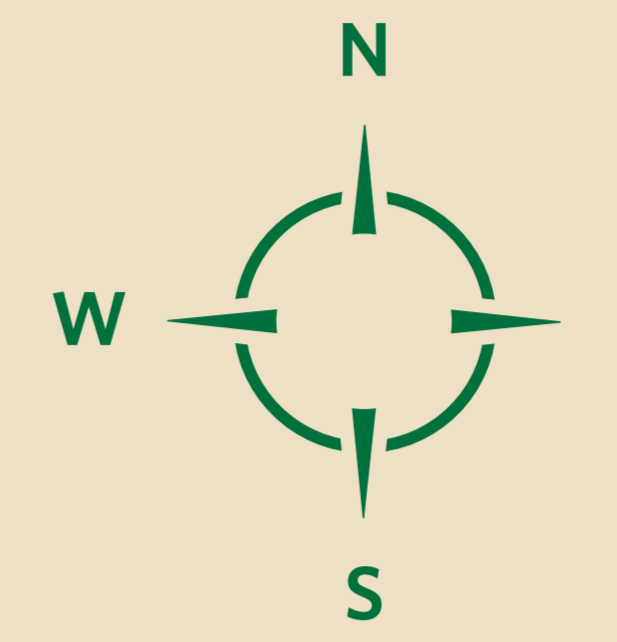
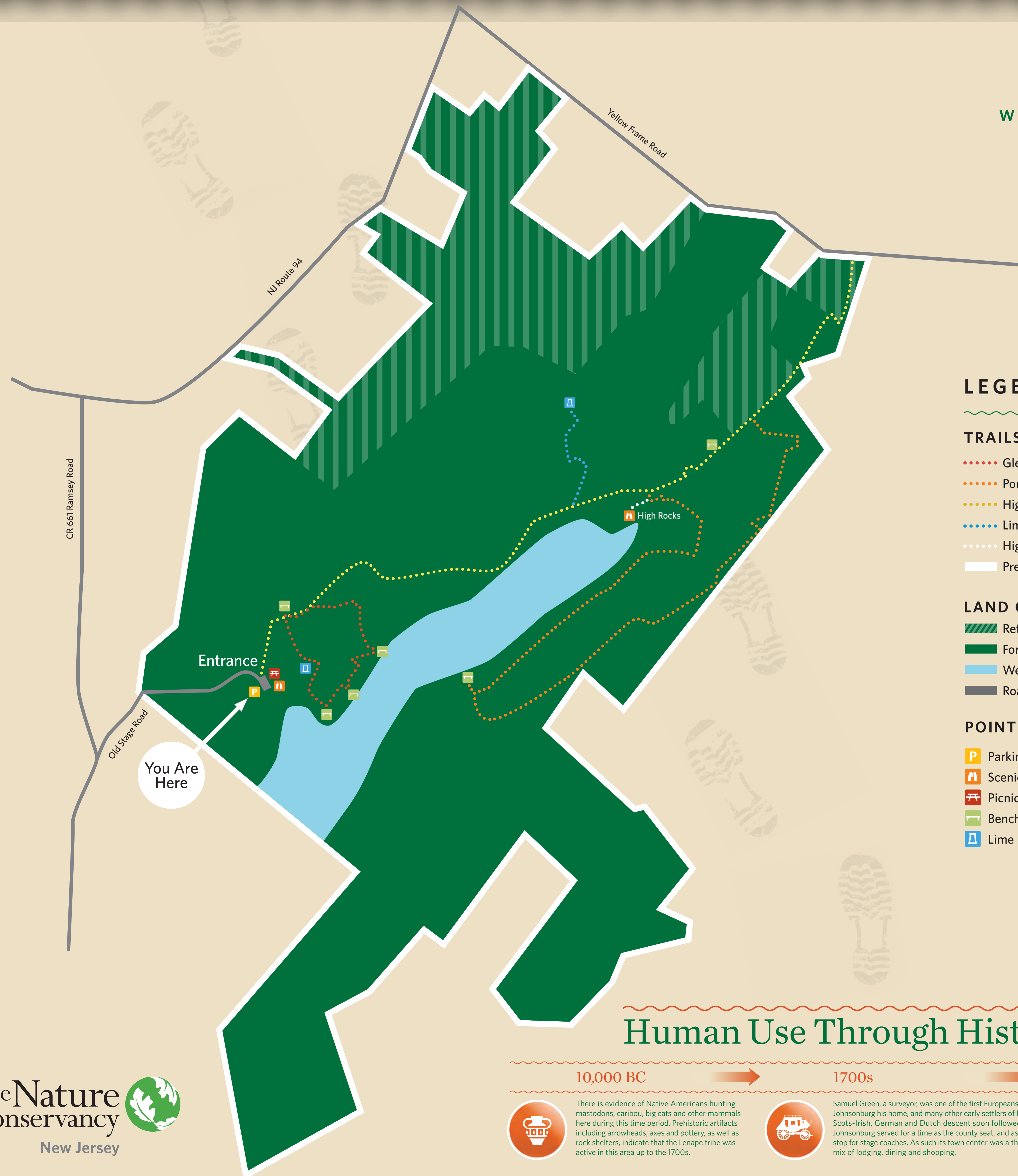


Welcome to Johnsonburg Swamp Preserve

Rules

Please enjoy our trails and amenities with the following in mind:

- 🌿 Open daily dawn to dusk
- 🌿 Please remain on marked trails
- 🌿 Leash and pick up after pets
- 🌿 Horseback riding and seasonal deer hunting by permit only
- 🌿 Do not enter caves
- 🌿 No fishing, boating or swimming at any time
- 🌿 Please carry out whatever you carry in
- 🌿 Do not damage or remove any materials, plants or wildlife
- 🌿 Motor vehicles, camping, alcohol, fires, and use of sound-producing devices are strictly prohibited.
- 🌿 No mountain biking, rock climbing or repelling



LEGEND

TRAILS

- Glenn Weiss Loop Trail - 0.6 miles
- Pond-side Loop Trail - 1.7 miles
- High Rocks Trail - 1.6 miles
- Lime Kiln Spur - 0.2 miles
- High Rocks Spur
- ▭ Preserve Border

LAND COVER

- ▨ Reforestation Area
- ▭ Forest
- ▭ Wetland/Pond
- ▭ Road

POINTS OF INTEREST

- P Parking Area
- A Scenic Overlook
- 🍷 Picnic Table
- 🪑 Bench
- 🏠 Lime Kiln

Human Use Through History

Johnsonburg's water resources have made it a desirable location for human use throughout the ages.

10,000 BC



There is evidence of Native Americans hunting mastodons, caribou, big cats and other mammals here during this time period. Prehistoric artifacts including arrowheads, axes and pottery, as well as rock shelters, indicate that the Lenape tribe was active in this area up to the 1700s.

1700s



Samuel Green, a surveyor, was one of the first Europeans to make Johnsonburg his home, and many other early settlers of English, Scots-Irish, German and Dutch descent soon followed suit. Johnsonburg served for a time as the county seat, and as a major stop for stage coaches. As such its town center was a thriving mix of lodging, dining and shopping.

Present



Until the mid-1900s, the region was known for its dairy farming operations. Although this area is now a bedroom-community suburb, you may see remnants of lime kilns, spring houses, dwellings and other structures from previous eras as you hike the trails today.

Points of Interest



LIME KILNS are a remnant of human use of these land and are found throughout the preserve. These ovens were used to create quicklime for uses in agriculture and construction.

The preserve's LIMESTONE ROCK FORMATIONS and outcrops were formed millions of years ago, when this area was under the ocean. As sea creatures like oysters, clams, mussels and coral died, their shells and bones were broken down by waves and settled on the ocean floor. They compacted over millions of years, creating limestone from the sediments and the pressure of the ocean water.



The scenic limestone outcrops, called HIGH ROCKS, overlook Mud Pond to the west and north. They are the largest rock formations of their kind in the state, and a signature feature of this landscape.