To the memory of Frances D. Pingeon

Disclaimer:
Some images in the original version of this book are not available for inclusion in the eBook.
realm dominated the work of many artists including George Bensing, Ian Hay (1968-1973), Wall Kuhn (1977-1994), and one of the most significant of all New Jersey artists, John Marin (1915-1953), who developed his own form of abstractionism mixed with realism in several scenes related to his hometown of Weehawken. After World War II, as the center of the art world essentially shifted from Paris to New York, New Jersey artists certainly became aware of the new trends, but for many years, realism continued to be favored over abstract expressionism and other modern art movements. John Marin lived until 1953, continuing his social-realist work, and his home and studio in Weehawken, New Jersey, were open to the public until his death. Also a resident of Weehawken, John Marin, the first American artist to live and work in New Jersey, was an influential figure in the early 20th century. At the same time, in the work of the most important household artist, the American painter-choreographer, Morris Graves (1908-1992), and the famous artist, Morris Graves (1908-1992), Graves developed a highly influential by the modernism of the precursors, creators of an American form of cubism, while Graves's work evolved over time into a form of abstract expressionism.

Other contemporary New Jersey artists have either absorbed the abstract art movement or parallelSubscribe to development. For example, Harvey Biskup (1920-2000), of Mountainside, a writer and architectural historian as well as an artist, produced highly successful architectural compositions exhibiting the strong influence of contemporary painting; George Kroth (b. 1920), formerly of New Brunswick, is considered the father of conceptual art; Richard Amsden (b. 1930), of Elizabeth, after moving away from the abundant abstract expressionism, has created his own form of "interventional" art with blocks of colors, organization, and symmetry, and Lucas Samaras (b. 1935), formerly of North Jersey, has created a radical form of expressionism by evoking various states of mind through the art of assemblage.


See also assemblage art, performance art; photography, sculpture.

Barbara J. Mannie

Arthur Kill. Arthur Kill is a fifteen-mile-long tidal strait that separates Staten Island from eastern New Jersey. The Kill connects with the Kill van Kull and Newark Bay to the north and with Peninsular Bay in the south. The Kill receives tidal water from both the north and the south, resulting in a long flushing time of about two weeks. It is part of the New York/New Jersey harbor estuary, a series of connecting tidal waterways that receives freshwater drainage from a 15,250-square-mile area. Its banks are heavily populated and highly industrialized, and it is a major shipping lane.

The Arthur Kill was heavily impacted in the 1990s by low oxygen levels due to the dumping of raw sewage, and still has relatively high levels of heavy metals such as mercury, zinc, cadmium, and lead. In January 1990, 667,000 gallons of water were leaked into the kill from an underwater pipe at the Exxon Wayacook refinery. This created a major hazard for invertebrates and fish communities, killing 20 percent of the salt marsh vegetation and many fish and fiddler crabs, and impacting the herons, egrets, raccoons, and other animals that feed on fish and invertebrates. Some species, such as stonequills, suffered lowered reproductive success for several years following the spill.

The Arthur Kill supports a variety of ecosystems, including tidal mudflats, tidal creeks, and salt marshes that grade into uplands supporting shrubs and trees. Much of the Kill shoreline is lined with balls and riprap, but about 50 percent of the shoreline is natural mudflats and marshes. The Kill supports a rich community of fiddler crabs, beavers, small, and a diversity of other invertebrates and a diverse fish community of resident and seasonal migrant species. The salt marshes, composed of cordgrass and salt hay, provide primary productivity, nutrients cycling, and habitat, as well as supporting nesting marsh hawks, ducks, blackbirds, and rails. The marshes and mudflats provide prime foraging areas for herons, egrets, and birds that nest on Prall's Island and Lake Meadow. These islands have traditionally housed some of the largest heronries anywhere in New York and New Jersey, Gulls and double-crested cormorants also nest on these islands and abandoned piers. Many hawks overwinter in the Arthur Kill. The Arthur Kill is also important for local residents who fish, crab, boat, and engage in other recreation on the water and in adjacent parks and uplands.

Incorporated in 1986, ArtPRIDE New Jersey is a nonprofit organization that promotes and supports arts groups throughout the state. ArtPRIDE has over two hundred members and helps increase state arts funding from $2 million in fiscal year 1984 to a present appropriation of $5 million in fiscal year 2003. In 2000, ArtPRIDE successfully advocated for passage of the New Jersey Cultural Trust Act, which will, as stated in the act, "help build endowments, create institutional stability, and fund capital projects." The organization hosts the annual ArtPRIDE Congress and keeps the arts on the public policy agenda by providing information and research to federal, state, and local elected officials.

Asbury Park. 14-square-mile city in Monmouth County, New Jersey. The borough was incorporated in 1903 and named the community for the first bishop of the Methodist Church in America. He incorporated the town, bordered by Deal Lake to the north and Wesley Lake to the south, in 1907 and guided its development as a resort for physical and mental rejuvenation.
until his death in 1922. Bradley fulfilled his primary intent—to design a white, middle-class resort with gardens, parks, and lakes—with the goal of creating not only the healthiest and best-built boardwalk owned by the city rather than private citizens. The city's specialized districts included hotels, business, amusement, and the cottage community—an early experiment in urban planning. A temperance resort more like Ocean Grove than the gamblers' haven of Long Branch, the town also catered to the more worldly patrons of hotels, bowling, and dancing. Railroad service began in 1873, bringing thousands of people to the summer resort each day. Starting in 1873, the town supported several daily, weekly, monthly, and summer-only newspapers with particular and distinct societie—temperance, religion, African Americans, labor, and society. Asbury Park operated the first trolleys in the state in 1879 and constructed the first comprehensive citywide sewer system on the New Jersey coast in 1881.

Until 1905 Asbury Park was a popular family resort, with promenades, piers, water sports, band concerts, children's carnivals, and baby parades. Hundreds of hotels, motels, cottages, and guesthouses supported the burgeoning tourist trade. Day-trippers and group excursionsists arrived by train from Philadelphia and New York. Visitors and residents could spend a day lounging on the beach, then dress up to view exclusive engagement films at one of the five palatial movie theaters, and cap off the evening with a stroll on the boardwalk. Children enjoyed pony rides on the beach and swan-shaped paddleboat rides on Weeke Lake. The Coolman Avenue business district attracted shoppers from towns throughout the county. In the mid-1920s a fire from a dropped cigarette destroyed the boardwalk and most of the rides and concessions; owners rebuilt everything in time for the following season. Asbury Park once again bore honorable mention as an All-American City in 1901 and 1960.

By the late nineteenth century, a distinct and growing African American and working-class district had developed across the railroad tracks in West Park, where residents were confined to segregated housing amid the laundries and auto repair shops. They were welcome at hotel staff but were excluded from the resort's amusement district and beach. West Park grew as a shadow resort, fostering recreational activities deemed morally unsuitable for the middle-class vacationers. A July 1970 riot damaged and destroyed much of the downtown business district and injured almost two hundred civilians and police. Longtime residents believe the riot sparked the mass exodus of businesses and homeowners. Hotels not boarded up or demolished were converted to apartments for senior citizens and the mentally ill, who had been discharged from Marlboro State Hospital to community outpatient care. The once-vibrant boardwalk, anchored by Convention Hall and the Paramount Theatre on the north and by the Casino and Palace Amusements on the south, awaits either destruction by the next hurricane or redevelopment of the beachfront with state or private funds. Gone are the rides and arcades; only a few scattered, boarded-up buildings remain. While the north end valiantly hangs on with the restored Paramount Theatre and Berkeley-Carteret Hotel, the south end of the boardwalk has fallen into disrepair. Today Asbury Park is seeking to recover. One hopeful sign is that Palace Amusements—the former home of the Aurora Ferris wheel—has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In 2000, the population of 16,130 was 25 percent white, 62 percent black, and 16 percent Hispanic. The median household income in 2000 was $40,773. For complete census figures, see chart, 183.

ILLUS. Parlakia, History of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Philadelphia: R. T. Peck, 1885
SUSAN HAMBERGER

**Asbury Park Press.** The second-largest newspaper in the state, the Asbury Park Press circulates primarily in Monmouth and Ocean counties. It was founded as a weekly newspaper on July 10, 1879, by Dr. Hugh S. Elkins, above his pharmacy on Coolman Avenue in Asbury Park. That first edition of the Shore Press, as it was called, sold 750 copies. Elkins sold the paper eighteen years later to his nephew, J. Tyle Elkins. The younger Elkins transformed the paper into a daily and renamed it the Daily Press. He also introduced a Sunday newspaper, a popular innovation in the late nineteenth century. Elkins relocated the newspaper operation to a new building on Mattison Avenue in 1912, but four years later the building was destroyed by fire. He replaced the structure with a five-story building and continued to expand his news operation. When Elkins died in 1945, ownership of the newspaper passed to his senior executives, Wayne B. McMurray and Ernest W. Lass. McMurray was at the helm for twenty-nine years and Lass for thirty-five. When McMurray died in 1974, he willed his ownership in the newspaper to Jules L. Plangere, Jr., then secretary and general manager. In 1977 Plangere became publisher. When Lass died in 1980, his son, R. Donald Lass, became president and editor. The newspaper left Asbury Park in 1985 and relocated to new headquarters in Neptune, although it retained the Shore Press's name on its masthead. In 1992 Plangere passed the publisher's job to Lass and became chairman of the board.

In 1995 the privately owned New Jersey Press, the holding company for the Asbury Park Press, expanded its influence with the purchase of the Home News and the News Tribune, two Middlesex County newspapers. Those papers were combined to form the Home News and Tribune (later shortened simply to the Home News Tribune), which began publishing on October 9, 1995.

In 1997 Plangere and Lass sold the newspapers to Gauntlet, the publisher of USA Today and one of the largest newspaper chains in the United States. In the year 2000 the Asbury Park Press had a daily circulation of 177,179, according to the Audit Bureau of Circulations, and a Sunday circulation of 219,650, surpassed only by the Star Ledger. The publisher is Robert Collins and the editor-in-chief is Raymond Olchertifer.

which is composed of many late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century homes near the train station. The first railroad was the Elizabethan and Somerville Railway in 1831, acquired thirty-six years later by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which also developed real estate. The community is said to have been named for Farmer Nick, a writer, the daughter of a Jersey Central Railroad official. The Victorian railroad station in the center of the borough now occupies a place of honor in the town as a community house.

Located in easy commuting distance of New York City and major airports, Far Hills is primarily a bedroom community. There is no industrial or commercial area.

Far Hills, 4 9/10 square mile borough in Somerset County. Far Hills, on the east bank of the North Branch of the Raritan River, was set off from Bernards Township in 1921. Its gently rolling landscape was occupied by farming farms prior to the late nineteenth century. In the 1890s, the Schley family took advantage of good rail access between the metropolitan region and this area and developed numerous estates and golf courses. By the early twentieth century, the borough had become a wealthy enclave of large estates whose owners emulated the lifestyle of the aristocratic English countryside as a whole. Many of the estates have since been converted to institutional uses. The Leonard F. Buck Gardens are a noted botanical exhibit. The United States Golf Association (USGA) maintains its headquarters and museum in its historic home, which adjacent large, equipment-testing facilities.

In 2000, the population was 387 or 3.6 percent white. The median household income in 2000 was $120,827. For complete census figures, see chart 131.

Farley, Frank Sherman (b. Dec. 7, 1907, d. Sept 24, 1977), lawyer and legislator. The youngest of ten children born to a first-generation Irish family in Atlantic City. Frank Farley attended Atlantic City public schools, Worthington Military Academy, and graduated from Georgetown University Law School in 1925. He worked in an Atlantic City law firm until he opened his own office in 1932. Nicknamed "Happy" or "Hap" by high school friends, Farley was elected to the state assembly in 1937 where he began to make his way through the corridors of power and influence in the State Capitol.

When in 1942 the Republican leader of Atlantic County, Footh L. Johnson, went to prison for income tax evasion, Farley assumed the role of power. From this tiny Republican stronghold he was able to extend his influence beyond the county into the state and federal leech of government. For the next two decades he was, according to one observer, "the most powerful public figure in the region and perhaps the state." During the Farley era Atlantic City declined as an urban center and a national resort and was the frequent target of federal and state investigations for commercial vice, political corruption, and connections to organized crime. In 1955, the Redfern Crime Commission concluded that Atlantic City was "an important way station in the national highway of crime," controlled by a "secret government of hoodlums and key officials" who plundered the taxpayers. Farley himself was never indicted but he was defeated in 1971 in the midst of a federal grand jury investigation that resulted in the conviction of city officials, including two former mayors, for bribery, extortion, and conspiracy.

Farley served in the state senate for thirty years, longer than any other individual, and for most of that era was the leader of the Republican organization in Atlantic County and one of the most powerful and influential politicians in the state. Farley's legacy was mixed. His ability to manipulate the levers of power brought many benefits to southern New Jersey. Including the Garden State Parkway, the Atlantic City Expressway, Stockton State College, and the Atlantic City Raceway. Perhaps the most important indicator of his ability to get things done was his role in procuring casino gambling for Atlantic City in 1976. After the failure of the first referendum in 1972, local politicians, including former political enemies, turned to Farley for assistance. Farley lobbied former colleagues in the legislature and secured the crucial support of North Jersey politicians, both Democrats and Republicans. At the Republican National Convention in 1968 he led part of the New Jersey delegation to Richard Nixon, helping to ensure Nixon's nomination on the first ballot. Nixon expressed his gratitude by keeping the federal aviation test center in Atlantic County. Farley's defeat for reelection in 1977 marked the end of more than seventy years of Republican dominance of Atlantic County. His passing also meant the end of a personal style of politics characteristic of an earlier era in American history.


Far Hills, 4 9/10 square mile borough in Somerset County. During the colonial era, the village of Farmingdale was a stagecoach stop between Freehold and Manasquan, spawning a succession of inns and hotels for travelers. Known as March's Bog until 1873, then Upper Squamond until 1874, the borough incorporated as Farmingdale in 1873. A group of progressive Jewish chicken farmers in Howell Township established the cooperative Howell Nursery School—the first cooperative nursery school in the state—in Farmingdale in 1944. Although residential and light industrial use, served as the bus station and shopping center for the surrounding farms until 1798, its two main streets have remained largely undeveloped.

In 2000, the population was 1,362 or 24 percent white. The median household income in 2000 was $43,889. For complete census figures, see chart 131.

Farrand, Beatrix (b. June 19, 1849, d. Feb 22, 1934), landscape architect. Born into Gilded Age New York society, Beatrix Farrand enjoyed a privileged upbringing that exposed her to some of the most lavish of northeastern estate gardens. She embarked on a career as a landscape designer in the 1890s, studying with Charles Sprague Sargent, director of Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum, and touring European gardens. In 1912, she began creating a campus for Princeton University's Graduate College. Her designs, meant to complement a Colonial Gothic building by architect Ralph Adams Cram, was distinguished by its use of stone and brick. At Princeton she also established a nursery to cultivate such plants. Farndale's other New Jersey commissions included the design of gates for the Laurelwood cemetery, plantings at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in Poughkeepsie, and residences in Montross and Spring Lake.

Farrand, Beatrix (1849-1934). American landscape architect. Born into Gilded Age New York society, Beatrix Farrand enjoyed a privileged upbringing that exposed her to some of the most lavish of northeastern estate gardens. She embarked on a career as a landscape designer in the 1890s, studying with Charles Sprague Sargent, director of Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum, and touring European gardens. In 1912, she began creating a campus for Princeton University's Graduate College. Her designs, meant to complement a Colonial Gothic building by architect Ralph Adams Cram, was distinguished by its use of stone and brick. At Princeton she also established a nursery to cultivate such plants. Farndale's other New Jersey commissions included the design of gates for the Laurelwood cemetery, plantings at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in Poughkeepsie, and residences in Montross and Spring Lake.
Free Acres. A small community located partly in Berkeley Heights and partly in Watchung, Free Acres was founded as a single-tax colony in 1910 by Bolton Hall, a New York attorney, real estate developer, writer, and follower of the radical political economist Henry George. Hall divided the former Murphy farm into one-year homesteads and used the rents to pay for local property taxes and for community services. Free Acres developed an active community life revolving around common institutions—the farmhouse, ball field, tennis court, and swimming hole. The single-tax structure was modified in 1936 with the beginning of individual property tax assessments. Today Free Acres is similar to a cooperative or condominium complex, where residents are charged fees to pay for shared services and facilities.

Freehold Borough. A 2.8-square-mile borough in Monmouth County, in 1713 the westward spread of population determined that the site of the first courthouse and county seat would be in agricultural Freehold Township. The tiny village that grew around Monmouth Court House, built in 1775, was called Monmouth as early as 1785. In their churches and homes, residents tended to the wounded from the 1778 Battle of Monmouth during the American Revolution. On January 18, 1807, the post office was named from Monmouth to Freehold; the borough separated from the township in 1919.

Freehold developed as a business and industrial center amid potato fields, with markets in Trenton and Newark, where the railroad track through downtown in 1852. The borough recovered from two devastating fires in 1872 and 1918, and the closing of the Kangham Littig Mill in 1901, the town's largest employer since 1894. Battling the trend in declining downtown, Freehold safeguarded its Main Street with restaurants and specialty shops. The town's most notable residents were G. Joel Parker and musician Bruce Springsteen.

In 2000, the population of 2,192 was 71 percent white, 16 percent black, and 8 percent Hispanic (Hispanics may be of any race). The median household income was $48,654. For complete census figures, see chart, 336.

Freeland, History of Monmouth County, New Jersey, Philadelphia: B. L. Peck, 1875.


Sue Hamburger

freeholders. New Jersey is the only state that calls its county legislators chosen freeholders. In 1914 each of the 304 townships was incorporated by state law and required to elect two freeholders (property owners) to a new county governing body, one of the then thirteenth boards of chosen freeholders. These officials were formally supported from the judges of the county courts by whom they had constituted the county legislative authority. Provided that bylaws, ordinances, and regulations were not contrary to state law, such bodies could "vote, grant, and raise money" for the building, purchase, or repair of poorhouses, jails, courthouses, and bridges, the surveying and ascertaining of the lines, and other legal purposes.

Unlike a township committee, whose members were originally unpaid for meetings and who were only to "compile, inspect, and report to township meeting" that approved expenditures, a freeholders' board could approve the financial claims submitted by any member (in major cases of corruption). And rather than only three or five members as on a township committee, a freeholders' board could come to include as many as forty persons (in Essex in 1854 elected by municipalities and wards. Also unlike a township committee, a freeholders' board could not enter ordinances; instead, it passed resolutions.

The system of appointing representatives by municipality became unequal, uncertain, and complex in 1873 after the number of freeholders in Monmouth and Hunterdon was hubbed and each of Jersey City's four wards was granted two freeholders. By 1892, more than two-thirds of the counties had escaped from the 1878 rigid requirement of two freeholders per township; 1895 was when an amendment to the state constitution prohibited special laws regulating the affairs of counties and towns. By then, partisan legislators had assigned freeholders to the wards of only certain types of cities, that had created new wards that were allotted freeholders, and had even established some assembly districts as constituencies. In the next quarter-century the legislature found additional variables besides gerrymandering that could be used to control the political composition of a freeholder board classification of population and location of municipalities and ostensibly general legislation regulating the types of municipal government (like boroughs and towns).

The concept of home rule was strong enough to defeat enactment of mandatory legislation to abolish large freeholder boards. The first optional small-board law (the Strong Act) was to apply in every county was passed in 1952, and the last successful referendum to abolish a large board occurred in 1959 (in Camden, with thirty-eight freeholders). Without a direct vote by the people, small boards elected at large in Atlantic, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem were established after the federal and state judiciary's "one man, one vote" decisions (1965, 1966). Now all counties have small boards.

Despite also was the proper role of the board's chief executive. The director, who was elected by the members until 1875, was the first among equals. In that year a
Hudson City Savings Bank

Founded in 1868 in the town of Hudson, which merged into Jersey City in 1870, the Hudson City Savings Bank, an independent bank, grew steadily until 1939, when the New Jersey state legislature allowed banks to expand outside their home counties. Hudson City Savings moved its headquarters to Paramus in 1978, and currently has branches in fourteen counties, including twenty-three offices in Bergen County. By 2010, Hudson City was the largest savings institution in the state, having almost $1.5 billion in assets and eighty branches with nearly $7 billion in deposits.

See also: banking

Hudson City, 62.4 square-mile county on a peninsula located in New Jersey’s northeast corner, on the western shore of the Hudson River, opposite Manhattan. The water boundaries of the county are: the Hudson River on the east, the Kill Van Kull on the

Hudson River, the 155-square-mile township in Monmouth County. Howard was named for Gen. Richard Howard in 1804 when it separated from Shrewsbury Township. Splits into Brick, Lakewood, and Wall townships and Farmingdale Borough between 1850 and 1927. The town’s economy thrives on agriculture and manufacturing, providing a steady stream of goods and services to the surrounding communities.

Howard County, the 24-square-mile county on a peninsula located in New Jersey’s northeast corner, on the western shore of the Hudson River, opposite Manhattan. The water boundaries of the county are: the Hudson River on the east, the Kill Van Kull on the
Lakewood Blue Claws. The Lakewood Blue Claws, a minor league professional baseball team, play in the Class-A South Atlantic League as an affiliate of the Philadelphia Phillies. They began in the league in 2001 at newly opened FirstEnergy Park in Lakewood. FirstEnergy Park includes picnic areas, luxury boxes, and party decks. The Blue Claws play a 140-game regular season schedule, which runs from April to September, and

control, navigation, shore maintenance for water quality purposes, recreation, or any combination thereof.

There are 1,186 lakes in New Jersey. Only 80 lakes have a surface area larger than 100 acres. In terms of surface area, the largest lake entirely in New Jersey is Lake Hopatcong in Sussex County (2,685 acres), which was built in 1888 for recreation, and Round Valley Reservoir in Hunterdon County (2,359 acres), which was built in 1956 for water supply. In terms of volume, some of the largest reservoirs in the state that were built primarily for water supply include Round Valley in Hunterdon County (55 billion gallons), Wanakah Reservoir in Passaic County (23.6 billion gallons), and Spruce Run in Hunterdon County (11 billion gallons).
Log cabin. Log cabins are a term that would have been unfamiliar to the thousands of people in New Jersey who inhabited such structures in the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. Log house, or log dwelling house, would have been the accepted terms. And not all pioneers lived in houses built of logs. In 1800 Harold Shawd published The Log Cabin Myth, which indicated that the early English settlers were unfamiliar with dwellings built of logs. This was true for the British Isles and the Low Countries as well, but people from the mountains and uplands of central Europe and from the Scandinavian peninsula and Finland were quite familiar with log building techniques. A map of log houses appearing in eighteenth-century advertisements of real estate in New Jersey clearly indicates two major areas located for such dwellings, the southwestern and northwestern parts of the state, which correlate with Swedish and Finnish settlement in the southwest and the movement of Germans from Pennsylvania into the northwest.

Constructing buildings of logs generally involves the placement of the logs alternately end over the office, and fitting them together at the corners with various notching techniques to ensure a tight fit. Some surviving log houses in southwestern New Jersey definitely reflect Swedish practices and, in the northwestern, a notching technique in the past referred to as the Pennsylvania German V notch is very common. Thus, the notion that log structures were introduced from Sweden and from Germany. Extensive fieldwork in Europe, however, has proved that the location from which the V notch diffused to North America lay on the border of Norway and Sweden and that this notching technique was the practice of the ethnic Finns. So, when Europe's smaller ethnic groups had a remarkable effect on the American landscape and the movement of the frontier. Perhaps an equally important influence originating from the Finns was the introduction of the so-called Virginia, or worm rail fence, which allowed rapid agricultural settlement to take place. The first reference to such a fence in North America is to a location near Finnish settlement in southwestern New Jersey. Log houses and "worm" fences were rapidly adopted by people of non-Finnish ethnic origins in frontier locations.

Log house is a term describing building materials, not the type of barn or type of structure. Finns built their log houses with an entrance at the gable end. The most common British tradition was to build with an entrance in the long side of the house, opposite the gable. Ultimately, the log dwelling adapted this practice. Most log houses were small, less than twenty feet on a side and one-story or one-and-a-half stories high. In northeastern New Jersey, where homesteads farmers often prevailed, the rental agreements initially called generally for a log house to be built by the tenant. In general, as prosperity arrived, the log structure was replaced by the function of storage or housing livestock and gradually disappeared from the landscape.

Lone Bear, the Reven, James "Lone Bear."

Long Beach. A 4.5-square-mile township in Ocean County. Sparsely settled by settlers in 1629, Long Beach Island attracted mainland fishermen and salters of hundreds of ships. Philadelphia sportmen arrived by stagecoach in 1864 and New Yorkers came by rail in the 1880s for accessible beach coves to shoot vast quantities of migratory waterfowl. When the railroad extended its run from the island north to Barnegat City and south to Beach Haven in 1886, Philadelphia real estate developers advertised the island as a summer vacation spot. With the completion of the bridge and causeway from the mainland in June 1944 the sea oaks, dunes, and wildlife habitats coded to summer cottages. The township communities of Beach, Surf Beach, and the Beach Haven variants—North, Terrace, Crest, Gardens—spring from the limitations of the land improvement company directors. Most of Long Beach Island incorporated in 1859 as Long Beach Township, reviving the towns of Barnegat City, Harvey Cedars, Surf City, Ship Bottom, and Beach Haven. Although ravaged by hurricane 1944 and 1952, the township remains
Long Branch, a resort of summer cottages. In 1920, the year-round population of 3,200 was 99 percent white. The median family income in 1999 was $74,978. For complete census figures, see chart, 133.


SUEK HANBALLER

Long Branch, 5 square mile in eastern Monmouth County. Long Branch was settled in 1806 as part of the larger Shrewsbury and Millstone Tract, with the earliest settlement inland, where farming was better supported. It continued as a part of Monmouth until 1839, when its government shifted to Ocean Township. In 1836, it became the Borough of Long Branch and in 1904, a city charter was granted.

Long Branch grew in popularity as a seaside resort during the nineteenth century, when increased prosperity permitted vacationing and leisurely pursuits. The first hotel to Long Branch was the Bellevue Hotel and snack bar in 1860. The town boasted seven hotels by 1880, and the resort was well known for its beaches, broad lawns, and horse racing. A resort town until the 1920s, Long Branch was a destination for wealthy families seeking a winter escape.

Maria Prendergast

Long Pond Ironworks State Park. Long Pond is a 1,253-acre park in West Milford, displaying the remnants of ironmaking in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The centerpiece of the park is the Long Pond Ironworks Historic District. Established by Peter Hume in 1766, the historical ironworks on the Wanaque River employed five hundred German ironworkers. The ironworks produced pig iron until 1885, when it was closed for economic reasons. For seventy-five years the ironworks sat vacant and abandoned until the Friends of Long Pond Ironworks took over management of the site in 1982. Today the ironworks, listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places, has been partially restored.

Long Pond Ironworks State Park. Courtesy Frank Cassiulli
Middlesex County College

This public, two-year college in Edison was established in 1964 as a result of the efforts of a citizens' group headed by George Othmer, who was then a Middlesex County Freeholder. Middlesex County College is located on 156 acres of the former Boulevard site. Students (full-time and 800 part-time) were first admitted in September 1966. By the year 2010, the College's enrollment totaled approximately ten thousand students (full-time and part-time). The school offers more than 500 courses in its different degree and certificate programs.

See also higher education

Middletown. Middletown, a 156-square-mile township in Sussex County. In 1663, Englishman from London purchased from the Indians land that became Middletown. Four years later it was incorporated, becoming one of the three original Monmouth County townships. By 1806, a local bank, including Bakefield's发文 until Highways 35 and 35 were built by the legendary Robert Owen. Four distinct areas developed their own character: the village historic district, the bayshore fishing industry, the central business district, and the downtown area. The Middletown Green was established in 1861. The historic Middletown Green and its surrounding areas were designated a National Historic Landmark in 1978.

Midland Park. Midland Park is a borough in Bergen County. In 1855, Cornelius Wortendyke founded the base of Newton, later known as Midland Park, and still later as Midland Park. By 1875, the family had established a wooden mill, which was later enlarged to include cotton and silk production. Abram Wortendyke, son of the founder, established the first post office, and his son, Cornelius A., was a key figure in the community's early development.

Midland Park was incorporated in 1876, and its first mayor was named Midland Park. The town was renamed Wortendyke in 1879, and remained so until the incorporation of Midland Park in 1894.
Ocean Grove

Ocean Grove, 1.0-square-mile chartered town in Monmouth County. After the Civil War, some Americans sought to escape the urban and industrial areas for more healthful communities. The Methodists held multi-day open-air religious revivals during the summer months in modestly wooded areas, setting up tents surrounding a central sermon preaching stand. The Rev. William R. Gibbon and the Methodist Camp Meeting Association founded Ocean Grove in 1859 as a religious summer resort devoted to the pursuit of holiness and leisure. As charted by the state of New Jersey, the mission of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association is “to provide opportunities for spiritual, physical, and cultural growth and enjoyment for persons of all ages in a Christian seaside setting.”

At Ocean Grove, the association laid out streets to replace the oak and pine forest, blueberry and beach plum thickets, and beach grass-covered sand dunes. When the first camp meeting was held in 1859, a few tents and two cottages had been erected. The town grew rapidly so that by 1870 over 2,000 cottages, 75 hotels, and 600 tents covered into the square mile bounded by two lakes and the ocean. The annual camp meeting, which lasted from ten days to two weeks every summer, attracted ten thousand people a day for service. In addition to the religious program, Ocean Grove added cultural events that brought well-known musical groups and speakers to the Great Auditorium, a 5,500-seat enclosed amphitheater. The community also attracted nineteenth-century moral reformers such as the Prohibition party, Anti-Slavery League, and Woman’s Christian Temperance Union.

The architectural design of the town plan and the buildings focus on the boardwalk as the center, with the “tent city” (the remaining in use) in closest proximity. Leaving little room for private outdoor space, the planners intentionally brought activity onto boardwalks and communal park areas. Approaching the ocean, the beaches are stepped back on their lots to afford everyone an ocean view and access to the boardwalk. Designated a National Historic District in 1976, Ocean Grove claims to

Ocean County Historical Society.
A historical society for Ocean County was first proposed by state senator William J. Harrison in the early 1970s, and the subject was raised numerous times thereafter. A society was at last incorporated in 1973, Ocean County's centennial year, with Dr. Joshua Halland as president. The society had no permanent home, but maintained a small museum in the county courthouse in Toms River. In 1972 the Presbyterian Church next to the courthouse purchased the society a residence in the county for $500, moved it to a site, and opened it to the public on June 9, 1973. An addition housing the society's 8,000-volume research library and audiobibliography opened in 1977.


Ocean Grove. 1.0-square-mile chartered town in Monmouth County.
Ocean Township (Ocean County). 20.8-square-mile township on Barnegat Bay. Ocean Township is known more familiarly by its original name, Waretown, and is often confused with the seaside resort of Ocean City further down the Jersey coast. It is bordered to the north by Lacey Township and to the south and west by Barnegat Township. Ocean Township became a municipality in 1874, carved from parts of Lacey and what was then Union Township.

Waretown, with its name from Abraham Walton, who settled there with other 'Pilgrims' in 1677 after being cast out by Congregational purse in a religious dispute. Even earlier, in 1722, a one-room house was built near Waretown Creek by Caleb Falkenburg, grandson of the first European settler in Ocean County. Shiplbuilding was a major Waretown enterprise from colonial times through the nineteenth century, and many sea captains prospered in coastal trading of timber and other goods. Other enterprises involved charcoal, peat moss, shellfish, and cranberries.

Today Ocean Township is mostly residential, with less than 3 percent of its 13,000 acres developed. Part of its large, sparsely populated area west of the main motor routes—Route 9 and the Garden State Parkway—falls within the Pinelands Preservation Zone. The population in 2000 was 6,450, of which 97 percent was white. Median household income (2000) was $52,484. For complete census figures, see chart 125.

Ocean Township (Monmouth County). 116-square-mile township in the eastern part of the county. Ocean Township was settled in 1693 but incorporated in 1871. Between 1847 and 1912 eighty communities along the coast (Long Branch, Sea Bright, Eastpoint, Deal, Allenhurst, Monmouth Beach, and Island Beach) separated from the original 33-square-mile rural farming community and established their own local governments.

In 1853 the first mastodon skeleton found in New Jersey was excavated from a-mud pit at Oakhurst in Ocean Township. In 1910 one of the first aviation meets of William and Orville Wright was held in a field in Ocean Township, where thousands of spectators paid fifty cents admission to attend the air show. From 1919 to 1923, the Deal Test Site in Oakhurst served as a development center for early wirelesstelephone experiments as well as an observation center, picking up the initial signals from the Soviet balloon Spesnik in 1917. After World War II the township experienced significant residential development, and is now fully developed with a wide range of housing, parks, and public schools. Joe Pallos Park (formerly Deal Test Site) was one of the first Green Acres Parks purchased in 1949 under the New Jersey Green Acres Program.

In 2000, the population of 26,595 was 84 percent white, 6 percent black, and 8 percent Asian. The median household income was $52,208. For complete census figures, see chart 125.