

Chapter 1 : Civil Service Commission | Brief History

*Civil and political history of New Jersey [Issac S Mulford] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages.*

However, New Jersey ended up becoming the last of the northern states to abolish slavery by enacting legislation which caused the slow abolishment of slavery. However, by the close of the Civil War, about a dozen African-Americans in New Jersey were still apprenticed freedmen. New Jersey at first refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendments that banned slavery. New Jersey was a major part of the extensive Underground Railroad system. War Department directed New Jersey to fill a quota of three infantry regiments to serve a three-year term of enlistment. Laidley of the United States Regular Army. Allen at Camp Olden, was the last New Jersey regiment to leave the state in but the first committed to battle. Additional regiments were raised throughout the war, including cavalry and artillery. No battles took place within New Jersey throughout the course of the Civil War. However, over 88, soldiers from New Jersey were part of several infantry and cavalry regiments. In total, 52 regiments were created by New Jersey soldiers during this war. Kearny distinguished himself as a brilliant officer during the Peninsula Campaign , and was promoted to the rank of major general. He served as brigade and division commander and temporarily led the II Corps. Major General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick was one of the first officers to be wounded in the war. After the war he served as ambassador to Chile. Colonel Harvey Brown , of Clark, was a veteran of the regular army. He served to great success in Florida and initially commanded the defences during the New York Draft Riots. Taylor , Charles A. Heckman , Joseph W. Revere , Charles G. Harker and Theodore Runyon. On 24 March , the New Jersey legislature passed a resolution that included many aspects of the situation caused by the war. Some of the aspects were: The people of New Jersey also gave its electoral votes to George McClellan when he ran for President against Lincoln in the election of , being the only free state that rejected Lincoln twice. McClellan later became the governor of New Jersey, from to Many cities like Paterson and Camden , grew extremely strong through the duration of the Civil War. They produced many necessities, including clothing and war materials like ammunition. These cities prospered through constant production even after the end of the war. Cities like those of Paterson and Camden became crucial to the Northern war effort.

Chapter 2 : Civil and political history of New Jersey - ECU Libraries Catalog

This item: A civil and political history of New Jersey: embracing a compendious history of the state, from its early discovery and settlement by Europeans, the present time. By Isaac S. Mulford, M. D.

Industrial Revolution[edit] The economy of New Jersey was largely based on agriculture, but crop failures and poor soil plagued the settlers of New Jersey. However, New Jersey eventually funded publications in the early s of accurate agriculture-related surveys through the effort of George Hammell Cook. The city became an important site for mills and other industries. These include the textile, firearms, silk, and railroad locomotive manufacturing industries. Because of its high silk production, it became nicknamed the "Silk City". In , Samuel Colt began producing firearms in the city. Wikisource has original text related to this article: The constitution provided suffrage only to white males, removing it from all women and from people of other races. Suffrage had been awarded to those groups under the original New Jersey State Constitution of Some important components of the second State Constitution include the separation of the powers of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The new constitution also provided a bill of rights. Underneath the constitution, the people had the right to elect the governor. The famous inventor Thomas Edison was born in Edison worked in Menlo Park , and was known as "the Wizard of Menlo Park" for his many inventions; over the course of his life, he was granted 1, patents. He also is credited with improving the designs of the incandescent light bulb, radio, the telegraph, and the telephone. He started the Motion Picture Patents Company. The agricultural products from New Jersey usually were transported to larger markets in New York City and Philadelphia, requiring better transportation. The first ocean-going steamboat went from Hoboken, New Jersey , sailed around southern New Jersey, and ended in Philadelphia. Locomotion was also improved; Hoboken-born inventor John Stevens built a ton locomotive and his son Robert L. Stevens started constructing iron railroads. Through the s, over a dozen companies were operating railroad lines. War and slavery[edit] During the Mexicanâ€™American War , a battalion of volunteers from New Jersey, in four companies, was active from September to July After the war, Kearny made his home in the state of New Jersey. McClellan The Quaker population was especially intolerant of slavery, and the state was a major part of the Underground Railroad. The New Jersey legislature passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery in , providing that no person born after that date would be a slave. It was not until that most blacks were free in the state. New Jersey was the last northern state to abolish slavery completely, and by the close of the Civil War, about a dozen African-Americans in New Jersey were still apprenticed freedmen. The Census found just over 25, free African Americans in the state. Although no Civil War battles were fought within New Jersey, the state sent over 88, soldiers as part of some 31 infantry and cavalry regiments, and over 6, died in the war. Kearny distinguished himself as a brilliant officer during the Peninsula Campaign , and was promoted to the position of major general. The people of New Jersey also cast their electoral votes for George B. McClellan when he ran for President against Abraham Lincoln in the election of The people had the distinction of being the only free state that rejected Lincoln twice. McClellan was later elected governor, serving from to Many industrial cities like Paterson and Camden grew strong through Civil War production. They manufactured many necessities, including clothing and war materials like ammunition. These cities prospered through heavy production even after the end of the war. Rogers , William Rockefeller , and John D. Standard Oil Company was split into 34 smaller companies as a result of the dissolution. Michael Schleisser and the "Jersey man-eater" as seen in the Bronx Home News Between July 1 and July 12, a series of shark attacks occurred along the Jersey Shore in which four swimmers were killed and another severely injured. The incidents occurred during a deadly heat wave and polio epidemic in the Northeastern United States that drove thousands of people to the seaside resorts of the Jersey Shore. Scientists since then have debated which shark species was responsible, with the Great White Shark as the most cited. New Jersey was a center of shipbuilding and manufacturing during World War I. Existing factories such as the Singer Company in Elizabeth, New Jersey were converted to making weapon parts. New refineries and ammunition factories were built by companies like DuPont Engineering. Several Allied ships were sunk off the New Jersey coast. It was from there that

many soldiers were deployed to Hoboken before shipping off to Europe. Camp Merritt was decommissioned in November. After the war, it was converted into a demobilization center. Roaring Twenties[edit] Like much of the rest of the United States, New Jersey entered a prosperous state through the s. Although factory production decreased after the end of World War I, production lines still churned out goods. Transportation became much easier through the s. Cars became easily affordable and roads were paved and improved such that they incorporated new road features, including jughandle turns. As a result, people who had never been farther than the outskirts of their hometown now could travel around the state. The Jersey Shore became extremely popular as an attraction. Many bridges and tunnels were built for the ease of interstate traveling. Before, ferries were required to travel across the Hudson River. Later on, the George Washington Bridge and the Lincoln Tunnel were completed, making access to Manhattan even easier. New Jersey was the first state to ratify Prohibition , which restricted the purchasing and selling of alcohol. By , one-tenth of the population was dependent upon Franklin D. In fact, New Jersey issued begging licenses to the poor people because the New Jersey government funds were being exhausted. Strikes also grew common during the Great Depression; in a group of gravediggers from New Jersey went on strike. Listeners were told that a "huge, flaming object Although it was announced in advance that it was a radio play, the broadcast resulted in widespread panic into New Jersey and the surrounding areas. Many people had believed the bulletin to be real, causing them to flee the New Jersey area or to blockade their homes to ensure safety from the reported monsters. CBS was criticized for allowing fictitious bulletins to gain attention of listeners. Welles and the other broadcasters were not punished by law, but were held under a brief informal "house arrest" for a short period. Federal expert Arthur Koehler carefully examined the ladder used by the kidnapper, which he traced to a company in McCormick, South Carolina. Finn was a lieutenant who attempted to capture the kidnapper while he was passing off ransom bills. He was tried in Flemington, New Jersey in what was known as the "Trial of the Century", and was convicted. The Hindenburg just moments after catching fire. While approaching a mooring mast at Lakehurst, the zeppelin suddenly caught fire, and within 34 seconds the entire hydrogen-filled zeppelin was engulfed in flames; 36 people died in the disaster, most of them leaping from the burning ship. Contrary to popular belief, the Hindenburg had flown an entire year of successful voyages before it caught on fire. Questions and controversy surround the accident to this day: Its buildings were painted with protective camouflage patterns. Camp Kilmer helped to serve troops by offering medical care and providing supplies. Fort Dix was reopened for the training of soldiers for the war effort. During the war, Naval Weapons Station Earle in Monmouth County was opened for naval production and provided ships with a safe port to take on ammunition. Millville Airport opened on August 2, Over 1, pilots were trained for advanced aircraft fighting at this airport. Gunners in the fort prevented German submarines from entering New York Harbor. It was expanded during wartime operations and turned over to the Air Force in An internment camp housing people of Japanese, German, and Italian descent was located in Gloucester City. In addition, Seabrook Farms took advantage of Japanese-American labor to increase productivity when the government allowed small groups of people from the internment camps to work there. At the end of World War II, the government closed down the internment camps, but many people from the camps continued to work at Seabrook Farms. Governors were allowed to serve four years instead of three, and the Legislature was constituted with a member Senate and an member General Assembly. The new State Constitution also returned the right of suffrage to females and non-whites. This was the first port in the world to containerize due to the innovation of Malcolm McLean and the founding of the Sea-Land Corporation. The newly opened port quickly made the docks of Brooklyn , Lower Manhattan and Hoboken obsolete. In , the port was the busiest in the world. During the s, many African Americans felt disenfranchised, feelings exacerbated by poor urban conditions, declining industrial jobs, and biased police forces with little minority representation. This tension led to race riots, the first of which occurred in Jersey City on August 2, , causing heavy damage. Seventy-one stores were damaged and 46 people were injured. From August 11 to August 13, , similar riots occurred in Paterson and Elizabeth. In the Paterson riot, twenty stores and other buildings were damaged, and eight people were injured. In the Elizabeth riot, six people were injured and seventeen stores were damaged. In the aftermath of these riots, people were arrested. Twenty-four people died in the riots, and nearly 1, were arrested. The riots are often cited as a major

factor in the decline of Newark and its neighboring communities.

Chapter 3 : The Official Web Site for The State of New Jersey

A civil and political history of New Jersey: embracing a compendious history of the state, from its early discover and settlement by Europeans, brought down to the present time by Mulford, Issac S Publication date

Her statement epitomizes the Civil War in New Jersey, where a conflict that the state entered reluctantly seemed never-ending. New Jersey, the only free state in the North not to support Abraham Lincoln in the election, was initially divided over the war, although ultimately most people supported the Union cause. On the home front, women, children, and the elderly struggled to keep farms and businesses afloat in the absence of husbands and fathers. Women played an important role in raising money for the war, although their participation was limited by the social expectations of the time. While African Americans welcomed the fight to abolish slavery, they were constrained in their participation in the conflict by the segregated society of the day. The first nine sections of this online exhibition explores the impact of the Civil War on the home front in New Jersey. On the eve of the conflict, the black population was 25, out of a total of , Years after the abolition of slavery, African Americans still lacked legal and political rights. The new state constitution of restricted voting to white male citizens. African Americans in New Jersey also faced poverty, job discrimination, and racism. The Fugitive Slave Bill subjected escapees from the South to deportation. During the tense period leading up to the conflict, African-American community leaders emerged to play important roles in the abolition movement and the Underground Railroad. Politics in New Jersey Before the Civil War In the late s, the controversy over slavery in the new territories led to political turmoil, out of which emerged the new Republican Party, which was against the expansion of slavery and pro-immigration. Politics at the state level reflected the national turmoil. The Opposition was strong enough to elect Charles S. Olden as governor by a small margin in Although a Quaker, Olden was conservative on slavery issues. This uneasy coalition broke apart in the national elections the following year. In December , South Carolina rejected the election results and seceded from the Union. South Carolina was followed by ten other southern states, forming the Confederate States of America in February. In New Jersey, the constitutional crisis created confusion and further division, with many people seeking compromise. As the months passed, conflict with those who advocated a negotiated peace again surfaced. Raising Troops, Raising Money When war broke out, the regular army only had 16, men, many of whom were dispersed on the frontier. In calling for troops, Lincoln was relying on the northern state militias and the good will of governors to assist him. In New Jersey, the militia lacked training, arms, and ammunition. Furthermore, New Jersey did not have cavalry or artillery militia. Although young men initially rushed to volunteer, the task of preparing for war was daunting. Upholding the Home Front: They raised money, collected food, clothing, sheets, and blankets to ship to the troops, who often lacked needed supplies. Many towns organized ladies aid societies and church groups held fundraising bazaars. Other women struggled to keep farms and businesses afloat in the absence of male breadwinners, or labored for low wages in factories to support the war machine. Women often expressed their patriotism and suffering through poetry, songs, letters, and diaries. General Hospital After the First Battle of Bull Run on July 21, , it was clear that the war would be longer and more brutal than previously imagined. This reality was commonly experienced in battlefield hospitals - makeshift hospitals comprised of tents or borrowed houses that were overcrowded and unsanitary. In order to alleviate congestion and poor conditions, military hospitals on the home front were instituted. These hospitals were equipped with experienced doctors, modern medical supplies, and amenities such as bathing facilities and full kitchens. Soldiers who suffered from injury or illness including gunshot wounds, gangrene, typhoid fever, malaria, tuberculosis, and camp diarrhea were sufficiently treated and sometimes even had the convenience of being close to home. General Hospital located in Newark, New Jersey. General Hospital opened in May of Named after its founder, Marcus L. Ward, a New Jersey businessman, governor, and advocate for soldiers and their families, it was one of three in the state including those in Jersey City and Beverly to accommodate sick and injured soldiers. Initially paid for by a loan secured by Ward from the state government, the hospital was located in a four-storied building between the railroad tracks and the Passaic River at the foot of Centre Street. This location made it easy for soldiers to be

transported by car or by boat. When the secretary of war allocated additional funding in , the hospital expanded into several factory and warehouse buildings east of Centre Street and had room for 1, patients. By the time the hospital was decommissioned in , staff members had treated roughly 80, military patients. The reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation in New Jersey was mixed. Racists feared an influx of southern blacks into New Jersey who would compete for jobs with whites. The Democrat-dominated state assembly passed bills preventing the immigration of African Americans into the state and prohibiting mixed marriage, both of which died in the state senate. Although New Jersey did not give its name to any black regiments, it can be estimated that a few thousand African Americans from New Jersey served with the U. Colored Troops, in regiments from other states, or in the navy. Recruiters soon discovered that a black soldier fulfilled a quota as well as a white one. Wartime Politics By , the continuing carnage on the battlefield and the dominance of the Democratic Party led to a unique political situation in the state. In March, the state legislature passed a set of resolutions protesting the continuation of the war and calling for a negotiated peace. The resolutions were condemned by the opposition Unionists and divided the Democratic Party. Public support for the war was growing as well, as evidenced by the popularity of the Union League movement, which took hold in New Jersey in spring . In the presidential election, New Jersey joined Delaware and Kentucky as the only states to cast their electoral votes for favorite son General George McClellan, who won the state popular vote by a narrow margin. Triumph and Tragedy The end of the Civil War in April brought short-lived rejoicing followed by shock and grief at the assassination of President Lincoln. In New Jersey, the war ended amidst continuing political strife. As soldiers began to return home and life returned to normal, however, the election of a Republican governor heralded a new era in state politics. Recruiters were overwhelmed with volunteers, some of whom turned to regiments in New York and Pennsylvania. By the first week in May, 3, New Jersey militiamen became the first full brigade to arrive in Washington, D. In August, , they became part of the Army of the Potomac, the new designation for units stationed around Washington under the command of General George B. The New Jersey troops began fighting in earnest in the winter and spring of , when McClellan pursued the strategy of trying to capture Richmond by an invasion of the Peninsula of Virginia. By early summer, it became clear that the plan was not a success. Burnside devised a plan to go around Robert E. Lee and on to Richmond by crossing the Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg. For many of the recently recruited nine-month and three-year New Jersey regiments, including the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth, the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13 would be their first experience of warfare. By the end of the day, the Union army, unable to break through the Confederate defenses, had suffered one of the worst defeats of the war. The defeat caused low morale in the army and at home, and dissatisfaction with Burnside, who was replaced by Joseph Hooker in January . In May, Hooker made another attempt to cross the Rappahannock upstream from Fredericksburg, in what became known as the Chancellorsville campaign. Gettysburg Gettysburg, the most famous battle of the Civil War, was fought July 1 through 3, , in and around the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. New Jersey troops were heavily engaged at Gettysburg, while doctors, nurses, and other volunteers were among those who flocked to the battlefield to care for the wounded and dying. The Wilderness to Petersburg In , most of the New Jersey regiments became deadlocked in slow-moving campaigns that foreshadowed the trenches of the First World War. In spring , Ulysses S. Grant had taken charge of all Union armies. On May 5, Grant attempted to fight his way to Richmond through the dense forests of Spotsylvania and Orange Counties in a campaign known variously as the Wilderness, the Overland campaign, and the Forty Days. In May and June , the Union army fought a series of battles that culminated in an infamous defeat at Cold Harbor. On June 14, Grant tried another tactic, approaching Richmond from the south via Petersburg. For a variety of reasons, the Union forces lost the initiative and became entangled in a long and bloody siege of the town that would last until the end of the war. He was later promoted to the rank of sergeant, and then to second lieutenant in January . During the war, he built suspension bridges, made maps, and did reconnaissance from a hot-air balloon. In , he was commissioned Colonel, U. Volunteers, by brevet for "gallant and meritorious services during the war. During the war, , soldiers, one out of seven, became prisoners, and 56, did not survive the experience. Incarcerated soldiers from both sides endured poor sanitation, inadequate food and shelter, and disease. After Grant ended prisoner exchanges in ,

the conditions in overcrowded Confederate prisons were especially dire. Many New Jersey soldiers were imprisoned in these notorious jails, particularly at Libby Prison in Virginia. Ellis Hamilton Ellis Hamilton of Camden, New Jersey, the son of a prominent newspaper editor, had been active in the local militia since his early teens. At the age of sixteen, he became a lieutenant in Co. E of the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers. He was the youngest officer to be commissioned in the Union army. F in November at the age of seventeen. On May 6, , he was seriously wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness when a single bullet passed through both his legs. Taken to Seminary Hospital in Georgetown, he died on May 16 at the age of nineteen. Music on the Battlefield Music and song pervaded the experience of soldiers during the Civil War. The onset of war stimulated the music-publishing industry, which flourished particularly in the North. George McClellan, the subject of the song sheet displayed here, was the most musically-honored general. There were two categories of army music. Field music refers to the fifes, bugles, and drums that initiated basic camp duties or signaled to soldiers on the battlefield, while band music was played by full-scale concert ensembles made up of brass and percussion.

Chapter 4 : Struggle Without End: New Jersey and the Civil War

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They lived here starting at least 10, years ago. Anywhere from 8, to 20, Delaware Indians lived in the area when the first Europeans arrived. Their name means "original people" or "genuine people. Instead, they lived in small communities made up mostly of extended family members. The men would hunt or fish during the day. Depending on the season they might search for clams off the Jersey shore or hunt in the woods. The women worked in the gardens. They grew squash, beans, sweet potatoes, and corn. Europeans called them the Delaware Indians. He sailed along the coast and anchored off Sandy Hook. Although Hudson was British, he worked for the Netherlands, so he claimed the land for the Dutch. It was called New Netherlands. Small trading colonies sprang up where the present towns of Hoboken and Jersey City are located. In the Dutch lost New Netherlands when the British took control of the land and added it to their colonies. They divided the land in half and gave control to two proprietors: Sir George Carteret who was in charge of the east side and Lord John Berkley who was in charge of the west side. Carteret had been governor of the Isle of Jersey. Berkeley and Carteret sold the land at low prices and allowed the settlers to have political and religious freedom. As a result, New Jersey was more ethnically diverse than many other colonies. Primarily a rural society, the colony grew to have about , people. Eventually, governing power was transferred back to England. For many years, New Jersey shared a royal governor with New York. The governorship was finally split in when New Jersey got its own governor, Lewis Morris. Revolution In the years before the Revolution, anti-British feelings spread throughout the state. About one-third of the people living here supported the rebels, one-third supported England, and one-third remained neutral. In New Jersey declared itself an independent state and joined the colonial side in the Revolutionary War. New Jersey was an important state during the Revolutionary War because of its location near the center of the thirteen colonies and between New York City and Philadelphia. Because of this, more battles were fought in New Jersey than in any other state. The Americans and British fought battles, both large and small, here. Many people consider the Battle of Trenton to be the turning point of the Revolution. Washington and his troops spent the rest of the winter in Morristown, and the United States was well on its way to victory. They thought no one would fight during winter, so the British and Hessian soldiers in New Jersey divided into camps to stay until spring. Trenton was considered the most desirable post, and it went to the Hessian soldiers as a reward for their good service. The Hessians used the Old Barracks in Trenton as a headquarters. But in December, Washington and his men decided to cross. Once across, Washington decided to separate and surprise the Hessians in Trenton from two sides. The plan worked, and the patriots captured prisoners while only four American soldiers were wounded. Constitution and the first state to sign the Bill of Rights. In , Trenton officially became the state capital of New Jersey. New Jersey grew and prospered during the early s. New factories sprung up throughout the state. Paterson became a textile center and later became known for producing trains and silk. Trenton produced clay products, iron, and steel. Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Passaic all became major manufacturing centers in the s. New canals and railroads helped industry grow. Europeans came by the thousands to New Jersey to work in the factories. South Jersey remained rural for the most part, growing the crops to feed the urban areas nearby. Railroads were important in helping the South Jersey seashore areas expand. During the Civil War, New Jersey provided 31 regiments groups of soldiers , including cavalry soldiers on horseback and infantry soldiers on foot. Over 25, New Jersey men fought for the Union, and New Jersey soldiers participated in almost every major Eastern battle. More factories opened, and cities like Trenton, Newark, Paterson, and Camden got bigger as immigrants from Europe came to work in them. Railroads were laid to connect the cities and to transport materials. At first, most immigrants came from Ireland and Germany. Later, people came from Italy and from countries throughout Eastern Europe. As city populations grew, farm populations shrank. With so many people working in factories, issues like child labor and protection for workers became important. The popularity of these reforms brought Woodrow Wilson to

power as governor in 1901. He left office in 1906 to become President of the United States and is the only New Jersey governor to become president. As both governor and president Wilson supported welfare reforms to protect workers and to keep companies from becoming too big. Thomas Edison is probably most famous. Among his thousands of inventions, including the light bulb, Edison helped develop the motion picture while working in New Jersey. Fort Lee became the motion picture capital of the world in the early 1900s. Unfortunately, the Great Depression of the 1930s hit New Jersey hard, bringing massive unemployment. In the 1950s, people began moving back into the rural areas from the overcrowded cities. A number of transportation projects helped better connect New Jersey. The history of air travel has close ties to New Jersey. Newark Airport expanded its passenger and cargo services in 1962. Today New Jersey is recognized for its present as well as its past. While remembering its proud history, New Jersey will continue to be the setting for many of the great events of the future.

Chapter 5 : History of New Jersey - Wikipedia

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Against many obstacles, this Progressive movement helped New Jersey to become the sixth state in the union to establish a Civil Service Commission in 1892. From the very beginning, the Civil Service law mandated that appointments to and promotions in the civil service of this State, and from the time of its adoption by any municipality of this State shall be made only according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, as far as practicable, by examinations, which as far as practicable shall be competitive. Many changes in structure and authority have occurred over the decades since. For instance, before classification was based on the individual the agency wanted to hire instead of the duties and responsibilities of the position. In 1913, the Civil Service Commission adopted plans to reclassify positions and to standardize compensation rates, which had the effect of reducing an enormous number of titles and variations in pay rates. The Law as amended over the years was extremely difficult to interpret and administer. The Law brought its provisions together into one comprehensive act, modified and supplemented to include contemporary principles of personnel management. The new law placed new responsibilities and extensive duties upon the Commission. Among other provisions, it provided for the regulation and control of the working time of all employees in the State classified service, including annual vacation, sick, military and other leaves. After the adoption of the State Constitution, the new Department of Civil Service was established as one of the principal executive departments, with the Civil Service Commission continuing as a prime entity. As the State has acquired more responsibilities and more employees, the civil service system has expanded to meet these needs. Many improvements in the selection system have been developed and implemented. Several attempts were made to implement these proposals, but not until 1947 was a successful revision made to the Civil Service law. The Merit System Board has rulemaking and quasi-judicial functions and the Commissioner, who also serves as chairperson of the Merit System Board, has executive and technical responsibilities. The Administrative Code Title 4A was revised based on this new statute. Under the law, the Commissioner of Personnel was allowed to delegate certain personnel functions to appointing authorities and was permitted to consolidate personnel functions for efficiency and economy. The preference to disabled veterans and veterans was continued without changes. On June 30, 1975, the law was revised by Chapter 29 of the Laws of 1975. The Department of Personnel was abolished as a principal executive department. It was replaced by the Civil Service Commission, which is in, but independent of any supervision or control by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development. The rulemaking and quasi-judicial functions of the Merit System Board are retained by the bipartisan Civil Service Commission, comprised of five members for staggered terms of four years, with the Chairperson of the Commission serving as the Chief Executive Officer and Administrator of the agency.

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