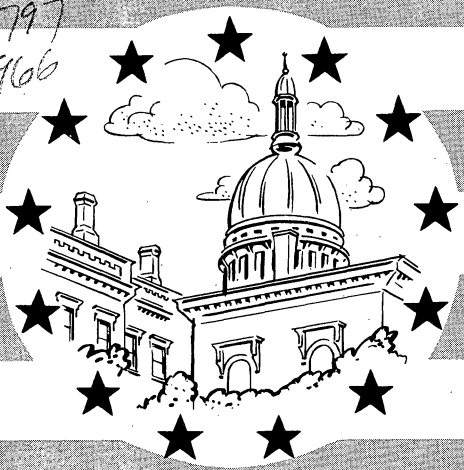
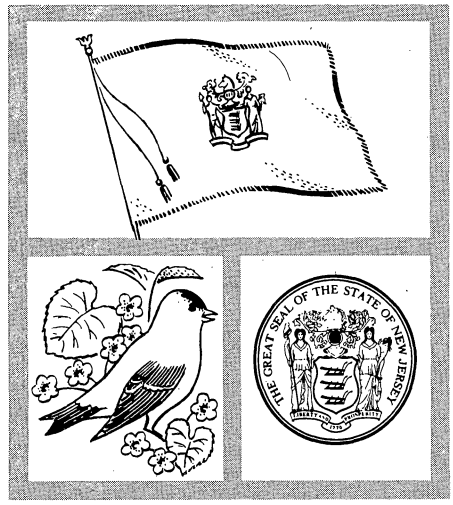


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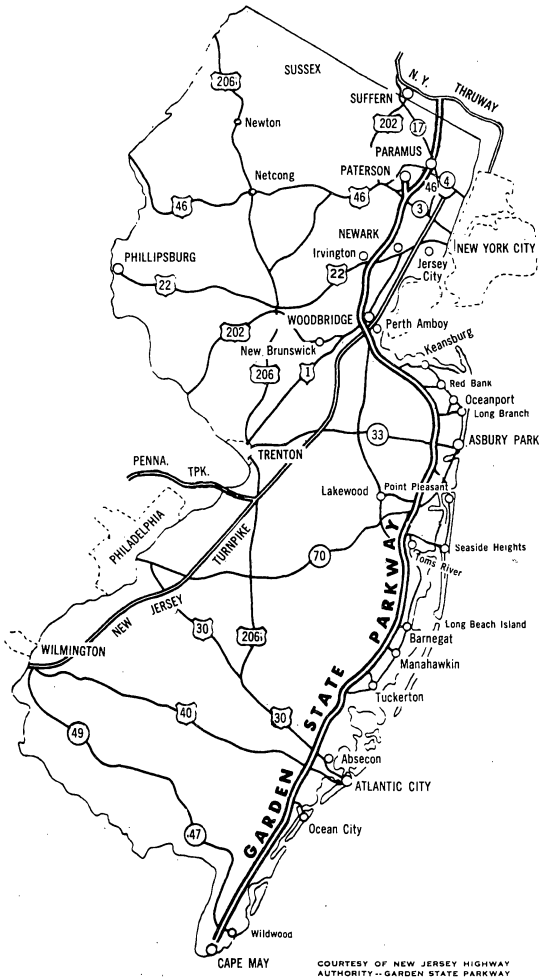


A FACTUAL OUTLINE OF NEW JERSEY



KNOW YOUR STATE

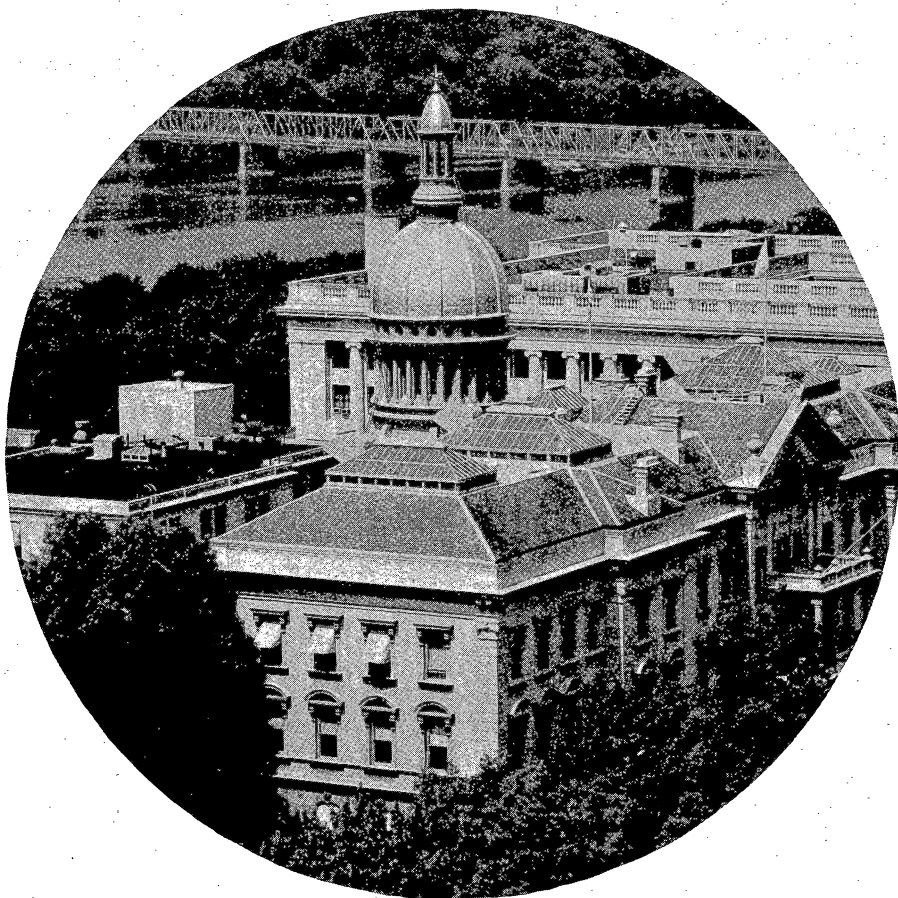
New Jersey State Library



Explore New Jersey

People began to explore New Jersey in the 1600's when Dutch, Swedes and English hacked log villages out of her forests. New Jersey is still nearly half woodland and forest.

But there is much more for exploration here today, and it can be decidedly more enjoyable. Historic lore abounds, a hundred resorts beckon, transportation is excellent, hospitality is cordial, social and cultural opportunities are most inviting. The passage of time and the ingenuity of man have added a great deal to New Jersey's enchantment. It's yours to explore — 8,204 interesting square miles! You'll be rewarded with delightful experiences, happy memories and warm appreciation for this Garden State.



State House, Trenton

KNOW YOUR STATE

A FACTUAL OUTLINE OF NEW JERSEY

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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NEW JERSEY IS PROUD

...of its past

More than three centuries of "American Heritage," dating back to the earliest settlements in 1618 in Bergen (Jersey City Heights).

An industrial history that reaches back to 1676, when the State's earliest iron works were established at Shrewsbury by Colonel Lewis Morris.

A Revolutionary War experience that earned for it the title "Pathway of the Revolution." General Washington spent more time in New Jersey, during the active phase of the war, than in any other state, including two winters at Morristown (1777 and 1779-80), and one at Middlebrook (1778-1779).

A reputation for educational progress. It was the only colony to have two colleges — Princeton and Rutgers. The third oldest high school in the country was founded at Newark over a century ago.

A pioneer in the field of transportation, New Jersey with its Morris and Essex Canal (1831), Delaware and Raritan Canal (1834), and Camden and Amboy Railroad (1833-34), was early dis-

tinguished as the "nation's highway."

A History of inventions that produced the first steamboats (1786 to 1791), the first American steam locomotive (1824), the world's first practical incandescent lamp (1879), the first successful submarine (1881) and the first smokeless powder (1891).

One native son, Grover Cleveland, holds the distinction of being the only President of the United States elected to two non-consecutive terms; and an adopted son, Woodrow Wilson, twice elected to the same office, was Governor of New Jersey.

Two of the oldest business organizations in America, the Proprietors of East New Jersey (1682) and the Proprietors of West New Jersey (1677), are still in operation.

A literary tradition featuring such outstanding authors as John Woolman, William Dunlap, Philip Freneau, Thomas Paine, Stephen Crane, Frank R. Stockton and Richard Watson Gilder.

...and its present

Versatile and diversified, New Jersey has everything for the home owner, the industrialist, the farmer, and the vacationist.

A per capita income that ranks 7th in the nation by states.

The highest gross farm income per acre in the United States.

Alluring suburban communities that

attract over a quarter-million persons who work in other states.

A leading resort industry in the nation, centering on the fabulous coastline of the Jersey shore, and lakeland vacation areas in the interior.

A streamlined constitution that is a model in its provisions for progressive civil rights, a modern court structure,

and an efficient executive organization.

A transportation network of highways, railroads, and airlines that has no equal.

Major industries that have made the State a world center of research and de-

velopment.

A reservoir system planned to provide the water needs of residents and industries for many years to come.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COLONIAL HISTORY



The Indians who inhabited the territory now known as New Jersey called their tribal lands Scheyichbi and themselves the Lenni Lenape, meaning "Original People." The colonists named them "Delawares"

because most of their settlements were along the Delaware River, although they made frequent trips to the seashore for seafood. The mounds of shell heaps found today testify to this fact. The Lenni Lenape belonged to the general group of Algonquin Indians of northeastern United States and Canada. They were friendly and not at all warlike or savage. All land in New Jersey was purchased from the Indians. No land was taken from them by force or without their consent. This was attested by B. S. Calvin ("Wilted Grass"), himself a Lenni Lenape, in 1832, in a letter to the New Jersey Legislature following the adjustment of Indian claims.

Exploration and Settlement

Sebastian Cabot, John Verrazano, and Stephen Gomez were among the very early explorers who sailed along the present New Jersey shores. In 1609, Henry Hudson, employed by The Dutch East India Co., sailed into Newark Bay. In 1618 the trading station of Bergen was

founded by Dutch colonists. Cornelius Mey, after whom Cape May is named, sailed up the Delaware in 1623. Mey set up Fort Nassau on the east bank of the river near the present site of Gloucester. In 1638 the Swedes built a fort and trading post on the western shore of the Delaware River.

In 1664 King Charles II, of England granted to his brother, the Duke of York, a vast tract of land which included the area now known as New Jersey. The Duke of York created New Jersey by granting the area between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to John, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The area was to be known as Nova Caesarea or New Jersey in honor of Sir George Carteret who had gallantly defended the Isle of Jersey for the king against the rebel army sent to reduce it. The first governor named by the new owners was Philip Carteret, cousin of Sir George.

In 1674, the Duke of York granted by deed to Sir George Carteret that part of New Jersey which later became known as East New Jersey. The other half of the State known as West New Jersey was sold by John, Lord Berkeley to John Fenwick for 1000 pounds. Later, in 1676, it was sold to William Penn and several associates. East New Jersey was sold to 24 proprietors so that all land there was sold in twenty-fourths or fractions of a twenty-fourth. In West New Jersey it was held in

hundredths or fractions of a hundredth.

In 1702 Queen Anne succeeded William and Mary as ruler of England. She obtained in April a full surrender of the rights of government from the proprietors of East and West Jersey and New Jersey became a Royal Province. It so remained until it became a State in 1776.

Revolutionary Period

New Jersey has rightfully been called "The Pathway of the Revolution." Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, moved his army across the State four times. Within its boundaries three major battles and at least ninety minor engagements were fought. The Tories and British sympathizers, constantly in action, took refuge in the pine belt of South Jersey. From there they carried on raids on neighboring communities and became known as "Pine Robbers."

Toward the close of 1776 Washington retreated across New Jersey from Fort Lee hotly pursued by the British forces. He made camp about eight miles above Trenton on the Pennsylvania side of the river at a place then known as McKonkey's Ferry. To prevent the British from following across the river, he gathered on the Pennsylvania shore every available boat up and down the river for miles. Here he conceived the bold plan of the surprise attack on Trenton. On Christmas night, 1776, he made his now immortal crossing of the icy Delaware and marched to Trenton where, in a short decisive engagement, he captured the Hessian garrison.

This success, coming at a time when Continental fortunes were at a low ebb, did much to bolster the waning morale of the army. Even the British were fully aware of the import of this decisive stroke, frequently styled "the turning

point of the Revolution." Said Lord Germain, "All our hopes were blasted by the unhappy affair at Trenton."

A few days after the capture of the Hessians, the second battle of Trenton occurred. The outcome of this was not determined because after a day of battle Washington and his army withdrew in the dead of night and marched northward intending to capture British stores at New Brunswick. At Princeton they encountered the British regiments marching southward to join the main British army at Trenton. After a short engagement known as the Battle of Princeton, the Continental Army proceeded to Morristown, where it established winter headquarters.

In June, 1778, the Battle of Monmouth, near what is now Freehold, occurred. This was a complete success from the Continental standpoint. Washington expected to continue the battle the second day, but when he awoke the next morning the British had fled. Monmouth is famous for the action of Molly Pitcher in taking her husband's place at the cannon when he fell and also for the inexplicable conduct of General Charles Lee who, following the battle, was court-martialed and dismissed from the army.

During the Revolution, the Council of Safety held sessions at Nassau Hall, which was the first building at Princeton University, completed in 1756. Here, too, the Continental Congress sat for a season, happily adjourning with the declaration of peace (1783) between Britain and its erstwhile Colonies. Standing today, although twice gutted by fire, Nassau Hall is one of the most notable college buildings in America.

In the development of the Constitution of the United States, New Jersey stood

out as a leader for the small states in their struggle against the "large state" plan for a central government with a Congress based on population.

New Jersey became the third State to approve the Constitution on December 18, 1787.

In Trenton, in 1789, occurred the most notable reception accorded Washington en route to New York to accept the Presidency of the United States. A triumphal arch, supported by thirteen pillars and festooned with laurel and early spring flowers, was erected over Assunpink Creek. Washington was acclaimed as he passed through it.

Trenton became the State Capital in 1790 and the golden dome of the State House at Trenton overlooks the Delaware River.

Nineteenth Century

During the War of 1812, New Jersey furnished manpower and money, and achieved great naval glory. Two of her native sons, never to be forgotten, are William Bainbridge, commander of the "Constitution," and Captain James Lawrence of the ill-fated "Chesapeake," whose last words, "Don't give up the ship!" have become the motto of the American Navy.

Again in 1846, in the Mexican War, New Jersey rendered notable service. General Stephen Watts Kearny and Commodore Robert F. Stockton distinguished themselves so well that it is said these two Jerseymen obtained the "land of gold" (California) for the United States.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, the State not only provided money, but so quickly responded with volunteers that there was no draft in New Jersey. The New Jersey Brigade, mustered into the United States service at Trenton on

May 1, 1861, was the first to reach Washington, which was in danger of capture by the Confederates. General Philip Kearny, a native son and brilliant officer, when entrusted with a hazardous undertaking, requested the privilege of selecting the troops who were to participate. Upon being asked by his superior officer what troops he preferred, he replied: "Give me Jerseymen, they never flinch!"

In the war with Spain in 1898, New Jersey's quota of three regiments of infantry, each organized into three battalions of four companies each, were mustered into service by May 15, 1898. Later, there was another regiment of twelve companies. A detachment of men served on the "Resolute" which was under fire during the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

New Jersey in the 20th Century

Since 1900, New Jersey has witnessed a fantastic economic growth which has made it one of the leading industrial states in the nation. Although it is called the "Garden State," the overwhelming proportion of its citizens earn their livelihood in pursuits far removed from the soil. In fact, New Jersey now ranks first in the production of chemicals, third in the production of wearing apparel, fourth in the production of petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastic products, fifth in electrical machinery, sixth in food products, stone, clay, and glass products, and miscellaneous manufacturing, seventh in printing and publishing, eighth in textiles, ninth in paper products and transportation equipment, and tenth in the primary metal industries. Yet even with this industrial diversification, New Jersey ranks first in farm income per acre.

New Jersey is in an unique position. As an older industrial state, it has the advantages of a high level of per capita income, an organized supply of skilled

workers, an abundance of machinery, a ready access to industrial and business services, and a fully developed system of communications.

At the same time, New Jersey is experiencing a population growth more rapid than most neighboring states, and also faster than the national average — a booming 25.5 per cent between 1950 and 1960, and an additional 8 per cent between 1960 and 1964. Even though fifth smallest in size, New Jersey ranks eighth in population, has a total of 567 municipalities and is one of the most urban states in the nation.

Population density has created problems, such as, slums, blight, urban and industrial sprawl, increased demands for water supplies, services and utilities. The State has become recognized as a national leader in meeting these problems. New Jersey has recently launched a long-range water development program which calls for the construction of new reservoirs and the development of the Delaware River and River Basin. In addition, the State has won national acclaim for its local and regional planning assistance programs as well as its Statewide planning development program.

With industrial experience acquired over the years, New Jersey is aware of what she must do in the future. The state is encouraging the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and materials. It is a leader in the use of nuclear isotopes for scientific research. New Jersey also is using new promotion techniques to attract desirable industries to the State — industries needed to support the State's rapidly expanding population.

New Jersey, now past its 300th anniversary, continues its leadership toward progress and prosperity for all its citizens.



The Great Seal of the State

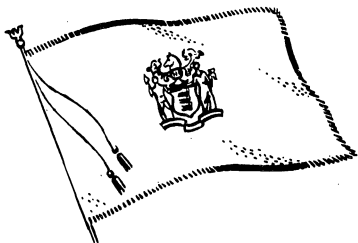
The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey was first authorized on October 3, 1776, Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere was employed to design it. The first seal was engraved in silver, but being soft metal, a replica in brass was made for actual stamping in the office of the Secretary of State.

By 1928, the original brass seal no longer made a clear impression; so the Legislature passed a joint resolution providing for a new and amended seal. In this year the seal was officially adopted for the first time. The new seal was engraved on silver and a replica for actual use in stamping was engraved on steel.

On the seal, the figure on the left is Liberty, on the right, Ceres, goddess of vegetation and symbol of prosperity and abundance. The shield bears plows for New Jersey's important agricultural industry. The sovereign's helmet indicates the State's sovereignty as well as the supremacy of the human mind in every sphere of civilized life. The horse's head again refers to agriculture and is emblematic of speed, strength and usefulness in commerce.

STATE MOTTO

The State motto is "Liberty and Prosperity," which appears on the Great Seal and on the State flag.



STATE FLAG

Under a joint resolution passed in March 1896, the flag of the State of New Jersey is of buff color, having in the center the Great Seal of the State emblazoned in blue. This flag is also the flag of the Governor. The colors were selected by General Washington.



STATE FLOWER

The purple violet was adopted as the State flower by a concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature in 1913.



STATE BIRD

The Eastern Goldfinch is the New Jersey State bird, having been so declared by Chapter 283 of the Laws of 1935.

STATE SONG

New Jersey does not as yet have a State song.



STATE TREE

Under a joint resolution of the Legislature, signed by Governor Alfred E. Driscoll, on June 13, 1950, the RED OAK has been officially designated the State Tree. The State Memorial Tree is the Dogwood.

WORKSHOP OF THE NATION

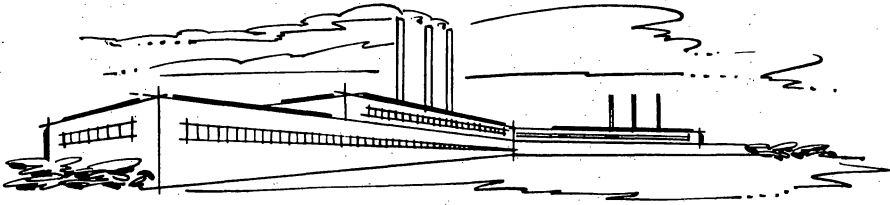
Between 1790 and 1840 the foundations of the State's present industrial system were laid. In 1791 Alexander Hamilton founded the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, selecting the Great Falls of Passaic River as the site for an industrial city, Paterson. The first factory built at Paterson began to operate in 1794, printing calico goods.

Hand in hand with New Jersey's growth has been its rapid and enduring industrial development. Represented in

90% of all industries, it is FIRST in many of them. Its more than 14,000 factories and workshops employ thousands of different classifications of labor.

Major Industries

In order of importance, based upon the value of goods added by manufacture, the ten principal industries in New Jersey are: chemicals and products; electrical machinery; food and kindred products; fabricated metal products; transportation equipment; machinery, except elec-



trical; apparel and related products; primary metal industries; stone, clay and glass products; printing and publishing.

Other outstanding industries are: pulp and paper products, textile mill products, instruments and related products, petroleum and coal products, rubber products, furniture and fixtures, leather and leather goods, lumber and wood products, tobacco manufactures.

Scientific Research

New Jersey is foremost in both magnitude and diversity of basic and applied research. There are some 650 research laboratories investigating and developing materials in over 700 product classifications. These research centers spend an estimated half-billion dollars a year, about 10% of the national research expenditures.

In New Jersey many basic problems attendant to space travel are being explored. Electronic control devices and communication products are of interest to laboratories, as is rocketry, fuels, nuclear energy, metallurgy and ceramics. The mathematics involved is studied in other research centers within the State. New Jersey's scientific research is playing an extremely vital role in National defense. Other important work is being done in medicine, drugs, plastics, petroleum products, chemicals, paints, non-ferrous metals and many others.

Crossroads of Commerce

Situated advantageously in the midst of the most populous and important financial and commercial area of the nation, New Jersey is truly at the crossroads of commerce. It is seventh in the country in industrial production. Economic balance is the key to its successful development. Diversity of industry with labor skills to match, coupled with a transportation system of the finest interlocking highways, railroads, water and airports make New Jersey a bustling and vigorous State for commerce and industrial development. Within an overnight delivery radius of 250 miles are more than 57 million people with a net spendable income of over 140 billion dollars.

Travel and Resort Industry

New Jersey is one of the leading recreational states of the nation. By virtue of its 120 miles of beautiful ocean front beaches and mountain-lakeland resorts in the interior, millions of vacationers and tourists are attracted every year, generating hundreds of millions of dollars in business. Though a seasonal industry, conforming to no type or pattern as in other more defined industries, its prodigious growth is having an important impact on the economic well-being of over a hundred resort communities in the State.



AGRICULTURE

About 1,431,000 acres or 29.7 per cent of the land area of the "Garden State" is used for agriculture. Although 46th in size among the 50 states, New Jersey has for many years been first in the nation in cash receipts per farm acre. According to the latest figures available New Jersey farmers received an average gross return of \$205 per acre; the national average was \$32.

New Jersey ranks high in the production of a diversity of agricultural commodities. In 1964 the State ranked tenth in number of eggs produced, second in asparagus, and third in canhouse tomato production. Last year, the farm value of all New Jersey agricultural products was \$304,031,000.

The Poultry Industry

Eggs are New Jersey's most important agricultural commodity. In 1964 about 1.5 million eggs were produced on New Jersey farms. The hatching and selling of baby chicks is another important branch of the poultry industry. Some 60 hatcheries produced about 10.5 million chicks during 1964. Production of meat chickens and turkeys are also important.

The Dairy Industry

Dairying occupies a prominent place in New Jersey's agriculture. There are about 120,000 head of dairy cattle in the State and milk production amounts to more

than one billion pounds each year. The herds have a high percentage of purebred animals of the principal dairy breeds. New Jersey is consistently among the states of the nation which rank highest each year in average annual production of milk per cow, placing third in 1964.

Vegetables and Fruit

New Jersey rates high in the production of practically all garden vegetables, both for market and for processing. The State's farmers grow about 50 different kinds — from asparagus to zucchini squash. Among the most important are tomatoes, asparagus, white potatoes, sweet corn, lettuce, sweet potatoes, peppers, cabbage, snap beans, broccoli and onions.

The principal fruits are peaches, apples, blueberries, strawberries and cranberries.

New Jersey is one of the leading states in processing of vegetables. During 1964 about 43 per cent of the vegetable acreage was devoted to crops for processing, from which the annual cash income was about \$16,500,000. Some fruits, notably blueberries and cranberries, are also processed.

About 50 establishments operate each season in packing fruits and vegetables. Most of these are located in the southern part of the State, and include cannery and food-freezing facilities, several of which are among the largest in the world.

Nursery and Greenhouse Products

The production of ornamental plants and flowers ranks seventh in the nation, and fourth among New Jersey's agricultural enterprises, accounting for about \$34,140,000 of annual gross income in 1964. Rapid increases in population and the boom in home-building have resulted in increased demands for shrubs and trees for landscaping.

Flower production, too, is important. New Jersey is first in the nation in production of commercial orchids. Carna-

tions, chrysanthemums and roses are also grown commercially in large quantities.

Other Types of Farming

Grain and hay crops play an important role in New Jersey farming. The combined value of all hay and grains, including field corn, wheat, soybeans, barley, oats and rye, is about \$26,763,000 for 1965.

Beef animals and hogs are other phases of New Jersey agriculture. Sheep growing and horse breeding are on the increase.

THE MINERAL STATE

In 1964 New Jersey produced \$78,172,000 worth of mineral raw materials. Over 73% of this mineral output came from six counties — Morris, Sussex, Passaic, Somerset, Cumberland and Ocean—each of which produced over \$5,000,000 in minerals. New Jersey has 125 active mines and quarries of all kinds.

Crushed stone, chiefly trap rock, is the leading mineral product of the State. Over sixty-five per cent of this material comes from quarries in Somerset and Passaic counties. New Jersey is one of the leading producers of crushed trap rock in the nation. Diabase and basaltic trap rock make up ninety per cent of the crushed stone of all kinds produced in the State.

Sand and gravel, New Jersey's second ranking commodity, is mined in nearly every county of the State. Sixty-five per cent of the sand and gravel comes from sand pits located chiefly in Cumberland, Morris, Ocean and Passaic counties.

New Jersey has one operating iron mine working magnetite iron ore in Morris county. In the Highlands of New Jer-

sey there are many other magnetite iron prospects, abandoned, and closed mines. These operations were no longer profitable after the large and more easily worked deposits of hematite became available in the region about the western Great Lakes.

The mines at Franklin and Ogdensburg in Sussex County produced zinc ore composed of the three zinc-bearing minerals—franklinite, willemite and zincite. For many years, zinc recoverable from the Franklin ore was the most valuable mineral commodity in New Jersey. In 1952 the zinc in the ore produced by these two mines was worth over 20 million dollars; but in 1953 production had dropped because of the imminent exhaustion of the Franklin ore body. This famous mine was finally closed in October of 1954. The Ogdensburg mine is still producing this unusual ore. For most of the last 100 years the Franklin area has been the leading zinc producing district of the United States. New Jersey is the only producer of manganiferous residuum which is produced as a by-product of the refining of the unusual Franklin ores.

Clay is the fourth most valuable mineral commodity produced in New Jersey with most of the clay coming from Middlesex and Cumberland Counties. Although most of this clay is now used for the manufacture of brick and terra cotta, it originally was used extensively in the china industry which is now centered about Trenton.

New Jersey is the leading producer of greensand marl, used for fertilizer and in water softeners, and mined in Burlington and Gloucester counties. New Jersey ranks among the top four producing states in the nation for magnesium compounds extracted from sea water in Cape May County; among the top six for peat moss, for use in horticulture, found in Sussex County; and is one of the leading states in the production of pulverized sand, for use in glass making, dug chiefly around Millville in Cumberland County.

Near Newton in Sussex County, limestone is quarried and processed for crushed stone, for agricultural lime and other purposes, including use in the poultry industry both as food of several types, and for litter on chicken house floors.

Stockton sandstone, or "brownstone", a famous building stone in the 1890's, was extensively quarried along the Delaware River, and in the Newark area. Serpentine, a green rock, was quarried near Phillipsburg, New Jersey, for use in

the manufacture of terrazzo floors. Several other types of rock formation have been used occasionally for local building construction. These include granite gneiss and Green Pond conglomerate in the north, Lockatong argillite, in the central part of the State, and ironstone or "Jersey sandstone" in the south.

In colonial times copper from the Schuylers mine near Belleville and bog iron from many south Jersey localities, such as Atsion, were important mineral products from New Jersey. In more recent times slate and cement rock have been quarried in Sussex and Warren counties.

Ilmenite, a source of titanium, is being extracted from the sands of New Jersey's coastal plain. Uranium, monazite and rare earths have been found in the Highlands. Several deposits are being investigated by the State Geological Survey and private groups in order to determine their total size and their possible development as commercial deposits.

It is estimated that approximately 500 million gallons of water are pumped from wells every day in the State. This water is used for potable purposes, supplemental irrigation, washing and processing, for cooling and for air-conditioning. The Raritan Formation, one of the coastal plain formations, is one of the most prolific aquifers in the State. Average for New Jersey is 110 gallons per day per person.

FOREST RESOURCES

In spite of three centuries of development, about 38 per cent of New Jersey is still in forest. This forest area may be divided into (1) North Jersey Mountain Forest lying largely in the northwestern and north central part of the State and

comprising about 500,000 acres; (2) the Pines, which includes a large part of the southern half of the State and is approximately 1,200,000 acres in extent; (3) the Woodlot Region, extending through the Hackensack, Passaic, Raritan and

Delaware River valleys covering about 400,000 acres.

The predominant tree of the woodlot region and North Jersey mountain forest is the oak. Maple, birch, tulip, basswood, ash, elm and other species make up the balance of the forest. In the Pines the pitch, shortleaf and scrub pines prevail, with considerable Southern white cedar in the swamps.

The forests of the State were heavily cut-over in the early days of settlement and frequent forest fires have destroyed huge acreage, particularly in South Jersey.

The forest products, cut or manufactured, include cordwood, smelter poles (green poles used in smelting copper), railroad ties, piling, pulpwood, ship timbers, boxes and baskets. From Southern white cedar a variety of products are cut: shingles, lath, dimension stock, boat

boards, cabin logs and a variety of posts and poles for many purposes.

During World War II approximately 20,000,000 board feet of high grade oak were cut annually in the river valleys for ship building. New Jersey shipyards were revived to meet the demand for "bending timbers" for sub-chasers, mine sweepers and P.T. boats. Oak was used in the hulls of the large tugs built at several New Jersey shipyards.

The State maintains a Forest Fire Service, a unit of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, charged with the protection of the forest area. A tree nursery is operated at Washington's Crossing to grow trees suitable for reforestation of denuded areas. The State also maintains a service to aid forest owners to harvest their timber in accordance with sound conservation principles.

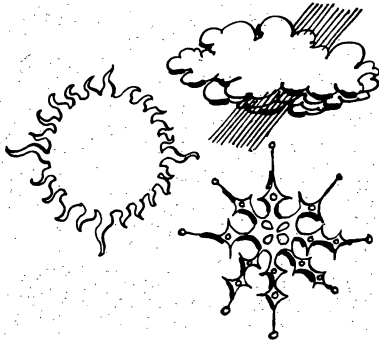
GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Two geographic and geologic provinces traverse New Jersey: (1) the Coastal Plain which borders the Atlantic from the Gulf of Mexico to the Hudson, and (2) the Appalachian Province, which extends from the Coastal Plain westward to the Mississippi lowland and from central Alabama northeastward into Canada. The Appalachian Province is divided into four major divisions of which three, the Valley and Ridge, the Highlands, and Piedmont are found in New Jersey. The fourth division, the Appalachian Plateau, just touches northwestern New Jersey.

All of New Jersey southeast of a line through Trenton and New Brunswick, about three-fifths of the entire area of the State, belongs to the Coastal Plain. It includes the southern portion of Mercer

and Middlesex and the whole of the counties farther south. Its surface is in general a dissected plain that rises gradually from the sea level at the coast about 300 feet in central New Jersey. At its inner margin where it borders upon the Piedmont Plateau to the northwest, it includes a broad shallow depression lying less than 100 feet above sea level and extending from Raritan Bay to the Delaware at Trenton. The southwestward continuation of this low belt forms the lower Delaware Valley, the Delaware River for this distance being tidal to Trenton. Hence, the Coastal Plain of New Jersey falls to sea level on the east, west and south, and rises to barely 80 feet along the axis of the depression at its northern border.

The northern two-fifths of the State lie in the Appalachian Province. This area is divided into sections of mountains, valleys and lowlands with hills and ridges all running, in general, obliquely across the State. The elevation varies considerably, ranging from less than 100 feet, to the high elevation found in Sussex County, the greatest of which is at High Point Park, 1803 feet.



CLIMATE: The climate of New Jersey is moderate and does not vary greatly throughout the State. The average temperature for January is 30.3 F. and in July 73.7 F. The first killing frosts vary from September 25 to October 15, and the last from April 15 to May 2. The growing season of the southern portion of the State being several weeks longer than that of the northern part.

New Jersey Temperature and Precipitation Statistics

January		
Northern Division	Southern Division	Coastal Division
Average Max. Temp.		
39.0° F.	42.5° F.	41.5° F.
Average Min. Temp.		
22.0° F.	25.0° F.	28.1° F.
Average Precipitation		
3.57"	3.55"	3.67"

July		
Northern Division	Southern Division	Coastal Division
Average Max. Temp.		
85.8° F.	86.5° F.	81.7° F.
Average Min. Temp.		
62.6° F.	64.4° F.	67.6° F.
Average Precipitation		
4.62"	4.05"	3.41"

Annual		
Northern Division	Southern Division	Coastal Division
Average Max. Temp.		
62.5° F.	64.5° F.	61.1° F.
Average Min. Temp.		
41.1° F.	43.3° F.	46.7° F.
Average Precipitation		
47.28"	44.78"	42.30"

Temperature differences between the northern and southern parts of the State are greatest in winter and least in summer. Nearly every station has registered readings of 100° F. or higher at some time, and all of them have records of zero or below. The highest temperature of record is 110° F. observed July 10, 1936 at Runyon; the lowest, -34° F., January 5, 1904 at River Vale.

In the northern highland area, the average date of last freeze (32° F.) in spring is about May 2, and that of the first in Fall, October 12. On the seacoast corresponding dates are April 6 and November 9, while in the central and southern interior the dates are April 23 and October 19. Freeze-free days in the northern highlands average 163, with 217 along the seacoast and 179 in the central and southern interior.

The average annual precipitation ranges from about 40 inches along the southeast coast to 51 inches in north-central parts of the State. In other sections the annual averages are mostly between 43 and 47 inches. Rainfall is well

distributed during the warm months. Heavy 24-hour falls of 7 or 8 inches are occasionally recorded.

Midday relative humidity averages 68 per cent along the seacoast and 57 per cent or less at inland locations.

The resort industry along the seacoast serves the New York City and Philadelphia populace, as well as New Jerseyites. The mean daily maximum temperature for the summer months of June, July, and August at Atlantic City is 77.7° F., giving evidence of the seabreeze effect along the immediate coast of New Jersey. Numerous lakes in the highlands also provide summer resort facilities with a moderate climate during the summer months.

AREA: New Jersey is 166 miles long at its greatest length from Port Jervis, N.Y., on the north to the southerly tip of Cape May. It is 32 miles across the narrowest part from Trenton to the head of Raritan Bay. New Jersey's total area is 8,204 square miles, consisting of 7,505 square miles of land and 699 square miles of bays, harbors and lakes. The entire coastline of 125 miles from Sandy Hook to Cape May is virtually an unbroken sandy beach. New Jersey is the fifth smallest state in the Union.

Except for the 50 miles of boundary between New York and New Jersey which extends from the Hudson River northwesterly to the Delaware River, New Jersey is entirely surrounded by water, of which more than 300 miles are navigable. To the west and south the Delaware River and Delaware Bay separate the State from Pennsylvania and Delaware. To the east lie the Atlantic Ocean and New York Bay. The approximate perimeter mileage of New Jersey is 487.

The geographic center of New Jersey is in Mercer County, five miles southeast of the State Capital.

LAKES: New Jersey has more than 800 lakes and ponds, in addition to countless creeks and brooks. Among the largest are: Lake Hopatcong, Greenwood Lake, Lake Mohawk, Budd Lake, Culvers Lake, Swartswood Lake, and Green Pond.

RESERVOIRS: Wanaque Reservoir in Passaic County is 7 miles long and a mile wide. It holds 28 billion gallons and serves a number of North Jersey municipalities. Jersey City is supplied by a large reservoir at Boonton. The City of Newark owns 40,000 acres which embrace the drainage area of the Pequannock River from which it secures the major portion of its water supply. Included within this watershed are a number of large reservoirs. The Newark watershed is noteworthy because it is an outstanding example of city ownership of a watershed to which modern forest conservation practices have been applied.

Two new reservoirs, Spruce Run and Round Valley, make available an additional 66 billion gallons of water to north Jersey municipalities.

RIVERS: There are more than 100 rivers and large creeks which flow through the State and countless smaller ones. Excepting the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, which form its boundaries, the ten largest rivers in the State in the order of size are the Raritan, Passaic, Mullica, Pompton, Maurice, Great Egg Harbor, Millstone, Wallkill, Hackensack and Toms.

MOUNTAINS: The northern one-third of the State, especially the northwestern corner, is hilly and mountainous. The best known ridge is the Kittatinny Mountain which stretches from the northern boundary of the State southward for more than 30 miles to the Delaware Water Gap. This ridge is remarkably flat-crested and reaches its highest elevation near the northern end of High Point which is 1803 feet above sea level.

STATE FORESTS

The State Forests with a total area of more than 150,000 acres are administered by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Located in the least developed sections of the State, they include some of the finest North Jersey mountain country and large areas of Pine Barrens. They serve as laboratories for forestry experiments and demonstrations of the many problems involved in woodland use. Managed for timber production, wildlife protection and conservation of water supplies, they serve as a verdant background for year around recreational use. There is a moderate fee for the use of State Forest Areas developed for recreation.

BASS RIVER FOREST: This forest of 8,935 acres is located in Burlington and Ocean counties and is the oldest State Forest in New Jersey. Long-established forest plantations of several species of trees are of interest. Recreational facilities provide for bathing, picnicking, children's playground, hiking, hunting and fishing. Lake Absegami, a beautiful body of water, affords excellent bathing. Campsites, cabins and cabin shelters are available.

BELLEPLAIN FOREST: This forest, in the most southern portion of the State, in Cape May and Cumberland counties, is 6,651 acres in area. The Lake Nummy development is the principal recreational area. Facilities provide for bathing, boating, picnicking, hunting, camping, fishing and children's playground.

GREEN BANK FOREST: A tract of 1,851 acres along the Mullica River in Atlantic and Burlington counties. Near the village of Green Bank some picnic tables and bathing facilities have been provided.

ABRAM S. HEWITT FOREST: Located in Passaic County, 1,890 acres. Undeveloped. Hunting permitted, hiking trails.

JENNY JUMP FOREST: Situated high up on Jenny Jump Mountain in Warren County, this 967-acre forest affords beautiful panoramas of the surrounding country and the famous Delaware Water Gap. Facilities provide for picnicking, camping, hiking and hunting. A limited number of cabin shelters, as well as camping facilities, are available for visitors.

LEBANON FOREST: This 22,244-acre forest is in Burlington and Ocean counties. Situated in the Pine Belt of southern New Jersey, it is a favorite mecca for hunters. Facilities provide for bathing, picnicking, hiking and camping. A limited number of cabins available on Pakim Pond.

NORVIN GREEN FOREST: Located in Passaic County, this 2,260-acre forest is undeveloped, except for hiking trails and hunting.

PENN FOREST: Located in the heart of the Pine Belt in Burlington County, this 3,318-acre forest affords wonderful panoramas of New Jersey's "wilderness". From Bear Swamp Hill nothing but forest greets the visitor's eye in every direction. Lake Oswego, developed from a cranberry bog reservoir, is 90 acres in extent. Facilities for bathing, picnicking, hiking, hunting and fishing.

STOKES FOREST: Located on the famous Kittatinny Ridge in Sussex County in the extreme northwest corner of the State, this 13,380-acre forest is typical of the finest mountain country New Jersey has to offer. Facilities for bathing, picnicking, hiking, camping, fishing and hunting.

Some cabins and trailer sites available. Scenic views at Tillman's Ravine and from Sunrise Mountain.

WHARTON TRACT: Located in Burlington, Camden and Atlantic counties, it covers 95,634 acres. Important as a water resource, it also affords picnicking, bathing, canoeing, camping, game and forestry

management. Restoration of the Colonial village of Batsto is underway. Tours are offered in season.

WORTHINGTON TRACT: Located in Warren County near the Delaware Water Gap, this 5,711-acre forest is undeveloped, except for excellent hiking trails, camping sites and hunting.



STATE PARKS

The State Parks have been established to provide year round facilities for healthful outdoor recreation. Most of the parks have been set aside as wildlife sanctuaries and hunting is not permitted. The twenty-two State Parks are administered by the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. They total 27,568 acres. A few are undeveloped. A moderate fee is charged in developed areas.

ALLAIRE PARK: Located at Allaire, in Monmouth County, comprises 1,334 acres, including the Deserted Village and site of Howell Iron Works. Developed for recreational use: picnicking, chil-

dren's playground and riding stable are available. Restoration is underway. Open to public.

BARNEGAT LIGHTHOUSE: Northern tip of Long Beach Island, Ocean County. Comprising 12 acres. Surf fishing and bathing are attractions. Note protection of this historic site.

CHEESEQUAKE PARK: This area of 990 acres in Middlesex County affords forest-park conditions in a heavily industrialized area. Facilities provide for bathing, picnicking, children's playground and hiking.

CRANBERRY LAKE PARK: 199 acres, near Netcong, Sussex County. Undeveloped.

EDISON PARK: This park of 31 acres at Menlo Park, Middlesex County, offers the Edison Memorial Tower and Museum that are open to the public.

FORT MOTT PARK: This park of 104 acres at Finns Point, in Salem County, provides an excellent view of the lower Delaware River. One of three forts guarding the river below Philadelphia, its fortifications are no longer used for defense purposes. Guns are gone, but military emplacements are open. There are children's playground and picnic facilities. Fort Delaware, on Pea Patch Island, can be seen midway of river. Confederate prisoners were held here. Many died and were buried at Finns Point National Cemetery, adjoining the park.

HACKLEBARNEY PARK: This 210-acre park in Morris County is situated in a gorge of unusual beauty on the west bank of the Black River. Facilities provide for picnicking, hiking and children's playground. Fishing is permitted in the Black River and tributaries.

HOPATCONG PARK: Located at Hopatcong Dam, Morris and Sussex counties, 107 acres in area. Facilities provide for picnicking and bathing. A public dock is owned by the State at Landing, Morris County.

HIGH POINT PARK: Located in extreme northwest corner of the State along the Kittatinny Ridge in Sussex County, this park of 11,252 acres includes the highest point in New Jersey, (1,803 feet above sea level). Bathing, picnicking, hiking, fishing, camping and children's play-

ground equipment. A lodge offers sleeping accommodations; restaurant open during the summer months. Some cabins. Scenic views. Monument open.

ISLAND BEACH: This 10-mile Ocean County beach of 2,694 acres is designed to serve many interests. Some sections are for public use and recreation with facilities for bathing, picnicking and surf fishing. Elsewhere the policy is to preserve natural areas of rare beach vegetation, dunes and bird sanctuaries.

MUSCONETCONG PARK: Located in Morris and Sussex counties. The State owns 343 acres including Lake Musconetcong and approaches which give public access to the lake. Facilities for bathing, fishing and boating are available here.

PARVIN PARK: Situated in Salem County (6 miles from Vineland and Bridgeton). This 1,125-acre tract affords all the facilities of a woodland type of park. A great abundance of flora and a wide variety of bird life make the park of especial interest to nature lovers. Facilities have been developed for bathing, boating, canoeing, hiking, picnicking, camping and fishing. Attractive cabins are available on Thundergust Pond. Campsites are available on Parvin Lake. Boat rentals.

PRINCETON BATTLEFIELD PARK: South of Princeton, Mercer County. This Revolutionary War site contains 40 acres. It is maintained with lawns and ornamental plantings. Here Washington again led his troops against the British after the Battle of Trenton, and defeated them, January 2, 1777.

RINGWOOD PARK: This 1,120-acre park in Passaic County includes both an historic and recreational section. The old 78-room Ringwood Manor House, formerly the property of the celebrated

Cooper and Hewitt families, is open as a museum. Picnic and children's playground facilities have been developed in other parts of the park. Fishing in Ringwood River.

SANDY HOOK PARK: This park of 755 acres occupies the sandy peninsula reaching northward into New York Harbor. The fine beaches provide bathing, and areas for fishing. Part of the park is set aside as a Natural Area. Picnic facilities available.

STEVENS PARK: This 288-acre park in Warren and Morris Counties includes a guard lock of the former Morris Canal and more than a mile of the Musconetcong River. Facilities have been developed for picnicking and swimming. Fishing may be enjoyed on the Musconetcong River.

SWARTSWOOD PARK: Most of this 914-acre State Park in Sussex County is contained in Swartswood Lake, a beautiful body of water. The Lake is well-known for excellent fishing. The picnic area at Emmons Grove is among beautiful old hemlocks. Facilities include provision for bathing, boating, picnicking and fishing. Boats may be rented.

VOORHEES PARK: Situated in the hills of Hunterdon County this 436-acre park offers a striking view of rural countryside. Facilities have been developed for picnicking on both the Hoppock Grove and Hill Acres tracts.

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK: This 707-acre park, 8 miles north of Trenton in Mercer County, was established to commemorate General Washington's famous crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas night, 1776, prior to the Battle of Trenton. McKonkey Ferry House is now a museum. Across the road is John Honeyman's fountain. State For-

est nursery is in the park. Picnic and children's playground facilities.

WASHINGTON ROCK PARK: This 28-acre park is situated on a vantage point on the First Watchung Mountain, in Somerset County, near Dunellen. It was from this natural lookout that General Washington watched the movements of the British troops during the Revolution. Picnicking facilities have been provided.

WAYWAYANDA PARK: This 4,013-acre park in Passaic and Sussex Counties includes a 255-acre lake, ideal for boating and fishing. The park is also open for bow and arrow hunting.

NATIONAL PARK IN NEW JERSEY -- MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK: The main encampments of the Continental Army, while Morristown was the headquarters of its Commander in Chief, George Washington, were sheltered at this site during the winters of 1777 and 1779-80. This National Park was established to commemorate the men and events associated with this phase of Revolutionary War history. Located in and near Morristown in Morris County, the park includes the Ford House and Museum, and the Tempe Wicke House and farm in Jockey Hollow.

INTERSTATE PARK IN NEW JERSEY -- PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK: Thirteen mile strip along the Hudson River, New Jersey section extends from above Fort Lee to the New York State line, Bergen County, 2,250 acres, administered by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. Acquired to preserve the skyline of the Palisades of the Hudson; picnicking, camping, scenic drives, nature trails, playfields, bathing, hiking, boating and fishing; yacht basin, expansive views of New York and the Hudson River.

NATURAL AREAS

Natural Areas, under the jurisdiction of the Natural Areas Section of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, are areas of land or water which have retained their primeval character. Although not necessarily completely natural and undisturbed, they have rare or vanishing species of plant and animal life, or have similar features of interest which are worthy of preservation for the use of the public.

In several State parks and forests natural areas have been set aside for enjoyment and educational purposes. Programs to enhance appreciation of these areas range from campfire talks to nature trails to enrichment courses in biology. Research projects in natural science are carried on in some places. Some of the more popular natural areas are located at Sandy Hook, Island Beach, Stokes State Forest and High Point.

COUNTY PARKS

Several counties throughout the State have developed county park systems. For information about recreational facilities and educational and cultural programs write to:

BERGEN COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
Court House, Hackensack, N.J.

CAMDEN COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
Court House, Camden, N.J.

ESSEX COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
6th & Clifton Aves., Newark, N.J.

HUDSON COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
Lincoln Park, Jersey City, N.J.

MERCER COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
Court House, Trenton, N.J.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
Court House, New Brunswick, N.J.

MONMOUTH COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
Court House, Freehold, N.J.

MORRIS COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
Court House, Morristown, N.J.

OCEAN COUNTY PARK DEPARTMENT
Court House, Toms River, N.J.

PASSAIC COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
Court House, Paterson, N.J.

SOMERSET COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
Court House, Somerville, N.J.

UNION COUNTY PARK COMMISSION
Warinanco Park, Elizabeth, N.J.

NEW JERSEY SEASHORE

Asbury Park is one of the best-known of North Jersey coast resorts with boardwalk and convention hall, accommodating popular trade shows. Long Branch attracted visitors from Philadelphia as early as 1750. Other popular resort towns of the North Jersey Coast are Atlantic Highlands, Sea Bright, Deal, Allenhurst, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon-by-the-Sea, Belmar, Spring Lake, Sea Girt,

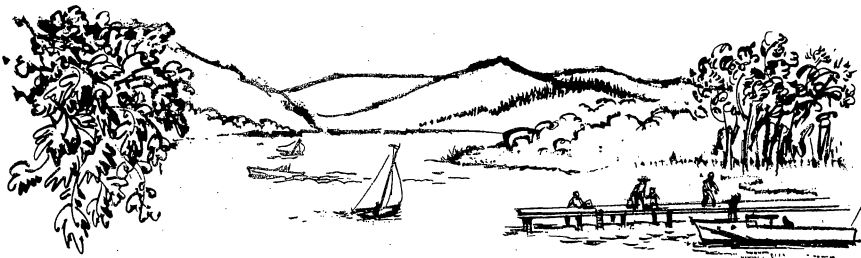
Manasquan, Brielle, Point Pleasant Beach, Bay Head, Mantoloking, Lavallette, Seaside Heights, Seaside Park and Island Beach.

Wide, safe and sandy beaches will be found along the southern coast of New Jersey. Atlantic City is "The Playground of the World," a year-round resort with a five-mile boardwalk, large amusement piers and newly renovated convention

hall that accommodates many of the largest conventions in the country. Other favorite spots are Ocean City, Avalon, Barnegat Light, Beach Haven, Brigantine, Long Beach Island, Margate City, Sea Isle City, Stone Harbor, Tuckerton and Ventnor City. On the Cape May Peninsula, the southern tip of New Jersey, popular resorts are Cape May, The Wildwoods (Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, North Wildwood).

New Jersey resort areas are all reached by a network of fine, modern highways. The beautiful Garden State Parkway runs the full length of the shore and connects with the New Jersey Turnpike.

By rail, the northern shore points are served by the Jersey Central and Pennsylvania; the resorts from Atlantic City southward by the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines. Bus lines offer additional service to most resort areas.



NEW JERSEY LAKES

LAKES . . . OF NORTH JERSEY: Though the State is fringed with famous salt water resorts, there are numerous lakes in New Jersey that are used for recreation. For beauty and recreational opportunities many of these lakes are difficult to surpass. Most of these—and the better known ones—are situated in the beautiful, wooded hills of North Jersey. Sussex County alone has more than 65 lakes. Others are in Warren, Bergen, Passaic and Morris counties. Lake Hopatcong, the largest and best known lake in the State, is located in Morris and Sussex counties.

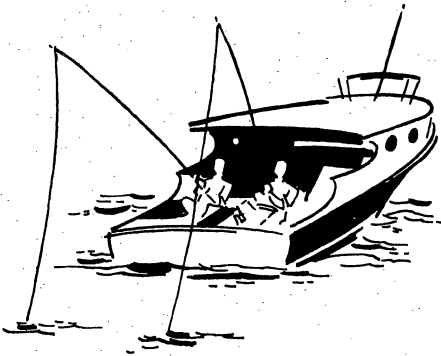
Each year increasing thousands come to the hotels, motels, cottages and camps that center around New Jersey's sparkling lakes, in search of sport and recreational adventures.

The mountain and lake resorts in northern New Jersey are easily accessible by fine highways, including U.S. #46 and State Highway #23.

Railroads serving these areas are the Erie-Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley.

LAKES . . . OF SOUTH JERSEY: South Jersey, too, has its beautiful lakes, those in the "Pine Barrens" being especially attractive. Thousands of people visit South Jersey's lakes to fish, swim, sail and enjoy other recreational activities.

Some of the better known South Jersey lake resorts are Lakewood, popular winter retreat along beautiful Lake Carasaljo in the heart of New Jersey's healthful pine belt, Ocean County; Medford Lakes, southeast of Medford in Burlington County; Parvin Lake in Salem County; Union Lake near Millville.



FISHING

...along New Jersey's coast and Delaware Bay

The Jersey coast is one of the world's really great fishing grounds. From Sandy Hook to Cape May it offers every variety of bay, surf, ocean and deep-sea fishing. Bluefish, weakfish, bonita, tuna, marlin, striped bass and numerous others are plentiful. Good roads lead to the shore from all points, and comfortable accommodations can always be found nearby.

Points much favored by the host of anglers who fish the coast every season include Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury

Park, Shark River, Brielle, Point Pleasant, Forked River, Waretown, Barnegat, Barnegat City, Loveladies, Surf City, Parkertown, Tuckerton, Beach Haven, Holgate, Atlantic City, Brigantine, Margate City, New Gretna, Ocean City, Longport, Somers Point, Townsend's Inlet, Avalon, Wildwood Crest, Cold Spring Harbor and Cape May. Power boats and charter boats may be hired at most of these places. Fishing is popular, too, in Delaware Bay.

FISHING

...in lakes and streams

If variety is the spice of life, fishing in New Jersey is highly seasoned, for by no means is it confined to salt water. The hundreds of lakes and thousands of miles of streams offer fresh-water anglers almost unlimited sport. Each year more than 500,000 rainbow, brown and brook trout, bass and perch are released by the Fish and Game Council in the State's

streams and lakes.

In all, New Jersey offers fishermen approximately 1400 miles of trout streams. The fishing is particularly good in the northern and central parts of the State. The fresh-water sport is by no means limited to trout. Most lakes and streams offer fine bass fishing, and there are many excellent waters for pickerel, pike, white

and yellow perch, crappie, sunfish and catfish.

The popular fresh-water fishing places include Delaware River, Big Swartswood Lake, Flat Brook and Culver Lake in Sussex County; Budd Lake, Green Pond, Black River and Trout Brook in Morris County; North Branch of the Rockaway and South Branch of the Raritan rivers in Hunterdon County; Millstone and Raritan rivers in Somerset County; Mountain Lake and Musconetcong River in Warren County; Lake Hopatcong in Morris and Sussex counties; Pequest River in Warren and Sussex counties;

Greenwood Lake in Passaic County; Ramapo River in Bergen County; Shark River Brook in Monmouth County; and Parvin Lake in Salem County. When they are frozen over, Greenwood Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Budd Lake, Musconetcong River and Big Swartswood Lake are unusually popular places for ice fishing.

At the present time the State is making a survey of the lakes and ponds, and is applying modern methods of fisheries management on these waters as information is gathered about them. Results of these studies are being made available to interested sportsmen, in published form.



HUNTING

HUNTING LANDS: The State offers residents and non-resident sportsmen thousands of acres of well-stocked public and private hunting grounds; and 200,000 acres of State forests, the Wharton Tract, water preserves and reclaimed lands. Game is abundant, especially rabbits, pheasant and deer. There are 132 miles of New Jersey coastal lands for duck hunters.

The Wildlife Management Section of the Division of Fish and Game is carrying on an intensive program of habitat

improvement on public and private lands. Waterfowl developments offer exceptionally fine duck shooting.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES:

Residents and non-residents over age 14 are required to have a license to fish in the fresh waters of New Jersey, and from the Jersey shore in the Delaware River north of Trenton Falls. Residents are charged \$4.15 for a fishing license, plus \$2.00 if a trout stamp is desired. Non-residents pay \$7.15 plus \$5.00 for a trout stamp.

Residents and non-residents over age 14 must procure a license to hunt in New Jersey. A resident hunting license, permitting the carrying of firearms, costs \$5.15. A separate license is required for hunting with bow and arrow. The charge for this is also \$5.15. Either license may be issued alone; both licenses must be purchased if both types of hunting are intended. Non-residents pay \$15.15 for a license to hunt with firearms. A bow and arrow hunting license likewise costs \$15.15.

Applicants for an initial firearm license between the ages of 14 and 21, and all applicants for an initial bow license regardless of age, must complete a State-

sponsored course in hunting safety before procuring license.

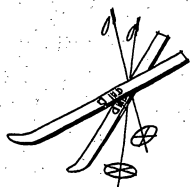
Juveniles above the age of 10 years, and under 14, who are citizens of the United States, may be issued a \$1 hunting license when it is applied for by the parent or legal guardian. The licensed juvenile may hunt only when accompanied by a regularly-licensed resident or non-resident over age 21.

Licenses, as well as information covering fishing grounds, hunting and fishing regulations and other details, may be obtained by writing to the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, Division of Fish and Game, Trenton, New Jersey.

HIKING TRAILS

For those who enjoy the open road, New Jersey offers a network of hiking trails, including approximately 40 miles of the famous Appalachian Trail, which runs from Mount Katahdin, Maine, to Mount Oglethorpe, Georgia—a distance of 2,050 miles. This trail passes through New Jersey along the Kittatinny Ridge from the New York State line to Delaware River Gap. The 10 miles that pass through High Point State Park and the 12 miles that traverse Stokes State Forest, both in

Sussex County, are kept in excellent condition. Shelters are available along this trail in these areas, making it possible to plan overnight hikes. A network of hundreds of miles of roads and trails provide access to points of interest in the various State Forests and Parks, and also in the many County Park Systems. During winters when there is sufficient snow the public is invited to enjoy hiking on skis or snowshoes over the roads and trails of the New Jersey State Parks and Forests.



WINTER SPORTS

Although the New Jersey shore is nationally famous for its summer attractions, many thousands of enthusiasts have discovered the ice-boat regattas on the Shrewsbury River in Monmouth County to be of international importance. Fishing for the man-sized cod and other game fish have found new importance to the sportsmen fishermen. There

are numerous boats sailing daily from marinas along the Jersey shore.

One of the best known winter resorts in the eastern part of the country is Lakewood, in Ocean County. Here where the stately pines give off their fragrant aroma, you travel by sleigh pulled by horses. There is ice-skating on outdoor and indoor rinks, special ice shows and carnivals, motor-sledding, horseback riding and golf.

The North Jersey areas with their rolling hills and slopes, and numerous lakes and streams are ideal for all types of winter recreation fun. One can ski, snow shoe, ice-boat, toboggan and ice-fish, as well as ice-skate, play hockey and indulge in other winter sports.

Skiing can be enjoyed in Morris and Sussex counties, where there are ski tows in use, weather permitting. Ice-boating has been an attractive winter sport on Greenwood Lake and Lakes Hopatcong and Musconetcong. The patience of the ice-fisherman is well rewarded when he tries his skill on Lake Hopatcong, Lake Musconetcong and many of the other lakes and well-frozen streams in the northern part of the State.

Winter sports, just as summer activities, depend upon weather conditions — something over which no one has control. But with normal winter weather, snowfall and low temperatures, winter sports in New Jersey may be enjoyed by all who care to participate in them.

HIGHWAYS

Within the State of New Jersey lies a vast network of modern highways, which invite the motorist to travel with ease through quaint towns, rural areas and bustling cities.

Situated as it is, between the great metropolitan districts of New York and Philadelphia, New Jersey highways are called upon to carry enormous traffic loads.

New Jersey has the highest ratio of multilane to total operating State Highway mileage of any of the 50 states. An outstanding feature of the State Highway System has been the continued dualization of the highly congested routes. At the start of 1966, there were approximately 634 miles of dual highways with the opposing lanes separated by a safety center separator.

The system includes 60 traffic circles, and some 2,333 highway grade separa-

tions, all of which allow for a safer interchange of traffic.

The State was FIRST in the construction of traffic circles, cloverleaf intersections, and grade separation and has been a leader in the field of elevated highways, bridges and viaducts. Over 100 cities and towns are by-passed to facilitate through traffic movement.

First double dual highway in the world — Newark to Elizabeth.

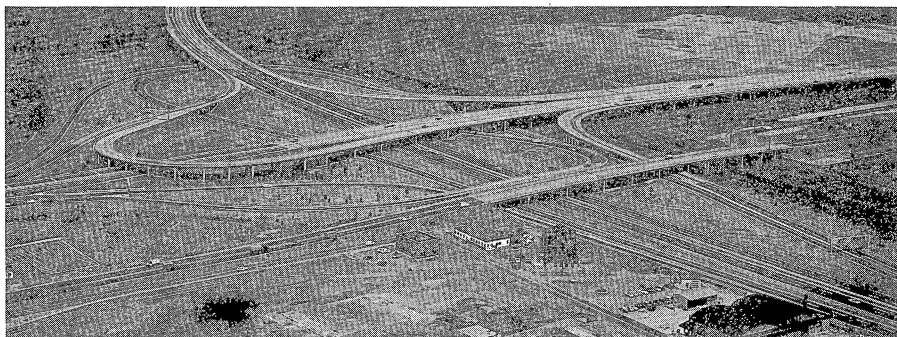
Although the average density of vehicular traffic in New Jersey ranks high in the nation, our traffic fatalities have been the third lowest during the last five years.

New Jersey is presently engaged in one of the largest highway programs in the nation. New freeways and the conversion of older roads into divided highways are adding to the safety and efficiency of the present state system.

GARDEN STATE PARKWAY: The 173-mile Garden State Parkway is a part free, part toll road spanning the length of New Jersey from Cape May at the southernmost end to Montvale at the N.J.-N.Y. border. It connects directly with the New York Thruway at the State line in the north; and runs along the coast in its southern stretches to provide almost direct access to all resorts along the famous Jersey seashore and pineland areas, including Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Lakewood, Long Branch, Ocean City, and The Wildwoods. The New Jersey Highway Authority completed the Parkway as a \$330,000,000 project and operates all but the 20 miles which were built in three original sections by the

State Highway Department before 1954.

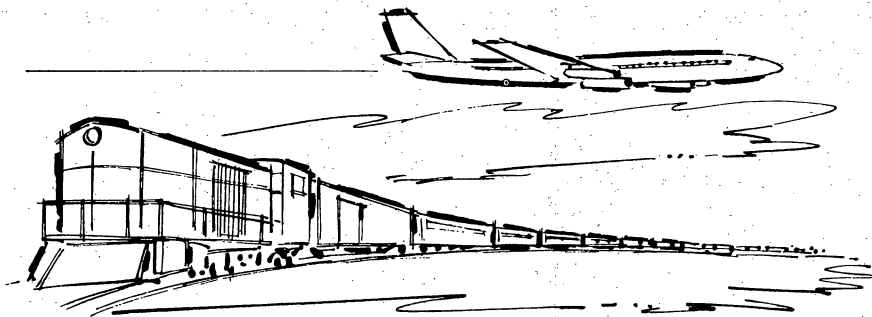
NEW JERSEY TURNPIKE: The New Jersey Turnpike, built by the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, is a 131 mile road costing almost a half billion dollars. It serves automotive traffic from the George Washington Bridge in Bergen County and traverses the State in a southwesterly direction to Deepwater in Salem County and connects with the Delaware Memorial Bridge. Two extensions, the Newark Bay-Hudson County and the Pennsylvania Turnpike connections have been added in recent years. The former serves Bayonne, Jersey City and the Holland Tunnel, and the latter is a direct connection to the Pennsylvania Turnpike.



New Jersey Turnpike



Garden State Parkway



TRANSPORTATION

RAILROADS: New Jersey has 19 railroads with 4,695.0 of track mileage and 1,899.5 of line mileage. There are eight major trunk lines — Central Railroad of New Jersey; Erie-Lackawanna; Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines; Reading; and West Shore (New York Central System), and eight major freight terminals. The Hudson Tubes (Hudson and Manhattan Railroad), operating between New Jersey and New York, transport over 35 million passengers yearly (mostly commuters).

AIRPORTS: In spite of Jersey's small geographical area, the ever increasing cost of real estate, and the continuing expansion of our metropolitan area, the State still boasts of 71 licensed commercial airports of all classes. These 71 airports, plus five commercial seaplane bases, some 65 private landing areas, all operating under the supervision of the Bureau of Aeronautics, provide such diversified services as flight training, aerial taxi service, aerial advertising and photographing, aerial ambulance service, and aerial dusting and spraying of insecticides.

There are in addition 15 permanently licensed helicopter landing areas of a public use category.

There are approximately 6,000 licensed pilots and 1,300 licensed aircraft in the State.

New Jersey is also extremely proud of the major military establishments at Pomona, Lakehurst, and McGuire Field.

In 1959 the National Aviation Facility Experimental Center was established at Pomona Airport, Atlantic City, a former Naval Air Station. This agency is vitally concerned with the most modern research and development dealing with safe and efficient air navigation and traffic control of civilian and military aircraft under the supervision of the Federal Aviation Agency. This experimental center obligated \$31.4 million in 1959 alone to develop modern electronic air traffic control equipment for use on the federal airways system.

In addition to the private development of our smaller type airports the Port of New York Authority has invested some \$100,000,000.00 in Kennedy, LaGuardia, Newark and Teterboro Airports during the past 10 years, a good portion of

which has been expended in New Jersey.

The federal government, under its Aid to Airport Program, is presently contributing on a 50/50 matching basis to the expansion of airport facilities at Mercer County Airport, Trenton; Morristown Municipal Airport, Morristown; Wildwood Municipal Airport, Cape May County, and Newark Airport at Newark, New Jersey.

Several studies are presently under way to determine the feasibility of constructing a major jet air terminal in New Jersey.

INLAND WATERWAYS: The Atlantic Coastal region of New Jersey extends from Sandy Hook on the north to Cape May Point on the south. From North Long Branch to Bay Head the mainland meets the ocean. From North Long Branch to Sandy Hook is a barrier beach separating the ocean from the beautiful waterways. From Bay Head south to Cape May is a similar formation of barrier beach forming a shoal between the ocean and lagoons or sounds. At a number of places this beach is pierced by inlets which form a connection between the lagoons and ocean.

The inland waterways are under the supervision of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and maintained under grants of the Legislature. Since 1908 the Department has expended over \$4,000,000 for the construction of the original inland waterway from Cape May to Bay Head, its maintenance and marking of the channel.

The protected waterway from Manasquan Inlet to Cold Spring Harbor through Cape May to Delaware Bay, which is known as the New Jersey Intra-

coastal Waterway, is now maintained by the U.S. Government Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Coast Guard maintains the navigation aids.

The acquisition of the New Jersey Inland Waterway by the federal government enabled the State to develop the many side streams which are in need of improvement.

The Department of Conservation and Economic Development maintains marinas, or yacht basins, at Leonardo on Raritan-Sandy Hook Bay; Point Pleasant on the Bay Head-Manasquan Canal; Forked River, off U.S. Route 9; Atlantic City at Clam Creek and Fortesque, on Delaware Bay.

BRIDGES AND TUNNELS: Four bridges and two tunnels, financed and constructed by the Port of New York Authority, are in operation between New Jersey and New York. Two of them, the Goethals Bridge and the Outerbridge Crossing, were opened to traffic in 1928. Both the Bayonne Bridge and the George Washington Bridge were opened to traffic in 1931.

The Bayonne Bridge is built over the Kill van Kull between Bayonne and Port Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y. It is the largest steel arch in the world, costing approximately \$14,000,000.

The George Washington Bridge connects Fort Lee and West 178th St., New York City. It is the fourth largest suspension span in the world, and was built at a cost of \$73,700,000. A six-lane lower level has been added to increase the capacity of the bridge by 75 per cent. The project cost about \$220,000,000.

The Goethals Bridge connects Elizabeth with Howland Hook, Staten Island. It is built over the Arthur Kill. The Outerbridge extends over the Arthur Kill also,

between Perth Amboy and Tottenville, Staten Island. The two bridges cost \$17,000,000.

The Holland Tunnel connecting Jersey City and downtown New York was opened to traffic in 1927. It was constructed by the two states and placed under the administration of the Port of New York Authority. The tunnel cost about \$57,800,000.

The Lincoln Tunnel built by the Port Authority was opened in 1937. A new third tube was opened in 1957, which makes this the only three-tube vehicular underwater tunnel in the world. The tunnel connects Weehawken and 39th Street, New York City.

Two bridges financed and constructed

by the Delaware River Port Authority, at a cost of approximately \$122,000,000, connect New Jersey with Philadelphia, Pa. The Benjamin Franklin Bridge opened in 1926 and the Walt Whitman Bridge in 1957.

The Delaware Memorial Bridge, costing about \$44,000,000 was opened to the public August 16, 1951. It is the world's seventh longest suspension bridge, and connects New Jersey with Delaware. The New Jersey end of the bridge at Deepwater is the southern terminus of the New Jersey Turnpike.

The Verrazano Narrows Bridge, the largest suspension bridge in the world, gives New Jersey residents easy access to Brooklyn and Long Island.

Some Canoe Runs in New Jersey

PASSAIC RIVER is a delightful stream for both spring and fall, after rains have provided sufficient water for cruising. It can be cruised from the Great Swamp area south of Morristown through the Millington Gorge, for miles through quiet water to the small rapids between Summit and Chatham, and thence northward to Little Falls.

RAMAPO RIVER offers good cruising in spring and fall during the high water, with some "white water" runs of interest from Suffern for about 20 miles to below Mountain View, where the stream joins the Passaic in the vicinity of Two Bridges.

MILLSTONE RIVER is undoubtedly the most charming of the little rivers of New Jersey and can be cruised from Princeton to Bound Brook where the river parallels

the Raritan Canal, and a delightful round trip down the river and up the canal is easily arranged.

SOUTH BRANCH OF THE RARITAN from the vicinity of Three Bridges or Flemington Junction, is a beautiful 16-mile spring run (up to as late as July) to Somerville.

NORTH BRANCH OF THE RARITAN may be cruised for 10 miles in the spring during high water, from the vicinity of Whitehouse to where it joins the south branch, to form the Raritan River at the town of Raritan.

RANCOCAS CREEK is an excellent stream for about 20 miles from Brown's Mills (North branch Rancocas Creek) to where it empties into the Delaware River near Riverside.

WADING RIVER runs through wild country from Chatsworth for about 25 miles to where it empties into Great Bay. This is wild pineland cruising with no towns, except Wading River, enroute.

GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER from the vicinity of Penny Pot offers excellent cruising for about 25 miles to where it empties into tidewater at Great Egg Harbor Bay.

DELAWARE RIVER, of course, offers by far the most extensive, the most picturesque, the most thrilling of all local cruises. During early spring it is sporty enough to tax the ability of the most expert. About Memorial Day, the average experienced canoeist can run it safely, with the possible exception of Foul Rift, below Belvidere (long and hazardous rapid), and Wells Falls at Lambertville (short but hazardous rapid). During the summer, the run can be made also after local rains have filled the river.

TOMS RIVER from Whitesville to Toms River village is 16 miles of fast moving water through narrow, twisting channels, hemmed in by heavily wooded shorelines. Several bridges provide access for shorter

cruises. There is a beaver dam to run, also.

BATSTO RIVER, from below Hampton Gate to Quaker Bridge and Batsto Village, is about 15 miles through the heart of the Wharton Tract. From a narrow twisting creek it finally broadens into a lake above Batsto. Viewing remnants of early American History will revive the weary cruiser at the end of this run.

MULLICA RIVER, from Atsion to Pleasant Mills, parallels the Batsto through the heart of the Wharton Tract. It is a long day's cruise through picturesque terrain with fast moving water.

OSWEGO RIVER, from the southern edge of Penn State Forest to Harrisville, winds through the pine barrens as a narrow, fast moving river, or as a lost river in the swampy remains of a former lake. Remains of bog iron workings are evident at several locations.

NOTE: *North Jersey rivers at times are fast and treacherous, with "white water" frequently taxing even the expert cruiser's skill. Caution should be exercised at all times.*

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE SEEING EYE TRAINING SCHOOL:

Near Morristown is a widely known institution for training dogs to guide the blind. Many blind persons go there, lacking the confidence needed for a single step forward. When they leave, grasping the rigid U-shaped harness of the dog, they are ready to cross city streets. Philanthropic groups and persons make it possible to supply the dogs to the blind at a reasonable cost.

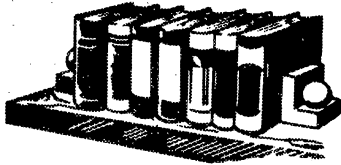
It is only after rigid health and intel-

ligence tests that the arduous three-month process of educating a dog begins. Females are preferred because they are gentler. The animal is taught to obey commands, "Forward! Right! Left!" and to ignore these commands when obedience might lead her master to serious injury or death.

NOTEWORTHY TREES: From the New York State line to Cape May, trees grow today that have witnessed every phase of New Jersey's absorbing history. Some

grew with the vigor of youth when Henry Hudson landed in New Jersey in 1609. Others cannot claim such antiquity, but are nonetheless worthy of fame.

Among the largest and most famous are the Salem Oak in the Friends Burial Ground at Salem; the Griscom Holly on the Mantua Pike, about a mile and a half south of Woodbury, said to be one of the most beautiful in the United States; the Basking Ridge Oak in the Presbyterian Churchyard at Basking Ridge; the Bartram Oak at Mt. Holly; and the Crosswicks Oak in the yard of the Friends Meeting House at Crosswicks.



NEW JERSEY LIBRARIES: New Jersey has over 1,000 libraries of various kinds—public (municipal and county), school, college and university and “special libraries” serving business and industry.

The second public library in America was established at Trenton in 1750 by Dr. Thomas Cadwallader, a friend of Benjamin Franklin. There were 14 public libraries in the State by 1805. These libraries are still operating under the original charters or are integral parts of municipal libraries.

The municipal library law under which most of the libraries of the State operate was enacted in 1884, the county library law in 1920, and the law creating the Public Library Commission (the predecessors of the present Public and School Library Services Bureau) in 1900.

Under these laws, the library system of New Jersey has grown until today there

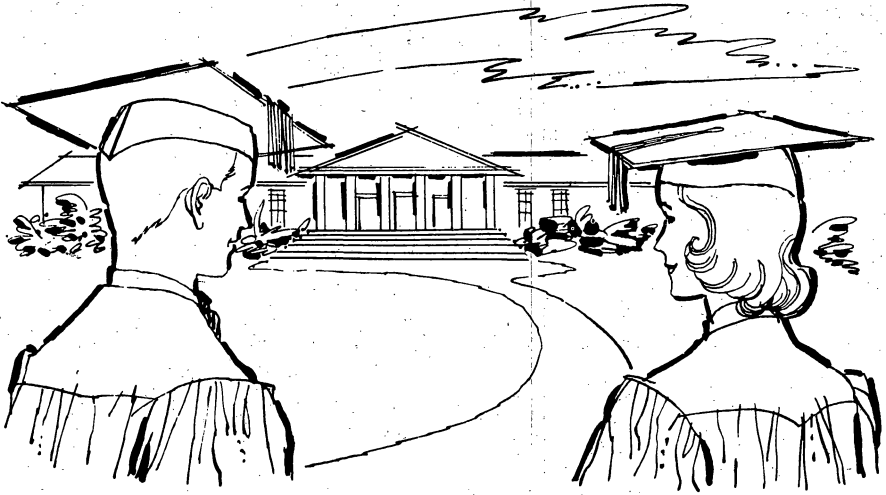
are 346 local libraries, 13 county libraries and one multicounty library. The main financial support of the local and county libraries comes from municipal and county tax sources. However, a State aid law enacted in 1959 provides grants-in-aid to help equalize library service and promote the development of larger units of service for greater efficiency.

More than 600 school libraries now serve New Jersey children. One hundred and seventy-four of these are in secondary schools, 300 are in elementary schools and 86 serve both elementary and high schools in their communities.

There are 37 college and university libraries. These include the outstanding university libraries at Princeton and Rutgers, and the libraries of the 6 State Colleges (formerly the Teachers' Colleges) and a number of private institutions.

In keeping with its position as a center of industrial research, New Jersey has more than 100 special libraries. The collections of these libraries provide a tremendous research resource and do much to explain why New Jersey is among the top industrial states in the country.

The New Jersey State Library, a Division of the State Department of Education, serves the Legislature, the Courts and the Executive Department. Its Public and School Library Services Bureau gives advisory and consultative service on library problems and through its inter-library loans, augments the resources of local public and school libraries. This enables the residents of even the smallest community to secure books for study and research. The Records Management Program of the Bureau of Archives and History assists all municipal and county officials in problems involving public records.



EDUCATION IN NEW JERSEY

New Jersey's elementary and high school system has a long and honorable tradition. Among the states, New Jersey ranks third in the nation in amount expended per pupil. Based on average daily attendance, the State spends \$574 for each school child.

As far back as 1867 a requirement was inserted in the State Constitution that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance . . . of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in the State between the ages of 5 and 18."

For virtually three-quarters of a century New Jersey has had a compulsory education law. Special facilities are prescribed for crippled, blind, deaf and sub-normal children. The vocational schools

have the backing of industry and rank among the most modern, best-equipped and thorough in the nation.

In New Jersey there are 1,881 elementary schools, and 503 secondary schools of all types.

Even in the rural communities the school system has been well-developed and health, good citizenship and character-building are emphasized in the program. The beautiful schoolhouses in suburban towns and in many of the smaller communities are a far cry from the "Little Red Schoolhouse" with its three R's. Not only are they models of distinguished architecture, but in addition to airy, sunny classrooms they are equipped with modern cafeterias and gymnasiums.

Facilities for higher university education include Princeton and Rutgers Universities, both established in Colonial days. Rutgers University is now the State University of New Jersey. In addition, excellent technical, professional, arts and theological schools are available for both men and women.

DIRECTORY OF ACCREDITED COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN NEW JERSEY
(with a hundred or more enrollment)

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION
The Institute for Advanced Study	Princeton

UNIVERSITIES

Drew University
 College of Liberal ArtsMadison
 Theological SeminaryMadison
 Graduate SchoolMadison

Fairleigh Dickinson University
 College of Arts and Sciences
 Rutherford, Teaneck & Madison
 Graduate School
 Rutherford, Teaneck & Madison
 School of Dentistry
 Rutherford, Teaneck & Madison

Princeton University
 College of Arts & Sciences....Princeton
 Graduate SchoolPrinceton
 ArchitecturePrinceton
 EngineeringPrinceton
 School of Public and
 International AffairsPrinceton

Rutgers University, The State University
 of New Jersey . . . New Brunswick
 New Brunswick:
 College of Arts and Sciences
 College of Agriculture

College of Chemistry
 College of Engineering
 Douglass College
 Graduate School
 School of Education
 School of Journalism
 University College
 School of Library Science
 School of Social Work

Newark:

College of Arts and Sciences
 College of Pharmacy
 School of Business
 Administration
 School of Law
 College of Nursing

Paterson:

University College

Camden:

College of Arts and Sciences
 School of Law

Seton Hall UniversitySouth Orange
 Newark, Jersey City and Paterson
 College of Arts and Sciences
 School of Education
 School of Nursing
 School of Business Administration
 School of Law

LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES

Bloomfield College
 Division of Arts and Sciences
 Bloomfield
 Theological Seminary .. Bloomfield
 Caldwell College for Women .. Caldwell
 College of St. Elizabeth .. Convent Station
 Don Bosco College Newton
 Georgian Court College Lakewood
 Monmouth College Long Branch
 N. J. College of Dentistry Jersey City
 N. J. College of Medicine Jersey City
 Rider College Trenton
 St. Peter's College Jersey City
 Upsala College East Orange

STATE COLLEGES

State College	Glassboro
State College	Jersey City
State College	Montclair
State College	Newark
State College	Paterson
State College	Trenton

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGES

Newark College of Engineering	Newark
Northeastern Collegiate Bible Institute	Essex Falls
Princeton Theological Seminary	Princeton
Saint Michael's Monastery ..	Union City
Stevens Institute of Technology	Hoboken
Westminster Choir College ..	Princeton

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Centenary College for Women	Hackettstown
Immaculate Conception Junior College	Ramsey
Trenton Junior College.....	Trenton
Union Junior College.....	Cranford

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education classes are found in many communities. Several of these organizations have functioned so well that they have received national recognition.

The State Agricultural College at New Brunswick and the County Farm and Home Economics agents are carrying on one of the very best kinds of adult education programs in helping adults in rural areas to live more successfully and happily.

The State Museum at Trenton is another most effective educational agency of the State, not only because of the manifold and fascinating displays found in its exhibits, but also because of the many motion pictures, slides and other material which it constantly loans to schools, clubs and other organizations at no cost except postage.

HISTORIC SITES AND GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

Administered by the Department of Conservation & Economic Development

There are seventeen State-owned historic sites administered by the Department. Among these are a President's birthplace, two houses used as headquarters by General George Washington during the Revolutionary War, a poet's home, a naval hero's birthplace, early colonial houses, and several monuments commemorating battles of the Revolution.

All museums at historic sites are open

daily, except Mondays, from 10-12 and 1-5, Sundays 2-5 as well as all holidays except Thanksgiving, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. Admission fee of 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children is charged. At the Trenton Battle Monument the fee is 5 cents for children and 10 cents for adults. Educational groups accompanied by a leader are admitted free. Appointments for visits by school classes or groups should be made in advance by letter or phone with the caretaker in residence.



Washington's Headquarters – Morristown

Boxwood Hall. Located at 1073 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, Union County. Also known as “Boudinot House”, it was erected about 1750 by Samuel Woodruff, Mayor of Elizabethtown, and became the home of Elias Boudinot, a President of the United States Continental Congress and a signer of the peace with Great Britain. Furnished. Admission Fee.

Carranza Memorial. Located in the “Pines” near Tabernacle between Atsion and Chatsworth, Burlington County. This memorial was erected in honor of Captain Emilio Carranza, Mexican good-will flier who crashed at this spot on July 12, 1928, on his attempted non-stop return flight from New York City to Mexico City.

Grover Cleveland Birthplace. Located at 207 Bloomfield Avenue, Caldwell, Essex County. The 22nd and 24th President of the United States was born in this house in 1837 when it was a church manse. He lived here for four years while his father was a Presbyterian minister in Caldwell. Contains furnishings and memoirs of

Grover Cleveland and the period in which he lived. Admission charge.

Hancock House. Located at Hancock's Bridge near Salem, Salem County. Built in 1734 of blue glazed header bricks that were laid in patterns and formed the date and initials of the builder. In this house on March 21, 1778, a party of Patriots were massacred by the British under Major Simcoe. The house contains an extensive collection of antiques, curiosas, etc. Adjacent is a cedar plank house built by the Swedes over two hundred years ago. Admission charge.

Indian King Tavern. Located at 233 East Kings Highway, Haddonfield, Camden County. Built in 1750, the State Legislature held frequent meetings in this tavern. When the Council of Safety for New Jersey was organized on March 18, 1777; the bill was passed substituting the word “State” for “Colony” in all State papers, and the Great Seal of New Jersey was adopted. Fee charged.

Lawrence House. Located at 459 High Street in Burlington County, is the

birthplace of Captain James Lawrence, the celebrated naval hero, who, fatally wounded in a sea battle during the War of 1812, spoke the immortal words "Don't give up the ship."

Monmouth Battle Monument. Located in the Freehold Driving Park near the Court House, Freehold, Monmouth County, the monument was erected to commemorate the battle fought here on June 28, 1778, between the British Army under General Clinton and the Continental Army commanded by General Washington. Molly Pitcher gained lasting fame in this battle by replacing her slain husband in firing one of the cannons.

Old Dutch Parsonage. Nearly opposite the Wallace House on Washington Place in Somerville, stands the Old Dutch Parsonage, built in 1751 by the Congregation of the First Reformed Dutch Church, for Pastor Frelinghuysen. His successor, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, promoted the establishment of the Theological Seminary of Queen's College now known as Rutgers University and served as its first President. Contains interesting furnishings and curios. Admission charge.

Rockingham. Located near Rocky Hill in Somerset County, it is also known as the Berrien House and Washington's Headquarters. The General and Martha occupied this home from August 23 to November 10, 1783, while Continental Congress was in session at Princeton. Here Washington wrote and delivered his "Farewell Address to the Armies." Furnished. Admission charge.

Somers Mansion. Located on the Mays Landing Road at Somers Point, Atlantic County. It was built in 1720-30 by Richard Somers, I, the son of John

Somers who established a ferry from Job's Point to Beesley's Point in 1693. This is the oldest house in Atlantic County still standing and is the headquarters of the Atlantic County Historical Society. House has antiques and relics. Fee charged.

Trenton Battle Monument. Built in 1893 at the intersection of North Broad Street and Pennington, Princeton and Brunswick Avenues, it marks the site of the main gun emplacement at the Battle of Trenton in the celebrated surprise attack on December 26, 1776. An observation platform 125 feet above the street level can be reached by elevator. Admission charge.

Twin Lights. Just across the Navesink River from Sandy Hook State Park are two low light towers placed on a high bluff, that were used to guide ships sailing along the New Jersey shore. The site has an excellent look-out point overlooking Raritan Bay. It maintains a museum of old life saving equipment and literature.

Veterans of All Wars Memorial. Located off N.J. State Highway Route 37 near Lakehurst, Ocean County, this memorial of reinforced square concrete columns in a semi-circular arrangement was erected in commemoration of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Von Steuben House. Located on New Bridge Road, North Hackensack, Bergen County. Erected in 1752 it was owned by Isaac Zabriskie, a Loyalist, during the Revolutionary War. Occupied at intervals by both British and American troops, it was purchased after the War by New Jersey and given to General Von Steuben for his services. Now headquarters of the Bergen County Historical Society, it is

furnished with relics and antiques. Admission charge.

Wallace House. Located at Washington Place, Somerville, in Somerset County, it was erected in 1778 by William Wallace; Washington occupied it during the winter of 1778-79 while the army was stationed at Camp Middlebrook, near Bound Brook. It contains a valuable collection of Revolutionary relics, old Colonial furniture and glass. Admission charge.

Walt Whitman House. Located at 330 Mickle Street, Camden, N.J. Walt Whitman, the celebrated poet, lived in this house from 1884 until his death on March 26, 1892. It is maintained as a State historic shrine and contains original furnishings and many Whitman mementos. Admission charge.

Morven. Located in Princeton, directly west of the Princeton Battle Monument, became the first State-owned Governor's residence in more than one hundred years. Governor and Mrs. Robert B. Meyner began residence there in February 1957. This historic house, built in 1701 and for five generations occupied by the illustrious Stockton family, was named "Morven" by Annis Boudinot Stockton, the wife of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It honors a character in one of Mrs. Stockton's favorite poems. The late Walter E. Edge, a former Governor of New Jersey, deeded the property to the State of New Jersey. Morven is open to the public on Tuesdays from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. Groups of more than six should make arrangements in advance.

STATE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

New Jersey is in the process of completing the State Capital Development Program. The program has developed a complex of buildings along 3,000 feet of Delaware River front.

These buildings include the Department of Education Building, the Department of Labor and Industry Building, and the Departments of Health and Agriculture Buildings, with an adjacent laboratory building. The Cultural Center immediately north of the State House Annex, consists of the State Library and the State Museum. The State Museum has a junior Museum and a planetarium equipped with a "Spitz Intermediate Space Transit Planetarium".

These buildings, which provide for centralization of State activities in the vicinity of the State House, comprise a capital in which the citizens of New Jersey are able to take justifiable pride.

POPULATION

According to the 1964 Population Estimates, New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the nation with an average of almost 880 persons per square mile. New Jersey, with a population of 6,602,540 ranks eighth among the states in the Union. There are six cities with more than 100,000 population and 17 municipalities with more than 50,000. The 25 largest municipalities of the State, in terms of population, accounted for 34.0% of the total population in but 4.5% of the area of the State.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Powers of government in New Jersey are fixed by the Constitution adopted by the voters at the general election held November 4, 1947. The charter was proposed by elected delegates to a Constitutional Convention held at Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, at New Brunswick during the summer of 1947.

New Jersey's first Constitution was adopted at Burlington, July 2, 1776, two days before the Continental Congress at Philadelphia announced the independence of the American colonies from Great Britain. That Constitution was supplanted by a new charter, drafted and adopted in 1844. The present document succeeds the Constitution of 1844 as amended in 1875, 1897, 1927 and 1939.

Under the new Constitution, as under the 1844 charter, the powers of government are divided among three departments, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

The Executive Department is headed by the Governor, elected in odd-numbered years for a term of four years. He may succeed himself once. Executive departments are limited to 20 as set up by the Legislature. On assuming office, the Governor appoints, with the advice and consent of the Senate, single department heads to serve at his pleasure. Where a department is headed by a board, the Governor appoints board members, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve for the term fixed by law. Such a board may appoint an executive officer, subject to the Governor's approval and removable by him after notice and hearing. The Attorney General and Secretary of State continue as constitutional officers and are appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation.

The Legislative power is vested in the

Senate and the General Assembly. The Senate is composed of 29 members, one from each county, elected for four-year terms, about one-half being elected biennially. The General Assembly is composed of 60 members, elected biennially for two-year terms, and apportioned among the counties according to population, no county to have less than one member. Legislators are elected in odd-numbered years.

The Legislature convenes each year on the second Tuesday in January. The Governor may call a special session whenever in his opinion the public interest so requires and must call such a session on petition of a majority of all the members of each house. The Legislature may appoint only one administrative officer—the State Auditor.

Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, Superior Court, County Courts and inferior courts of limited jurisdiction. The inferior courts and their jurisdiction, may from time to time, be established, altered or abolished by law.

The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal in the State and consists of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices. It makes the rules governing the administration of all courts in the State and, subject to law, the practice and procedure in the courts. It also has jurisdiction over admission to the practice of law.

The Supreme Court succeeds the Court of Errors and Appeals created by the 1844 Constitution.

The Superior Court, consisting of as many judges (not less than 24) as may be fixed by law, is the court of original jurisdiction throughout the State in all causes. It is divided into Appellate, Law and Chancery Divisions and this absorbs the Supreme, Chancery and Circuit

Courts provided in the 1844 Constitution.

There is a County Court in each county. It has all the jurisdiction exercised under the 1844 Constitution by the Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, Court of Quarter Sessions and Court of Special Sessions.

The Governor appoints Supreme, Superior and County Court justices and judges with the advice and consent of the Senate. Supreme and Superior Court justices and judges hold office for initial terms of seven years and upon reappointment hold office during good behavior. They must retire at the age of 70. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has full administrative power over all courts.

The Bill of Rights of the 1947 Constitution has been called the most liberal ever enacted in the United States. In addition to all the safeguards to liberty provided in the charter of 1844, it guarantees labor in private employment the right to organize and bargain collectively, permits public employees to organize and present grievances, guarantees women equal constitutional rights and prohibits denial in the exercise of any civil or military right or segregation in militia or public school because of race, color, religious principles, ancestry or national origin.

New Jersey has 2 U.S. Senators, 15 members of Congress, and 17 electoral votes.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE STATE

There are 21 counties and 567 municipalities in New Jersey. The term "municipality" means and includes city, town, township, village, borough. Size and/or population do not determine their classification. Municipalities derive their power from the Act of Legislature which authorized their creation and from the laws enacted by the Legislature relating to municipalities.

A county is a political subdivision of a state, having legally defined boundaries

designated by the Legislature and possessing certain privileges of independent government within itself. They are divided into six classes according to population and location. To carry on the principle of local government, the county is subdivided into various municipalities. No division of a county may be made without the consent of the majority of the voters; neither can two counties be joined without the majority vote of all the citizens affected. Only matters which pertain solely to the residents of the county are proper subjects on which county authorities may legislate absolutely. The county seat is usually the chief center of business and political interest, as here are the county offices in which official records are kept and sessions of the county court are held.

A city is a municipal corporation occupying a definite area and subject to the State from which it derives its powers, and for which it exists as an area of local government. A charter is its fundamental law. There are four classes of cities, according to population and location.

A township is a unit functioning as a corporate body, and officials are appointed or elected by ballot.

The borough is a corporate unit, normally governed by a mayor and six councilmen. Most boroughs have been broken off from parent townships.

The town is a municipal corporation operating under the town laws as provided for in the New Jersey Revised Statutes 40:123 to 40:141.

A village is a division incorporated as a municipality and governed by a board of five or more trustees and a president, locally elected, and having a treasurer, clerk and a police official.

The three major forms of municipal government in New Jersey are: Mayor and Council; Commission Government; City Manager.

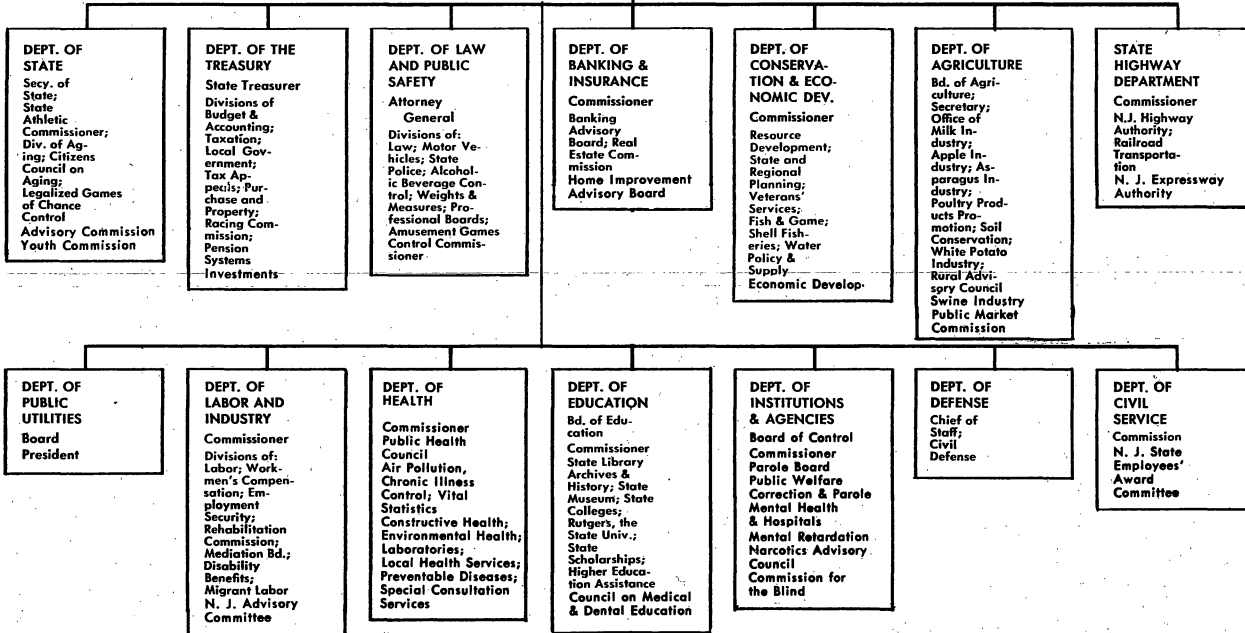
THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT NEW JERSEY

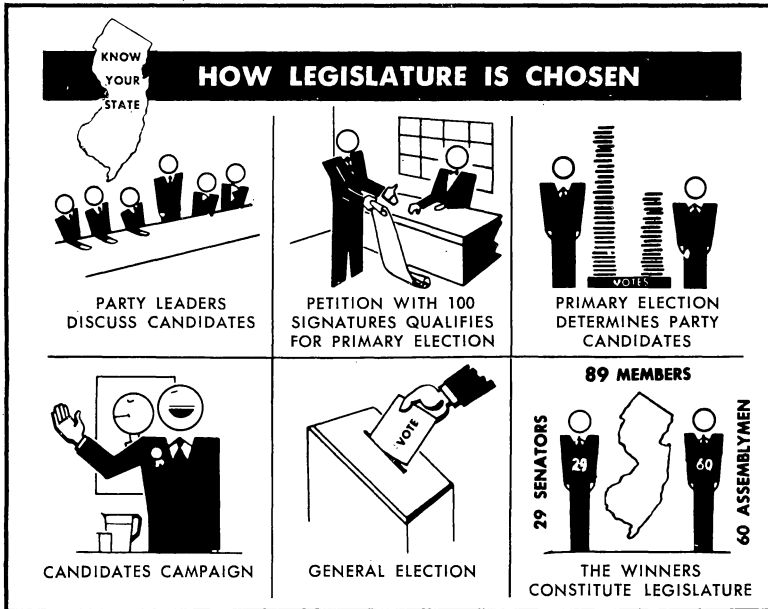
VOTERS OF THE STATE

GOVERNOR

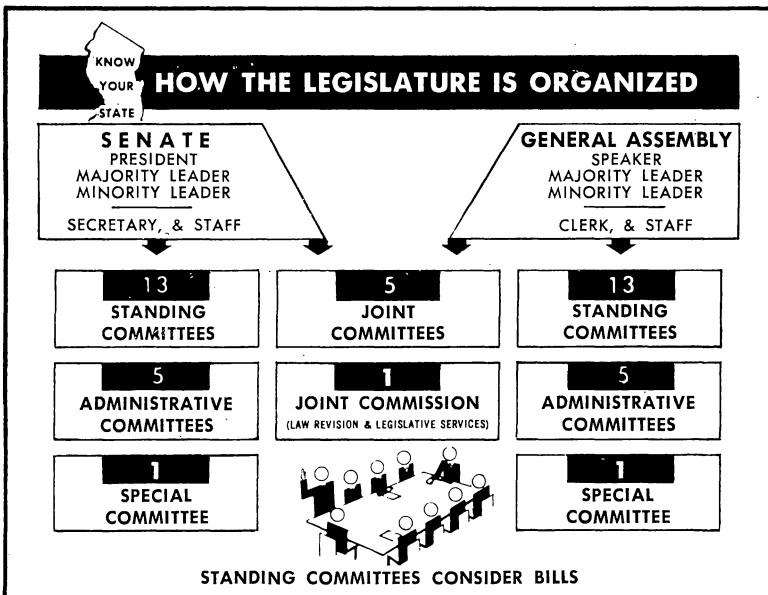
SECRETARY
STAFF

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

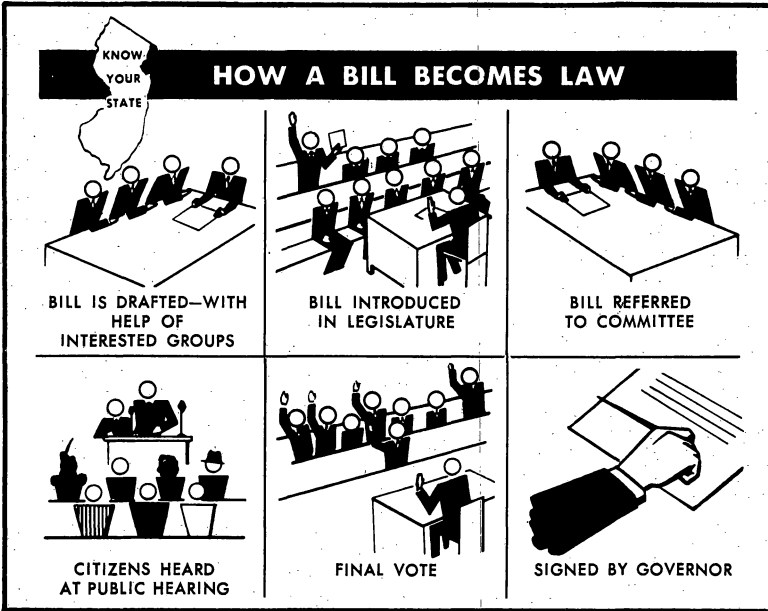




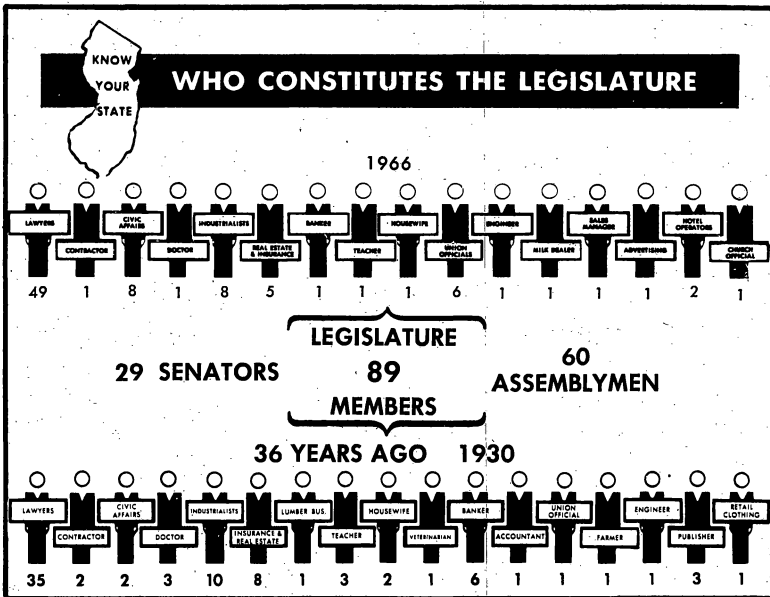
New Jersey's Legislature is chosen by the people at free elections. Candidates are nominated by petitions, chosen through primary elections and finally selected for office at the general election.



New Jersey's Legislature is organized in two houses, standing committees, administrative committees, special committees, joint committees and a joint commission. When Governor is out of the State, the Senate President is Acting Governor; in the absence of the Senate President, the Speaker is Acting Governor.



New Jersey's laws are made by Legislature. Measures are introduced in Legislature, given committee hearing and final vote by both houses. Bills then must be signed by the Governor.



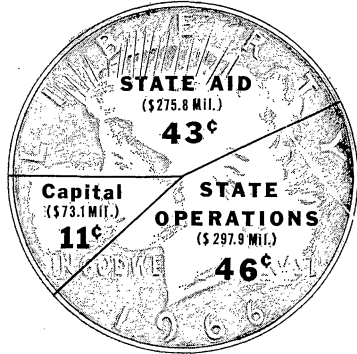
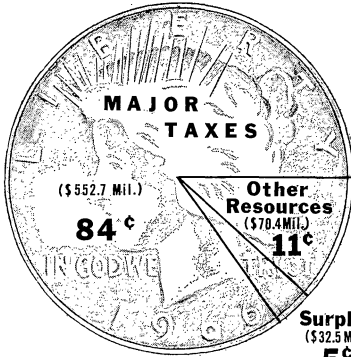
New Jersey's Legislature — as the Constitution intends — is a representative group of citizens taken from all walks of life.

NEW JERSEY'S BUDGET

◆◆◆ FISCAL YEAR 1965-66 ◆◆◆

RESOURCES
\$655,570,144

RECOMMENDATIONS
\$646,829,749



MAJOR	Motor Fuels	\$ 141,000,000
	Corporation	113,250,000
	Motor Vehicle	94,408,670
	Cigarette	74,000,000
	Inheritance	48,000,000
	Beverage	31,500,000
	Racing	29,000,000
	Public Utility	14,000,000
	Emergency Transportation	7,500,000
	Welfare & Education	35,404,013
OTHER	Special Receipts	9,956,225
	All Other Resources	25,006,546
	Surplus, July 1, 1965	32,544,690

Education	\$ 265,143,979
Highways	102,941,570
Hospitals	83,138,939
Welfare	50,140,753
General Control	31,560,463
Natural Resources	24,340,532
Police	23,598,587
Correction	21,029,383
Regulatory	11,713,827
Health	11,167,823
Other	13,899,034
General Control - Legislative	2,335,967
General Control - Judicial	5,818,892

NEW JERSEY'S COURT SYSTEM

ORGANIZATION FOR JUDICIAL PURPOSES

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice and 6 Associates
 Initial Term of 7 years with tenure on reapportionment. Mandatory retirement at 70, optional at 65.
 Final appeal in:

1. Constitutional questions.
2. Where dissent in App. Div.
3. Capital causes.
4. Certifications.
5. In such causes as provided by law.

SUPERIOR COURT

52 Judges. Term, tenure and retirement same as Supreme Court.

LAW DIVISION	APPELLATE DIVISION	CHANCERY DIVISION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General jurisdiction in all causes, civil and criminal. 2. Proceedings in lieu of prerogative writs, except review of state administrative agencies. 	<p>Appeals from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law and Chancery Divisions. 2. County Courts. 3. County District Courts. 4. Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts. 5. State Administrative Agencies. 6. As provided by law. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Equity. 2. Matrimonial. 3. Probate.

21 COUNTY COURTS

**71 Judges authorized, 1 to 8 per county. Term: 5 yrs.;
 tenure after 10 years and in third term. Mandatory retirement at 70.**

1. Law Division: General jurisdiction, civil and criminal within county. Hears appeals from Municipal Courts and Division of Workmen's Compensation.
2. Probate Division: Contested probate matters.
3. No equity jurisdiction except as required to finally resolve matter in controversy.

514 MUNICIPAL COURTS

1. Traffic.
2. Minor criminal.
3. Ordinance violations.
4. Arraignments.

21 COUNTY DISTRICT COURTS

1. Contract actions to \$1000.
2. Negligence actions to \$3000.
3. Landlord and Tenant.
4. Concurrent jurisdiction with Municipal Courts.

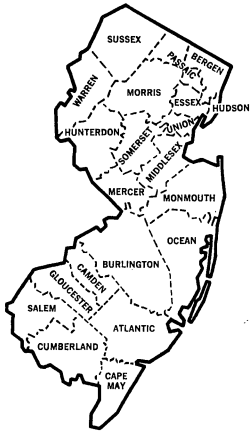
21 JUVENILE & DOM. REL. CTS.

1. Exclusive jurisdiction juveniles.
2. Support.
3. Temporary custody of children.
4. Adoptions

21 SURROGATE'S COURTS

1. Uncontested probate matters.
2. Serves as clerk of Probate Division of County Court.

NEW JERSEY'S 21 Counties



ATLANTIC COUNTY

Atlantic County includes the unsurpassed seashore resorts of Atlantic City, America's "Convention Capital," Brigantine, Ventnor, Margate and Longport which attract millions of people annually to their eight miles of boardwalk and thirteen miles of attractive beaches.

BERGEN COUNTY

Bergen County, second in the State in population, is located in the northeastern corner of New Jersey, comprising 246 square miles of picturesque suburban living. There are over 1,500 established industries within its borders. The George Washington Bridge connecting the county with New York City has added a six-lane lower level which has increased its capacity by 75% to accommodate the greatly increased flow of traffic in and out of New Jersey. The county's scenic beauty and its many small towns provide an ideal environment for suburban living with quick accessibility to metropolitan cities.

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Burlington County, the largest county

in the State stretches from the eastern shore of the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean. Although still rural in most of its area, Burlington has many fine suburban communities attracting new residents.

CAMDEN COUNTY

Camden County, situated on the Delaware River opposite the Philadelphia metropolitan area, is recognized for its industrial diversification. The county known as a metropolitan area has many fine suburban communities within its borders. Two bridges, the Benjamin Franklin and Walt Whitman, connect the county with Philadelphia.

CAPE MAY COUNTY

Cape May County is at the extreme southern end of the State and is three-fourths surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay. A considerable portion of the county is devoted to summer resorts which enjoy some of the finest beaches in the world. The light, warm and well-drained soils of Cape May County and the year-round favorable climate have proved profitable for truck farming and poultry raising.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland County is located in the south-central extremity of the State, fronting on the Delaware Bay. Known primarily for its agriculture diversification, the county has established itself in the production of sand and gravel, clay and glass products. Vineland, the largest city in the area adds greatly to the economic well being of this county.

ESSEX COUNTY

Essex County is the heaviest populated

county in the State, and also has more industries located within its boundaries than any other county. The City of Newark, the State's largest in population is presently undergoing a vast urban renewal program. A number of fine residential communities have made this county a new home for former New York City residents.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Strategically located in the Delaware Valley area, Gloucester County is not only replete with diversified industry, but it is the center of advanced agricultural and dairy pursuits. The county offers prospective residents the peace and quiet of country life together with the economic advantages of sound industrial opportunities.

HUDSON COUNTY

Hudson County is a totally-industrialized urban county. Hudson County is the major rail and motor approach to New York City, especially through the two underwater vehicular tunnels and the Pennsylvania R.R. tubes. It has an advantageous geographical position on Upper New York Bay on the east and on Newark Bay on the west.

HUNTERDON COUNTY

Hunterdon County, only fifty miles distant from either New York or Philadelphia, is one of New Jersey's rural counties. Its excellent roads and State Highways present a pastoral scene of fertile farms and rolling hills. The farm acreage is 55% of the total land area, and egg and poultry production rank with milk as leading sources of farm income. At several points, interstate bridges across the Delaware River link the county with Pennsylvania.

MERCER COUNTY

Mercer County is located in the center of the most concentrated market area in the world. The county is rich in its historical background which pre-dates its official formation more than 150 years ago. Trenton, the State Capital and county seat, is located here. Princeton University and other leading educational institutions are located in Mercer County. Many nationally known industries have established research laboratories in the county.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Middlesex County offers to all the advantages for good working and living conditions since it has developed into one of the leading productive and residential areas in the State. The county although highly industrialized is also rated for its agricultural development with some 593 farms adding greatly to the economic progress of the county. New Brunswick, the county seat, is the home of historic Rutgers University, Douglass College for Women and the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

MONMOUTH COUNTY

Monmouth County, located in the center of the State and fronting on the Atlantic seaboard, is largely agricultural and recreational. The many year-around resort areas have always been an important factor in the county's economic progress. Many new factories have been built in the county as the highly industrialized northeastern metropolitan area of the State spilled over into it. The many palatial estates, stately old mansions, and pleasant residential areas have added much to easy living in Monmouth County.

MORRIS COUNTY

Morris County, located centrally in hilly northern New Jersey, offers historical background and excellent residential and recreational facilities. Although many of its residents commute to the New York metropolitan area daily to work, an upsurge in industrial growth has added greatly to the county's economic strength.

OCEAN COUNTY

Ocean County has shown the largest percentage increase in population from 1960 to 1964 of all the counties in the State. With its 50 miles of ocean front, and 100 miles of bay front, the most important business is the resort trade. With an ever increasing residential growth many new industries have found their way into the county.

PASSAIC COUNTY

Alexander Hamilton in 1791 envisaged the possibilities of a manufacturing center on the present site of Paterson, destined to make the United States industrially free of Europe. The northern section of the County, above the narrow "neck," is a land of rolling hills, lovely valleys, fertile farms and orchards and crystal-clear lakes — an ideal vacation area on the fringe of urban areas.

SALEM COUNTY

Salem County, rich in history, agriculture and industry, was founded by John Fenwick in 1675 and named "Salem" which means "peace." Primarily an agriculture County, the recent import of the chemical industry has proved an important facet in the economic growth of Salem. Many well-planned residential communities have played a major part in the current population influx into the county.

SOMERSET COUNTY

Centrally located in the upper half of New Jersey, Somerset County offers an unusual combination of rolling mountain country, fertile farms and rural landscapes with now and again an industrial center. The county ranks high in the State in agriculture and gracious living, but is also considered one of the State's important centers of diversified industry.

SUSSEX COUNTY

Located at the northwestern tip of the State, Sussex County is principally a dairying, agricultural and vacation area — the leading dairy county in the State. Fine herds that total more than 30,000 head of cattle graze in its lush valleys and fertile uplands. Large creameries process the milk and send it to the metropolitan areas.

UNION COUNTY

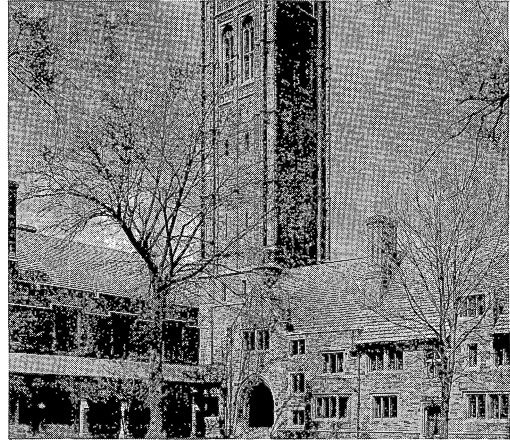
The State's youngest County, Union is the second smallest in area but ranks third industrially. There are more than a thousand manufacturing plants within its boundaries. With its excellent transportation facilities many new residents have moved into the suburban western section of the county in recent years.

WARREN COUNTY

Warren County has a "coastline" of more than 50 miles along some of the most beautiful upland reaches of the Delaware River, including the world-famed Delaware Water Gap. Located in the central area is some of the richest dairy and truck farming land in the State, while to the north lie unbroken miles of almost virgin woodland, rolling hills and charming lakes abounding in fish.

SOME BOOKS ABOUT NEW JERSEY
Visit Your School and Public Libraries

- Barber and Howe:* Historical Collections of New Jersey
Beck: Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey
Beck: The Roads of Home
Bill: A House Called Morven
Boyer: Early Forges and Furnaces in New Jersey
Boyer: Indian Trails and Early Paths
Cawley: Exploring the Little Rivers of New Jersey
Crowell: The Wonderful World of New Jersey
Cunningham: The Garden State
Cunningham: Made in New Jersey
Cunningham: The New Jersey Shore
Cunningham: This is New Jersey
Flink: The Economy of New Jersey
Federal Writers' Project: New Jersey — A Guide to Its Present and Past
Hackett: The New Jersey Citizen
Hagaman: The Story of New Jersey
Heusser: The Forgotten General
Kemmerer: Path to Freedom
Lee: New Jersey as a Colony and as a State
Lundin: Cockpit of the Revolution
Mills: Historic Houses of New Jersey
Moffatt and Ploch: Exploring New Jersey
Myers: Story of New Jersey
New Jersey History Committee: Outline History of New Jersey
New Jersey Historical Series: Tercentenary, Volumes 1 to 26
Pepper: Tours of Historic New Jersey
Pierce: Iron in the Pines
Pierce: Smugglers' Woods
Rich: The Government and Administration of New Jersey
Rogers: Help-Bringers: Versatile Physicians of New Jersey
Sayre: Jersey Voices from the Past
Stryker: The Battles of Trenton and Princeton
Van Deventer: Cruising New Jersey Tidewater
Weygandt: Down Jersey



New Jersey schools rank high.



Farming is big business in The Garden State.



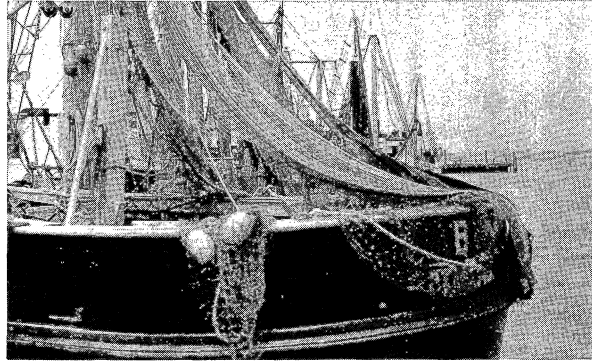
New Jersey hosts hundreds of conventions in many fine resorts.

JERSEY

SNAPSHOTS



Miles of sandy beaches offer healthful ocean fun.



Snug harbors up and down the coast shelter fleets of boats.



One of New Jersey's many fine scenic spots.



Acres of lakes and miles of streams beckon boating fans.



New Jersey — major transportation center.



Industry thrives in New Jersey.

Map of New Jersey showing CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Population: 6,602,540

(Population Estimates, 1964)

Area: 8,204.37 square miles

Capital: Trenton

ATLANTIC COUNTY

Population: 172,230
Area: 609.97 square miles
County Seat: Mays Landing

BERGEN COUNTY

Population: 854,130
Area: 246.31 square miles
County Seat: Hackensack

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Population: 266,540
Area: 827.75 square miles
County Seat: Mount Holly

CAMDEN COUNTY

Population: 429,560
Area: 225.22 square miles
County Seat: Camden

CAPE MAY COUNTY

Population: 60,960
Area: 454.34 square miles
County Seat: Cape May Court House

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Population: 115,890
Area: 669.44 square miles
County Seat: Bridgeton

ESSEX COUNTY

Population: 940,220
Area: 129.52 square miles
County Seat: Newark

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

Population: 150,650
Area: 339.50 square miles
County Seat: Woodbury

HUDSON COUNTY

Population: 602,390
Area: 60.48 square miles
County Seat: Jersey City

HUNTERDON COUNTY

Population: 59,430
Area: 439.06 square miles
County Seat: Flemington

WARREN COUNTY

Population: 67,980
Area: 364.65 square miles
County Seat: Belvidere

MERCER COUNTY

Population: 284,670
Area: 228.28 square miles
County Seat: Trenton

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Population: 498,490
Area: 324.27 square miles
County Seat: New Brunswick

MONMOUTH COUNTY

Population: 395,050
Area: 538.11 square miles
County Seat: Freehold

MORRIS COUNTY

Population: 306,210
Area: 480.95 square miles
County Seat: Morristown

OCEAN COUNTY

Population: 135,240
Area: 750.26 square miles
County Seat: Toms River

PASSAIC COUNTY

Population: 437,670
Area: 198.39 square miles
County Seat: Paterson

SALEM COUNTY

Population: 62,230
Area: 373.04 square miles
County Seat: Salem

SOMERSET COUNTY

Population: 170,680
Area: 304.58 square miles
County Seat: Somerville

SUSSEX COUNTY

Population: 58,170
Area: 535.31 square miles
County Seat: Newton

UNION COUNTY

Population: 544,150
Area: 104.94 square miles
County Seat: Elizabeth

