

Primary Figure  
for  
NEW JERSEY

DIRECTIONS FOR DRAWING THE PRIMARY FIGURE.

Draw the line from 1 to 2, of any desired length, and with the proper inclination. This line will form the northern boundary of the State, which is 60 miles long. Its inclination is determined by drawing a quadrant and trisecting it, thus: This line drawn from the right angle through the trisecting point at 2, thus: will have the proper inclination.  
Draw all the remaining lines, and make all the division marks, in the order they are numbered. Each line has its length marked upon it, using the first line as the measuring unit. The line from 1 to 2 is divided into four equal parts, and the line from 12 to 2, into two equal parts.  
This figure is also marked upon the map, and its use can there readily be seen.

OUTLINE MAP  
of  
**NEW JERSEY**

FOR  
**SCHOOLS,**  
Prepared by  
**ELLIS A. APGAR,**  
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Scale 3 Miles to an Inch.

1872.

Sold by Claxton, Remond & Hatfield, Publishers,  
Philadelphia.



**EXPLANATION**  
OF THE  
SIGNS USED  
IN REPRESENTING THE POPULATION  
OF  
CITIES AND TOWNS.  
PUBLISHED OCTOBER 16, 1882.

First Class.	Second Class.
Dots.	Lines.
Less than 1000 population.	0 to 10,000 population.
1000 " "	10,000 " "
2000 " "	20,000 " "
3000 " "	30,000 " "
4000 " "	40,000 " "
5000 " "	50,000 " "
6000 " "	60,000 " "
7000 " "	70,000 " "
8000 " "	80,000 " "
9000 " "	90,000 " "
10,000 " "	100,000 population, etc.
11,000 " "	110,000 population, etc.
12,000 " "	120,000 population, etc.
13,000 " "	130,000 population, etc.
14,000 " "	140,000 population, etc.
15,000 " "	150,000 population, etc.
16,000 " "	160,000 population, etc.
17,000 " "	170,000 population, etc.
18,000 " "	180,000 population, etc.
19,000 " "	190,000 population, etc.
20,000 " "	200,000 population, etc.

**DIRECTIONS FOR DRAWING THE MAP.**

After completing the primary figure according to the instructions given, the following directions should be observed in drawing the map:  
1. The Delaware River flows in a zig-zag direction, thus: 1, 2, and 3, and 4.  
2. Hudson River, Newark Bay, Staten Island Sound, and Arthur Kill all lie in the direction of the line from 2 to 12. Newark Bay extends nearly as far north as the trisecting point on this line, and opposite this point are Jersey City and New York City.  
3. The northern extremity of Sandy Hook is very near the point at 11. From this point to Cape May, the coast line passes through the point at 10, and thence, first a slight westward, and then a slight toward land, Bergees Bay extends nearly as far north as the point at 10. Great Bay is midway between the point at 10 and the southern extremity of Island Beach in midway between the point at 10 and the southern extremity of Island Beach.  
4. Haverhill Lake, the source of the Monmouth River, is a little north of 6. The course of the Pacific River is a little east of 6. It first makes a large bend toward the south, and then on toward the north.  
5. The junction of the north and the south branches of the Narrows is contained in the distance from 8 to 4, south of 5.  
6. Millstone River winds in the vertical line southward of the distance from 8 to 4, south of 5. Near this point of crossing, the boundary between Ocean and Burlington crosses the line from 8 to 4, south of 5. It crosses the Atlantic Ocean a little north of Great Bay. In the same direction of this line, the line forms a portion of the western boundary of Somerset County.  
7. The course of the Passaic River is a little east of 6. It first makes a large bend toward the south, and then on toward the north.  
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