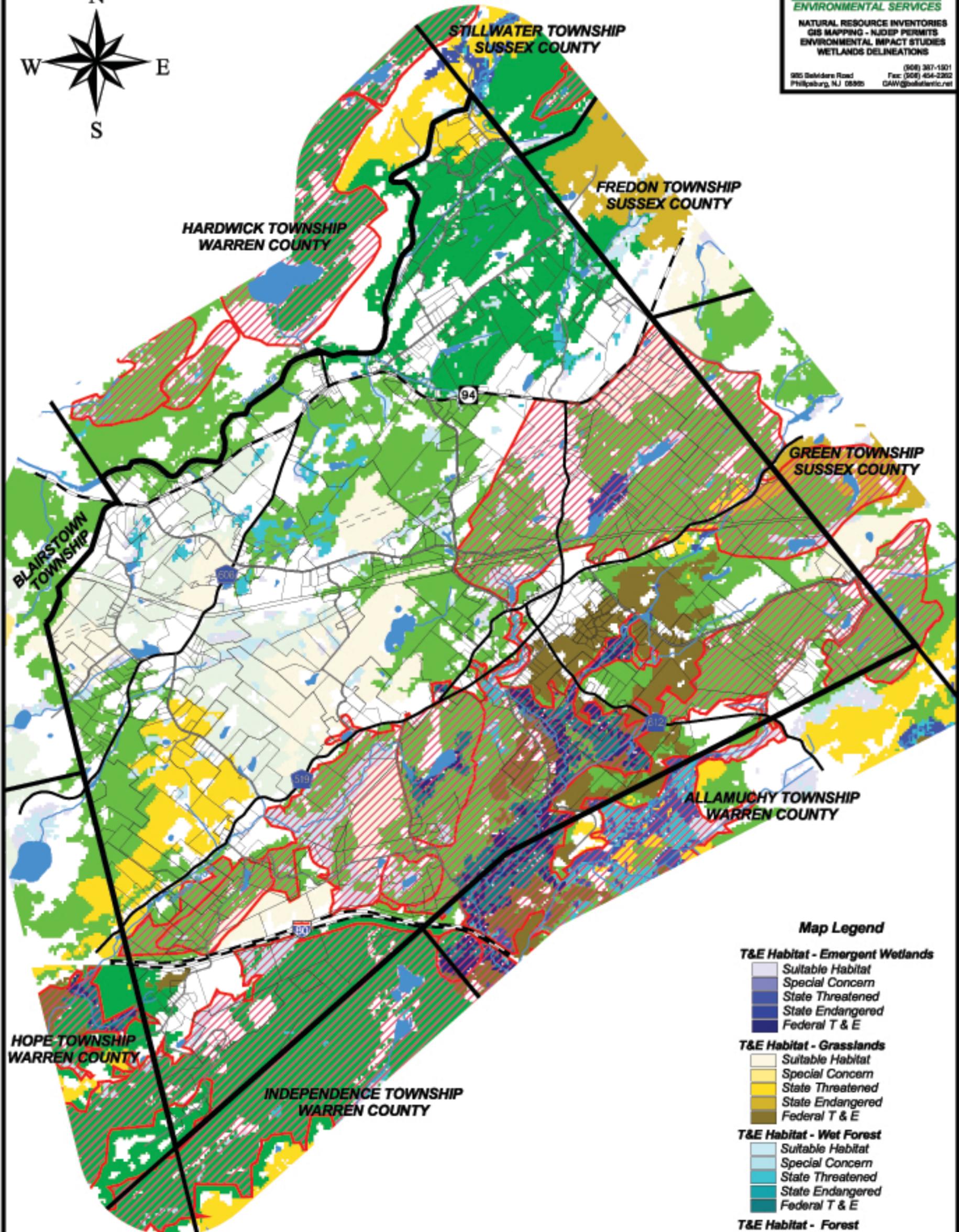




**WHITE**  
 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
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 985 Delvidere Road Phillipsburg, NJ 08868 Fax: (908) 454-2262  
 GAW@whiteenv.com



**Map Legend**

- T&E Habitat - Emergent Wetlands**
- Suitable Habitat
  - Special Concern
  - State Threatened
  - State Endangered
  - Federal T & E
- T&E Habitat - Grasslands**
- Suitable Habitat
  - Special Concern
  - State Threatened
  - State Endangered
  - Federal T & E
- T&E Habitat - Wet Forest**
- Suitable Habitat
  - Special Concern
  - State Threatened
  - State Endangered
  - Federal T & E
- T&E Habitat - Forest**
- Suitable Habitat
  - Special Concern
  - State Threatened
  - State Endangered
  - Federal T & E
- Natural Heritage Sites



**REFERENCES & NOTES:**

Property boundaries were taken from a composite tax map of Frelinghuysen Township and adjusted accordingly.

Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat based upon NJDEP Division of Fish and Wildlife's "Landscape Project", 2002.

Natural Heritage Priority Sites based upon NJDEP GIS Database, "NJDEP Natural Heritage Priority Sites", 2002.

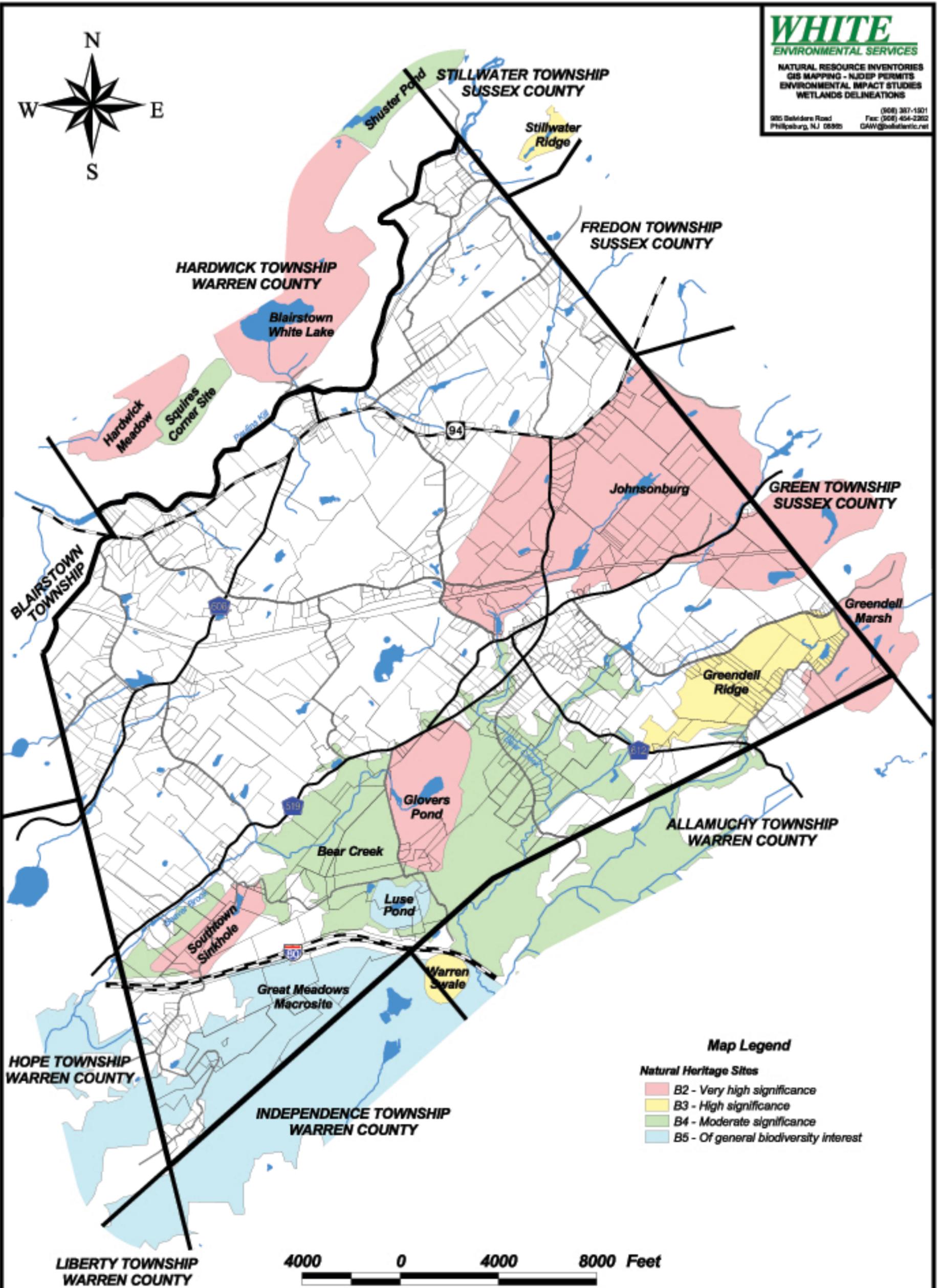
This map was developed using NJDEP & NJGS Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by the NJDEP or NJGS and is not State - authorized.

**Critical Wildlife Habitat**  
 Municipal Master Plan  
 Township of Frelinghuysen  
 Warren County, NJ

Scale: 1" = 4000' Date: 11/19/03

**ERIC K. SNYDER & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
 LAND DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSULTANTS  
 185 Spring Street Newton, NJ 07860 (973) 300-5600  
 Fax: (973) 300-1524

**EXHIBIT 15**  
**NATURAL HERITAGE PRIORITY SITES**



**Map Legend**

- Natural Heritage Sites**
- B2 - Very high significance
  - B3 - High significance
  - B4 - Moderate significance
  - B5 - Of general biodiversity interest



**REFERENCES & NOTES:**

Property boundaries were taken from a composite tax map of Frelinghuysen Township and adjusted accordingly.

Natural Heritage Priority Sites based upon NJDEP GIS Database, "NJDEP Natural Heritage Priority Sites", 2002.

This map was developed using NJDEP & NJGS Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by the NJDEP or NJGS and is not State - authorized.

**Natural Heritage Priority Sites**  
**Municipal Master Plan**  
**Township of Frelinghuysen**  
**Warren County, NJ**

Scale: 1" = 4000' Date: 11/19/03

**ERIC K. SNYDER & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
LAND DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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Newton, NJ 07860 Fax: (973) 300-1524

## **BOG COMMUNITY**

Bogs differ from other wetlands in that there is no regular pattern of flooding, as in a marsh, and soils are highly acid and infertile. A bog is characterized by very poor drainage and incomplete decay of organic material. These conditions give rise to peat. Bogs are glacial offspring, depressions with no drainage. Plant life found in this habitat include:

Black Alder	Leather leaf	Sphagnum moss
Bog rosemary	Marsh, chain, and other ferns	Staggerbush
Fetterbush	Pitcher plant	Sundew
Herbs	Sedges	Swamp loosestrife
Huckleberry	Sheep laurel	Sweet Pepperbush
Labrador Tea		

Tree species include:

Black gum	Hemlock	White pine
Black spruce	Larch	Yellow bush
Cedar	Red maple	

## **MARSH, SWAMP AND FLOODPLAIN COMMUNITIES**

Many of the swamps found in Frelinghuysen are the result of the glaciations which occurred twelve to fifteen thousand years ago; as former glacial lakes and ponds have been edged by swamp vegetation. In fresh water marshlands, which exclude aquatic plants found in open waters, the plant community typically is dominated by one of three plant species - reed grass, cattail, or wild rice.

Marsh plant species include:

Arrowarum	Sedges
Arrowhead	Spike rush
Blue Flag	Swamp loosestrife
Bulrush	Swamp milkweed
Bur weed	Touch-me-not
Cattail or Reed grass or Wild Rice	Water dock
Marsh fern	

Swamp plant species include:

Ash	Red maple
Basswood	Tulip
Black gum	Yellow birch

Shrub species include:

Alder  
 Buttonbush  
 Spirebush

Willow  
 Witch Hazel

Herbs include:

Sedges and mosses  
 Skunk Cabbage

Spring Herbs

**MESIC UPLAND COMMUNITY**

The habitat classified as Mesic Uplands lies between the wetter lowland bog and swamp environments, and the drier ridge top and rock face environments. Upland sites retain a good supply of soil moisture and nutrients. The following plant communities are generally those found:

<u>Community Structure</u>	<u>Mixed Oak</u>	<u>Sugar Maple - Mixed Hardwoods</u>
Tree Dominants	Red Oak White Oak Black Oak	Sugar Maple and many of
Other Typical Trees	Chestnut Oak Scarlet Oak Hickories Red Maple Sugar Maple Ash Beech Tulip Tree	Sweet Birch Yellow Birch Basswood Beech Ash Red Maple Red & White Oak Tulip Tree
Tree Understory	Dogwood Sassafras Hop hornbeam Ironwood	Hop hornbeam Dogwood Ironwood Sassafras
Shrubs	Viburnum Spicebush Others	Viburnum Spicebush Others
Herbs	Many spring & fall herbs	Many spring & fall herbs

**HEMLOCK-MIXED HARDWOODS COMMUNITY**

A third forest community, s known to exist only in undisturbed areas. The Hemlock - Mixed Hardwoods Community develops on cooler, north-facing slopes in well-drained soils. Once a hemlock stand has been disturbed, it does not regenerate. As a result, it is important that wherever such stands exist, they be delineated as a part of any

development proposal and every reasonable effort be made to protect them from disturbance. Other important species which should be identified and delineated and incorporated in landscaping plans include such species as dogwood, mountain laurel, holly and rhododendron. These can be most appropriately during the development review period. If for any reason, this type generally disappears, becoming Sugar Maple - Mixed Hardwoods. A general description of the community is as follows:

<u>Community Structure</u>	<u>Hemlock - Mixed Hardwoods</u>
Tree dominants	Hemlock and only a few of:
Other Typical Trees	Sweet Birch Yellow Birch Basswood Beech Red Oak Sugar Maple Red Maple
Tree Understory	Few
Shrubs	Few
Herbs	Few

### **SLOPE AND RIDGETOP COMMUNITY**

A significant percentage of Frelinghuysen Township is steeply sloping, rock outcrops and ridge tops. These areas are drier than the mesic uplands for two reasons:

- a. Runoff is more rapid on steeper slopes and that which does penetrate through this soil will evaporate more quickly due to exposure to wind and sun.
- b. The soils themselves are thin and do not hold water well.

As a result of these characteristics, this is a harsh, infertile environment. Vegetation found in these areas is as follows:

<u>Community Structure</u>	<u>Chestnut Oak Forest</u>	<u>Plants Growing on Rocks</u>
Common Trees	Chestnut Oak Red Oak Scarlet Oak Sweet Birch White Oak	Lichen Moss Invasion: Crustose Lichens Foliose Lichens Mosses
Other Typical Trees	Black Oak Red Maple Hickory Black Cherry White Pine	Herb Invasion: Hair Grass Cinquefoil Sedges & Grasses Ferns

<u>Community Structure</u>	<u>Chestnut Oak Forest</u>	<u>Plants Growing on Rocks</u>
Understory	Chestnut Sprouts Laurel Blueberry	Shrub Invasion Blueberry, Huckleberry, Laurel
Herbs	Few: Wintergreen Wild Sarsaparilla	Tree Invasion: Pitch Pine Chestnut Oak Sweet & White Birch

## WILDLIFE

Wildlife habitat in Frelinghuysen is varied, although less so than the plant communities. Animal species tend to be adaptable across habitats, particularly within the fairly narrow range of ecological conditions found in Frelinghuysen.

As a result of the above, the listing below is provided to give a feel for the diversity of species which may be found within the Northern New Jersey Area, and Frelinghuysen in particular.

## WILDLIFE

### Common Species

Black Bear	Woodcock	Porcupine
Muskrat	Swift	Beaver
Opossum	Downy Woodpecker	Raccoon
Weasel	Barn Swallow	Skunk
Eastern Chipmunk	Common Crow	Mole
Shrew	Catbird	Pine Mouse
White Footed Mouse	House Wren	Nuthatch
Mockingbird	Eastern Red Fox	Robin
Wood Thrush	Bank Swallow	Starling
House Sparrow	Goldfinch	Grackle
Black Bird	Broad Winged Hawk	Sharp Shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk	Black Vulture	Belted kingfisher
Green Backed Heron	House Finch	Rock Dove
Golden Crowned Kinglet	Ruby Crowned Kinglet	Field Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow	Carolina Wren	Cedar Waxwing
Tree Swallow	White Throated Sparrow	White Crowned sparrow
Brown Creeper	Evening Grosbeak	Red Bellied Woodpecker
Yellow Bellied Sapsucker	Rough Legged Hawk	Pine Siskin
American Woodcock	Rufous Sided Towhee	Purple Finch
Gray Catbird	Scarlet Tanager	Warbling Verio
Yellow Warbler	Common Yellow Throat	Eastern Kingbird
Bluewinged Warbler	Yellow Rumped Warbler	Hairy Woodpecker

Rose Breasted Grosbeak  
 Blue Jay  
 Deer Mouse  
 Cardinal  
 Flicker

Veery  
 Phoebe  
 Gray Fox  
 Barn Swallow

Chickadee  
 Orchard Oriole  
 Song Sparrow  
 Mourning Dove

**WILDLIFE**

**Endangered Species**

Timber Rattle Snake  
 Bog Turtle  
 Barred Owl

Long Tailed Salamander  
 Wood Turtle

Great Blue Heron  
 Red Shouldered Hawk

Additional wildlife which has been identified by Frelinghuysen residents is as follows:

<b><u>BIRDS</u></b>	<b><u>MAMMALS</u></b>
Owls - Barn, Great Horned, Screech Red-tailed Hawk Turkey Vulture Great Blue Heron Ring Necked Pheasant Quail, Bob White American Kestrel Egret American Coot Ruffed Grouse Swan Humming Bird Canada Goose Rail Tufted Titmouse, Bluebird, Indigo Bunting Scarlet Tanager Falcon Marsh Hawk Wild Turkey Pileated Woodpecker	Mink Coyote River Otter Northern Flying Squirrel Bobcat
	<b><u>REPTILES &amp; AMPHIBIANS</u></b>
	Frog and toad Turtle - Box, Snapping Salamander Snake - Copperhead, Milk, Garter, Black
	<b><u>FISH &amp; AQUATIC LIFE</u></b>
	Sunfish Crayfish Soft-shelled (fresh water) Mussel Pickerel Eel Trout Bass

***FARMLAND PRESERVATION ELEMENT***



The Farmland preservation Element of the Master Plan is the Farmland Preservation Plan, dated September 2005, prepared by the Morris Land Conservancy with the Frelinghuysen Township Farmland Preservation Commission. This document and its farmland preservation goals and policies was adopted by the Frelinghuysen Planning Board on September 7, 2005.

***HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT***

## **HISTORIC PRESERVATION ELEMENT**

### **Introduction**

An historic preservation plan is the first step toward effective preservation of Frelinghuysen Township's cultural heritage. The plan provides a perspective on the evolution of the township and the development of its community components. An historic master plan element provides the foundation for future growth to be consistent with historical patterns of settlement, consistency of architectural styles, and preservation of important historic sites during the development process.

Historic preservation elements are appropriate in accordance with the State Municipal Land Use Law. The New Jersey Statutes Annotated (C. 40:55D-28, b(10)) recommends recognition of historic sites and historic districts. By identifying the standards used to assess worthiness for historic site or district designation and analyzing the impact of the elements of the master plan on historic preservation Frelinghuysen Township will satisfy the intent of the statutes.

Another motive for a community to adopt an historic preservation element in its master plan is the potential for federal/state funding to rehabilitate and preserve recognized historic sites. Since its establishment by Congress in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Program has operated as a decentralized partnership between the federal government and the states. The federal government set up a program of identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties based on the National Register of Historic Places. The program is carried out by the states, under the direction of the National Park Service. Participating states receive funding assistance in the form of annual grants from the federal Historic Preservation Trust Fund to support their efforts. Funds are normally used to support the staff of the State Historic Preservation Office. However, a portion of the funds may be granted in the form of sub-grants for survey and planning activities at the local level.

The success of this working relationship has prompted Congress to extend the partnership to provide for direct participation by qualified local governments. The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-515) provide the legal basis for the new federal-state-local preservation partnership commonly referred to as the Certified Local Government Program. The amendments direct the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Secretary of the Interior to establish procedures for the certification of local governments to participate in this partnership. The Certified Local Government (CLG) Program permits the states to delegate limited responsibilities to local government that meet specific qualifications for certification and provide limited grant-in-aid funding to assist them in that process. One of the most fundamental criteria for CLG designation, and consequential funding, is an adopted historic preservation plan.

## **Scope of Historic Element**

New Jersey's Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL, 1975) laid the foundation for State-orchestrated local planning. This legislation distinguishes between those elements mandatory for inclusion in a local master plan and those elements considered optional. The historic element is considered an optional element of the township master plan. The MLUL requires that the zoning ordinance be consistent with the objectives of the land use element and housing element of the master plan. The law allows for the designation and regulation of historic sites or historic districts, and provides for design criteria and guidelines, based upon identification in the historic preservation element, the land-use element, or community facilities plan element (see 40:55D-65(i), and 40:55D-65.1). Though no deadline exist for bringing local codes into compliance with the master plan, failure to comply could open the township to demands for development not in conformance with the plan. The importance of the township's history to its current and future patterns of growth make it imperative that historical preservation be an important consideration in the development of regulations governing land use.

## **Relationship to Township Land Development Ordinance**

New development is one of the major causes of the destruction of historic resources. In the case of historic structures destruction is often intentional, while archeological sites are often destroyed by mistake. Two primary means for protecting historic sites from development are the use of land use zoning and site plan review. Historic sites have been identified and mapped under the township's Environmental Resources Inventory. Additional resources include the Warren County Cultural Resources Inventory, compiled in 1991, which identifies a number of historic properties and three areas suitable for historic district nomination in Frelinghuysen.

Zoning can be used many different ways for the protection of historic resources. One very direct measure is to apply an historic district designation to areas deemed eligible. Such designation provides for design review for any alteration or new development proposed for properties within the district, in order to maintain its historic character. Thousands of communities across the nation have enacted such controls. There is a need to take the initiative and adopt similar land use provisions which protect properties in Frelinghuysen. Individual historic site designations must meet with the agreement of the property owner. If designated as a National or State Historic Site, the owner agrees to certain restrictions regarding the site and its historic structures. The owner could also accrue certain advantages, particularly those related to property assessments.

As was previously described, two recently compiled sources of historic information regarding Frelinghuysen are the Cultural and Visual Resources chapter, Part III of the township Environmental Resources Inventory published in 1991 and adopted as part of the township master plan, and the Frelinghuysen section of the Warren County Cultural Resources Inventory, compiled in 1991. The county inventory describes 145 structures in Frelinghuysen, of which eight were considered worthy of intensive surveying. It also describes three districts it feels are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of

Historic Places. These two sources should be correlated with each other to provide a more complete picture of historic and archaeological sites in Frelinghuysen.

Conservation methods can be used to enhance historic districts in the township. Examples include open-space buffers, controls on building design and site developed within and adjacent to historic districts, and preservation of historic structures. For example, the township's Open Space Element calls for acquisition of the lands north of town hall for active and passive recreation. This would provide a natural buffer to the Johnsonburg Historic District. The Nature Conservancy, a nationwide conservation organization, has acquired considerable lands north of the Village, east of Ramsey Road, to be permanently set aside in a nature preserve and continues to explore further acquisitions in the area. Such acquisition would support this concept of buffering the Village with undisturbed open space.

### **Relationship to Circulation Plan**

Changes in the circulation networks for transportation, such as new roads or width expansions, can also threaten historic resources. The razing of historic structures to accommodate roadway modifications was a common problem until historic sites were mandated as part of the evaluation process. Even bringing a new road within close proximity to a historic structure, or widening an existing road, can be detrimental. Not only can the site character and architectural/historical integrity be degraded by the presence of a roadway, but bringing roadways too close to historic structures can increase the chances of damage from auto accidents, subject fragile exterior materials to harmful auto exhaust, and cause differential settlement from traffic vibrations. Most proposals regarding new or expanded transportation routes must be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

### **Relationship to Building Codes**

Building codes are often unsympathetic to the unique characteristics of historic structures. Frelinghuysen Township enforces the state-mandated code, based on the standard Building Official Code Administrator International, otherwise known as BOCA. Fortunately, BOCA is favorably disposed towards historic structures, as their renovation does not fall under the same stringent requirements as new structures, so long as the building is structurally sound and considered as safe. However, a structure determined by the building inspector as being unsafe for habitation or use must either be brought up to proper standards or be abandoned for occupation.

### **Other Threats to Historic Elements**

Additional threats to historic sites include soil erosion, damage by lightning, and neglect. Soil erosion can cause irreversible damage to an archeological site.. Beyond the normal preventive measures taken for any structure (lightning rods, smoke detectors, etc.) , the same applies for natural hazards such as fires and windstorms. Neglect is sometimes

difficult to address. Other than enforcement of building codes, most measures to prevent demolition by neglect are incentive oriented, rather than regulatory.

Included as part of the Historic Preservation Element are attachments that can be found in Appendix B.

### **Brief History of Frelinghuysen**

The following brief history of Frelinghuysen is taken from Snell's History of Warren and Sussex Counties, County Atlas of Warren, 1874, the Bicentennial Booklet of Frelinghuysen Township, and the Balsens of the Archeology Society of New Jersey, Number 40, 1986.

The area we now know as Johnsonburg was apparently first inhabited by Paleo-indians who arrived at the end of the Wisconsin Glaciation, approximately 10 to 12 thousand years ago. These Indians lived at the same time as did mastodon, caribou, elk, dire wolves, saber tooth cats.

Following the Paleo-indians, the archaic periods, early, middle, late, transitional, from approximately 8,000 to 1,000 years BC then ensued. The Archaic people were hunter/gatherer folk and were succeeded by populations who lived during the woodland periods which ran from 1,000 BC to 1600 AD. It was during these times when bow and arrow, substantial agricultural development, and semi-permanent villages were established. Frelinghuysen is home to many archeological sites which give evidence to early settlements. These generally located near water bodies, river and stream and also adjacent to farm fields.

In these times Frelinghuysen was part of an area occupied by the Lenape Indians and was populated by the Munsee Lenape, a subgroup of the larger Lenape tribe. Please see Exhibit 16 (Archeological Sites).

In more recent times Frelinghuysen was part of the land given to Lord John Berkley and Sir John Carteret in 1664 by the Duke of York following the English conquest of the Dutch and the Swedes. In 1676 the new colony of Nova-Caesaria (or New Jersey) was divided into east and west Jersey. The Lenape are also known as the Delawares. In 1610 when the Delaware River and Bay were named after Sir Thomas West, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lord DeLaWare, the Indians living in this area were then universally known as the Delaware Indians.

The Lenape periodically were involved in hostilities with the Iroquois confederacy and English colonialists, and generally did not fair well. By 1742 there were no more residing in Frelinghuysen. However, during the French and Indian Wars this tribe was part of those who fought until 1758 when the Treaty of Easton was signed between the Lenapes and the Colony of New Jersey at which time the Indians rights to this area were purchased by the colonists.

**EXHIBIT 16**  
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES**

The area known as West Jersey became of Morris County in 1739. This area then contained all of Morris, Sussex and Warren Counties. Sussex County was struck off in 1753 continuing to contain what is now Warren County. The county seat of Sussex County at that time was Johnsonburg, known then as Log Gaol and pronounced Log Jail. Finally in 1825 Warren County was struck off from Sussex County with Belvidere being named the new county seat. The protected road marker on Allamuchy-Johnsonburg Road reads “2 LG” or 2 miles to the Log Gaol.

Johnsonburg in addition to being the county seat was a major stagecoach stop as can still be seen by the architecture in Johnsonburg. The old inn and others of the preserved and maintained structures in the village remind us of how important the village was in the late 1700 and early 1800s.

By the time the Civil War was fought, Johnsonburg was a predominantly agricultural community. Its character remained so until the late 1970s when it began to change for a dairy farming community to a bedroom community. Important reminders of the Township’s history remain. Many of those stone buildings found in the Village of Johnsonburg along with lime kilns, cemetery on Dark Moon Road, the Lackawanna Railroad Right-of-Way, purchased by the State of New Jersey program for reactivation, a considerable number of farms and country roads that still maintain their character.

The Warren County Architectural Survey, which itself depends in part on the County Atlas of Warren, New Jersey, includes a useful summary of some of the early of Frelinghuysen as it was incorporated on March 9, 1848. This is included as follows:

#### Setting

The township of Frelinghuysen was incorporated on March 9, 1848, with an area of 23.6 square miles and contains rolling hills of 550 to 700 feet above sea level. Its southwestern corner is bounded by Jenny Jump Mountain, rising to peaks of 1100 feet above sea level. It was taken from part of Hardwick Township, and named after noted statesman and educator Theodore Frelinghuysen (Mustin 1931:52). The township is bounded by Hardwick, Blairstown, Hope, Independence and Allamuchy Townships, as well as Sussex County.

#### Early History and Settlement

Samuel Green, Deputy surveyor, and his companions were probably the first Europeans to appear within Frelinghuysen Township, during their survey of May 1715. They were surveying a line along the Minisink Path from Allamuchy to “the cleft in the hill where the Minisink path goeth through”, thought to be near Millbrook (N.A. 1974). After the Indians abandoned the area (the last recorded in 1742), settlement occurred (N.A. 1974). On June 8, 1753, the General Assembly selected a little crossroads

hamlet in the center of what was then Sussex County to be the county seat. The hamlet became known as Log Goal because of the jail that was built there. However, the location became unfavorable for the county seat, and the public meetings were relocated in 1962 and begun in Newton (N.A. 1974).

Early settlers in the township included the Green, Armstrong, Kennedy, Thomson, and Vliet families (Snell 1881:684). Most of the township is agricultural, with small farming communities of Shiloh, Southtown and Ebenezer located at crossroads. It has never been a well-populated area of the county, but did have some important communities during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Several important Presbyterian churches were organized within the township. The Upper Hardwick Presbyterian Church was organized in the 1750s at Log Goal, and the parishioners erected a log meeting house near the village, and an adjacent cemetery. By 1780, the church decided to build a larger meeting house, and erected one at the intersection of Shaw's Lane with "the Great Road from Newton to Johnsonburg." At the corner of Frelinghuysen Township, Fredon and Green Townships, Sussex County (N.A. 1974). The Second Congregational Church of Hardwick was organized within the township on November 1, 1814, the first meeting of the church held in the upper rooms of the Shepard Tavern in Marksboro. It later changed to a Presbyterian form of government, and built the Marksboro Presbyterian Church within that community (Snell 1881:680).

During the twentieth century, there was some resort development in this township. Included in these areas were Lake Wasigan, a man-made lake on the old Van Horn farm, used as a summer camp for girls. In 1929, the Stevens Institute of Technology selected a 400 acres site adjacent to Clover's Pond for a summer school for civil engineering, for which the Steven's Institute erected a school building, mess hall and cabins. It became the Presbyterian Church Camp following World War II (N.A. 1974).

The completion of Route 80 in the 1970s did not bring in the expected industrial and residential growth into the township, although it did experience a slow population growth from 1,118 in 1970 to 1,435 in 1980 (Guiler 1988:34). During the past ten years, population in the township has grown 24%, to 1,770 persons in 1990.

### Johnsonburg

This community is a linear community along Dark Moon Road near the center of the township. It is located in what was once virtually the center of old Sussex County, on the main stage line from Philadelphia to

Newburgh, New York. Early settlers established farms in the vicinity of Johnsonburg, among them the Green, Armstrong, Pettit, Dyer, Shaw and Everitt families. Dr. Samuel Kennedy located there, and became the first practicing physician in this part of the county (Snell 1881:864). Jonathan Pettit established a tavern along the stagecoach route prior to 1953. After the crossroads community was selected as Sussex County seat, frequent visitors caused the need for this tavern to be enlarged (Snell 1881:6850686).

Because of its setting along a main stagecoach lines and in the center of what was then Sussex County, it was chosen as the original Sussex County seat (Guiler 1988:32). Now known as Johnsonburg, this village was originally known as Log Gaol, when from 1753 to 1761 the Sussex County courts met here. The log jail was abandoned after prisoners found it easy to escape. Several structures from this period exist, including the Dr. Samuel Kennedy House in Allamuchy (ca. 1760), the Hart-Wilson House (ca. 1770s), and the Robert Blair homestead (1754) (N.A. 1974).

After the county seat was removed from this location, the community continued. The Van Ness House, a plain two story building, was built to square with the points on the compass and served as a Protestant Episcopal Church from ca. 1781 to ca. 1850, and is probably the oldest standing church edifice in the county (Works Progress Administration 1976:455). Jonathan Johnson served as its first postmaster from 1799 to 1814, and the name of the town was changed to honor him. During the early nineteenth century, a Christian sect was in the village (Works Progress Administration 1976:455). In 1834, Gordon described the village as containing churches for Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Christians, two taverns, two stores, a grist mill, artisan shops, and about twenty five to thirty dwellings (Gordon 1834:164), and by 1844 there was added to the community a tannery, and coach manufacturing company (Barber and Howe 1844:490).

Within this town is the second of two octagonal houses in the county, built during the late 1840s or 50s. Built of stone and covered with stucco, the interior has six rooms with as many as eight walls. The building is located on Route 519 in the town (Thatcher 1970). The Johnsonburg Presbyterian Church was built in 1851, and survives as the township municipal building. Other surviving buildings from the antebellum period include the Methodist Episcopal Church (2106:118), Drake & Mackley's Storehouse, the 1850s post office operated by Robert Blair, and the S.Y. Lewis House, used as a store later in the century (N.A. 1974).

By 1874, the village had reached its height, containing about fifty houses, a gristmill, a fanning mill, smithy shops, a school, several stores, a post office, and even a confectionery. Another important building in the

village was a three story brick structure with a store room in the first floor, a storage area on the second floor and a meeting hall on the third floor. It was converted into a gasoline station and dwelling after World War I (N.A. 1974). Johnsonburg serviced the surrounding farmland as the center of trade and social activities.

In 1918, this village of 150 persons was described as an agricultural community concentrating on truck farming and dairying (Bureau of Industrial Statistics 1918:284-285). In the 1930s, it was described as "today it has only summertime significance because of the nearby camp for field work by civil engineering students of Stevens Institute of Technology" (Works Progress Administration 1976:456). Until recently, Johnsonburg was the home of a milk producing company, Westbrook Farms (State Industrial Directory Corp. 1980:G-439). There were historic structures recorded in this community (2106.44-2106.52, 2106.120-2106.124).

#### Marksboro

The village of Marksboro is a linear community along Route 94, located in the northern part of the township on the slope of a hill above the Paulins Kill, and historically contains milling sites on the Paulins Kills in both Frelinghuysen and Hardwick Townships. It was possibly named after Colonel Mark Thomson, who operated a gristmill here before 1760 (Mustin 1931:52). The Thomson Mill has burned twice and been rebuilt. Known early millers at this mill included Jacob Van Horn, William Drake, and Fred Lanning. The mill was converted into a residence in 1972. Thomson's house (2106.143), located next to the mill (2106.142), also survives and dates to 1758 (N.A. 1974).

During the late eighteenth century, merchant William Shafer located here. At the time there were only about five families in the town (Guiler 1988:33). In the early nineteenth century, an academy was located here, but not being successful, it was converted into a hotel and operated by a Mr. Sheperd in 1810. The hotel burned down in 1940 (N.A. 1974). Gordon described the community in 1834 as containing a Presbyterian Church, a grist mill, cotton manufactory, clover mill, and about twenty dwellings (Gordon 1834:174), and by 1844 mills had been built for lumber and plaster (Barber and Howe 1844:490-491).

By 1881, the village had prospered and included a hotel, two stores, town blacksmiths, a harness maker, one grist mill, a school, a Presbyterian church and a population of 150 (Snell 1881:688). A railroad station and creamery were added in the early twentieth century. By 1918, the population of this town was 200, with the main industry being agricultural,

growing grain crops, potatoes, corn, as well as dairy products (Bureau of Industrial Statistics 1918:338).

Little change has occurred within the community during the last fifty years. The Presbyterian Church burned down in 1943, but was rebuilt in 1950. The first store, railroad station and creamery have all deteriorated. Although Route 94 passes through the town, it remains much of its early houses and feeling (2106.62-2106.88). The village is mostly residential, with two antique shops, and a handful of other commercial establishments (N.A. 1974).

### Other Communities

There were within this township four other small rural hamlets that were to both arrive and depart in the nineteenth century, Shiloh, Southtown, Kerrs Corner and Ebenezer. Situated in the southwestern part of the township, at the base of the Jenny Jump Mountain, is the hamlet of Shiloh at the junction of Howard and Shiloh Roads. In 1833, this village has a post office, distillery, saw mill, grist mill, and a few scattered dwelling. The Albertson Homestead, built in 1828, survives as the present Jenny Jump State Forest park headquarters (N.A. 1874). As late as 1874, both the grist and saw mills were still in operation, but there only existed a few dispersed residences. Presently only three houses remain in this portion of the township (2106.10-2106.12).

Another abandoned mining community located beneath Jenny Jump Mountain was Southtown. A dispersed community along the road to Shiloh, in 1874 there was a school and a few dwellings nearby. By 1885 a store had been added to the community. It also contained at one time a grist mill and saw mill. Much of the population of this community were employed as miners who worked in iron mines on Jenny Jump Mountain. The site of this community is presently woodland and grown over fields (N.A. 1974). Only one historic structure was recorded near this former hamlet (2106.23).

An intersection called Kerrs Corner, in a mountainous region at 680 feet above sea level, was once the site of several houses, was named for the prominent Kerr Family residing in the vicinity. The 1874 map depicts this crossroad as containing four houses and a blacksmith shop. The J. Kerr house survives, noted for a huge buttonball tree in its yard. The Locke family homestead, located nearby, was the birthplace of Ann Locke, wife of prominent entrepreneur John I. Blair (N.A. 1974). Several residences remains at this crossroads to mark its location (2106.100-2106.101).

The hamlet of Ebenezer is located in the western portion of the township, adjacent to Lake Wasigen, halfway between Hope and Marksboro. In 1859, the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church was built. It was converted into a dwelling in 1949 (N.A. 1974). Several residences remain along the road to mark this locality, and nearby is Camp Wasigan, a girls camp. The former hamlet is marked by a single farm (2106.16).

***OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION  
PLAN ELEMENT***

The Open Space and Recreation Plan Element of the Master Plan is the Open Space and Recreation Plan, dated February 2006, prepared by the Morris Land Conservancy with the Frelinghuysen Township Environmental Commission. This document and its open space, historic resources and outdoor recreation goals and policies was adopted by the Frelinghuysen Planning Board on April 3, 2006.

## ***EXISTING LAND USE ELEMENT***

## EXISTING LAND USE ELEMENT

As indicated in the introduction and born out by the information preceding this section, Frelinghuysen is a relatively low density municipality with the vast majority of its land area in vacant land and farmland. Exhibit 17, Existing Land Use, depicts this and show that in addition to the minor areas developed for residential purposes, the township is generally preserved land, vacant and agricultural. This is a reflection of its geographic location and the general development philosophy which has been followed by the Township over the past several decades.

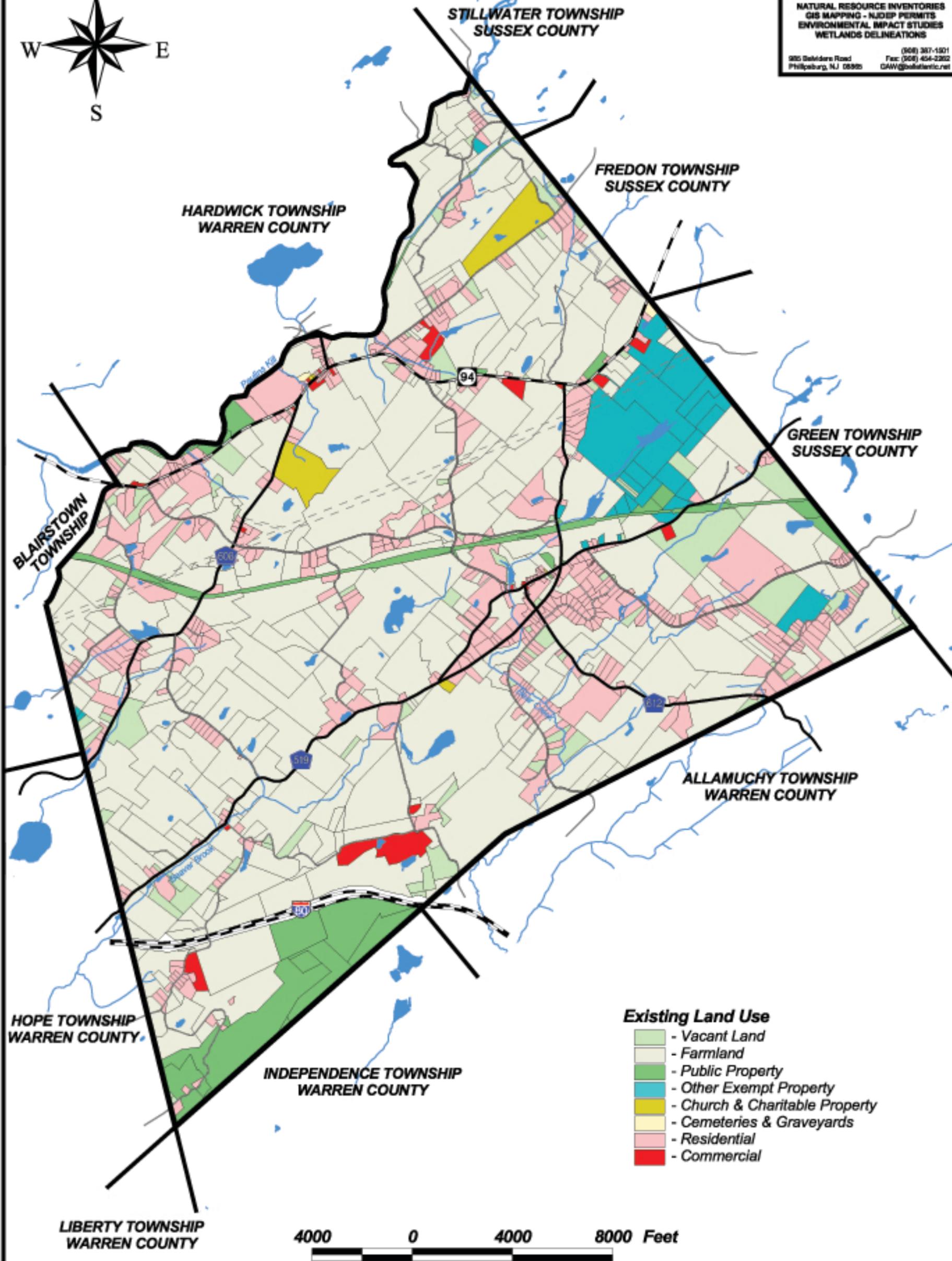
Frelinghuysen's two historic centers, Johnsonburg and Marksboro, lie at the intersections of a modest road network, Route 517 and Ramsey Road and Route 94 immediately adjacent to the Hardwick Road/Paulenskill intersection. In and around Johnsonburg there has been modest development over the years, turning farmland into suburban neighborhoods while in Marksboro there has been little development activity for a very long time.

<u>Land Use Category</u>	<u>Total Acres</u>
Vacant	753
Public/Non-Profit	1,689
Residential	2,182
Farm with Home	5,877
Open Farmland	4,351
Commercial/Industrial	<u>145</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>14,997</u></b>

**EXHIBIT 17**  
**EXISTING LAND USE**



**WHITE**  
 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
 NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORIES  
 GIS MAPPING - NJDEP PERMITS  
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDIES  
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- Existing Land Use**
- Vacant Land
  - Farmland
  - Public Property
  - Other Exempt Property
  - Church & Charitable Property
  - Cemeteries & Graveyards
  - Residential
  - Commercial



**REFERENCES & NOTES:**

Property boundaries were taken from a composite tax map of Frelinghuysen Township and adjusted accordingly.

Existing Land Use information based upon information supplied by Eric. K. Snyder & Associates, 2003.

Lakes and Streams based upon NJDEP GIS database.

This map has been prepared as a guide for the Frelinghuysen Township Master Plan. Data on this map should not be relied upon for individual lot planning.

This map was developed using NJDEP & NJGS Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by the NJDEP or NJGS and is not State - authorized.

**Existing Land Use**  
**Municipal Master Plan**  
**Township of Frelinghuysen**  
**Warren County, NJ**

Scale: 1" = 4000' Date: 11/19/03

**ERIC K. SNYDER & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
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***PROPOSED LAND USE ELEMENT***