

INDUSTRY

By Bernard F. Ramsburg

The earliest manufacturing industry in the present bounds of Hunterdon County was carried on by the Indians who made tools and weapons from the argillite found near where Flemington is now located. Indians living considerable distances from the source of this stone came here to make their tools and weapons from it. As many of these were used in the production of food and for hunting, as well as in warfare, they can be properly called agricultural implements.

The earliest industrial activities carried on by white settlers were, of course very closely connected with agriculture. As each farm had to be practically self-sufficient, the earliest industrial activities as spinning, weaving and other activities necessary to the manufacture of cloth, the making of clothing, the tanning of leather for shoes and for other farm uses, the making and repairing of the implements used in farming, and the grinding by hand of grain into flour and meal.

Since there is sufficient fall to most of the streams of the county, water power was early used to run mills for the grinding of grain, sawing of lumber, processing of flax seed for oil and meal, and the processing of wool. Water power was also used in some of the early iron works.

Mills using water power were soon located on many of the streams in the county. Some of these streams had excellent fall, but did not have a large flow of water. A mill located on such a stream near Tumble Falls frequently had to be shut down because of the small flow. The owner would sometimes get up in the middle of the night during a shower or storm and start the mill running. The neighbors for this reason called it the "Thundergust Mill". The importance of water was emphasized in 1893 when the Freeholders paid Wm. H. Parker \$179.50 for the 32 days his mill was shut down while a bridge in Bloomsbury was being repaid.

There were several mills located on a comparative short stretch of Mill Brook near Ringoes, since this stream had an excellent fall. These mills furnished employment for the people of Amwell, a village no longer in existence. There were also a number of mills along the South Branch of the Raritan River at different points from High Bridge to the Somerset County line. Some of these were in use well into the 20th Century. The North Branch, too had its mills, as did the small tributaries of the Delaware along the western edge of the County.

In 1840 there were in the county seven flour mills and 57 grist mills. A grist mill was used only for the grinding of grain for stock feed. Since much wheat was raised, some flour mills developed into quite large business enterprises. In the 1880's the introduction of the roller process for flour making

began to displace the older process using stones. The number of flour mills decreased, but those remaining developed trade names and built up extensive markets. As late as 1926 the Flemington mill marketed its flour under seven brand names. But in the end the last of Hunterdon's mills succumbed to outside competition.

Those mills that were equipped to extract oil from flax seed and to grind the residue for livestock feed did a thriving business until the production of flax declined. The last such mill, located at Frenchtown, went out of business in the 1870's.

The early sawmills of the county had saws operated by waterpower. These saws operated by waterpower. These saws operated in an up-and-down motion. There were sixty such mills in the county in 1840. The late E.T. Bush, writing in the Hunterdon County Democrat, October 17, 1929, said, "In my boyhood, saw mills were nearly as common as gas stations today and much sweeter smelling."

In the mid-1800's portable steam sawmills came into wide use. Easily moved from place to place, these sawmills attacked the many timber tracts bypassed thus far by progress. Sawmills and other wood-working plants located along the Delaware River used logs rafted down the river in the spring in addition to local timber.

Special woodworking mills developed in various places. There were several spoke mills to utilize the hickory timer as long as it lasted. Small factories for the manufacture of wooden farm implements were also developed. One such shop established in Frenchtown in 1836 made grain cradles, rakes, brooms, etc. It later manufactured fanning mills, and continued to do so until the early 1880's.

A rake factory was established near Flemington in 1830. Here were made grain cradles, horse and hand rakes, oak forks, harness frames, hoops for covered wagons, ox yokes and wooden tool handles. The owners in 1855 built a three story factory which used steam, wind and horse power.

Furniture factories were established in various sections of the county during the 19th century, but none was very long lived. However some of the early cabinet makers established wide reputations for the excellence of their products. As an example of one of these was Joachim Hill of Flemington, whose grandfather's clocks are collector's items today.

Blacksmiths were very important mechanics in the early communities. Like other mechanics in those days they were creative workers, not just repairmen. They made axles, shovels, corn knives, and many other tools used on the farm and in the home. They also made fireplace irons, nails and spikes. A constant task was the shoeing of horses.

Wheelright shops were often located beside a blacksmith shop, though they were not necessarily jointly owned. In 1850 Raritan Township, including Flemington, had 20 blacksmiths and 15 wheelrights. In 1860, there were 30 smithies in the county employing 67 men; 17 carriage shops employing 59 men; and 12 shops making wagons and carts, with a total of 22 employees.

Coopering was an early craft and industry. A cooper made barrels, kegs, firkins, wooden pails and other wooden containers. Barrels for apple jack, linseed oil, vinegar, pork and butter were made of white oak. Those for flour and meal were made of red and black oak. The number of coopers declined before 1850 and there was only one in the county in 1860. A stave mill at Bloomsbury lasted until 1914, however.

Gordon's report of the 1830 census fixes 17 fisheries in Hunterdon County. That they were in use and of some significance as apparent since the Board of Freeholders were paying for constables maintained at the fisheries along the Delaware and in its meeting of January 13, 1813, urged the state legislature to relieve the county of this responsibility.

Iron was mined in Hunterdon County in the early 1800's. Veins of iron near High Bridge were worked first, and later mines were operated near Cokesbury and near Bloomsbury in Alexandria Township. The iron mines closed down after the Revolution until shortly before the Civil War. The canals and the railroad brought in anthracite coal, and the blast furnaces, long closed from lack of charcoal, were reopened. About 1870, mines were operated near West Portal, Pottersville, Mt. Lebanon and in the vicinity of Clinton.

The mines near High Bridge and West Portal were most successful. The latter in 1881 employed 380 men. However, all of the mines were closed by 1888, as they couldn't compete with Lake Superior ore. Some were re-opened for a short period in 1897 and again in 1917. A few were re-opened during World War II, but they were again closed at the conclusion of the war.

There were copper mine ventures in the vicinity of Flemington in 1817, 1836, 1848, and 1853. These discoveries were mostly south of Flemington. Veins just west of town led to the forming of a company to mine the ore. A geologist hired in 1846 reported that the ore was a good quality but not very extensive. Mining was carried on for a time after this and again in the 1850's. The mining company sold out, and a new company failed in 1861. One small copper smelter was built, but soon failed.

Hunterdon County not only had iron ore, but also had timber to make charcoal for smelting and limestone to use as a flux. The first ironworks, a bloomery, was established near High Bridge in the early 18th century. An iron furnace was built in 1742 on Spruce Run, where the waterpower was used to run a slitting and rolling mill.

A furnace was built near Cokesbury in 1752 and another was built in Norton. These were owned by Allen and Turner, who had extensive land holdings in the northern part of the county. They lost their iron works during the Revolution. The Union Furnace, as the Spruce Run furnace was called locally, was acquired by the superintendent, Robert Taylor. His family was connected with the iron and steel industry in that area until recent times. Iron was also made in Kingwood Township and near Pittstown.

During the Revolution, Union Furnace made cannon balls for the American Army. It was operated until the early 1780's. There developed a scarcity of wood for charcoal, which was probably the main reason for the closing of the furnace at that time.

Factories where articles of iron and steel were made were established in the early 19th century. Hiram Deats, whose father, John Deats, had invented the Deats plow in 1828, established a factory at Quakertown in 1831. He also made stoves, sled shoes, kettles, school desks, and other articles. During the 1840's his main factory was moved to Pittstown, where water power was available. Here, Mr. Deats also made horse power threshing machines, reapers, mowers and corn shellers. He established a branch factory at Stockton in 1852. He died in 1887, and a nephew carried on his business until 1904, when it was sold.

There were other factories and foundries in the 19th century. The Lambertville Iron Works, established in 1859, ran for nearly 50 years. J.W. Scott operated a foundry in Flemington during the latter part of the 1880's and early 1900's. He specialized in the manufacture of iron bridges.

A small foundry in Flemington was brought in 1893 by John Foran. He started with 15 workmen and soon had over 100. He supplied supports for the New York subway and iron and steel for buildings in Philadelphia. Several products of the foundry were sent to Panama and Hawaii. The foundry had extensive war orders in both World War I and World War II. It was one of the largest employers in the county for years.

Though there was no iron making at High Bridge from the 1780's until around the time of the Civil War, Lewis H. Taylor in 1851 started a small bloomery forge and manufactured wagon axles. This plant gradually shifted to the making of railway car axles. After the Civil War the Taylor Iron and Steel Company was organized, and the South Branch was dammed to furnish waterpower to run trip hammers. Its main products were car wheels and other railway equipment.

The company in 1892 pioneered in the use of manganese steel and soon was making manganese steel products such as rails, safes and mining and excavating machinery parts. These mining and excavating machinery parts were exported to all parts of the world. The teeth of many of the power shovels used

in digging the Panama Canal were made in High Bridge. This company also made armaments in the Spanish-American War and in World War I and II. Through a merger in 1943 the company became the Taylor-Wharton Steel Company, which also had plants in Phillipsburg and in Easton.

With the building of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, its main shops were established at Lambertville in 1851. Not only were repairs made in the company's equipment, but locomotives and cars were manufactured. When the railroad was taken over by the Pennsylvania railroad in 1871, these shops were discontinued.

From the earliest days local quarries furnished building stone for various purposes. Later, large quarries for building stone were opened in the vicinity of Lambertville, Stockton and Raven Rock. Fine building stone was shipped from these via the Feeder Canal to Trenton, and by way of the Delaware on to Camden and Philadelphia, where it was used for fine homes and churches as well as for bridges. These quarries were discontinued when concrete came into extensive use as a building material. Later, trap rock quarries were opened. The stone from these became important for road building and concrete work.

Limestone was quarried particularly in the northern part of the county in the early 1800's, and kilns were established for burning it. This lime was used principally for agricultural purposes. The remains of many old lime kilns still may be seen in the northern part of the county.

Clay products were made in the early Colonial times. Bricks were especially needed for buildings and chimneys. Amwell had a brickyard during pioneer days, and one was established in Flemington in 1790. In 1825 Lambertville had a sizeable one, and there were smaller ones at Croton and Clinton. But by 1860, there were only two in the county. The one in Flemington was operated until the early 1900's.

There was an early pottery at Potterstown and also one at Amwell. A pottery was established by Samuel Hill at Flemington in 1814. He operated it successfully until his death in 1850.

It was then bought by Abraham Fulper, who expanded it. In 1915 Fulper pottery won prizes at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco for fine glazes. The company, however, still has a large retail sales outlet in Flemington, though the pottery itself is produced elsewhere.

Other potteries were started from time to time, but the only other one to last for long was operated at Lambertville from 1908 to 1929.

The Frenchtown Porcelain Company, established in 1910, specialized in the manufacturing of spark plugs and porcelain specialties for electrical and plumbing works. It has been quite successful and is still a large employer.

The tanning of leather was at first a farm industry, but commercial tanneries were soon developed. One was established in Quakertown in 1736. The Case tannery in Flemington, which ran from 1783 to 1851, did custom work as well as commercial tanning. It bought hides from all over the county, and after 1800 regularly purchased hides in New York City, some of them imported from South America. In 1840, there were 23 tanneries in the County, and about the same number in 1850. But by 1860 there were only seven. A few lasted until 1882, but they couldn't meet the competition of large tanneries elsewhere and eventually closed.

The tanners not only furnished a market for hides but also purchased the bark of oak, beech, birch and hemlock trees. A small amount of willow bark was also used for the tanning of sheep skin. The tanneries used lime for removing hair from the hides. This hair was used in plaster mortar.

In the early days, leather was used principally by local shoemakers and harness makers. After 1840, factory-made shoes became common. At that time there was a small shoe factory in Lambertville that employed three women and ten men.

Several other small shoe factories were established in the county from time to time, but all were short-lived. Saddle and harness-making had a history similar to that of shoemaking. Local saddlers and harness-makers took care of the demand in their own localities until machine-made products forced them out of business. After the Civil War, saddle and harness-making shops became merely sales outlets for machine made harness and saddles. The saddles and harness makers became merely repairmen.

Distilling was apparently carried on in the county by the time of the Revolution. Two stills were advertised for sale in 1780—one of 101 gallons capacity and the other 31 gallons. Applejack was the most important product of the distilleries. As apples were grown on almost every farm, distilleries furnished an important market. In 1832, Gordon in his Gazetteer reported that Hunterdon County had five distilleries for grain and 56 for applejack. The latter were located as follows by townships: Alexandria, six; Amwell, twelve; Bethlehem, five; Kingwood, seven; Lebanon, eleven; Readington, six; and Tewksbury, nine.

A distillery built in Fairmount in 1827 by John Lutz and later owned by others was not financially successful until bought by William Henry Fleming in 1880. He and later his son, Philip, operated it until shortly before prohibition went into effect.

An applejack distillery was established about 1900 at King's Station near Pittstown. It was operated by John Kraut for 15 years and then operated by his nephew until prohibition. After repeal, it was operated by the Lord Stirling Distillery, Inc., until 1940. The Distilled Liquor Corporation built a distillery at Flemington after the repeal of prohibition and operated from February 1, 1934, to September 20, 1936. Among its products was applejack.

Vinegar was a common farm product in the early times. Later it was made commercially by different firms. The largest of these was the New Jersey Cider Vinegar Works which was started by Zebulon Stout on his farm between Voorhees Corner and Reaville. Stout and John P. Case of Clover Hill were partners before 1878. The business was later transferred to the John P. Case farm. In 1906 the business was sold to E.P. VanAtta and a Mr. Hungerford. They built a new plant in Flemington that was operated until 1937.

The early settlers made cloth at home from both wool and flax products on their own farms. The entire process of cloth manufacture from production of raw materials to the finished products was completed on the farm and in the home. Later artisans took over certain special tasks in the manufacture of cloth, such as fulling and carding wool and weaving both linen and wool. Woolen mills were built in various parts of the county in the early 1800's. The last of these was operated until 1880. A linen mill was started in Lambertville in the 1850's. There were several attempts to manufacture cotton cloth and silk but all were apparently short lived.

The making of clothing was first done in the home and this continued to be the case for work clothes until the 1830's. However, tailoring became fairly common in the Colonial period. Some tailors went from house to house to make clothes, "beating the cat," as the expression went. There were also dressmakers, known as "manutmakers," and milliners. Factories for the making of hats and clothes later appeared, but none was successful for long. A shirt factory in Clinton was operated longer than any others. It started in 1898 and remained in operation until 1931. It resumed operation in the early 1940's and was again operated for several years.

India rubber goods were made in Lambertville by 1860. This industry had its ups and downs but was quite successful in the early 1900's. Its "Snag-Proof" boots were widely used. The company was absorbed by the Good-Year Rubber Co. and closed in 1928. The Dural Rubber Co. was established in Flemington in 1917. This company has changed hands several times and it is still in operation. It was established to make tires, but later stopped this and has since made a variety of rubber products.

Papermaking has become one of the most important industries in the county. A small paper mill was built north of Lambertville in 1831 but only lasted a few years. Another was built in 1859, and another in 1868 and another in

1876. This last paper maker continued until 1928. The founders of the Riegel Paper Corporation began their first paper making in Hunterdon County in a converted gristmill at Finesville, N.J. The company developed primarily in the Delaware Valley with mills at Hughesville, Riegelsville, Warren Glen and Milford. The Milford plant is not one of the largest mills of the company. Recently the firm established a plant near Flemington for the manufacture of flexible packaging.

The Empire Glass Company which made cut glass was started in 1902 but operated only a few years. The Flemington Cut Glass Company was started in 1908 and in 1913 was employing 70 people. Today, this company operates a very successful retail business. Customers from a wide area daily visit their retail shop.

Flemington and some of the other towns of the county built locally owned power plants in the late 1800's and early 1900's. Later, these were taken over by the New Jersey Power and Light Co. This company in the later 1920's built a large generating plant in Holland Township along the Delaware River which now furnishes electricity to a good part of northwestern New Jersey.

Since World War II a number of other large industries have located in the county. These include: F.L. Smidth & Co. at Lebanon, which makes heavy steel articles; and in Flemington the Ethyl Visqueen Co., which makes plastics; Cary Chemical Co., U.S. Bronze Powder Co., Bemis Bros. Bag Co., U.S. Pressed Steel Co., and Lipton Tea Co. With the completion of interstate Route 78 across the northern part of the county, there will doubtless be further industrial development in this area. A table using census figures, will show the increase in the industry of the county during the past 90 years. The last line of figures is from the Hunterdon County Planning Board.

Year	Establishments	Labor Force
1870	614	2273
1900	298	2444
1920	145	2800
1940	40	2519
1958	103	4473

INDUSTRY (1989)

Updated by Jay Comeforo

Accurate comparisons between the information initially presented in this section on "Industry" with those of 1989 are difficult. Technological changes contribute to changes in our social and cultural mores and hence, later, our perceived needs and how they are met. Also, since the original preparation of this book, the Standard Industrial Classification was created in an effort to assist in categorizing as well as to minimize "double-counting" of the many goods and services produced in the ever-changing products available in our country. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) covers the entire field of economic activities. In this chapter, interest centers on manufacturing. Manufacturing is defined to include business establishments engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. Organizations engaged in assembling component parts of manufactured products are also considered manufacturing in the new product is neither a structure nor a fixed improvement.

From the early 1700's to today, there has been a continual change in the industry of Hunterdon County. The rate of change has varied as a consequence of periodic significant technological or political events, as exemplified by the development of different power sources, introduction of new modes of transportation and changes in demand imposed by war. In the early 18th Century and before, Hunterdon's industry was associated with the needs imposed by an agriculturally oriented economy based on animal and water power. Hence, flour and grist mills, saw mills, woodworking, barrel making, blacksmithing, wheelwrights and furniture-making along with quarrying represented the major portion of the county's industry.

Mining, especially the mining of iron and its processing and fabrication were in operation by the mid-1700's and became a source of ammunition during the Revolutionary War. The Civil War intensified the need for steel products. The iron industry continued through the 19th Century but at a diminished output. Enterprises making specialty products continued to be successful for many years. (Deats Patented Plows and other farm equipment as well as his stoves and household products are one example.) Deats' factories were in operation for approximately 70 years. The Lambertville Iron Works was in operation during the second half of the 19th Century producing steel and cast iron products. The company made sturdy, durable bridges. At least two are still in use. The bridge over the South Branch of the Raritan River at Clinton, built by William Cowin of Lambertville, is an outstanding example. A third example of a highly successful enterprise was the Foran Foundry in Flemington, which existed for 60 years. It was located where the Liberty Village outlet complex now stands. In fact, several of the structures in the village were part of the Foran plant. This foundry had a close relationship with the State and produced many of the manhole covers

required as well as cast iron lamp posts and a variety of other products. During both World Wars it was busy with military-related steel products including some of the boilers for the "Liberty Ships" of World War II. Following the war, its fortunes declined until the foundry closed and went into bankruptcy.

The presence in the county of Johanna Farms and its associated kindred food product operations, the Thomas J. Lipton plant, Presco Food Products, established in 1877, all in the Flemington area, and the Original Trenton Cracker Company of Lambertville, makes the processing of food and allied products one of the largest industrial segment employers in the county today, with a total of 1,100 persons employed.

Since 1960, commercial vineyards and wineries have been established in the county. Encouraged by changes in public preference in alcoholic drinks as well as changes in the land tax laws, wineries flourished, and by the late 1980's, wines produced in Hunterdon County have earned a favorable regional reputation. In alphabetical order, the wineries are as follows: Amwell Valley Vineyard, Del Vista Vineyards, King's Road Vineyards and Tewksbury Wine Cellars. Employment varies with the seasons. The annual cumulative output approximates 35,000 gallons. In addition to the wineries, there are vineyards which limit themselves to the growing and selling of grapes. These are Belle Terra, Goat Hill, Jonathan, Seabrook and Stonehouse. The total number of acres under cultivation for grapes in the county approximates 100.

In the past 30 years the technical ceramic industry in the county has continued to maintain its presence but has not grown appreciably. The total employment is approximately 200 with a yearly product value of \$13 million. Since 1959, Frenchtown Ceramics has undergone several name changes and five change in ownership but still remains the largest producer of technical ceramics in the county with an employment of 125. Lambertville Ceramic and Manufacture, founded in 1948 by F. Richard Cass, remains a family-owned operation as does Ellis Ceramtek, a company begun in 1973. Consolidated Ceramics and Metallizing Corporation, founded in 1961, became a nationally recognized and successful producer of advanced ceramics. It was sold to Brush Wellman and relocated out of New Jersey in 1986.

Locally-made cut glass, for which Flemington was once well-known, has dwindled to economic insignificance, the victim of foreign competition. As a retail operation, glassware remains a sizeable activity primarily centered in Flemington.

The quarries and the manufacturers of concrete have continued to flourish since 1960, fed by the increased growth in road construction and the domestic and commercial building surge. The total product value in the mid-1980's for aggregated concrete approximated \$40 million with an employment of 250.

Papermaking and allied products continue as a major industrial segment with a total employment estimated to be 850-900 with an annual product value in excess of \$100 million. The long-established Riegel Paper Corporation and its several plants were acquired by the James River Corporation. The operations have been concentrated into the Milford plant, operating as the Riegel Products Corporation, subsidiary of James River. Since 1960, two new paper-related corporations were started in the county. Quality Packaging Materials began with a capitalization of \$1,000 in the old fire house in Clinton in 1960. Its rapid success resulted in a series of expansions so that it now occupies a 100,000 sq. ft. plant on Rt. 12 in Baptistown. In 1982, it was acquired by Jefferson Smurfit Corporation. In 1963, the Rexham Corporation constructed a 250,000 sq. ft. plant for manufacturing flexible packaging materials in Flemington on 40 acres. In 1989, this operation became Hargro Flexible Packaging.

The once significant woodworking mills and furniture making of the 19th Century have succumbed to competition from other sections of the country. The H.L. Birum Company of Flemington, established in 1963, and the Doll House Factory of Lebanon, begun in 1971, have developed prosperous niches through specialization. The Birum Company produces office and landscape partitions and office systems; the Doll House Factory makes special miniature lumber and millwork and dollhouses with over 8,000 separate products. The number employed in 40-50.

The manufacture of chemical and allied products is represented by perhaps half a dozen operations with a total employment of approximately 175 and a total annual sales volume of \$45 million. A review of the rubber and miscellaneous plastic products segment of the county's industrial activities indicates the manufacture of products made of rubber ceased in the 1960's while plastic products manufacturing grew considerably. There are four companies listed in the recent SIC-30 group as manufacturers of plastic products. Two are operation of large national companies: the Bemis Company, with a 90,000 sq. ft. facility and the Tredegar Film Products Plant of Tredegar Industries Inc. Tredegar Film Productions was created in July 1989 when Ethyl Corporation spun off the former VisQueen division. Thus Tredegar became a major producer of polyethylene film for industrial, agricultural and packaging applications, operating in the former 90,000 sq. ft. VisQueen plant on 15 acres on River Road in Flemington, where Ethyl VisQueen had begun in 1955. The other two companies are Kappus Plastic Company of Hampton and J. & J. Engraving of High Bridge, both established in 1969. The total employment of these companies approaches 250.

Metalworking began in the county with the working of iron approximately 200 years ago. The industry continues but is almost exclusively non-ferrous. Primarily it consists of aluminum, bronze products and the manufacture of metal powders. Total employment approximates 200 with U.S. Bronze Powders of Flemington being the largest.

The fabrication of special metal parts for a variety of applications was until the beginning of this century primarily the province of the local blacksmith. In a sense these needs are now served by machine shops. The county has at least three dozen machine shops, most with less than 10 employees, some with 1-3, so-called "one-man shops." There are perhaps 5-7 with sales exceeding \$1 million. As a general rule, machine shops produce components rather than completed products.

The county also has a number of companies that fabricate metal products, items the consumer may buy, rather than components. They vary from metal washers to air-conditioning ductwork, to springs, structural shapes, and high pressure vessels. The variety, size and complexity are as great as the needs of a complex society.

The location of the Unisys company in the Flemington area in 1980 profoundly increased the significance of that industrial segment identified as "industrial machinery and computer equipment" (SIC 35) in the county's total manufacturing output. Of the twelve companies considered none, other than Unisys, employs over 80. The total employment in this category is 1200, of which Unisys accounts for 80%. The diversity of the industrial machinery produced in the county covers a broad spectrum, such as automated equipment handling minute parts, custom made packaging equipment, a variety of commercial washers, water treatment equipment, pulverizing equipment for plastics, and the manufacture of personal computers and associated devices. Approximately half of the organizations making up this industrial section have been established since 1960. The plant area represented by these newer companies amounts to 360,000 sq. ft. on a total of 65 acres. This is appreciably greater than that of the existing companies established prior to 1960 in this category.

There are six county enterprises producing electronic and electrical equipment and components other than computers. (SIC-36 designation.) All began in the twenty-year period between 1957-1977. In 1989, their total employment was 480, with annual sales totaling \$50 million.

Organizations manufacturing measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments as well as medical devices are classified as SIC-38. Hunterdon has two small enterprises supplying these products, with total employment at 25 and estimated annual output at \$3 million.

The total employment in the 100 manufacturing enterprises considered in 1989 approximated 5,500. Half of this employment is accounted for by Unisys, Johanna Farms, Lipton and James River. The information sources were in the 1988 edition of Standard Industrial Classification, the 1989 Business Directory of the Hunterdon County Chamber of Commerce, and personal contacts.

As it has since the establishment of the county, the on-going changes in manufacturing continue. Hunterdon certainly is not a “one-industry” county as 16 of the 20 major manufacturing groups listed in the Standard Industrial Classification are represented.