission or a municipal employee. The Secretary shall keep written or recorded minutes of all proceedings. The Secretary shall also keep a log of all decisions on applications by designated lot, block and address, which log shall be maintained as an official record of the City of Burlington.

C. Meetings; Rules. The Commission shall meet at least once per month at least two days prior to the regular Planning Board meeting and shall adopt rules and regulations of procedure to include the following:

1. That a quorum to conduct a meeting shall be at least four members and that no less than three votes are necessary to take any formal action.
2. That all meetings shall comply with N.J.S.A. 10:4-6, et seq. known as "The Open Public Meetings Act."
3. Such other rules and regulations as the Commission may adopt to further its purpose.

D. Experts and Staff/Expenses and Costs.

1. The Common Council shall make a provision in its budget and appropriate funds for the expenses of the Commission.
2. The Commission may employ, contract for, and fix the compensation of experts and other staff and services as it shall deem necessary. The Commission shall obtain its

legal counsel from the municipal attorney at the rate of compensation determined by the Common Council. Expenditures pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed, exclusive of gifts or grants, the amount appropriated by the Common Council for the Commission's use.

E. Responsibilities. The Commission shall have the responsibility to:

1. Review historical survey material and, if necessary, to update said material at least every other year to incorporate any newly acquired historical documentation and to reflect changes to a resource's integrity or condition;
2. Advise and assist the Planning Board during the preparation and/or update of the Historic Preservation Plan Element of the Master Plan and six year capital improvement program;
3. Advise the Planning Board on the inclusion of historic sites in the recommended capital improvement program;
4. Advise the Planning Board and Zoning Board of Adjustment on applications for development;
5. Advise the Construction Code Official by written report concerning applications for issuance of permits pertaining to historic sites or property in any historic district on the application of the zoning ordinance provisions concerning historic preservation to any of those aspects of the change proposed which aspects were not determined by approval of an application for development pursuant to the "Municipal Land Use Law;"
6. Report annually to the Planning Board, Zoning Board of Adjustment and to the Common Council as to the state of historic preservation within the City, to include recommendations and measures for improvement or amendment and to recommend the placement of appropriate historical markers on designated structures and sites;
7. Collect and disseminate materials on the importance of historical preservation and techniques and make available such materials to interested citizens and applicants and prepare and distribute an historic district guideline handbook;
8. Collect and have available for reference or use by citizens or applicants a source catalog, collection or library of historic architecture, historic period designs, historic color and color schemes and other such documentation and reference sources;
9. Advise any interested citizen, applicant, municipal, county or state agency regarding the goals and techniques for historic preservation as it relates to the preservation of the heritage of the City;
10. Advise the Planning Board or the Zoning Board of Adjustment, upon request, as to any applications before those bodies which are not within but which may substantially affect any historic district or historic site;
11. Recommend adoption and promulgation of such regulations and procedures, not inconsistent with this ordinance, as may be necessary and proper for the effective and efficient performance of the duties and purposes of the Commission;
12. Carry out such advisory, educational and informational functions as will promote historic preservation in the City and to consult with the City of Burlington Historical

Society, the Burlington County Historical Society and the Historic Burlington Preservation Foundation on all matters pertaining to the protection of the City's historic resources.

SECTION 7. DESIGNATION OF HISTORIC SITES AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS; COMMISSION TO RECOMMEND TO PLANNING BOARD; COUNCIL ACTION.

A. In addition to the structures already identified as being within the Historic District, the Commission shall consider for historic site or historic district designation any additional buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts within the City which merit historic site or historic district designation and protection, possessing integrity or location, design, setting, materials, workmanship of association and being:

- (1) of particular historic significance to the City by reflecting or exemplifying the broad cultural, political, economic, or social history of the nation, state, or community; or
- (2) associated with historic personages important in national, state, or local history; or
- (3) the site of an historic event which had a significant effect on the development of the nation, state, or community; or
- (4) an embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of architecture or engineering; or
- (5) representative of the work of an important builder, designer, artist or architect; or
- (6) significant for containing elements of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation; or
- (7) able or likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

B. Based on its review or upon the recommendation of other municipal bodies or of concerned citizens, the Commission may make a list of additional historic sites or historic districts recommended for designation. For each historic site, there shall be a brief description of the historic site and the significance pursuant to the criteria in Section 8A, a description of its location and boundaries, and a map siting. Thereafter, the Commission shall refer any property recommended for designation to the Planning Board.

C. The Planning Board shall within 35 days of receipt of the Commission's recommendation consider each property for historic designation. Notice shall be provided pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-13 of a hearing concerning the Master Plan. In addition the Planning Board shall:

- (1) notify each owner that his property is being considered for historic site designation and the reasons therefor;
- (2) advise each owner of the significance and consequence of such designation, and advise him of his opportunities and rights to challenge or contest such a designation;
- (3) notify each owner of the hearing.

At least ten (10) days before such hearing, a preliminary list and map showing each proposed additional historic site shall be published, together with a notice of the hearing, in an official newspaper of the City. At the hearing interested persons shall be entitled to present their opinions, suggestions and objections on the proposed recommendations for historic site designation. The Planning Board shall then prepare a concise report, including a list and a map of its recommendations and shall adopt an appropriate resolution setting forth each additional historic site to be designated in the Master Plan. Notice of the adoption of the

resolution shall be provided by the Commission to the City Clerk. Within twenty days of receipt of the resolution by the City Clerk the Common Council shall introduce an ordinance amending the zoning ordinance to designate each recommended historic site. The Common Council may disapprove designating an historic site by a vote of a majority of its full authorized membership.

D. After July 1, 1994, all historic sites and historic districts designated in the zoning ordinance shall be based on identifications in the Historic Preservation Plan Element of the Master Plan. Until July 1, 1994, any such designation may be based on identification in the Historic Preservation Plan Element, the Land Use Plan Element or Community Facilities Plan Element of the Master Plan.

E. Notwithstanding the above procedures the Common Council may, at any time, adopt, by affirmative vote of a majority of its authorized membership, a zoning ordinance designating one or more historic sites or historic districts that are not based on identifications in the Historic Preservation Plan Element, the Land Use Plan Element or Community Facilities Plan Element, provided the reasons for the action of the governing body are set forth in a resolution and recorded in the minutes of the governing body.

SECTION 8. ACTIONS REQUIRING REVIEW BY THE COMMISSION.

A. **Applications for Development.** The Planning Board and Zoning Board of Adjustment shall refer to the Commission every application form and all accompanying documents required by ordinance for approval of an application for development, i.e., subdivision plat, site plan, planned development, conditional use, zoning variance or direction for the issuance of a permit pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-34 and N.J.S.A. 40:55D-36, submitted to either board for development in an historic zoning district or on an historic site designated on the zoning or official map or identified in any component element of the Master Plan. This referral shall be made when the application for development is deemed complete or is scheduled for a hearing, whichever occurs sooner. Failure to refer the application as required shall not invalidate any hearing or proceeding.

B. **Permits.** Except when review is expressly exempted pursuant to Section 9 all applications pertaining to historic sites or property in historic districts shall be referred to the Commission by the Construction Code Official for a written report on the application of the zoning ordinance provisions concerning historic preservation to any of those aspects of the change proposed, which aspects were not determined by approval of an application for development by the Planning Board or Zoning Board of Adjustment pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law. The Commission, through its Secretary, shall report to the Construction Code Official within 45 days of his referral of the application to the Commission. If within the 45 day period the Commission recommends against the issuance of the permit or recommends conditions to the permit to be issued, the Construction Code Official shall deny issuance of the permit or include the conditions in the permit, as the case may be. Failure to report within the 45 day period shall be deemed to constitute a report in favor of issuance of the permit and without the recommendation of the conditions to the permit.

C. **Review When An Application For Development or Building Permit Is Not Required.** In the event that the Zoning Officer or the Construction Code Official shall determine that a building permit and/or application for development involving any development activity that would effect an historic district or historic site is not needed, then the property owner and/or tenant of the property on which the exterior changes, alterations or improvements are proposed to be made shall make application directly to the Commission for a Certificate of Appropriateness. The Commission shall hear such applications employing its procedures set forth in Section 11 and the criteria set forth in Section 12, and will render its findings in writing. The findings of the Commission, in such cases, shall be enforceable by the Construction Code Official.

SECTION 9. ACTION NOT REQUIRING REVIEW BY THE COMMISSION.

Review by the Commission is not required:

A. When an historic site requires immediate emergency repair to preserve the continued habitability of the building and/or health and safety of its occupants or others. Emergency repairs may be performed in accordance with existing codes then in effect, without the necessity of first obtaining the Commission's review. Under such circumstances, the repairs performed shall only be such that are necessary to maintain the habitability of the structure. A request for the Commission's review shall be made as soon as possible and no additional work shall be performed upon the structure until an appropriate request for approval is made and obtained in accordance with the procedures set forth in this ordinance.

B. For changes to the interior of structures.

C. For ordinary repairs and maintenance which do not constitute a change to the appearance of the structure. The following are the only activities which do not require Commission review according to this criteria:

- (1) Repair of existing windows and doors, using the same material. Installation of storm windows that are compatible with the architectural period or design of the subject structure.
- (2) Maintenance and repair of existing roof material, involving no change in the design, scale, material or appearance of the structure.
- (3) Repair of existing roof structures, such as cupolas, dormers and chimneys, using the same materials, which will not alter the exterior architectural appearance of the structure.
- (4) Replacement in kind of existing shingles, clapboards, or other siding maintaining the architectural integrity of the structure.
- (5) Maintenance and repair of existing shingles, clapboards or other siding, using the same materials that are being repaired or maintained.
- (6) Repairs to existing signs, shutters, outdoor displays, fences, hedges, street furniture, awnings, off-street driveway and parking materials and sidewalks, using the same material for those items noted above being repaired.

SECTION 10. PROCEDURES FOR REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

A. For all applications presented to the Planning Board and/or Zoning Board which affect an historic site or an improvement within an historic district, the property owner shall submit an "Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness" to either the Planning Board or Zoning Board, as appropriate, along with the request for either Board's approval. Such an application shall pertain solely to the proposed site review or zoning request.

B. The Planning Board or Zoning Board will forward to the Commission a complete application for development as well as the Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness. The Commission shall be allowed at least fourteen (14) days from the day it receives a complete application to prepare its recommendations to either the Planning Board or Zoning Board. Should the Commission elect to make a recommendation it shall be conveyed through its delegation of one of its members or staff to testify orally at the hearing on the application and to explain any written report which may have been submitted.

C. The Commission's recommendation shall focus on how the proposed undertaking would affect an historic site or architectural significance. In considering the Commission's recommendations, the Planning Board and Zoning Board shall be guided by the review criteria established in Section 13 of this ordinance.

SECTION 11. PROCEDURES FOR THE COMMISSION'S REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS.

A. Prior to undertaking any action affecting the exterior architectural appearance of an historic site or an improvement within an historic district, the property owner shall complete and submit to the Construction Code Official and Commission Secretary an Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness. This includes, but is not limited to, permits for new construction, demolition, alterations, additions, or replacements affecting the exterior architectural appearance of an historic site or an improvement within an historic district.

B. The Commission's Secretary shall review the application for technical completeness. Any application found to be incomplete shall be returned to the property owner within ten (10) days of receipt of the application.

C. When an application is found to be technically complete, the Commission Secretary shall schedule the application to be reviewed at the Commission's next regularly scheduled meeting. The property owner shall be notified of the meeting date and shall be allowed an opportunity to speak at the meeting. The Commission shall inform the property owner and the Construction Code Official of its decision by written resolution setting forth its findings and conclusions no later than 45 days from the day the application shall have been deemed complete.

SECTION 12. CRITERIA FOR REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS. In reviewing an application for its effect on a building, improvement or structure within the historic district or classified as an historic site, the following criteria shall be used by the Commission, the Planning Board and the Zoning Board. The criteria set forth in Section 12A relate to all projects affecting an historic site or an improvement within an historic district. The criteria set forth in Section 12B through 12D relate to specific types of undertakings and shall be used in addition to the general criteria set forth in Section 12A.

A. In regard to all applications affecting an historic site or an improvement within an historic district, the following factors shall be considered:

- (1) The impact of the proposed change on the historic and architectural significance of the site or the historic district;
- (2) The site's importance to the City and the extent to which its historic or architectural interest would be adversely affected to the detriment of the public interest;
- (3) The use of any structure involved;
- (4) The extent to which the proposed action would adversely affect the public's view of an historic site within an historic district from a public street;
- (5) If the application deals with a structure within an historic district, the impact the proposed change would have on the district's architectural or historic significance and the structure's visual compatibility with the buildings, places and structures to which it would be visually related in terms of the visual compatibility factors set forth herein.

B. In regard to an application for new construction or replacements affecting an historic site or an improvement within an historic district, the following factors shall be considered:

- (1) **Height.** The height of the proposed building shall be visually compatible with adjacent buildings.
- (2) **Proportion of the Building's Front Facade.** The relationship of the width of the building to the height of the front elevations shall be visually compatible with the buildings and places to which it is visually related.

- (3) **Proportion of Openings Within the Facility.** The relationship of the width of windows to the height of windows in a building shall be visually compatible with the buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- (4) **Rhythm of Spacing of Buildings on Streets.** The relationship of the building to the open space between it and adjoining buildings shall be visually compatible with buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- (5) **Rhythm of Solids to Voids on Facades Fronting on Public Places.** The relationship of solids to voids in such facades of a building shall be visually compatible with buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- (6) **Rhythm of Entrances.** The relationship of entrances and porches to the street shall be visually compatible to the buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- (7) **Relationship of Materials.** The relationship of materials, texture and color of the facade and roof of a building shall be visually compatible with the predominant materials used in buildings to which it is visually related.
- (8) **Roof.** The roof shape of a building shall be visually compatible with the buildings to which it is visually related.
- (9) **Continuity of Walls.** Appurtenances of a building such as walls, open fencing, evergreens, landscaping and so forth shall form cohesive walls of enclosure along a street to the extent necessary to maintain visual compatibility of the building with the buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- (10) **Scale of Buildings.** The size of a building, mass of a building in relation to open spaces, the windows and door openings, porches and balconies shall be visually compatible with the buildings and places to which it is visually related.
- (11) **Directional Expression.** A building shall be visually compatible with buildings and places to which it is visually related in its directional character, whether this be vertical character, horizontal character or nondirectional character.
- (12) **Exterior Features.** A structure's related exterior features such as lighting, fences, signs, sidewalks, driveways, and parking areas shall be compatible with the features of those structures to which it is visually related and shall be appropriate for the historic period for which the structure is significant. New signage shall also abide by any supplemental historic design graphic standards that may be developed by the Commission for the district.

C. In regard to an application for alterations and/or additions affecting an historic site or an improvement within an historic district, the following factors shall be considered:

- (1) **Design and Materials.** The proposed design and materials will conform to the building's original architectural style.
- (2) **Original Qualities.** The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features shall be avoided.

- (3) **Acquired Significance.** Changes that have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.
- (4) **Repair Versus Replacement.** Deteriorated architectural features (e.g., windows, doors, shutters, trim, siding, etc.) shall be repaired rather than replaced, wherever possible using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features substantiated by historic, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.
- (5) **Design of Alterations.** Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historic, architectural, or cultural material and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment.
- (6) **Character of Alterations.** Wherever possible, new additions and alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.
- (7) **Synthetic Siding.** Synthetic siding is not acceptable on key buildings. Metal or vinyl siding may be used to resurface facades of low public visibility on contributing buildings that were originally wood-sided **ONLY IF THE SUBSTITUTE SIDING** is similar in design, width and texture to the original clapboard and will not endanger the physical condition and structural life of the building. Architectural trim must be retained.
- (8) **Window and Door Openings.** The number, size and locations of original window and door openings shall be retained. Window and door openings shall not be reduced to fit stock material. New window and door openings shall not be added on elevations that are subject to view from a public street.

Vinyl, vinyl clad, aluminum, aluminum clad windows and doors are not acceptable on key buildings. Non-wood surfaced window frames and doors may be used on side and rear exposures of low public visibility on contributing buildings that were originally wood windows and doors when the substitute windows and doors are similar in design, width and texture to the original wood windows or doors and will not endanger the physical condition and structural life of the building. Architectural trim and adornments must be retained. Non-wood surfaced window frames and doors are acceptable on non-contributing buildings.

D. In regard to an application to demolish an historic site or any improvement within an historic district, the following matters shall be considered:

- (1) Its historic, architectural, cultural or scenic significance.
- (2) If it is within an historic district, the significance of the structure in relation to the historic character of the district and the probable impact of its removal on the district.

- (3) Its potential for use for those purposes currently permitted by the zoning ordinance.
- (4) Its structural condition and the economic feasibility of alternatives to the proposal.
- (5) Its importance to the City and the extent to which its historical or architectural value is such that its removal would be detrimental to the public interest.
- (6) The extent to which it is of such old, unusual or uncommon design, craftsmanship, texture or material that it could be reproduced only with great difficulty and expense.
- (7) The extent to which its retention would promote the general welfare by maintaining and increasing the real estate values, generating business, attracting tourists, attracting new residents, stimulating interest and study in architecture and design, or making the City an attractive and desirable place in which to live.
- (8) If it is within an historic district, the probable impact of its removal upon the ambience of the historic district.

E. In regard to an application to move any historic site, or to move any structure within an historic district, the following matters shall be considered:

- (1) The historic loss to the site of original location and the historic district as a whole.
- (2) The reasons for not retaining the building improvement or structure at its present location.
- (3) The compatibility, nature and character of the current and of the proposed surrounding areas as they relate to the protection of interest and values referred to in this ordinance.
- (4) The probability of significant damage to the historic site.
- (5) If the proposed new location is within an historic district, visual compatibility factors as set forth in Section 12B.
- (6) If it is to be removed from the City, the proximity of the proposed new location to the City including the accessibility to the residents of the City and other citizens.

SECTION 13. EFFECT OF PROJECT APPROVAL; DENIAL; APPEAL.

A. Approval by either the Construction Code Official, Planning Board or Zoning Board of Adjustment shall be deemed to be final approval pursuant to this ordinance. Such approval shall neither cause nor prevent the filing of any collateral application or other proceeding required by any other municipal ordinance to be made prior to undertaking the action requested concerning the historic site or improvement in an historic district.

B. Denial of approval of an application or of a building permit shall be deemed to bar the applicant from undertaking the activity which would affect the historic site or improvement in an historic district which was the subject of the denied application.

C. An appeal from the determination of the Construction Code Official based upon the Commission's recommendation shall be to the Zoning Board of Adjustment pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70(a). If the Zoning Board of Adjustment determines that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision or refusal made by the Construction Code Official pursuant to a report submitted by the Commission the Zoning

Board of Adjustment shall include the reasons for its determination in its written resolution.

SECTION 14. PENALTIES.

A. Any person, including the owner of the property, contractors, and those acting at the request or by the authority of the owner and/or contractor, who shall undertake an activity which would cause a change in the exterior architectural appearance of any improvement within an historic district or of any historic site by addition, alteration or replacement without obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness, shall be deemed to be in violation of the ordinance.

B. Upon learning of the violation, the Director of Housing and Community Development shall cause to be served personally upon the owner of the lot whereon the violation is occurring a notice describing the violation in detail and giving the owner ten (10) days to abate the violation by restoring the historic site or improvement to the condition it was in prior to the violation occurring. If the owner cannot be personally served within the City with the said notice, a copy shall be posted on the site and a copy sent to the owner at his last known address as it appears on the City tax rolls.

C. In the event that the violation is not abated within ten (10) days of service or posting on the site, whichever is earlier, the Director of Housing and Community Development shall cause to be issued a summons and complaint, returnable in the municipal court, charging violation of this ordinance and specifying the wrongful conduct of the violator. Each separate day the violation exists shall be deemed to be a new and separate violation of this ordinance.

D. The penalty for violation shall be as follows:

- (1) For each day up to ten (10) days - not more than \$100.00 per day;
- (2) For each day eleven (11) days to twenty-five (25) days - not more than \$150.00 per day;
- (3) For each day beyond twenty-five (25) days - not more than \$200.00 per day.

E. If any person shall undertake an activity which would cause a change in the exterior architectural appearance of any improvement within an historic district or of any historic site by addition, alteration or replacement without first having obtained approval of the site, he shall be required to immediately stop the activity, apply for approval, and take any necessary measures to preserve the site affected pending a decision. If the project is denied, he shall immediately restore the site to its pre-activity status. The Director of Housing and Community Development is hereby authorized to seek injunctive relief regarding a stop action on restoration in the Superior Court, Chancery Division, not less than ten (10) days after the delivery of notice pursuant to Section 14B. Such injunctive relief shall be in addition to the penalties authorized under Section 14D hereof.

F. In the event that any action which would permanently affect an historic site or historic district, or demolition is about to occur, without a Certificate of Appropriateness having been issued, the Director of Housing and Community Development is empowered to apply to the Superior Court of New Jersey for injunctive relief as is necessary to prevent such actions.

G. The Business Administrator, in the absence of the Director of Housing and Community Development, shall perform all of aforementioned duties.

SECTION 15. FILING OF ORDINANCE. The City Clerk shall serve by certified mail both the Clerk of the Township of Burlington and the Burlington County Planning Board with a copy of this ordinance as well as notice of the hearing to be held on this ordinance including the date, time and place of the hearing.

SECTION 16. REPEALER. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed insofar as any inconsistency exists.

SECTION 17. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect twenty (20) days after its final passage by the Common Council and approval by the Mayor and upon the City Clerk having caused a copy thereof to be filed with the Burlington County Planning Board.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PUBLICATIONS

Owners of properties that have historic structures located on them can obtain a wide variety of technical information publications from either the Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission or the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. These publications generally are produced by the Office of Cultural Resources, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The three primary series of documents include "*Preservation Briefs*," "*Preservation Tech Notes*," and "*Cultural Resource Management*." Each of these publications, which are issued sporadically during the year address numerous technical issues regarding preservation, restoration, adaptive reuse, rehabilitation and general management of cultural resources of local, state and national significance. All of these publications are available free of charge to the public.

Burlington City

525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

Phone: 609-386-0200
Fax: 609-386-0214

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Application for Certificate of Appropriateness

(Please print or type)

Block: _____ Lot: _____ HPC Application No.: _____

Property Address: _____

Common Name of Property: _____

Applicant Name: _____

Applicant Address: _____

Applicant Phone: (____) _____

Applicant Fax: (____) _____

E-Mail Address _____

Property Owner Name: _____

Property Owner Address: _____

Property Owner Phone: (____) _____

Property Owner Fax: (____) _____

E-Mail Address _____

Form of Ownership: ☐ Individual ☐ Partnership ☐ Corporate
 ☐ Governmental ☐ Nonprofit ☐ Utility

If applicant is not the owner, state the applicant's authority to bring this application and specific interest in application (i.e. agent for owner, equitable interest, agreement of sale):

Present Use: _____ Proposed Use: _____

Number of Stories: _____ Size of Property: _____

Type of Building Construction: ☐ Brick ☐ Frame ☐ Other _____

Surrounding Property Usage (your neighbors)

You're viewing an archived copy from the New Jersey State Library.

North: _____ East: _____

South: _____ West: _____

Has any previous application been filed in connection with this property? ☐ Yes ☐ No.
If Yes, please list name and application number under which it was filed:

Identify Nature of Proposed Work:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Addition | <input type="checkbox"/> Alteration | <input type="checkbox"/> Demolition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Relocation | <input type="checkbox"/> Repair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement | <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation | <input type="checkbox"/> New Construction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paint | <input type="checkbox"/> Sign | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Current Condition of Affected Areas (existing materials and finishes): _____

PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM (attached additional sheets if necessary; provide samples if possible):

A. Describe Proposed Work: _____

B. Materials and Construction Methods and/or Landscaping to be Used: _____

C. Will the Proposed Work Match the Existing Architectural Details? Explain: _____

Please check the appropriate letter as it pertains to your legal representation:

a. _____ I am not represented by an attorney in connection with this application.

b. _____ I am represented by _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ in connection with this application.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the above statements made and contained in this application including any attachments are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I further understand that any falsification of information may be considered reason to deny this application. NOTE: If the applicant is other than the owner, then the owner must countersign this application indicating his/her concurrence.

Applicant's Signature

Date

Owner's Signature
(Required if applicant is not owner)

Date

Co-owner's Signature

Date

Contact Person in Charge of Work, Title

() _____
Phone No.

() _____
Fax No.

Date Received By
Administrative Officer

HPC Administrative Officer

The following checklist is for your use in completing your application for a Certificate of Appropriateness. Those items marked with an asterisk (*) are required for all applications. Other items listed are required if they are relevant to the application. The Commission also has the right to request additional information if it is determined that it will materially supplement or help to clarify a specific issue regarding the application.

	Property Owner Check Here	Town Official Check Here
1. * Completed copy of the application form.	_____	_____
2. * Photographs of the building(s) taken of the street side(s), also photograph(s) of specific area(s) to be affected by the proposed work (minimum of 2 sets of 4 photographs).	_____	_____
3. * Copy of the tax map.	_____	_____
4. Copy of the survey for the subject property.	_____	_____
5. * Brochure(s) showing the types of doors, windows, fencing, light fixtures, etc. for such items contained in the application.	_____	_____
6. Sketch of proposed modifications, showing the proposed improvements in relation to the face of the building the work is to be done on. In the event the modification is substantial, then architectural drawings shall be required.	_____	_____
7. Samples of the siding or roofing materials proposed.	_____	_____
8. Other materials that will help explain your proposal.	_____	_____
9. Specifications for specific improvements.	_____	_____
10. All signs require a scale drawing of the sign in place showing the sizes and type faces, along with any graphic devices, proposed to be used.	_____	_____

Burlington City

**525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016**

**Phone: 609-386-0200
Fax: 609-386-0214**

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION Instructions for Filing an Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness

1. According to the Burlington City Ordinances, any work to a locally designated historic landmark located in the municipality, or any work affecting a building and/or structure located in one of the Historic Districts, which involves new construction, demolition, relocation, changes in the exterior appearance; including alterations, renovations, new signage, exterior lighting, excavation or ground disturbance, must be reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission for recommendation prior to the Administrative Officer's issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness.
2. Issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness does not automatically mean a final approval to a specific proposal. Other municipal, county or state approvals may be required. It is recommended that the applicant consult with the City Zoning Officer, Construction Official and Planning Board Administrative Officer to determine what, if any, other approvals, permits and/or inspections may be required by the Town.
3. If your application for a Certificate of Appropriateness should be denied, the applicant may appeal the decision to the Burlington City Zoning Board of Adjustment within 30 days of the Administrative Officer's written decision.
4. All application forms must be completed in full, signed and submitted to the Secretary of the Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission by the cut-off date indicated for each of the Commission's regularly scheduled monthly meetings.
5. All drawings, photographs and sample materials as required by the ordinance and/or checklist must be completed and submitted with the application. Incomplete applications will not be accepted and will not be scheduled for a hearing.
6. Applications for Demolition and Relocations must comply with the appropriate sections of the municipal historic preservation ordinance. In the case of a joint application before the Planning Board or Zoning Board of Adjustment, the Historic Preservation Commission will act in an advisory capacity to the appropriate board. A public hearing for demolition or relocation will be held by the appropriate board unless otherwise

directed by said board. It shall be the applicant's responsibility for completing the public notice.

7. The applicant or a duly authorized agent with power of attorney for the applicant must be present at the scheduled hearing. All corporations shall be represented by at least an attorney. Written confirmation of the date, time and place of the hearing will be provided. Any application which is not properly represented may be denied without prejudice by the Commission. A continuance of the application to the next month's agenda may be permitted upon the applicant's written request and/or consent and grant of an extension of time for the review period.
8. A Certificate of Appropriateness is valid for one (1) year from the date of issuance. Work must commence or be in the ongoing process within said time frame in order for the Certificate of Appropriateness to remain valid. If no activity has transpired within the one (1) year time frame, the Certificate of Appropriateness shall become null and void. Extensions may be granted by the Commission on a case by case basis. The applicant must petition the Commission prior to the expiration date.

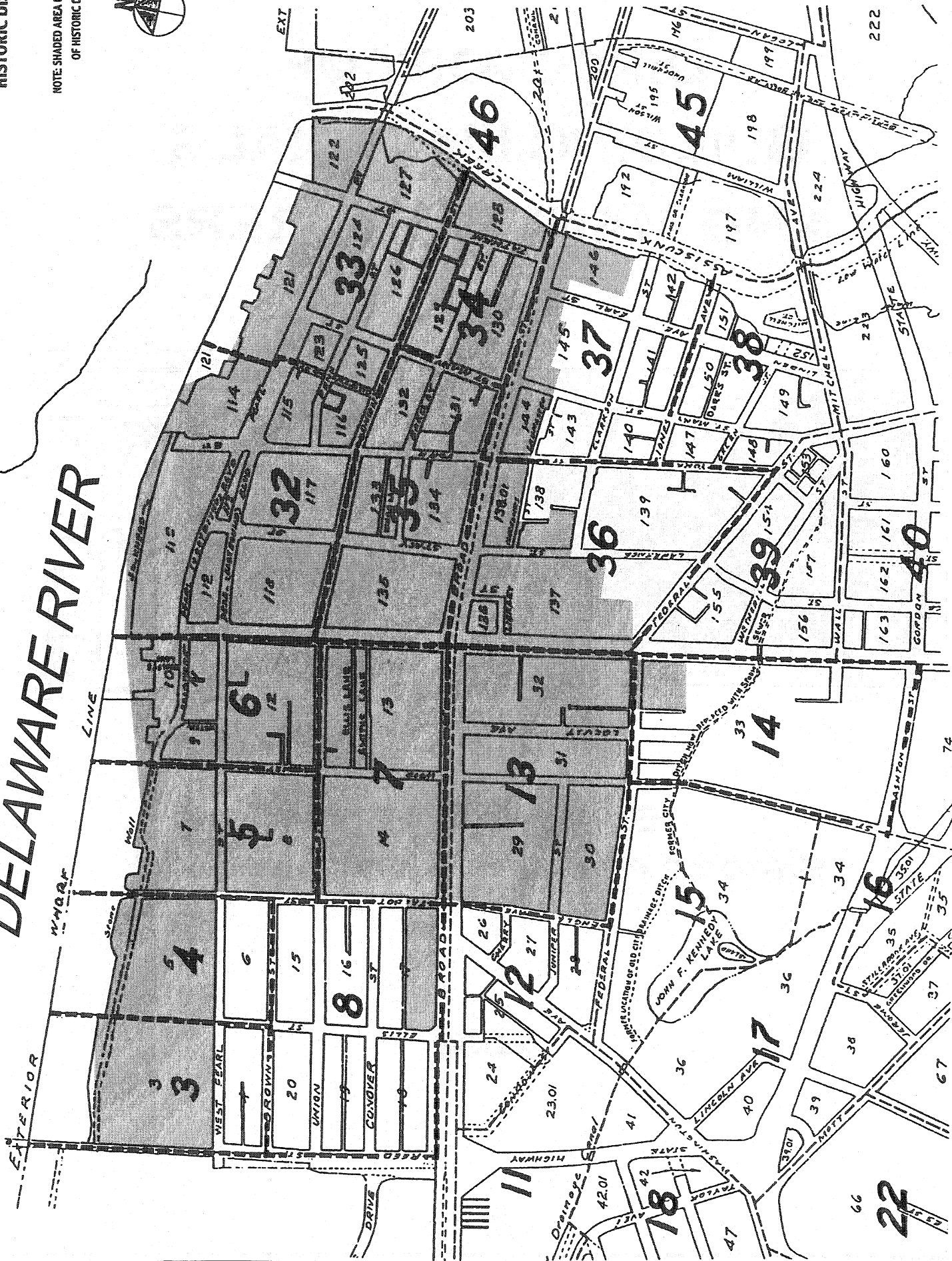
CERTIFICATION: I have read the above information and understand the administrative procedures as they relate to my application.

Applicant's Signature

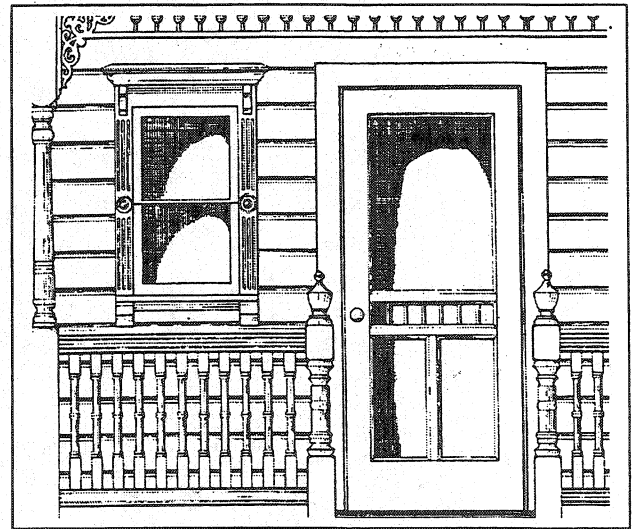
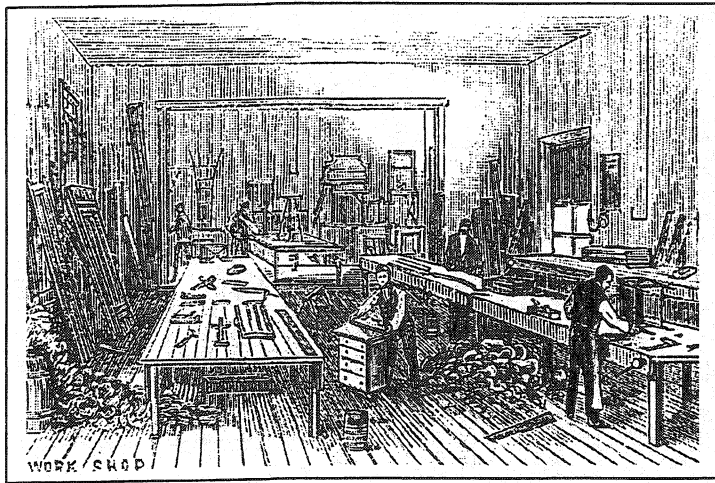
Date



DELAWARE RIVER



DIRECTORY OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURERS



**BURLINGTON CITY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

2008

159x

DIRECTORY OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURERS

2008

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WILLIAM JENKINS, DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION:

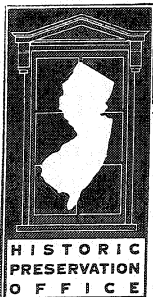
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BOOKLET PREPARED BY MCCABE & ASSOCIATES, INC., NEWTON, NEW JERSEY
PRINTED AT MINISINK PRESS, NEWTON, NEW JERSEY



This project has been financed with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic resources. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in federally assisted programs. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street N.W. (NC200), Washington, D.C. 20240.

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DIRECTORY OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND GUIDE TO MANUFACTURERS

The Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) hired McCabe & Associates, Inc., a preservation consultant, to produce a directory of materials and manufacturers for homeowners. This directory lists many of the manufacturers of building materials that the HPC has approved in the past for use on the exteriors of historic houses and commercial buildings in the Burlington City Municipal Historic District.

As an integral part of historic preservation, the HPC considers each application for a Certificate of Appropriateness on a case-by-case basis. Decisions are based on the requirements of the local ordinance and the Secretary of the Interior Guidelines for Treatment of Historic Buildings. The Burlington HPC's booklets; Procedural Guidelines (2001) and Design Guidelines (2005) have additional information about the Municipal Historic District and should be consulted along with this directory.

This directory contains names and contact information for suppliers of various building materials including doors, gutters, millwork, roofing, siding, shutters, and windows. Most offer free information and literature and many of the manufacturers have local vendors. This is not to be construed as a complete list.

The list of manufacturer's products contained herein is not intended to be a formal endorsement by the City of Burlington, the State of New Jersey, or the National Park Service of a specific manufacturer, supplier or product. Rather, the information is simply designed to help homeowners and contractors choose materials that are appropriate for in-kind replacements, repairs, renovations, additions, and restorations.

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WOOD DOORS (CONT.)

INTERNATIONAL WOOD PRODUCTS of JELD-WEN, Inc.

7365 Mission Gorge Road
San Diego, CA 92120

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 468-3667
Web Site: www.iwpdoor.com

Custom, hardwood doors manufactured with extraordinary designs, custom capabilities, premium-grade wood selection, expert finishing, and precise pre-hanging.

MADAWASKA DOORS

P.O. Box 850
Bolton, Ontario, Canada L7E 5T5

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 483-2358
Web Site: www.madawaska-doors.com

Madawaska doors are made of natural solid wood and come in a variety of woods in traditional and modern styles. Doors can also be custom ordered.

VINTAGE WOODWORKS

Highway 34 S - PO Box 39
Quinlan, TX 75474

FREE CATALOG

Telephone: (903) 356-2158
Web Site: www.vintagewoodworks.com

Manufacturers of a broad range of screen and storm doors.

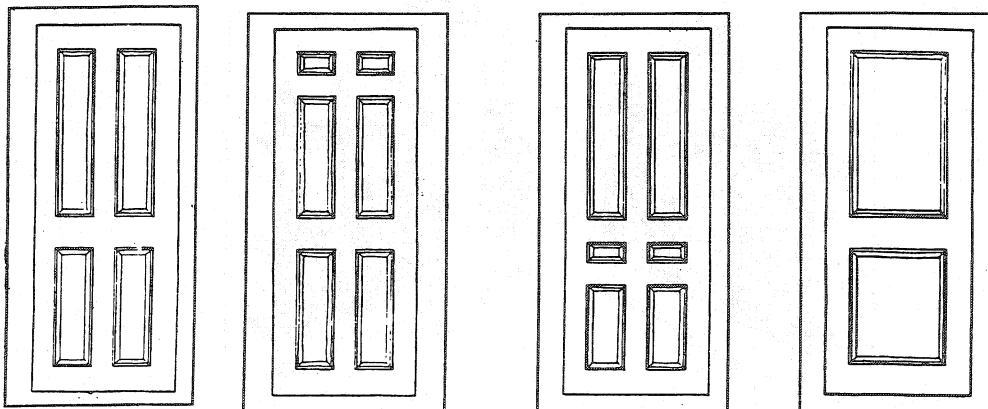
WOODSTONE COMPANY

Box 223
Westminster, VT 05158

BROCHURES AVAILABLE

Telephone: (802) 722-9217
Web Site: www.woodstone.com

Manufactures custom pegged mortise and tenon wooden doors and associated woodwork. Also specializes in historic restoration and replication of architectural details.



Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission
525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

FENCING

ANELLO BROS. INC.

340 Route 23
Pompton Plains, New Jersey 07444

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (973) 835-9000

Has a selection of wood picket, panel, and lattice top fences with matching gates.

MEDFORD CEDAR PRODUCTS, INC.

59 Old Red Lion Road
Southampton, New Jersey 08088

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (609) 859-1400

Web Site: www.medfordcedar.com

Retail sales of balusters, railings, posts, and lattice for repairs and replacements.

MONUMENTAL IRON WORKS

6500 Eastern Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21224

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 229-5615

Web Site: www.fenceonline.com/monumentalironworks.html

Offers a broad array of metal picket and board fences and gates.

WALPOLE WOODWORKERS

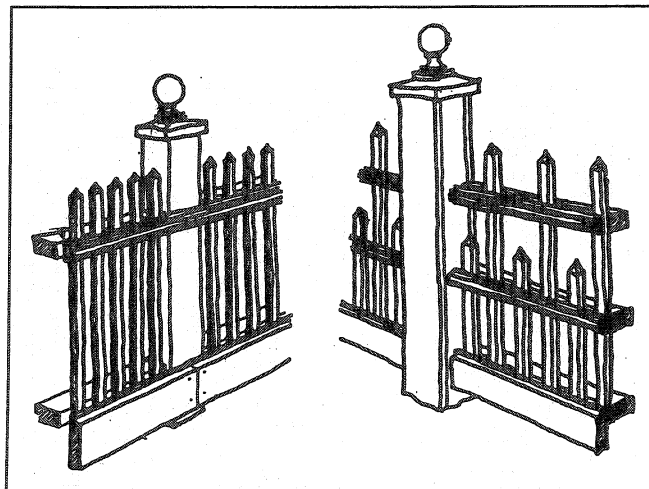
540 Tabor Rd., (Rt. 10W at 53N)
Morris Plains, New Jersey 07950

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (973) 539-3555

Web Site: www.walpolewoodworkers.com

Offers a broad array of picket and board fences and gates in wood or metal.



525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

GUTTERS

BERGER BUILDING PRODUCTS CORP.

805 Pennsylvania Blvd.
Feasterville, PA 19053

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 523-8852
Web Site: www.bergerbros.com

Manufacturers of a complete line of roof draining products in many types of metals and shapes.

CLASSIC GUTTER SYSTEMS L.L.C.

P.O. Box 2319
Kalamazoo, MI 49003

FREE CATALOG

Telephone: (269) 382-2700
Web Site: www.classicgutters.com

Manufacturers of 6" and 5" half-round gutters and matching downspouts and accessories.

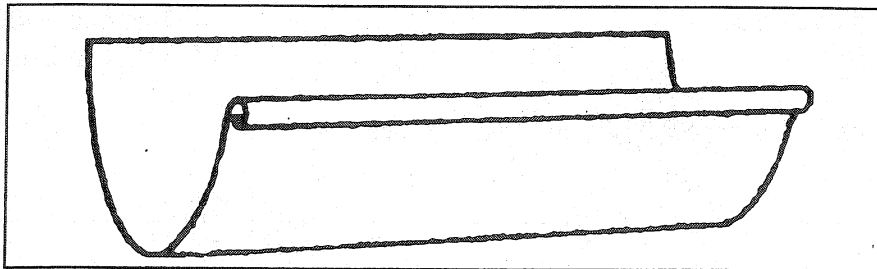
GUTTER SUPPLY (Internet division of RainTrade Corporation)

19 Skokie Valley Road
Lake Bluff, IL 60044

Telephone: 888-909-7246
Web Site: www.guttersupply.com

Suppliers of half-round gutters in a variety of metals, sizes, and colors. Also supplies downspouts, clips, flashing, and other accessories.

The list of manufacturer's products contained herein is not intended to be a formal endorsement by the City of Burlington, the State of New Jersey, and the National Park Service of a specific manufacturer, supplier or product. Rather, the information is simply designed to help homeowners and contractors choose materials that are appropriate for in-kind replacements, repairs, renovations, additions, and restorations.



525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

SYNTHETIC MILLWORK AND LUMBER

FYPON, LTD.

960 West Barre Road
Archbold, OH 43502

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 446-3040
Web Site: www.fypon.com

Manufactures urethane millwork in a large variety of shapes and styles for both interior and exteriors.

HB & G

P.O. Box 589
Troy, AL 36081

FREE CATALOG

Telephone: (800) 264-4HBG
Web Site: www.hbgcolumns.com

Manufactures pre-cast synthetic columns, railings, porch ceilings, balustrades, molding as well as wood columns and railings.

MILESTONE ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTATION, INC.

4225 NE Ninth Avenue
Amarillo, Texas 79107

FREE CATALOGS

Telephone: (888) 851-3381
Web Site: www.milestoneltd.com

Milestone offers lightweight, pre-cast, synthetic stone trim in a variety of styles and sizes for building exteriors.

MILLWORK DIRECT, INC.

2400 East Main Street
Suite 103-267
St. Charles, IL 60174

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 533-5258
Web Site: www.millworkdirect.com

Millwork Direct offers architectural columns, doors, door surrounds, trim, windows, and other wood and synthetic millwork.

TENDURA

1220 South Brundidge Street
Troy, Alabama 36081

FREE SAMPLES

Telephone: (800) 836-3872
Web Site: www.tendura.com

Manufactures synthetic floorboards for covered porches.

Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission
525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

MILLWORK (WOOD)

HEATH LUMBER

1580 N. Olden Avenue Extension
Ewing, New Jersey 08638

Telephone: (609) 392-1166
Website: www.heathlumber.com

Retail sales of a complete line of home building items.

MEDFORD CEDAR PRODUCTS, INC.

59 Old Red Lion Road
Southampton, New Jersey 08088

Telephone: (609) 859-1400
Web Site: www.medfordcedar.com

Retail sales of millwork, siding, lumber, shingles, and timbers.

NORTHERN WOOD MILLWORK

155 North 9th Street
Coplay, PA 18037

Telephone: (610) 262-9542
Web Site: www.northernmillwork.com

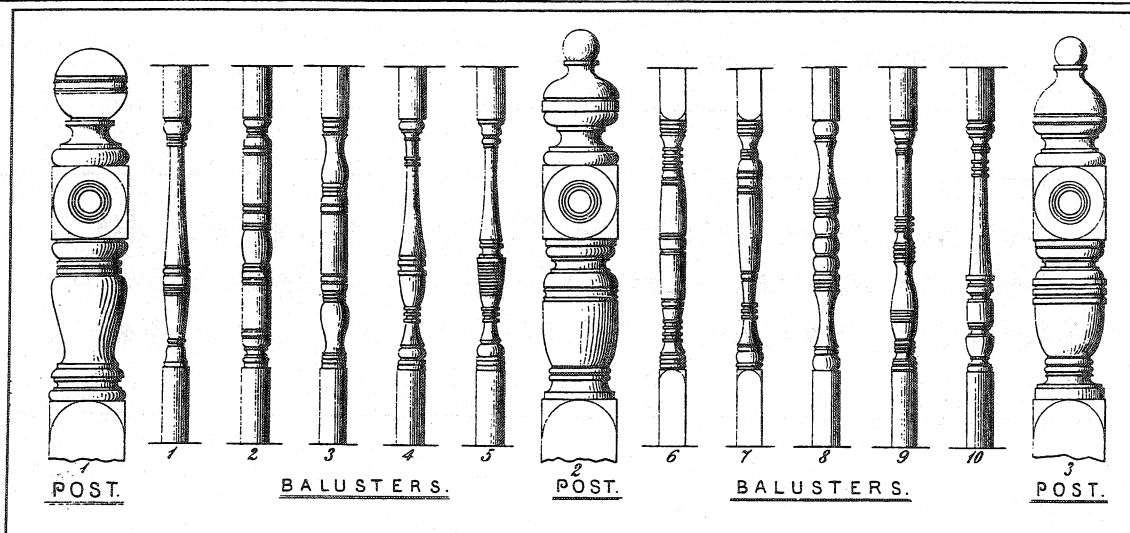
Northern Wood Millwork manufactures architectural woodwork such as door and window casings, moldings, caps, and railings for residential, commercial, and municipal buildings. Specialties include historical restoration and reproduction in several architectural styles.

VINTAGE WOODWORKS

Highway 34 S - PO Box 39
Quinlan, TX 75474

FREE CATALOG
Telephone: (903) 356-2158
Web Site: www.vintagewoodworks.com

Manufacturers of a broad range of millwork items such as brackets, spandrels, cornices, gable decorations, turned porch posts, balusters, and handrails in a variety of woods and sizes.



Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission
· 525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

PAINTS

BENJAMIN MOORE PAINTS

51 Chestnut Ridge Road
Montvale, New Jersey 07645

FREE COLOR SAMPLES

Telephone: (800) 826-2623
Web Site: www.benjaminmoore.com

Produces color palettes based on historical examples. Call for dealer locations.

FINNAREN & HALEY

901 Washington Street
Conshohocken, PA 19428

FREE COLOR SAMPLES

Telephone: (610) 825-1900
Web Site: www.fhpaint.com

Offers a line of historic color paints for exteriors.

M*A*B PAINTS

600 Reed Road
Broomall, PA 19008

FREE COLOR SAMPLES

Telephone: (800) 622-1899
Web Site: www.mabpaints.com

Offers a full line of historic color paints for exteriors.

PRATT & LAMBERT PAINTS

101 West Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115

FREE COLOR SAMPLES

Telephone: (800) 289-7728
Web Site: www.prattandlambert.com

Offers a full line of historic color paints for exteriors.

SHERWIN WILLIAMS

101 Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115

FREE COLOR SAMPLES

Telephone: (800) 321-8194
Web Site: www.sherwin-williams.com

Offers a full line of historic color paints for exteriors.

*Blue Slate, Carriage House Red, Putty, Heartwood, Rose Ash,
Goshen Green, **Franklin White**, Belmont Blue, Woodford Green,
Liberty Gray, Jamestown Red, Roycroft Pewter, Cupola Yellow...*

169x

525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

ASPHALT ROOFING

CERTAINTEED CORPORATION

750 E. Swedesford Road
P.O. Box 860
Valley Forge, PA 19482

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (610) 341-7000
Web Site: www.certainteed.com

Manufacturers of fiberglass and asphalt dimensional shingles in a variety of styles and colors that mimic slate and cedar shake roofs. Also makers of hip and ridge accessories and waterproofing underlayments.

GAF MATERIALS CORPORATION

1361 Alps Road
Wayne, NJ 07470

FREE INFORMATION

Telephone: (973) 628-3000
Web Site: www.gaf.com

Manufacturers of Timberline Series dimensional asphalt shingles in a variety of styles and colors that mimic slate and cedar shake roofs. Also makes hip and ridge accessories and waterproofing underlayments.

IKO ROOFING

6600 South Central Avenue
Chicago, IL 60638

FREE INFORMATION

Telephone: (888) IKO-ROOFING
Web Site: www.ikoroofing.com

Manufacturers of dimensional asphalt and fiberglass based roofing shingles in 19 different varieties. IKO shingles are available in ranges for the residential and commercial markets - with all the appropriate accessories, adhesives and sealants.

OWENS CORNING

One Owens Corning Parkway
Toledo, OH 43659

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) GET-PINK
Web Site: www.owenscorning.com

Manufacturer of Oakridge series architectural dimensional roof shingles in weathering grade asphalt with a fiberglass mat core, which provides a sculpted look. Product is available in several colors.

CERAMIC ROOFING

THE CHIMNEY POT SHOPPE

1915 Brush Run Road
Avella, PA 15312

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (724) 345-3601
Web Site: www.chimneypot.com

Manufactures chimney pots in a variety of styles, shapes, and colors. Can also accommodate custom orders.

LUDOWICI ROOF TILE COMPANY

750 East Swedesford Road
P.O. Box 860
Valley Forge, PA 19482

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 233-8990
Web Site: www.ludowici.com

Clay tile manufacturer offering a wide variety of colors, styles, fittings, textures, and finishes.

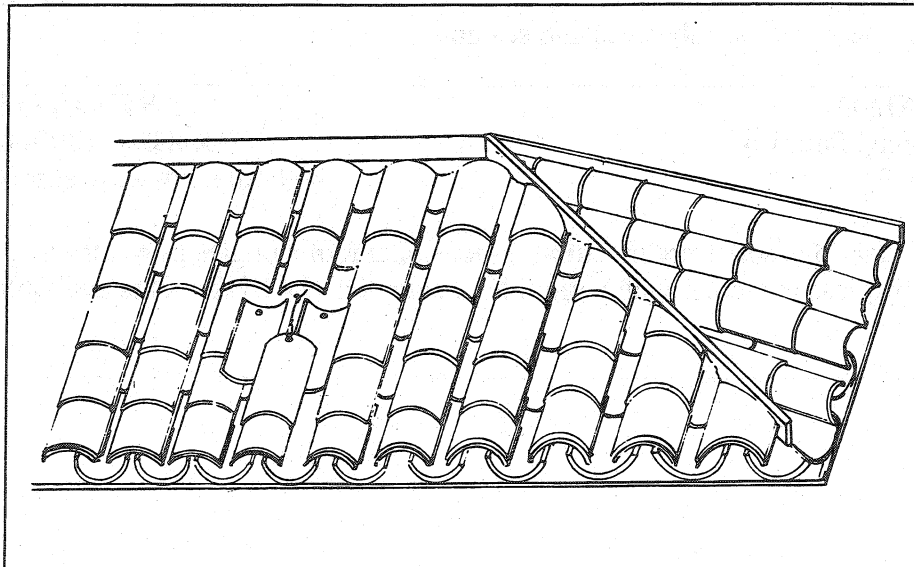
THE ROOF TILE AND SLATE COMPANY

1209 Carroll St
Carrollton, TX 75006

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 446-0220
Web Site: www.claytile.com

This distributor has a large selection of new and used clay roof tiles in a variety of shapes and sizes. They also have several varieties of slate tiles.



525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

METAL ROOFING

ATAS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

6612 Snowdrift Road
Allentown, PA 18106

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 468-1441
Web Site: www.atas.com

Manufacturer of metal roof, wall, and ceiling parts. Profiles include standing-seam, tile, and shake facsimiles, and diamond-shaped shingles.

CLASSIC PRODUCTS

8510 Industry Park Drive
Piqua, OH 45356

FREE INFORMATION

Telephone: (800) 543-8938
Web Site: www.classicroof.com

Classic Products manufactures metal products including standing seam roofing, which are long lasting, strong, energy efficient, and aesthetically pleasing.

FOLLANSBEE STEEL

Follansbee, West Virginia

FREE INFORMATION

Telephone: (800) 624-6906
Web site: www.follansbeeroofing.com

Makers of steel and steel alloy roofing products.

Local distributor: Allied Building Products, Burlington, New Jersey. Telephone: (609) 386-5500

METAL SALES MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

29 Pinedale Industrial Rd.
Orwigsburg, PA 17961

FREE INFORMATION

Telephone: (800) 544-2577
Web Site: www.metalsales.com

Manufacturers of metal roofs including standing seam in a wide variety of profiles, colors, widths, and gauges. Local distributor, Diamond M Lumber Co., 1883 State Highway 38 West, Mount Holly, New Jersey 08060. Telephone: (609) 261-2701

UMICORE BUILDING PRODUCTS USA, INC.

3120 Highwoods Blvd.
Suite 104
Raleigh NC 27604

INTERNET INFORMATION ONLY

Telephone: (919) 874-7173
Web Site: www.vmzinc-us.com

This company produces zinc roofing material that is malleable and flexible. It can be provided in a variety of forms for all applications.

525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

SLATE

ECHEGUREN SLATE, INC.

1495 Illinois Street
San Francisco, CA 94107

INTERNET INFORMATION ONLY

Telephone: (415) 206-9343
Web Site: www.echeguren.com

Echeguren Slate, Inc. is an importer and distributor of an extensive line of slate roofing tiles from many countries. The company also has slate flagging, pavers, and cut slabs.

GREENSTONE SLATE COMPANY, INC.

P.O. Box 134
Poultney, Vermont 05764

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 619-4333

This company offers natural stone that is split into rectangular tiles of uniform thickness. They offer slate shingles in a variety of natural colors and textures.

OLD WORLD DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

6101 West KL Avenue, #2
Kalamazoo, MI 49009

INTERNET INFORMATION ONLY

Telephone: (269) 353-0726
Web Site: www.oldworlddistributors.com

This on-line company offers slate shingles in a variety of colors.

VERMONT STRUCTURAL SLATE CO.

Box 98
3 Prospect Street
Fair Haven, VT 05743

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 343-1900
Web Site: www.vermontstructuralslate.com

Since 1859, this company has quarried and fabricated natural Vermont slates. They produce all types of architectural and roofing slate products.



SYNTHETIC SLATE

DAVINCI ROOFSCAPES

11320 W. 79th Street
Lenexa, KS 66214

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (913) 599-0766

Web Site: www.davinciroofscapes.com

Manufacturers of a synthetic slate material that is aesthetically pleasing, durable, impervious to the elements, and at a lower cost and easier to install than natural slate.

ECOSTAR

104 Terrace Drive
Mundelein, IL 60060

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 211-7170

Web Site: www.premiumroofs.com

EcoStar manufactures Majestic Slate, a 50-year rubber slate tile that is made of 100 percent recycled industrial rubber and plastic. It is a lightweight alternative to slate.

ROYAL BUILDING PRODUCTS

Allied Building Products

11 Cadillac Rd. Box 1838
Burlington, NJ 08016

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (609) 386-5500

Web Site: www.royalbuildingproducts.com

Manufacturers of the Dura Slate roofing system, which replicates the classic look of natural slate, and installs as easily as conventional asphalt shingles. It is lighter than real slate.

TAMKO PRODUCTS

4500 Tamko Drive
Frederick, MD 21702

FREE INFORMATION

Telephone: (800) 368-2055

Web Site: www.tamko.com

Manufacturers of Lamarite shingles, which are composite materials that are formed to look like slate. They are lighter and more resistant against cracking.

The list of manufacturer's products contained herein is not intended to be a formal endorsement by the City of Burlington, the State of New Jersey or the National Park Service of a specific manufacturer, supplier or product. Rather, the information is simply designed to help homeowners and contractors choose materials that are appropriate for in-kind replacements, repairs, renovations, additions, and restorations.

Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission
525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

WOOD ROOFING

GRANVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Route 100
P.O. Box 15
Granville, VT 05747

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (802) 767-4747
Web Site: www.woodsiding.com

Manufacturer and wholesaler of specialty wood products. Suppliers of a complete siding, roofing, and trim package.

SHAKERTOWN 1992, INC.

P.O. Box 400
1200 Kerron Street
Winlock, WA 98596

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 426-8970
Web Site: www.shakertown.com

Shakertown manufactures premium Western Red Cedar shingles for residential and commercial roofing applications.

WESTERN RED CEDAR LUMBER ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 952
Riverhead, NY 11901

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 266-1910
Web Site: www.wrcla.org

Producers of a variety of western red cedar shingles and shakes for roofs.

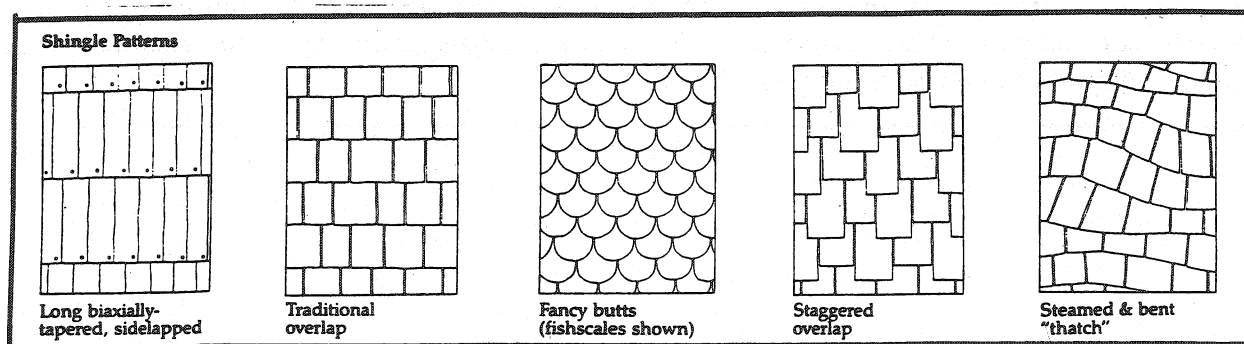
WOODROOF.COM CEDAR SHINGLES AND SHAKES

12601 Hardy Street
Maple Ridge, British Columbia V4R 2J4
CANADA

INTERNET ONLY

Telephone: (866) 419-0635
Web Site: www.woodroof.com

On-line catalog supplier of cedar shingles, cedar shakes, and shingle siding, and accessories. Ships worldwide.



SYNTHETIC SIDING

ABTco.

10115 Kinsey Avenue
Suite 150
Huntersville, NC 28078

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 566-2282
Web Site: www.abtco.com

Manufactures primed or raw fiber-cement siding, panels, and cornerboards in various textures and widths. Duplicates the look of clapboard.

CEMPLANK, INC.

Excelsior Industrial Park
P.O. Box 99
Blandon, PA 19510-0099

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (877) CEMPLANK
Web Site: www.cemplank.com

Makers of primed or raw fiber-cement siding, panels, and trim pieces in various textures and widths. Duplicates the look of wood clapboard.

JAMES HARDIE SIDING PRODUCTS

26300 La Alameda
Suite 250
Mission Viejo, CA 92691

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone (toll free): (888) JHARDIE
Web Site: www.jameshardie.com

Makers of Hardiplank—fiber cement siding, trim pieces, shingles, wall panels, and soffit panels in various textures and widths. Duplicates the look of wood clapboard.

WERZALIT OF AMERICA, INC.

40 Holley Avenue
Bradford, PA 16701

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 999-3730
Web Site: www.spectramall.com

Manufacturer of enamel coated composite wood siding with the look of traditional clapboard. Also makes stainless steel fasteners, color-matched trim, and other accessories.

525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

WOOD SIDING

CAPE COD FINISHED WOOD SIDING

Sold at various retail outlets statewide.

New Jersey Sales Representative: Patrick McKernan

Cape Cod Finished Wood Siding is manufactured from Lodgepole Pine. The siding comes with a textured face and two coats of an acrylic water-based paint in a selection of colors.

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 565-7577

Web Site: www.capecodsiding.com

Telephone: (978) 462-7427

GRANVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.

Route 100

P.O. Box 15

Granville, VT 05747

Manufacturer and wholesaler of specialty wood products. Suppliers of a complete siding, roofing, and trim package.

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (802) 767-4747

Web Site: www.woodsiding.com

MEDFORD CEDAR PRODUCTS, INC.

59 Old Red Lion Road

Southampton, New Jersey 08088

Retail sales of siding, lumber, millwork, shingles, and timbers.

Telephone: (609) 859-1400

Web Site: www.medfordcedar.com

OUTDOOR LIVING TODAY

Internet catalog

Outdoor Living Today offers cedar shingles 5" wide in a variety of designs including fish-scale, half cove, and diamond shape. The manufacturer uses high-grade heartwood cedar.

Telephone: (888) 658-1658

SHAKERTOWN 1992, INC.

P.O. Box 400

1200 Kerron Street

Winlock, WA 98596

Shakertown manufactures Western Red Cedar shingles for residential and commercial siding applications.

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 426-8970

Web Site: www.shakertown.com

WESTERN RED CEDAR LUMBER ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 952

Riverhead, NY 11901

Quality producers of a variety of western red cedar claddings including bevel siding, tongue and groove, lap siding, and board and batten.

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 266-1910

Web Site: www.wrcla.org

Burlington City Historic Preservation Commission
525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

SHUTTERS & HARDWARE

DRUMS SASH & DOOR CO., INC.

392 West Butler Street
Drums, PA 18222

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (570) 788-1145
Web Site: www.drumssashanddoor.com

Fabricates raised-panel shutters, all sizes and layouts in a selection of styles and woods.

KESTREL MANUFACTURING CO.

9 East Race Street
Stowe, Pennsylvania 19464

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 494-4321
Web Site: www.dyishutters.com

Manufactures shutters in a variety of woods, sizes, and styles. Full hardware selection.

SHUTTERCRAFT

282 Stepstone Hill Road
Guilford, CT 06437

FREE LITERATURE and QUOTES

Telephone: (203) 245-2608
Web Site: www.shuttercraft.com

Manufactures shutters in a variety of woods, sizes, and styles. Also supplies hardware.

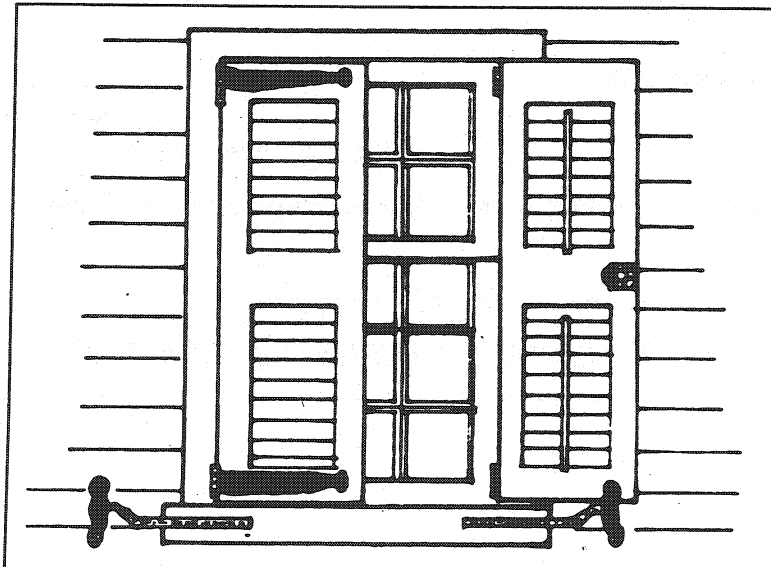
TIMBERLANE WOODCRAFTERS

197 Wissahickon Avenue
North Wales, PA 19454

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 250-2221
Web Site: www.timberlaneshutters.com

Manufactures shutters from western red cedar in a variety of sizes and styles. Also carries traditional, hand forged hardware. Free consultations.



525 High Street
Burlington, New Jersey 08016

WOOD WINDOWS

ANDERSON CORPORATION

100 Fourth Avenue North
Bayport, MN 55003

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 426-4261

Web Site: www.andersonwindows.com

Manufacturers of double-hung Woodwright windows, which mimic the look of handcrafted historic windows. Windows have wood interiors, thick sashes, and come in standard and custom sizes. Local distributor: 84 Lumber Pennington, #1105 Route 31 in Pennington.

BILTBEST WINDOWS

175 S. Tenth Street
Ste. Genevieve, MO 63670

FREE CATALOG

Telephone: (800) 245-8237

Web Site: www.biltbest.com

BiltBest has a large selection of standard shape and size wood sash windows, and they also manufacture custom windows.

CRESTLINE WINDOWS

c/o 84 LUMBER PENNINGTON
#1105 Route 31
Pennington, NJ 08534

Telephone: (609) 737-9084

Web Site: www.crestlinewindows.com

Aluminum clad wood sash windows.

CUSTOM WOOD REPRODUCTIONS

115 Servistar Industrial Way
Westfield, MA 01085

FREE CATALOG

Telephone: (413) 562-8900

Web Site: www.customwoodreproductions.com

Custom Wood Reproductions makes reproduction true divided light windows using traditional craftsmanship and quality materials.

GREEN MOUNTAIN WINDOWS

92 Park Street
Rutland, Vermont

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 797-8502

Website: www.greenmountainwindow.com

Manufactures Standard Series and new Milestone Series energy-efficient windows with insulated glass.

MORE WOOD WINDOWS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE

WOOD WINDOWS (CONT.)

JELD-WEN INC.

401 Harbor Isles Boulevard
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 535-3936
Web Site: www.jeld-wen.com

Jeld-Wen manufactures windows in a variety of woods to match all architectural styles. All are designed to meet code requirements. Pozzi is the company's line of custom-made windows.

KOLBE & KOLBE

1323 South 11th Avenue
Wausau, WI 54401

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 955-8177
Web Site: www.kolbe-kolbe.com

The Heritage Series is a full line of wood windows including casements, single hung, double hung, picture windows, and segment-head and half-circle topped windows.

MARVIN Windows and Doors

P.O. Box 100
Warroad, MN 56763

FREE CATALOG

Telephone: (888) 537-7828
Web Site: www.marvin.com

Marvin windows and doors are made of wood and clad wood. The numerous styles offered include true, divided-light, double hung windows in many configurations.

PELLA WINDOWS AND DOORS

165 Barclay Farms Shopping Center
Cherry Hill, NJ 08034

Telephone: (800) 220-4740
Web Site: www.pella.com

Pella Windows come in many shapes and sizes. They feature interlocking wood joints, weather-impervious glue, treated wood to help resist rotting, and cladding that stands up to years of use.

WEATHER SHIELD MANUFACTURING

One Weather Shield Plaza
PO Box 309
Medford, WI 54451

FREE LITERATURE

Telephone: (800) 477-6808 Ext. 3187
Web Site: www.weathershield.com

Each and every Weather Shield window and door is built to exact order. Local distributor: H.J. Opdyke Lumber Company, 82800 Frenchtown-Milford Road, Frenchtown.

WOODSTONE COMPANY

Box 223
Westminster, VT 05158

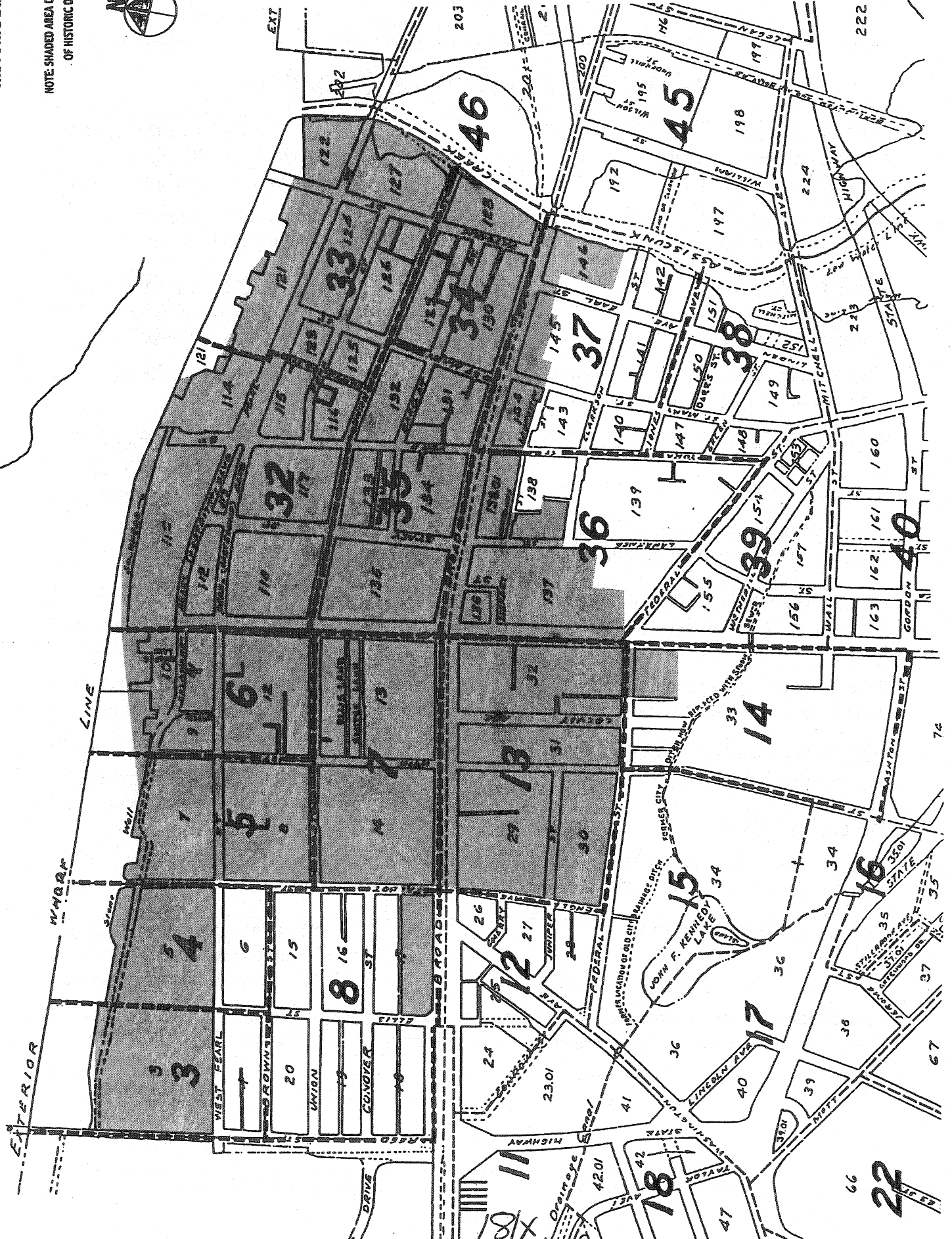
BROCHURES AVAILABLE

Telephone: (802) 722-9217
Web Site: www.woodstone.com

Manufactures custom pegged mortise and tenon wooden windows, doors and associated wood-work. Also specializes in historic restoration and replication of architectural details.

HISTORIC DISTRICT

NOTE: SHADED AREA DENOTES LIMITS
OF HISTORIC DISTRICT

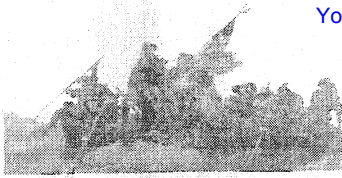




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MCCABE & ASSOCIATES, INC.
NEWTON, NEW JERSEY

182x



Crossroads of the American Revolution Association

PO Box 1364
Princeton, NJ 08542
Phone (609) 633-2060
www.revolutionarynj.org

New Jersey State Assembly Budget Committee Hearing
Burlington, New Jersey
March 25, 2011

Kevin Tremble
President, Crossroads of the American Revolution Association

Chairman Milam and members of the Assembly Tourism and the Arts Committee,
Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

I represent the Crossroads of the American Revolution Association the organization designated by Congress as the management entity for New Jersey's national heritage area. Our mission is to preserve and promote the significant role New Jersey played in the American Revolution; to instill in our residents a sense of pride in that heritage and to engage in the appreciation and to encourage a program of economic development. The federal legislation that established our heritage area in 2006 requires that we support the protection and interpretation of the natural and historic resources of the Revolution in New Jersey. Ours is a heritage to be celebrated and promoted as it contributes significantly to the state's third largest industry -- tourism.

I am pleased to be in Burlington City, a LEGACY community recognized as part of "Revolutionary New Jersey". Our New Jersey story has been recognized by Congress as a nationally significant part of our struggle for independence. I will briefly explain our mission, our accomplishments, our challenges, and some concepts for enhancing the tourism component of our efforts.

Our mission in its simplest form is to support the preservation, protection and promotion of the sites, scenes, and stories of the American Revolution; the military, political, social and religious aspects as well as the artistic and the culinary. In short, the cultural experiences of those who created our nation.

Congress has directed that our non-profit Association must first develop a plan for the Crossroads National Heritage Area. We are in the final stages of that planning effort. I have provided summary of our strategic goals. The entire draft is available on our website, www.revolutionarynj.org.

Since our authorization, we have sought to create and promote ways to link the many individual sites and site-specific stories to help us better understand the breadth of the 6 years of turmoil here in New Jersey. We have:

- Lighted 7 Beacon Sites across the Watchungs around Summit and into the Hudson River Valley all the way to Beacon NY.
- Visited many of the hundreds of sites, ascended the magnificent hills and drove the miles of routes of march from Fort Lee to Fort Mercer.



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- Held two teacher seminars in cooperation with the National Park Service, the New Jersey Historical Commission, and Mount Vernon on George Washington's leadership role in New Jersey
- Supported local group preservation efforts for grants and technical assistance
- Developed a series of 5 video trailers to support the concept of linking individual sites to each other and to the larger story
- Sponsored a scientific poll by Monmouth University among NJ residents to obtain baseline information about awareness of the Revolution in New Jersey
- Held public meetings to educate citizens about the Crossroads mission, including one here in Burlington

CHALLENGES:

- We have found a very site-specific, site-focused community of stewards - a passionate lot to be sure. I believe you have heard from one of them at your last hearing. We found an extensive and varied approach to the management of the sites by state agencies, commissions, counties, municipalities and non-profit organizations. The NJDEP has management responsibilities for many sites. The NJ Dept of State, public and private universities, the counties and municipalities are also responsible for additional significant holdings. Many of the sites also have local citizens groups which provide volunteers and other support for their sites along with their own view of site management.
- How to cooperatively connect this disparate structure into a series of story lines for the education of our citizens? We have explored some regional cooperative partnership models for this situation and others within the 48 other National Heritage Areas around the country. We will be developing partnership agreements with our NJ sites as part of the plan implementation. The challenge for all is to present an engaging and relevant educational program. In today's world that means it has to be, above all relevant, entertaining, fast-paced and have a digital component.
- Providing a quality visitor experience in all tourism aspects; facility condition; program content; presentation and, most importantly, hospitality (anyone have a problem with that?) Hospitality goes well beyond the site experience; it goes to the heart of the host community and all the residents and businesses.

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

- Our greatest challenge is finding the resources to accomplish the rest. In concept, it entails a focus of the effort on the American Revolution story. We have a responsibility to find the resources to make this a priority. Here our legislated partnership with the National Park Service is an important resource. The support and linkages to technical assistance for interpretation and training are valuable in order to develop the highest quality presentations. The state has resources that have been designed to support tourism development. The Hotel/Motel tax funding is an important source, the Corporate Business Tax for park projects and Green Acres Bonding among others. Other concepts for consideration would be a state issued Motor Vehicle License Plate for "Revolutionary New Jersey" or a lottery game highlighting people and places of the War for Independence. Providing carefully crafted lease arrangements on public

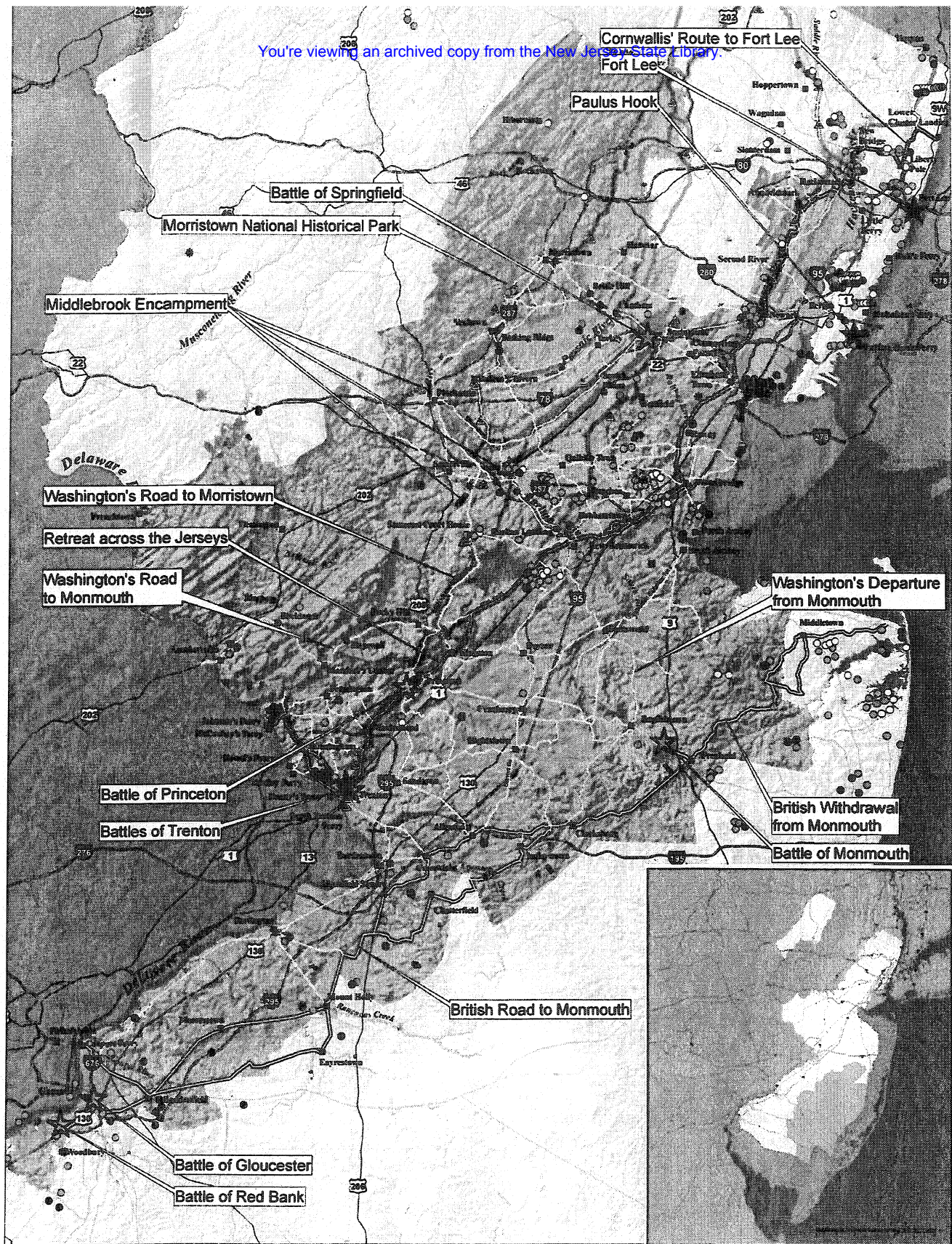


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property for visitor services can provide supplemental resources for site preservation. Placing a focus on Site Context improvements that can present a higher quality visitor experience than currently exists is a priority.

- We believe, too, that these places and sites are significant opportunities for civic engagement. We participated in a very moving Naturalization ceremony at Morristown National Historical Park. We recommended a similar program be implemented at Historic New Bridge Landing to welcome our newest citizens. We believe these new citizens will want to share their experience with their family at a place of a remarkable American heritage story. It enriches both them and the site stewards.
- A final thought: we in NJ have a culturally diverse citizenry and a wealth of artistic talent from the many cultures who live here. There are many opportunities to create dramatic and engaging presentations of America's founding stories through partnerships with the arts community. We look forward to engaging us in US's story. We and our future will benefit.
- Thank You.



Revolutionary War Landscape November 2009

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area Management Plan and Environmental Assessment

John Milner Associates, Inc. in association with Watson Heritage Strategies, Lardner/Klein Landscape Architects P.C., Patricia Ann Quigley, Inc., and the National Trust for Historic Preservation Heritage Tourism Program

GIS data sources: NJDEP, USGS, New Jersey Highlands Council, ESRI, Rutgers University, NJ Historic Preservation Office. This map shows National Register properties from NJ HPO that are also listed in Appendix B of the Crossroads NHA Feasibility Study as being related to the Revolutionary War. Data points for major battles, skirmishes and landmarks were obtained from Rutgers University.

LEGEND

- National Heritage Area
- Interstate Route
- U.S. Route
- State Route
- Streams & Waterbodies
- Pinelands (inset)
- Highlands (inset)
- Coastal Heritage Trail (inset)
- Colonial-era Towns & Sites
- Washington-Raritanbasin Revolutionary Route
- Washington-Raritanbasin-Related Campsites
- Revolutionary War Routes
- 1776 - Retreat across the Jerseys
- 1777 - Washington's Road to Morristown
- 1778 - Washington's Road to Monmouth
- 1778 - British Road to Monmouth

Revolutionary War Sites and Events

NJ Historic Preservation Office National Register Properties also listed in Crossroads Feasibility Study, Appendix B

State Reg. Historic Property State Reg. Historic District

Rutgers Revolutionary War Inventory

War-related Site/Resource/Landmark

Major Battles By Year

- 1776
- 1777
- 1778
- 1780

Major Skirmishes By Year

- 1774
- 1775
- 1776
- 1777
- 1778
- 1779
- unknown

Additional Resources

0 4 8 Miles



1812

CHAPTER 3 • AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

* FEBRUARY 2, 2011 DRAFT *

TABLE XX Communities in and near the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area Known to Have Existed during the American Revolution (Preliminary List)

COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITY
Bergen	Fort Lee	(Mercer, cont'd)	South Trenton Ferry
	Hackensack		Trenton
	Hoppertown*		Yardley Ferry
	Liberty Pole*	Middlesex	Bonhamtown
	Little Ferry		Cranbury
	Lower Closter Landing*		Dayton
	New Bridge		Metuchen
	Slooterdam*		New Brunswick
	Tappan*		Perth Amboy
	Wagadam*		Quibble Town
Burlington	Bordentown		Raritan Landing
	Burlington		South Amboy
	Chesterfield		Spotswood
	Crosswicks		Woodbridge
	Eayrestown*	Monmouth	Allentown
	Mansfield Square		Clarksburg
	Moorestown		Englishtown
	Mount Holly		Freehold
Camden	Coopers Ferry		Imlaystown
	Gloucester		Middletown
	Haddonfield	Morris	Bottle Hill
Essex	Newark		Chatham
	Second River		Hanover
Gloucester	Woodbury*		Hibernia
Hudson	Bergen*		Morristown
	Bulls Ferry*		Rockaway
	Hoboken Ferry*	Passaic	Acquackanonk
	Paulus Hook Ferry*	Somerset	Basking Ridge
Hunterdon	Flemington	Union	Bullion's Tavern
	Frenchtown		Pluckemin
	Howell's Ferry		Somerset Court House
	Lambertville		Somerville
	Ringoes		Rocky Hill
	Rocktown		Vealtown
Mercer	Beatty's Ferry	Pennsylvania, Bucks County Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County	Connecticut Farms
	Birmingham		Elizabeth Town
	Hightstown		Rahway
	Hopewell		Scotch Plains
	Johnson's Ferry*		Springfield
	Kingston (Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset)		Turkey
	Maidenhead		Westfield
	Marshall's Corner		McConkey's Ferry*
	Pennington		
	Princeton		
	Sandtown		

*Sites located just outside the heritage area boundary

SOURCE: JMA, Inc. for the Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, 2010.

187x

Crossroads of the American Revolution

New Jersey's National Heritage Area

Our state of New Jersey has more than 500 farmlands, hillsides and homesteads that played some part, saw some action in the American Revolution. Our Revolutionary War heritage is perhaps more significant than that of any other.

Although much has changed in the more than 200 years since New Jersey was indeed the Crossroads of the American Revolution...some things have not...the road from Bunker Hill to Yorktown still leads through the heart of New Jersey.

How can we tell New Jersey's stories of our nation's founding when historic landscapes and sites are scattered over 213 cities and towns in 14 New Jersey counties – stretching from the heights of the Palisades at Fort Lee in Bergen County to the shores of the Delaware River at Red Bank Battlefield in Gloucester County? The answer is a National Heritage Area.

In 2006, New Jersey's pivotal role in the founding of our country was recognized when Congress and the President created the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area.

Our heritage area holds the promise of more than a way to preserve the historic and natural resources of New Jersey's unique Revolutionary War era "outdoor classroom". It also offers an unprecedented opportunity to interpret the state's rich history of that era. We will create a network of partnerships--historic sites and land preservation groups, historical societies, schools, libraries and museums—to enhance their sites and to expand their interpretive and educational programs.

Then our heritage area will help New Jersey tap into the potential for economic development through historic preservation and the growing heritage tourism market. Tourists will find experiences throughout the heritage area offering a window into the daily lives of the colonists who lived through the "times that tried men's souls" and the military maneuvers that turned the tide of the war.

In 2009 we initiated our federally required coordinated planning process for the entire heritage area. Consultants from the firm of John Milner Associates and Heritage Strategies are collaborating with us in the planning process. With their help we have been developing our plan in concert with New Jersey partners and the general public through online surveys, public meetings, webinars and the management planning section of our website. The plan will be submitted to the Department of the Interior later this year and implemented over the next five to ten years.

Crossroads will receive up to \$150,000 annually in federal funds to carry out the plan. Each federal dollar is a reimbursement and must be matched on dollar-for-dollar by contributions. Everyone who supports the heritage area doubles their investment and brings federal tax dollars back to New Jersey.

Help preserve and promote our historic landmarks and natural resources, increase New Jersey's tourist appeal and generate economic development. We welcome your support for New Jersey's national and state heritage area.

Discover Revolutionary New Jersey!

www.revolutionarynj.org

The Crossroads of the American Revolution Association

As the designated non-profit managing organization for the heritage area the Crossroads Association's purpose is to:

- **PRESERVE** threatened Revolutionary War sites and heritage landscapes
- **EDUCATE** by enhancing historic sites and enriching educational and interpretive programs
- **CONNECT** Revolutionary War landscapes and sites with stories, trails and driving tours
- **PROMOTE** cultural and heritage tourism to gain awareness of New Jersey's key role in the American Revolution.

Crossroads is creating partnerships with stakeholders throughout the 14 county heritage area to forge a management plan that will instill a sense of pride in New Jerseyans about our heritage and preserve it for future generations. Our heritage area partners are: individuals, local, county and state governments, environmental and historic preservation organizations, cultural and heritage groups, foundations, corporations, the tourism industry and the National Park Service.

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Crossroads of the American Revolution Association

PO Box 1364 Princeton, NJ 08542

Tel 609.633.2060

info@revolutionarynj.org

Trenton Office:

Old Barracks Museum

Morristown Office:

Morristown National

Historical Park



Crossroads of the American Revolution Association



The management plan is a regional framework to assist the State of New Jersey, local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private citizens in preserving and protecting resources of the Revolutionary Era and recognizing those resources for the educational and recreational benefit of present and future generations.

DRAFT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Call to Action and a Vision of Success

The American Revolution shaped New Jersey – and New Jersey shaped the American Revolution. Geography and strategy compelled warring armies to cross this land so many times that it became known to historians as the Crossroads of the American Revolution. Many New Jersey communities bear the clear imprint of the American Revolution through buildings, battlefields, place names, monuments, plaques, and other resources remaining from the Revolutionary Era.

Yet, the existence of these remarkable resources and their significance are not widely appreciated. Old buildings are taken for granted. Populations have changed. Places where important events happened are not identified. Rapid growth and change over the intervening decades have wiped away much of the character of the Revolutionary War era landscape and adversely impacted the integrity of the increasingly fewer resources that survive. In the process, fundamental aspects of New Jersey's identity have been obscured and lost to the consciousness of residents and visitors.

This management plan seeks to change all that. It outlines many strategies for a broad range of partners to identify, manage, preserve, protect, link, interpret, and celebrate Revolutionary Era resources for the educational and inspirational benefit of present and future generations. If they are successful, the stories of New Jersey's role in the American Revolution will become common knowledge once again. The goals and purposes of the heritage area's creation will be re woven into the fabric of New Jersey's communities and the identity of its citizens. And visitors and residents will know, without a doubt, that they find themselves within a special place worthy of lasting recognition and enhancement.

An Exciting Endeavor

The creation and implementation of a national heritage area can be an exciting endeavor. There are few collaborative initiatives as broad in scope and positive enough in intent to embrace the entire array of a region's communities and interests. The Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area is now poised to begin a new era of creative engagement with the residents of New

Creating the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area and its Management Plan

The Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area was created on October 10, 2006 when President Bush signed into law the National Heritage Areas Act of 2006, PL 109-338. It followed recommendations of the *Crossroads of the American Revolution in New Jersey, Special Resource Study, Feasibility Study, and Environmental Assessment*, published in August 2002.

Section 297 of the legislation, titled "Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area Act of 2006," established a federal interest in developing a regional framework to assist the State of New Jersey, local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private citizens in preserving and protecting resources of the period and recognizing those resources for the educational and recreational benefit of future generations.

The legislation established boundaries for the heritage area and identified the Crossroads of the American Revolution Association as its local coordinating entity. The Association, founded in 2002 as the only state-wide nonprofit organization devoted to raising popular appreciation of the historical significance of the American Revolution in New Jersey, existed prior to the heritage area's establishment. The legislation also required preparation of a management plan within a three-year period to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This document fulfills that mandate.

The management plan has been developed through a cooperative planning process, including the exploration of alternative futures. The management plan and environmental assessment have also been developed in consultation with the National Park Service Northeast Regional Office and the Superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park.



The National Heritage Area includes four counties in their entirety (Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset, and Union) and parts of ten others; there are 214 separate municipalities within the 14 counties and 12 congressional districts.

Where Is the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area?

The national heritage area encompasses an area of approximately 2,155 square miles from southern to northern New Jersey. It includes four counties in their entirety (Mercer, Middlesex, Somerset, and Union) and parts of ten others; there are 214 separate municipalities within the 14 counties and 12 congressional districts.

Physiographically, Crossroads is centered on the Piedmont, a region that extends diagonally from the New York vicinity at the northeast to the Philadelphia vicinity on the southwest. Historically, this was a major transportation route connecting the two major cities, and a prosperous, bountiful agricultural region. To the southeast are the pinelands, marshes, and waters of the Coastal Plain. To the northwest are the Watchung Mountains and the hills of Hunterdon, northern Somerset, and Morris Counties.

The Heritage Area's National Significance

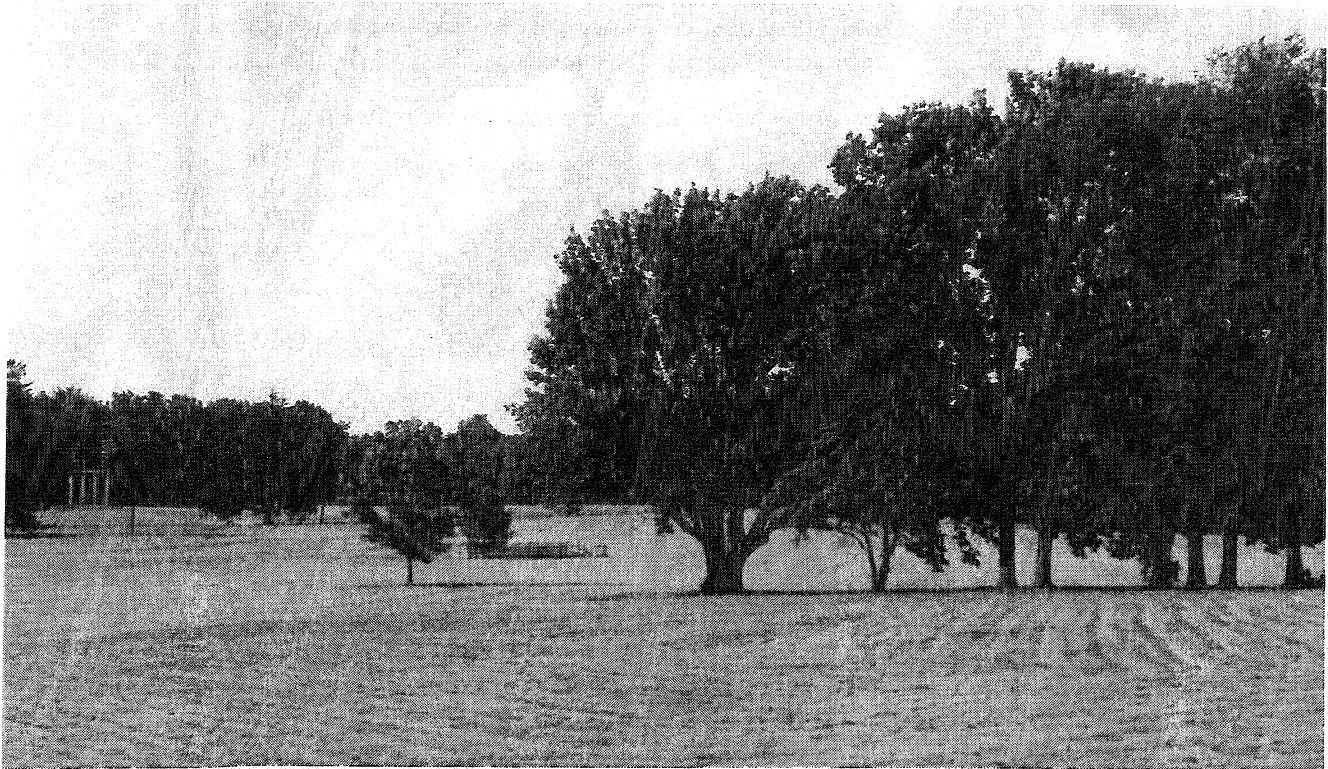
New Jersey's experience of the American Revolution is representative of the trials and conflicts experienced by the newly founded nation as a whole. Its strategic location near the center of the American Colonies, combined with the opportunities for access, provisioning, and defense provided by its countryside, resulted in an inordinate amount of Revolutionary War action being conducted across its landscape. The Continental army spent nearly half the war within the state. At first a reluctant participant, New Jersey became an epicenter of the war's action. New Jersey's residents felt the brunt of this in their communities and daily lives.

Key events that determined the course of the war occurred here. These include the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, which demonstrated the Continental army's ability to fight and changed the British strategy from offensive to defensive; the Battle of Monmouth, which demonstrated the Continental army's ability to confront the British army as an equal; and the terrible winters at Morristown, which tested the army's ability to survive.

Less well recognized, however, are the large number of smaller engagements that were characteristic of the New Jersey experience of, and significance to, the war – more than 700 engagements, skirmishes, and places of interest related to the course of the war over eight years, from 1775 through 1783. The National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program lists 296 significant military engagements within the state.

The experience of New Jersey mirrored the experience of the rest of the emerging nation. A fledgling Continental army teetered on the brink of disaster and experienced unspeakable hardship, but somehow emerged intact. A British powerhouse realized its vulnerabilities and the limits of its capabilities and became timid and defensive. A civilian population experienced civil war and was forced to acquire a new identity. Although few decisive events occurred here, through endurance and mere survival a nation was born.

New Jersey's Revolutionary experience is not one of glory and easy triumph. It is an authentic experience represented by small tragedies and personal stories in communities throughout the state and characterized by conflict, contradictions, and complexities; by persistence, endurance, and survival. It was 'Almost a Miracle.' It is a story that lives on in the fabric and character of the place and its people.



The Vision for the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

A vision for the Crossroads of the American Revolution was presented in the Special Resource Study and Feasibility Study and later explored through a pair of visioning workshops attended by partners and stakeholders for a pilot area within the heritage area in the spring of 2006. This vision has been further refined by board members of the Association during the current planning process as a result of an assessment of existing issues and conditions and input from public participants:

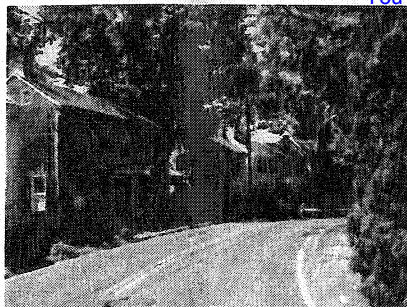
In the Crossroads of the American Revolution the people of New Jersey will create a new sense of place; one of protected Revolutionary War landscapes and cultural sites, interpretive facilities and programs, increased recreational opportunities, improved communities, and compatible economic development. Visitors to the region will gain a new appreciation of New Jersey as they experience its history and outstanding natural and cultural resources. Trail systems and driving tours will connect Revolutionary War sites, and the myriad stories of the American Revolution in New Jersey will be told in cohesive and exciting ways. Communities and sites will have the opportunity to tell their own unique stories within a comprehensive Crossroads interpretive framework. Crossroads will form an integral link to Revolutionary War programs in other areas of the state, the Hudson River Valley, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere.

The people of New Jersey in this and succeeding generations will take pride in this special place and understand how the events that occurred here have shaped the values of their nation and their own lives. New residents whose ethnic and family histories may not be directly related will understand how their lives today connect to New Jersey's experience of the Revolution. Schools will feature the Crossroads of the American Revolution in curriculum units and students will experience first hand the sounds and sites of the Revolution. There will be a life-long personal attachment to the many cultural and natural attributes of the region.

Historic resources, surviving cultural landscapes, and authentic places where events occurred will be protected, improved and appreciated. Their economic value to the region will be realized through increased visitation and supporting economic development. Communities in the region will seek to identify with their history through sensitive community planning and design practices and local programming and events recognizing New Jersey as the Crossroads of the American Revolution.

The many affected interests in the Crossroads of the American Revolution will achieve this vision by collaborating to make this a special region where a rich heritage is explored, promoted, and maintained. Crossroads of the American Revolution will provide exciting examples of effective community partnerships brought about by combining the energies and resources of governments, community organizations, nonprofits, educators, business, and individual citizens.

Communities in the region will seek to identify with their history through sensitive community planning and design practices and local programming and events recognizing New Jersey as the Crossroads of the American Revolution.



toward the goal of creating a world class visitor experience. More details are provided in Chapter 11 and throughout Chapters 7 through 10.

Strategy 1: Focus on Identity and Branding

Consistent visual identity and messaging comprise a “brand” that allow residents and visitors to expect certain qualities from the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area. This is the first step toward building a “Crossroads Presence,” which is also supported by interpretation and communications in the first phase, and by marketing over the long term.

Strategy 2: Focus on Core Interpretive Activities

Story-telling, developed by virtue of many kinds of partnership, is the most critical activity of the heritage area as the public will experience it. Interpretation highlights the importance of historic resources, educates audiences (including students), creates linkages that support community revitalization, and stirs community pride. The National Park Service, authorized under the heritage area’s federal legislation to provide support upon request, has been asked to provide interpretive support as a first priority.

Strategy 3: Prepare for Heritage Tourism Marketing

Until the “tourism product” envisioned under the interpretation strategy and the Crossroads brand/identity are further developed, Crossroads has little to market intensively to potential visitors who live beyond the heritage area. During the first phase of implementation, however, there are steps that will position partners for later development of a marketing plan.

Strategy 4: Build the Association’s Communications and Outreach Capabilities

A comprehensive communications plan is a critical companion to branding and excellent interpretation in the first phase of building a complete “Crossroads Presence.” The Association, as the coordinating entity, must have a single, strong voice that is “on message” and engaged with the telling the public about its vision and goals.

Strategy 5: Build the Association’s Sustainability through Fundraising and Development

The Association must raise the match for any federal support offered through the heritage area’s authorizing legislation, and aims to leverage this base support many times more in order to achieve the vision in this plan. Developing and implementing a long-range development plan is an urgent step. Although this strategy focuses on building the Association’s ability to meet its responsibilities as coordinating entity, a measure of the Association’s success will be investment made by partners.

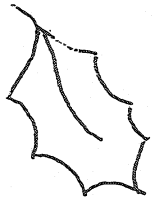
Strategy 6: Build Organizational Strength to Lead Heritage Area Partners

Simply put, the Association’s board and staff must grow to implement the management plan, in order to leverage the maximum advantage from the participation of many willing partners. From one full-time executive director and occasional contract assistance, as is the case now, the Association should grow its capabilities during the first phase to a point that it can provide the leadership implied in all preceding strategies.

Crossroads of the American
Revolution National Heritage Area
*Draft Management Plan Executive
Summary*

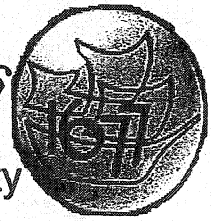
© Crossroads of the American
Revolution Association and Heritage
Strategies, LLC

Photos by Peter C. Benton, Heritage
Strategies, LLC



The Kent Chronicles

News from the City of Burlington Historical Society



The mission of the City of Burlington Historical society is to preserve the history throughout the city and bring awareness to the residents of what needs to be done to keep it.



Bishop's Bread pg 2
Burl. Brother Still pg. 3

Why the Kent Chronicles pg 3
County Food Names pg. 6

Chase's calendar pg.7

The City of Burlington Historical Society was founded in the 1970's by a group of residents who wanted to preserve the great history in the City. We are the caretakers of the three houses that the city owns; the Hoskin's House, Carriage House and Quaker Schoolhouse. We have the houses open for all the events in Burlington City and we offer guided walking tours of the city. Right now we are in the process of finishing our office; but for now, if you have any questions on tours or the city you can call the President Jan Reed at (609) 387-0586 or email them to cobhistsoc_1797@yahoo.com or find us on Facebook as the City of Burlington Historical Society.

Meetings are held the second Tuesday of the month at 7pm at the Keegan Center, which is located on Wood St., unless otherwise noted.

The October Meeting will be on the 12th at 7 pm. We will be discussing the schoolhouse tour and the holiday house tour.

The November meeting will be held on the 9th at 7 pm and we will be making nominations for 2011 officers

The December meeting place is still to be decided. More Information will be available in the winter edition

Current officers for 2010:

President Jan Reed

1st Vice President Julia Reed

2nd Vice President Trish Kaciuba

Treasurer Maryanne Augustyn

Recording Secretary Julianne Reed

Corresponding Secretary Tom Pitale

Past Events: Wood Street Fair - We had a table on West Union St with our miniature houses, cookbooks for sale. We also had the Hoskin's House open from 11am until 4pm

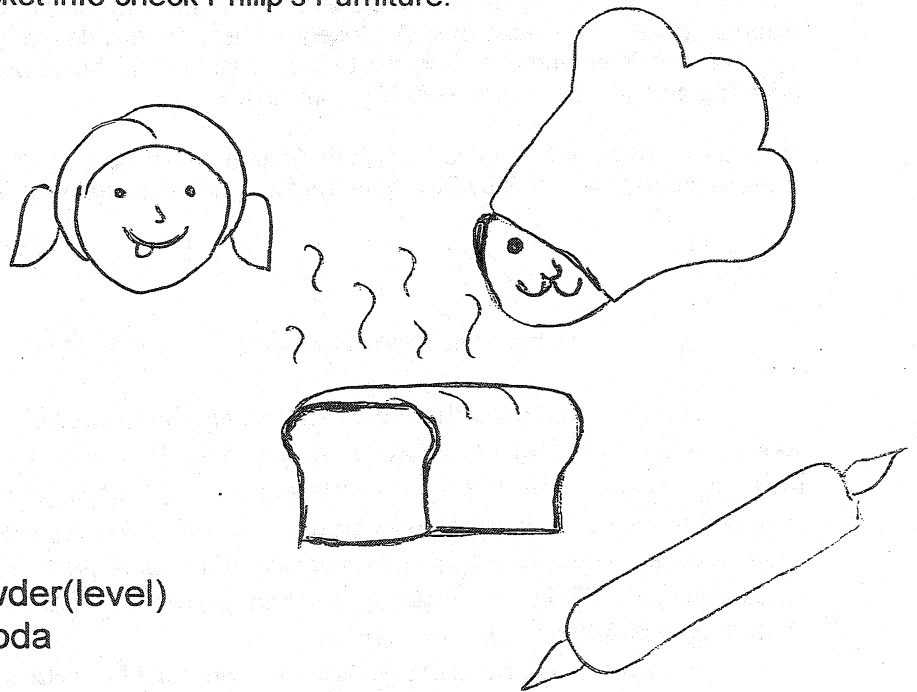
Upcoming Events: **Tea at Historic Wainford** (Monmouth County) on October 30th at 3:00 (tickets still available). For ticket info call 609-387-0586.

Burlington County Schoolhouse Tour on November 6th from 9am-4pm. For ticket info call 609-387-0586. **Holiday House Tour** on December 12th from

3:30pm til 7:30pm. For ticket info check Philip's Furniture.

Bishop's Bread

1/2 cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
2 1/2 cup bread flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 egg
3/4 cup sour milk
1 teaspoon baking powder(level)
1/2 teaspoon baking soda

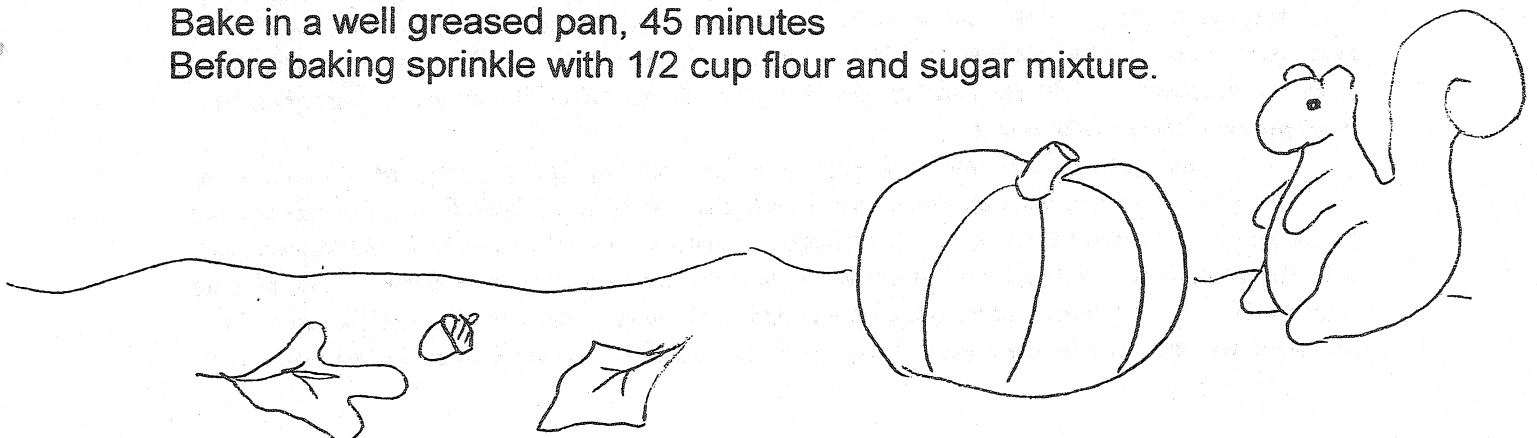


Set oven at 350

Cream shortening, with sugar, add flour, salt and cinnamon blend thoroughly. Beat eggs and milk together. Add other dry ingredients and then egg and milk mixture.

Bake in a well greased pan, 45 minutes

Before baking sprinkle with 1/2 cup flour and sugar mixture.



Burlington's Brother Still

by Julianne Reed

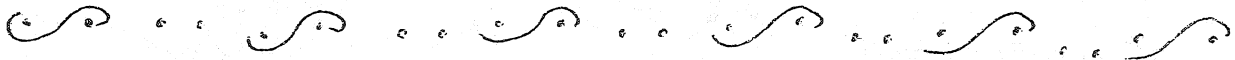
Dr. James Still of Medford is well known for his life of doctoring. He had several brothers who were also working hard and all were active parts of the communities they lived in.

Two of the Still brothers, Peter and Levin were kidnapped at the age of six and eight and sold into slavery in Kentucky. Levin died in slavery. Peter raised a family in slavery and then in 1851 was able to purchase his freedom due to his owner allowing him to work on Sundays outside of his land, to make his own money.

Peter traveled North back to Burlington where he had last seen his parents and siblings. In Burlington he took a job as a family servant for Mary A. Buckman and later Judge E. Boudinot. Peter, who wanted to purchase his wife's and children's freedom, after correspondence with their owner, the amount of \$5,000.00 for their freedom was reached.

Peter left Burlington on March 8, 1852 with letters from Mrs. Buckman, Judge Boudinot, Rev. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer and Dr. Joseph Parish. He traveled for two years, touring towns and cities of New York and New England telling his story from church pulpits and going door to door soliciting donations to save his family from slavery.

Peter's wife and children joined him in Burlington and in March of 1855 Peter and his wife Vina were reunited in wedlock by Rev. Washington Bainhurst, pastor of Broad Street M.E. Church



Why "The Kent Chronicles"? By Celeste Bonfanti

There are undoubtedly many readers of our newsletter who wonder about our curious name. Why "The Kent Chronicles"? As you might have guessed, our reasons are historical, and they require us to take a look back into our local history... something we members of the City of Burlington Historical Society love to do. ☺ Allow us, dear reader, to take you back in time, to an era before the rapid technological advances of the 20th and 21st centuries... past the rapid expansion of the 19th century... past the earnest hopefulness of the 18th century... to the founding possibilities of the 17th century.

Our area (first called Techichohocki, translated as "oldest planted land") at this time was still a wilderness of deciduous forest dotted with evergreens here and there. The Native Americans were by far the most numerous of the inhabitants; a small Swedish settlement above Riverton and a few Dutch families living near the mouth of the Assiscunk Creek were the only precursors of the wave of Europeans soon to arrive. The riverside locale now called Burlington was an island bordered by the Delaware, the Assiscunk and a stream to the south later known as City Ditch. At high tide, this lowland area was subject to floods which enriched the soil even while they made life difficult for the locals. Although this wilderness must have seemed as far removed as possible from European civilization, it was generally peaceful and teemed with game.

By the year 1660, many influential members of the Society of Friends were considering the perilous journey across the Atlantic in the hopes of founding a Quaker colony in the New World where they would be at liberty to govern themselves. Although they were not actively persecuted by the English crown, they were unable to pursue their dream of true freedom in a land where a state religion wielded such power. George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, had traveled in the American Colonies in 1671-2 and was increasingly taken with

the idea of developing a Quaker community there. To this aim, upon his return to England he wrote to William Penn and encouraged him to do what he could to acquire lands in New Jersey.

Penn was a Quaker of enormous influence. Through his auspices and under his supervision, two Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge (the modern spelling of which is Billing), purchased the half-share of New Jersey land previously held by Lord Berkeley, a member of King Charles' Privy Council. The sale was finalized on March 18th, 1674, for one thousand pounds (less than half a cent per acre!)

Unfortunately, things didn't work out initially. Neither Fenwick nor Billing was particularly good with money and there were disagreements from the outset. Penn, who had a controlling interest in the land, awarded nine-tenths of it to Billing and only one-tenth to Fenwick, who left England in the fall of 1675 to settle in Salem County. Although he had not been awarded any right of governance, he promptly set himself up as an administrator, much to the consternation of Governor Andros, who demanded that he appear to explain himself. Fenwick refused and was summarily seized and imprisoned in Fort James in New York.

As Billings was by this time deep in debt himself, Penn exercised his right of financial control and on March 3, 1676, he and his partners produced the "Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants of West New Jersey in America". This document, signed by Penn and 150 others, established lasting religious and political freedom in New Jersey, which remained safe from the problems experienced in other colonies, primarily in New England. The document is widely considered one of our most important national treasures.

It was time for the patient Quakers to immigrate to their new land... at it was on the good ship *Kent* that these hopeful English families from London and Yorkshire arrived in what we now call Burlington County. The passengers numbered over 200 (although three would not survive the crossing) and they sailed from London in the summer of 1677. Some accounts say that the *Kent* passed the royal barge as it made its way down the Thames.

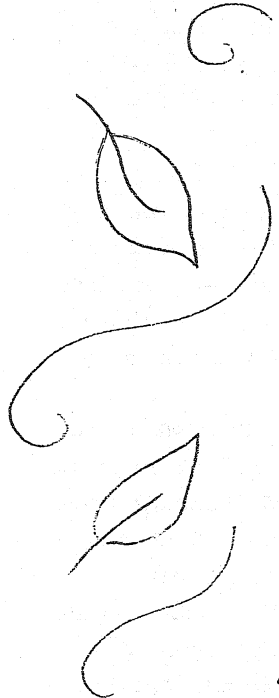
The Quakers aboard the *Kent* were determined not to run into the problems that Fenwick had experienced two years before; they brought the "Concession and Agreements" with them to present to the governor in order to prove their legal rights. They dropped anchor at Sandy Hook on August 4th and a delegation (comprised of Captain Gregory Marlow, Thomas Olive, Daniel Wills, John Penford, Joseph Helmsley, Robert Stacy, Benjamin Scott, John Kinsey and Richard Guy) traveled to New York to meet Governor Andros. The governor was suspicious, never having seen a document like that presented by the weary travelers, and he demanded written confirmation from the duke before he would recognize their claim. Of course, this would take many weeks to obtain, and in the meantime the governor's council agreed to facilitate the situation and allow the newcomers to proceed to their destination pending approval from England.

The delegation rejoined their comrades onboard the *Kent* and proceeded to New Castle, disembarking at Bridgeport near Chester. There they discovered New Stockholm, a small and friendly settlement of Swedes where they were made welcome (in spite of the enormous challenge it must have been to host such a large and unexpected throng!). Immediate shelter was procured in stables, cowsheds, tents and even caves until the settlement could be hastily expanded to accommodate them.

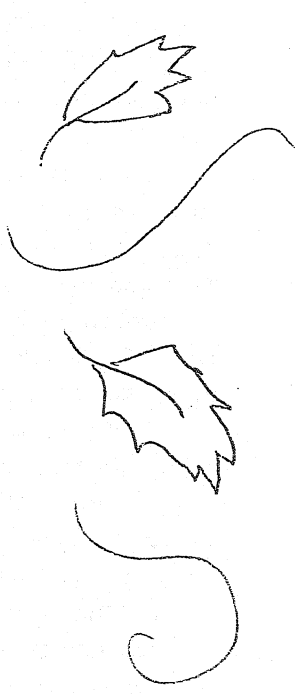
There were still arrangements to be made before the newcomers could proceed to their final destination upriver. Among other things and in order to ensure peace and goodwill, the

Quakers needed to purchase the desired land fairly from the local Native Americans. Happily, the Swedes of New Stockholm enjoyed a warm relationship with the area's first inhabitants and willingly acted as interpreters in their negotiations. The sale of the land between the Rancocas and Assunpink Creeks was genially completed on October 10, 1677; among the signers was the great native leader Chief Ockanickon. This generous agreement allowed the Quakers to acquire the land partially on credit until such time as their settlement was successfully established.

It is uncertain how many of the Quakers made their way northward that winter, leaving the rest in New Stockholm until the spring of 1678. For the bicentennial of Burlington in 1877, Henry Armitt Brown wrote a poignant account of the arrival of the settlers:



*"Beneath a sky more cloudless than English eyes
have been wont to see waves the primeval forest,
clad in the rainbow garments of the fall. No sound
breaks the stillness save the splash of the oars in the
water, or the whistling wings of the wild fowl that
rise in countless numbers from the marshes. The
air is full of the perfume of grapes that hang in
clusters on the banks and climb from tree to tree,
and the sturgeons leap before the advancing prow.
The startled deer stands motionless upon the beach....
Presently the river seems to have come to a stop.
On the left is a gravel beach. In the distance in
front is an island with a steep red bank washed by
the rushing stream and pierced with swallows' holes.
To the right is a bit of marsh, the mouth of a silvery
creek, a meadow sloping to the shore, and then a
high bank lined with mulberries and sycamores, and
unutterably green. For the first time, after so many
days, the eyes of the founders rested upon Burlington."*



We know that Thomas Olive's servant, Will Matlack, was the first to disembark. Tradition tells us that he met and became friends with the local chief. Those settlers from London acknowledged the superiority of their Yorkshire comrades in the ways of farming and it was agreed that the Yorkshiremen would be awarded the most arable land. At first these farmers settled to the south of the present location of Burlington, and the Londoners settled slightly north, but they soon joined forces as twin communities. The town was established in its present location with the Londoners on the west side of the high street and the Yorkshiremen on the east, with the meeting house in the middle. It is behind this meeting house that Ockanickon would be buried; a memorial stone marks his grave and may be seen in the leafy cemetery there.

It was a relatively good winter, considering the primitive conditions. The local Native Americans proved friendly and provided them with food; they helped the settlers to build their first cabins. There was just one death (John Kinsey) due to exposure, and one little soul was born to take his place - a girl, the daughter of Robert and Prudence Power.

And soon these founders were joined by others who made their way across the sea to America in search of a new life. The second ship to arrive in Burlington, the *Shield*, is perhaps better remembered than the *Kent*; there is a stone on the river bank marking the location of its mooring. But it was the *Kent* that started it all, and we are proud to remember it in our newsletter!



More Fun with County Place Names

In our last issue, we provided a list of local places you might want to go if you were feeling hungry! County place names provide a tremendous amount of interest to those of us drawn to things historical. And who can resist a delicious treat now and then? So if that last nibble seems awfully long ago, why not visit....?

Peachfield or Olive's Mill Creek
(Both in Westampton Township)

Plum Point (in Delran Township)

Strawberry Hill
(in Willingboro)

or Turkey Run/Turkeytown (both in
Pemberton Township)

Not hungry? Well, our county names can still provide plenty of interest! Here's a list of local places which can aid in your moral development... or allow you to exercise your baser instincts!

For the Good Guys among you, we recommend a visit to:

Tranquility or Hospitality Brook,
which offers a branch named
Frugality! (in Washington
Township)

Retreat (in Southampton Township)

Progress (in Riverside and Delran)...

Mount Pray (in Mount Laurel)

Mount Relief (in Woodland
Township)

Loveland Thorofare or Harmony (both
in Bass River Township)

Friendship Creek (in Tabernacle
Township)

What!? NOT a Good Guy!? Well,
then, take your horns and pitchfork
and head over to:

Purgatory or Mt. Misery (in
Woodland Township)

World's End Creek or Blood
Ditch/Blood Point (all Bass River
Township)

Rotten Bridge Branch (in New
Hanover Township)...

Recklesstown (in Chesterfield
Township)

Lazy Point (in Burlington
Township)

Hog Wallow (at Haines Mill)

or Devious (in Shamong)

Next Issue: Our third and last look at
curious historical county names!



Quirky Autumn Celebrations from Chase's Calendar

By Celeste Bonfanti

Thanks to "Chase's Calendar", we
won't miss any of the seasons...
er... high points. Break out those
Palm Pilots and daily planners!

September is...

National Coupon Month
Atrial Fibrillation Month
National Mushroom Month
and, perhaps in that vein...
Mold Awareness Month

Then we're on to October,
and:

Popcorn Poppin' Month
National Medical Librarians Month
National Sarcastics Awareness Month
(yeah, right – I'll bet that's a thrill
and a half...) and
Go Hog Wild –
Eat Country Ham Month

With all those celebrations
under your belt, you might be too
exhausted come November! But if
you're still game, please remember:

National Georgia Pecan Month
Inspiring Role Models Month
Peanut Butter Lovers' Month
and

Family Stories Month
(Who knows? There may be one
or two skeletons in the closet that
could come to light!)

Next issue: Wacky Winter
Celebrations! For more from
Chase's Calendar, see
[http://www.mhprofessional.com/cat
egory/?cat=3](http://www.mhprofessional.com/category/?cat=3)

Published by the City of Burlington
Historical Society, all research and writing
done by the Newsletter Committee Celeste
Bonfanti, Julianne Reed and Julia Reed

Sources for the historical articles are: Place
Names in Burlington County, New Jersey by
Henry H. Bisbee, 1955; The History of
Burlington, New Jersey, by William E.
Schermerhour; and Burlington: A Provincial
Capital (Historical Sketches) by George
DeCou, 1945.

**OLIVER CROMWELL BLACK HISTORY SOCIETY, INC.
POST OFFICE BOX 679 BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY 08016**

**Remarks of Clayton R. Sills,
President of the Oliver Cromwell Black History Society, Inc.
Regarding the issues affecting the tourism, history, and arts industries, including
the significance of historic and cultural experiences and heritage tourism in the
State. Presented at the Assembly Tourism and the Arts Committee Meeting
March 25, 2011**

**Herman T. Costello Lyceum
Burlington, New Jersey 08016**

Good Morning. My name is Clayton Sills. I am the President of the Oliver Cromwell Black History Society, Inc.. I, would like to thank Chairman Milam and Members of the Committee for the opportunity to testify today regarding issues affecting the tourism, history, and arts industries, including the significance of historic and cultural experiences and heritage tourism in the State.

The Oliver Cromwell Black History Society, Inc. was created and founded for the exclusive purpose of collecting, preserving, exhibiting and interpreting records, artifacts, documents and other materials that advance greater public understanding and knowledge of African-American culture and society.

We work in the community with schools, churches, private groups and organizations, non-profits, businesses, banks and all other stakeholders to bring educational and cultural programs to area residents with a primary focus on the youth. To that in we would call your attention to Senate Bill 1446 sponsored by Senator Diane Allen (District 7 – Burlington and Camden).

This Bill recognizes and declares that the Underground Railroad network represents one of the most dramatic protests against slavery in the history of the United States; and that New Jersey played a significant and distinguished role in this struggle for human freedom, begun during the colonial period, and reaching its peak during the thirty years preceding the Civil War.

200 X

More than 50,000 slaves were led to freedom through New Jersey by operators of the Underground Railroad in places like Burlington, Mount Holly, Eveshem, Mount Laurel, Pennsauken, Cookstown, Bordentown and others. The vast network of paths and roads in Burlington County along with numerous Underground Railroad sites and structures made it the host to the largest number of stations in the State of New Jersey.

I would request that the Committee review this Bill and revisit the intent of the Legislation to recognize the contributions of many New Jerseyans in their protest against slavery.

Another Bill of interest is S-1783, the bill as amended, establishes the New Jersey-Africa Commission. The commission's responsibilities are to make recommendations to the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission for a broad series of exchanges between the State of New Jersey and African states (countries). I believe these two Bills offer a foundation for the development of a more diverse mix of destination sites in New Jersey and a boost in local economic development.

These Bills, if acted upon, engage and involve citizens to celebrate their historic and cultural experiences. The opportunity to research and preserve the role of New Jersey's abolitionist movement and the colonization movement, which sought the resettlement of freed slaves throughout Africa, Canada and the Caribbean should not be lost for another generation.

The goal of creating, after a feasibility study, a New Jersey Underground Railroad Center in Burlington with satellites in other communities throughout the State would attract interest and instantly become a highly valued destination location. This Center would provide a resource to continue the research the sites and structures involved in the Underground Railroad. At this time these sites and structures are in danger of being lost, both physically and in the public consciousness.

We know, in New Jersey, tourism means business and if we are to increase the number of visitors to our great State we must use the natural resource value of

our heritage and our historical sites. From a global view, the fight for freedom resonates across all nations all cultures all people and that fight continues today to band people together to take on noble causes.

In conclusion, let me once again thank the Committee for meeting here in Historic Burlington to discuss these important issues of heritage preservation and economic development. The Oliver Cromwell Black History Society, Inc. is in support of growing the State's cultural assets and preserving the State's historical resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I am available to answer any questions.

Clayton R. Sills
Chairman, OCBHS, Inc.
609-877-1449
cresills@verizon.net

SENATE, No. 1446
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
210th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MAY 13, 2002

Sponsored by:

Senator DIANE ALLEN

District 7 (Burlington and Camden)

SYNOPSIS

Appropriates \$100,000 to the N.J. Historical Commission for the Underground Railroad Project.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

As introduced.

AN ACT concerning the Underground Railroad in New Jersey.

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

1. The Legislature finds and declares that the Underground Railroad network represents one of the most dramatic protests against slavery in the history of the United States; and that New Jersey played a significant and distinguished role in this struggle for human freedom, begun during the colonial period, and reaching its peak during the thirty years preceding the Civil War.

The Legislature further finds and declares that, before the Civil War, more than 50,000 slaves were led to freedom by operators of the Underground

Railroad in New Jersey; that the Underground Railroad rapidly expanded with the assistance of the Quaker population in southwestern New Jersey, abolitionists and many other New Jerseyans; and that the Underground Railroad involved numerous sites and structures and a vast network of paths and roads, traversing virtually every corner of New Jersey, with Burlington County hosting the largest number of sites in the State.

The Legislature further finds and declares that the furtive movement of slaves made it difficult to trace the stations of the Underground Railroad; that without continued research, many sites and structures involved in the Underground Railroad are in danger of being lost, both physically and in the public consciousness; and that while great interest still exists in this heroic struggle, more must be done to collect, analyze, and interpret data relating to this historic endeavor.

The Legislature therefore determines that it is in the public interest to document the role New Jersey played in destroying the institution of slavery, and to identify and preserve New Jersey's significant Underground Railroad heritage and this important aspect of the State's past.

2. a. The New Jersey Historical Commission is directed to continue research relating to slavery and New Jersey's role in furthering the ideals of the Underground Railroad movement, building on the findings of the New Jersey Underground Railroad Project. Such research shall include New Jersey's role in the abolitionist movement, as well as the colonization movement, which sought the resettlement of freed slaves throughout Africa, Canada and the Caribbean.

b. The commission shall seek to identify locations with significant association with the Underground Railroad, slavery, abolitionism or the colonization movement in New Jersey, with the goal of placing such locations on the New Jersey or National Register of Historic Places.

3. a. The New Jersey Historical Commission shall establish a committee to study the feasibility of creating a New Jersey Underground Railroad Center in Burlington, with satellites in other communities throughout the State, to attract tourists interested in the Underground Railroad and to commemorate New Jersey's contribution to the Underground Railroad movement for the enjoyment and instruction of future generations.

b. The committee shall consist of eleven members as follows:

(1) the Executive Director of the New Jersey Historical Commission or the

executive director's designee; and

(2) two members of the Senate of different political parties, appointed by the President of the Senate; and

(3) two members of the General Assembly of different political parties, appointed by the Speaker of the General Assembly; and

(4) six public members, to be appointed by the Governor, all of whom shall be chosen by reason of their expertise in New Jersey history and qualified by academic achievement or professional affiliation, no later than 30 days after the effective date of this act.

Vacancies in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.

c. The Executive Director of the New Jersey Historical Commission, or the executive director's designee, shall serve as chairperson of the committee. The committee shall organize as soon as practical following the appointment of members. The chairperson shall appoint a secretary who need not be a member of the committee. d. Public members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and within the limits of the funds available to the committee.

e. The committee shall be entitled to call to its assistance and avail itself of the services of the employees of any State, county or municipal department, board, bureau, commission or agency as it may require and as may be available to it for its purposes.

f. The committee is directed to work cooperatively with the Division of Travel and Tourism in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development in formulating any recommendation for creation of an Underground Railroad Center.

g. The committee may meet and hold hearings at the places it designates.

h. The New Jersey Historical Commission shall provide staff support to the committee.

4. Within one year of the effective date of this act, the commission shall transmit to the Governor and the Legislature a written progress report on the New Jersey Underground Railroad Project. No later than February 1, 2004, the commission shall transmit to the Governor and the Legislature written findings and recommendations for future actions, including, but not necessarily limited to, the identification of locations to be designated as historic sites related to the Underground Railroad, the results of the feasibility study, conducted pursuant

to section 3 of this act, and a list of recommended ways to effectively disseminate information and educational materials regarding the Underground Railroad to the public.

5. There is appropriated \$100,000 from the General Fund to the Department of State to be used by the New Jersey Historical Commission for continuance and implementation of recommendations of the New Jersey Underground Railroad Project.

6. This act shall take effect immediately and shall expire upon the submission of the report by the Historical Commission pursuant to section 4 of this act.

STATEMENT

This bill appropriates \$100,000 to the Department of State for use by the New Jersey Historical Commission for continuance of the New Jersey Underground Railroad Project for research and analysis of data regarding slavery and New Jersey's historic involvement with the Underground Railroad movement.

The commission will seek to identify locations associated with the Underground Railroad, with the goal of placing such locations on the New Jersey or National Register of Historic Places.

The commission shall create a committee to conduct a feasibility study of the viability of creating an Underground Railroad Center in Burlington, to commemorate New Jersey's contribution to this struggle for freedom.

The bill also directs the committee to work cooperatively with the Division of Travel and Tourism in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development to promote interest in the Underground Railroad movement and the development of an Underground Railroad Center as both a valuable learning center and a tourism stimulus.

Finally, the committee will recommend to the Governor and the Legislature, ways to effectively disseminate information and educational materials to the public at the end of the New Jersey Underground Railroad Project.

SENATE ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE AND TOURISM COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 1783

with committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 12, 2002

The Senate Economic Growth, Agriculture and Tourism Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 1783 with committee amendments.

This bill, as amended, establishes the New Jersey-Africa Commission ("commission") which shall consist of twenty members, of whom five are State cabinet members who shall serve ex officio. For the purposes of complying with the State Constitution, the commission is to be allocated within the Department of the Treasury, which also houses the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission.

Of the fifteen public members, four are to be appointed by the President of the Senate, four by the Speaker of the General Assembly, and seven by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Members are to serve for a term of three years. Members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for their expenses. The bill requires that the Governor designate a chairperson and any co-chairpersons deemed necessary by the Governor.

The commission's responsibility under the bill is to make recommendations to the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission for a broad series of exchanges between the State of New Jersey and African states. Within one year of the appointment of the last member, the commission is required to issue an interim report of its work and provide a copy to the Governor, each member of the Senate and each member of the General Assembly.

The commission is to organize itself into five committees, as follows: 1) a Committee on Economic Development and Trade, to be headed by the Chief

Executive Officer and Secretary of the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission or his or her designee; 2) a Committee on Education and Human Resource Development, to be headed by the Commissioner of Education or his or her designee;

3) a Committee on Health and Medicine, to be headed by the Commissioner of Health and Senior Services or his or her designee; 4) a Committee on Culture and Tourism, to be headed by the Secretary of State or his or her designee; and 5) a Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources, to be headed by the Secretary of Agriculture or his or her designee.

The bill requires that staff support for the commission and its committees be provided by the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission. Accordingly, the bill provides no appropriation to the New Jersey-Africa Commission.

The committee amended the bill to: 1) require that the seven public members appointed to the commission by the Governor be done with the advice and consent of the Senate; 2) remove the provision that the commission shall be independent of any supervision or control by the Department of the Treasury; and 3) remove the provision that the commission and its constituent committees are authorized to call upon any department, office, division or agency of the State, or of any county or municipality to provide the commission with any personnel to assist the commission, although the bill does provide that staff support for the commission and its committees be provided by the New Jersey Commerce and Economic Growth Commission. The committee also made a few clarifying and technical amendments.

As amended and reported by the committee, Senate Bill No. 1783 is identical to Assembly Bill No. 2396 which also was amended and reported by the committee on this date.

ADDITIONAL APPENDIX MATERIALS
SUBMITTED TO THE
ASSEMBLY TOURISM AND THE ARTS COMMITTEE
for the
March 25, 2011 Meeting

Submitted by Herman T. Costello, Mayor Emeritus, City of Burlington:
Jeannie O'Sullivan, "Burl. City to get higher rent for class space," *Burlington County Times*, March 25, 2011.