Good morning. My name is Dorothy Guzzo, the Executive Director for the New Jersey Historic Trust. Thank you for inviting me here this morning to speak on behalf of historic preservation. By way of background, I have been with the Historic Trust for ten years and prior to this twenty years at DEP, thirteen of which as the Administrator of the State Historic Preservation Office. As you know the Historic Trust is the agency funding bricks and mortar capital projects for New Jersey’s historic sites. Our funding is provided through the Corporate Business Tax dedication as part of the Open Space, Farmland and Historic Preservation Preserve NJ program. We are the primary funders of bricks and mortar preservation in the state. There are no other private foundations or corporate funds solely dedicated to funding capital development for historic sites in New Jersey.

In preparing for the Preserve New Jersey ballot referendum, the Trust completed a capital needs survey in 2012 identifying over $751M in capital preservation needs for the State. I believe this number was a very conservative estimate, and as there has been very limited funding since, continues to be relevant to this discussion today. This estimate included numerous historic sites that help to tell the story of New Jersey’s role in the Revolution as well as the best of New Jersey history. And just for context, in 1990, a comprehensive capital needs survey was done prior to awarding the very first preservation grant round, and at that time it identified $400M in capital needs.

As part of our 2012 survey, we also asked if monies were needed to help make their sites more ‘visitor ready’. Since the Trust’s program typically did not pay for parking lots, pathways, signage, lighting, auditoriums, gift shops, cafes and the types of amenities that visitors demand when they travel out of state, we wanted to know what historic sites needed to enrich the visitor experience. The estimate was $3M – and I suspect that is very, very low estimate because – at the time of the survey – sites had not prepared formal estimates. I’ve distributed a copy of the Executive Summary of the capital needs study and the full study is linked to our website.

In 2010, the Heritage Tourism Task Force completed its study and identified several goals and strategies toward making New Jersey a heritage tourism destination. As part of that initiative, we also surveyed sites to determine visitor readiness – and found that just a very small percentage met all of the visitor ready criteria – (open regularly with scheduled hours, actively promoted as a tourism attraction, support one or more of the six statewide heritage themes and/or providing programming related to the theme).
At that time, we also found that there was a great need for financial assistance and guidance in fostering heritage tourism. Neither the state’s tourism office nor the Division of Parks & Forestry had a staff member solely dedicated to promoting heritage tourism. From the proceeds of the Discover NJ History license plate, the Historic Trust offers very modest grants to foster heritage tourism. The Task Force’s plan was released in 2010, in the midst of New Jersey’s recession thus it was difficult to fully implement.

To understand what the state could be gaining by fostering heritage tourism and promoting its incredible history, the Trust hired Tourism Economics to calculate the economic impact of heritage tourism in New Jersey. In 2013, we found that heritage tourism accounts for 8% of all New Jersey tourism — and that’s without much state investment, little or no marketing, and measured as we were coming out of a recession. Since it was the first time ever measured, I suspect the percentage might even be higher now. The study also calculated that heritage tourism generated $335M in state and local taxes, hosted 11 million visitors in just one year, and supported 27,000 volunteer and fulltime positions. Many of these heritage tourism sites are the same sites soliciting grants from the Historic Trust.

Measuring the economic impact of heritage tourism as a routine component of the tourism analysis that is performed each year would be extremely beneficial. It should be measured more consistently, by experts, by the entity that knows most about it.

So, we’ve been collecting data for some time to identify the needs and to justify an allocation of additional resources, but perhaps more importantly, to demonstrate the great potential that’s just hovering beneath the surface. Both the Task Force report and the Economic Impact Study are linked to our website.

Through the corporate business tax dedication, the Trust is now receiving approximately $3M/year for planning, construction and heritage tourism initiatives. From 1990 – 2012, the Trust was averaging about $6M/year. As you may start to understand, although the state’s needs have doubled since 1990, and there’s been no accounting for inflation over time, our allocation has been cut in half. Not only has the amounts of the grants been reduced, the number of grants awarded is also substantially less. If the goal is to realize a lasting contribution from the anniversary, it would be difficult to do under the current circumstances and funding levels.

The Historic Trust, an in-but-not-of state agency, is governed by a non-paid Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation. Last year, the Board underwent a strategic planning exercise to identify short term goals for the next 3-5 years. The Board identified $10M/ year as the optimal funding level to support the needs of the preservation community.

$10M may seem excessive, however when the implementing legislation for the corporate business tax dedication was passed, it enabled the Trust to expand its program and have the ability to purchase easements on historic property as a means of protection. This is a good tool and has been effectively used by the environmental community to leverage a great deal of preservation by reaching the private sector, which has little preservation funds available. I believe the historic preservation community would
also see similar benefits however, given our reduction in funding, we find it difficult to allocate our scarce resources to purchasing easements. When you must choose between repairing a leaky roof or a long-term preservation strategy, the roof must win out. With each grant round, the Trust routinely receives requests for two to three times the amount of available funding.

Additionally, we were enabled to establish an emergency fund to intervene at critical junctures – such as weather-related episodes or in response to a development threat. Again, a laudable goal, but difficult to set aside emergency resources with the limited, existing funds.

Preserving the tangible remains of our past is equivalent to making an investment in a community’s intangible quality of life. Investment in historic site development creates jobs for skilled labor and resurrects construction trades that could easily be forgotten. Since 1990, the Historic Trust has helped to restore and enrich over 400 historic sites in every corner of New Jersey. We’ve witnessed some miracle saves and have been fortunate to work with dozens of very dedicated staff and volunteers who work very diligently to create an authentic learning experience for visitors. We know from our tourism partners that there is a huge return on investment from marketing and promotion. And we know that our capital grants leverage just as much if not more in private philanthropy. In short, an investment in New Jersey’s history is a good business opportunity.

Thank you for this opportunity to share some critical aspects of the work we do to preserve the tangible remains of New Jersey history. I’d be happy to answer any questions.
Keeping the Present

The New Jersey Historic Trust 1967-2013
This report was produced by the New Jersey Historic Trust. The Mission of the Trust is to advance historic preservation in New Jersey for the benefit of future generations through education, stewardship and financial investment programs that save our heritage and strengthen our communities.

To view the entire text of the report, visit: www.njht.org/resources

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Essex County Courthouse, Newark, Essex County (top);
Howell Living History Farm, Hopewell Township, Mercer County (bottom)
December 2014

Dear Friend to New Jersey Preservation:

A need for more than $751 million to repair, restore, and reuse the state’s most important historic resources is documented in the 2012 Capital Needs Survey, completed by the New Jersey Historic Trust with the participation of hundreds of site stewards. The responses came from a variety of public and private nonprofits in widespread parts of the state. Resources included farms, museums, libraries, municipal halls, railroad stations, residences, churches, mills, and more that represent three centuries of building and innovation in New Jersey.

That dollar amount does not include an additional documented $142 million necessary for site improvements and visitor amenities that will make more of the historic resources available for local residents and out-of-state visitors to enjoy on a regular basis. Heritage tourism, which brings $2.8 billion of income into the state, is an under-tapped resource for economic activity.

Historic buildings and sites that are actively used become valuable assets to their communities, and when an asset is valued, it will be well cared for. Since 1990, the Historic Trust has awarded more than $137 million in matching grants for projects that created valuable assets – helped turn unused properties into offices, municipal halls, and community centers, and aided existing houses of worship, history museums and nonprofit organizations repair, restore and utilize their facilities for public benefit.

This 2012 Capital Needs Survey documents where we’ve been successful in the past, and what the current challenges are. The financial need is far greater than what the private sector can accomplish without the incentive of the state’s matching grant program. It is critical that additional funding for historic preservation projects be resumed, and that the Historic Trust continue to partner with other agencies and foundations in achieving preservation goals for the good of all New Jersey citizens.

Sincerely,

Meme Omogbai
Chair, NJ Historic Trust Board of Trustees
Executive Summary

The New Jersey Historic Trust offered its first bricks and mortar matching grants to restore and rehabilitate historic properties in 1990. It executed a last group of historic site management grants in 2013. Over those 24 years, $137.6 million of Trust money went to every county, every legislative district, and over 200 municipalities. It aided historic properties of every imaginable kind: houses of worship, schools and libraries, courthouses, county and municipal buildings, residences, factories, train stations, and even a park restroom.

There are many reasons why motivated citizens try to preserve historic buildings but mostly they come down to the idea that a place without a sense of its history is like an amnesiac individual. At the legislative hearing in 1987 that preceded the Historic Trust’s receiving its first appropriation for matching grants, New Jersey historian John Cunningham quoted John Steinbeck’s Tom Joad poignantly asking in *The Grapes of Wrath*, “How will we know it’s us without our past?”

In 2012, the New Jersey Historic Trust launched a comprehensive capital needs survey to identify the state’s near- and middle-term rehabilitation and restoration needs. Respondents, who came from all parts of the state, identified $751 million in capital needs. They represented all 21 counties and more than 350 municipalities. Reflecting the rough distribution of population, 42% of the respondents came from northern New Jersey, 34% from central counties, and 24% from the south. In addition, for those sites which are open to the public, the survey asked respondents to identify needs related to visitor amenities. These improvements include items such as signage, parking, walkways, restrooms, and ADA accessibility, and are critical parts of enhancing a visitor’s experience and expanding heritage tourism in the state. When we add the $142 million of need for improvements to visitor amenities, the total grows to $893 million.

Both the public and private sectors were represented in the survey. State, county, and municipal governments comprised 57% of the participants, the private sector 43%. Because the state government is by far New Jersey’s largest steward of historical resources, state-owned historic properties made up the majority of the total need, roughly 60%.

How will we know it’s us without our past?

-Tom Joad, Grapes of Wrath
Three agencies, New Jersey Transit, the Division of Parks and Forestry in the Department of Environmental Protection, and Rutgers, the State University, account for over 90% of this, more than half the total need in the survey. Not only do the three manage many historic resources, they are also better equipped than other levels of government and the private sector to provide the detailed information requested in this survey.

This estimated $751 million need is probably too low, for two reasons: The respondents were too few and their estimates were too modest. Roughly a quarter of respondents did not include cost estimates. The stewards of hundreds of other sites did not submit any information on their rehabilitation needs. A higher level of participation in the survey would likely add hundreds of millions to the total need. Moreover, the vast majority of the survey’s cost estimates were approximations. More accurate estimates would also increase the projected need.

The 767 historic preservation matching grants awarded by the Historic Trust in its first 24 years made the agency the catalyst for a large network of dedicated citizens, local preservation committees and commissions, governmental agencies, and elected leaders working to improve the quality of life in New Jersey by preserving New Jersey’s historic resources. Because Trust grants require a match, they have stimulated a more than $275 million investment in historic buildings in New Jersey since 1990, and these funds have leveraged considerably more preservation-related activity.

Public investment in historic preservation is not only culturally and aesthetically important, it is fiscally sound. As Randy Mason of the University of Pennsylvania put it in a study he conducted for the Brookings Institution, “Nearly any way the effects are measured, be they direct or indirect, historic preservation tends to yield
significant benefits to the economy.” Money spent on historic preservation creates jobs and leverages private investment efficiently. Many studies show that property values rise faster in historic districts. Other research demonstrates that rehabilitating buildings and modernizing energy systems is cheaper and more energy-efficient than building new, particularly when the costs of disposing of the remains of demolished buildings is considered.

The most direct economic payoff from historic preservation comes from heritage tourism. Estimates are that nearly 40% of the American public takes at least one trip a year that includes visiting a historical or cultural site, and such travelers spend on average 60% more on their trips than other travelers. Heritage tourism

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**The G.G. Green Building: Adaptive Reuse as an Engine of Community Redevelopment**

Constructed in 1880 by prominent businessman George G. Green, the impressive brick block in downtown Woodbury originally housed retail space, offices, meeting space and a 1,000-seat opera house. The Green Block was the largest building in Woodbury and the center of civic and cultural activity. The interior was later converted to a large retail space a false front was installed on the exterior. The building was vacated in 2000, and deteriorated to the point that it was scheduled to be demolished in 2012.

RPM Development, LLC, realized the potential for this once grand building and, under the guidance of the National Park Service and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, completed a restoration and rehabilitation project in 2013. The project relied on a complex finance package including low-income housing and federal investment tax credits. Senior housing now occupies the upper floors, while stores at the street level will again contribute to Woodbury’s downtown commerce.

The creation of a preservation easement was another requirement of the sale of the building. The Historic Trust now holds the easement, which will protect the unique landmark far into the future. This project illustrates the success that is possible when tools, strategies, and financial incentives are merged with a community’s desire to preserve its tangible links to the past.

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The G.G. Green Building, before (top) and after (right) restoration.
generated an estimated $2.8 billion in visitor spending in New Jersey in 2012, 8% of the total economic impact of New Jersey’s enormous tourism industry. A larger investment in heritage tourism would reap benefits that would be spread throughout the economy.

Here is what we know. Historic preservation is good for New Jersey socially, culturally, and economically. If New Jersey’s desirable places are to remain desirable, and if our places that need improvement are to improve, large-scale public investment in historic preservation is necessary. Necessary but not sufficient. The $751 million figure from the 2012 capital needs survey is both too low and too high. It is a significant underestimate; the need is demonstrably larger. But it is also far more money than bond-funded matching grants and other government programs can support. The public sector can neither do this alone, nor remain on the sidelines. New Jersey’s elected leaders must renew funding to the New Jersey Historic Trust so it can resume the matching grants that have proven so essential to historic preservation in New Jersey during the last quarter century.

The Historic Trust, for its part, must look to be more creative with its resources. It is important to recognize that the preservation movement cannot save every deserving historic property. The Trust must start considering the viability of proposed adaptive reuses and the sustainability of a steward’s plans for its building in deciding whom and what projects to fund, including disaster planning. Virtually every student of climate change believes New Jersey over the course of the 21st century will experience more frequent and more drastic storms. If the Trust is to invest wisely in helping New Jersey’s historic fabric wear well into the future, it must consider how the buildings will weather future storms.

New partnerships will be necessary. Loans and easements must augment the Trust’s toolkit. Its grants have saved buildings that would have been lost to neglect and demolition. They have opened to the public buildings that were closed. They have improved streetscapes and stabilized neighborhoods, and they impacted the heritage tourism industry, which is playing an ever larger part in the state’s economy.

For the sake of the quality of life in our communities and so that the generations who come after us can appreciate and learn from New Jersey’s historic buildings, we need to continue to preserve them. Much has been done, but there is much more to accomplish.
# Capital Needs Survey Data by County

## Atlantic County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Capital Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absecon Lighthouse</td>
<td>Absecon Lighthouse</td>
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<td>Somers Point Historical Museum</td>
<td>Somers Point Historical Society</td>
<td>Somers Point City</td>
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## Bergen County

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<thead>
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<th>Property</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Allendale Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Allendale Boro</td>
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<td>John Fell House</td>
<td>Concerned Citizens of Allendale, Inc.</td>
<td>Allendale Boro</td>
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<td>Blackledge-Kearney House</td>
<td>Palisades Interstate Park Commission</td>
<td>Alpine Boro</td>
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<td>Palisades Interstate Parkway</td>
<td>Palisades Interstate Park Commission</td>
<td>Alpine Boro</td>
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<td>Dixon Homestead Library - Derick Banta House</td>
<td>Dixon Homestead Library</td>
<td>Dumont Boro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edgewater Free Public Library</td>
<td>Edgewater Free Public Library</td>
<td>Edgewater Boro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radburn Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Fair Lawn Boro</td>
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<td>Glen Rock - Main Line Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Glen Rock Boro</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Hermitage</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Hohokus Boro</td>
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<tr>
<td>1871 Mahwah Railroad Depot and Park - ADA Accessibility</td>
<td>Mahwah Museum Society, Inc.</td>
<td>Mahwah Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1871 Mahwah Railroad Depot and Park</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
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<td>Van Allen House</td>
<td>Oakland Historical Society, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blauvelt Mansion</td>
<td>Save the Blauvelt Mansion</td>
<td>Oradell Boro</td>
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<td>New Milford Plant of the Hackensack Water Works</td>
<td>Bergen County Division of Cultural &amp; Historic Affairs</td>
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<td>Park Ridge Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
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<td>Graydon Pond and Park</td>
<td>The Preserve Graydon Coalition</td>
<td>Ridgewood Village</td>
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<td>Rutherford Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
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<td>Yearance-Berry House</td>
<td>Meadowlands Museum</td>
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<td>Tenafly Railroad Station</td>
<td>Tenafly Historic Preservation Commission</td>
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<td>Aviation Hall of Fame and Museum of New Jersey</td>
<td>Aviation Hall of Fame and Museum of New Jersey</td>
<td>Teterboro Boro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hopper-Goetschius House Museum</td>
<td>Upper Saddle River Historical Society</td>
<td>Upper Saddle River Boro</td>
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### Burlington County

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Capital Need</th>
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<tr>
<td>Christ Episcopal Church</td>
<td>Christ Episcopal Church</td>
<td>Bordentown City</td>
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<td>Captain James Lawrence House</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
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<td>Doane Academy (St. Mary's Hall)</td>
<td>Doane Academy</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Hoskins House</td>
<td>City of Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington City</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Carriage House</td>
<td>City of Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington City</td>
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<tr>
<td>William R. Allen School</td>
<td>Masonic Charity Foundation of NJ</td>
<td>Burlington Twp.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>West Hill</td>
<td>Township of Evesham</td>
<td>Evesham Twp.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans Cooper House</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Medford Twp.</td>
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<td>Dr. James Still's Office</td>
<td>Moorestown Community House</td>
<td>Moorestown Twp.</td>
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<td>Langstaff Mansion</td>
<td>Burlington County Lyceum of History &amp; Natural Sciences</td>
<td>Mount Holly Twp.</td>
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<td>Paulsdale</td>
<td>Alice Paul Institute, Inc.</td>
<td>Mount Laurel Twp.</td>
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<td>Whiteside Village</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Pemberton Twp.</td>
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<td>Shamong Twp.</td>
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<td>Batsto Village Grist Mill</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Washington Twp.</td>
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### Camden County

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<tr>
<td>Pomona Hall</td>
<td>Camden County Historical Society</td>
<td>Camden City</td>
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<td>Macedonia African Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
<td>Macedonia Historical Association, Inc.</td>
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<td>St. Paul Episcopal Church</td>
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<td>Walt Whitman House Complex</td>
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<td>Camden City</td>
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<td>Barclay Farmstead</td>
<td>Cherry Hill Township</td>
<td>Cherry Hill Twp.</td>
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<td>Collings-Knight Homestead</td>
<td>Friends of Collings-Knight Homestead</td>
<td>Collingswood Boro</td>
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<td>Gabriel Davies Tavern</td>
<td>Gloucester Township</td>
<td>Gloucester Twp.</td>
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<td>Haddon Heights Passenger Station</td>
<td>Delaware &amp; Susquehanna Model Railroad Club, Inc.</td>
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<td>Hopkins House</td>
<td>Camden County Cultural &amp; Heritage Commission</td>
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<td>The Ritz Theatre</td>
<td>The Ritz Theatre Company</td>
<td>Haddon Twp.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<td>First Presbyterian Church of Haddonfield - Church, Exterior</td>
<td>First Presbyterian Church of Haddonfield</td>
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<td>First Presbyterian Church of Haddonfield - Manse</td>
<td>First Presbyterian Church of Haddonfield</td>
<td>Haddonfield Boro</td>
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<td>Haddonfield Fire Station</td>
<td>Haddon Fire Company No.1</td>
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<td>Indian King Tavern</td>
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<td>Haddonfield Boro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cord Mansion</td>
<td>Borough of Laurel Springs</td>
<td>Laurel Springs Boro</td>
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### Cape May County

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<th>Property/Site</th>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Shackleton Playhouse</td>
<td>Cape May Stage</td>
<td>Cape May City</td>
<td>$135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emile Physick Estate</td>
<td>Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts &amp; Humanities</td>
<td>Cape May City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Memucan Hughes Colonial House</td>
<td>Greater Cape May Historical Society</td>
<td>Cape May City</td>
<td>5,290</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph Falkenburg House</td>
<td>The Arc of Cape May County, Inc.</td>
<td>Dennis Twp.</td>
<td>73,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitesboro School</td>
<td>Cape Human Resources</td>
<td>Middle Twp.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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### Cumberland County

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<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<th>Capital Need</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ferracute Complex</td>
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<td>New Sweden Colonial Farmstead</td>
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<td>New Sweden Colonial Farmstead - Interpretive Planning</td>
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<td>East Point Lighthouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millville Army Air Field Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheaton House</td>
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<td>Stow Creek Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landis Intermediate School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society</td>
<td>Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society</td>
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### Essex County

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<td>Belleville Public Library and Information Center</td>
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<td>Isaac Collins House</td>
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<td>Morris Canal</td>
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<td>Grover Cleveland Birthplace (Caldwell Presbyterian Church Manse)</td>
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<td>Caldwell Boro Twp.</td>
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<td>City Of Orange Twp.</td>
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<td>Orange Station</td>
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<td>Brick Church Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
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<td>East Orange Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glen Ridge Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Glen Ridge Boro Twp.</td>
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<td>Minnie A. Lucy Building</td>
<td>Montclair Child Development Center Inc.</td>
<td>Glen Ridge Boro Twp.</td>
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<td>Durand-Hedden House</td>
<td>Durand-Hedden House and Garden Association</td>
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<td>Property/Site</td>
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<td>Watchung Avenue Station</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885 Ballantine House - Interior</td>
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<td>Ward Carriage House</td>
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<td>Eberhardt Hall</td>
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<td>Newark Public Library - Main Building</td>
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<td>Kip's Castle Park</td>
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**Gloucester County**

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<td>Sewell Train Station</td>
<td>David and Lisa Diehl</td>
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<td>Carpenter Street School House</td>
<td>City of Woodbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>City of Woodbury</td>
<td>Woodbury City</td>
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<tr>
<td>G.G. Green Estates Stable House</td>
<td>Village Green Preservation Society</td>
<td>Woodbury City</td>
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<tr>
<td>G.G. Green Opera House Block</td>
<td>Village Green Preservation Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Castle Hotel</td>
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<td>Kemble Memorial United Methodist Church</td>
<td>Kemble Memorial United Methodist Church</td>
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<td>United States Post Office</td>
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<td>Woodbury City Jr./Sr. High School</td>
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**Hudson County**

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<td>Hoboken City Hall</td>
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<td>Hoboken Terminal</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barrow Mansion</td>
<td>Barrow Mansion Development Corp</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
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<td>Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal - Train Shed</td>
<td>Liberty Historic Railway, Inc.</td>
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<td>Historic Jersey City &amp; Harsimus Cemetery</td>
<td>Historic Jersey City &amp; Harsimus Cemetery</td>
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<td>Jersey City Free Public Library</td>
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<td>Metropolitan AME Zion Church</td>
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<td>St. Matthews Lutheran Church</td>
<td>St. Matthews Lutheran Church</td>
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### Hunterdon County

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<td>Clinton Town</td>
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<td>1759 Vought House</td>
<td>1759 Vought House Inc.</td>
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<td>Barcroft Ruin</td>
<td>NJ Conservation Foundation</td>
<td>Delaware Twp.</td>
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<td>Holcombe House</td>
<td>Delaware Township Historical Society</td>
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<td>Saxtonville Tavern</td>
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<td>Samuel Fleming House</td>
<td>Samuel Fleming House</td>
<td>Flemington Boro</td>
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<td>The Doric House</td>
<td>Hunterdon County Historical Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valley Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Musconetcong River Management Council, Musconetcong</td>
<td>Hampton Boro</td>
<td>9,000</td>
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<td>Annex</td>
<td>Borough of High Bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solitude House</td>
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<td>NJ Transit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware &amp; Raritan Canal State Park - Canal Houses</td>
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<td>300,000</td>
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<td>Delaware &amp; Raritan Canal State Park - Towpaths</td>
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<td>Hunterdon Land Trust</td>
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<td>Fairmount Presbyterian Church</td>
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### Mercer County

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<td>Hopewell Twp.</td>
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<td>Henry Phillips House</td>
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<td>John Phillips House</td>
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<td>Phillips Grist Mill</td>
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<td>Pleasant Valley Blacksmith Shop</td>
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<td>Pleasant Valley Schoolhouse</td>
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<td>Hopewell Twp.</td>
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<td>Moven</td>
<td>Historic Morven, Inc.</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
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<td>Drumthwacket</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Princeton</td>
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<td>The Oswald and Elizabeth Veblen House and Cottage</td>
<td>Mercer County Planning Division</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
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<td>Old Barracks Museum</td>
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<td>St. Michael's Church</td>
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<td>Property/Site</td>
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<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Capital Need</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freehold Township</td>
<td>Freehold Township Heritage Society</td>
<td>Freehold Twp.</td>
<td>27,000</td>
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<td>Freehold Twp.</td>
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<td>Oakley Farm Museum</td>
<td>Freehold Township Heritage Society</td>
<td>Freehold Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navesink Lighthouse</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Highlands Boro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wikoff Hill Burial Ground</td>
<td>Freehold Township Heritage Society</td>
<td>Freehold Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Freehold Schoolhouse</td>
<td>Freehold Township Heritage Society</td>
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<td>Georgia Road Schoolhouse</td>
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<td>Walker Combs Hartshorne Farm - Oakley Farm Museum</td>
<td>Freehold Township Heritage Society</td>
<td>Freehold Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bradley Beach Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Bradley Beach Boro</td>
<td>23,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union Firehouse</td>
<td>Belmar Historical Society</td>
<td>Belmar Boro</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmar Public Library</td>
<td>Belmar Historical Society</td>
<td>Belmar Boro</td>
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Monmouth County
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Capital Need</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portland Place</td>
<td>Monmouth County Park System</td>
<td>Middletown Twp.</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen House Barn</td>
<td>Township of Millstone</td>
<td>Millstone Twp.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
<td>Township of Millstone</td>
<td>Millstone Twp.</td>
<td>150,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Baird Homestead and Community Resource Center</td>
<td>Township of Millstone</td>
<td>Millstone Twp.</td>
<td>60,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Bank Public Library</td>
<td>Red Bank Public Library/Eisner Memorial</td>
<td>Red Bankboro</td>
<td>140,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Bank Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Red Bankboro</td>
<td>1,650,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial</td>
<td>Borough of Roosevelt</td>
<td>Rooseveltboro</td>
<td>56,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allaire State Park - Historic Village Buildings</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Wall Twp.</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp Evans Historic District</td>
<td>InfoAge Science History Center</td>
<td>Wall Twp.</td>
<td>600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodrow Wilson Hall</td>
<td>Monmouth University</td>
<td>West Long Branch Boro</td>
<td>12,750,000</td>
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**Morris County**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Property/Site</th>
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<tr>
<td>Boonton Holmes Public Library</td>
<td>Boonton Holmes Public Library</td>
<td>Boonton Town</td>
<td>$352,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockefeller Building</td>
<td>Chester Borough</td>
<td>Chesterboro</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Park Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Lincoln Parkboro</td>
<td>440,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millington Schoolhouse Old Town Hall</td>
<td>Long Hill Township</td>
<td>Long Hill Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millington Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Long Hill Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Library/Museum of Early Trades and Crafts</td>
<td>Museum of Early Trades and Crafts</td>
<td>Madison Boro</td>
<td>1,740,688</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ralston Cider Mill Museum</td>
<td>Ralston Cider Mill Museum</td>
<td>Mendham Twp.</td>
<td>325,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camp Dawson</td>
<td>Montville Twp Historical Society</td>
<td>Montville Twp.</td>
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<td>Helwarter Property (Wild Acres)</td>
<td>Montville Twp Historical Society</td>
<td>Montville Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Doremus Dutch Stone Farmhouse</td>
<td>Montville Twp Historical Society</td>
<td>Montville Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morris Plains Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Morris Plainsboro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fosterfields Living Historical Farm</td>
<td>Morris County Park Commission</td>
<td>Morris Twp.</td>
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<td>Acorn Hall</td>
<td>Morris County Historical Society</td>
<td>Morristown Town</td>
<td>274,100</td>
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<td>Historic Speedwell</td>
<td>Historic Speedwell</td>
<td>Morristown Town</td>
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<td>Macculloch Hall Historical Museum</td>
<td>Macculloch Hall Historical Museum</td>
<td>Morristown Town</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morristown and Morris Township Library</td>
<td>Morristown and Morris Township Library</td>
<td>Morristown Town</td>
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<td>Morristown Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Morristown Town</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willow Hall</td>
<td>Passaic River Coalton</td>
<td>Morristown Town</td>
<td>488,560</td>
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<td>Mt. Olive Village</td>
<td>Township of Mt. Olive</td>
<td>Mount Olive Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seward House and Barn at Turkey Brook Park</td>
<td>Township of Mt. Olive</td>
<td>Mount Olive Twp.</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netcong Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Netcong Boro</td>
<td>109,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stickley Museum at Craftsman Farms</td>
<td>The Craftsman Farms Foundation, Inc.</td>
<td>Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp.</td>
<td>3,250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stickley Museum at Craftsman Farms - Planning</td>
<td>The Craftsman Farms Foundation, Inc.</td>
<td>Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp.</td>
<td>115,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Smith Richardson History House</td>
<td>Mount Tabor Historical Society</td>
<td>Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp.</td>
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<td>Ford-Faesch Ironmaster's House</td>
<td>Historical Society of Rockaway Township</td>
<td>Rockaway Twp.</td>
<td>910,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>King Store and House</td>
<td>Roxbury Historic Trust, Inc.</td>
<td>Roxbury Twp.</td>
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### Ocean County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnegat Lighthouse</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Barnegat Light Boro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cedar Bridge Tavern</td>
<td>Ocean County Cultural &amp; Heritage Commission</td>
<td>Barnegat Twp.</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fisherman's Cottage</td>
<td>Long Beach Island Historical Association</td>
<td>Beach Haven Boro</td>
<td>210,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Beach Island Museum</td>
<td>Long Beach Island Historical Association</td>
<td>Beach Haven Boro</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Havens Homestead Museum</td>
<td>Brick Township Historical Society</td>
<td>Brick Twp.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double Trouble State Park</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Lacey Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strand Theater</td>
<td>Lakewood Development Corporation</td>
<td>Lakewood Twp.</td>
<td>450,000</td>
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<td>Cavalry Cottage</td>
<td>Stafford Township Historical Society, Inc.</td>
<td>Stafford Twp.</td>
<td>550,000</td>
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<td>Manahawkin Station, Tuckerton Railroad</td>
<td>Stafford Township Historical Society, Inc.</td>
<td>Stafford Twp.</td>
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<td>Manahawkin Old Baptist church</td>
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<td>The Shack</td>
<td>The Shack</td>
<td>Stafford Twp.</td>
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<td>Ocean County Historical Society</td>
<td>Ocean County Historical Society</td>
<td>Toms River Twp.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrews-Bartlett Homestead</td>
<td>Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum</td>
<td>Tuckerton Boro</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bartlett-Rockhill-Bartlett House</td>
<td>Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum</td>
<td>Tuckerton Boro</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Wooden Boats</td>
<td>Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum</td>
<td>Tuckerton Boro</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perwinkle House Boat</td>
<td>Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum</td>
<td>Tuckerton Boro</td>
<td>110,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skinner Donnelly Houseboat</td>
<td>Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum</td>
<td>Tuckerton Boro</td>
<td>110,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sony Grace Salt box</td>
<td>Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum</td>
<td>Tuckerton Boro</td>
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### Passaic County

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clifton Municipal Complex</td>
<td>Clifton Arts Center &amp; Sculpture Park</td>
<td>Clifton City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morris Canal - Clifton</td>
<td>Friends of the Morris Canal Park in Clifton, NJ</td>
<td>Clifton City</td>
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<td>Botto House, American Labor Museum</td>
<td>Botto House American Labor Museum</td>
<td>Haledon Boro</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Street Bus Garage</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Paterson City</td>
<td>18,900,000</td>
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<td>Long Pond Ironworks Furnace</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Ringwood Boro</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ringwood Manor</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Ringwood Boro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ringwood Manor - HVAC</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Ringwood Boro</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skylands Dairy Barn/Workshop</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Ringwood Boro</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hobart Manor</td>
<td>William Paterson University of New Jersey, Inc.</td>
<td>Wayne Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mead-Van Duyne Historic House Museum</td>
<td>Wayne Township</td>
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</table>
### Schuyler Colfax Historic House Museum
Wayne Township
Wayne Twp.
275,000

### Van Riper-Hopper House
Wayne Township
Wayne Twp.
300,000

### Somers Mansion
NI DEP, Office of Resource Development
West Milford Twp.
200,000

### Hinchcliffe Stadium
Paterson Board of Education
Paterson City
21,000,000

### Salem County

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hancock House</td>
<td>NI DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Lower Alloways Creek Twp.</td>
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<td>Marshalltown School</td>
<td>Mannington Township</td>
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<td>260,000</td>
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<td>Town Hall</td>
<td>Mannington Township</td>
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<td>15,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Church Landing Farm Museum</td>
<td>Pennsville Township Historical Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Mott State Park</td>
<td>NI DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Pennsville Twp.</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salem Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>Salem Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends</td>
<td>Salem City</td>
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### Somerset County

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basking Ridge Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Bernards Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boudinot Southard Farmstead</td>
<td>County of Somerset</td>
<td>Bernards Twp.</td>
<td>950,000</td>
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<td>Lyons Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Bernards Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bernardsville Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Bernardsville Boro</td>
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<td>Olcott Building</td>
<td>Somerset Hills School District</td>
<td>Bernardsville Boro</td>
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<td>Bound Brook Memorial Library</td>
<td>Bound Brook Memorial Library</td>
<td>Bound Brook Boro</td>
<td>82,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brook Arts Center</td>
<td>Brook Arts Center</td>
<td>Bound Brook Boro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Far Hills Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>Far Hills Boro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Six Mile Run Reservoir Site</td>
<td>NI DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Frankford Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware &amp; Raritan Canal State Park - Lock 9</td>
<td>D&amp;R Canal Watch</td>
<td>Franklin Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockingham State Historic Site</td>
<td>NI DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Franklin Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Millstone Forge</td>
<td>Old Millstone Forge Association</td>
<td>Millstone Boro</td>
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<td>Guilick House</td>
<td>Van Harlingen Historical Society</td>
<td>Montgomery Twp.</td>
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<td>Van Deventer-Brunson Mansion</td>
<td>Friends of Vermeule Mansion, Inc.</td>
<td>North Plainfield Boro</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Anderson Street Firehouse</td>
<td>Borough of Raritan</td>
<td>Raritan Boro</td>
<td>423,910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Roberts House</td>
<td>Borough of Somerville</td>
<td>Somerville Boro</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Dutch Parsonage</td>
<td>NI DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Somerville Boro</td>
<td>550,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wallace House</td>
<td>NI DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Somerville Boro</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Staats House</td>
<td>Friends of Abraham Staats House Inc</td>
<td>South Bound Brook Boro</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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### Sussex County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo Village</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Byram Twp.</td>
<td>$8,600,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edison School House Hungarian Church Museum</td>
<td>Franklin Historical Society</td>
<td>Franklin Boro</td>
<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roper Cabin</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Sandy Hook Twp.</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double Pond Village</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Vernon Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>High Breeze Farm/Barrett Farm</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Vernon Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lusscroft Farm</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Wantage Twp.</td>
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### Union County

<table>
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<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desolated Village of Feltville/Glenside Park</td>
<td>Union County Department of Parks &amp; Community Renewal</td>
<td>Berkeley Heights Twp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homestead Farm at Oak Ridge</td>
<td>Union County Department of Parks &amp; Community Renewal</td>
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<td>NJ Transit</td>
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<td>Boxwood Hall</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Elizabeth City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union County Park Commission Administration Complex</td>
<td>Union County Department of Parks &amp; Community Renewal</td>
<td>Elizabeth City</td>
<td>2,150,000</td>
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<td>Evergreen Cemetery &amp; Crematory</td>
<td>Evergreen Cemetery &amp; Crematory</td>
<td>Hillside Twp.</td>
<td>522,995</td>
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<td>Murray Hill Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>New Providence Boro</td>
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<td>New Providence Station</td>
<td>NJ Transit</td>
<td>New Providence Boro</td>
<td>175,000</td>
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<td>George A. Strong Residence</td>
<td>duCret School of the Arts, Inc.</td>
<td>Plainfield City</td>
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<td>Grace Church</td>
<td>Grace Church</td>
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<td>Netherwood Station</td>
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<td>Plainfield Station</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nathaniel Drake House</td>
<td>The Historical Society of Plainfield</td>
<td>Plainfield City</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter House</td>
<td>Summit Historical Society</td>
<td>Summit City</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Maples</td>
<td>The Fortnightly Club of Summit</td>
<td>Summit City</td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Warren County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Capital Need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lock Tender's House</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Allamuchy Twp.</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutherfurd Hall</td>
<td>Allamuchy Township Board of Education</td>
<td>Allamuchy Twp.</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbury Grist Mill</td>
<td>Musconetcong Watershed Association</td>
<td>Franklin Twp.</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Canal - Lock 7 West &quot;The Bread Lock&quot;</td>
<td>Warren County Planning Department</td>
<td>Franklin Twp.</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Canal - Inclined Plane 9 West</td>
<td>Warren County Planning Department</td>
<td>Greenwich Twp.</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsaysburg Homestead</td>
<td>Knowlton Township Historic Commission</td>
<td>Knowlton Twp.</td>
<td>980,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Presbyterian Church - Chapel/Community Center</td>
<td>Second Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Oxford Twp.</td>
<td>277,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Primary Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Presbyterian Church - Church Building</td>
<td>Second Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Oxford Twp.</td>
<td>645,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Campbell House</td>
<td>The Campbell Cultural Heritage House, Inc.</td>
<td>Washington Boro</td>
<td>250,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Street School</td>
<td>Washington Borough School District</td>
<td>Watchung Boro</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Capital Need of Respondents: $751,885,793
# Visitor Amenities Needs by County

Note: Visitor amenities are items that enhance visitor experience, including (but not limited to): signage, parking, walkways and paths, restrooms, ADA accessibility, public meeting space, and staff office space.

## Atlantic County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somers Point Historical Museum</td>
<td>Somers Point Historical Society</td>
<td>Somers Point City</td>
<td>$19,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Bergen County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The John Fell House</td>
<td>Concerned Citizens of Allendale, Inc.</td>
<td>Allendale Boro</td>
<td>$16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palisades Interstate Parkway</td>
<td>Palisades Interstate Park Commission</td>
<td>Alpine Boro</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgewater Free Public Library</td>
<td>Edgewater Free Public Library</td>
<td>Edgewater Boro</td>
<td>756,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hermitage (Waldwick Cottage)</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Hohokus Boro</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871 Mahwah Railroad Depot and Park</td>
<td>Mahwah Museum Society, Inc.</td>
<td>Mahwah Twp.</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Allen House Site</td>
<td>Oakland Historical Society, Inc.</td>
<td>Oakland Boro</td>
<td>73,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Milford Plant of the Hackensack Water Works</td>
<td>Bergen County Division of Cultural &amp; Historic Affairs</td>
<td>Oradell Boro</td>
<td>1,020,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation Hall of Fame and Museum of New Jersey</td>
<td>Aviation Hall of Fame and Museum of New Jersey</td>
<td>Teterboro Boro</td>
<td>27,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopper-Goetschius House Museum</td>
<td>Upper Saddle River Historical Society</td>
<td>Upper Saddle River Boro</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Burlington County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain James Lawrence House</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Burlington City</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoskins House</td>
<td>City of Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington City</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. James Still's Office</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Medford Twp.</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langstaff Mansion</td>
<td>Burlington County Lyceum of History &amp; Natural Sciences / Mount Holly Library</td>
<td>Mount Holly Twp.</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitesbog Village</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Pemberton Twp.</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ation General Store</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Shamong Twp.</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batsto Village Grist Mill</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Washington Twp.</td>
<td>1,250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Camden County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walt Whitman House Complex</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Camden City</td>
<td>$1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barclay Farmstead</td>
<td>Cherry Hill Township</td>
<td>Cherry Hill Twp.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haddonfield Fire Station</td>
<td>Haddon Fire Company No.1</td>
<td>Haddonfield Boro</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian King Tavern</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Haddonfield Boro</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cord Mansion</td>
<td>Borough of Laurel Springs</td>
<td>Laurel Springs Boro</td>
<td>320,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Cape May County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cape May Stage, Robert Shackleton Playhouse</td>
<td>Cape May Stage</td>
<td>Cape May City</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emlen Physick Estate</td>
<td>Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts &amp; Humanities</td>
<td>Cape May City</td>
<td>225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memucan Hughes Colonial House</td>
<td>Greater Cape May Historical Society</td>
<td>Cape May City</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Falkenburg House</td>
<td>The Arc of Cape May County, Inc.</td>
<td>Dennis Twp.</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cumberland County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Sweden Colonial Farmstead</td>
<td>New Sweden Colonial Farmstead</td>
<td>Bridgeton City</td>
<td>58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheaton House</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Stow Creek Twp.</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society</td>
<td>Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society</td>
<td>Vineland City</td>
<td>24,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Essex County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collins House Associated Well</td>
<td>Historical Society of Bloomfield</td>
<td>Bloomfield Twp.</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Canal - Bloomfield segment</td>
<td>Historical Society of Bloomfield</td>
<td>Bloomfield Twp.</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groover Cleveland Birthplace (Caldwell Presbyterian Church Manse)</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Caldwell Boro Twp.</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durand-Hedden House</td>
<td>Durand-Hedden House and Garden Association</td>
<td>Maplewood Twp.</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark Museum - Ballantine House</td>
<td>Newark Museum</td>
<td>Newark City</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark Public Library - Main Building</td>
<td>Newark Free Public Library</td>
<td>Newark City</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hudson County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hoboken City Hall</td>
<td>City of Hoboken</td>
<td>Hoboken City</td>
<td>2,660,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Jersey City &amp; Harsimus Cemetery</td>
<td>Historic Jersey City &amp; Harsimus Cemetery</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>148,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City Free Public Library</td>
<td>Jersey City Free Public Library</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan AME Zion Church</td>
<td>Metropolitan AME Zion Church/Metro-Spec Corp.</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>27,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

xiv
### Hunterdon County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Mill Museum Village</td>
<td>Red Mill Museum Village, Inc.</td>
<td>Clinton Town</td>
<td>$206,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1759 Vought House</td>
<td>1759 Vought House Inc.</td>
<td>Clinton Twp.</td>
<td>94,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Doric House</td>
<td>Hunterdon County Historical Society</td>
<td>Flemington Boro</td>
<td>79,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Fleming House</td>
<td>Samuel Fleming House</td>
<td>Flemington Boro</td>
<td>208,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annex</td>
<td>The Borough of High Bridge</td>
<td>High Bridge Boro</td>
<td>99,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solitude House</td>
<td>The Borough of High Bridge</td>
<td>High Bridge Boro</td>
<td>492,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall House</td>
<td>Lambertville Historical Society</td>
<td>Lambertville City</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware &amp; Raritan Canal State Park - Canal Houses</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Lambertville City</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware &amp; Raritan Canal State Park - Towpaths</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Lambertville City</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mercer County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hart-Lawyer Farmstead</td>
<td>Howell Living History Farm</td>
<td>Hopewell Twp.</td>
<td>$280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Phillips House</td>
<td>Howell Living History Farm</td>
<td>Hopewell Twp.</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Phillips House</td>
<td>Howell Living History Farm</td>
<td>Hopewell Twp.</td>
<td>230,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips Grist Mill</td>
<td>Howell Living History Farm</td>
<td>Hopewell Twp.</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Valley Blacksmith Shop</td>
<td>Howell Living History Farm</td>
<td>Hopewell Twp.</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Valley Schoolhouse</td>
<td>Howell Living History Farm</td>
<td>Hopewell Twp.</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Bellemont Barn</td>
<td>Howell Living History Farm</td>
<td>Hopewell Twp.</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Crossing State Park</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Hopewell Twp.</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morven</td>
<td>Historic Morven, Inc.</td>
<td>Princeton Twp.</td>
<td>6,060,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drumthwacket</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Princeton Twp.</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeton Battlefield State Park</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Princeton Twp.</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Hill Playhouse</td>
<td>Passage Theatre</td>
<td>Trenton City</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Barracks Museum</td>
<td>Old Barracks Museum</td>
<td>Trenton City</td>
<td>56,456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Middlesex County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danish Home of Edison NJ</td>
<td>Danish Home of Edison NJ</td>
<td>Edison Twp.</td>
<td>$32,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas A. Edison Memorial Tower</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Edison Twp.</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raritan River Railroad Depot/Freight Station</td>
<td>Raritan River Historic Railway Society</td>
<td>Milltown Boro</td>
<td>55,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buccleuch Mansion</td>
<td>Jersey Blue Chapter - Daughters of the American Revolution NSDAR</td>
<td>New Brunswick City</td>
<td>10,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Reformed Church</td>
<td>First Reformed Church of New Brunswick</td>
<td>New Brunswick City</td>
<td>2,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geological Hall</td>
<td>Rutgers, The State University</td>
<td>New Brunswick City</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Queen's Campus - Gates</td>
<td>Rutgers, The State University</td>
<td>New Brunswick City</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary House (The Westminster)</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Perth Amboy City</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius Low House</td>
<td>Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission</td>
<td>Piscataway Twp.</td>
<td>3,180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property/Site</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Jersey Olde Towne Village</td>
<td>Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission</td>
<td>Piscataway Twp.</td>
<td>135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metlar-Bodine House Museum</td>
<td>Piscataway Township</td>
<td>Piscataway Twp.</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapleton Preserve</td>
<td>Mapleton Preserve Commission</td>
<td>South Brunswick Twp.</td>
<td>282,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slack-Carroll House</td>
<td>Dayton Village Citizens’ Coalition</td>
<td>South Brunswick Twp.</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monmouth County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navesink Lighthouse (Twin Lights)</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Highlands Boro</td>
<td>$750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth Battlefield State Park</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Manalapan Twp.</td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland Place</td>
<td>Monmouth County Park System</td>
<td>Middletown Twp.</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen House Barn</td>
<td>Township of Millstone</td>
<td>Millstone Twp.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
<td>Township of Millstone</td>
<td>Millstone Twp.</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Baird Homestead and Community</td>
<td>Township of Millstone</td>
<td>Millstone Twp.</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Red Bank Public Library/Fisner Memorial</td>
<td>Red Bank Boro</td>
<td>117,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Evans Historic District</td>
<td>InfoAge Science History Center</td>
<td>Wall Twp.</td>
<td>$151,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morris County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayres [Kenneth] Farm</td>
<td>Ayres/Knuth Farm Foundation, Inc.</td>
<td>Denville Twp.</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralston Cider Mill Museum</td>
<td>Ralston Cider Mill Museum</td>
<td>Mendham Twp.</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Doremus Dutch Stone Farmhouse</td>
<td>Montville Twp Historical Society</td>
<td>Montville Twp.</td>
<td>44,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fosterfields Living Historical Farm</td>
<td>Morris County Park Commission</td>
<td>Morris Twp.</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Speedwell</td>
<td>Historic Speedwell</td>
<td>Morristown Township</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macculloch Hall Historical Museum</td>
<td>Macculloch Hall Historical Museum</td>
<td>Morristown Township</td>
<td>102,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Smith Richardson History House</td>
<td>Mount Tabor Historical Society</td>
<td>Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp.</td>
<td>98,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stickley Museum at Craftsmen Farm</td>
<td>The Craftsman Farms Foundation, Inc.</td>
<td>Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp.</td>
<td>224,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford-Faesch Ironmaster’s House</td>
<td>Historical Society of Rockaway Township</td>
<td>Rockaway Twp.</td>
<td>124,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Store and House</td>
<td>Roxbury Historic Trust, Inc.</td>
<td>Roxbury Twp.</td>
<td>185,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Canal - Hopatcong State Park</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Roxbury Twp.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ocean County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnegat Lighthouse</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Barnegat Light Boro</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Bridge Tavern</td>
<td>Ocean County Cultural &amp; Heritage Commission</td>
<td>Barnegat Twp.</td>
<td>562,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisherman’s Cottage</td>
<td>Long Beach Island Historical Association</td>
<td>Beach Haven Boro</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Beach Island Museum</td>
<td>Long Beach Island Historical Association</td>
<td>Beach Haven Boro</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Trouble State Park</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Lacey Twp.</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strand Theater</td>
<td>Lakewood Development Corporation</td>
<td>Lakewood Twp.</td>
<td>436,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property/Site</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry Cottage</td>
<td>Stafford Township Historical Society, Inc.</td>
<td>Stafford Twp.</td>
<td>175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manahawken Station, Tuckerton Railroad</td>
<td>Stafford Township Historical Society, Inc.</td>
<td>Stafford Twp.</td>
<td>105,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockhill-Bartlett-Rockhill House</td>
<td>Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum</td>
<td>Tuckerton Boro</td>
<td>1,912,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sony Brae Salt Box</td>
<td>Barnegat Bay Decoy and Baymen's Museum</td>
<td>Tuckerton Boro</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passaic County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morris Canal Park - Clifton segment</td>
<td>Friends of the Morris Canal Park in Clifton, NJ</td>
<td>Clifton City</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Pond Ironworks furnace</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Ringwood Boro</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringwood Manor</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Ringwood Boro</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skylands Dairy Barn/Workshop</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Ringwood Boro</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somers Mansion</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>West Milford Twp.</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Salem County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hancock House</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Lower Alloways Creek Twp.</td>
<td>$350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshalltown School</td>
<td>Mannington Township</td>
<td>Mannington Twp.</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Landing Farm Museum</td>
<td>Pennsville Township Historical Society</td>
<td>Pennsville Twp.</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Mott State Park</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Pennsville Twp.</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Somerset County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olcott Building</td>
<td>Somerset Hills School District</td>
<td>Bernardsville Boro</td>
<td>$2,179,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Mile Run Reservoir Site</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Frankford Twp.</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockingham State Historic Site</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Franklin Twp.</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Millstone Forge</td>
<td>Old Millstone Forge Association</td>
<td>Millstone Boro</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Roberts House</td>
<td>Borough of Somerville</td>
<td>Somerville Boro</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Dutch Parsonage</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Somerville Boro</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace House</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Somerville Boro</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Staats House</td>
<td>Friends of Abraham Staats House, Inc.</td>
<td>South Bound Brook Boro</td>
<td>24,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sussex County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo Village</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Byram Twp.</td>
<td>$8,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edison School House Hungarian Church Museum</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Franklin Boro</td>
<td>118,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roper Cabin</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Sandyston Twp.</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Pond Village</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Vernon Twp.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Breeze Farm/Barrett Farm</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Vernon Twp.</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property/Site</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deserted Village of Feltville/Glenside Park</td>
<td>Union County Department of Parks &amp; Community Renewal</td>
<td>Berkeley Heights Twp.</td>
<td>$560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead Farm at Oak Ridge</td>
<td>Union County Department of Parks &amp; Community Renewal</td>
<td>Clark Twp.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxwood Hall</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Elizabeth City</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Union County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lock Tender's House</td>
<td>NJ DEP, Office of Resource Development</td>
<td>Allamuchy Twp.</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutherfurd Hall</td>
<td>Allamuchy Township Board of Education</td>
<td>Allamuchy Twp.</td>
<td>485,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsaysburg Homestead</td>
<td>Knowlton Township</td>
<td>Knowlton Twp.</td>
<td>555,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Warren County**

**Total Visitor Amenities Needs of Respondents: $142,577,611**
Linking Our Legacy to a New Vision

A Heritage Tourism Plan for New Jersey
Executive Summary | June 2010
A Vision for Heritage Tourism in New Jersey

Heritage Tourism is essential to the economic well-being of New Jersey as travelers and residents visit heritage sites and towns to enjoy authentic, valued, and engaging experiences that: **enhance the image of New Jersey as a desirable destination with a rich history that played a vital role in our nation's growth; improve the state's economy through visitor spending, and contribute to the stewardship and sustainability of New Jersey's unique historic, cultural and natural assets.**
Message from the Chair

On behalf of the members of the New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force, I am pleased to present the New Jersey Heritage Tourism Master Plan. This plan is the result of intensive work by the Heritage Tourism Task Force and numerous partners who are committed to making heritage tourism an even more vital part of our state’s third largest industry—tourism.

New Jersey has many splendid heritage tourism destinations—such as Cape May, Lambertville and Ellis Island—whose visitors come to experience historic sites as well as natural and cultural offerings. Morristown and other cities have developed and market New Jersey’s military and industrial heritage. Additionally, the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area will encourage tourists to discover Revolutionary New Jersey.

National travel trends indicate the economic benefits New Jersey can generate with a strong heritage tourism program. A 2009 national travel study reveals that 78% of all U.S. leisure travelers participate in cultural and/or heritage activities while traveling, translating to 118.3 million adults each year. The economic impact is clear: cultural and heritage travelers spend an average of $994 per trip compared to only $611 for other leisure travelers. Collectively, cultural heritage travelers contribute more than $192 billion annually to the U.S. economy.* New Jersey must tap into this economic opportunity.

We propose the formation of a New Jersey Inter-agency Heritage Tourism Council to provide leadership and create a statewide system of partnerships. The council would link state agencies, destination marketing organizations, heritage and cultural organizations, historic sites, communities and other partners to forge a unified approach to heritage tourism development.

By preserving our historic sites and telling the stories of our state’s past, New Jersey will enjoy the rewards of heritage tourism by generating increased revenue as we welcome more visitors. We are asking our legislators to revisit the formulas used to fund tourism, history and the arts through the hotel/motel tax and to invest considerably more in our state’s third largest industry.

All the members of the New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force and I look forward to working with each of you as we make New Jersey a premier heritage tourism destination.

Cathleen R. Litvack
Chair, New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force

New Jersey’s History: A Legacy to Keep, A Story to Share

A sweeping glance across New Jersey’s history leaves the firm impression of a state rushing to meet its destiny. Though small in size, a mere 220 miles long by 70 miles across, New Jersey has had a major impact in shaping just about every aspect of America’s evolution.

Striding across the pages of New Jersey’s history are such pivotal figures as George Washington, Walt Whitman and Thomas Edison. Events that transformed the nation loom large in New Jersey’s past, from the Revolutionary War and creation of a new nation in the 18th Century to inventions and new kinds of production during the Industrial Revolution of the 19th Century, and the 20th Century’s cultural shifts toward the growth of suburbs, an increasingly diverse population and the emergence of vacation treks to appealing New Jersey destinations.

In the wake of these history-makers and culture-shapers is the tangible evidence of New Jersey’s unique legacy. New Jersey’s history is encased in its tranquil small towns, vibrant urban centers and along scenic byways and within heritage areas. Here, revitalized downtowns, museums, heritage trails, hundreds of historic sites and a multitude of special events and programs preserve the built environment and tell the state’s engaging stories.

New Jersey’s remarkable history, the many places that tell these stories and the commitment of numerous partners position the state to develop a heritage tourism program which will attract visitors, stimulate the state’s economy and contribute to residents’ quality of life. And perhaps most important, we have the opportunity to fully interpret New Jersey’s place in the annals of American history.

How does New Jersey support and fund heritage tourism?

As interest in heritage tourism and competition for visitation has increased in the past decade, New Jersey’s investment in tourism has declined. In 2003, legislation was enacted to impose a 7% Hotel/Motel State Occupancy Tax for New Jersey lodging establishments. After July 1, 2004, the fee was reduced to 5%. A lower tax was approved for cities that already had a local occupancy tax: Newark, Atlantic City and Jersey City (1%) and the Wildwoods (3.13%).

In fiscal year 2004, the New Jersey Legislature allocated a portion of revenues generated from the tax to support four funding areas and set statutory minimums:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Area</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey Council for the Arts</td>
<td>$16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey Historical Commission</td>
<td>$2,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism</td>
<td>$9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey Cultural Trust</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Even with the economic downturn, tax collections increased to $85 million in FY10 from $65.1 million in FY05. However, support for the four designated funding areas has stayed the same or decreased. Revenues have instead been directed to the state treasury for use in the general fund. In FY10, all four focus areas were funded at levels below the statutory minimum:
Support for the New Jersey State Council on the Arts fell below the poison pill level to $14,440,000—a shortage of $1,560,000.

Support for the New Jersey Historical Commission fell below the poison pill level to $2,480,000—a shortage of $220,000.

Support for the New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism fell below the poison pill level to $8,000,000—a shortage of $1,000,000.

Support for the New Jersey Cultural Trust fell below the poison pill level to $466,000—a shortage of $34,000.

How does New Jersey support the preservation of historic resources and the development of new heritage tourism products?

The state of New Jersey supports the preservation of historic resources in two primary ways:

1) Ownership of 50 historic sites and 52 parks preserved and managed through the New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry.

2) Grant programs and technical assistance through the New Jersey Historical Commission, New Jersey Historic Trust, New Jersey Cultural Trust and New Jersey Scenic Byways Program. Technical assistance is also provided by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and New Jersey Department of Community Affairs. Grant and technical assistance requests to these agencies always exceed available resources.

What is New Jersey’s commitment to tourism promotion?

For many years, New Jersey has struggled with challenges in tourism promotion, including leadership, funding and a focused branding strategy. In 2007, the New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism was relocated to the New Jersey Department of State. This placed the tourism division in the same department as the New Jersey Cultural Trust, New Jersey Historical Commission and New Jersey State Council on the Arts. A new system was developed to recognize 19 Destination Marketing Organizations (DMOs) as partners in promoting the state. In 2009, 15 DMOs received grant funding from the tourism division.

There are currently no incentives to encourage a DMO to focus on heritage tourism. Of the 15 DMOs which received promotional grant funds only six—Trenton, Princeton, South Jersey, Southern Shore, Morris County and Somerset County—are actively engaged in heritage tourism.

How will the plan develop a statewide heritage tourism program?

The plan will focus on achieving this mission: New Jersey’s heritage sites and places provide quality educational programming, activities and experiences that attract residents and visitors of all ages to spend time and money in the state. In partnership with the tourism industry, government agencies, civic groups and the private sector, heritage sites offer compelling experiences that tell the stories of New Jersey’s past, demonstrate the relevance and importance of the state’s heritage today, and provide a foundation for future generations.
New Jersey Heritage Tourism Master Plan Strategies

This plan includes four key strategies. Each strategy begins with an answer to the question "WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?" Activities answer the question "WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?" The success of the partnerships formed through the plan’s implementation will ensure a strong heritage tourism program emerges to help heritage tourism thrive in New Jersey.

Develop a management and partnership system to support and advocate for New Jersey’s heritage tourism industry.

- Develop an advocacy network.
- Create a New Jersey Inter-agency Heritage Tourism Council.
- Coordinate support between state, county and municipal agencies.
- Expand and leverage resources for New Jersey’s Heritage Tourism Program through key partnerships.
- Increase revenues from Discover NJ History license plates.
- Implement a performance evaluation system.
- Invest in visitor amenities, interpretation and visitor programs.
- Revisit hotel/motel tax formulas to increase funding for tourism, history and arts.

Develop heritage products and infrastructure.

- Provide guidance and technical assistance to heritage sites.
- Build a strong network of historic sites.
- Help sites get ready for visitors.
- Support implementation of New Jersey's Wayfinding Master Plan, developed by Celebrate NJ.
- Develop a statewide historical marker program.

Enhance the state-owned heritage sites as centerpieces for heritage tourism.

- Survey and assess state-owned sites for visitor readiness.
- Establish a Foundation or Trust.
- Improve heritage tourism marketing with increased funding.
- Increase historic site and park staffing and provide additional training.
- Develop new interpretive programs.
- Build and sustain meaningful partnerships.

Build a strong marketing network.

- Build community pride and encourage local involvement and engagement.
- Encourage communities to host Staycation campaigns.
- Create a statewide Doors Open program.
- Encourage and support heritage education programs.
- Develop a Community Heritage Tourism Tool Kit.
- Assign a staff member as heritage tourism coordinator in the New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism.
- Use interpretive themes for promotions.
Develop a management and partnership system to support and advocate for New Jersey’s heritage tourism industry

Why is it important?
Time...money...resources...staff...expertise...everyone has some of these but no one has enough of any of them go it alone in creating a successful statewide heritage tourism program. It takes the involvement and commitment of many players—historic sites, heritage destinations, tourism bureaus, businesses, cultural organizations and others—to tackle the extensive “to do” list.

What should be done?
■ New Jersey’s advocacy begins with an Inter-agency Heritage Tourism Council. The New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force proposes an Executive Order that changes the committee into an inter-agency council. The council’s formation is a key first step to connect all of the state’s agencies and organizations that work on some aspect of heritage tourism to create a unified statewide program. The Council will:
  —Include cabinet level officials or designated staff.
  —Include state agencies and nonprofit organizations represented on the Task Force.
  —Be housed in the New Jersey Historic Trust within the Department of Community Affairs.
  —Be funded by the New Jersey History License Plate Fund.
  —Reach out to communities to create a system of advocates across the state.
  —Revisit hotel/motel tax formulas to increase funding for tourism, history and arts.

■ A staff person will be designated as the heritage tourism liaison in the New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism, New Jersey Historical Commission, New Jersey Historic Trust, New Jersey DEP/Natural and Historic Resources and New Jersey Network.

■ Advocacy to governing agencies will be enabled by conducting a study that evaluates the economic impact of heritage tourism in New Jersey, producing an annual “state of heritage tourism” report and creating a speakers’ bureau and presentation on heritage tourism.

■ Increasing sales of Discover NJ license plates will provide funding for the New Jersey Heritage Tourism Inter-agency Council to support the plan’s implementation. Activities include special promotions such as sales competitions, creation of a History Passport program, placement of brochures in all state parks, the turnpike and parkway rest areas, and ad placement in magazines and Web sites.

■ Engaging New Jersey’s travel industry encompasses many activities, including meetings with DMOs, educational resource development, cooperative marketing, promotional packages, New Jersey-themed product development (specialty foods and...
“When organizations provide compelling public programming they demonstrate the institutional brand message as well as the institution’s relevance toward meeting the needs of the community.”
MEME OMOSBAI
Chief Operating Officer
Newark Museum

merchandise), enhanced interpretation at parks and recreation areas, creation of inventories and evaluation of the impact of heritage tourism.

■ Success in developing a heritage tourism program will be measured by identifying performance measures to be tracked, collecting baseline information and developing a collection process that evaluates program operations, economic impact and visitor satisfaction.

■ Enhanced technical assistance and refocused grant making will benefit heritage sites. Activities include training in fundraising, adding a heritage tourism category to existing state grants for the New Jersey Historical Commission and New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism, and seeking new funding resources for historic sites.

■ Revisiting the distribution of hotel/motel tax funds and seeking new sources of revenue will be essential to supporting the development of New Jersey’s historic sites.

Develop heritage products and infrastructure

Why is it important?
Task Force members and other stakeholders pointed to the current visitor experience at many New Jersey historic sites as a key concern. An average of 52% of stakeholders at the 2009 public meetings rated “provide guidance and technical assistance to heritage sites” as the plan’s top priority—the highest average ranking of any activity.

What should be done?
■ Technical assistance programs to focus on interpretive planning, new interpretive techniques, finding funding and recruiting volunteers. Training will be sought from the National Association of Interpretation, American Association of Museums and American Association for State and Local History. Other assistance includes heritage tourism sessions at the Governor’s Conference on Tourism and at preservation conferences, and developing communication templates for elected officials, members, funders, residents, sponsors and partners.

What are cultural heritage travelers looking for?*
40% experienced local cuisine
39% visited historic sites
39% explored small towns
38% visited state/national parks
34% took a self-guided walking tour
33% visited historic buildings
32% shopped for local arts and crafts
31% visited history museums/galleries
28% visited art museums/galleries
25% visited natural history museums/centers

*The Cultural and Heritage Traveler, 2009 Edition

■ Building a strong communication network will help historic sites share operational expertise and advocate for the sites’ needs. Activities include developing a communications system, hosting an annual planning meeting for historic site managers and creating a mentoring program for historic site managers, staff and heritage destinations.

■ Identifying “Visitor Ready” sites and providing assistance to help other sites become visitor ready. Visitor readiness is based on three criteria:
—Sites that are open to the public during regularly scheduled hours, with a preference for weekend hours of operation.
—Sites that are actively promoted as tourism attractions.
—Sites that support one or more of the six statewide heritage themes or providing programming related to that theme(s).

■ The State of New Jersey Wayfinding Master Plan, developed by the nonprofit organization

Celebrate New Jersey, outlines a system to provide directional highway signage across the state.
(http://public.celebratenj.org/) The New Jersey Inter-agency Heritage Tourism Council will work...
# Themes Guide Heritage Tourism Development

The Contours of New Jersey History: An Essay on Context for the Heritage Tourism Master Plan provided an overview from which six themes were created. Themes will be used in historic site interpretation, the statewide historical marker program, heritage education curriculum and tourism promotions.

## New Jersey in Conflict
New Jersey's pivotal role in the Revolutionary War began a military tradition that continues today.

**Examples**
- WW2 Fire Control Tower #23
- Monmouth Battlefield State Park
- Battleship New Jersey, at left (photo: Susan Kane)
- Fort Hancock

## New Jersey at Work
Industry and creative innovation shaped New Jersey and helped transform the world.

**Examples**
- Edison National Historic Site
- Delaware & Raritan Canal
- Batsto Village, at left (photo: NJ Division of Travel & Tourism)
- Oxford Furnace

## New Jersey Land and Sea
Making a living from the land and from the sea has long been part of life in the Garden State.

**Examples**
- Howell Living History Farm
- Minisink Archaeological Site
- Twin Lights at left (photo: Al Siano)
- Bivalve Shelling Sheds, Bayshore Discovery Project

## New Jersey at Play
New Jersey has a history of hosting vacationers seeking relaxation and inspiration.

**Examples**
- Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club
- The Wildwoods, at left (photo: Ron Enrich, Preservation New Jersey)
- Cape May Historic District
- Hopatcong State Park

## Many Faces of New Jersey
New Jersey's population has grown increasingly diverse from the first Native Americans to waves of immigrants from Europe and subsequently from all over the world.

**Examples**
- Peter Mott House
- Ballantine House
- American Labor Museum, Bottro House National Historic Landmark
- Ellis Island, at left (photo: Warren T. Lazarow)

## New Jersey by Design
New Jersey has a remarkable assembly of great design that is reflected in designed landscapes and planned communities, as well as in vernacular and high-style buildings of many architectural types.

**Examples**
- Greenwood Gardens, at left (photo: Courtesy of The Garden Conservancy)
- Radburn
- Abel and Mary Nicholson House
- Georgian Court University
"It is critical for New Jersey to develop a uniform system to measure how our tourism industry is performing each year. This tool will allow us to make accurate yearly performance comparisons to adjust our tourism policies according to the data collected.”

SENATOR JIM WHELAN, District 2

with the New Jersey Department of Transportation to support the adoption and implementation of the plan and will encourage historic sites to participate.

■ The Assessment of State Historical Marker Programs, a report prepared for the New Jersey Historical Commission in 2007, documents statewide marker programs across the country and recommends a New Jersey State Historic Marker Program. In January 2010, both houses of the New Jersey Legislature passed bills authorizing a marker program, which were signed into law. The Heritage Tourism Inter-agency Council will assist in selecting a signage style including visitor appeal, initial cost and maintenance considerations.

Enhance the state-owned heritage sites as centerpieces for heritage tourism

Why is it important?
The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection’s Division of Parks and Forestry administers the state’s largest historical museum organization, encompassing more than 50 historic sites, 24,000 museums objects, 68,000 archaeological artifacts and 51 parks. Many state historic sites and parks are staffed with professionally trained interpretive personnel who provide year-round programming. In addition, these sites have amenities such as restrooms, parking and interpretive signage. These resources make the division a key partner in a statewide heritage tourism program. As visitation grows, sites will need new facilities, improved visitor amenities and additional staff.

What should be done?
■ Survey sites for visitor amenities and produce a project list of needs for each historic site and park.
■ Establish a Foundation or Trust for state-owned historic sites.
■ Improve heritage tourism marketing with increased funding to the New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism.
■ Increase historic sites and park staffing and provide additional training.
■ Develop new interpretive programs.
■ Build and sustain strong partnerships.

Build a strong marketing network

Why is it important?
Some of New Jersey’s historic sites are fully restored, professionally interpreted and promoted to visitors. As the heritage tourism master plan is implemented, more sites will become ready to welcome visitors and will benefit from increased marketing.

What should be done?
A two-tiered marketing strategy will attract visitors from within and outside of the state:
■ An internal marketing network—Encourage residents to discover and take pride in their communities and to travel within the state:
  —Encourage communities to host Staycation promotions. (The vacationer stays at home and creates the environment of a traditional vacation.)
  —Create a statewide Doors Open Program offering behind-the-scenes tours and programs with free or reduced admission.

Edison National Historical Park, West Orange:
Site Gives View into Innovation

The Edison National Historical Park offers an opportunity for heritage travelers to see the factory where Thomas Edison worked for 44 years, developing more than half of his 1,093 patents for his inventions. Several factory floors with new exhibits were opened to the public for the first time in October 2009 after a 6-year, $13 million restoration effort. Between opening day October 9, 2009 and January 3, 2010, close to 16,000 visitors toured the laboratory complex; 6,000 also visited Edison’s home, Glenmont.
Pennsylvania’s Heritage Tourism Initiative Began with Pilot Regions

Pennsylvania launched a statewide heritage tourism initiative by working with four pilot regions (Philadelphia’s African-American Heritage, Lower Bucks County, Lancaster County and the Oil Heritage Region) in the early 1990s. Assisted by the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s Heritage Tourism Program, a statewide heritage tourism advisory committee oversaw the pilot regions’ work. At the end of the four-year pilot, a summary of the accomplishments in each region was presented to state decision makers. Working intensively with four pilot regions was a cost-effective way to determine the return on a statewide investment in heritage tourism. Other states—such as Indiana, Wisconsin, Texas, Tennessee, Iowa, Illinois and Colorado—have also launched statewide heritage tourism programs by working with pilot regions.

—Encourage heritage education programs through on-site programming, after school programs, summer camps or other special programs. An inventory of New Jersey’s heritage education programs will provide the foundation for developing effective new programs.

■ Develop a Community Heritage Tourism Tool Kit to help communities and heritage sites join in the state’s heritage tourism program.

■ An external marketing network—Attract out-of-state visitors through cost effective joint promotions of heritage sites and destinations.

—Assign a staff member as heritage tourism liaison in the New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism.

—Use interpretive themes for promotions.

—Heritage sites assist in promotions through the New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism.

How will New Jersey’s Heritage Tourism Master Plan Succeed?

The state of New Jersey, through the New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force, has taken the initiative to create a successful and sustainable heritage tourism program.

The result will be direct economic impact for New Jersey. Tourism is the state’s third largest private sector employer. Every 160 visitors to New Jersey create one New Jersey job. A recent study prepared by D.K. Shiflet & Associates Ltd. (DKSA) on behalf of the New Jersey Division of Travel & Tourism measured the Return on Investment (ROI) from the state’s most recent television advertising campaign. The campaign yielded a $315.51 ROI. Visitors who made a trip to New Jersey because of this advertising campaign generated $676 million in incremental spending.

More than one third of all state tourism offices are funded in part or in whole through a hotel/motel tax. There is a direct nexus between a hotel/motel tax and using the generated revenue to enhance the amenities that bring visitors to stay overnight. In 2004, New Jersey enacted a hotel/motel tax that set minimal limits for funding tourism, history and arts. The balance of the collected tax reverts to the general fund. If a larger share of this revenue stream were redirected to support and sustain the industry, New Jersey would undoubtedly realize a much larger return on this investment.

Through creation of partnerships and implementation of the New Jersey Heritage Tourism Master Plan, New Jersey will be positioned to capitalize on the state’s historic resources, to generate significant economic impact and to share its stories with an ever-growing number of heritage travelers.

“Tourism returns $29 for every $1 invested, so we must focus on expanding this impact. One way is for heritage sites to partner with the education system. Every fourth grader studies New Jersey history, and many visit local sites as a class. Wouldn’t it be wonderful if these youngsters visited with their families, as well? Let’s make New Jersey history a family adventure, with the schools suggesting locations that tie in with the study material each month.” SENATOR DIANE ALLEN, District 7

Essex County Branch Brook Park, Newark (Joseph A. Sorrentino)
The Planning Process

The New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force was created by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey through P.L. 2006, c.60, “to provide strategic direction for the promotion of heritage tourism in New Jersey and to create a comprehensive heritage tourism master plan for New Jersey.”

A three-year planning process included researching previous and existing heritage tourism efforts in New Jersey, public meetings, creation of a historic sites inventory and evaluating national heritage travel trends to assess New Jersey’s heritage tourism potential. The Task Force worked with a consultant team led by the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s Heritage Tourism Program throughout 2009 to prepare the plan.

New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force

Cathleen R. Litvack, Chair
Executive Director
Crossroads of the American Revolution Association

Leslie Bensley, Vice Chair
Executive Director
Morris County Tourism Bureau

John Settler, Vice Chair
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Cindy Bloom-Cronin
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Designate for Commissioner
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Nancy Byrne
Former Director, New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism

David Cowell
Former President
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Elizabeth Christopherson
Former President and Executive Director, New Jersey Public Broadcasting Authority

Mary Donohue
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Dorothy Guzzo
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Carol Herbert
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President, Advocates for New Jersey History
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Special thanks to
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New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force

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Testimony of Craig Dorsett, Department of Environmental Protection

Senate State Government, Wagering, Tourism and Historic Preservation Committee

July 26, 2018

Good morning. Thank you Senator Beach and the members of the Committee for the opportunity to join you this morning.

My name is Craig Dorsett and I am here today on behalf of the Department of Environmental Protection. Our Administrator for the Office of Historic Preservation, Kate Marcopul, was originally invited to speak but is unfortunately away this week and sends her regrets that she cannot be here in person.

In my role at the DEP, I work for our Assistant Commissioner of Natural and Historic Resources, which oversees the Division of Parks & Forestry and Office of Historic Preservation, two divisions which will be fully engaged in the topic before us today.

The Natural and Historic Resources program area within DEP is responsible for administering much of the State’s conservation, stewardship and historic preservation portfolio, including management of State parks, forests, historic sites, and fish & wildlife resources. The Green Acres and Historic Preservation programs are also housed within NHR.
The mission of the Historic Preservation Office is to assist in identifying, preserving, protecting, and sustaining New Jersey’s historic and archaeological resources through the implementation of the state’s historic preservation program. The office provides outreach and assistance through conferences, workshops, publications, and consultations in order to achieve these goals.

As you know, New Jersey’s historic resources are the physical embodiment of the State’s rich history. In strengthening our efforts to preserve these historic resources, we can also prepare for the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution.

Without question, the Administration is excited to showcase New Jersey’s critical role in the American Revolution, and is looking forward to the opportunity to play a leading part in the Semiquincentennial.

Celebrating these important resources is what our employees have privilege of doing each and every day. Our dedicated staff and volunteers help preserve and interpret so many special places across our state, from right here in Trenton to Princeton and Monmouth Battlefields and so much more.

We take tremendous pride in our role helping to educate the public—especially our young people—about the resources and stories that comprise these sites.
We also recognize the important role these places play in supporting our tourism economy. A 2013 study of the economic impacts of heritage tourism in New Jersey found that heritage tourism was New Jersey’s third largest industry, generating 11 million visits in 2012 and resulting in $2.8 billion in visitor spending. This reinforces the shared interest we have in preparing the State and our resources to capitalize on this upcoming anniversary.

In closing, the DEP looks forward to working with the legislature, our advisory councils, and the public on efforts and initiatives to ensure that we have a vibrant historic preservation program to prepare for and celebrate the Semiquincentennial and beyond.

Thank you.

I am Maxine N. Lurie, Chair of the New Jersey Historical Commission, and Professor Emerita at Seton Hall University. Supposedly retired I teach one course a year (this fall on New Jersey History), and am working on a book about those in New Jersey who were from 1776 to 1783 caught in the middle of a nasty civil war. I have been a historian for fifty years, actually as long as the Historical Commission has existed. Not surprisingly I think history is important. A democracy needs educated citizens, something Thomas Jefferson pointed out when working to help create the University of Virginia. State history is important because, among other reasons, it helps give residents (young and old, born here and immigrants) a sense of place and belonging, an understanding of a past that is literally in their backyards. Hopefully by emphasizing it we can also bring in tourists, and with them jobs and revenue.

The American Revolution is a really important part of New Jersey’s history, because for most of the war New York City was the British headquarters, and Philadelphia was the Patriot capitol. New Jersey was the crossroads between the two, and it was also a source of grain, meat, hay and other supplies. George Washington and the Continental Army spent more time here than anywhere else. Now is the time, as the legislature has wisely recognized, to start planning for the 250th anniversary. The New Jersey Historical Commission is the agency tasked with promoting state history, and will work with an appropriate non-profit partner to do this.

There are a number of items that need to be addressed:

**Advertising.** Crossroads of the American Revolution has designed signs for places like the Old Barracks to put up, but there needs to be more. When I drive into Pennsylvania signs say “American History Started Here,” New York is putting up lots that say “New York the Path to History.” Maybe New Jersey should have ones that say “History is Every Where” because it is, especially the history of the Revolution.

**Support for research and publication,** an area that the New Jersey Historical Commission has long sustained. There are many topics left to investigate, complicated and interesting stories that should be told. This includes information on slavery, women, and how diverse ethnic and religious communities experienced the Revolution. Later I will give a brief example from my own recent research.

**Development of educational materials** for use by teachers K- through graduate school. This could include old fashioned pamphlets and books, videos, blogs, podcast, digitalized materials, U Tube videos, and other new media materials that can quickly make connections between the past and the present. The New Jersey Historical Commission has done much of this in the past, including a series of 27 pamphlets for the 200th Anniversary of the Revolution still used today, but there is room for much more. There is a need for updates based on new research or new perspectives (such as noting the roles of women, and blacks – including, as recent news reports have noted, findings about slaves owned by the 18th century founders of Princeton, Rutgers, and most other early colleges).
Planning events and programs at Revolutionary war sites, and others places, that will draw in diverse audiences in terms of age and background.

Recognizing the value of history and the humanities to teach skills that have value for all occupations – doing research, evaluating sources, analyzing the results, and writing and speaking clearly.

Possibly building a visitors’ center (or several recognizing that this small state sees divisions of north, central, and south). When I drive up I-91 into Vermont there is a beautiful Welcome Center with lots of information about what to see and do in the state. Information on the Revolution in New Jersey, and more, would be helpful for all visitors and maybe also some curious residents.

Upgrading existing state sites related to the Revolution by doing necessary preservation work, but also by including facilities for school children (such as bathrooms and places for lunch or a snack).

Finally, I want to end with a story emphasizing how history, and particularly the history of the American Revolution, is relevant to the present, while also noting that we still have much to learn. Recently while working on manuscripts at Rutgers University’s Special Collections I looked at letters and other papers from two New Brunswick figures – Bernardus Lagrange and Abraham Beach. Lagrange was a Loyalist, so disliked and distrusted by his neighbors that they hanged him in effigy; he thought they were a “dirty nest” of rebels. When the war ended he and his family, like an estimated 60,000 other Americans became refugees. Beach was the Anglican minister and a friend. A few days after the Declaration of Independence was read in the town Beach began to preach a Sunday service, but was stopped by a member of his Congregation who said if he continued he would be arrested as praying for the King’s health was treason. He stopped then and again later in the war, but when the British controlled the area in the spring of 1777 he conducted services in New Brunswick while living in Somerset. Washington’s army took his live stock, and traded shots with Hessians guarding the town. When the war ended he moved to New York City because he had a wife and five children but no salary, there had been so much destruction that members of the church could not pay him. Initially I was not going to spend much time on the Loyalists in my book, but I changed my mind. What I found is a story about refugees, definitions of treason, and the devastation of war, relevant issues for us today.

I could not have told you this story a year ago, but now I can. It illustrates how new research and information can help us think differently about the past, and that can have a lasting impact. I hope it also will help you think about how we can all learn while commemorating the Revolution.
Testimony of Patrick Murray  
re state preparations for the 250th Anniversary of the American Revolution  

New Jersey Senate  
Committee on State Government, Wagering, Tourism & Historic Preservation  
July 26, 2018  

Mr. Chairman, Madame Vice-Chairwoman and members of the committee:

I am Patrick Murray, former board member and chair of the Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, the non-profit organization designated by Congress to manage the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area.

I commend the legislature for its farsightedness in passing A-4194 which awaits the governor’s signature. In particular I want to express my gratitude to Majority Leader Weinberg and Speaker Coughlin for their determination in spearheading this effort. I also want to acknowledge Sen. Bateman, a member of the New Jersey Historical Commission, for his continued support of these efforts in co-sponsoring this bill. Last but not least, I want to thank Chairman Beach for his sponsorship of this bill and his assistance in its expedient passage.

A-4194 establishes a planning process for the state’s commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution. When cities and states host major events, such as the Olympics or the World Cup – which will coincidentally be coming to New Jersey in 2026 – one question the event sponsors have to answer is what will be the lasting legacy for the local community. This is why the legislature had the forethought to assign the state’s 250th planning tasks to a unique public-private partnership. I would like to take a few moments to talk about the role of that private partner.

Let me start by saying I am not an expert in historic preservation or conservation, nor am I a historian. You will be hearing from respected professionals in those fields today. I am, however a huge cheerleader for New Jersey and in particular the unparalleled contributions our state made to the founding of this nation. That is how I first became involved with Crossroads 10 years ago.

I was asked to join the board when the association was going through a federally mandated needs assessment process to establish the management plan for the newly established national heritage area. I became heavily involved in that process and had the opportunity to take part in listening sessions with a broad spectrum of stakeholders – including managers of public and private historic sites, environmentalists, historians, re-enactors, tourism professionals, and business and community leaders.

While each group made a strong case for having more resources dedicated to their particular area of concern, one consistent drumbeat was sounded at all these meetings: New Jersey’s role in the American Revolution lacks a unifying brand identity that conveys its significance both to the state and the nation. What we heard is that the primary contribution Crossroads could make would be to elevate the profile of New Jersey’s wealth of Revolutionary War era resources and in so doing increase the public’s appreciation for these community assets.

During my time with Crossroads, including the last five as chair, we have worked to create an active non-profit board comprised of well-connected business and community leaders from across the state, many
of whom are familiar to members of this committee. Over the past few years, Crossroads has focused its efforts mainly on improving the visitor experience by creating a vibrant brand image and sponsoring professional develop opportunities for local sites and organizations. Crossroads’s executive director Janice Selinger will be able to talk more about these efforts and the economic impact of heritage tourism in New Jersey.

So what role should a private partner play as we lead up to this momentous milestone? While the private partner should assist in the coordination and marketing of commemorative events—which for New Jersey will actually run from 2024 to 2033—the private partner’s main focus should be on creating a lasting legacy of historical—and specifically heritage tourism—infrastructure that will benefit local communities for generations to come. And by infrastructure, I don’t just mean buildings, but personnel and other visitor services as well.

With the assistance of initial public funding to seed the effort, the non-profit partner should spur private investment for the resources necessary to position New Jersey as THE place to visit when you want to immerse yourself in the Rev War experience. This is akin to the model Virginia used in the 1950s in the lead-up to the centenary of the Civil War. Now Civil War buffs flock to that state for the full range visitor experience of that era.

The private partner should create a cohesive brand strategy for the American Revolution, assess strengths and weaknesses of the current visitor experience, create itineraries that link multiple sites and communities, and spearhead the creation of a visitor center entry point or points.

Let me give you a few examples of how this vision may play out.

Imagine a branded week-long self-tour around the Battle of Monmouth—the largest land artillery engagement of the entire war. You could follow the British forces as they evacuated Philadelphia, stopping at Indian King Tavern in Haddonfield as you traverse your way along the quaint river towns of Burlington County. Or you could follow the Continental line by starting your journey in Lambertville. As you head across the middle of the state you could stop at a winery or other agritourism opportunity. After visiting the magnificent battlefield state park and surrounding sites, you could follow the British retreat and dip your toes in the water at Sandy Hook. Or follow the Americans to the banks of the Raritan River and the wealth of visitor opportunities in New Brunswick and Piscataway, where George Washington ordered the first official July 4th celebration in 1778. To top it off, you can emulate the General by continuing your journey north to enjoy a picnic by the Great Falls—and maybe get just as inspired as Hamilton did when he, Lafayette, and Washington did the same.

And all those community economic opportunities can be promoted around a unifying theme based on a single event that happened in New Jersey.

A more compact venture could entail spending a long weekend exploring the Ten Crucial Days story in Trenton and Princeton. Or an annual Road to Morristown bike ride that winds its way along the D&R Canal from Somerset County and on up to the National Park in Jockey Hollow. Or a Retreat Across the Jersey’s itinerary that takes in Fort Lee and New Bridge Landing. And when this is all branded under New Jersey’s Crossroads of the American Revolution umbrella it will lend cachet to more remote sites, such as Hancock’s Bridge, Chestnut Neck, or Shippen Manor.
Moreover, such an itinerary provides the opportunity to introduce visitors to other New Jersey’s cultural offerings. I’ve already mentioned agritourism and the industrial heritage commemorated in Paterson. Suffrage, civil rights, theater, art, recreation – these worlds can all be tied into New Jersey’s American Revolution experience.

In order to make this all a reality, though, there must be a comprehensive planning process. It is good that we are starting this process now.

The first step for the private partner should be to utilize the public seed funding to engage consultants to undertake a wide-ranging needs assessment. Some of this work has already been done – documenting some property repair and maintenance needs as well as signage planning. But there also needs to be an assessment of visitor readiness – including staffing levels, quality of interpretive experience offered, and visitor services available including ADA accessibility. The assessment should also include both short-term and long-term recommendations for how visitor services can most effectively be enhanced, from adding on-site interpretive staff with requisite funding and training or offering alternative interpretive experiences through the use of technology ranging from cell phone tours to augmented reality apps. This process should also develop touring itineraries that link related sites.

Furthermore, this assessment should examine the optimal siting, size and content for a New Jersey American Revolution visitor center, including the potential for satellite centers. Rather than be designed as a standard museum, this facility should serve as a hub that encourages exploration of Rev War resources throughout the entire state in a way that complements rather than competes with existing sites (including the American Revolution Center in Philadelphia). This process will also encompass necessary site planning and architectural services.

This is where the private partner’s fundraising responsibility comes in. A multi-million dollar capital campaign will be necessary to install signage, make infrastructure upgrades, develop touring itineraries, enhance staffing and training, provide mini-grants for local projects, implement technological upgrades, and of course construct a visitor center. As planning progresses, the private partner should also work closely with the Historical Commission and other stakeholders to coordinate and promote a full program of commemorative activities.

The world will be on our doorstep in July 2026 – quite literally, since Met Life Stadium is certain to host a number of World Cup tournament games and maybe even the final match. Furthermore, preliminary plans for the national celebration based in Philadelphia will stretch across the river to Camden and also includes a “node” at Washington Crossing.

New Jersey has an unprecedented opportunity to inspire visitors with what the American Revolution means – not just for the generals and soldiers but for common citizens like them who were caught in the crossfire of a tumultuous time. Importantly, we can spark their imaginations with a visitor experience that will keep them coming back for more – creating a lasting economic legacy for our state and local communities. Our message will be, if you want to experience the American Revolution, you have to start at the crossroad. And that is found in only one place: New Jersey.

Thank you.
I am Janice Selinger, Executive Director of Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area. Crossroads was established by an act of Congress in 2006 as one of 49 National Heritage Areas across the country. We’re unique among that group in that we focus exclusively on the impact of the American Revolution on our landscape and the people who lived here during the war.

New Jersey can tell that story the way no other state can... because this was, literally, the crossroads where Patriot and British forces clashed more often than anywhere else. Communities around the state deeply felt the impact of war... in major battles and in small skirmishes... with many New Jerseyans losing homes, farms and property. It is vital that New Jersey tells this story and capitalizes on our unique status during the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution, from 2024-2033. We are thrilled that our legislators understand this and overwhelmingly approved legislation establishing a public/private partnership focused on this important task.

Rather than create a new commission to lead planning for the anniversary, New Jersey is making the most of existing structures both inside and outside of state government. The public/private partnership includes two existing organizations that are uniquely qualified to take on this effort—The NJ Historical Commission and the non-profit organization responsible for the maintenance and administration of a national heritage area dedicated to the history of the American Revolution in New Jersey.

We at Crossroads see the power of partnerships like this every day, and we’re honored to lend our experience and talents to this once-in-a-generation opportunity. We connect and tell the Revolutionary story with the help of more than 130 allied organizations around the state – we call them our heritage partners. Through those partnerships and our heritage tourism communications and outreach work, we have helped build a stronger awareness of New Jersey’s Revolutionary heritage and have helped drive visitorship to the state’s many sites related to the fight for our nation’s independence.

With additional focus through a multi-million dollar capital campaign, a mini-grant program, site visitor readiness and needed upgrades, New Jersey will be well prepared to take its place among the leading states telling the nation’s Revolutionary story.
We have a strong foundation to build on. Communities around New Jersey already capitalize on local Revolutionary history to celebrate our shared heritage and draw new audiences. For example, Patriots Week here in the Trenton area… includes reenactments of the two Battles of Trenton and a host of events that combine history and the arts to celebrate the 10 days that turned the tide of the war. The annual reenactment of the Battle of Monmouth draws thousands of people every year at the site where history was made. New Brunswick is among many communities that host readings of the Declaration of Independence… with the bonus of reenacting just a small portion of the nation’s first Independence Day celebration ordered by General Washington on the banks of the Raritan River in 1778.

Just as important are the opportunities visitors will have to experience Revolutionary New Jersey year-round. As an example, Crossroads uses our website and social media to promote hundreds of events and open houses held by historic sites around the state, inviting visitors to discover the people who lived here during the Revolution and experience a little bit of 18th century life in New Jersey. Those include places like the Whitall House in Gloucester County… that tells the story of a Quaker family whose farm became a Continental fort and battlefield … and the Dey Mansion in Passaic County … where Washington headquarterd. Both are among the sites that combine Revolutionary history with 21st century fun, like concerts and movies, to attract new audiences. And with that, they offer the chance for visitors to consider the choices they might have made, had they lived here during that difficult time.

It’s that personal connection that makes New Jersey’s Revolutionary story so powerful. War was real here, and it affected communities in many ways. Crossroads shares those stories on our website through 14 storylines that connect sites and people through themes that relate the grassroots impact of troop movements, battles and military policy. On an even more personal level, we share the stories of Revolutionary Neighbors — a diverse group of more than 60 everyday 18th century New Jerseyans. The state’s population was not totally behind independence, and our Neighbors’ stories reflect the impact of their decisions, whether to support independence, stay loyal to the Crown or be neutral. Thousands of school children statewide have discovered their personal connection to the Revolution through this program, which is endorsed by the New Jersey Education Association.
The public/private partnership offers New Jersey a unique opportunity to raise awareness of its seminal role in the War for Independence. Not only does this make sense for community pride and as an educational and tourism effort... but it's a sound, long-term investment in New Jersey's economy.

The facts bear it out. In 2012, the NJ Historic Trust sponsored a study that revealed that heritage tourism in the state generated nearly 11 million visits in 2012, resulting in $2.8 billion in visitor spending... representing nearly 8 percent of the GDP impact of the entire New Jersey tourism industry. That included $1.5 billion in labor income, supporting nearly 38,000 total jobs.

Crossroads followed up with a baseline study of its own in 2016, focusing specifically on New Jersey's Revolutionary heritage tourism potential. That study determined that Crossroads generates $166.6 million in economic impact, supporting 1729 jobs and generating over $10.3 million in tax revenue.

With the excitement of the coming anniversary and support from the state government and business communities, there's potential for so much more... provided we hit the ground running.

2026 may seem far off, but work needs to be done now to position New Jersey to make the most of the attention we can gain through the 250th. We expect the competition for the heritage tourist's attention to be fierce during the 250th celebration, and we don't want New Jersey to miss out. A comprehensive inventory of the state's Revolutionary-era historical sites will reveal areas where potential site improvements should be made. Just as important, interviews with historic site staff, volunteers and management will uncover needs for visitor services training, including story telling skills to engage guests and encourage them to recommend New Jersey to their friends. The findings of the inventory will guide ongoing efforts to prepare these sites to meet visitor needs and offer a compelling experience.

In addition, a consultant will need to study the potential and location for a statewide Revolutionary visitor center as a gateway encouraging travelers to explore other New Jersey sites to discover more.

The potential is huge for the Revolution to become one of New Jersey's biggest tourism draws, with a fresh, innovative message that attracts visitors
of all ages. We are excited to work with the State Division of Travel and Tourism to do just that.

Crossroads is already helping sites prepare to present more authentic representations of 18th century life. Our ongoing workshops for historical interpreters are helping publicly-and privately-owned sites improve their Revolutionary era costuming and the crafts and trades they demonstrate.

We appreciate the forward thinking of our legislature to make sure that New Jersey has enough time and resources to address the 250th appropriately, and we look forward to finding ways to secure additional funding and needed assistance for state-run historic sites. As you no doubt are familiar, they are doing their best to tell New Jersey’s remarkable history despite years-long deferred maintenance needs.

For example, just a short walk from here, the Trenton Battle Monument marks the start of the December 1776 battle that turned the tide of the American Revolution. However, it’s closed due to a broken elevator and lacks modern signage that tells the story of the site and the battle into context for visitors.

The Battle Monument is just one of more than a dozen state-owned sites that await maintenance and restoration to welcome visitors. Unfortunately, this challenge is not limited to the state park system. Scores of sites operated by local governments and not-for-profit groups... also need improvements to welcome a new generation of visitors with high expectations. For example, the Benjamin Temple house in Ewing is among many sites that have unique stories to tell... but lacks enough staff to welcome visitors more than a few times a month.

With the approach of the 250th anniversary... and growing public interest in our nation’s founding... investing in these treasured resources will reap strong returns for the state’s economy, now and in the long term.

That said, we recognize that government can’t fund it all. New Jersey’s corporate citizens have a tremendous opportunity to support our Revolutionary heritage and invest in the long-term sustainability of our historic sites... whether they’re publicly owned or in the hands of heritage groups. We’re optimistic they’ll respond enthusiastically.
At Crossroads, we’re honored that many members of our board of trustees are New Jersey business and civic leaders. Their enthusiasm for history… combined with their business acumen and public affairs expertise … has been invaluable to us as we’ve taken on ambitious projects to promote the state’s Revolutionary-era heritage.

For example, some of New Jersey’s corporate citizens have already joined us on first steps by sponsoring Crossroads-branded signage at Revolutionary-era sites. Marked with the six-pointed star featured in our logo, these signs will make it easy for travelers to identify sites that help tell the story of the Revolution in New Jersey. You may have noticed the Crossroads star on the interpretive marker just outside the Old Barracks gate today. With the generosity of businesses and foundations, we are working to extend this branded signage statewide.

It’s a good – and necessary – start, and opportunities to do more are endless. Early work will be done setting up an advisory council of corporate and community leaders to focus on fundraising from businesses and civic minded individuals and foundations to support the 250th. A planning subcommittee -- of representatives from the state’s Revolutionary War historical sites, educators, tourism industry leaders, legacy groups and others -- will be an essential element to work on coordinating commemorative events.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer Crossroads’ perspective on the planning for New Jersey’s commemoration of the nation’s 250th anniversary. We look forward to working with the New Jersey Historical Commission and all interested parties to make the anniversary a success.
Signage Program

New Jersey currently enjoys just a fraction of the potential benefit that could be realized from its many Revolutionary War sites. A key challenge to leveraging these resources is the lack of a prominent and cohesive identity. The Crossroads signage program is designed to create a visual brand for the American Revolution in New Jersey. Crossroads has developed a variety of sign types that can be used by partner sites and organizations as part of a unified branding strategy.

- **Wayfinding Signs**
- **Interpretive Panels**
- **Orientation Map Kiosks**
- **Site Identification Markers**

**Large Map Kiosk**

This kiosk is most suitable for places with heavy pedestrian traffic, such as town centers with a variety of sites located nearby.

**Small Map Kiosk**

This map kiosk can be used at historic sites near other related sites, or where sidewalk space is limited.

**Interpretive Panel**

The Crossroads interpretive panel provides both a visual and narrative link that ties each site into the larger story of the American Revolution in New Jersey. Text and image content is develop collaboratively with each site.
Wayfinding and Entry Signs

Crossroads has design options for heritage area wayfinding signs or for add-on panels that can be used with existing route markers.

**Banners**

Banners can act as destination identification when space is limited, or in combination with other signs.

**Pedestrian Map/Interpretive Panel**

These signs can be used when space is limited. Both sides of the panel can be utilized to provide orientation and interpretive information.

**Door Plaque**

Marks a building entrance at pedestrian level. Can be used when space is limited.

**Supplement Option**

Does your site already have a visual brand? We can work with you to find appropriate ways to include the Crossroads identity.
Partnerships

Crossroads is ready to work in partnership with you to develop a signage solution that meets your needs — whether you are building a signage program from scratch, would like to add a particular type of Crossroads sign at your site, are looking to establish wayfinding markers in your community, or want to integrate the Crossroads identity with your existing signage or brand.

Any use of the Crossroads logo and star mark must adhere to our branding standards and requires prior approval. Please contact us if you would like to incorporate the Crossroads logo into your signage program.

**Contact:** Janice Selinger, Executive Director  609-633-2060 | info@RevolutionaryNJ.org  
101 Barrack Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

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Heritage Tourism in New Jersey

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area is guided by a mission to connect the people and places of New Jersey’s rich Revolutionary heritage to inspire community pride, stewardship, and civic engagement. At the heart of this mission is elevating the profile of our partner sites and organizations to enhance public appreciation in ways that benefit their host communities. Heritage tourism is a major economic driver for New Jersey — with our state’s Revolutionary sites playing a key role.

- **$167 Million economic impact produced**
- **1,729 Jobs supported**
- **$10.3 Million in tax revenues generated**

*Source: 2016 independent study, Tripp-Umbach*

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area was established by Congress in 2006 and is managed by a non-profit organization to enhance and promote New Jersey’s Revolutionary War resources to engage, educate and inspire residents and visitors alike.

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"Having New Jersey’s Revolutionary War state parks cross-linked with the Crossroads brand is an important step in expanding the partnership between these organizations and our ability to fulfill our respective and collective missions."

**Mark Texel**  
Director, Division of Parks and Forestry  
NJ Department of Environmental Protection

"Exploring the historic sites in New Jersey with my family has turned out to be a great adventure. We had no idea how many incredible things happened right here in our own backyard! We’re so proud to be from New Jersey!"

**Tricia Branch**  
Marlboro, NJ
Senate State Government, Wagering, Tourism and
Historic Preservation Committee
July 26, 2018 Public Hearing on Historic Preservation

Statement of Donald F. Weinbaum
Burlington, NJ

Good Morning Chairman Beach, Vice-Chair Turner and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today about historical preservation in NJ, which is an issue that has not received much attention in recent years. My name is Donald Weinbaum, and I am a historical researcher and preservation advocate from Burlington County. This is not what I do professionally. Rather, history is my love and my passion.

I am associated with more than a dozen historical, genealogical, and archeological groups, including the National Trust for Historical Preservation, Preservation New Jersey, Mansfield Township Historical Society, Trenton Historical Society, William Biddle Mount Hope Historical Conservancy, Archaeological Society of NJ, Genealogical Society of NJ, and others in Burlington county and across the state. I am not here to speak for any of them; rather I would like to share a perspective that is informed by my interactions with professionals and volunteers in this field, as well as by my own efforts.

I have a particular interest in Colonial History, especially that related to the West Jersey Colony and the formation of New Jersey, its counties and municipalities. Not enough people know of New Jersey’s critical role in the American Revolution and the events that led up to it. My roots in New Jersey go back only four generations, but I am fully convinced that our state and our country would be vastly different today were it not for the early settlers and patriots who fought for the freedoms that sometimes are taken for granted today.

It is fitting that this hearing is taking place in the Old Barracks in Trenton. Trenton played a pivotal role in the American Revolution. One might think that would put the city on the national
map as an important tourist destination. Sadly, despite the efforts of many, that has not yet happened. Perhaps, today's hearing will be the event that starts to change that.

Trenton's history is closely connected with that of Burlington County. Mercer County did not exist until 1838. In the colonial era, South Trenton, Hamilton, and Bordentown were actually part of Burlington County, and before that part of the West Jersey Colony. Few people are aware that the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, founded in 1688, still exists today and is likely the oldest corporation still in existence in the United States. The "Concessions and Agreements" adopted by the West Jersey Colony provided certain rights and freedoms for the early settlers and are believed by some to have served as a framework for the Constitution of the United States. Many of America's prominent leaders and families are able to trace their roots to colonial West Jersey or to East Jersey.

Burlington County has numerous connections to the American Revolution through its families, towns, and structures. Burlington City is an undiscovered jewel, with many remaining colonial era buildings. Like Trenton, it also had an Old Barracks. Today, what remains of the barracks has been incorporated into the foundation of a Knights of Columbus building. Dunk's Ferry, now part of Beverly, is also noteworthy, as it was the location chosen by Washington for the second of his three planned crossings of the Delaware.

Despite all of its history, New Jersey faces some difficult challenges with respect to preservation. I would like to outline a few of these and to suggest some steps that might be taken to address them:

1. **Remembering our History and Interpreting It**
   - More digitization of records is needed in order to make them accessible to residents in this era of technology. Digitization also serves to protect fragile records that might be at risk of loss.
   - Resources are needed to preserve records of local importance, as well as those of statewide significance.
2. Preserving our Historic Structures and Historic Sites from Demolition or Destruction

- Many of our colonial era buildings are disappearing, and this trend will continue unless we take deliberate action to preserve them.

- In my own area of South Jersey, numerous buildings that were listed in the Federal Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in the 1930-1940s have since been demolished.

- Public ownership is often a death sentence for an historic building. Recent examples include the Hugg-Harrison-Glover House in Bellmawr, demolished last year by the NJDOT, and Sunnyside Farm, owned by Mount Laurel Township, which has been proposed for demolition in the near future.

- "Green Acres" funding comes with some hidden strings that often work against historic preservation. Existing structures, which may be historic but not well documented, generally are demolished and cleared from the land so it can be restored to open space. In recent years, many such buildings have been lost.

- More commonly, benign or intentional neglect of inadequately documented structures is what results in their loss. Local historical inventories are not commonly available outside of libraries. If no one knows of their history, there will be no efforts to preserve such older structures.

- I would be remiss not to call attention to the role of Historical Archaeology. Without the efforts of archaeologists, we might not know about the history that is right under our feet. A prime example is right out the window. The early plating mill on Petty’s Run was right next to the State House, but until it was uncovered several years ago, it might as well have never existed.

3. Preserving the Resting Places of New Jersey's Pioneers and Patriots

- In the colonial era, it was common for deceased family members to be buried on the family farm. Today, most of these farms have passed out of the family. The graves remain, but sometimes the markers have been lost or intentionally
removed. Family members are often denied access, and the grave sites may not be properly recorded on land documents.

- With encroaching development, many such farms have been subdivided for housing, office complexes, and other uses. Other early cemeteries, associated with churches or private groups, have long since been abandoned. The net result is that many graves of Revolutionary and Civil War era soldiers and other early settlers, including those of African Americans, are at risk of being lost.

- NJ lacks any significant protections for Family and Private Burial Grounds. In the last legislative session, a bill to address this was passed by the Assembly, but in the Senate it did not make it to a floor vote.

4. Expanding Funding and Closing Gaps in Statutes and Regulations

- Maintaining pass-through funding to counties is of great importance, as it can be used to support projects in communities that have few other resources.

- Allowing non-profits and volunteer groups to take over threatened properties may be viable in some situations, especially when government no longer wishes to maintain them.

- Strengthening of statutes and regulations is also critical - to close gaps, to encourage communities to protect and preserve their histories, and to encourage adaptive reuse of historic structures when appropriate.

Clearly, steps are beginning to be taken in some of these areas, but additional resources and planning are required to address deferred issues and unmet needs across the state. Time is not our friend in historic preservation. Sadly, each day we lose a bit more of our history, we lose some of the people who remember it, and we lose structures that can never be replaced.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today, and thank you for your efforts to preserve New Jersey’s history.

Donald Weinbaum
Burlington, NJ 08016