



BASKING RIDGE: THE STUDY OF A TOWN IN TRANSITION

Introduction

In 2005, the Historical Society of the Somerset Hills was given a manuscript written by Basking Ridge resident Janet Carswell in 1940 when she was a college student. Not only does the paper contain charming descriptions and views of the town as it was at that time, it also includes some fascinating analysis about the population by Ms. Carswell, along with some humorous vignettes. The images are especially interesting, for they provide a visual snapshot of the village when it was just on the cusp of a period of unprecedented growth. Many of the buildings depicted in the photos remain: The east side of Finley Avenue has seen the most change, with five of the buildings now gone. The photos are a record of a prosperous village composed of tidy commercial, religious and government buildings, interspersed with small well-kept residences. Most of the buildings now have new uses, reflecting a gradual change from a rural village that included essential retail stores and service businesses for what was then still primarily an agricultural community, to what is today a suburban downtown with specialty shops and eateries catering to a far wealthier population.

The Historical Society hopes you enjoy this brief trip back into the past, to the time of small-town America, viewed through the eyes of a perceptive young woman.

- June 2006

If on one of these lazy spring days, you feel like taking a browsy drive through the Jersey hill country (a rare pastime because few Jerseyites can stand a slow pace for a day), why not visit Basking Ridge. This little town is set on the very north-eastern edge of Somerset County – so near the edge in fact that its inhabitants are continually drifting over the line into Morristown in Morris County for this thing or that. If you come to Basking Ridge from the Trenton direction, you will enter the town from the south or north depending on the route you have chosen. Suppose you decide to drive thru Bound Brook in order to approach the town from the south. Immediately after leaving this borough built on the flats, the topography will take on an entirely different appearance. You will mount the Watchung Mountains and after some turns and twists, you will look off at rolling hills and meadows. You will continue traveling up hill and down dale, thru farming country until you reach the outskirts of Basking Ridge.

This trip from Bound Brook will have taken you about twenty minutes. The part of Basking Ridge which you now have reached is not Basking Ridge proper but merely a section of the township to which it belongs. The township includes Liberty Corner, West Millington, and Basking Ridge. This particular section is West Millington and to your left, in an open field, you will behold an imposing government plant. This is the large veteran's hospital which is built in the colonial style of architecture much like that of our college. This hospital cares for shell-shocked and tubercular cases. Members of its staff are housed comfortably in brick houses on the grounds. Next you will pass thru a woods, a small Italian section, until finally you reach Lyons. You will hardly recognize this as town except for a railroad station and a few attractive homes. The railroad which this station serves is the Delaware Lackawanna, a branch of which connects Basking Ridge, Lyons and other towns with Newark and New York. The line is electrified and residents of Basking Ridge can reach New York in an hour on the expresses.

After you have sailed under the railroad trestle, around the corner and up the hill, you are just about at your destination. Just before you cross the line however, you will see a new real estate development on the right. The homes are small, colonial cottages especially attractive to young couples – and then before you can exclaim over these nice, cozy cottages, you have entered Basking Ridge itself.



The homes in this part of town are those of wealthy summer residents and the visitor at first might be fooled into thinking Basking Ridge is composed of rather well-to-do business people like those found in Montclair or South Orange.

However this is not the case. Soon you round a curve and after one spurt on the accelerator, you



look straight into the heart of the town. Your first impression is one of quaintness, simpleness, and quietness. Now, on either side are white clapboard houses of the last century. Here and there you see some modern homes built in conservative colonial style and one or two of the Victorian era. In the very core of town is a small green, around which the street parts company for a short time.

At the head of the green facing you directly, is a stately, red-brick Presbyterian church. It seems like a bulwark protecting the town and commanding a view of all its activities. On either side, as you turn your interest from the church, are the stores. There are two grocery stores, two confectioner's stores, a butcher shop, a garage, a bowling alley, a post office, a tearoom and a hotel.

The post office is very small and simple, but it serves its purpose well. At almost any hour you may find old cronies or even young cronies there, discussing the evils of the world or the latest town romance. The postmaster and his family live upstairs and on the side of this famous institution they cultivate a few flowers. From this point you could branch off and take a look at the two hundred year old oak in the churchyard or you could drive a mile to the old mill, but let's suppose that you have taken proper notice of all these famous landmarks and that you are now duly impressed by the historic charm of the

community. Next let's suppose for the sake of a good story that you are one of those inquisitive souls who can't bear to survey such a community from the exterior but must dig beneath the surface for background, folk-lore etc. The question is, where can you obtain such historical data.

You could go to the local blacksmith shop which occupies itself with repairing such prosaic modern machines as lawnmowers, with a few gentle nags slung in for good measure. You certainly would find local color there, but I'm afraid you wouldn't find accuracy. The reports would all be tinged with personal opinions plus a few stale country jokes. Well, where now? The best suggestion I have is to go to see a little lady who is the town historian and general authority on all by-gones. Suppose we drive right up to her house and settle cosily in her room which incidentally commands a magnificent view of the country side. Our friendly historian with clearness and matter-of-factness will no doubt give us a report. . . [Who remembers the name of this friendly historian? – Ed.]



Population of Basking Ridge

The study of the population of Basking Ridge presented me with many thought-provoking questions. The one that interested me most was the cause of the sudden growth during the past five years.

Before I go on to solve this problem perhaps I'd better give you a picture of the population's situation, past and present. All statistics have been scarce so that I have been forced to base most of my conclusions upon rough calculations and estimates made by various individuals. The reason for this dearth of statistics is that up to 1930 the census of Basking Ridge was taken with that of Bernardsville, Far Hills, and the communities of Bernards Township. In 1930 the population of Bernards Township was estimated by itself so that now we may come a little closer to the exact figure. The number is 2,993 people and since Basking Ridge is approximately as large as the other towns put together, we could estimate that population at 1,187. This estimate however seems rather low, as verified by the following figures taken from a community study made last year.

Population in June, 1939

1,600 – inhabitants
1,108 – of these 21 years and over
2,83 – school children
500 – pre-school and young people.

These figures however are not very accurate because they were estimated from the voting list and school enrollment. At any rate, with the recent influx of population I think we could safely say that the population is approaching 2,000.

The type of population is probably more important to the investigator than the exact amount. In Bernards Township according to the 1930 census we find this information about races and nationalities:

Foreign Born Whites – 360 or 11%
Negroes – 17

The nationalities represented are Italians, Hungarians, and Czechoslovakians. These peoples live in groups with very few exceptions. They came for various reasons: some to build the railroad, some to garden on the large estates in Bernardsville, some to work in the local Stone Crusher, some to help as cooks, maids, etc., on the estates. As far as I could discover all these nationalities have made a fine adjustment to the community. All speak English and all are very willing to have their children well educated. Most of them are faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The negroes are considered as individual families rather than in groups. It happens that all the colored families now living in the community are well respected and make a definite contribution to town life. The native whites and their relation to nationalities and groups within themselves is without doubt the greatest source of study that we can find on this subject. I have inferred before that the relation between native white and the foreign-born white is a very good one. Although the native whites are descended from peoples of northern Europe and the foreign born people come directly from Southern Europe, the differences in temperament cause no difficulties. There is never any occasion for friction since the foreign-born rarely replace or compete with natives in business nor do they have enough strength in number to bring about changes adverse to native white ideas.

Age groups

The relation of the native whites to each other is really the most important phase of population in this community. First, I will consider relationships between the various age groups. According to the rough figures I gave, the older people outnumber the young people two to one. Any person living in Basking Ridge could readily discern this fact without statistics. Immediately, I can picture the main street, with about 60 homes with approximately 25 children, 14 single women, some middle-age couples, some young adults and some old couples. The

picture if I could give it accurately would be practically an adult setting. A study of the clubs shows a dearth of young people's clubs and an abundance of clubs for older people.

Organizations for Adults

1. American Legion
2. Parent-Teachers
3. Garden Club
4. Historical Society
5. Community Chorus
6. Bowling Club
7. Fire Company
8. Church Organizations
 1. Ladies Aid
 - b. Missionary societies
 - c. Men's Class
 - d. Choirs
9. Card Clubs
10. D.A.R.
11. Child Study Group

Org. for Young People and Children

1. Bowling Club
2. Scouts (Boy)
3. Young People's Meetings
4. Church choirs



In studying this age question I think we should note a change taking place. As I have mentioned many young couples have moved into the community recently. They are becoming so great in number that there is a trend toward a new age level. I have no figures to estimate the size of this group but I can say that there have been four, good-sized real estate developments in the last five years. They were all designed to attract this young married class. These people are taking an active part in church and community affairs. In many cases they are replacing the old-timers, due to most zest, more education, and an earnest desire to fit into the community. These young couples have much more in common with youth than old age, a fact which indicates that soon Basking Ridge will have changed from a conservative, old-age community into a more youthful, progressive town. (I didn't intend this to be an attack on old age by youth, because older people are usually acting and improving while youth talks radically and does little. However, once and awhile a stale old-age group needs stimulation by youth.)

There is little apparent conflict between these two age groups. Perhaps the reason is that the older generation is so much in the majority that the younger generation has accepted its dominance from childhood. Another reason why conflict isn't apparent is that the interests of the two rarely come in contact with each other's. However, the main reason why youth and age don't conflict within the town is that the young people find an outlet for their interest in other centers.

Some outgrow their revolutionary ideas and follies in college and others find such an outlet in the near-by working centers such as Morristown, Newark, and New York. Thus it is that youth and age live side by side, leaving the peace of the community unmolested.

Occupations

The majority of the wage-earners work outside the town. However, there are some men and women gainfully employed in local occupations such as: farming, local businesses, professions, etc. However, these are comparatively few. Most of the workers commute daily to Newark or New York. Among these commuters we find a wide range of occupations. There are some lawyers and doctors; there are many office workers, and recently engineers have come. There are also unskilled laborers. All in all, no salary exceeds \$5,000 a year, with the exception of some of the wealthy summer residents! However though the range of work is great there are no conflicts or class barriers. The salaries are all near enough the same to make everyone feel just as good as his neighbor. After a man or woman steps off the train, he is judged for what he is, rather than for what he makes. Perhaps a new car or many clothes causes temporary prestige, but the native is apt to question the wisdom of spending the money more than anything else. I think this factor, of not judging a person by clothes, salary, etc., distinctly marks Basking Ridge as a rural community rather than a suburb. Recently, however, I have seen suburbanism creeping in. In a few years I imagine that Basking Ridge will have been transformed into a suburban community. I do hope that some of the social democracy of the country will still exist.

Interests, Amusements, Etc.

In cold words the interests of these Basking Ridgers are concerned with: 1. Home activities, 2. The church, 3. The school, 4. Movies, 5. Radio, books and newspapers, 7. Music 8. Politics, 10. Gossip or the activities of others. I have made no attempt to catalogue these according to importance but I can safely say that home activities lead the rest by a large majority. The majority of the citizens have the majority of these interests in common. In other words, there are very few special interest groups in the town. Those few special interest groups are composed of the music-lovers, the night-club frequenter or the drinkers, the sportsmen, and the politicians. Since most people have like interests there is not much chance for conflict.

Once and awhile there is a clash, for instance, when special interest groups infringe on other groups. Recently a town businessman and politician tried to put a cemetery in a place which spoiled the property value of a certain neighborhood. This action offended the home pride interest so the neighborhood protested. They had a right to protest since their neighborhood already had its quota of cemeteries. They fought strenuously but lost the battle. Politics won out but nevertheless the citizens had the will and the strength to defend their interest. There are other conflicting groups such as saloon-goers and very ardent church members. However, recently the saloon-goers have either softened the hearts of the churchmen or the churchmen have come to the realization that drinking is inevitable. At any rate a few years ago a vote was taken to determine whether there should be drinking on Sunday and the drinkers won out. Therefore I would say these conflict groups are coming to an understanding.

Music is a special-interest group which is growing in the community. This year a community chorus was formed and much interest was shown. Perhaps one reason for this response is that there is a need for a community organization which will include all religions, all ages, and all nationalities. This organization was made possible by a few leaders but it serves a community purpose. Basking Ridgers have need of more societies which will bring about unity and progress.

Education

There are two ways we may approach question of education in relation to the population. First, how much education does the average citizen have? Since I haven't made an inventory on the subject, I can't answer this accurately. However, I think we can safely say there are more people



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without college educations than with. Of those without, perhaps half have graduated from high school and half have had a grammar school education. Most of the college graduates are among the newcomers and top wage earners. Therefore the educated group is growing steadily in the community.

Then the other way we may approach the question is to take a bird's eye view of the present school system. In relation to the previous paragraph we find that the people with the most education take the most interest in the school. Basking Ridge is the proud possessor of one newly constructed grammar school. This is part of the Bernards school system and the older children must attend high school in Bernardsville. This new 1939 grammar boasts a large gym and an auditorium which holds 500. It promises to become a community center. This school has no kindergarten, since, sad to say, the kindergarten was brought to a vote last year and defeated by a large margin. However it has eight grades with a young man for teacher-principal. There is a very active parent-teacher's association connected with the school and the average parent takes an intelligent interest in the school's activities. Report cards, new teachers, plays and exhibits, children's pranks are all of vital interest to the Basking Ridge citizen. This school system is headed by a board of education elected by the people. This board chooses the superintendent who wields tremendous powers. In fact, he hires all the teachers and sets many of the standards of the school system. Under the superintendent, are the principals who do no hiring but who check on teacher's activities. The tenure system is in operation here. At the end of this report I have included the school budget.

Government

The town is governed by one of the most powerful governments in the United States. Namely, the town council or township committee. In brief, this is the make-up:

Township Committee

3 committeemen – including a chairman 0- elected yearly
1 clerk – originally elected, installed for life according to state statute
1 township attorney – appointed by committee

Sub-committees

Road- appointed
Police
Board of Health – appointed
Wardens – appointed
Tax assessor and collector – elected
Assistance Board – including
 1 overseer of the poor
 1 town committeeman
 Appointed members
Zoning Board
Recorder – appointed

I have included a township budget which gives a good picture of the activities of the town government.

The committeemen are elected yearly. Political strings are pulled here just as in other towns. At present the committee is republican but a few years ago it was democratic, swinging back and forth according to the whims of the politicians. The town is strongly republican in presidential elections.



The tax rates in Basking Ridge are very low but the assessment value is high. Recently there has been an investigation of the tax situation and some accusations were fired at the local assessor. He is in the real estate business and protesters claimed that he showed partiality by assessing homes low in his developments. I have heard no further reports from the

investigation, so I think he disentangled himself somehow.

Every week or two weeks, the recorder takes care of complaints and petty crimes. For large crimes, the accused must go to Somerville to the county court. If they're found guilty, the county jail takes care of them nicely. We have a chief of police and an assistant who protect the town and direct traffic.

For the visitor, a very interesting experience would be to attend a town meeting on a Tuesday night in the little old school house. The business is usually very humdrum, but the atmosphere is one of two centuries ago. The clerk is a town character worthy of note. He is past sixty, and incidentally never in doubt as to where his cigar ashes will land. He is usually well dressed for the meeting, and possessed of a serious, town-meeting face. He writes at his top speak in longhand. When I was there, a citizen had the nerve to infer that the clerk was slightly inefficient. Immediately the clerk bristled, rose to his feet, and shook his fist in the face of the critic. Such little incidents brighten the routine of the night's work.

Religion

There are four churches in Basking Ridge ranking in size thus: Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic and Episcopalian. The present Presbyterian church has about 500 members. These members are drawn from Basking Ridge and the neighboring towns. The church is growing slowly and the organizations within the church seem to be fairly active. The minister, a congenial man just past fifty, does not fire his parishioners with a great deal of enthusiasm but keeps the church running smoothly. The Methodist church has its ups and downs with its ministers. At present there is a young minister and it is enjoying one of its up periods. The Catholic and Episcopalian churches are small but they have a devout following.

Summary

Now that I've given this brief picture of the population, I'd like to try to solve this problem is why newcomers are so attracted to this spot. The preceding information should help us to do this. When I asked a new arrival what her reason was for moving to Basking Ridge, she answered that she liked "the nature of the community." By this she implied that the setting was favorable and the citizens desirable. Other young couples have come as a result of the depression. Many were encouraged to build by the F.H.A. Coming simultaneously with this government aid was a strong stimulus by anxious real estate men. High pressure advertising in Newark and New York papers at this time suddenly brought Basking Ridge before the eyes of these strangers. They came to look around; they found the taxes low and they found the transportation good. What could be more in keeping with their dreams? Thus the change was wrought, and the community entered this new period of transition. What is in store for Basking Ridge in the future? Perhaps it is a potential city or perhaps it is just a town being remodeled in modern fashion.

And now that you've had this day's sojourn in Basking Ridge, would you like to finish the day right by stopping at the Old Mill Inn for a good meal in a historic atmosphere. This is quite a renowned eating-place run by descendants of the Child's who started the Child's restaurant. Perhaps it will leave a good taste in your mouth and you will leave with pleasant memories and the wish to return someday. For really you have just had a glimpse of Basking Ridge life.



LOCAL BUDGET

Local Budget of the Township of Bernards, County of Somerset for the fiscal year 1940.

It is hereby certified that the budget annexed hereto and hereby made a part hereof is a true copy of the budget approved by resolution of the governing body on the 16th day of January, 1940.

Certified by me W. B. CRAIG,
Clerk.
This 16th day of January, 1940.

It is hereby certified that the budget annexed hereto and hereby made a part hereof is an exact copy of the original on file with the clerk of the governing body, that all additional items and that all statements contained herein are in proof.

JOHN W. WHELAN
Registered Municipal Accountant,
24 Park Place, Morristown, N. J.
Telephone, Morristown 4-2838.

Certified by me
This 16th day of January, 1940.

LOCAL BUDGET NOTICE

Section 1.
Local Budget of the Township of Bernards, County of Somerset for the fiscal year 1940.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the following statements of revenues and appropriations shall constitute the local budget for the year 1940:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that said budget be published in The Bernardsville News in the issue of Thursday, the 16th day of January, 1940.

Notice is hereby given that the budget and tax resolution was approved by the Township Committee of the Township of Bernards, County of Somerset on January 16th, 1940.

A hearing on the budget and tax resolution will be held at Township Hall on the sixth day of February, 1940, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., at which time and place objections to said budget and tax resolution of the Township of Bernards for the year 1940 may be presented by any taxpayer of said municipality.

Statement

(Required by Revised Statutes Section 40:2-14)

TAXES FOR	Actual 1939	Actual 1938	Actual 1937
State School (Estimate for 1940)	7,103.58	7,103.58	6,906.39
State Soldiers' Bonus Bond (Estimate for 1940)	544.25	544.25	470.37
County			
(a) General County (Estimate for 1940)	14,446.33	14,446.33	14,074.83
(c) County Library (Estimate for 1940)	490.11	490.11	498.76
Local District Schools (Estimate for 1940)	50,991.40	50,991.40	46,509.36
Local Purposes	45,565.99		
(a) As shown by Budget Less Bank Stock Tax		45,565.95	48,031.53
Totals	\$116,534.03		
State Aid			
(n) Road Funds (Allotted for 1940)	4,845.00	12,708.40	5,709.13
(b) Relief Fund		230.73	2,190.75
Tax Rate (Estimated for 1940)	\$4.80	\$4.50	\$4.90

LOCAL BUDGET

Explanatory Statement

The Budget for the year 1940 shows a decrease of \$2,537.96 in the amount to be raised by taxation. Though the estimated tax rate for 1940 is shown as \$4.80, this will be reduced if there are no increases in State, County and Local School Taxes and if there has been no decrease in valuations. The tax levy is based on a cash collection percentage of 70%. The percentage of cash collections for 1939 was 73.44. The unpaid taxes and tax title liens as at December 31, 1939 amounted to \$75,088.81, while at December 31, 1938 the amount was \$74,232.93. Your Committee, therefore, asks your cooperation in the prompt payment of taxes in 1940, whereby the collections will be reflected in the 1941 tax rate.

Anticipated Revenues

GENERAL REVENUES	Anticipated 1940	1939	Realized in Cash in 1939
1. Surplus Revenue Cash Appropriated	\$ 5,000.00		
1. (a) SURPLUS REVENUE NON-CASH Appropriated With Prior Written Consent of Commissioner of Local Government	150.00	186.04	186.04
2. Miscellaneous Revenues			
Licenses - Business	800.00	400.00	801.00
Licenses - Alcoholic Beverage	2,100.00	1,800.00	2,195.00
Fees and Permits	500.00	150.00	557.00
Fines - Recorder	100.00	100.00	103.39
Interest and Costs on Taxes	2,738.30	2,200.00	2,747.57
Franchise Taxes	2,850.00	3,550.16	2,697.23
Gross Receipts Taxes	1,890.00	4,464.84	1,836.31
Receipts from Delinquent Taxes	\$ 10,528.20	\$ 12,785.00	\$ 10,810.40
Special Items of General Revenue Anticipated With Prior Written Consent of Commissioner of Local Government	27,000.00	25,307.73	29,321.39
(a) State and County Aid - Dirt Road Fund	4,845.00	3,800.00	1,285.96
(b) Trust Surplus Cash	2,142.29	1,195.37	1,195.37
(c) Liquidation of Reserve Dues from Capital Account	3,984.81		
3. Total Miscellaneous Revenues	43,500.00	43,565.00	43,613.02
Total of Items 1 - 1A and 2	\$ 52,858.00	\$ 43,751.04	\$ 42,729.00
4. Amount to be Raised by Taxation			

Appropriations

	Appropriated for 1940	for 1939	Expended for 1939
		As Modified by All Transfers	and Reserved for 1939
GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
(a) Operations			
GENERAL GOVERNMENT			
1. Administrative and Executive			
Personal Services	2,300.00	2,134.50	2,124.50
Office Administration			
Personal Services	120.00	120.00	120.00
Other than Personal Services	280.00	250.00	280.00
Printing and Advertising			
Other than Personal Services	400.00	400.00	400.00
Furniture and Fixtures			
Other than Personal Services	150.00	150.00	154.00
Grounds and Buildings			
Personal Services	85.00	85.00	85.00
Other than Personal Services	865.00	945.00	945.00
Elections			
Personal Services	175.00	25.00	18.00
Other than Personal Services	500.00	328.00	368.50
Assessment and Collection of Taxes			
Personal Services	1,700.00	1,804.41	1,804.41
Other than Personal Services	700.00	870.00	870.00
Tax Title Lien Foreclosures			
Personal Services	1,000.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Tax Map			
Personal Services	500.00	500.00	370.50
Department of Finance			
Personal Services	720.00	1,320.00	1,320.00
Other than Personal Services	300.00	300.00	300.00
Legal			
Personal Services	700.00	728.65	728.65
2. PROTECTION TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY			
Fire			
Personal Services	50.00	50.00	50.00
Other than Personal Services	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
Police			
Personal Services	1,100.00	1,181.57	1,181.57
Other than Personal Services	250.00	225.00	225.00
Fire Hydrant Services			
Other than Personal Services	6,000.00	5,600.00	5,044.27
Court - Recorder			
Personal Services	100.00	100.00	100.00
Other than Personal Services	100.00	100.00	7.50
Zoning and Building Code			
Personal Services	350.00	324.00	324.00
Other than Personal Services	150.00	117.38	117.38
3. STREETS AND ROADS			
Repairs and Maintenance			
Personal Services	6,500.00	6,000.00	5,161.87
Other than Personal Services	8,500.00	6,333.06	5,878.10
State Aid Maintenance			
Other than Personal Services	500.00	500.00	22.75
New Construction			
Dirt Road Fund			
Personal Services	1,700.00	1,100.00	1,008.32
Other than Personal Services	3,400.00	1,500.00	799.71
High Street			
Personal Services	1,500.00		
Other than Personal Services	2,500.00		
Engineer			
Personal Services	700.00	700.00	348.18
Street Lighting			
Repairs and Replacements - Machinery			
Personal Services	5,000.00	4,530.00	4,458.68
Other than Personal Services	1,400.00	1,975.00	1,975.00
Other than Personal Services	1,500.00	2,900.00	2,900.00
Shade Trees			
Personal Services	300.00	100.00	
Lindberg Lane			
Personal Services		449.47	449.47
Other than Personal Services		338.46	338.46
W. P. A. Projects			
Personal Services		458.14	458.14
Other than Personal Services		297.36	297.36
4. HEALTH AND CHARITIES			
Board of Health			
Personal Services	900.00	900.00	900.00
Other than Personal Services	150.00	125.00	125.00
Poor Administration			
Personal Services	300.00	300.00	300.00
Other than Personal Services	100.00	100.00	100.00
Emergency Relief			
Personal Services	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Other than Personal Services		500.00	500.00
5. RECREATION AND EDUCATIONAL			
Library Aid			
Other than Personal Services	500.00	500.00	500.00
Auditing			
Personal Services	600.00		
(b) Contingent	100.00	100.00	100.00
(c) Debt Service			
Interest on Notes	100.00	100.00	
Down Payment on Improvements	2,500.00	4,100.00	4,100.00
(e) Deficits and Statutory Expenditures:			
Emergency Revenues	150.00	136.04	136.04
(g) Cash, Deficit		813.44	813.44
Total of Items A-B-C-E	\$ 61,675.00	\$ 56,869.48	\$ 52,453.53
Local School Taxes	60,991.40	50,991.40	50,991.40
County Taxes	14,936.44	14,936.44	14,936.44
State Taxes	7,652.81	7,652.81	7,652.81
Total General Cash Appropriations	\$136,158.65	\$130,450.13	\$126,034.22
Reserve for Uncollected Taxes	34,930.99	32,425.51	32,425.51
9. Total General Appropriations	\$171,089.64	\$162,875.64	\$158,459.74
Dedicated Revenues			
12. DEDICATED REVENUES			
Dedicated Revenues From Special Poor Account			
(a) Cash - Special Poor Account	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Total Dedicated Revenues for Special Poor Account	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
13. Grand Total of all Total Dedicated Revenues	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
15. Grand Total of all Anticipated Revenues	\$155,579.99	\$164,375.64	\$159,959.74

Appropriations For

Budget of School Expenses

3 BERNARDSVILLE
1 BASKING RIDGE

6 Schools

1 LIBERTY CORNER
1 BONNIE BRAE

JULY 1, 1940 to JUNE 30, 1941

CURRENT EXPENSE

ADMINISTRATION

School Election	\$ 100.00
Board Expenses	20.00
District Clerk's Salary	900.00
Custodian's Salary	200.00
District Clerk's Office Expense	50.00
Other Expense—Premium on Bonds, Rent of Deposit Boxes, etc.	100.00

Administration Total\$ 1,370.00

INSTRUCTION SUPERVISORY

Supervising Principal's Salary and Travel Expense	\$ 5,400.00
Supervising Principal's Secretary's Salary	1,250.00
Supervising Principal's Expense (office)	150.00
High School Principal's Salary	3,600.00
High School Principal's Secretary's Salary	800.00
High School Principal's Expense (travel)	25.00
High School Principal's Expense (office)	45.00

Total Instruction Supervisory\$ 11,270.00

INSTRUCTION PROPER

Teachers' Salaries	\$ 99,500.00
Text Books	2,500.00
Supplies — General	4,100.00
Other Expenses — Special Transportation Carting, Commencement	1,000.00

Total Instruction Proper\$107,100.00

OPERATION

Janitors' Salaries	\$ 11,000.00
Janitors' Supplies	1,500.00
Fuel	3,000.00
Light, Water, Power	3,200.00
Telephone	700.00

Total Operation\$ 19,400.00

CO-ORDINATE ACTIVITIES

Attendance Officer's Salary	\$ 500.00
Medical Inspector's Salary	1,000.00
Nurse Service Salary	1,000.00
Nurse Service Expense	350.00

Total Co-Ordinate Activities\$ 2,850.00

AUXILIARY AGENCIES

Magazines and Periodicals	\$ 300.00
Athletics (School)	1,000.00
Transportation Within District	12,000.00

Total Auxiliary Agencies\$ 13,300.00

FIXED CHARGES

Insurance Premiums	\$ 1,000.00
Workmen's Compensation	500.00

Total Fixed Charges\$ 1,500.00

TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES\$156,790.00

Less amount to be taken from
estimated balance July 1, 1940

8,000.00
\$148,790.00

REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS

Grounds and Walks	\$ 1,500.00
Buildings	6,000.00
Janitors' Equipment	250.00
Educational Equipment	1,500.00

Total Repairs and Replacements\$ 9,250.00

LAND, BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

Improvement to Sites	\$ 2,000.00
Furniture and Equipment	750.00
Landscaping and Playgrounds	2,750.00

Total Land, Building and Equipment\$ 5,500.00

LIBRARY

Library Books	\$ 500.00
Apparatus	50.00

Total Library\$ 550.00

MANUAL TRAINING

Teachers' Salaries	\$ 8,400.00
Supplies	2,600.00
Equipment	400.00
Other Expense — Transportation	60.00

Total Manual Training\$ 11,460.00

DEBT SERVICE

Redemption of Bonds	\$ 14,000.00
Interest on Bonds	10,290.26

Total Debt Service\$ 24,290.26

SUMMARY

Current Expense	\$148,790.00
Repairs and Replacements	9,250.00
Land, Building and Equipment	5,500.00
Library	550.00
Manual Training	11,460.00

Total\$175,550.00

ANTICIPATED REVENUE

For Current Expense and Manual Training	
From State	\$24,500.00
From Tuition	18,300.00
From State for Manual Training	5,000.00
	47,800.00

LOCAL TAX ON ABOVE\$127,750.00
BONDS AND INTEREST 24,290.00

TOTAL TAX\$152,040.00

WM. VAN HOUTEN,
District Clerk.