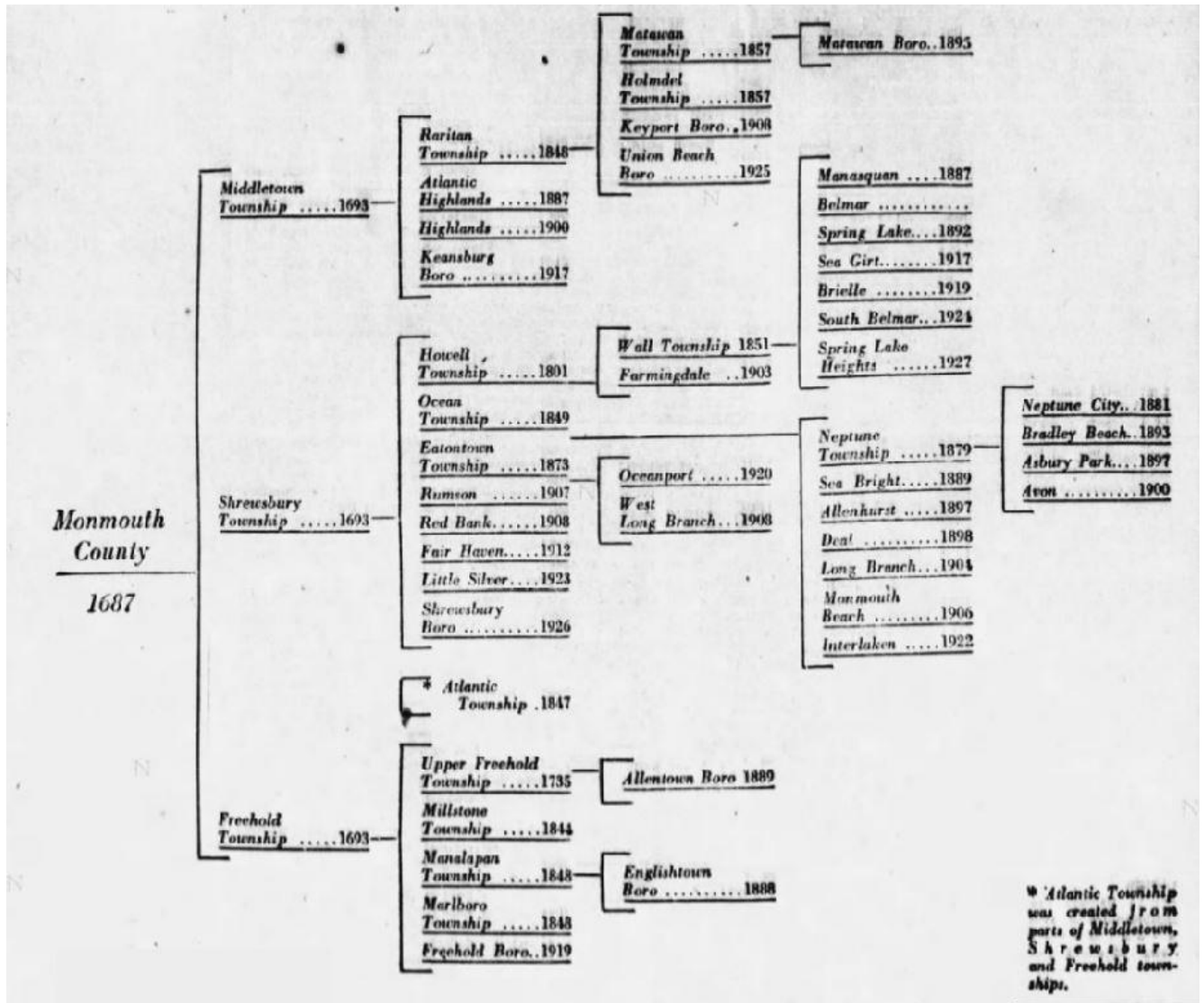


New Jersey Historical Structure

The following documentation was in the MHS archives and consolidated. It appears to have been compiled by former MHS member Howard Amos Henderson in 1985.



Highlights from *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries 1606 - 1968* by James F. Snyder.

1. On April 10, 1606, the first charter of Virginia included New Jersey.
2. On June 21, 1634, a patent referred to this state as "New Albion".
3. On June 23, 1664, the Duke of York made a grant and name the state New Ceaserea (Caesarea) or New Jersey.
4. The English settlers on Long Island applied the name of Albania.
5. Settlers from Gravesend, Long Island were granted the land including Middletown and Shrewsbury on April 8, 1665. This tract, the "Navesink" or "Monmouth" patent, granted by Nicolls, but not purchased from the Indians at the time, included "all that Tract and Part of the main Land, beginning at a certain Place commonly called or known by the Name of Sandy Point, and so running along the Bay West North West, till it comes to the Mouth of the Raritans River, from thence going along the said River to the Westermost Part of the certain Marsh Land, which divides the River into two Parts, and from that Part to run in a direct South West Line into the Woods Twelve Miles, and then to turn away South East and by South, until it falls into the main Ocean."
6. The Dutch on August 1, 1673, recaptured New Jersey and called it "Achter Kol".
7. On Feb. 9, 1674, it was returned to the English.
8. Little Egg Harbor in the South divides East Jersey and West Jersey.
9. The earliest attempts at county organization were made by the Legislature on Nov.13, 1675. The two Towns of Nevysink (Middletown & Shrewsbury) to make a county. Neither county names nor boundaries were established.
10. In March 1682/83 the General Assembly of East Jersey erected the four counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth, with rather vague boundaries.
11. The haphazard designation of towns and townships in East Jersey was formalized into law on Oct. 31, 1693.
12. In addition to the original seven towns (including Middletown & Shrewsbury), four more were created. One of these was Freehold.
13. From the middle of 1688 to April 1689, East and West Jersey and New York were annexed to the Dominion of New England.
14. After rebellion and violence, East and West Jersey were reunited on April 15, 1702, and the governor of New York became governor of the royal province of New Jersey.
15. On Jan. 21, 1709/10, the joint Assembly established rather clearly the boundaries of all nine counties.
16. On Feb. 15, 1850, Ocean County was set off from Monmouth County.
17. Of the 12 townships in East Jersey and the 12 or so in West Jersey, only 5 remain. Shrewsbury is one. Once the second largest in the State, it now has about 60 acres.
18. January 21, 1709/10 - An act detailed all county boundaries:

The county of Monmouth begins at the mouth of the creek aforesaid, that parts the land of Captain Andrew Bowne, deceased, and George Wil locks (Whale Creek); thence following the line of Middlesex county to the line

of the eastern and western division aforesaid; thence southerly along the said division line to the sea; thence along the sea to the point of Sandy Hook; thence up the bay to the aforesaid creek, where it first began.

19. East New Jersey: From General Assembly Act, Oct. 31, 1693:

In the County of Monmouth, the **Township of Middletown**, includes all the Land from the Mouth of Neversinks River, and runs up the said River and Swimming River, and Saw-Mill Brook, to Burlington Path. Thence over to the upper end of William Lawrence's Land on Hop River, thence up the Run which divides said Lawrence and John Johnston, to the Head thereof, thence to the lower End of Richard Salters Land on Hop Brook, thence up said Brook to the head thereof, thence to the meeting of Gravel and Watsons Brook, thence to the head of Matavan, thence to the head of Chesqueaks Creek, thence down said Creek, to the Bay, thence round along Shore to where it begun.

The **Township of Shrewsbury**, includes all the Land from the mouth of Neversink River, and runs up the said River and Swimming River and Saw-Mill Brook, to Burlington Path, thence the nearest way over to Manesquan River or Brook, where Piscanecticunck Brook comes into the same, thence the nearest way to the Pines, and along the edge of the Pines to Burlington Path, and along Burlington Path to the Pine Brook, and along the edge of the Pines to the Line of the Province, and along the Province Line to the Sea, and thence along the Shore to where it began.

The **Township of Freehold** includes all the Land from the Head of Cheesqueaks Creek, and runs along the Lines of Middletown to Burlington Path, thence along the Line of Shrewsbury, to the Line of the Province, thence along the Province Line, to the Line of the County, thence North East along the said County Line to where it began.

Highlights from *The Mapping of New Jersey by John P. Snyder* - Library of Congress in Publication Data, 1926. Copyright 1973 Rutgers University.

1. The Dutch intrusion upon the lands of the Lenni-Lenape Indians began with exploration by Henry Hudson's crew in 1609 near Sandy Hook. The Dutch West India Company established the province of New Netherland in 1623. It consisted of all the present New Jersey area and the Hudson River valley, with rather unclear boundaries. Cornelius Mey (or May) led a ship of Dutch settlers up Godyns Bay (later called Delaware Bay) into Suydt Rivier, or South River - now the Delaware River. Their settlement in 1623 at Fort Nassau on Timmer Kil (Timber Creek) met an unknown fate. All those left behind had disappeared before the Dutch returned in 1631.

Other attempts at Dutch settlement were only little more successful until 1630, when Michiel Pauw acquired Pavonia (named for him) in the area which is now Jersey City. Settlers soon arrived, but some of the Dutch refused to accept Indians as their neighbors. Reprisals and counter reprisals ended in destruction of all the Dutch settlements in Pavonia until Peter Stuyvesant repurchased the area - enlarged - from the Indians in 1659. A stockaded town called Bergen, 800 feet square, was established in 1660 at what is now Bergen Square in Jersey City. New Jersey now had its first permanent settlement.

Meanwhile Swedes and Finns had settled "New Sweden" on both sides of Delaware Bay and the lower Delaware River. They received so little support from Sweden, however, that they lasted as a Swedish colony only until 1655, when Stuyvesant sailed into the bay and conquered the territory.

Holland itself could maintain control of New Netherland for only nine more years. Settlers were so unconcerned and arms so limited that when England decided to lay claim to the area in 1664, Stuyvesant surrendered without firing a shot

2. Christopher Coles (1739-1816), author of the first published set of road maps in America. Colles's last waterway plan consisted of an above-ground canal proposed in 1808. It was to cross New Jersey from Middletown Point (now Keyport) to Burlington, as a link between New York and Philadelphia. When President Jefferson turned this down as impractical, Colles once again found a dream crushed.

3. The growing travel and commerce of the young country led to the great toll road experiment. The first toll road in Jersey was the Morris Turnpike, chartered in 1801 and running from Elizabeth-Town through Springfield, Morristown, Stanhope, and on to Newton. By 1829 the legislature had incorporated fifty-one turnpike companies, but only about half ever built roads. They total some 550 miles of "improved" highways.

By 1829 several toll roads were already bankrupt. Two new kinds of competition, the canal and the railroad, crushed most of the rest, as well as numerous plank roads and turnpikes built in north and south Jersey throughout most of the nineteenth century. Surprisingly, some continued into the twentieth century. The Bergen Turnpike did not close its toll gates until 1915, after 113 years of tolls; the last toll road of the era was abandoned in 1939, when the state allowed the Pleasantville and Atlantic Turnpike or Plank Road Co. to surrender its sixty-three-year-old franchise.

Two famous canals became prominent additions to maps in early 1830s. The Morris Canal was built primarily to carry anthracite coal from Pennsylvania to New York. The canal began failing soon after the Civil War and was abandoned in the 1920's. Some short sections still contain water, but it is now more easily traced as the route of Raymond Boulevard in Newark, of part of the Newark city subway, and of the Garden State Parkway as it passes through Bloomfield.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal was less grandiose. Following the Delaware River, Stony Brook, the Millstone River, and the Raritan throughout most of its route from Bordentown to New Brunswick, it was completed in 1833 with fourteen locks. The D & R Canal reaped profits into the twentieth century. The D & R Canal was abandoned for commerce in 1934, but still contains water under state supervision, except near Trenton, where it became the route of the Freeway.

4. Geodetic surveying began at last in 1816 with two base lines, each about four miles long. One ran almost north and south just west of Englewood, N.J. The other ran west from Gravesend, Long Island. By the next year Hassler had developed a small triangulation network extending to Springfield, N.J., and Telegraph Hill in Monmouth County. Triangulation, a German invention of the sixteenth century, consists of establishing a network of points whose location with respect to neighboring points is precisely known by distance and direction.

Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler (1770-1843). first Superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey.

The legislature was not convinced of the need for topographic survey and stopped the funding after only two years. When work was halted in 1856, Monmouth was the only other county completed.

5. Cornelius Clarkson Vermeule (1858-1950) became a consulting engineer to the Geological Survey and the state. These consulting duties lasted thirty years and included the design of concrete jetties for the regulation of Shark River Inlet, and the preparation in 1894 of a report on the development of New Jersey's water supply.

6. Transportation supremacy began to shift from the railroad to the highway so slowly at the turn of the twentieth century that it was almost imperceptible. In 1909 the entire United States had only five miles of concrete road. Macadam, asphalt and brick roads, predominated. The responsibility for maintaining roads had rested with counties and municipalities of New Jersey until 1891, when New Jersey became the first state to subsidize local roads. The Municipalities previously had had little incentive to spend their money for the benefit of an outsider who was merely passing through.

7. Some smaller but recognizable changes in county and municipal lines are still ignored on large-scale county maps, in addition to state road maps. Monmouth County's official map of as late as 1967, for example, overlooks some Matawan land which the county has held within its bounds since 1939, and which appears on an earlier commercial street map published by the same map maker hired by the county for the official map. This was corrected by the 1971 edition. The official U.S. census map of 1970, both showing county and municipal outlines, have minor errors. Occasionally inconsistent, they are both wrong in a couple of areas. So is a similar map the author prepared using earlier versions of these maps and other sources to attempt a completely accurate map.

HAH/ 11/85

Highlights from the *Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey* by Thomas F. Gordon - originally published 1834 and reprinted in 1973:

1. New Jersey is distributed into three strongly marked divisions; the alluvial and southern (includes Monmouth and Ocean counties); the secondary, hilly and middle; and the mountainous and northern, comprising primitive and transition formations.
2. South of the Nevisink Hills, the surface seldom rises 60 feet above the sea. Those hills, adjacent to the Ocean, are 310 feet above its level; and stand where the waves formerly rolled, resting in some places on banks of oyster shells and other marine relics, blended with clay and sea mud.
3. The land prospect, though not so extensive, is scarce less interesting. In this hill, on the side of a branch of the Nevisink River, is a remarkable cave, 30 feet long by 15 broad, divided into three apartments. The entrance and roof are low, the latter arched, and of soft rock, through which the water percolates; the bottom is of loose sand.
4. East of this strip of loam (near Salem), and west of the marsh which girds the sea shore, lies an immense sandy plain, scarce broken by any inequality, and originally covered by a pine and shrub-oak forest - a great portion of which has been once, and some of it twice, cut over. There are many square miles on which there is not a human inhabitant, and where the deer, foxes and rabbits are abundant, and the wolf and the bear find a lair to protect their race from extirpation. But in many places the echo is awakened by the woodman's axe, and the louder din of the forge hammer, and the forest glares with the light of the furnace or glass house.
5. This immense forest covers probably four-fifths of the alluvial district; and forty years ago a large portion of it was not worth more than from six to ten cents the acre.
6. The introduction of anthracite coal diminished the consumption of oak wood as fuel, but increased that of pine, vast quantities of charcoal being required to ignite the fossil. Yet the invention of the simple portable culinary furnace increased the demand still more, thousands of these convenient utensils being constantly, during the summer months, fed by charcoal. These circumstances have produced an entire revolution in the value of pine lands. They have risen from ten cents to an average price of six dollars the acre; and where very well timbered, and convenient to market, bring from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. Indeed, the soil denuded of the timber, is worth from four to sixteen dollars the acre, the purchaser looking to the growth of wood for profit on his investment.
7. Throughout a great portion of the alluvial district, from four to twenty feet beneath the surface, is a species of greenish blue earth, mixed with shells, and generally known as marl.

8. Census of 1737 - Monmouth County:

Whites:	Males above 16	1,508
	Females above 16	1,339
	Males under 16	1,289
	Females under 16	1,295
	Total whites	5,431

Slaves and other Negroes:

	Males above 16	233
	Females above 16	152
	Males under 16	129
	Females under 16	141
	Total slaves	655

Total of both 6,086

9. It is interesting to note that the census of 1745 made Quakers a category.

There were 3,131.

10. Census of 1820 - Monmouth County

Free Whites:
Males 13800
Females 13134

Slaves:

Males 97
Females 130

Free Coloured Persons.

Males 1094
Females 978

Total 29,233

11. Statistical - Monmouth:

Total Acres	665,000
Taxables	6,000

Township Taxes	Poor \$6,650
	Road \$9646
	School 0

County Tax	11.769
State Tax	3,723.68

12. The legislative power is vested in a council and assembly, chosen by qualified electors, on the second Tuesday of October, and the day succeeding, annually. Such electors must be free white citizens, of full age, who have resided within the county in which they claim to vote, for twelve months immediately preceding the election, and who have paid a tax or been enrolled on any duplicate list of the State or county tax, and possess fifty pounds, clear estate.

13. A report of the State Treasurer, Oct. 1832, shows the condition -of the Treasury. Total money at \$77,991.23.

14. Upper Freehold township. Area about 90,000 acres. Population in 1830, 4862. In 1832, the township contained about 900 taxables, 253 householders, whose ratables did not exceed \$30; 80 single men, 20 stores, 12 saw mills, 15 run of stones for grain, 1 fulling mill, 3 carding machines, 50 tan vats, 16 distilleries for cider, 1036 horses and mules, 2438 neat cattle, 3 years old and upward; and paid state and county taxes to the amount of \$3669.33.

15. Lower Freehold township. Area, 104,000 acres. Englishtown and Freehold are villages and post-towns. Population in 1830, 5481. In 1832, the township contained about 1100 taxables, 203 householders, whose ratables did not exceed \$30, 71 single men, 11 stores, 11 saw mills, 16 run of grist mill stones, 1 fulling mills, 16 tan vats, 14 distilleries for cider, 1245 horses and mules, and 2569 neat cattle, 3 years old and upwards; and it paid state and county tax, \$3563.86.

16. Freehold, or Monmouth, post-town of Freehold township, and seat of justice of Monmouth co. The town, though long stationary, is now thriving, and contains from 35 to 40 dwellings, a court house, prison, and public offices, an Episcopal, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, and a Baptist church, taverns, 5 or 6 stores, 4 practicing attorneys, 2 physicians, an academy and printing office.

17. Middletown township. Area, 50,000 acres. Population in 1830, 5128. In 1832 the township contained about 1000 taxables. 277 householders, whose ratables did not exceed \$30; 169 single men, 27 stores, 5 saw mills, 13 run of stones for grinding grain, 1 fulling mill, 36 tan vats, 11 distilleries, 956 horses and mules, and 2286 neat cattle, above 3 years of age; and paid state and county taxes of \$2620.20. Good lands will bring in this township an average price of \$60 per acre. In 1682, Middletown contained about 100 families. John Browne, Richard Hartshorne, and Nicholas Davis, had well improved settlements here.

18. Middletown, post-town of Middletown township, based on marl; contains an Episcopal, a Dutch Reformed, and a Baptist church, 2 stores, 2 taverns, and from 20 to 25 dwellings, among which, there are several very neat and commodious.

19. Middletown Point, port of delivery of Perth Amboy district, and post-town of Middletown township; lies on a bank elevated about 50 feet above the stream, fronting a marsh on the opposite side; contains a Presbyterian church, from 75 to 100 dwellings, many of which are very good buildings, 8 or 10 stores, 4 taverns, and a grist mill. There is a bank here, incorporated in 1830, with a capital of \$50,000, of which \$10,000 only were paid in, in 1833.

20. Monmouth County. The post-towns of the county are, Allentown, Barnegat, Cedar Creek, Colts Neck, Eatontown, Englishtown, Freehold, the seat of justice, Holmdel, Howel Furnace, Manohocking, Manasquan, Middletown, Middletown Point, New Egypt, Shrewsbury, Squankum, and Toms' River. There are several other less considerable villages. By returns of the assessors of 1831, there were in the county, about 6000 taxables, 1385 householders, whose ratables did not exceed \$30; 603 single men, 103 stores, 52 saw mills, 67 run of stones for grinding grain, 6 fulling mills, 17 carding machines, 5 furnaces, 238 tan vats, 46 distilleries for cider, 4942 horses and mules, and 12,068 neat cattle, over the age of 3 years; and it paid county and states taxes, \$15,492.80.

21. Shrewsbury, post-town of Shrewsbury township, between Shrewsbury and Nevisink rivers; contains 12 or 15 dwellings, an Episcopalian and Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, and 2 stores.

22. Shrewsbury township. Area 64,000 acres. Population in 1830, 4700. In 1832 the township contained about 900 taxables; 265 householders, whose ratable did ~ not exceed \$30; and 150 single men; 21 stores, 5 saw mills, 12 run of stones, for grinding grain, 1 carding machine, 60 tan vats, 730 horses and mules, 1650 neat cattle, 3 years old and upwards; and paid state and county tax, \$2144.69. Several thousand acres in this township were settled in 1682, and the inhabitants were then computed at 400. Lewis Morris of Barbadoes, the brother of Richard Morris, the first settler at Morrisania, New York, and uncle of Lewis Morris, subsequently governor of New Jersey, had iron works and considerable other improvements here.

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HAH 10/1985

FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP

Formed October 31, 1693. Incorporated February 21, 1798. (Part from Shrewsbury Township in 1768)
The present towns are:

Allentown Borough	January 29, 1889, from Upper Freehold Twp.
Englishtown Borough	January 4, 1888, from Manalapan Twp.
Freehold Borough	April 15, 1919, from Freehold Twp. – originally Freehold Town March 25, 1869
Freehold Township	October 31, 1693
Manalapan Township	March 9, 1848, from Freehold Twp.
Marlboro Township	February 17, 1848, from Freehold Twp.
Millstone Township	February 28, 1844, from Freehold and Upper Freehold Twps & Monroe Twp, Middlesex County.
Roosevelt Borough	November 9, 1945, formerly Jersey Homesteads Borough May 29, 1937, from Millstone Twp.
Upper Freehold Township	1731 (Original date unknown) from Freehold Twp. and part from Shrewsbury Twp. 1768

In Ocean County:

Jackson Township	March 6, 1844, from Dover, Freehold & Upper Freehold Twps.
Plumstead Township	March 11, 1845, from Jackson Twp.

MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP

Formed October 31, 1693, Incorporated February 21, 1798

The present towns are:

Aberdeen Township	November 8, 1977, Originally Matawan Twp. February 23, 1857, from Raritan Twp. As Matavan Twp. Spelling changed to "Matawan" 1882.
Atlantic Highlands Borough	February 28, 1887, from Middletown Twp.
Hazlet Township	November 28, 1967, Originally Raritan Twp. February 25, 1848, from Middletown Twp.
Highlands Borough	March 22, 1900, from Middletown Twp.
Holmdel Township	February 23, 1857, from Raritan Twp. (Hazlet)

Keansburg Borough	March 26, 1917, from Middletown & Raritan (Hazlet) Twps.
Keyport Borough	April 2, 1908, Originally Keyport Town, March 17, 1870, from Raritan Twp (Hazlet)
Matawan Borough	June 28, 1895, from Matawan Twp (Aberdeen)
Middletown Township	October 31, 1693
Union Beach Borough	March 16, 1925, from Raritan Twp. (Hazlet)

SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP

Formed October 31, 1693, Incorporated February 21, 1798

The present towns are:

Allenhurst Borough	April 26, 1897, from Ocean Twp.
Asbury Park City	March 25, 1897, from Ocean Twp as Asbury Park Borough March 26, 1874
Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	March 23, 1900, from Neptune City Borough
Belmar Borough	November 20, 1890, replaced City of Belmar Bor., which replaced City of Elcho Bor. May 14, 1889, which replaced Ocean Beach Borough April 16, 1889, from Wall Twp. April 9, 1885.
Bradley Beach Borough	March 13, 1893, from Neptune Twp.
Brielle Borough	April 10, 1919, from Wall Twp.
Colts Neck Township	November 6, 1962, Originally Atlantic Township February 18, 1847, from Middletown, Freehold & Shrewsbury Twps.
Deal Borough	March 7, 1898, from Ocean Twp.
Eatontown Borough	March 8, 1926, Originally Eatontown Township April 4, 1873 from Ocean & Shrewsbury Twps.
Fair Haven Borough	March 28, 1912, from Shrewsbury Twp.
Farmingdale Borough	April 8, 1903, from Howell Twp.
Howell Township	February 23, 1801, from Shrewsbury Twp.
Interlaken Borough	March 11, 1922, from Ocean Twp.
Little Silver Borough	March 19, 1923, from Shrewsbury Twp.
Loch Arbour Village	April 23, 1957, from Ocean Twp.
Long Branch City	April 8, 1903, Originally Long Branch Commission April 11, 1867, from Ocean Twp.

Manasquan Borough	December 30, 1887, from Wall Twp.
Monmouth Beach Borough	March 9, 1906, from Ocean Twp.
Neptune Township	February 26, 1879, from Ocean Twp
Neptune City Borough	October 4, 1881, from Neptune Twp.
Ocean Township	February 24, 1849, from Shrewsbury Twp.
Oceanport Borough	April 6, 1920, from Eatontown Twp.
Red Bank Borough	March 10, 1908, Originally Red Bank Town March 17, 1870 from Shrewsbury Twp.
Rumson Borough	May 15, 1907, from Shrewsbury Twp.
Sea Bright Borough	March 21, 1889, from Ocean Twp.
Sea Girt Borough	March 29, 1917, from Wall Twp.
Shrewsbury Borough	March 22, 1926, from Shrewsbury Twp.
Shrewsbury Township	October 31, 1693
South Belmar Borough	March 12, 1924, from Wall Twp.
Spring Lake Borough	March 14, 1892, from Wall Twp.
Spring Lake Heights Bor.	March 19, 1927, from Wall Twp.
Tinton Falls Borough	November 1975, Originally New Shrewsbury Bor. August 15, 1950, from Shrewsbury Twp.
Wall Township	March 7, 1851, from Howell Twp
West Long Branch Borough	April 7, 1908, from Eatontown Twp.
Sandy Hook	March 12, 1846, ceded to U.S. Gov't, from Shrewsbury Twp.
In Ocean County:	
February 15, 1850, Set off from Monmouth County (mostly Shrewsbury Township). Consisted of Brick, Dover, Jackson, Plumsted, Stafford, & Union twps.	
Barnegat Light Borough	Nov. 2, 1948, Originally Barnegat City Bor. March 29, 1904, from Long Beach twp.
Bay Head Borough	June 15, 1886, from Brick twp.
Beach Haven Borough	Nov. 11, 1890, from Eagleswood twp.
Beachwood Borough	March 22, 1917, from Berkeley twp.
Berkeley Township	March 31, 1875, from Dover twp.

Brick Township	Feb. 15, 1850, from Dover & Howell twps.
Dover Township	March 1, 1768, from Shrewsbury twp.
Eagleswood Township	March 17, 1874, from Stafford twp.
Harvey Cedars Borough	Dec. 13, 1894, from Union twp.
Island Heights Borough	May 6, 1887, from Dover twp.
Lacey Township	March 23, 1871, from Union & Dover twps.
Lakehurst Borough	April 7, 1921, from Manchester twp.
Lakewood Township	March 23, 1892, from Brick twp.
Lavallette Borough	Dec. 21, 1887, from Dover twp.
Long Beach Township	March 23, 1899, from Little Egg Harbor, Engleswood, Stafford, Ocean & Union Twps.
Manchester Township	April 6, 1865, from Dover twp.
Mantoloking Borough	April 10, 1911, from Brick twp.
Ocean Township	April 13, 1876, from Lacey & Union twps.
Ocean Gate Borough	Feb. 28, 1918, from Berkeley twp.
Pine Beach Borough	Feb. 26, 1925, from Berkeley twp.
Point Pleasant Borough	April 21, 1920, from Brick twp.
Point Pleasant Beach Bor.	May 18, 1886, from Brick twp.
Seaside Heights Borough	Feb. 26, 1913, from Dover & Berkeley twps.
Seaside Park Borough	March 3, 1898, from Berkeley twp. Changed from Seaside Park borough in 1947.
Shop Bottom Borough	1947 Originally Ship Bottom-Beach Arlington borough March 3, 1925, from Long Beach twp.
South Toms River Borough	March 28, 1927, from Berkeley twp.
Stafford Township	March 3, 1750, from Shrewsbury twp.
Surf City Borough	May 26, 1899, Originally Long Beach City bor. Sept. 19, 1894, from Stafford twp.
Union Township	March 10, 1846, from Dover & Stafford twps. in Monmouth County.