New Jersey
DPO
WORD PUZZLES

Post Offices of Yesteryear
Cover: Typical post office in NJ small towns, located in the local store. This one is Cherryville, NJ – post card scan courtesy Jim Walker
GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE!

Letter sent from George Washington at Morristown NJ to the President of the State of Pennsylvania.

FOREWORD

New Jersey is a unique state – long in history and full of possibilities. It has existed from Colonial times, and has been a crossroads between New York City to Philadelphia from that time. The Post has crisscrossed it for all that time, from towns that existed than and perhaps no longer exist now – the perfect place for Discontinued or “Dead” post offices.

We have represented these by county, and have in some cases chosen only one post office to represent an entire county, to illustrate the nature of these post offices.

A look at New Jersey’s “DPOs” is a look at New Jersey’s history.
THE CAPITAL QUESTION!

For Starters, what is the Capital of New Jersey?

This is a question not easily answered in a few words.

Trenton was made the Capital of New Jersey in 1790 – then in Hunterdon County. What was it before that?

Perhaps it is better to start at the beginning: New Jersey’s first Capital was Elizabethtown (now simply Elizabeth), so declared in 1668, when New Jersey was a proprietorship.

Then the proprietorship of New Jersey was split (in 1674) in two proprietorships – East and West Jersey, often referred to as “The Jerseys.” The Capital of East Jersey was moved to Perth Amboy (then just Amboy) in 1683. Burlington, founded in 1677, was named Capital of West Jersey in 1681.

In 1702, these two proprietorships were combined into one Crown Colony, but the two Capitals were maintained until the Revolutionary War, with the Governor sharing his time between each.

During the Revolution, and until 1790, the State Legislature met in Princeton – a point somewhat midway between the two Capitals. Although not actually named as Capital, Princeton certainly functioned as such during the Revolution. New Jersey became a State on December 18, 1787, and Trenton was declared the official Capital on November 25, 1790, replacing Perth Amboy and Burlington.

With the formation of Mercer County in 1838, Trenton, which had been in Hunterdon County, was now located in Mercer County – as it still is today.

Thanks to NJPHS member Ed Siskin for help with this information. Additional information also found on the web site, NJ History’s Mysteries at http://www.njhm.com/ with a specific article at http://www.njhm.com/statecapitals.htm.
Get to know New Jersey!

Word Puzzles of New Jersey DPO Post Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Date formed</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic County</td>
<td>1837-02-07</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergen County</td>
<td>1683-03-01</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington County</td>
<td>1694-05-17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden County</td>
<td>1844-03-13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape May County</td>
<td>1692-11-12</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland County</td>
<td>1748-01-19</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex County</td>
<td>1683-03-01</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester County</td>
<td>1686-05-28</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson County</td>
<td>1840-02-22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunterdon County</td>
<td>1714-03-13</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer County</td>
<td>1838-02-22</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex County</td>
<td>1683-03-01</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth County</td>
<td>1683-03-01</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris County</td>
<td>1739-03-15</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean County</td>
<td>1850-02-15</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passaic County</td>
<td>1837-02-07</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem County</td>
<td>1694-05-17</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset County</td>
<td>1688-05-00</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex County</td>
<td>1753-05-16</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union County</td>
<td>1857-03-19</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren County</td>
<td>1824-11-20</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18th Century NJ POs*  50
NJ Summer Post Offices  52
Solutions  54

*These are not necessarily DPOs – just NJ’s oldest post offices ~ those existing between the Revolution and the turn of the 19th Century in 1801.
NEW JERSEY, SHOWING PRESENT COUNTIES

From Smith & Kay, New Jersey Postal History
WHAT IS A DPO?

D[ead] P[ost] Offices
Or sometimes D[iscontinued] Post Offices:

Any post office – once there – but no longer in existence.

If you live in New Jersey, you will be familiar with the many little towns that once existed in earlier times but have since been either bypassed as road and traffic changed, or industries once necessary were no longer needed, or simply, towns that have long since been absorbed into larger communities as the State became more urbanized.

Two major things changed in the postal system that made these post offices disappear. In the early 1900s, the Rural Free Delivery system was established, thus creating post offices with rural routes – so one post office now covered a much larger area, by delivering and picking up mail along the arms of these routes. It was no longer necessary to have a post office in every community. The names of the towns sometimes have continued, but in most cases, the post office names have “died.”

In more urban areas, as cities grew in size, they often developed branch offices of a central main post office. Many of these branch post offices had once been separate post offices with their own names – now they became part of a larger entity, and lost their own identity in many cases. In these cases, once could argue that these post offices are not dead, but reborn with a new name [Newark Station A however loses much of the original flavor of Belleville] So these are also classified as “dead post offices.”

Lots of people collect these cancels, on stamps or more often on covers, as representative of the past and a token or souvenir of something that is now gone.

Brad Arch, a longtime – now deceased – member of the New Jersey Postal History Society, produced a small booklet listing these post offices that have been discontinued. It is a bible for NJ DPO collectors, and we have used it here to make some word puzzles – just for fun. So you can enjoy these puzzles just as puzzles, or you can use them to learn a little more about your county and the towns that were once served by the U.S. Post Office. Either way, enjoy them.
New Jersey County Formation

New Jersey, as a colony, was originally East and West Jersey, divided by a line drawn from a point in the NW along the Delaware River to a point on the Jersey shoreline near Little Egg Harbor.

New Jersey did not always have 21 counties. It began – as a colony – with only 4 in 1683 [Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth], soon to expand to 9 in 1694, with the addition of Gloucester, Cape May, Burlington and Salem in West Jersey, and Somerset in East Jersey. But it has evolved over time and here are the broad strokes:

1683 4 original counties
The original 4 counties, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex & Monmouth in East Jersey, were established in 1683. (This map shows Burlington & Salem in West Jersey because courts were established there in 1681.)

1694 4 becomes 9
In West Jersey, Gloucester was created in 1686; In East Jersey, Somerset was established in 1688. Again in West Jersey, Cape May County was formed in 1692, and Burlington & Salem formally became counties in 1694.

1714 9 becomes 10
In 1702, the two Jerseys ~ East and West ~ have consolidated. Hunterdon (in 1714) is added to the others.

1739 10 becomes 11
Morris County is formed in 1739, from Hunterdon County.

1753 11 becomes 13
In 1748, Cumberland is formed from parts of Salem. Sussex is formed from parts of Morris in 1753.

1824 13 becomes 14
Sussex is divided to form Warren County in 1824. (Note the northern border with NY, redrawn in 1773.)
In 1837, half of Gloucester becomes Atlantic. Passaic is formed from parts of Bergen & Morris, and in 1838, Mercer is established, and includes the Capital of Trenton.

Hudson (1840), Camden (1844) & Ocean (1850) are carved out of neighboring counties. Gloucester has become but a shadow of its former self.

The last county to be formed in New Jersey [so far!] was Union, cutting Essex in half and taking a bit of Middlesex in 1857.

So by 1857, New Jersey had all 21 of its current counties. Minor changes occurred after that – some shifts in territory occurred, barely noticeable on a map of this size, except for the notable change in Burlington County; the one country that still spanned the State from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean lost its ocean access to Ocean County in 1891, ceding Little Egg Harbor Twp. To Ocean Co.

Otherwise this map has remained largely the same since that time.

These great maps are from http://www.mynewjerseygenealogy.com/index.htm#4 and http://www.familyhistory101.com/maps/nj_cf.html
Hence we end up with an historical list of New Jersey’s 21 counties, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>date formed</th>
<th>from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bergen Co.</td>
<td>1683-03-01</td>
<td>East Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex Co.</td>
<td>1683-03-01</td>
<td>East Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlesex Co.</td>
<td>1683-03-01</td>
<td>East Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth Co.</td>
<td>1683-03-01</td>
<td>East Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester Co.</td>
<td>1686-05-28</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset Co.</td>
<td>1688-05-00</td>
<td>Middlesex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape May Co.</td>
<td>1692-11-12</td>
<td>West Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington Co.</td>
<td>1694-05-17</td>
<td>West Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem Co.</td>
<td>1694-05-17</td>
<td>West Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunterdon Co.</td>
<td>1714-03-13</td>
<td>Burlington &amp; West Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Co.</td>
<td>1739-03-15</td>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Co.</td>
<td>1748-01-19</td>
<td>Salem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex Co.</td>
<td>1753-05-16</td>
<td>Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren Co.</td>
<td>1824-11-20</td>
<td>Sussex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Co.</td>
<td>1837-02-07</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passaic Co.</td>
<td>1837-02-07</td>
<td>Bergen &amp; Essex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer Co.</td>
<td>1838-02-22</td>
<td>Burlington, Hunterdon, &amp; Middlesex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Co.</td>
<td>1840-02-22</td>
<td>Bergen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden Co.</td>
<td>1844-03-13</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Co.</td>
<td>1850-02-15</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Co.</td>
<td>1857-03-19</td>
<td>Essex &amp; Middlesex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUZZLES

New Jersey
WORD PUZZLES

DPOs
By County
(Post Offices no longer in existence)

18th Century Post Offices
(Post Offices that existed between the Revolution and 1800 ~
Our earliest post offices after becoming a State)

New Jersey Summer Post Offices
(Post Offices that were open only part of the year – usually summer – in cottage communities.
Some became full-time offices, some have been discontinued.)
Atlantic County

Established Feb 7, 1837
Created from parts of Gloucester County
County seat: May’s Landing

Estelville, in the Jersey Pine Barrens and a DPO, had a post office from 1850 to 1854, and again from 1862 to 1934. But its greater claim to fame is one of the possible origins of the famous Jersey Devil – a strange creature known to prowl (and fly about) – with a head of a horse and cloven hooves, a tail and wings, supposedly the 13th and cursed child. And that story explains why we now have the New Jersey Devils!
Look for these post offices:

Some DPOs are simply post office name changes – perhaps you didn’t know that your town had a different name at some earlier time. Such is the case with Campgaw, which was the name of the Bergen post office in the northeast hills of New Jersey now known as Franklin Lakes, a still current post office. Even though Franklin Lakes was incorporated in 1922, this post office did not take that name until 1951. So Campgaw -- a post office since 1898, became a DPO on October 31, 1951, and the next day, the Franklin Lakes post office was born. Some collectors enjoy collecting these “name changes” as they occur, and the post card above is a philatelic use, showing both the old name and the new one.

The name Campgaw is preserved in the Campgaw Reservation, a ski area and county park in Bergen County, and one-time site of Nike Base (1955-1971) on Campgaw Mountain.

* Courtesy NJPHS member Paul Jackson
BERGEN COUNTY DPOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arcola</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Moonachie Br</th>
<th>River Vale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bogota</td>
<td>Godwinville</td>
<td>Morsemere</td>
<td>Rutherford Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campgaw</td>
<td>Hasbrouck Heights</td>
<td>Neuvy</td>
<td>Schraalenburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlton Hill</td>
<td>Highwood</td>
<td>New Hamburgh</td>
<td>Teaneck Br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Hill</td>
<td>Kinderkamack</td>
<td>Nordhoff</td>
<td>Valetta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corona</td>
<td>Kingsland</td>
<td>North Englewood</td>
<td>Warren Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coytesville</td>
<td>Leonia Heights</td>
<td>Oweno</td>
<td>West Fort Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundee Lake</td>
<td>Lingsem</td>
<td>Palisade</td>
<td>Wood Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Neighborhood</td>
<td>Lodex Br</td>
<td>Paskack</td>
<td>Wortendyke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etna</td>
<td>Maywood</td>
<td>Pladerville</td>
<td>Zingeem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch*
Burlington County  
Established May 17, 1694
Created from West Jersey  
(one of our earliest counties, with courts as early as 1681)
County seat: Mount Holly

Manuscript Indian Mills cancel on an 1879 cover to Lumberton, NJ.

A 1918 Indian Mills cancel on a post card*

One-time location of the Indian Mills PO, now a pizza shop.

Every post office has a story. Indian Mills was the site of the first Native American Reservation established in colonial North America. In 1758 the Lenape Indian Nation was granted a home here. The reservation was first called Brotherton and was later known as Edgepillock. By 1801, the vast majority of Indians living here had migrated to land in New York State, leaving the small village we now know as Indian Mills behind them. A post office was established here in 1849, called Shamong. This office was discontinued January 22, 1856.

Edward Thompson, Indian Mills’ second postmaster, in his application to re-open the post office, stated that the population to be served by this office was 400 persons. Not more than 50 persons lived in this vicinity in 1877.

* Illustrations & information courtesy NJPHS member Jack Edge
### BURLINGTON COUNTY DPOs

| DUGMKCVNATSWHNOCIDHMHGMZOVZSX | INFKFDFXKQCAFHIMISIYQFXUKLOKH |
| DUGMKCVNATSWHNOCIDHMHGMZOVZSX | INFKFDFXKQCAFHIMISIYQFXUKLOKH |
| DUGMKCVNATSWHNOCIDHMHGMZOVZSX | INFKFDFXKQCAFHIMISIYQFXUKLOKH |
| DUGMKCVNATSWHNOCIDHMHGMZOVZSX | INFKFDFXKQCAFHIMISIYQFXUKLOKH |

Look for the following post offices:

- Ancocas
- Base Hospital Br
- Bass River Hotel
- Batsto
- Black Horse
- Bridgeboro
- Buchanan
- Budd Town
- Camp Dix Br
- Chetwood

*Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch*
Snow Hill is an interesting community. The area to become known as Snow Hill and later Lawnside was originally settled by members of the Society of Friends under grants from the West Jersey proprietors, in what is now Cherry Hill township. Ralph Smith, a radical abolitionist Quaker, provided land to settle a number of slave families who had escaped from the Snow Hill, Maryland area via the Underground Railroad about 1840. The area had other African-descended residents already established, both slave and free. Peter Mott, a free black farmer, provided his home as a stop on the railroad. Ralph Smith sought to have the community known as Free Haven but the residents preferred Snow Hill.

On January 6, 1893, the Post Office Department established a sub post office at Snow Hill, subordinate to Magnolia, a nearby town. The post office name was changed from Snow Hill to Snowhill (June 14, 1894), to conform to changes in nomenclature approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. The post office name changed to Lawnside, the name of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad station to the south of the community, and it was established as a third class office on October 8, 1907. The name “Snow Hill” (two words) was thus in existence for only a year and a half, and Snowhill for 13 years.*

* Information and illustrations courtesy NJPHS member Gene Fricks.
CAMDEN COUNTY DPOs

Look for the following post offices:

* Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancora</th>
<th>Ellisburg</th>
<th>Lucaston</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashland</td>
<td>Elm</td>
<td>Marl City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audubon</td>
<td>Erial</td>
<td>Merchantville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennett</td>
<td>Erton</td>
<td>North Cramers Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td>Fish House</td>
<td>Oaklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackwoodtown</td>
<td>Glen Dale</td>
<td>Pensauken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Anchor</td>
<td>Gloucester Heights</td>
<td>Snowhill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesilhurst</td>
<td>Good Intent</td>
<td>Spring Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chews Landing</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Tansboro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collingswood</td>
<td>Kresson</td>
<td>Valley Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crammers Hill</td>
<td>Laurel Springs</td>
<td>West Collingswood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dahilalnd</td>
<td>Lindenwold</td>
<td>Westmont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delair</td>
<td>Long A Coming</td>
<td>White Horse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Camden DPOs not in this puzzle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancora Br</th>
<th>Chews Landing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Mall Br</td>
<td>Collingswood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15
Cape May County  
Established Nov 12, 1692  
Created from West Jersey  
(an early county)  
County seat: Cape May Court House

A Townsend Inlet cancel on a post card, from the early 1900’s., named for the nearby inlet of the same name.

Cape May County has the distinction of having 2(!) DPOs named Townsend Inlet - one of these is in Middle Township which existed from 1849 to 1896. It was renamed Swainton and existed under that name from 1896 to 1919.

The other Townsends Inlet (with S) post office was on Ludlam Island from 1904 to 1970. It then became a branch of Sea Isle City.

The post office shown on this post card is the second. While the name on the front indicates Townsend Inlet, the cancel is clearly Townsends Inlet. The date, although not complete, is 19__.

Bridge across Townsend Inlet.*

* Bridge photo from flickr.com/photos/44577877@N00/3078933358/.

Post card illustrations courtesy NJPHS member Doug D’Avino

The same post card shows the post office, no longer in operation.
CAKE MAY COUNTY DPOs

Look for the following post offices:

* Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch

Anglesea
Beesleys
Beesleys Point
Belle Plain
Burleigh
Cape Island
Cedar Beach
Clermont
Cold Spring
Dennis Creek:
Dias Creek
East Creek

Eldora
Erma:
Fishing Creek
Grassy Sound
Holly Beach
Naval Air Station
Ocean Rest
Ottens
Palermo
Peermont
Petersburg

Piers
Sea Grove
Seaville
Swainton
Townsend
Townsend's Inlet
Tuckahoe Bridge
West Cape May
White
Wildwood Crest
Wissahickon Barracks Br
Cumberland County  Established Jan 19, 1748
Created from parts of Salem
County seat: Bridgeton

Bivalve, NJ – once the center of a thriving oyster industry, is now a DPO – one of the many centers of industry, tourism, fishing, or agriculture which has passed from the scene. DPOs teach us a bit about these towns – why they existed, and why they no longer even have a post office. This post office existed for 82 years, from 1889 to 1971. In the 1950s and the 1960s, the area was plagued with an influx of MSX, a disease which decimated the shellfish population and the industry it spawned. Once that was gone, the town survives, but the post office is a thing of the past, unless some day the oysters can be restored.

Invoice from oysterman Bateman in 1928, the post office, photographed by A. Rothstein, and piles of shells.*

* photo by dendroicablog at Flickr: http://farm4.static.flickr.com/3375/3277128483_a919e7ab2b.jpg?v=0
Look for the following post offices:

- Austin
- Bivalve
- Bridgetown
- Bridgetown West
- Buckshuten
- Carmel
- Caviar
- Commercial
- Cumberland Furnace
- Del-Bay Rur Br
- Dragstown
- Ewings Neck
- Fantown
- Finley Station
- Gouldtown
- Halberton
- Hafeyville
- Landis
- Maine Avenue
- Manumuskin
- Maurice River
- New Boston
- North Vineland
- Ormond
- Othello
- Roadstown
- Rusted
- Sea View
- Seabrook
- Seeley
- South Vineland
- Underwood
- Woodruff
Essex County

Established March 1, 1683
Created from East Jersey
(one of the original four)
County seat: Newark

New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the U.S., and areas that once were separate towns have long since merged with larger metropolitan areas. Essex is such an area, and many little towns have lost their separate identities. One like this was Watsessing, which is now absorbed into Bloomfield, but once had its own separate post office and town identity.

A target “killer” obliterating the stamp on this postal stationery envelope, circa 1885, from Watsessing, NJ.*

Gloucester County

Established May 28, 1686
Created from parts of Burlington (an early county)
County seat: Woodbury

Gloucester Furnace, a DPO from Gloucester County (1827-1837); with the formation of Atlantic county in 1837, it became a post office in that county, and closed in 1855. This cover, known as a stampless folded letter as it preceded the use of postage stamps, was used in 1834. Postage stamps were not authorized for use until 1847, and did not become mandatory until 1855.
Look for the following post offices:

* Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch

Almonesson  Coopers Ferry  Great Egg Harbor  New Denmark
Aura  Cross Keys  Haines Glass Works  Pitman Grove
Bargaintown  Downer  Hardingville  Repaupo
Barnsboro  Eagleton  Hurffville  River Bridge
Bassett  Etna Furnace  Iona  Salina
Blackwood Terrace  Ewans Mills  Jackson Glass Works  Turnersville
Campbells Tavern  Ferrell  Janvier  Victoria
Carpenters Landing  Fislerville  Jefferson  Weymouth Furnace
Cecil  Five Points  Lower Somers Point  Willow Grove
Colonial Manor Br  Forest Grove  Monsanto Br  Ziontown

Gloucester DPOs not included in this puzzle:

Absecomb  Lansdale  Stephens Creek  Woodbury Heights
Hurffville Rur Br  Pineville  Unionville
Hudson County

Established Feb 22, 1840
Created from parts of Bergen
New Jersey’s smallest county
County seat: Jersey City

Two Hudson County DPOs – one from Hudson Heights and one from West Hoboken. The first in now part of North Bergen, and the second is now part of Union City.

Hudson County is one of the most heavily populated counties in a state with the densest population in the country. Individual towns have merged over time, and so have their post offices. West Hoboken existed as a separate post office from 1852-1925, when it became a part of the newly incorporated Union city. Hudson Heights, established in 1901, became a station in North Bergen in 1957. For a cancel collector, it is sad to see these “lost” communities become amalgamated into the somewhat generic larger post office names of today.
Look for the following post offices:

* Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch

Arlington
Bergen
Bergen Avenue Sta.
Bergen Point
Christie
Constable Hook
Greenville
Guttenberg
Kearny Sta
La Fayette Sta
Naval Supply Center Sta
Naval Supply Depot Sta
New Durham
North Bergen Br
Pavonia Br
Saltersville
Secaucus Br
Taurus
Terminal Sta
Van Buskirk
Weehawken
Weehawken Sta
West Hoboken
West New York
As many post offices change over time, so did Sand Brook. The cover below is the last day of use (in 1959) as an independent post office. At that time, it became a rural station of Stockton, as the second cover indicates. It existed as a rural station until May 1970, when it was finally closed for good. Mail to Sand Brook now comes by mail route delivery from Stockton.

* Covers and information courtesy NJPHS member Jim Walker. For further information on all the post offices of Hunterdon County, see his 2008 book, Hunterdon County New Jersey Postal History, available from the Hunterdon County Cultural & Heritage Commission.
# HUNTERDON COUNTY DPOs


---

Look for the following post offices:  
**Source:** New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alexandria</th>
<th>Croton</th>
<th>Mount Airy</th>
<th>Reaville</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthony</td>
<td>Fair Mount</td>
<td>Mount Green</td>
<td>Rockville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbentown</td>
<td>Hamden</td>
<td>Mountainville</td>
<td>Sidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>New Hampton</td>
<td>Treasure Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bissell</td>
<td>Idell</td>
<td>Oak Dale</td>
<td>Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centerville</td>
<td>Jutland</td>
<td>Pattenburg</td>
<td>Vansyclces Store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarksville</td>
<td>Klines</td>
<td>Penwell</td>
<td>Warren Paper Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover Hill</td>
<td>Linvale 06</td>
<td>Perryville</td>
<td>Werts ville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cokesbury</td>
<td>Lower Valley</td>
<td>Potterstown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Hill</td>
<td>Mattisons Co</td>
<td>Raven Rock</td>
<td>Williamsburgh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following Hunterdon DPOs are not in the puzzle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amwell</th>
<th>Everittstown</th>
<th>Ludlow</th>
<th>Rileyville</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asbury Station</td>
<td>Grover</td>
<td>Mount Pleasant</td>
<td>Rowland Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley Sheaf</td>
<td>Hepburns</td>
<td>New Germantown</td>
<td>Sand Brook Rur. Br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherryville</td>
<td>Hunts Mills</td>
<td>Norton</td>
<td>Santonville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton Station</td>
<td>Junction</td>
<td>Oak Grove</td>
<td>Sunny Side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cokesburg</td>
<td>Kingwood</td>
<td>Pleasant Run</td>
<td>Van Syckles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooksburh</td>
<td>Klinesville</td>
<td>Prallsville</td>
<td>White Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coryells Ferry</td>
<td>Locktown</td>
<td>Reading Point</td>
<td>Woodglen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A nice “corner card” (the name for the advertisement in the upper left corner), and a Port Mercer, NJ cancel from the 1850s.

Port Mercer is today a place name that exists in history, a once busy hamlet located in Mercer County on the Delaware & Raritan Canal that also serviced the Camden & Amboy Railroad. Today, the Quakerbridge Mall and U. S. Route 1 dominate the nearby landscape. A post office was established in Port Mercer on December 4, 1849, with the sender, J.A.S. Crater, as postmaster. Crater opened a general store in Port Mercer from which he operated the post office and he built a home on the canal that was later expanded and converted into an inn.*

Mail was transferred here between barges and train lines, and cancelled with a Port Mercer handstamp.**

This post office closed in 1866, but opened again and enjoyed another 10 years of existence between 1900 and 1910.

* Courtesy NJPHS member Robert G. Rose.
Look for the following post offices:

- Bakers Basin
- Dutch Neck
- East Windsor
- East Windsor Br
- Edinburgh
- Etra
- Evans Sta
- Ewingville
- Glenmoore
- Greensburgh
- Groveville
- Groveville Br
- Hamilton Square
- Harbortown
- Hillcrest
- Lawrence Station
- Lawrenceville
- Mercerville
- Moore
- Mount Rose
- Naval Training School Sta
- Penns Neck
- Port Mercer
- Provinceline
- Robbinsville
- State Hospital Br
- Trenton Junction
- West Trenton
- Wilburtha
- Woodsville
- Yardville

* Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch
Maurer was a small industrial community, located just north of the City of Perth Amboy in Middlesex County. The Maurer community was a “company town” built by the Henry J. Maurer Brick Company. Not only did the community have its own post office, but also its own railroad station. The Maurer Post Office was established January 22, 1892. On November 30, 1920 it became a station of the Perth Amboy Post Office and on February 1, 1938 the name was changed to Barber, which was a branch of the Perth Amboy Post Office. The Barber Post Office was discontinued, April 30, 1960.**

*For more on Maurer & Metzelsuppes, visit [http://www.njpostalhistory.org/featuredcovers.html](http://www.njpostalhistory.org/featuredcovers.html). * Information courtesy NJPHS member Gene Fricks.
Look for the following post offices:

* Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch

- Amboy
- Applegarth
- Barber Br
- Black Horse
- Browntown
- Brunswick
- Camp Kilmer Br
- Cheesquake
- Chrome
- Clay Bank
- Cliffwood Beach
- Colonia
- Cranbury Station
- Deans
- Fords
- Georges Road
- Green Brook
- Hospital Br No 3 (Rahway)
- Kendall Park Br
- Kilmer Br Laurence
- Harbor
- Lawrence
- Lincoln
- Marcounier
- Maurer
- Maurer Sta
- Menlo Park
- New Brooklyn
- New Market
- Nixon
- Nixon Br
- Oak Tree
- Ostrander
- Prospect Plains
- Raritan Arsenal Br
- Roosevelt-Carteret
- Six Mile Run
- South Brunswick
- Stelton
- Uniontown
- Weber
Burnt Tavern – a community about 7 miles southwest of Freehold in Monmouth County, has a post office from 1837 to 1844, located in a store in the tavern. It was closed and Burnt Tavern disappeared from maps, replaced by Charleston Springs. No post office by that name existed but in 1886, a post office named Ely appeared, located in the Ely Hotel at least part of its existence, at the intersection of what is now County Route 524 [formerly Stage Coach Road], and Charleston Springs Road. Its only postmaster was Henry H. Wolcott, and the post office appears to have been located in the tavern, on the south side of Route 524, near Manalapan Brook.*

* Thanks to NJPHS member Ken Hall and Mount, Jean E., History of the Township of Millstone, Published by the Twp. Of Millstone, Heidelberg Press, Inc, Burlington, NJ, 1982.

Monmouth County DPOs not included in puzzle:

- Alfred Vail Rur.Sta
- Alfred Vail Sta
- Ardena
- Atlanticville
- Baird
- Bradevelt
- Branch Shore
- Chanceville
- Chapel Hill
- Circle Plaza Br
- Claytons Mills
- Davis
- East Long Branch
- Elberon
- Elton
- Ely
- Fair Haven
- Fennent
- Fillmore
- Frenneau
- Granville
- Hamilton
- Holmeson
- Hopeville
- Howell Br
- Howelltown
- Jersey Homesteads
- Rur.Br
- Long Branch Village
- Manasquan Beach Br
- Manasquan Park
- Middletown Point
- Monmouth
- Neptune Br
- New Bedford
- New Branch
- New Monmouth
- New Shrewsbury Br
- North Long Branch
- Parkerville
- Ocean Beach
- Parkerville
- Red Valley
- Riceville
- Robertsville
- Rumsom Landing
- Scobeyville
- Sea Bright
- Signal Sta.(Long Branch)
- Smithburg
- Spaw
- Spring Lake Beach
- Spring Lake Heights Br.
- Squam Village
- Squankum
- Sweetmans
- Vanderburg
- Wall
- Walford
- West End
- West Keansburg Br
Look for the following post offices:

* Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch

Many Monmouth County DPOs are not included in this puzzle: These are listed on the previous page.
Naughright, one of the many little towns in western Morris County now lost to antiquity. The place still exists, but—by contrast to the description in 1914 shown below*—the trains no longer run and the businesses are defunct, including the post office that once existed here from 1868 (as Naughrightville, and then as Naughright in 1886) until 1948.

*Documents of the ... Legislature of the State of New Jersey, Issue 2, 1914
Look for the following post offices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Afton</th>
<th>German Valley</th>
<th>Middle Valley</th>
<th>Powerville</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartley</td>
<td>Glenview</td>
<td>Mine Hill</td>
<td>Ralston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beavertown</td>
<td>Green Pond</td>
<td>Mount Hope</td>
<td>Rockaway Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkshire Valley</td>
<td>Greystone Park</td>
<td>Naugright</td>
<td>Rustic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bertrand Island</td>
<td>Hanover Neck</td>
<td>Neighbourville</td>
<td>Stephensburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle Hill</td>
<td>Hurdtown</td>
<td>Nolans Point</td>
<td>Troy Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook Valley</td>
<td>Lake Denmark</td>
<td>Parker</td>
<td>Walnut Grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convent Station</td>
<td>Long Hill</td>
<td>Pleasant Grove</td>
<td>Waterville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakestown</td>
<td>Marcella</td>
<td>Port Morris</td>
<td>Whitehall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayson Lakes</td>
<td>Mc Cainsville</td>
<td>Port Oram</td>
<td>Woodport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch

Morris County DPOs not in this puzzle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bartley Rur.Br</th>
<th>Lathrop</th>
<th>Mount Olive</th>
<th>Stanley</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartleyley</td>
<td>Littleton</td>
<td>Naugrightville</td>
<td>Stony Brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drakesville</td>
<td>Logansville</td>
<td>Passaic Valley</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florham Park Br</td>
<td>Milldale</td>
<td>Randolph Br</td>
<td>Weldon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>Milton</td>
<td>Randolph Sta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35
Spray Beach is a community on Long Beach Island, now served by the Beach Haven post office. It now covers – on that narrow barrier island – a distance of 7 blocks, from 20th to 27th Streets. It did however once have its own post office. At first (1939-1940), it was a summer post office, open only in those months, but from 1940 to 1956 it had a full-time post office.
Look for these post offices:

- Adamston
- Bamber
- Barnegat Park
- Bay Head
- Beach Haven Crest
- Bennett Mills
- Bergen Iron Works
- Berkeley
- Berryville
- Breton Woods
- Bricksburgh
- Burrsville
- Cassville
- Cedar Crest
- Chasedford
- Crest Haven
- Culver
- Francis Mills
- Graham
- High Point
- Hyson
- Keswick Grove
- Kettle Creek
- Lacey
- Lanoka
- Legler
- Mayetta
- Oakford
- Osbornville
- Whitesville
- Woodmansie

*Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch*
Passaic County

Established Feb 7, 1837
Created from parts of Bergen & Essex
County seat: Paterson

This wasp-waist shaped county contains some of New Jersey’s most rural and most populous areas.

* From Doug D’Avino’s Post Offices of New Jersey - A History Told Through Postcards

For 15 years (1915-1930, the tiny post office at Awosting served communities around the area of Greenwood Lake. Around 1874, the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway reached the lake at Awosting, and helped build the growing resort community around the lake.

*NJPHS web site at www.NJPostalHistory.org
Look for these post offices:

* Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch

Passaic County DPOs

- Allwood
- Aquackanock
- Athenia
- Browns
- Charlotteburg
- Clifton Sta
- Cooper
- Delawanna
- Echo Lake
- Erskine

Passaic DPOs not used in puzzle:

- Athenia Sta.
- Awosting
- Greenwood Forest
Salem County

Established May 17, 1694
Created from West Jersey (one of the first West Jersey counties)
County seat: Salem

Daretown (1857-1954)

Two Daretown cancels, the upper one from 1907, and the lower one on the day the Daretown post office was closed.
Look for the following post offices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aldine</th>
<th>Course Landing</th>
<th>Harmersville</th>
<th>Pitts Grove</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>Cravens Ferry</td>
<td>Helms Cove</td>
<td>Quintons Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowaysstown</td>
<td>Daretown</td>
<td>Kinseyville</td>
<td>Sculltown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auburn</td>
<td>Daytons Bridge</td>
<td>Mannington Hill</td>
<td>Sharpstown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>Eldridges Hill</td>
<td>Marshalltown</td>
<td>Shirley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carneys Point</td>
<td>Friesborough</td>
<td>Palatine</td>
<td>Whiglane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centerton</td>
<td>Friesburg</td>
<td>Pedricksburg</td>
<td>York Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohanseay</td>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some Somerset County DPOs – Mine Brook (1892, followed by Minebrook) to 1908, North Branch Depot (and Northbranch Depot) 1861-1966, and Weston (1832-1915).
Look for the following post offices:

* Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch

Adamsville
Avena
Beekmans Mills
Black Wells Mills
Bloomington
Clyde
Doughtys Mills
East Millstone
Evander
Finderne
Frankfort
Gallia
Grandview
Griggstown
Harlingen
Head Of Raritan
Hillsboro
Hilltop
Klines Mills
Plainville
Lamington
Lesser Cross Roads
Lyons
Middlebrush
Millstone
Minebrook
Montgomery
Neshanic
North Branch Depot
Plainville
Roycefield
Somersetin
South Branch
South Somerville
Stoutsburg
Warren
Warrenville
Watchung –
Weston
Zion

Somerset DPOs not used in puzzle:

East Millstone Br
Middlebush Br
North Branch
West Brunswick Br
Kays, NJ – a Sussex county DPO from April 13, 1887 to May 1, 1889 – located in the Beaver Lake RR Station on the NY & Susquehanna RR line. Most postmarks from this office were RPOs – railway post offices – but the one above is Kays, Sussex Co. NJ in 1889, the last year of this post office’s existence. Shown below is an old newspaper view, 2 photos from 1987*, and a 2008 photo**, showing what happens to most of these old landmarks.

* Courtesy Len Peck, ** Courtesy estatik on Flickr: http://www.flickr.com/photos/estatik/2940284845/
**Look for these post offices:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beaver Run</th>
<th>Cutoff</th>
<th>Harmony Vale</th>
<th>Montague</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beemerville</td>
<td>Deckertown</td>
<td>Houses</td>
<td>Normanock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bevans</td>
<td>Edison</td>
<td>Hunts Mills</td>
<td>Papakating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blair</td>
<td>Flatbrookville</td>
<td>Kampe</td>
<td>Quarryville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick House</td>
<td>Fosters Ferry</td>
<td>Kays</td>
<td>Sandyston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byram Cove</td>
<td>Franklin Furnace</td>
<td>Knowltons Mills</td>
<td>Trade Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canisteer</td>
<td>Fredon</td>
<td>Lake Wawayanda</td>
<td>Walpack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colesville</td>
<td>Gratitude</td>
<td>Libertyville</td>
<td>Waterloo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coursenville</td>
<td>Hainesville</td>
<td>Lockwood</td>
<td>Wykertown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culvers Lake</td>
<td>Halsey</td>
<td>Mc Afee Valley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sussex County DPOs not in this puzzle:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baleville</th>
<th>Flatbrookville Rur.Br.</th>
<th>Mount Salem</th>
<th>Tuttles Corner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver Lake</td>
<td>Greeneville</td>
<td>North Vernon</td>
<td>Wantage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benville</td>
<td>Huntsburg</td>
<td>Owen</td>
<td>Warbasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clove</td>
<td>Huntsville</td>
<td>Pleasant Valley 90</td>
<td>Wawayanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry Lake</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>Sperry Springs</td>
<td>Westlake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culvers</td>
<td>Maxville</td>
<td>Sussex Mills</td>
<td>Willow Grove</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch*
Two stampless folded letters from Elizabethtown from the 1840’s (then in Essex County). No envelopes were used; the letter sheet was just folded and addressed, and taken to the post office for mailing. The front cover was sent with a Free marking as it was sent to a Member of Congress. The one behind was sent to Princeton for a 10¢ charge.**

** Covers pictures courtesy Jim Forte, dealer in US postal history, at http://www.postalhistory.com /
### UNION COUNTY DPOs

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |

*Source: New Jersey DPOs by Brad Arch*

Look for these post offices:

- Ash Brook
- Baltusrol
- Cranesville
- Elizabeth Port
- Ellendor
- Feltville
- Grasselli
- Hillside Sta
- Industrial Br
- Lorraine Sta.
- Lyons Farms
- Morris Annex Sta
- Morris Sta
- Mountainside
- Murray Hill
- Murray Hill Br
- Murray Hill Sta
- Netherwood
- New Orange
- Picton
- Roselle
- Townley
- Tremley
- West Summit

47
The cover below is an example of a “stampless folded letter.” Before envelopes were commonly used, letters were written, folded, and then taken to the post office, where the postmaster cancelled them with the town name and date, and his own signature (if a cancelling device had not been supplied, as was often the case.) In this case, this 1852 letter was written and canceled by postmaster Jacob Brotzman himself. The value of such letters (as the letter is still attached), is often in the history carried within.


Brotzmanville was located in Pahaquarry Township, Warren County, two miles above the Water Gap. The post office at Brotzmanville was established in 1830. Previous to this, mail was supplied from Columbia, N.J., in Knowlton Township, on the other side of Blue Mountain from Pahaquarry. In 1830, however, the same year as Brotzmanville P.O. was established, “the face of Mount Tammany was blasted away to provide space for a road….In constructing the Columbia-Walpack Turnpike in 1830, a shelf-like roadway had to be excavated into the rock.” Thus, a more direct postal route could now be established.

Getting around the Delaware Water Gap was extremely difficult on foot (a series of rope ladders was used), and basically impossible by horse due to the rockface of Mount Tammany, which sloped steeply, directly into the 90 foot river depths. For that reason, mail may have either been ferried across the Delaware to Dill’s Ferry, Pa. (now Portland, Pa.), and then up that side of the river and back across at the ferry that Brotzman ran, or just straight up the river by boat if navigation was feasible.

Brotzmanville continued to have a post office until 1879.**

** from an article by Arne Englund in the issue mentioned above.
New Jersey actually had post offices as early as the late 1600s in places such as Amboy and Burlington – the Capitals of East and West Jersey. Newark, New Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton all had post offices before 1776. These post office cancels are found on stampless folded letters (letter sheets used before the introduction of U.S. postage stamps in 1847). No envelope is involved; the letter is folded for privacy, and postal markings are placed on the outside at the post office, indicating whether the postal fee was paid or to be collected from the recipient. Stampless folded letters continued in use until about 1855, when it became necessary to use stamps and prepay postal fees. Envelopes came into use about the same time.

The post offices covered here, however, are those formed after New Jersey signed the Declaration of Independence and became a State. There were approximately 50 such post offices in existence.

Salem, NJ letter from 1800

* Illus. courtesy NJPHS member Ed Siskin

Post offices from this era not included in the puzzle on following page.
Look for these post offices:

* Source: New Jersey Postal History by Kay and Smith

Allentown
Amboy
Atsion
Belvidere
Booneton
Bordentown
Boundbrook
Bridgetown West
Brunswick
Burlington
Bustle Town
Elizabeth Town
Flemington

Look for these post offices:

Allentown
Amboy
Atsion
Belvidere
Booneton
Bordentown
Boundbrook
Bridgetown West
Brunswick
Burlington
Bustle Town
Elizabeth Town
Flemington

Post offices from this era not included in the puzzle are listed on the previous page.
New Jersey Summer Post Offices
Post offices open seasonally

Some of New Jersey’s post offices were open only in the summer, to serve cottage communities or shore towns where the population swelled in some months of the year, but did not warrant a post office for the rest of the year.

Some of these post offices began as summer offices, and were eventually turned into full-time offices. Others became DPOs as the community they served became less popular as a summer community. Others were served by a larger post office, as rural routes or branches.

As the puzzle does not allow numbers, the following were entered without the station numbers, and other descriptors have also been removed, due to lack of space.

Asbury Park Station 1
Asbury Park Station 5
Asbury Park Station 8 “The Arcade”
Cranberry Lake – Rural Of Andover
Flatbrookville – Rural Of Columbia
Fortescue
Green Pond – Rural Of Newfoundland
Keansburg Station 1
Ocean City Station 2
Ocean Grove Station 1
Ocean Grove Station 2
Orange Station 1
Orange Station 2
Look for the following post offices:

Asbury Park Sta  Colliers Mills  Highland Lakes  Ocean Grove Sta
Awoosting  Cranberry Lake  Keansburg Sta  Orange Sta
Beach Arlington  Culvers Lake  Lake Wawayanda  Ortley
Berkeley  Flatbrookville  Lakeside  Somersetin
Brant Beach  Glasser  Lavallette  Sperry Springs
Byram Cove  Grassy Sound  Manasquan Park  Spray Beach
Caviar  Green Pond  Metedeconk  The Arcade
Cedar Beach  Greenwood Forest  Normandy Beach  Townsends Inlet
Chadwick  Harvey Cedars  Ocean City Sta  Treasure Island

As the puzzle does not allow numbers, some post offices were entered without the station numbers, and other descriptors have also been removed, due to lack of space. See the previous page for a list of the full names of these post offices.

Source: Summer Post Office List by Chester M. Smith, Jr.
Solutions also available online at http://www.njpostalhistory.org/wordsearch.htm
Go to specific county puzzle for a link to solution for that puzzle.
WHAT IS THE NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY?

THE NEW JERSEY POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY (APS Affiliate #95) was established in 1972, to study and explore the many aspects of New Jersey postal history. The Society produces an award-winning quarterly journal which publishes articles on a variety of subjects relating to this theme. A black and white hardcopy is sent by mail, and each issue is available to download in PDF format, in color. A typical issue is 50-60 pages, full of illustrations and articles of interest on all areas of New Jersey postal history, from colonial to modern.

Visit our web site at www.NJPostalHistory.org where you can see the tables of contents of journals for the last seventeen years. A variety of literature is available at discounted prices to members, including our latest CD, The New Jersey Private Express Companies by Bruce Mosher – a fascinating study of the many private express companies which operated in New Jersey. A number of downloadable files are free to members, including 3 county histories and other files of postal interest to both NJ and US collectors – more are being added regularly.

We meet annually at NOJEX, New Jersey's largest stamp show. Our journal provides you the opportunity to advertise directly to other members by listing two free journal adlets per year, for items you are looking for or items for sale.

We are happy to welcome new members, young and old. An application form is on the next page, or available online at our web site. Payment of our yearly dues of $15 can be made with personal check or online at Paypal – see the link on our website.

Contact Information:

Mr. Robert G. Rose, President, 18 Balbrook Drive, Mendham, NJ 07945,
email either RobertRose25@comcast.net or President@NJPostalHistory.org

Jean Walton, Secretary, 125 Turtleback Rd., Califon, NJ 07830
Email either NJPostalHistory@aol.com, or Secretary@NJPostalHistory.org.
NJPHS Membership Application

Name:

Mailing Address:

Telephone#: (____) ____________________________ Fax: (_____ ) _____________________

Email address:

New Jersey Collecting Interests (Be as specific as you can as far as time periods, areas, topics or other specializations, etc.)

Phalatelic Society Affiliations APS #

Other societies:

Do you want your address published in our Membership Directory? Yes ______ No

May we publish your email address? Yes____ No_____ May we use it to send you reminders? Yes____ No____

Signature __________________________________________  New Member ___  Renewal_____

Fee Schedule - Annual Calendar Year Membership Dues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States mailing address via 1st class mail</th>
<th>$15.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign countries - choose one of 3 options</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed Matter Surface Mail rate $20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Mail Printed Matter rate $30.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online version only $15.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Submission of a properly completed application with appropriate dues made payable in United States currency, to the New Jersey Postal History Society Inc. for the current calendar year entitles you to receive all issues in the current volume of the Journal, which may include back issues.

Mail to: Jean Walton, NJPHS Secretary
125 Turtleback Road
Califon, NJ 07830-3511

Payment can also be made via Paypal – see our Web Site at www.NJPostalHistory.org for a link.

Members are permitted two free adlets a year in the NJPH. Submit yours in 25 words or less [contact information is not included in 25 word limit - it is free]. Or submit a business card for us to reproduce.

Contact Secretary@NJPostalHistory.org for more information.
These puzzles can also be found on our web site at http://njpostalhistory.org/wordsearch.html where they can be printed out individually.

If you enjoyed learning a little about old post offices in New Jersey, you might want to visit our website at www.NJPostalHistory.org

There you will find pictures of some old post offices plus information on our Journal, NJPH.

For a better idea of what New Jersey postal history is all about, see the table of contents for our past issues


Membership dues are only $15 a year, and include access to a number of free online files. Payment can be made by Paypal.