

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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Limited sensitive information has been redacted

Property Name Catoctin Mountain Park 

State Maryland

County Frederick/Washington

Reference Number 14000484

# WARNING

This file may contain material **that must be withheld** because it is **restricted** under one or more Federal laws and regulations. All or some of those noted below may apply. Additionally, other federal laws and program requirements may limit public access to information in these files.

- 1) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Section 304[16 U.S.C. 470w-3(a), confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources; 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(b), Access Determination; 16 U.S.C. 470w-3(c), Consultation with the Advisory Council];
- 2) The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended [Public Law 96-95; 16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm; with special attention to Section 9 subsections a and b in their entirety];
- 3) The National Parks Omnibus Act of 1988, Section 207 (1 and 2);
- 4) 36 CFR 800.6(5) and 36 CFR 800.11(c);
- 5) Department of the Interior Departmental Manual (519 DM 2);
- 6) National Park Service Management Policies 2006, Section 5.1.1;
- 7) Director's Order 28, Section 5a;

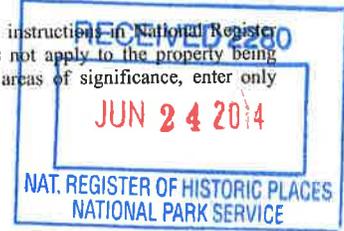
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**Please note that Section 304 (c), [16 U.S.C. 470w-3(c)], 36 CFR 800.6(5), and 36 CFR 800.11 (c) require consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on reaching determinations of withholding. Further, 36 CFR 800.6(5), and 36 CFR 800.11 (c) specify including the views of the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, related to the confidentiality concern in reaching determinations of withholding.**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area

Other names/site number: Catoctin Mountain Park (Preferred); Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties #: F-6-147

Name of related multiple property listing:  
"Emergency Conservation Work Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park" (1989)

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 6602 Foxville Road (Catoctin Mountain Park [CATO])

City or town: Thurmont State: Maryland County: Frederick / Washington

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national       statewide       local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A       B       C       D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>[Signature] Deputy FPO</u></p> <p>Date <u>June 24, 2014</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government <u>National Park Service</u></p>
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In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Mike 4-9-14  
Signature of commenting official: Date  
Director/State Historic Preservation Officer, Maryland Historical Trust  
Title : State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government

3. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other (explain:)

Patrick Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

8/7/2014  
Date of Action

4. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:   
Public - Local   
Public - State   
Public - Federal

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**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>74</u>	<u>55</u>	buildings
<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	sites
<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>95</u>	<u>77</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 57

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural fields
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Charcoaling; Milling; Quarrying
- DOMESTIC/camp
- DEFENSE/military facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor recreation
- RECREATION & CULTURE/camping

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**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/camp  
LANDSCAPE/park  
RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor recreation  
RECREATION & CULTURE/camping

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS  
OTHER: Park Rustic

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Log, Frame, Wood  
Shingles

**Narrative Description**

*(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)*

**Introduction**

This nomination covers all the federally owned land associated with Catoctin Mountain Park in Frederick and Washington counties near the town of Thurmont, Maryland. Catoctin Mountain Park has its origins in a federally established Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) established here in 1935 at the height of the Great Depression. Initially comprising over 10,000 acres of mountain land, a little over half of the land was deeded to the State of Maryland in 1954. Now Cunningham Falls State Park, the state acreage is not included in this nomination, although it is historically associated with the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area established in 1935.

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In 1989, two historic districts within Catoctin Mountain Park were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Listed under a Multiple Property cover document titled "Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Catoctin Mountain Park," the two districts are two of the three original cabin camps built in the late 1930s: Camp Misty Mount Historic District (Camp 1) and Camp Greentop Historic District (Camp 2). Together, the two districts encompass approximately 112 acres and 57 contributing and 9 non-contributing resources.

The present nomination is a new historic district that includes all federal lands within Catoctin Mountain Park. The National Park Service (NPS) administers all lands within the park, except for those associated with the presidential retreat, originally established in 1942. Because of security concerns, this nomination does not include any detailed information on the current facilities or existing condition of the presidential retreat. It is widely recognized as a historic site of exceptional significance because of its association with important events; thus, this nomination defines the presidential retreat (formerly Camp Hi-Catoctin or Camp 3 prior to 1941) as a contributing site.

**NOTE:**

[Much of the following information was developed as part of Judith Earley and Jennifer Hanna's "Catoctin Mountain Park," National Park Service Cultural Landscape Inventory (Washington, DC: 2000; rev. 2004). Another heavily used source was John Means, *Maryland's Catoctin Mountain Parks: An Interpretive Guide to Catoctin Mountain Park and Cunningham Falls State Park*, (Blacksburg, Virginia: The McDonald & Woodward Publishing Company, 1995).]

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**Summary Description Paragraph**

Catoctin Mountain Park lies primarily within Frederick County, Maryland, with approximately 300 acres in Washington County. A portion of the park is set aside as a retreat for the President of the United States and to house the associated military support services.<sup>1</sup> Catoctin Mountain Park (CATO) Historic District covers approximately 5,872-acres of land.<sup>2</sup> Located in a rural setting in northwestern Maryland, the park is located approximately sixty miles northwest of Washington, DC, a similar distance northwest of Baltimore, and less than ten miles south of the Pennsylvania border. Under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service (NPS) and owned by the Federal government, the park is managed as a recreation and conservation area. The park sits where two parallel ranges of north-south running mountains converge: South Mountain to the west and Catoctin Mountain to the east. Running north from the Potomac River, the seven-mile wide Middletown Valley separates the two ranges. As the valley narrows toward its northern end, the two ridges broaden into a flat area near the park.<sup>3</sup>

Comprised of a system of eroded peaks drained by mountain streams, Catoctin Mountain Park lies north of the head of Middletown Valley. The primary streams within the park, Owens Creek and Hunting Creek, drain east into the Monocacy River, and a small area of the park's land

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drains west into Antietam Creek in the Hagerstown Valley. The Catoctin ridge has several picturesque rock outcrops on the east side. In the central area of the park, there is a plateau of about two square miles. The west side of the park is composed of two major elements: the eastern ridge of South Mountain and a valley near the Foxville area and Owens Creek headwaters. At a lower elevation, Owens Creek curves to the east, forming a natural edge that the park's northeast boundary follows. Much of the park's southern boundary follows the winding deep v-cut course of Hunting Creek. The divide that separates the Owens Creek and Hunting Creek drainages runs generally east/west across the middle of the park. The Owens and Hunting Creek divide crosses near Round Meadow and continues across the central plateau and the Catoctin ridge. The parkland draining to the north and east is part of the Owens Creek watershed, and land draining to the south is part of Hunting Creek's watershed.<sup>4</sup>

The natural systems and features of Catoctin Mountain Park result from its mountainous topography, its underlying geology, and its temperate climate. Rock type and structure determine soil type, topography, and elevation, all of which influenced human activity. Formed of resistant Weverton quartzite, the Catoctin ridge is narrow with steep slopes and dry, acidic soils. Wolf Rock and Chimney Rock are quartzite outcrops on the ridge. Two older volcanic strata underlie the central and west sections of the park. Metabasalt (metamorphosed basalt), the oldest, is interspersed with bands of metarhyolite (metamorphosed rhyolite). Hog Rock in the park's central area is an exposure of metabasalt, also called greenstone. The volcanic base of metamorphosed basalt and rhyolite forms steep slopes as well as broad flat uplands with deeper soil accumulation and better water retention. Along the creeks are floodplains of geologically recent alluvial deposits.<sup>5</sup>

Human exploitation of the resources within the CATO landscape began in prehistoric times when Native Americans used Catoctin Mountain as a short-term encampment for rhyolite quarrying, hunting, and processing activities. The current east/west road crossing the mountain, Maryland State Route 77, possibly originated as an Indian trail which provided access to the bands of rhyolite on the park's west side. The quarried stone formed the basis of a regional trade network.<sup>6</sup>

European settlement began by the mid-eighteenth century, primarily on the west side of Catoctin Mountain along the north/south running valley drained by Owens Creek. This was the same location where Native Americans quarried rhyolite. The underlying basalt and rhyolite formed soils conducive to agriculture where slope permitted. The two stone types provided fieldstone used as building materials for chimneys; fences that delineated property boundaries and fields; and foundations and piers for houses, bank barns, and other farm buildings. In the late eighteenth century timbering, charcoaling, and charcoaling roads developed throughout the region to support the burgeoning iron industry. By the nineteenth century small sawmills, and possibly a gristmill, were located on the mountain streams. Regional roads tended to conform to the underlying geological structure, following ridges, streams, and shoulders of the broader uplands.<sup>7</sup>

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Park development, beginning with the establishment of a federal Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) during the 1930s, made use of many of the same locations as previous occupants, because these areas were the most adaptable. The flatter landscape near the Native American rhyolite quarries and the later agricultural fields became the site of the RDA headquarters and maintenance area. The broad and somewhat drier central plateau, never a farming area, had a few openings where two of the final three cabin camps were located. A sawmill, in the early nineteenth century, existed where the contact station at Blue Blazes, the present day Visitor Center, is sited today. Blue Blazes was also where the east/west road, Route 77 intersected with the major charcoaling road.<sup>8</sup>

Natural features and the exhausted condition of the land contributed to the selection of the Catoctin Mountain as the site for a RDA. However, among important criteria for selection of a potential RDA site, was the availability of building materials and the presence of natural water resources for recreation. The chestnut blight, introduced to North America around 1900, killed large chestnut trees in the park. The dead timber and local stone provided requisite construction materials for park facilities. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built in-stream structures to enhance conditions for trout fishing, and the state-instituted tradition of trout stocking continued. Catoctin Mountain Park reduced brook trout stocking by the 1980s in an effort to encourage growth in the population of native brook trout.<sup>9</sup>

The natural features of the landscape, its outcrops, and streams provided recreation enticements before the establishment of the RDA. By the late nineteenth century, trails led to the east side outcrops and to Cunningham Falls and, since the early twentieth century, the mountain trout streams drew people for sport.<sup>10</sup>

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### **Narrative Description**

Catoctin Mountain Park and adjoining Cunningham Falls State Park, located on approximately 10,000 acres in western Maryland, occupy the easternmost ridge of the Blue Ridge range. Known as Catoctin Mountain, the ridge extends from Emmitsburg, Maryland, to Leesburg, Virginia, and has elevations that generally range from 1,600 to 1,700 feet, rising sharply from north to south more than 1,200 feet above the adjacent Frederick Valley. In northern Maryland, Catoctin Mountain varies from two to four miles in width, with sections as high as 1,900 feet in elevation. In southern Frederick County, Maryland, and in northern Virginia, the ridge averages less than one mile wide with 1,000-foot elevations.<sup>11</sup>

The area covered by the two parks is notable for a variety of geologic features that provides insight into the history of the earth, including the formation of the Appalachian Mountains, and the more recent events of the Ice Age.<sup>12</sup> The geologic history of the Appalachian Mountains is complex, involving mountain-building episodes (orogenies), during which the land was compressed, folded, and uplifted by collisions of continental plates and extrusive volcanic

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activity. Between the orogenies were long periods of erosion, when mountains were slowly worn down by weather and reduced in elevation—a process that continues today.<sup>13</sup>

The metamorphosed basalt and rhyolite lavas from the volcanic extrusions that solidified in Catoctin Mountain are of two different mineral compositions. Collectively referred to as the Catoctin Metavolcanics Formation, the metabasalt is visible in the park today as greenstone, and the metarhyolite as a dark blue or grey rock. Exposed at the surface only in the western half of the mountain, generally northwest of Catoctin Hollow Road, this metavolcanics formation underlies all of the two parks.<sup>14</sup>

Formed by the erosion of Weverton quartzite associated with volcanic extrusions, soils in the eastern portions of the park are highly permeable well-drained thin sandy loams. The ridge tops, drier due to downslope drainage, host trees intolerant of abundant moisture, such as chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*) and pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*). On the lower slopes and in ravines, where moisture is more abundant and soils deeper, grow sour gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black birch (*Betula lenta*), and eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*).<sup>15</sup>

To the west, the soils derived from metavolcanic rock are deeper, moister, and richer in nutrients. Trees are larger and the forests have a greater number of species than those to the east. For example, the forest near Hog Rock, an outcrop of the Catoctin metabasalt, contains sugar maple (*Acer sacharum*), basswood (*Tilia*), hickories (*Carya*), hornbeam (*Carpinus*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and others.<sup>16</sup>

## LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Human use of the land in Catoctin dates to more than 9,000 years ago when Native Americans came there to quarry rhyolite, most extensively between 200 and 700 AD. People of European descent began to settle the area in the mid-eighteenth century. The patterns of land use that were established by the beginning of the nineteenth century, based on timber utilization and farming, remained in place until the creation of the RDA. Land use in the Catoctin Mountain region during the nineteenth century was like a map of the resources. Only certain areas, even on the west side, had arable soils; the rest was forest. Farmers in the agricultural area generally owned more wooded than cleared land and may have had only an acre or two of orchard.<sup>17</sup>

Forested land, which accounted for the majority of what became park land, was used for charcoaling, logging, and the collection of bark for tanning. It provided wood for making shingles and barrel staves. Woodlots were exploited for fence posts, fuel, and other uses. The appearance of the forest would have changed frequently during the years between the advent of the furnace and the beginning of the RDA. During these years, as one section of timber was harvested another would be allowed to grow. A rotational period of twenty to thirty years between cuttings kept the forest young.

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The ownership of land used by the Catoctin Iron Furnace also was not static. As resources were exhausted, the owners acquired new land needed to produce charcoal, and acquire iron ore for the furnace. In times of economic stress, they could sell unproductive land. The number of colliers burning charcoal swelled and diminished periodically, in tandem with the economic health of the furnace, and this was reflected in the quantity of cut-over land at any particular time. Between 1860 and 1880, the furnace output was about ten times that of the earliest furnace years, putting huge demands on the forest. The addition of a coal-burning furnace in 1873 reduced the need for charcoal, and sometime during the 1890s, with the furnace rarely fired, charcoaling came to an end. Local sawmills were in operation throughout the nineteenth century, but a great deal of logging occurred in the early twentieth century at the same time that a blight was killing the chestnut trees.<sup>18</sup>

Tourism in the mountains developed by 1900, and sightseers hiked to the outcrops of Wolf and Chimney Rocks along the east side. On the back of the central plateau, overlooking the agricultural landscape of Harbaugh Valley, a large vacation home was converted in 1917 to a summer guest house.<sup>19</sup>

With the establishment of the RDA in 1935, the landscape began to be transformed for recreation and conservation. Camping and picnicking facilities and hiking trails were developed. Farm buildings were removed and fields allowed to reforest, eventually reducing the quantity of open land from about 800 to a few hundred acres. The rest of the area, a mosaic of different ages but mostly young woodland, was allowed to mature. In 1942, with the advent of World War II, one of the cabin camps at Catoctin was selected as a retreat for President Roosevelt. Recreational use was halted during the war when the park was used for military training, but resumed afterward, although the presidential retreat remained. Since the 1960s, various programs related to job training, conservation, environmental education, and mountain life during the nineteenth century were introduced at the park. Some are still active programs.<sup>20</sup>

Creation of the RDA represented a clear break from nineteenth century patterns of land use. Although there was little continuity of earlier uses, several prime locations that were used in one way in the nineteenth century were readapted for use by the RDA, resulting in a recycling of the site of earlier activity for a new kind of use. For instance, the Lewis farm at Round Meadow, very near rhyolite quarries and part of the earliest surveyed land in the mountains, was the first site developed by the WPA. Another example is the Visitor Center, which is sited near where one of the early sawmills was located. One other example is Park Central Road, which follows an old charcoaling road for part of its length.<sup>21</sup>

Land use at Catoctin Mountain Park today is a continuation of the recreational and conservation uses established during the period of RDA development. New recreational activities were added over the years. In the 1970s, trails and roads were opened for winter sports. Snowmobiling was allowed on certain trails for a number of years and then discontinued. In the winter, Park Central Road, which is closed to cars for those months, and certain other trails are open to cross country

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skiing. There are also trails designated for horseback riding. Conservation, the other mandate of the park, is a much broader science today than it was in 1935, and this is reflected in the many natural resource projects carried out by the park.<sup>22</sup>

### *Setting*

The parks that once composed the larger Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), a New Deal-era park, were created in a mountain setting occupied since prehistory. Perhaps the most significant landscape feature associated with the prehistoric period is the metavolcanic metarhyolite deposit. Archeological evidence from a rock shelter and rhyolite quarry/workshop suggests that Native Americans quarried the rhyolite for tools. There is no indication, however, that Indians established permanent villages or camps within park boundaries. Indians of the historic period traveled extensively and later roads follow their earlier paths. The presence of Native American sites along Maryland State Route 77 suggests that the road followed an Indian trail. The presence of Native American sites along the watercourse indicates that another Indian path, within the park, followed Owens Creek.

Established in a landscape used by Euroamericans for hundreds of years, the establishment of the Catoctin RDA in the 1930s required demolition of farmsteads and house sites from earlier periods. Conservation efforts associated with the plan entailed filling some farm fields, pastures, and orchards with tree plantations and leaving others to succession. Many of these house and farmstead sites are however, still evident in the patterns of vegetation, the land divisions marked by stone walls, and building foundations.<sup>23</sup> Although stone walls that once marked fields and boundaries, building foundations, and road traces are utilitarian forms, they reflect the locally available raw materials and potentially exhibit culturally-based stylistic traits. The irregular shapes of fields that the stone walls delineate, though typical of the broader mountain region, are evidence of the metes and bounds pattern of land division generally practiced throughout the mid-Atlantic. Traces of these walls remain visible in the forests now growing in former farm fields.<sup>24</sup>

The land repair and conservation aspects of the New Deal program, such as adaptive reuse of charcoaling roads as trails, are present throughout the park in former farm, charcoaling, and logging roads. Some of the roads and lanes of the early period were adapted to hiking trails or continued in use as roads.<sup>25</sup> Also represented are earlier prehistoric and historic period resources as seen in the Indian paths used as roads and the remnants of stone walls. These cultural resources are not limited to the spaces occupied by the RDA cabin camps.<sup>26</sup>

### *Settling Catoctin Mountain-1700s*

Before 1721, traders established "Cartledge's Old Road" that ran along the drainage of Little Owens and Owens Creeks. In addition to the Monocacy Road east of the foothills and

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“Cartledge’s Old Road,” in the park, there was a north/south road between Fredericktown and Marsh Creek, present day Frederick and Gettysburg, respectively. Owens Creek, Hunting Creek, Little Hunting Creek, and Fishing Creek flowed out of Catoctin Mountain and into the foothills where villages, such as Mechanicstown, evolved around mills, tanneries, and other industries requiring access to water. Matthias Ambrose’s circa 1742 mill on Owens Creek, which was the nucleus of Mechanicstown (present-day Thurmont), was in turn, connected by “wagon road” to Fredericktown.<sup>27</sup> In the 18<sup>th</sup> century German, Swiss, and English pioneers from coastal plain communities moved into the valley between the Catoctin and South Mountain. Settlement then spread from the foothills and valley into the mountains.<sup>28</sup>

Gaps cut by streams, gentle slopes, and the flat tops of mountain knobs provided sites for farm fields and mills. The park incorporates some of these early areas of settlement. One of the first areas to develop lay along the east/west route (later Maryland State Route 77) that followed Hunting Creek, the same route apparently used by Native Americans to reach Catoctin Mountain rhyolite sites. Surveyed in 1754, the tract called Nolan’s Mountain, or Nole in the Mountain, was located just west of the Catoctin ridge where two tributaries of Hunting Creek join the main stem. The original patentee sold the tract to Mark Harman in 1772.<sup>29</sup> Appearing on maps, the Harman name became associated with the road across the mountain as “Harman’s Gap.”<sup>30</sup> Today, the tract is the general vicinity of the park’s Visitor Center.

A mountain community developed about a mile west of the Harman property in a highland valley, where the terrain and soil could support farming. Following its original alignment, the east/west road, “Harman’s Gap” or Maryland State Route 77, crosses the highland valley at a natural divide. This was the location of a patented property called Round Meadow, possibly surveyed as early as the 1740s. A portion of this site was included within the park bounds.<sup>31</sup> Surrounding the property were several hundred acres of level ground. Archeological remains of a quarry were found within a few hundred feet of the old road trace, suggesting an Indian path to the rhyolite quarries led directly to this site.<sup>32</sup>

Between 1810 and 1816, the east/west road across the mountain was incorporated in the Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike, known today as Maryland Route 77. By the mid-1820s, the Emmitsburg Turnpike, present day Maryland Route 806 ran north to south from Frederick just east of the park.<sup>33</sup>

### **Extraction Industries**

By the 1770s, the iron industry joined the thriving mills, stills, and tanneries established in the region. The Catoctin Iron Furnace exerted a defining influence on the area of the future park. Thomas Johnson chose the location for the furnace because all the necessary ingredients were present: iron ore, fast-flowing streams, limestone beds, and extensive forest. Each of these resources was mined extensively and exhaustively, leaving tangible reminders. The effects of the iron industry can be read in the depleted state of the forest lands undergoing succession recovery, trace evidence left by charcoal hearths, hauling roads and trails, as well as land ownership patterns.<sup>34</sup>

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Iron ore and limestone extraction left no traces on Catoctin Mountain, as the requisite iron ore and limestone banks were concentrated in the foothills south of Mechanicstown, known today as Thurmont. The largest impact furnace operations had on mountain lands was the cutting and firing of the wood. At its peak, the furnace employed 500 hands; while some operated the furnace and mined iron and limestone, most were choppers who supplied cut wood to a small number of colliers (charcoal makers). The colliers, who turned the cut wood into charcoal, also had an impact on the land within the forest. Living in huts, they burned the wood in bowl shaped hearths created by leveling clearings about forty feet in diameter, then building a pile around a Fagan pole, banking soil around the pile, and then firing the pile.<sup>35</sup> Haulers transported wood and charcoal using a network of trails and roads for sleds and wagons, leaving additional tangible remains. Cutting usually occurred in twenty to thirty year cycles to allow regeneration. Instead of clear-cutting a site, colliers left trees of small girth to mature for later harvesting.<sup>36</sup>

To produce 900 tons of iron in one year, roughly the amount produced in the early years by the Catoctin Iron Furnace, required the wood from approximately 500 acres of land. By 1859, with two furnaces in operation, the company burned 800,000 bushels of charcoal to produce 4,500 tons of pig iron.<sup>37</sup> To supply the furnace at this level for one year takes the charcoal from a minimum of 2,500 acres of forest. The introduction of new manufacturing methods resulted in a radical increase in iron production. Even owning 10,000 acres of forest lands, the furnace lands alone could not supply the necessary timber for more than four years. The introduction and partial reliance on andesite coal fuel helped offset the need for timber.<sup>38</sup> In 1879, the furnace fabricated 12,000 tons of iron, almost three times as much as with charcoal.<sup>39</sup>

Charcoal hearth site distribution indicates that the agricultural community also contributed to the supply of charcoal and that the effects of the iron production were more widespread than the limits of furnace-owned land (See attached "Catoctin Mountain Park, Landscape Features & Archeology" map). Because of market conditions and the owner's finances, the furnace, which operated for more than a hundred years, experienced slow periods, some lasting for years. These down turns resulted in a reduction or halt in tree harvesting.<sup>40</sup>

Charcoaling was not the only industry to draw heavily on mountain resources. Sawmills supplied customers with board lumber and, later, trolley and railroad ties, as well as telegraph and telephone poles. Mountain residents also produced shingles and staves from their own timber holdings. Tanning, another area industry, relied on the bark of mountain oak, chestnut, and hemlock trees as tanning agents. By the mid-nineteenth century, however, transportation innovations shifted the tanning industry away from the mountain to urban centers such as Frederick.<sup>41</sup>

### **Farming on the Mountain**

Farmland in the mountains existed in openings surrounded by forest. Soil types and slope were the primary factors dictating farm locations. Proximity to a stream or spring was also important.

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The initial need for shelter dictated small quickly-laid structures. If the settler brought livestock, a barn would be completed right after the cabin.

Settlers slowly converted arable land in the mountains to agricultural use, dividing land into fields for crops or hay, and pastureland. Besides cutting trees, farmers cleared the loose slabs of rhyolite from fields and stacked the slabs along field edges and wagon roads. The walls that resulted became part of the farm area's distinctive character.<sup>42</sup> Over time, the stone found its way into the construction of house foundations, chimneys, bank barn foundations, and piers used to lift or level smaller structures.

Livestock, often allowed to forage in the woods, left less tangible evidence of their presence. Swine, in particular, found an abundant supply of nuts. Chestnut oaks (*Quercus prinus*) were especially plentiful along the drier ridge-tops and upper slopes. There were also hickories (*Carya*) and walnuts (*Juglans*). Until decimated by a blight that began in the early twentieth century, American chestnut trees (*Castanea dentate*) were numerous in the mountains, with the nuts foraged by livestock and collected for income by local residents.<sup>43</sup>

Circa 1880, about two-thirds of the mountain farms near the future park had one or two acres of apple orchard; a handful had up to eight acres, and a few had one or two acres of peach trees. A mountain farm with an orchard in the region of the park in 1880 tended to produce a larger quantity of apples, averaging 100 bushels per farm, compared with 80 bushels per farm in the Harbaugh Valley located just to the north.<sup>44</sup>

Farms solely devoted to growing fruit appeared in the area in the 1880s and 1890s. Fruit farms in the mountains typically were smaller than the earlier general agriculture farms. Several were near Foxville but outside the future park boundaries. The introduction of the railroad in 1871 may have provided the necessary link from farm to market that made the fruit farms viable.<sup>45</sup>

### **Farm Building Types**

The immediate need for shelter dictated construction of small quickly-laid structures, mainly in the form of log cabins. To accommodate livestock, residents built log barns right after completing the cabin. Some researchers believe barns were the most important structures of a farmstead, and therefore often the most substantial. If the need arose, grains and other commodities could be stored in the cabin's loft until a granary was constructed. Log construction continued to be employed well into the nineteenth century, and area residents were still using log buildings, among other types, when land for the park began to be acquired in 1935. An extant example of one such structure near the park is Hauer's Tavern (circa 1800), which became Wolfe's Tavern and is now a private residence (located just west of the park boundary at the intersection of Manahan & Foxville roads, MIHP# F-6-57). The building, later covered with horizontal boards, was originally constructed of log.<sup>46</sup>

The predominantly German settlers, using local materials, and mainly built one-story dwellings with lofts and two or more rooms. Log construction was a traditional German style of building

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adopted by other groups in the colonies because it allowed quick construction, especially where wood was abundant. German dwellings typically placed the chimney in the center while end chimneys are more typical in English construction.

By 1850, mountain farmers began to build German-style bank barns, also known as Pennsylvania forebays. Typically of wood frame construction, the barns were usually covered with vertical board siding. The bank barn name derived from their siting: the structures were “banked” or set into a slope on mortared-stone foundations, with a projecting forebay on the downhill side. In addition to the log dwellings and barns, farmers also continued to use, and perhaps even build, more rough-hewn log structures, such as the single crib or front-drive crib barns.<sup>47</sup>

Houses of hewn logs with notched V joints and chinked with mortar, dating to the early and mid-nineteenth century, continued in use into the twentieth century. By the early twentieth century clapboard, or board and batten, siding covered some of the log construction. Apparently, there were two vernacular types of log house in the community. One was German, with a central fireplace, and the other a Chesapeake type, with an exterior end chimney. The houses varied between one-and-one-half-stories with an attic, and two-stories. By the turn of the twentieth century the two-story, central hall plan house began to appear.<sup>48</sup>

### ***Pre-Civil War Land Use Patterns***

Location is the only distinguishing characteristic separating the farming district and the land used to support industry. Agricultural land existed almost exclusively on the west side of the mountain, which was the only area conducive to cultivation. The physiological characteristics of the land influenced the types and location of development within the existing landscape.

### **Industrial Land Use Patterns**

Land used to support industries such as timbering, charcoaling, tanneries, and mills, was predominately sited in the steep topography above Owens Creek, which cuts a gorge between knobs of Catoctin Mountain. Acquisition patterns suggest owners purchased the large tracts patented in this area for their timber and mineral resources, or for use as mill sites. The road that flanks Owens Creek, known today as Maryland Route 550, possibly part of the earlier Cartledge’s Old Road, existed in the area by at least 1808, as illustrated on the Varle Map of 1808. The road linked Mechanicstown with Harbaugh Valley to the north and offered an alternate route to Round Meadow.<sup>49</sup>

### **Tanneries**

Tanneries were located in towns like Mechanicstown (Thurmont) and later in urban centers such as Frederick. Even though they were not sited on the mountain, the industries left a discernable impact on Catoctin Mountain. The tanneries relied on the bark of specific species of trees such

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as chestnut, chestnut oak, and hemlock trees as tanning agents. The harvesting of the specific tree species left evidence of the tanning industry on the mountain.

### **Sawmills**

Sawmills in the mountains undoubtedly existed before the first documentation of them in the 1850 United States Census of Manufactures. Known sawmill sites within the park include a location along Hunting Creek at the Blue Blazes tributary, where the Harman sawmill, and probably an earlier one owned by Joshua Gist, was located. The 1850 Census indicates that Jacob Fox and William B. Brown operated sawmills along the Owens Creek headwaters in the farming district. Around 1850, Benjamin Willhide established a sawmill at the back of the park along Owens Creek. Willhide's land, some of which falls within the park bounds, included part of the tract called Poplar Grove. Along upper Owens Creek, water levels determined when the mills could be powered. Downstream from these mills, outside of the future park boundaries, was a gristmill that existed by 1808. A later sawmill in this location, owned by Joseph Brown, did a lucrative business, especially after the arrival of the railroad, circa 1872.<sup>50</sup>

Ruins and structures associated with one of the Owens Creek sawmills remains within the park. The reconstructed sawmill near the Owens Creek Amphitheater was erected as a Youth Conservation corps project between 1971 and 1973. The project included construction of a reproduction period sawmill atop the original mill foundations which remain intact. Much of the original mill and tail races as well as the original mill pond remain evident in the landscape. The Sawmill House site that encompasses the mill ruins and the surrounding site reveals evidence of occupation circa 1800.<sup>51</sup>

### **Whiskey Stills**

In addition to farmsteads, tanneries, and various types of mills, whiskey stills also left a legacy on Catoctin Mountain. One source gives a figure of 400 stills in Frederick County in 1791, the year Congress imposed the whiskey tax.<sup>52</sup> To avoid paying the tax, a secluded mountain site became the proverbial location for a still. Besides the Blue Blazes still, that garnered notoriety in the late 1920s, at least one other still site exists within the area that became Catoctin Mountain Park.<sup>53</sup> Today, the park maintains a distillery exhibit at the Blue Blazes still site.

### **Civil War**

The Civil War left no battlefields on mountain land in this area, although the war unfolded all around it and Southern and Northern armies moved back and forth through Frederick and Washington Counties most of the years of the war.<sup>54</sup> About twenty-five residents who resided within the park bounds, most of who were engaged in farming, served in the Civil War.<sup>55</sup>

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### *Post-Civil War Change Comes to Catoctin*

With the advent of the railroad, land use and activities in the area began to change. The introduction of the railroad provided a direct link from farm to market that made fruit farming viable. It also increased the need for railroad ties, and provided additional transportation from mill to market, increasing profitability for local sawmills. The greatest impact, however, was the impetus the railroad afforded the burgeoning recreation and tourism industry.

#### **Railroad**

The railroad, introduced in 1871, ushered in a new form of economic activity, tourism. In 1876, existing footpaths were widened for travel by horse and wagon, becoming the Centennial Road from Wolfsville to places along South Mountain, such as Black Rock.<sup>56</sup> Nearer the future park, Mount Quirauk and Raven Rock on South Mountain, and Chimney Rock and Wolf Rock on the Catoctin ridge also drew hikers for the spectacular views.<sup>57</sup>

#### **Recreation/Tourism**

The years following the turn of the twentieth century mark a transition from some of the traditional uses of mountain land, such as agriculture, charcoaling and tanning to others, such as recreation and tourism. Charcoaling in the mountains declined with the reliance on coal; the sporadic production of iron during the late 1880s; and ceased completely sometime before the furnace closed in 1903. Logging throughout the mountains was heavy and widespread during the early twentieth century when, reportedly, as many as fifty logging companies were in operation.<sup>58</sup> While logging companies produced barrel staves, excelsior, and mine supports, some mountain residents continued to produce shingles and cordwood for sale from their own timber tracts.<sup>59</sup>

Tourism, introduced to the Catoctin Mountain region in the nineteenth century, continued to grow after the turn of the twentieth century. Catoctin Mountain offered several inviting day-trip destinations, such as the falls on Hunting Creek, and Chimney Rock.<sup>60</sup> A foot trail to Wolf and Chimney Rocks led from the wagon road near the Blue Blazes tributary, and from the edge of Thurmont, a road ascended the Catoctin slope below Chimney Rock and encircled a spot called "Lookout."<sup>61</sup>

#### **Building Types**

Chester Brandenburg, a carpenter from a nearby mountain community and a member of the Modern Woodworkers of America, brought a new dwelling type to Catoctin Mountain. In 1900, Brandenburg purchased the William B. Brown farmstead (tract 18). This farm would later be the location of the garage and headquarters for the RDA in 1936. Brandenburg built a new house on the Brown property. He built a three-bay, double pile, central hall plan, eight- or nine-room dwelling with two interior gable-end chimneys and modest classical detailing. Brandenburg may have built other similar houses in the neighborhood, as there appear to have been six or eight of this type of house on properties purchased for the park.<sup>62</sup>

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Vacation homes had also begun to appear in the mountains. Within the boundaries of the RDA was a 13-room stone and frame vacation home built for Mary Lent in 1907 on the north-facing slope of the mountain overlooking Harbaugh Valley. Bessie Darling (**Bessie Darling House site**) bought the house in 1917 and converted it to a boarding house called Valley View Manor, which she opened to summer guests. She operated the boarding house for about 15 years. Her murder by a rejected suitor was an incident of great local notoriety.<sup>63</sup>

### **Farming**

In the 1930s, teams of horses still plowed mountain fields, as the terrain was not well suited for mechanized forms of agriculture, and the cost of machinery was prohibitive.<sup>64</sup> Nevertheless, mountain farmers participated in some agricultural changes and utilized the opportunities that existed. They raised more poultry than before, primarily for the sale of eggs, as was done in agricultural areas outside the mountains.<sup>65</sup> Some grew raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries for market. They may also have sold vegetables to the new canning factory in Thurmont.<sup>66</sup>

### **Timbering**

Forest surveys in 1913 indicate that most of the saleable timber was gone and remaining forest stands were young. A similar assessment made at the time the Federal government purchased the land in the 1930s determined that the majority of mountain timberland was Class IIA and IIB hardwoods, having a caliper of twelve inches or smaller. The assessment suggests these were young stands, yet in 1934, one NPS inspector described Catoctin Mountain as "covered with good timber." The Harman property, near the park Visitor Center, was one property with saleable trees, particularly the hemlocks along Hunting Creek.<sup>67</sup>

### **Roads**

Roads near the park remained much the same during the first decades of the twentieth century as they were in the late nineteenth century. The largest roads included the turnpike, known locally as the Thurmont-Foxville Road, and later Maryland State Route 77, as well as the state road along the Owens Creek gorge, later known as Maryland State Route 550. Sections of smaller county roads also fell within the boundaries of both the RDA and Catoctin Mountain Park. County roads included the two parallel roads from Foxville to Harbaugh Valley and two roads that crossed the east slope of South Mountain. Other county roads threaded through the mountains outside the park boundaries. Finally, there were the farm, logging and charcoaling roads that accessed nearly every section of the mountain. Few appeared on maps, but one frequently represented on early twentieth century maps is the charcoaling and logging road near Blue Blazes and its continuation south to the Catoctin Iron Furnace, along today's Catoctin Hollow Road. A road (probably for logging) went north across the central plateau and descended the north-facing slope to connect with the railroad depot. The road provided access to Bessie Darling's guesthouse from the south.<sup>68</sup>

The rerouting of a portion Route 77, the east/west road near Foxville, marked an important road change. The change occurred sometime between 1873 and 1911. The new section, a little more

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than a mile in length, crossed to the south side of Hunting Creek, where it followed a course south of the original road. The older alignment still appeared on maps until the 1940s, but travelers crossing the mountain followed the new alignment and no longer headed to the divide at Round Meadow, easily bypassing Foxville. Although the general store at Foxville continued in operation, the Wolf tavern, possibly converted into a home by Thomas C. Fox, apparently closed by the end of the nineteenth century.<sup>69</sup>

### **Summary of the Pre-Park Landscape**

The most salient features of the built environment of the highland valley were established prior to 1850. Cleared fields and pastures were set in a predominantly forested matrix. In some areas, however, such as around Foxville, the fields and pastures were open and contiguous. There was the east/west road, by now part of a turnpike, and a loose web of county roads that connected the farmsteads to each other, to the small villages, and to main roads. Farm and logging roads formed a finer pattern.

Like their counterparts in the wider valleys and foothills, mountain farmsteads were usually a cluster of buildings situated in relation to each other, united by paths and farm lanes, and divided into sections by fences and, in the mountains, stone walls. Local residents owned the timber tracts that surrounded cleared farmland. They were probably less frequently culled than the furnace's timber land, but undoubtedly still presented a changing picture as different sections were cut. A few people in the mountain community, usually a sawmill owner or someone involved in timbering or charcoaling, held large forested acreages. The size of a property would not necessarily have affected the look of the landscape, since so much of it was forest.

Besides the tavern and the Foxes' general store, the Foxville community included two blacksmiths, and a number of sawmills. Essential to the local maintenance and fabrication of equipment, the blacksmiths probably had trade from the turnpike. Churches and public schools provided other centers of community life. Two early church properties are still located at the park's western boundary and one of the local public schools was in Foxville.<sup>70</sup>

## **FEDERAL PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT**

### **On the Eve of Acquisition**

Eligibility for an RDA under the Federal Works Project Administration (WPA) land development plan required that an area chosen meet some basic requirements. Important qualifications included proximity to a large city; locally available building materials; the possibility of water-based recreation; a price averaging \$5 an acre; available acreage between two thousand and ten thousand acres; and that the land was submarginal for agriculture. Through implementation of WPA programs, the Federal government, in concert with states, aimed to eliminate relief burdens on rural communities, tax delinquency, and uneconomical

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expenses to local governments for the maintenance of schools and roads in sparsely settled regions deemed unfit for agriculture.<sup>71</sup>

The Catoctin project was one of forty-six recreation projects developed by the NPS under New Deal sponsorship. Thirty-one were vacation camps similar to Catoctin, and most were located east of the Mississippi. Nineteenth century scientific writings about the unhealthiness of urban life and the need for fresh air and sunshine, particularly for children, led to the creation of "Fresh Air" relief societies, organized to bring under privileged children to the country in the summer. The birth of motorized vehicles ushered in automobile touring and camping. These ideals, in conjunction with the existing economic and environmental stress of the 1930s, provided the background setting for the design plan that the NPS used to create Recreational Demonstration Areas, a very distinct kind of group campsite.<sup>72</sup>

The RDA and future Catoctin Mountain Park boundaries encompassed about thirty-two houses within the west side farming district. A few of the west side properties had more than one house and about six were tenanted. The type and size of house varied. Some were made of log, some frame, and some were log construction sheathed with boards. The dwellings ranged in size from two to nine rooms. Mount Lent, the Bessie Darling guesthouse, with thirteen rooms was unusually large. About eight of the houses were of hewn log construction probably built before 1850. The log buildings were generally one story with an attic, although at least one had two stories, and were sheathed in some manner. The RDA boundaries may have included six or eight central hall plan houses built circa 1900. The remaining houses were small, framed structures, generally two stories high, with four or six rooms, and sided with clapboard or shingled in wood or asphalt. The most common roofing material included shake shingle or tin roofs and occasionally asphalt-shingles. Mortared local stone foundations with cellars were typical.<sup>73</sup>

There were at least seven bank barns within the boundaries of both the RDA and the later park. In addition to the large bank barns, a farm usually included a number of other structures such as single crib log barns, sheds for various purposes, wells, smokehouse, chicken coops, and privies. At least one farmstead had an icehouse. Of the more substantial farms, one had twelve outbuildings, in addition to one barn and a dwelling. Another farmstead had nine outbuildings, plus two dwellings and a barn. Fences of different types and dry-laid stone walls completed the farmstead arrangement. Fence types included the stake and rider, a type of worm fence, post and rail, rustic picket, and wire mesh attached to posts.<sup>74</sup>

Almost all mountain residents, including those with the best farms, supplemented their farm income by outside work. Using various harvesting methods, most farms derived a portion of their income from timber. Several processed it into shingles or staves on their own premises, some sold lumber to sawmills or stave mills (stave mills produce the narrow strips of wood that compose the sides of barrels.), while others cut it to be sold as cordwood. There were also inhabitants who focused almost entirely on non-farm work. For instance, one bought and sold dogs and hauled goods from Baltimore in his truck. In 1935, a number of families in the district were on relief, and at least four farms were in foreclosure. Compared with the 1880 census, the

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number of farm animals kept by mountain farmers had declined. About twelve of the farms within the RDA boundary had horses and cows, generally two each. Ten farms averaged about four hogs each. Chickens were the most numerous, kept by nineteen households and averaging forty-five to a farm. Most noticeably, there were no sheep, which had been the largest category of farm animal in 1880, especially around Foxville. This probably was because the wool factories that had operated in nearby towns in the nineteenth century were gone.<sup>75</sup>

The term “submarginal” was a product of its time, used by the land program in reference to agricultural land as well as urban areas. The often-quoted phrases “abused land” and “harmful farming practices” were descriptions derived from a larger, national picture of problem agriculture. In the Catoctin area, events such as the closing of the furnace left an unstable local economy; the effects of drought and the Depression worked to weaken further the already fragile financial system. Subsistence farming was simply less viable by the early twentieth century. The use of the term “abused” land as it applied to Catoctin Mountain may have been in reference to the timberland. Since the end of charcoaling, logging was by far the predominant use of land in the mountains. Not all logged land, however, was abused. The timber tracts held by west side owners for example, were young but not consumed. The chestnut blight certainly contributed to the forest’s depletion including those timber tracts that were not exhausted through timbering practices.

### **New Deal Era**

#### ***Arrival of the WPA***

From 1936 to 1939, WPA workers built the RDA central maintenance buildings and project offices, the three organized group camps, and a picnic area. Their first tasks involved clearing debris left by recent logging activities, creating fire trails, and stockpiling downed timber and other materials for use in construction of the park buildings. The first buildings needed were functional structures, such as storage space for vehicles, supplies, and tools; workspaces; and an office for project administration. The site chosen to begin building was near the Native American rhyolite quarry and part of the original Round Meadow patent where the agricultural community evolved in the mid-eighteenth century. The former farm site offered the RDA project the advantages of already cleared land and proximity to the Thurmont-Foxville Road / Route 77 where there were telephone and electricity lines. The Lewis house and cluster of farm buildings, located toward the center of the property, probably remained standing until early 1938 when RDA plans required the razing of nearly all the buildings of the purchased farms.<sup>76</sup>

#### ***Central Garage Unit / Round Meadow***

Work on the new complex of buildings—referred to variously as the Central Garage Unit, the Central Service Group, and the Area Service Group—began in the spring of 1936. The building that housed the project headquarters was sited in the corner of a field, south of a stone wall that marked the field’s edge and close to Manahan Road. In addition to the project headquarters building, the complex included a multi-bay garage and repair shop, an equipment shed, lumber sheds, a tool house, an oil storage house, a blacksmith, and pit latrines for men and women. The

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headquarters was built of logs and had a stone fireplace, chimney, and foundation. The blacksmith shop and oil house were also log construction. The other buildings were wood framed construction, some with log posts, and sided with rough-sawn boards. Many sat on stone piers. A gas-operated sawmill was set up across Manahan Road to process dead wood culled from the forest, such as blighted chestnut and oak. Additional oak to be milled into shingles and flooring was purchased "on the stump" in the vicinity. Windows and other millwork were produced on site. Later mature timber, rather than dead timber, was harvested from areas under construction, such as campsites and new roads. Water for the project headquarters came from installing water lines to an existing 55-foot-deep well. A rock crusher was set up to produce road building materials and sand for mortar. The park used locally collected rock, including some taken from old stone walls.<sup>77</sup>

The Central Garage Unit buildings were positioned in relation to existing features of the Lewis farm—the farm road, stone wall, and fields. An opening in the wall provided access from the farm road to the developing complex. Storage sheds and the multi-bay garage were built in a line at a right angle to the stone wall and farm road. Another line of buildings that included the headquarters, the tool house, and the blacksmith, closer to Manahan Road, paralleled the garage and sheds. Built in 1939, the CCC camp was located in another field of the Lewis farm, north of the farm road, in an area later known as Round Meadow.<sup>78</sup>

#### *West Picnic Area*

Built in 1936, the West Picnic Area, sited near the former Harman farmstead below the falls on Hunting Creek, was the first public facility completed. The picnic area, constructed from culled chestnut trees, consisted of tables and benches placed around stone fireplaces in a shaded grove. In addition to the dining ensemble, the site hosted a covered pavilion, latrines, and gravity-fed drinking water from nearby springs. An adjacent field, leveled and kept mowed, served as a playing field. This area became part of Cunningham Falls State Park in 1954, and a forty-three acre recreational lake built in 1972 now covers the picnic grounds.<sup>79</sup>

#### *Group Camps*

In 1934 and 1935, as the public recreation programs of the NPS grew, Albert Good, an NPS architect, assembled several portfolios of models and principles for designing park structures. The three-volume "Park and Recreation Structures," published in 1938, followed publication of Good's portfolios. The prescribed layout for group camps was an arrangement made up of a central core of buildings with satellite units sited to take advantage of the natural terrain, sunlight, and views, but to limit views of each other. Local materials and local builders influenced the outcome at each place. At Catoctin, the central core of each group camp was comprised of a dining room/kitchen, an infirmary, a swimming pool, a crafts building, staff housing, "help's" quarters, a washhouse, and storage shed. The camp units, arranged a short distance from the core, each had cabins for the campers, a leader's cabin, a small lodge, a latrine, and a drinking fountain, all united by a trail. Each camp also had a campfire circle, which the Park Service called a "council circle," located in a secluded spot some distance from the buildings.<sup>80</sup>

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Catoctin has three such group camps built between 1937 and 1939. Construction ended with the start of World War II, leaving several planned camps unrealized. The majority of the camp buildings were of hewn logs, chinked with a white mortar, resting on stone piers. The style was park rustic, but because it also borrowed from the local building heritage, some of the structures bore a strong resemblance to the farm buildings they removed.

Completed in 1937, Camp 1 received the name Camp Misty Mount after a camp director used that appellation because of the view from the campsite to the adjacent mountain formations. The campground was just west of the Catoctin ridge, located on thirty acres of land at the head of the small Blue Blazes tributary, where timber and charcoaling activities had once taken place. The steep and rocky topography in this part of the park prevented agricultural use. A linear path unified the camp, which was composed of three main units each with six cabins for two or four campers, plus the leader's cabin, lodge and latrine. A linear path rather than an encircling one was possible chosen because of the relatively narrow site along a slope. The site was prepared for construction by clearing underbrush and removing any remains of slash logging. "Picturesque snags" of downed timber, approximately six to an acre, were left for aesthetic and wildlife purposes. The Maryland League for Crippled Children operated Misty Mount during its first summer in 1937 and the Salvation Army operated at the site for four ensuing summers.<sup>81</sup>

The construction methods used in building Camp 1 set the precedent for the next camp constructed at Catoctin. Timber used in construction of the camp was culled from leased tracts and shaped and dressed at the RDA sawmill. Some buildings were frame while others were built using hewn logs. Logs were chestnut, the framing was oak, trim and boards were either chestnut, oak, or hemlock, tongue and groove flooring was oak, roof shingles were red oak, and the foundation walls, piers and porches were of local stone. Most of the stone, primarily quartzite from the east side of the mountain versus the rhyolite used by the farmers, was quarried from a large tract of land located south of Route 77. Creosote colored with crank case drainings coated the exteriors of the wood cabins while the interiors were treated with linseed oil. The larger buildings had stone fireplaces. The chinking for log buildings and the mortar for stone construction used Portland cement made from crushed local rock sand. Hardware fabricated at the blacksmith used found iron scraps. The RDA purchased supplies such as nails, washers, and cement. Although these buildings were more predetermined than a vernacular building, their style, and method of construction were rustic.<sup>82</sup>

Camp 2, later named Camp Greentop, was located on the more level terrain of the central plateau, south of the service road and closer to the west side of the park. The camp occupied about forty acres situated where there was an opening of about ten to twenty acres within an area that was otherwise wooded land. The open space may have been a farm field or a space related to logging. Across the service road from Camp 2 were a couple of other openings of similar size, which may have been the remnants of fields. Hogs had once wandered through the forest and been slaughtered on Hog Rock. The Camp 2 site was described as having a "good growth of young timber" and being "practically free of rocks and gullies." The existing clearings were

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improved as playing fields, one within Camp 2, and the other across the service road, present-day Park Central Road.<sup>83</sup>

The Maryland League for Crippled Children had petitioned for a camp at Catoctin. Although Camp 1 occupied unsuitable terrain for the League's children who had diseases such as polio, the League camped there the first year, but made suggestions for the construction of the second group camp. Directions were given to clear more than half the small trees and all the underbrush from the unit areas, and remove any large trees preventing the sun from reaching the buildings for at least two hours a day. To suit the organization's needs, larger cabins that housed eight campers and two counselors were built at Camp 2, two of the unit lodges were eliminated, and the distance from the cabins to the dining hall was reduced. A six to eight-foot-wide gravel trail encircled the compound and passed through each unit. Several other trails, some of which may have already existed as "woods" roads, led into the forest in different directions and one led to the campfire circle. There is no confirmation that the narrower paths seen in later documents, connecting each cabin with the latrine of its subunit and leading to the dining hall, were built at this time. The Maryland League asked that the trails be "well-defined" and suggested that "if they become muddy in wet weather" they be "surfaced with loose, small gravel or fine stone chips." Photographs from the 1950s show the main trail edged with stones of about eight to twelve inches in diameter. Opened in the summer of 1938, the Maryland League operated Camp 2 for four summers through 1941. During its first season, the children at the camp gave it the name Greentop.<sup>84</sup>

Camp 3-B, known today as Camp David (the presidential retreat), was originally designated as a boys' camp. It was initially called Hi-Catoctin because it was situated on the highpoint of the park. Young timber and a few mature trees covered the site which contained traces of many old logging roads possibly dating to the mid-1870s when furnace owner John Kunkel, Jr., purchased about 700 acres in this area, presumably for charcoal production. Designed much like the other group camps, Hi-Catoctin had both framed and log structures. Work began in 1938 and the camp opened in the summer of 1939. Though conceived as a boys' camp, the sponsoring organization chosen was the Federal Camp Council, serving families of Federal employees, and not a boys' group. The organization used the camp for three summers through 1941. Girl and Boy Scout groups also used it for short periods.<sup>85</sup>

Three similar camps originally planned for the Catoctin RDA were never built. Camp 4 would have been a girls' camp, located between Hi-Catoctin and Mount Lent, the Bessie Darling guesthouse. Construction for Camp 4 started in August 1941 but only a limited amount of work was completed. Camp 5, for "Negro use," was to be in the northwest section of the park with its own park entrance at Foxville-Deerfield Road. The sixth site was to be located between Camps 1, and 2. In addition to the organized group camps, early master plans proposed several other types that would accommodate tent or car camping. There were also plans for the creation of two trailside lodges, referred to as "short term lodges." The park developed the Bessie Darling Guesthouse (also known as Mount Lent) as a "short term lodge," but a never completed a similar lodge proposed for anglers.<sup>86</sup>

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The government granted permission to raze the existing farm structures, to complete the recreational concept for the park in the winter of 1937-38. The NPS regional office in Richmond, Virginia requested the retention of a smokehouse and another building until the project architect could look at them. The project inspector protested the delay and the regional office withdrew their request. In addition to Mount Lent, the planners retained four houses on other tracts for use as staff quarters. Two of the houses, located near park entrances, were well situated for park security.<sup>87</sup> Today, only one pre-park house remains standing and occupied. This is known as Quarters 6. Acquired by NPS in 1965, the house was renovation for staff quarters in 1967. The 1.5-story, frame side-gable house sits on an irregularly coursed, uncut rubble foundation and features peaked, decorative lintels over its windows. The house which appears to date to circa 1920-1930, retains one contemporary outbuilding that may have been a root cellar and shed. Both buildings contribute to the district as representatives of pre-park occupation of the area.

#### *Roads*

Park development brought greater motorized traffic onto the mountain and necessitated the repair and upgrade of existing roads, as well as the building of a new road to serve the camps. Thurmont-Foxville Road, the east-west road, was often described as a dirt road in the 1930s and early 1940s. The road was actually “napped stone, bound, and surfaced with clay,” with a surfaced width of fourteen feet. A four-and-a-half-mile section bisected the Catoctin RDA.<sup>88</sup> In 1941, the state of Maryland proposed to construct a highway with a sixty-foot right of way to Hagerstown and points west. The highway plan proposed incorporating the existing Thurmont-Foxville Road, present-day Route 77, and required straightening and widening the road. Park officials protested the plan, citing damage to Hunting Creek and loss of scenic values. The plan, possibly due to the advent of World War II, was never realized.<sup>89</sup>

Between 1936 and 1939, WPA workers built a service road, which ran between the three organized camps. The new road incorporated two existing but unconnected old roads; the charcoaling road near the Blue Blazes tributary and a farm lane or logging road from the Round Meadow area that reached onto the central plateau. The service road, gated at both ends, terminated on the west side where it met Manahan Road near the Central Garage Unit (now Round Meadow). The fourteen-foot-wide road had a six-inch crushed stone base, and was sealed with chips, stone dust, and clay, which were firmly compacted.<sup>90</sup>

The WPA workers also constructed road spurs connecting the organized camps with the service road. The spurs, generally extended to a service court, were paved with gravel similar to the service road. Each of the camps had a small graveled area for parking along the entry drive. The roads to Misty Mount and Greentop were both ten feet wide and less than a quarter mile in length. The road to Hi-Catoctin also extended to the planned Camp 4. The latter road was thirteen feet wide and about three-quarters of a mile long. Plans called for this road to extend three-quarters of a mile to Mount Lent.<sup>91</sup>

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Other sections of existing roads that fell within the RDA boundaries and the boundaries of the future Catoctin Mountain Park included a central section of the two roads from Foxville to Harbaugh Valley. Both received their present names sometime in the mid-twentieth century. The older, in existence since at least 1800, was called Manahan Road, the second, dating to about 1870, the Foxville-Deerfield Road. Both were twelve feet wide, of napped stone and bound with clay. Another county road, described in the 1939 master plan as “impassible in winter,” began at Lantz and crossed the South Mountain slope in a sharply curving line that followed a tributary of Owens Creek. Inclusion on the 1861 Macomb Map demonstrates the road existed by at least 1861. A shorter road south of this extended from Foxville-Deerfield Road to a route along the ridge, serving three or four small farms. Only locals used the old section of the turnpike just east of Foxville. Even though the first master plan proposed to close all of these smaller county roads, except the Foxville-Deerfield Road, most remained open for another twenty years, and Manahan Road never completely closed.<sup>92</sup>

### *Trails*

Relief workers constructed trails in the first year of park development. Trails served as part of the fire protection plan, providing impetus for their early completion. The trails incorporated existing farm roads, charcoal/logging roads, and earlier sightseeing trails, with new sections to create an interconnected trail system. Contemporary reports described the trails as being “leveled” and “spread with sawdust” from the park sawmill.<sup>93</sup> By 1939, twenty-eight miles of foot trails “to many points of interest such as Wolf Rock, Chimney Rock, Black Rock (a different Black Rock than the one on South Mountain), Cunningham Falls, Mount Lent, etc.” were reported.<sup>94</sup> One park trail brought hikers to the western edge of the park, where they could travel a mile on a public road to reach the Appalachian Trail. In the spring of 1939, when the CCC arrived on station at Catoctin, one of their tasks included maintaining the hiking trails by clearing fallen limbs and brush. They also opened up several miles of firebreaks, called “truck routes,” south of the Thurmont-Foxville Road.<sup>95</sup>

### *Water, Sanitation and Utilities*

WPA laborers also engaged in a number of water, sanitation, and utility projects. They cleaned and repaired some of the farm-era spring boxes, and adjusted them to ensure a minimum flow of two gallons per minute in all seasons. Some already flowed as fast as sixteen to eighteen gallons a minute. Pumped into holding tanks, spring, creek, and well water was chlorinated then fed to developed sites. The RDA combined the water from five springs to provide enough water for Camps 2 and 3 (Greentop and Hi-Catoctin). Water from Hunting Creek, near the Blue Blazes branch served Camp 1, Misty Mount, as well as the Blue Blazes Contact Station, built in 1941. Unchlorinated water from springs fed the West Picnic Area. They installed septic tanks and tile fields to dispose of sewage from the group camps. The picnic area had a chemical pit latrine, as did the maintenance area.<sup>96</sup>

### *Arrival of the CCC*

In April 1939, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp was assigned to the Catoctin RDA. Although the CCC was one of the earliest New Deal programs, it was a late arrival at Catoctin.

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The WPA-funded workforce had already accomplished much of the work of building the RDA. The primary work of the CCC, as the name implied, was in conservation, which included stream improvements and revegetation projects. At Catoctin, they also worked on trails, water lines, electrical wiring, and construction projects.<sup>97</sup>

The company, housed in the Round Meadow area, initially lived in tents across the farm road from the Central Garage Unit and headquarters. Eventually, barracks replaced the tents in the same area. A set of CCC support buildings that included garages, shops, and sheds was constructed west of the existing administrative and maintenance buildings.<sup>98</sup>

### **Stream Enhancements**

One of the CCC's jobs was to enhance the park's streams for trout fishing under the direction of the NPS wildlife technicians. To ensure cool water for the trout, the CCC cleaned springs along the sides of Hunting Creek to speed the flow of water that might otherwise spread out and warm. They protected banks to eliminate shallows where stream temperatures could also rise, and built as many as 250 check dams of naturalistic design to deepen existing pools and create new ones as fish habitat. They also created an angler's trail along a section of Hunting Creek to keep fishermen from walking on fragile banks. Both streams were stocked with trout even though Owens Creek was not developed as a fly-cast trout stream.<sup>99</sup>

### **Planting and Pruning**

Planting projects were relatively minor at the Catoctin RDA. Revegetation consisted primarily of filling in old farm and logging roads, particularly sections closest to roads in active use, and sowing grain in abandoned farm fields. Possibly the largest of the "conservation" efforts involved transplanting an estimated 25,000 trees and shrubs from the surrounding forest into the entrances of old roads such as farm lanes and logging or charcoaling roads. Before planting, the CCC workers used soil to level the sunken roadbeds to the grade of the adjacent forest. Of the estimated seventy-five road entrances closed in this manner, perhaps three-quarters of them were located north of Route 77. Old roads that could serve for fire control were kept open. They also transplanted forest trees and shrubs to speed regrowth along construction road cuts and to obscure the views of power line corridors.<sup>100</sup>

The park plan included removing signs of former human occupation, establishing erosion protection, and providing food and habitat for wildlife. Implementing this plan had fields, cultivated as recently as the fall of 1937, planted with grains such as Korean lespedeza, buckwheat, Kafir corn, and soybeans using various planting patterns. Grain was planted in ten to twelve foot intervals along the contours on steep slopes, while other areas were only planted along field edges.<sup>101</sup>

Less frequently, fields were planted with tree seedlings. Job reports suggest that less than thirty acres of agricultural fields used this planting method. About five acres of such plantings flanked Manahan Road, and the rest were on the east slope of South Mountain. About 20,000 seedlings

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of red maple (*Acer rubrum*), pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), table mountain pine (*Pinus pungens*), and Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*) were planted about six feet apart, generally in single-species plantations.<sup>102</sup>

CCC workers pruned dead and damaged tree limbs in the areas around the three cabin camps and the two picnic areas, and landscaped the area around the park headquarters building. The CCC rebuilt the nineteenth-century stone wall north of the park headquarters building and thinned vegetation near the entrance drive. They also repaired portions of the post and log guardrail around the parking lot west of the headquarters building, and laid sod in bare areas near the building. It may have been at this time that about a dozen elm trees (*Ulmus americana*) were planted in the sloping area between the two rows of workshops and garages.<sup>103</sup>

#### **Manor House Picnic Area**

In 1940, the CCC built the second picnic area, situated at the Manor House, also known as the ironmaster's house, near the Catoctin Iron Furnace site. The Manor House Picnic Area, or the Manor House Day Use Area, located along US 15, was conceived as another RDA type of site, a wayside. Original plans included lakes for swimming and a museum, but a more modest plan was implemented. The CCC built tables, benches, stone fireplaces, a stone and wood picnic pavilion, latrines, and a stone wall to mark the picnic area's entrance. The picnic grounds became part of Cunningham Falls State Park in 1954.<sup>104</sup>

#### **Blue Blazes Contact Station**

Built in 1941, the Blue Blazes Contact Station was the last New Deal building project completed at Catoctin RDA. The contact station, located at the intersection of Park Central Road, the service road, and the Thurmont-Foxville Road or Route 77, was to be the point from which to direct visitors to park destinations. Two mills had previously occupied the site, where the Blue Blazes Branch of Hunting Creek joins the main stream. The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) indicates that Blue Blazes, the traditional name of the area, referred to the Appalachian phenomenon of "foxfire," a blue light emitted by certain mushrooms at night.<sup>105</sup>

WPA workers built the contact station as well as a house and two-car garage for the park manager that was located a short distance up the service road. The CCC built the entrance gate, a simple construction of squared timbers flanked by mortared stone piers and stone walls. Entirely faced with stone, the Blue Blazes Contact Station was unlike other park buildings. A report noted that the timber supply within the mountain was exhausted, and "logs on the stump" were purchased elsewhere, then dressed at the park's sawmill. Period photos show the contact station to be a small building with a stone front porch accessed by a couple of steps. As with most park buildings, the surrounding area suffered only moderately disruption due to construction, and period photos show a number of young trees growing very close to the building-in-progress. A small pull-off for six cars was located on the Thurmont-Foxville Road just to the east of the building. In front of the parking slots was a straight stone wall that extended from the contact station's east side, and finished in a curve matching the curve of the wall on the west side of the entrance drive.<sup>106</sup>

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After the contact station at Blue Blazes was completed in 1941, the administrative offices moved from the Central Garage Unit on the west side to the new building, and the old headquarters building became a residence for park staff. The Central Garage Unit continued to house park maintenance functions, although the original multi-bay garage, one of the first of the WPA buildings, burned in 1941.<sup>107</sup>

### **Miscellaneous Projects**

In 1940, the CCC dismantled rail fencing from the old farms for shipment to Gettysburg National Battlefield for use as fencing there. Not all fences were removed; some were left as wildlife cover. The West Picnic Area and the organized camps were further "daylighted" at this time, and some of that wood was also sent to Gettysburg. The CCC dug the water system for Camp 3 and for the new contact station at Blue Blazes. They also built two shelters along the Appalachian Trail, nearby but outside park boundaries.<sup>108</sup>

In 1939, electricity was extended to the organized camps and Mount Lent. All camp buildings, including the latrines, were wired except for the campers' cabins, the leaders' cabins, and the lodges. The CCC rehabilitated Mount Lent as a trailside lodge, bringing in electricity and outfitting it with three bathrooms, a sewage disposal plant, and a more extensive water supply system.

The CCC involvement at Catoctin ended in 1941. World War II had begun, Congress had passed the Selective Service Act, and young men were joining the military. The CCC camp at Catoctin closed in November 1941, and the program ended nationally in the spring of 1942.<sup>109</sup>

### **The War Years and Beyond 1942 to 1956**

The most significant wartime use of the Catoctin RDA was the selection of one of its camps as the site for President Franklin D. Roosevelt's (1882-1945) retreat. Various military training programs also used the park. The war years at Catoctin began with the housing of the British Royal Navy, temporarily docked in Baltimore in the late summer and fall of 1941, at Greentop and Mount Lent. In spring 1942, President Roosevelt chose Camp 3, Hi-Catoctin, as a retreat. They reconfigured Hi-Catoctin by moving and enlarging buildings for use by the president, his guests, and the staff. Landscaping changes included the cutting of tress to open views of the surrounding ridges and countryside. The naturalistic plantings incorporated around the compound relied on shrubs and other plants dug from the surrounding woods. Roosevelt named the retreat Shangri La, after the recently published book "Lost Horizon." Marines, assigned as security and support for the president while at the retreat, occupied the former CCC barracks. Their number fluctuated, depending upon whether the president was in residence.<sup>110</sup>

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In addition to conversion of Camp 3 to a Presidential retreat, soldiers from Fort Ritchie practiced bivouacking and night maneuvers in the northwest quadrant of the park, and the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) set up a clandestine training facility. A special use permit gave the War Department jurisdiction over most of the RDA north the Route 77. The Federal government closed the park to the public for the war's duration, and gated the two county roads between Foxville and Harbaugh Valley. They housed Army troops in OSS training at Camp Greentop (formerly known as Camp 2) and winterized the cabins there for year round use. Electricity was extended to all the buildings, the bathhouse was enlarged, and amenities such as a movie theater, recreation building, and telephone exchange were added. To protect the water supply, sewage was hauled to a site outside the park. At the war's end, Marines sent to Catoctin for recuperation were housed initially at Misty Mount and were moved to Greentop in January 1946.<sup>111</sup>

Various manipulations of the land in specific areas accompanied use of the RDA by the military during the war years. Near the CCC camp and at Greentop the military built heavy timber obstacle courses, target pits, and rifle ranges. Approximately fifteen acres on the South Mountain slope was designated for large munitions practice. They leveled a target area of about a quarter acre, and constructed a 300-foot long, ten-foot high embankment as a backstop with fifteen observation pits dug into the slope below. Unauthorized, the recuperating Marines cut a road to Mount Lent and surfaced it with about fifteen truckloads of stone, which they crushed. The stone was taken from a stockpile of dismantled stone walls that the RDA planned to use for marking boundaries. Three landfills were also added during the war years.<sup>112</sup>

Some buildings were lost during these years. Most notable among them was Mount Lent, accidentally destroyed by fire. Mortars, fired during practice, destroyed two of the remaining farmhouses within the park boundaries. A fire in 1945 also destroyed the park manager's house at Blue Blazes.<sup>113</sup>

The OSS ceased training operations at Catoctin in May 1944 and the Department of the Interior cancelled the special use permit for 4,357 acres. The Marines retained other special use permits for 1,401 acres of park lands and 274 acres of inholdings purchased by the War Department, and remained at the park until late 1946. The former CCC camp at Round Meadow continued as the permanent location for housing Marines assigned as security for the president.

In 1946, the Army rehabilitated Greentop by staining the facades of buildings, replacing plumbing, repairing doors and windows, installing new power lines, and clearing downed timber. They filled and regraded the target pits and demolition area, removed the obstacle courses and some war-era added buildings. The Army left other buildings, such as the two Quonset huts at Greentop and the showers, flush toilets, and additions to buildings at the CCC camp.<sup>114</sup>

### ***Administrative Changes***

In 1942, Roosevelt signed legislation allowing, under certain circumstances, the transfer of Recreational Demonstration Areas to their respective states. Under wartime use, and concerned that the park would be incorporated into the new Shenandoah National Park's Skyline Drive,

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Roosevelt forbade Catoctin's reassignment. In 1945, President Harry S. Truman (1884-1972), citing "historical events of national and international interest," associated with Catoctin, announced that the park would remain under Federal management as a park of the nation's capital under NPS jurisdiction. During his term of office, President Truman visited Shangri La infrequently. Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969), Truman's successor, renamed the retreat Camp David, in honor of his father and grandson.<sup>115</sup>

The northern half of the RDA, under the War Department's jurisdiction since 1942, reopened to the public by mid-1947. In the ten years following the war, the changes that occurred within the park involved the division of the RDA into two separate entities and upgrading the roads.

The state of Maryland pressed for transfer of the RDA to its jurisdiction as originally planned. A compromise, that involved several years of political wrangling, divided the park in half, releasing the southern half to the state and keeping the northern section under Federal jurisdiction. In December 1953, the deeds, plats, and court records of the land tracts designated for transfer were officially conveyed to the state. The name Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area was abandoned and the transferred land, comprising 4,447 acres, became Cunningham Falls State Park. The national park side, containing approximately 5,760 acres, became Catoctin Mountain Park in June 1954.<sup>116</sup> Maryland, in contrast to the NPS, allowed hunting on state park lands except near the 375-acre West Picnic grounds and the 55-acre Manor House area.<sup>117</sup>

Within the National Park System, there are numerous designations such as National Park, National Battlefield, National Historic Site, National Heritage Area, and National Historical Park. Other terms are descriptive in nature, like National Historic Trail, National Lakeshore, National Memorial, National Parkway, and National River. The names are created in the Congressional legislation authorizing the sites or by presidential proclamation. Catoctin Mountain Park, like Prince William Forest Park, originated as an RDA and now falls under the National Park System category "Other Designation" versus the more common National Park label.

### **The Camps**

Camp Misty Mount (formerly known as Camp 1) and Camp Greentop (originally known as Camp 2) began functioning as group camps again in the summer of 1947; Misty Mount occupied by the Salvation Army and Camp Greentop by the Maryland League for Crippled Children. In 1948, the Girl Scouts joined the Salvation Army as lodgers at Misty Mount.

Shortly after the Maryland League returned to Greentop they requested the addition of an outdoor chapel. The chapel consisted of a stone altar and rows of benches similar in form to campfire circle or "council circle." In 1948, Greentop campers, under the guidance of the park's first naturalist, fashioned a totem pole as part of the nature craft program and erected it outside the camp office, establishing a tradition carried on in succeeding years. The present day totem pole represents a latter day recreation; it was installed in 2006.

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### Roads and Trails

Both county and park roads received attention in the years after the war. In early 1947, Frederick County widened a mile-long section of Thurmont-Foxville Road lying within the park boundary. At that time, the county increased the right of way from thirty feet to forty feet and probably increased the surfaced width from fourteen feet, to possibly eighteen feet. In 1954, Frederick County paved both Thurmont-Foxville and Foxville-Deerfield roads with asphalt and expanded the Foxville-Deerfield Road's thirty-foot right of way to forty feet. The road made a sharp turn alongside the farmhouse on the former Fox property whose location predated the circa 1870 road. A new alignment corrected the sharp turn but necessitated destruction of the farmhouse and barn, used as staff quarters and previously owned by Irving A. Fox.<sup>118</sup>

By 1947, while retaining wood plank decks, steel construction replaced rustic materials previously used for bridges along Route 77. A number of park bridges crossed Owens and Hunting Creeks and their tributaries. Earley speculates that these park bridges were probably the same ones rebuilt by the WPA workers circa 1936, along with bridges on the main road. The WPA bridges typically had stone abutments, log stringers or bumper rails, and three-inch oak plank decks.<sup>119</sup>

Park-maintained roads included the service road, or Park Central Road, the entrances to the organized camps and picnic area, and the two-mile middle section of Manahan Road. The RDA upgraded and repaired park roads and trails during the late 1940s and early 1950s. By 1950, Park Central Road was paved with asphalt along most of its length, beginning at Blue Blazes and ending at Greentop.<sup>120</sup>

In 1948 park crews cleared trails to Wolf, Chimney, and Hog Rocks, as well as Cunningham Falls that had become overgrown during the war years. Regular trail maintenance in succeeding years included the annual clearing of fallen trees, cutting back vegetation, and conducting spot repairs after rain washouts. In 1950, the park reported thirty-two miles of unsurfaced, four foot-wide foot trails extending throughout the RDA, which still included the southern half. This number reflects a four-mile increase over the mileage reported in 1939. After division of the park, less than twenty miles of trails remained within the area that became Catoctin Mountain Park.<sup>121</sup>

### Vegetation

Little, if any, planting occurred in the years immediately after the war. Farm fields, often planted with grain to prevent erosion during the early RDA period, continued to revert slowly to forest. Herbaceous vegetation and forest trees invaded the untended orchards. Though regraded, the demolition zone from the military years was a visibly disturbed area. The effects of a fire in 1936 and another in the 1940s would have been still evident north of the Blue Blazes Contact Station and the blueberries were extraordinary plentiful.<sup>122</sup>

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### Structures

Other than a few projects, little building or repair of structures took place during the decade after the war. The park reconstructed the manager's house at Blue Blazes in 1947 following an earlier fire and built a small outdoor chapel at Greentop. In 1955, the park constructed a new dining hall at Greentop to replace the original that burned in an electrical storm in June 1954. In 1955, the park granted permission to the Navy to construct a small trailer court in the old CCC barracks. Sold to the highest bidder, the existing structures were then removed. At the Central Garage Unit, adjacent to the old barracks site, most of the New Deal-era buildings were still standing. These included the headquarters building, then used as ranger quarters, the adjacent tool house, the blacksmith shop, warehouses, sheds, and oil house. With the exception of the garage, replaced following a fire, the buildings at the Central Garage Unit all dated to 1936 when the WPA first began work. The buildings stood in two lines separated by a narrow, sloping field planted with American elms, with the CCC-era technical services buildings located to the west. Flush toilets and showers added by the military during the war were also extant.<sup>123</sup>

With the loss of the farmhouse and barn on the former Fox property and the houses hit by mortar during the war years, the only extant farm structures by 1956 may have been two frame dwellings: one in the park's northwest corner and the other across Manahan Road from the Central Garage Unit. Research suggests both buildings were demolished sometime during the next ten or twenty years.<sup>124</sup>

### *Catoctin Mountain Park Existing Conditions*

#### Small Scale Features

The most important small-scale cultural features that remain today are the stone walls that marked fields and boundaries of farmsteads; and the charcoal hearths, found mostly on the central plateau and Catoctin ridge, but also in the west side of the park. The hearths, used repeatedly when charcoaling was active, are recognized as disk-like depressions in the ground. The remains of colliers' huts are marked by small mounds of stones where a chimney was located. Found near charcoal hearths, colliers' hut ruins appear less often than hearths. A few culverts may also date to the early historic period. One very early feature is the stone survey marker sited near the eastern boundary. The number "77" carved into this stone, and its location, indicate that it marked a corner of the 77<sup>th</sup> line of the original furnace land referenced in the deed records dating to 1770. A stone mileage marker on Manahan Road, with the carved words "10 Mi to Ammitstown," now known today as Emmitsburg, also derives from the early historic period.<sup>125</sup>

Extant small-scale features related to the New Deal era include the curved stone wall abutting the Visitor Center. Similar stone work by the CCC is found nearby in the headwalls of a bridge that crosses the Blue Blazes tributary. Other features from this period include a stone and pipe culvert alongside the entry road to Misty Mount, the remains of a freestanding stone wall near the resources office at Round Meadow, and an unmortared flagstone path outside of the same building. Also important are the CCC- or WPA-built remnants of campfire circles at Misty

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Mount and Greentop, the stone bases of the original drinking fountains at both cabin camps, and the flagpole at Misty Mount. The character of trails on the east side of the park, with stones removed from the trail bed and placed irregularly along the trail's edge, is a feature that dates to this period or earlier, when sightseers, possibly in carriages or wagons, sought out the vista points.<sup>126</sup>

The most visible small-scale features today are items such as park signs, waysides, and picnic tables, none of which dates to the period of significance. The original Catoctin RDA sign near the project headquarters at Foxville initially hung from posts, that were ten or twelve inches in diameter. There was also a sign at the Blue Blazes entrance that gave the distance to the three group camps and project headquarters. The creation of Catoctin Mountain Park required new signage in 1954. During the mid- and late-1960s, the park constructed a number of additional signs. The present entrance sign is more recent. None of the signage is contributing.<sup>127</sup>

Some small-scale features from the New Deal years transferred to Cunningham Falls State Park when part of the RDA was ceded to the state of Maryland in 1954. Both picnic grounds, one built by the WPA and the other by the CCC, were located within the ceded area. Each had stone fireplaces and a picnic pavilion. The West Picnic Area now lies beneath Hunting Creek Lake. The park lost other small-scale features to changes since then. Among these were the stone drinking fountains at the cabin camps and perhaps in other locations, the log guardrails at various parking lots, the earlier gates at both ends of Park Central Road, and other gates at the cabin camps and on the road to the West Picnic Area.<sup>128</sup>

### Vegetation

Most of Catoctin Mountain Park is deciduous forest. Geology divides the park vegetation into distinct east and west sides, further differentiated by topography. The division between east and west areas falls along Park Central Road in a line that extends from the Visitor Center to the charcoal exhibit. Abundant chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*) and an ericaceous shrub layer made up of a number of blueberry species (*Vaccinium*) and mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) grow on the east side with its sedimentary rock base. In the west area, which is considerably larger than the east, the volcanic rock (basalt and rhyolite) produces a greater variety of canopy trees and a shrub layer in moist areas consisting primarily of spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*).<sup>129</sup>

Topographic zones such as cove, slope, and ridge formations further differentiate east and west area vegetation.<sup>130</sup> East area cove vegetation is defined by distinct bands of canopy trees with eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) along the stream banks, and sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*) and tulip poplars (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) in succeeding bands. Beech (*Fagus grandiflora*) and white oak (*Quercus alba*) are also present in certain parts of east side coves. On the west side, the cove flora forms in less distinct bands than those found on the east side, with Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) added to the mix, and a thicker, more varied herbaceous layer.

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Large chestnut oaks with sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) in the subcanopy dominated the east side slopes. These slopes are the only areas in the park where pines (*Pinus rigida*, *P. pungens*, and *P. strobus*) grow naturally. The latter two species in particular are not numerous. Woodland herbs are essentially absent on the east side slopes, and not abundant on the east side in general. A mixed hardwood forest covers the west side slopes with many more species of trees than exhibited on the east slopes. Spicebush is common in the shrub layer. Also present are dogwoods (*Cornus florida*), maple leaf viburnum (*V. acerifolium*), grape vine (*Vitis*) and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*).

On the ridges of the east side, chestnut oaks share dominance with pitch pines (*Pinus rigidus*), and because of the perched water table of the east area's quartzite, there are also pockets of witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*). Ridge flora of the west side superficially resembles that of the east side slopes with a large number of chestnut oaks. The herbaceous layer of west side ridges, though thinner than on its slopes, is richer than the herbaceous layer in any location on the east side.<sup>131</sup>

The woods at Catoctin are less than a century old. Currently, openings in the canopy account for a small percentage of the total land area, reduced in extent as agricultural fields have closed up and logging sites have filled in over the past sixty years. Tree species indicative of early stages in the successional process help delineate areas once used for farming, logging, charcoaling, and other activities. Black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), found on the east side in an area that was once clear-cut and later burned, is one example of a successional indicator. It is also present, along with tulip poplar, white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) and younger oaks and hickories, on some former agricultural clearings on the west side of the park. Clear-cut or burned areas are not as extensive on the west side and, where present, have grown up with tulip poplars and white ash, followed by oaks and hickories. The number of acres dedicated to orchards has dwindled and there are only remnant individual fruit trees today.<sup>132</sup>

Remnant farm fields are now used for other purposes such as the playing field at Greentop and the open areas at Round Meadow. The few fruit trees and ornamental plantings, such as daffodils and periwinkle, Norway spruce, and wisteria (a mild invasive in one park area), represent remnants of vegetation from the agricultural landscape. Traces of farm fields remain visible in a remote northwest section of the park, along the horse trail. Plantings from the early RDA period are little in evidence today, exceptions being the few pine and maple plantations established near Owens Creek and on the slope to the west of it. Elms that CCC crews planted in the grassed area between the two rows of buildings at Round Meadow died of Dutch Elm disease in the mid-1990s. The forest itself is the greatest carrier of vegetative integrity, and like all biotic resources, it is continually in the process of change. Today fire dependent species, such as blueberries, are fewer in number.<sup>133</sup>

### Views and Vistas

A trip across Catoctin Mountain afforded travelers of any period opportunities to view broad expanses of the surrounding country. Outcrops along the Catoctin ridge provide vista points that

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have been promoted for viewshed access since at least the nineteenth century. In Catoctin Mountain Park, these are Wolf and Chimney Rocks. Less rugged vista points are Thurmont Vista, Blue Ridge Summit, and Hog Rock. Most provide scenic views to the east, northeast, and south. From Chimney Rock, one can see the Monocacy River, Rocky Ridge east of the river and Sugar Loaf Mountain to the south. Wolf Rock offers a wider panorama, but its south view is more limited than that from Chimney Rock. The cleared area around Thurmont Vista allows one to see out over Frederick Valley to the town of Thurmont. Blue Ridge Summit presents views north to Piney Mountain and beyond, to the agricultural landscape of Harbaugh Valley. From the park's northwest edge, on Manahan Road, there are vistas into Harbaugh Valley. The mountains viewshed extends into Pennsylvania, west of Gettysburg. Outward views are not readily apparent along most trails, at the cabin camps, or other recreation areas except in winter. Leafless winter trees offer opportunities to see the outline of an adjacent ridge. From some trails and the main road, one can catch glimpses of the creeks, particularly the more dramatic Hunting Creek.<sup>134</sup>

Even though the park's vista points remain unchanged, over time, the views have changed. Modern encroachments, such as suburbanization near Thurmont, affected the once picturesque nature of the landscape. The introduction of air pollutants reduced the clarity and distance of the viewshed. Even though the substance and clarity of the views has changed, the vistas still include the earlier scenic views of farmland and mountain ridges. Further development poses tangible threats to the views from Catoctin Mountain Park that retain a relatively high degree of integrity.<sup>135</sup>

## ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

### **Mission 66, Job Corps and Beyond** *1956 to 2010*

Mission 66 witnessed the introduction of some new public use areas and the expansion of others. Roads paved between the mid- and late- twentieth century subtly changed the park's appearance. A small contact station, after tripling in size, became the Visitor Center, requiring the realignment of a road and increase in parking space. Crews added and altered trails throughout the park. The presence of the Presidential Retreat prevented further development in that area of the park. Physical changes reflected shifting issues. During the 1970s, folk life themes were predominant. The Job Corps Center (1964-1969) left a more lasting impact at Round Meadow. In recent years, issues of accessibility have affected paths and entrances to buildings.<sup>136</sup>

The division of the park into separate national and state park entities in 1954 took place just before the initiation of the NPS improvements program, Mission 66. After the onset of World War II, few resources went towards maintenance or upgrading of facilities. Use of the national parks increased after the war, and the dilapidated state of facilities could not keep up with the demands placed on them. In an effort to address needs, the NPS requested a higher level of

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funding to refurbish and expand facilities, with an emphasis on visitor services. Congress approved the request for increased funding and a nationwide project got underway in 1956, with completion projected for 1966, the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service. Although Catoctin Mountain Park was not officially a national park, it was the responsibility of the NPS's National Capital Parks (now the National Capital Region) and therefore received Mission 66 funds.<sup>137</sup>

Catoctin Mountain Park used Mission 66 funds to renew buildings, resurface roads, pave utility areas, rehabilitate old trails and built new ones, install interpretive signs, and create park brochures for visitor information. One of the first tasks under the initiative was to reroof all of the park's buildings. The park began, and generally completed, the construction of new picnic areas, car and tent campgrounds, trailhead parking, and trailside exhibits during the Mission 66 program's ten year span. Sewer and electrical systems also received upgrades. The funds provided for the construction of two ranger residences and an extensive expansion of the Blue Blazes Contact Station, now a visitor center and administrative office space. The park's 1965 master plan shaped the final projects completed with Mission 66 funds [Mission 66 resources are marked with an asterisk (\*) in the Resource Inventory]. Catoctin Mountain Park acquired Camp Peniel, a small religious camp just inside the eastern boundary of the park, in 1965 and an eight-acre inholding on the west side of the park was also purchased.<sup>138</sup>

The last two years of Mission 66 overlapped with the establishment of the Job Corps Conservation Center. The center located at Catoctin was the first one created nationwide. The program for urban youth was part of President Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" package of social reforms. The program lasted from early 1965 until 1969. Job Corps enrollees refurbished trails, worked on the trailhead areas, and built small structures and park signs. They built trash receptacles and fireplaces, although not the stone fireplaces of New Deal design, throughout the park. The park hosted the program at the park maintenance area, which was specially adapted for this use.<sup>139</sup>

Between 1980 and 2000, while the park appraised and studied its existing resources, limited facilities construction occurred. Recognition of the changing ecology of the park and the need for more information about cultural resources developed during these years. The advent of the gypsy moth and its effects were readily discernable, but the effects of deer overpopulation were only slowly recognized. Today there are many park programs addressed to ecological problems, including the most recently recognized one of invasive exotic species.

#### **Past & Future Cultural Resource Documentation**

Two areas in the park, specifically the cabin camps at Misty Mount and Greentop, were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as historic districts in 1989. Previously un-surveyed cultural features related to both the New Deal era and nineteenth-century land use, that fall outside the boundaries of the two historic districts, were surveyed in 1992, and again between 2007 and 2011. More than 323 sites or cultural features were identified, mapped, and resurveyed. This new nomination incorporates this new information.<sup>140</sup>

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The most recent land additions to the park include the Braestrap farm and Lewes property, acquired in 2010 and 2012 respectively. The Braestrap property may afford the most complete expression of a pre-park landscape found within the current park boundary. Features associated with the farm-era area of significance appear to exist on the property. A site visit revealed several extant potentially contributing resources, including field patterns that appear to match 1930 aerial views, stone walls delineating agricultural fields, crop specimens such as cotton, and a small apple orchard. Further research is needed on the cultural landscape at the Braestrap farm and additional documentation provided to determine the eligibility status of individual resources. The Lewes Property (acquired 2012) also may contain potentially contributing cultural features that require documentation and evaluation.

Additional investigation is needed to document the Camp Greentop Component Cultural Landscape. In addition, potential historic resources have been preliminarily identified in the Park Headquarters (former Camp Peniel) area, the former site of an early-to-mid-20<sup>th</sup> century religious camp. Among the evident resources is a pair of stone entrance piers with engraved plaques that read "Camp Peniel," portions of mortared fieldstone retaining walls and a dam of the camp's swimming hole on Big Hunting Creek; and a stone water fountain base.

Ongoing research is focused on documenting and assessing Catoctin Mountain Park's connections to important historical and architectural trends, including the implementation of the National Park Service's Mission 66 campaign to remake the parks to better serve the visiting public between 1956 and 1966. In addition, research is documenting and assessing Camp Round Meadow and the park as the first site of a Job Corps Training Center in the United States. The Job Corps, a job training program still in existence, was one of President Lyndon Johnson's signature programs in his highly publicized "War on Poverty."

## Post 1956 Change

### *Cabin Camps*

In the years since 1956, use of the cabin camps at Misty Mount and Greentop have remained relatively consistent with the original intent, and changes to the structures and layout of the camps have been minor. The majority of the changes have occurred at Greentop. Examples of changes include the asphalt paving and some relocation of earthen or lightly graveled paths. Structures at both camps, such as the swimming pools, washhouses, and latrines, were altered or replaced. In the 1970s, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access was added to buildings such as the cabins in the organized camps that were built on stone piers and reached by stone steps.<sup>141</sup>

By 1952, original flagstones around the pool at Misty Mount were replaced by a concrete deck and then sometime in the 1960s, the swimming pools at both camps were rebuilt and enclosed within chain link fences. A new building replaced Greentop's central washhouse in 1962. The

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park built a new recreation hall at Greentop in 1959 after the Quonset hut burned. A larger building, built in the 1980s, replaced a second smaller Quonset hut, at Greentop. In 1964, electricians wired Misty Mount for electricity and the park replaced the central washhouse at Misty Mount in 1969. In the mid- to late-1960s, Job Corps crews built new fire circles at both camps, replacing and re-siting the picturesque fire circles of the New Deal era. The park added four new restrooms at Greentop between 1978 and 1981. The original WPA latrine at unit A was converted to a laundry, and the two at units C and D were razed. The latrine for unit B is now a storage building. New latrines replaced the original latrines for units A and B at Misty Mount in 1983. In 1983 or 1984, concrete fountains replaced the original, rustic stone drinking fountains at both camps.<sup>142</sup> The spur roads into the cabin camps were paved as part of the Mission 66 road-resurfacing project. In the early 2000s, wood ramps replaced concrete ADA accessible ramps to the doors of many of the camp buildings constructed in the mid to late 1970s.<sup>143</sup>

#### ***New Campgrounds, Picnic Areas, and Small Structures***

Mission 66 funded two new park campgrounds. Laid out in 1958, the first was an area for tent camping named Poplar Grove. A dump, used during World War II, altered the topography of an area adjacent to the campground. Owens Creek Campground, the second new camping area designed for vehicle and tent camping, opened in 1966. Sited along a headwater tributary of Owens Creek, the second campground is on the west side of Foxville-Deerfield Road with stone walls of the pre-park era running throughout the campground. The Deerfield Nature Trail passes through an area of numerous charcoal hearths and also follows old wagon roads. An amphitheater for park programs, built at the Owens Creek Campground circa 1968, was renovated and expanded in 1999.<sup>144</sup>

Both of the New Deal-era picnic grounds associated with Catoctin RDA, the West Picnic Area and the Manor House Picnic Area, were ceded to Cunningham Falls State Park in 1954. Catoctin Mountain Park built replacements for them in the mid-1960s. The first was the Owens Creek Picnic Area, built in 1964 on the east side of Deerfield Road, south of the Owens Creek Campground. Built on the north side of Park Central Road, Chestnut Picnic Area, the second picnic facility, opened in 1966 a little west of Camp Greentop. The Chestnut Picnic Area is situated on the central plateau.<sup>145</sup>

In the 1970s, crews built two Adirondack-style shelters in the northwest section of the park; and pavilions at Poplar Grove, Round Meadow, and the two cabin camps. They also built a shelter at the Greentop overnight camping site at Walnut Springs, a second tent camping area called Poplar Grove II, and pit latrines in a number of locations. They also reconstructed spring boxes near Lantz, Camp Peniel, and the Chimney Rock parking area.<sup>146</sup>

#### ***Visitor Center***

In 1965, the park built an extensive addition to the contact station at Blue Blazes and the part of the building originally built by the WPA as a contact station was converted to a museum. Crews leveled a parking lot for staff behind the building and built a stone wall to retain the slope, and

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then planted trees and shrubs around the site. The freestanding grouted stone wall, part of CCC construction work, was removed.<sup>147</sup>

In 1966, the section of State Route 77 running in front of the Visitor Center was relocated further south to create more space for parking. The old road alignment in front of the Visitor Center was regraded as a forty car parking lot. Around 1980, another section, west of Park Central Road, became a graveled area for overflow parking. A bridge, supported on grouted stone headwalls, carries the old roadway of Route 77 over the small Blue Blazes tributary into the gravel lot. Though the bridge was replaced, the CCC-era stone headwalls remain.<sup>148</sup>

In the late 1990s, the area in front of the Visitor Center was regraded and a new ADA accessible concrete sidewalk installed. The park removed the flagpole and planted the area in front of the Visitor Center with perennial wildflowers, ornamental grasses, shrubs, a tree, and lawn. The park partially enclosed the porch and altered the entry door.<sup>149</sup>

#### ***Round Meadow--Central Garage Unit***

Since 1964, the park has revised the use and arrangement of buildings and paved areas at Round Meadow several times. Between the spring of 1964 and January 1965, new buildings were added to the maintenance area and others torn down. Two new dormitories and an education building, apparently portable buildings, were installed west of the maintenance garage, in an area that contained what remained of the CCC technical service buildings. One of the CCC buildings was enlarged to become a third dormitory and several New Deal-era buildings were razed. The most significant of these was the tool house, a timber-framed, multi-bay building on stone piers adjacent to the early headquarters building. In 1965, a brick and concrete block building replaced the tool house, doubling the footprint of the older building. An infirmary from the New Deal period was torn down, the WPA latrine converted into a nurse's station, and the oil house moved to its present location. The park added a metal-roofed gym on the south end of the site with an adjacent playing field, as well as a tennis court and four trailers in the northwest part of the site.<sup>150</sup>

The road leading into the site was changed. The park expanded and paved driveways and parking areas. Crews built two stone retaining walls: one near the maintenance yard, and the other alongside the tennis court. They built concrete sidewalks around buildings, underpinned the trailers, landscaped the area, and constructed a storage building within the compound. Part of the farm-era stone wall reconstructed by the CCC may have been removed at this time.<sup>151</sup>

Circa 1970, many of the buildings and spaces at Round Meadow were adapted for use by the Folk Life Center, a superintendent-lead effort to develop new methods of historical interpretation at the park. The original headquarters building became a country store. The park rehabilitated the brick and concrete block building into a series of spaces for pottery; shingle riving, spinning, weaving, broom making, and kitchen craft demonstration area. The park reactivated the blacksmith shop, converted the playing field adjacent to the gym into a graveled parking area, and constructed a sewage lagoon downhill from the tennis court.<sup>152</sup>

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The Folk Life Center closed in 1981, and Round Meadow, which was being used for an environmental education center by the District of Columbia schools, was reconceived as a campus for environmental education programs. Between 1979 and 1981, four new dormitories were constructed on the downhill part of the site, and the dorms and education building brought in for the Job Corps were removed, along with some earlier buildings. The mess hall, office/museum, gym, tennis court, gazebo, laundry/restroom, nurse's station, and a few of the counselor's trailers were retained. Some of the paved driveways were removed and new plantings, especially around dormitory foundations, were added.<sup>153</sup>

Maintenance functions at Round Meadow, since the 1970s, have been concentrated in the first band of buildings, parallel to Manahan Road, on the uphill section of the site. Included are the old headquarters, the projects building, the blacksmith, the relocated oil house, and a warehouse. Between 1971 and 1975, a second tier of buildings built for the same purpose and located behind these, closer to Manahan Road include a maintenance shed, a lumber shed, and a pavilion, enclosed in 2001 as a storage area. The park paved the space between the two lines of buildings. In the early part of the twenty-first century, white pines (*Pinus strobus*) were planted between the original two rows of buildings, closing an open space that dated to the WPA period. The trees were planted to screen the maintenance functions from the dormitory cluster.<sup>154</sup>

#### ***Blue Blazes - New Maintenance Area (a.k.a. Roads & Trails Maintenance Area)***

During the Mission 66 years, additional maintenance buildings were added at a site along the Blue Blazes tributary, between the Visitors Center and Misty Mount. A road was cut into the site and a bridge built across the stream. There are three small buildings there today.<sup>155</sup>

#### ***Staff Residences***

The park constructed two new staff residences in 1965. One is located across Park Central Road from the superintendent's residence and the other at Foxville on a corner of the park facing the Foxville-Deerfield Road. They built another two staff residences circa 1983 at Round Meadow. The park also acquired a nineteenth-century farmhouse, on property off Foxville-Deerfield Road, in 1965. Good Luck Lodge at Greentop, one of the original two lodges built for the cabin camp, now serves as seasonal employee quarters. The old headquarters building at Round Meadow is now the Park Resources Office.<sup>156</sup>

#### ***Camp Peniel / Park Headquarters Area***

In 1964, the park acquired a twenty-five-acre camp run by the Church of the Brethren, located along Route 77 inside the park's eastern boundary. The camp consisted of an auditorium, dining hall and nine cabins. The cabins and toilets were razed, and in 1975, the Camp Peniel auditorium was partitioned into offices as the new administrative headquarters for the park.<sup>157</sup>

#### ***Roads and Parking Areas***

During the Mission 66 years, the park widened and paved roads and built paved parking lots were along Park Central Road at various trailheads. In the mid-1960s, the park closed the two

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old county roads on the South Mountain slope. Sections of the road known as Raven Rock survive in the horse trail in the northwest section of the park, which is also a part of the Catoctin Trail. The only new road constructed during this period was the short extension of Park Central Road from Manahan Road to Foxville-Deerfield Road, just north of Round Meadow, built in 1965.<sup>158</sup>

In 1979, the park altered the alignment of a small section of Park Central Road and built a turnaround at the entrance to Misty Mount. The Park Central roadway, once only eighteen feet wide had increased to an average width of twenty feet by 1994, with some sections even wider. The Route 77 roadway has increased from fourteen feet to a current width of twenty-two feet, except for an eighth of a mile section near the Visitor Center. Paving and a gradual increase in shoulder widths has negatively affected Hunting Creek. In 1999, the state installed metal guardrails along winding sections of Route 77 that border the park. They also widened sections of Manahan and Foxville-Deerfield Roads, during the same period. The paved roadways are typically twenty-feet wide with sixty-foot wide right-of-ways.<sup>159</sup>

None of the original timber and wood deck bridges from the New Deal period are extant. The park built two metal culvert bridges in the 1960s constructed of a series of large metal plate arched culverts with concrete deck and headwalls both are fitted with wooden guardrails. Since 1965, due to washouts, the largest sited at the entrance to Owens Creek Campground has been rebuilt twice. The other bridge crosses the Blue Blazes tributary north of the Visitor Center. Throughout the park, roads over smaller watercourses are culverted.<sup>160</sup>

Since the RDA period, ditches have lined park roads to carry runoff to the creeks. In 1991, the park reworked all the roadway ditches, and in many places added a light-colored limestone riprap to slow the erosive power of the runoff. The park also added curbs in some areas within the park such as parking lots and along sections of Park Central Road.<sup>161</sup>

### ***Trail Development***

By 1953, the RDA had thirty-two miles of trails. After ceding the southern portion of the RDA to Maryland, less than twenty miles of trails remained within the area that became Catoctin Mountain Park. Construction of new trails began after 1966. Connections between the northwest section of the park and the eastern trail system were made via existing and new routes south of Park Central Road. By the 1970s, a horse trail loop in the northwest section of the park incorporated part of the old Raven Rock Road. The horse trail doubles as a segment of the Catoctin Trail, a spur of the Appalachian Trail, built in the 1970s by the Potomac chapter of the Appalachian Trail Club (PATC). Hog Rock Trail to Cunningham Falls was resurfaced in the 1970s and extended to Greentop in 1983. A trail built parallel to Park Central Road along the north side of the road later crosses to join Hog Rock Trail on the south side.<sup>162</sup>

In the early twenty first century, the park reported twenty-six miles of trails. Trail rehabilitation during the 1980s and 1990s included the installation of water bars and rerouting of badly eroded sections. Some sections of trail are lightly graveled or spread with stone dust. Built in the

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1980s, the largest pedestrian bridge is sited at the end of the Deerfield Nature Loop Trail.<sup>163</sup> Two interpretive loop trails built between 1956 and 1966 were the major new trails of Mission 66. Hog Rock Nature Trail was built in 1956, and Charcoal Trail was built in 1964. Others constructed in the 1970s include the 1976 Spicebush Nature Trail, a wheelchair-accessible loop that connects Camp Greentop with the Chestnut Picnic Area; the Brown Farm Trail, a short interpretive loop that passes through the remnants of the Victor Brown farm; and the Deerfield Nature Trail, adjacent to the Owens Creek Campground. In the 1960s, the park added mounted interpretive displays at trailheads.<sup>164</sup>

### ***Plantings***

The plantings of the last fifty years can be categorized as either ornamental or ecological in nature. Typically implemented in association with construction projects in developed areas, ornamental plantings are generally for visual and functional purposes. For example, the white pines planted around the field at Greentop in the 1980s were planted for ornamental purposes and function as a screen. Plantings of a more ecological nature include those made for study purposes or in response to impacts such as ice storm damage or loss of vegetation from soil compaction. In 1992, the park planted two-hundred thirty saplings in areas such as Greentop that were damaged by an ice storm. Because of deer browse, plantings have needed the protection of wire mesh fencing. "Exclosures" also protect colonies of rare plants from deer. Heavy recreational use such as the campgrounds, cabin camps, picnic grounds, and trails cause soil compaction, erosion, and loss of vegetation. In an effort to spur regeneration, sections of the public campgrounds have been taken out of use on a rotational basis, graded, fertilized, and mulched.<sup>165</sup>

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## CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

The following is a list of resources located within the Catoctin Mountain Park Historic District boundaries. In the following inventory all resources have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the identified National Register Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Architecture, Archeology, Entertainment/Recreation, Industry, and Military; and based upon the period of significance identified as 3000 BC to 1954 AD or 1942 through 1978 AD (Hi-Catoctin/Shangri-La/Camp David). All non-contributing resources have been so noted because they fall outside these periods of significance or are not associated with the applicable areas of significance. Some are non-contributing because their historic features have been so altered that they can no longer convey their significance.

The inventory is organized by developed areas within the park. Contributing resources are listed and then non-contributing resources. In addition, there is a "Park General" section that lists resources not located within one of the major developed areas. The attached maps show the location and names of the developed areas. Finally, a listing of Cultural Landscape characteristics and features is included in a separate section of the table. These are not "countable" resources; they are part of the overall Cultural Landscape which is counted as one (1) contributing site.

**NOTE ON MISSION 66 & JOB CORPS RESOURCES:** The Mission 66 program of the National Park Service (1956-1966) has been determined significant and a nationwide Multiple Property cover document is presently being developed. In the future, the Park intends to evaluate those resources within the Catoctin Mountain Park Historic District that are associated with this period to determine which resources are good representations of the design and planning goals of the Mission 66 program. In the table below, known Mission 66 resources are marked with an asterisk \*. As the location of the first Job Corps training facility in the nation (at Round Meadow), the Park is also conducting research and documentation that will lead to an evaluation of eligibility of Job Corps-related resources in the park. Known Job Corps buildings are noted in the Individual Resources Description column, in the inventory.

### Abbreviation Key

Building = Bld	Cultural = Ctrl
Structure = Str	Resource = Res
Object = Obj	Contributing = C
Landscape = LS	Non-Contributing = NC
Feature = Ftr	Alterations = Alt
Bridge = Brdg	Determination of Eligibility = DOE

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Resource Name	NPS I.D. # (LCS, ASMIS, CLI nos.)	Park Building #	Style	Date	Resource Description	NR Resource Type	Quantity	NR Status (C or NC)	Alterations/ Notes
<b>BLUE BLAZES AREA (A.K.A. Visitor Center area &amp; Quarters 1)</b>									
<b>ROADS &amp; TRAILS MAINTENANCE AREA</b>									
<b>Blue Blazes Area: Contributing Buildings &amp; Structures</b>									
Blue Blazes Manager's House (Quarters 1)	No LCS#	Bld 128	Colonial Revival	1940/1948	Residence/Office (originally built 1941; burned Oct. 1945) Rebuilt in 1948. Portions of 1940 foundation reused.	Bld	1	C	
Quarter's 1 Garage	No LCS#	Bld 129	Rustic Revival	1940/1948	Stone, 1-story, 2-bay Garage with a front-gable roof. Burned in 1945; roof, doors, and windows rebuilt in 1948.	Bld	1	C	
Blue Blazes Visitor Center, Curved stone wall across Park Central Road	No LCS#	No Bld#	Rustic Revival	1939	Free-standing Masonry Wall	Str	1	C	Restored 2012
Blue Blazes Visitor Center, Free-standing stone wall adjacent northwest corner of building	No LCS#	No Bld#	Rustic Revival	1939	Free-standing Masonry Wall	Str	1	C	N/A
Blue Blazes, Stone Headwalls Blue Blazes Tributary	No LCS#	No Bld#	Rustic Revival	1939	A pair of grouted stone headwalls that support a bridge over Blue Blazes Creek.	Str	1	C	N/A

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**Blue Blazes Area: Non-Contributing Buildings & Structures**

*Blue Blazes Contact Station (now Visitor Center)	N/A	Bld 127	Rustic Revival - Park Service Modern	1940; 1965	Built as a contact station; Park Offices/Visitor Center after 1965. Large Park Service Modern addition made in 1965.	Bld	1	NC	1965 expanded & remodeled as Visitor Center; 1983-addition
*Quarters 4 near Roads & Trails Maintenance Area	N/A	Bld 167	Ranch	1965	1-story, frame, Ranch-style residence; low-slung, side gable roof, T-11 exterior cladding and asphalt shingled roof.	Bld	1	NC	N/A
*Blue Blazes Pumphouse	N/A	Bld 168	No style	1965	Masonry construction: concrete foundation, cinderblock walls and wood shingle roof	Bld	1	NC	
Blue Blazes, Stone Retaining Walls east and north of Visitor Center	N/A	No Bld#	Rustic Revival	L 20th C	Masonry retaining walls	Str	1	NC	N/A
Roads & Trail Maintenance Area -- Maintenance Shop & Office Bldg	N/A	Bld 150	Park Service Modern	1965	Job Corps built maintenance building	Bld	1	NC	
*Roads & Trail Maintenance Area -- Sign Shed	N/A	Bld 176	No Style	1966	Butler-type metal frame building with metal siding. Built as a warehouse and laundry	Bld	1	NC	
Roads & Trail Maintenance Area --Vehicle Shed	N/A	Bld 223	No Style	1979	Vehicle Shed. Built by YCC.	Bld	1	NC	

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**CAMP GREENTOP** (NR Listed 10/11/1989 with 22 contributing & 5 non-contributing buildings)

**CAMP GREENTOP: Contributing Buildings & Structures**

Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit A)	LCS# 23337	Bld 68	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit B)	LCS# 23340	Bld 72	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit C)	LCS# 100091	Bld 76	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit D)	LCS# 100094	Bld 80	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit A)	LCS# 23338	Bld 69	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit B)	LCS# 100089	Bld 73	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit C)	LCS# 100092	Bld 77	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit D)	LCS# 100095	Bld 81	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit A)	LCS# 23339	Bld 70	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit B)	LCS# 100090	Bld 74	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit C)	LCS# 100093	Bld 78	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A

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Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit D)	LCS# 100096	Bld 82	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Camp Office	LCS# 100088	Bld 56	Rustic Revival	1938	Administration Office/ HDQT	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Crafts Shop	LCS# 23332	Bld 61	Rustic Revival	1938	Workshop/Training Center	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Help's Cabin/Cook's Cabin	LCS# 23330	Bld 59	Rustic Revival	1938	Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Infirmary	LCS# 23328	Bld 57	Rustic Revival	1938	Clinic (Dispensary)	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Latrine (Unit A)	LCS# 23336	Bld 67	Rustic Revival	1938	Comfort Station/Restroom	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Latrine (Unit B)	LCS# 507655	Bld 71	Rustic Revival	1938	Comfort Station/Restroom	Bld	1	C	altered 1970s or later; converted from latrine to cabin
Greentop Leaders' Cabin (Units A&B)	LCS# 23334	Bld 65	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Leaders' Cabin (Units C&D)	LCS# 3335	Bld 66	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Lodge	LCS# 23333	Bld 63	Rustic Revival	1938	Lodge/Meeting Hall	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Lodge (Good Luck Lodge)	LCS# 100097	Bld 64	Rustic Revival	1938	Lodge/Meeting Hall	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop Staff Quarters	LCS# 23329	Bld 58	Rustic Revival	1938	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A

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Greentop Storage Building	LCS# 23331	Bld 60	Rustic Revival	1938	General Supply Storage	Bld	1	C	N/A
Greentop, Campfire Circle	LCS# 100506	No Bld#	No style	1938	Laid out in an octagonal pattern, the campfire circle consists of wood bench tops resting on stone piers. They are arrayed around a central fire circle that is ringed by rough stones. Approx. 40-feet in diameter.	Site/ LS	1	C	N/A
Greentop, Outdoor Chapel	No LCS#	No Bld#	Rustic Revival	1948	Rough-laid piers hold wood plank bench tops; stone altar with bronze sign & plaques	Site/ LS	1	C	N/A
<b>CAMP GREENTOP: Non-Contributing Buildings &amp; Structures</b>									
*Greentop, Dining Hall & Kitchen	N/A	Bld 138	Park Service Modern	1954-1955	Dining Hall/Cafeteria (Mission 66) 1-story, stone and frame, gable-roofed building	Bld	1	NC	N/A
*Greentop, Recreation Hall	N/A	Bld 139	Park Service Modern	1956	(Mission 66?) 1-story, stone & frame, asymmetric, gable-roofed building	Bld	1	NC	N/A
*Greentop, Central Shower	N/A	Bld 164	Park Service Modern	1962	Mission 66, 1-story, side-gable frame building with board-and-batten cladding	Bld	1	NC	N/A
Greentop, Mop Room	N/A	Bld 184	No style	1967	56 s.f. garbage shed behind Bld. 138; now used as a mop room	Str	1	NC	
Greentop, Comfort Stations A, B, C, D	N/A	Blds 219, 220, 226, 227	No style	1978 & 1981	Concrete block covered in wide wood weatherboard; shallow gable roof and wood shake roof (DOE - INELIGIBLE - 12/7/99)	Bld	4	NC	N/A
Greentop, Storage Shed	N/A	Bld 224	No Style	1980	1-story, frame building clad in wood weatherboard with a wood shingle gable roof.	Bld	1	NC	
Greentop, Wood Shed	N/A	Bld 248	No Style	post 1981	Frame, shed roofed open wood shed.	Bld	1	NC	
*Greentop Stable Office	N/A	Bld 169	No Style	ca. 1965	Modular trailer with frame shelter built over it. Formerly used as a storage building at Maintenance Area (nr Blue Blazes).	Bld	1	NC	

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Greentop Stable & Tack Room	N/A	Bld 200 & 231	No Style	1981	Frame building with a raised central monitor, gable roofs and a 1-story, frame tack room addition.	Bld	1	NC	
*Greentop Swimming Pool & Pump Room	N/A	Bld 165	No Style	1956	Original pool (built in 1938) replaced in 1956. Concrete pool with concrete walkways around	Str	1	NC	

**CAMP MISTY MOUNT (NR Listed 10/11/1989 with 35 contributing & 3 non-contributing buildings, 1 non-contributing structure)**

**Contributing Buildings & Structures**

Misty Mount Cabin 1, Unit A	LCS# 23360	Bld 26	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 1, Unit B	LCS# 100115	Bld 36	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 1, Unit D	LCS# 100124	Bld 46	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 2, Unit A	LCS# 100107	Bld 27	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 2, Unit B	LCS# 100116	Bld 37	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 2, Unit D	LCS# 100125	Bld 47	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 3, Unit A	LCS# 100108	Bld 28	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 3, Unit B	LCS# 100117	Bld 38	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A

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Misty Mount Cabin 3, Unit D	LCS# 100126	Bld 48	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 4, Unit A	LCS# 100109	Bld 29	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 4, Unit B	LCS# 100118	Bld 39	Rustic Revival	1937	Cabin/Lookout	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 4, Unit D	LCS# 100127	Bld 49	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 5, Unit A	LCS# 100110	Bld 30	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 5, Unit B	LCS# 100119	Bld 40	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 5, Unit D	LCS# 100128	Bld 50	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 6, Unit A	LCS# 100111	Bld 31	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 6, Unit B	LCS# 100120	Bld 41	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Cabin 6, Unit D	LCS# 100129	Bld 51	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Camp Office	LCS# 100099	Bld 15	Rustic Revival	1937	Administration Office/ HDQT	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Craft Shop	LCS# 100103	Bld 20	Rustic Revival	1938	Workshop/Education	Bld	1	C	N/A

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Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen	LCS# 100098	Bld 13	Rustic Revival	1937	Dining Hall/Cafeteria	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Help's Quarters	LCS# 100102	Bld 18	Rustic Revival	1937	Cabin/Lookout	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Infirmary	LCS# 100100	Bld 16	Rustic Revival	1937	Clinic /Dispensary	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Latrine, Unit D	LCS# 100122	Bld 43	Rustic Revival	1937	Comfort Station/Restroom	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit A	LCS# 100106	Bld 25	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit B	LCS# 100113	Bld 34	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit B	LCS# 100114	Bld 35	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit D	LCS# 100123	Bld 44	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit D	LCS# 100130	Bld 45	Rustic Revival	1937	Camp Cabin	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Lodge, Unit A	LCS# 100105	Bld 23	Rustic Revival	1937	Lodge/Meeting Hall	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Lodge, Unit B	LCS# 100112	Bld 32	Rustic Revival	1937	Lodge/Meeting Hall	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Lodge, Unit D	LCS# 100121	Bld 42	Rustic Revival	1937	Lodge/Meeting Hall	Bld	1	C	N/A

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Misty Mount Pool Filter House	LCS# 100104	Bld 22	Rustic Revival	1940	Water Treatment Facility	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Staff Quarters	LCS# 100101	Bld 17	Rustic Revival	1937	Cabin/Camp Host	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount Storage Building	LCS# 23355	Bld 19	Rustic Revival	1938	1-story, log, cross-plan building with an inset entry. Stone pier foundation.	Bld	1	C	N/A
Misty Mount, Old Campfire Circle	LCS# 100502	No Bld#	No style	1937	Amphitheater	Site	1	C	
Misty Mount, Dining Hall Breast Wall	LCS# 100508	No Bld#	Rustic Revival	1937	Road/Retaining Wall (Landscape Feature)	Str	1	C	
Misty Mount, Flagpole	LCS# 100509	No Bld#	No style	1937	Metal flagpole set in a square poured concrete slab	Obj	1	C	
Misty Mount, Culvert	LCS# 100507	No Bld#	No style	1936	Road Culvert	Str	1	C	

**Camp Misty Mount: Contributing Sites**

Misty Mount Component Cultural Landscape	CLI# 600104	N/A	N/A	1935-1941	<i>See listing below for contributing landscape characteristics and features.</i>	Site	1	C	
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***Historic Associated Features***

***Circulation***

The internal circulation at Camp Misty Mount contributes to the historic character of the camp. The contributing routes include: a road trace to the old wash house; the camp entrance road, the circulation pattern between units, and a spur road to the storage building.

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	<p><b>Cluster Arrangements</b>                  The historic arrangement of the three residential camp units (A,B, and D) and the central administrative cluster remains intact from the RDA development period and contributes to the historic character of the camp.</p>
	<p><b>Vegetation</b>                  The vegetation largely reflects the park use period. Vegetation features which contribute to the cultural landscape include the degree of open versus forested area at Camp Misty Mount. A pre-RDA vegetation feature that contributes is the native forest plant communities.</p>
	<p><b>Building &amp; Structures</b>                  RDA buildings at Camp Misty Mount, the Dining Hall Breast Wall, and the old Campfire Circle contribute to the component cultural landscape. (See Resource Inventory Table for listing of all C and NC buildings &amp; structures.)</p>
	<p><b>Small Scale Features</b>                  The entrance road culvert and flagpole are small-scale features that contribute. (See Resource Inventory Table for listing of all C and NC structures and objects.)</p>

**Camp Misty Mount Non-Contributing Buildings & Structures**

Wood Shed Staff Quarters		Bld 173	No Style	ca. 1965	54 sf wood shed	Str	1	NC	
Wood Shed near Staff Quarters		Bld 182	No style	ca. 1967	54 sf wood shed. Moved to this location from Camp Greentop.	Str	1	NC	
Wood shed		Bld 247	No style	post-1981	Small frame wood shed	Str	1	NC	
Mop Room		Bld 183	No style.	1967	56 s.f. garbage shed behind Bld. 13; now used as a mop room	Bld	1	NC	
Central Shower / Laundry/ Pool house		Bld 193	Contemporary/ "Shed" Style	1969	1-story, wood frame building on a concrete foundation with a flat, wood-shingled roof.	Bld	1	NC	
*Swimming Pool		No Bld#	No style.	1956	Concrete, in-ground pool with a concrete deck. Original built 1937-38; replaced with new structure in 1956 under Mission 66 program.	Str	1	NC	
Comfort Stations A & B	N/A	Bld 242, 243	No style	1983	Two, frame, 1-story buildings set on concrete-block foundations and covered by gable roofs.	Bld	2	NC	
Misty Mount Pump House	N/A	Bld 240	No Style	1981	Small, frame pump enclosure with a shed roof	Str	1	NC	

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Chlorinator Bldg	N/A	Bld 241	No Style	1981	Very small, 16sf shed-like building	Bld	1	NC	
Cell Tower Site #96	N/A	N/A (Non-NPS)	No style	2004	Verizon & AT&T cellular service tower with support buildings	Site	1	NC	
North Campfire Circle	N/A	N/A	No style	ca. 1966	The campfire circle located at the north end of Camp Misty Mount near Unit D Lodge (Bld 42) was constructed in the Winter of 1965/1966 by Job Corps enrollees. It replaced the former WPA-era "Old Campfire Circle" at Misty Mount (LCS# 100502).	Site	1	NC	

**CAMP ROUND MEADOW**

**CAMP ROUND MEADOW: Contributing Buildings & Structures**

Camp Round Meadow, Blacksmith Shop	LCS# 100518	Bld 4	Rustic Revival	1936	1-story log with stone chimney; Industrial/Process/Extraction	Bld	1	C	N/A
Camp Round Meadow, Camp Office / Resources Management Office	LCS# 100511	Bld 1	Rustic Revival	1936	Ranger's Quarters/ Camp Office/ now Resource Management Office; 1-story, log with rustic siding	Bld	1	C	N/A
Former WPA Garage - Job Corps Dining Hall / Kitchen	No LCS#	Bld 3	Rustic Revival with Park Service Modern alterations	1936	Built as a 1-story garage & repair shop (frame on stone piers) Enclosed for use as dining hall by Job Corps program 1964	Bld	1	C	1964 - Converted from garage to Dining Hall for Job Corps
Gas House Bldg	No LCS#	Bld 5	Rustic Revival	1936	Fuel Shed - Good example of rustic style. 10' by 12'; log building (chestnut logs) with V-notched corners; concrete slab foundation; front gable roof with wood shake roof that overhangs 3 feet at front. Relocated at least once. Reevaluated since DOE 12-7-1999	Bld	1	C	N/A

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Infirmary	No LCS#	Bld 12	Rustic Revival	ca. 1936	Former camp latrine; 13' x 15'; braced frame construction clad in vertical "waney" board. May have been moved. Now sits on a stacked stone foundation; side gable roof with composite shingles; single-hung 1-over-1 windows. Reevaluated since DOE 12-7-1999.	Bld	1	C	Converted to infirmary. Date unknown.
Stone walkway in front of Building 1	No LCS#	No bld #	No style	ca. 1936	unmortared flagstone walk at front of Building 1 (Resource Management Office) at Round Meadow	Str	1	C	
Camp Round Meadow, Stone Wall	No LCS#	No Bld#	Rustic	19th C 1939	Remains of CCC-reconstructed stone wall outside Building 1 at Round Meadow	Str	1	C	N/A
Former WPA Garage / now Environmental Classrooms	No LCS#	Bld 83	Rustic Revival/alterd	1938	Built as a 6-stall garage, frame on stone piers. Enclosed ca. 1964. Bunkhouse addition added on east elevation. Now used as environmental class rooms.	Bld	1	C	ca 1964; later addn.
<b>CAMP ROUND MEADOW: Non-Contributing Buildings &amp; Structures</b>									
*Laundry Building/B&U Office/Storage	N/A	Bld 175	No style	1966	1-story frame; built as a storage bldg. Now Laundry and Cultural Resource Office	Bld	1	NC	Mission 66 or Job Corps
*Gymnasium / Conference Room	N/A	Bld 177	No style	1966	1-story, metal-clad gymnasium with 1-story, conference center addition. Mission 66 or Job Corps.	Bld	1	NC	
Gazebo	N/A	Bld 199	Rustic Revival	ca. 1970	Rustic Revival open pavilion. Frame on stone piers; wood shingle roof.	Str	1	NC	
Dorm 1	N/A	Bld 216	Other	1979	1-story, frame with side-gable roof	Bld	1	NC	
Dorm 2	N/A	Bld 217	Other	1979	1-story, frame with side-gable roof	Bld	1	NC	
Dorm 3	N/A	Bld 218	Other	1979	1-story, frame with side-gable roof	Bld	1	NC	
Dorm 4	N/A	Bld 232	Other	1981	1-story, frame with side-gable roof	Bld	1	NC	

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Job Corps Work Area - Craft Center - Storage Bldg/Lunch Room/Paint Room	N/A	Bld 144	No style	1964	Job Corps built 190' cmu & brick work area in 1964. 1 story brick faced concrete block with side gable, asphalt shingled roof and multiple garage bays.	Bld	1	NC	
*Warehouse	N/A	Bld 176	No style	1966	1-story, frame with low-pitch gable roof & loading bay doors on front. Mission 66 or Job Corps?	Bld	1	NC	
*Maintenance Shops	N/A	Bld 189	No style	ca. 1965	1-story, brick-faced concrete block with garage bays across full façade. Some infilled. Side gable roof. Mission 66 or Job Corps?	Bld	1	NC	
Storage Building	N/A	Bld 212	No style.	ca. 1980	1-story frame garage with board-and-batten cladding, poured concrete pier & slab foundation. Built as an open pavilion.	Bld	1	NC	enclosed, date unknown
Quarters 7	N/A	Bld 214	Ranch	1979	1-story, frame residence with a side-gable, wood shingled roof and T-111 cladding.	Bld	1	NC	
Quarters 8 (former)	N/A	Bld 215	Ranch	1979	Now used as a Ranger station / Visitors' Services Building. 1-story, frame residence with a side-gable, wood shingled roof and T-111 cladding.	Bld	1	NC	
Storage Shed at Quarters 8	N/A	Bld 229	No Style	1981	Pre-fabricated frame, 1-story shed.	Bld	1	NC	
Storage Shed	N/A	Bld 246	No Style	ca. 1995	Pre-fabricated frame, 1-story shed. Used by League for People with Disabilities & DC Schools	Bld	1	NC	
House	N/A	Bld 261	No Style	2003-2004	1-story, frame manufactured home with vinyl exterior siding.	Bld	1	NC	
Storage Bldg Building & Utilities Maintenance Area	N/A	Bld 213	No Style	ca. 1975	Open, frame storage rack used to store wood for carpentry shop	Str	1	NC	

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Vehicle Parking Shed B&U Maintenance Area	N/A	Bld 207	No Style	ca. 1975	Built as equipment shed. 3-sided open, frame shed	Bld	1	NC	
Carports (2) Visitor Services area	N/A	Bld 259 Bld 262	No style	ca. 1990	1-story, open, frame carport structure.	Str	2	NC	
Cell Tower Site #98	N/A	N/A	No style	2004	Verizon & AT&T cellular service tower with support buildings	Site	1	NC	

**FIRE CACHE AREA**

**FIRE CACHE AREA: Non-Contributing Buildings & Structures**

Fire Cache Building	N/A	Bld 192	No Style	1969	Cinder block, flat roofed, rectilinear building. Masonry building type. Brick and cinder block. Concrete floor. 1 story. Asphalt roof. Built by Job Corps.	Bld	1	NC	
Lumber Shed	N/A	Bld 258	No Style	1985	Small, open-front, wood frame shed with a shed roof. Shed type roof. Asphalt shingle roof. Concrete slab.	Str	1	NC	
Storage Building	N/A	Bld 238	No Style	1981	Wood frame. Open front. Three sides wooden walls. Shed type roof. Metal roof. Concrete slab foundation.	Bld	1	NC	
Salt Shed	N/A	Bld 221	No Style	1978	Large, open-bay, frame shed.	Str	1	NC	
Fire Wood Shed	N/A	Bld 222	No Style	1978	Open pavilion with a gable roof.	Str	1	NC	
*Jim Brown Pump house	N/A	Bld 174	No Style	1966	Pump house, Jim Brown Area. Built of cinderblock.	Str	1	NC	

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<b>*OWENS CREEK CAMPGROUND &amp; PICNIC AREA</b>									
<b>Owens Creek: Contributing Buildings &amp; Structures</b>									
Saw Mill	No LCS#	Bld 234	No style	19thC; 1971-1973	Open-air pavilion-style sawmill reconstructed atop original stone sawmill foundation. Reused (barn?) timbers used in reconstruction.	Bld	1	C	
Original mill races & mill pond	No LCS#	No Bld#	No style	19th C	unwatererd head race & tail race and original mill pond extant.	Str	1	C	Portions of the mill races and pond may have been restored in the 1971-1973 reconstruction effort.
<b>Owens Creek: Non-Contributing Buildings &amp; Structures</b>									
*Comfort Station, Upper	N/A	Bld 141	Park Service Modern	1966	1-story, concrete-block and frame comfort station with a nearly-flat gable roof and high-set windows	Bld	1	NC	
*Comfort Station, Lower	N/A	Bld 140	Park Service Modern	1965	1-story, concrete-block and frame comfort station with a nearly-flat gable roof and high-set windows	Bld	1	NC	
Storage Building	N/A	Bld 198	No style	1968	originally at Old Ball Field Area - Storage Shed (Bld 198). 1-story frame shed-roof shed set on concrete block piers. Moved to this location. Built by Job Corps.	Bld	1	NC	
*Owens Creek Amphitheater	N/A	No Bld#	No style.	1968	Open-air amphitheater approached by rough-cut stone steps and wood ramps. Consists of a series of wooden benches set on concrete blocks with a projection box set on wood posts and covered by a shingled shed roof	Site	1	NC	1990

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**PARK GENERAL** (various locations, see Resource Sketch Maps - Overall Park Sheet)

**Park General: Contributing Buildings & Structures**

Hunting Creek, Dry-laid Retaining Wall	No LCS#	No Bld#	Rustic	1939	Hunting Creek, Dry-laid Retaining Wall – Hunting Creek, Dry-laid Retaining walls. Two tall sections located east of Park HQ along Route 77.	Str	2	C	
Quarters 6	No LCS#	Bld 185	Vernacular Colonial Revival	ca. 1920-30	Foxville-Deerfield Road. Acquired by NPS 1965; work done 1967. 1.5-story, frame side-gable house set on an irregular coursed, uncut rubble foundation. Decorative lintels over windows	Bld	1	C	
Quarters 6 Storage Shed	No LCS#	Bld 186	No style	ca. 1920-30	Contemporary with the house. Outbuilding: may be a root cellar & storage shed. Gable roof frame; 1-story set atop a poured concrete foundation. Vertical board door; vinyl siding, metal standing seam roof; bulkhead entry on long side.	Bld	1	C	
Braestrap Farm Dwelling	No LCS#	No Bld#	Vernacular log	L 18thC - E 19thC	1.5-story, log house core. Side gable roof, structure intact under many late 20th C additions. Full stone basement. No original chimney. [ACQUIRED BY NPS: 2010]	Bld	1	C	extensive additions. 2nd half 20th C

**Park General: Contributing Sites**

Ruins of Bessie Darling Boarding House [State Site #s 18FR924 and 18FR931]	No LCS#	No Bld#	No style	1907-1947	Baltimorean, Bessie Darling bought a house and land from Mary Lent in 1917 and operated a summer hotel there until she was murdered in the house in 1933. House burned down in 1947. Also known as Mount Lent and Valley View Manor. Site measures approx. 50 by 75 feet and contains substantial ruins of the 1907 dwelling and associated features. Approximately 200 feet south are remains of what may have been a stable and farrier's forge.	Site	1	C	Assigned Site #s 18FR924 and 18FR931 [not yet evaluated for archeological eligibility]
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Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscape	CLI# 600017	N/A	N/A	ca. 3000 BC - AD 1954	See descriptions of landscape characteristics and features below.	Site	1	C	
<p><b>Archeology</b>                  During Berger's park-wide identification and evaluation study (2007-2011), six archeological sites were determined eligible for National Register listing. They represent prehistoric camps, quarries, and workshops, along with 18th, 19th and 20th century farmsteads. The six sites are listed at the end of this resource inventory under the "Park General: CONTRIBUTING ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES" heading. There is good potential for other eligible archeological sites in the landscape.                  Cultural Landscape Characteristic.</p>									
<p><b>Circulation</b>                  For the most part circulation in the park reflects the evolution of 19th century roads into a system of park roads and trails. During the RDA period, new roads, such as Park Central Road and cabin camps' circulation, were built, while sections of many trails were created out of existing 19th century roads. A portion of Park Central Road in the vicinity of the Presidential Retreat was realigned in 1979. Includes: <u>Contributing ROADS</u>: Foxville-Deerfield Road, Main graveled trail through each cabin camp, Manahan Road, MD Route 77, Old turnpike section of Catoctin Trail, Park Central Road, Path through center of Owens Creek Picnic Area, Road traces mapped in 1992 (Colby) survey, Trace of Old Route 77 roadway in Visitors Center parking lot. <u>Contributing TRAILS</u>: Chimney Rock/Wolf Rock, Thurmont Vista, Camp Airy, Whiskey Still, Charcoal, Cunningham Falls, Hog Rock, Crows Nest, Blue Ridge Summit, Browns Farm, Deerfield Nature, Spicebush, Sawmill, Horse, Catoctin, NPS Service, and Greentop trails, and the Bessie Darling Horse Trail.</p>									
<p><b>Cluster Arrangements</b>                  Cluster arrangements created by the construction of the three RDA era cabin camps contribute to the park cultural landscape. Contributing clusters includes: Camp Misty Mount, Camp Greentop, Camp David [not accessible; not inventoried], and Camp Round Meadow.</p>									
<p><b>Constructed Water Features</b>                  Mill race and mill pond at Owens Creek [associated with the 1973 reconstructed sawmill; portions of the mill race and mill pond may have been re-excavation in the 1971-1973 mill reconstruction effort].</p>									
<p><b>Land Use</b>                  Recreation and conservation land use continues and contributes to the cultural landscape.</p>									
<p><b>Natural Systems &amp; Features</b>                  Hunting Creek, Owens Creek, Blue Blazes Creek retain their locations from the historic period and continue to contribute to the recreational qualities of the cultural landscape. The park's geological features also contribute to the landscape. Rock outcroppings are apparent. Examples include: Wolf Rock, Hog Rock, Chimney Rock.</p>									
<p><b>Spatial Organization</b>                  The spatial organization is consistent with the park use period and contributes to the cultural landscape. The degree of openness versus forested area is consistent with the park-development period as the land changed from agricultural to recreational use, agricultural fields have succeeded into forestland. Roadways and land forms divide the land in patterns similar to those of the historic period, including the pre-park era.</p>									
<p><b>Topography</b>                  The mountainous topography of the landscape is an integral feature of the park, and contributes to the cultural landscape</p>									
<p><b>Vegetation</b>                  The vegetation largely reflects the park use period. Vegetation features which contribute to the cultural landscape include the degree of open versus forested area at cabin camps, grass playing field &amp; horse pasture at Camp Greentop. Pre-RDA vegetation features that contribute include: native forest plant communities, ornamental plants at farm sites, and remaining orchard trees.</p>									

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	<p><b>Views &amp; Vistas</b>                  Views and Vistas that contribute to the cultural landscape include those from Chimney Rock, Hog Rock, Blue Ridge Summit, Wolf Rock, Thurmont Vista; and views of Harbaugh Valley and Foxville from the edges of park.</p>
	<p><b>Building &amp; Structures</b>                  Buildings and structures are major contributing features to the park cultural landscape. They include: RDA buildings at Camp Misty Mount, Camp Greentop, and Camp David [not accessible, not inventoried]. Six (6) RDA-era buildings at Camp Round Meadow. (See Resource Inventory Table for listing of all C and NC buildings &amp; structures.) Farmstead building foundations [18 identified in the 1992 Colby cultural resources survey] and wells from farm period [3 identified in 1992 Colby survey] also contribute. A dry-laid Retaining Wall along Hunting Creek abutting Route 77 dates from the RDA period and contributes to the cultural landscape significance .</p>
	<p><b>Small Scale Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Deal Era, Stone Boundary Markers (ca. 1936-37);</li> <li>• 19thC-20thC Charcoal Hearths– 141 identified in 1992 Colby survey; some with associated collier hut ruins (25 collier hut ruins identified in Colby survey);</li> <li>• Farm-era dry-laid stone walls that mark field and property boundaries (approx.. 47,000+ linear feet identified in 1992 Colby survey);</li> <li>• Remains of CCC-reconstructed stone wall outside Building 1 at Round Meadow;</li> <li>• RDA- era Stone bases of removed drinking fountains at cabin camp (example found at Misty Mount in front of the old latrine [Bld. 43 in Unit D]);</li> <li>• RDA-era, stone edges of some trails; New Deal-Era, Trail Culverts (3 identified in 1992 Colby study);</li> <li>• Farm-era Spring Boxes;</li> <li>• Totem Pole outside Camp Greentop camp office (Bld 56)</li> </ul> <p><u>The following features are individually listed and counted in the Resource Inventory Table:</u> Curved stone wall across Park Central Road from Visitors Center and Freestanding wall adjacent to Visitors Center; Mile Marker, "10 Mi to Ammitstown"(Emmitsburg), Old Campfire circles at Greentop and Misty Mount; a Culvert at the Misty Mount entrance road; an unmortared flagstone walk at front of Building 1 (Resource Management Office) at Round Meadow.</p>

**Park General: CONTRIBUTING ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES**

State I.D.#: Site Name	ASMIS Database #								
18FR442: Unnamed	CATO00002.000	N/A	N/A	Late Archaic and Early Woodland/ Terminal Archaic	Prehistoric Camp	Site / Ruins	1	C	N/A
18FR445: Heartbreak Hill/Colliers Hut #37	CATO00003.000	N/A	N/A	Early Woodland/ Terminal Archaic and Middle Woodland	Rhyolite Workshop and	Site / Ruins	1	C	N/A

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18FR552: Stewart Quarry and Workshop Site	CATO00011.000	N/A	N/A	Early Woodland/ Terminal Archaic and Middle Woodland	Rhyolite Quarry	Site / Ruins	1	C	N/A
18FR894: Sawmill House	CATO00037.000	N/A	N/A	ca. 1800	Farmstead	Site / Ruins	1	C	N/A
18FR898: Terrace Garden	CATO00041.000	N/A	N/A	ca. 1780	Farmstead	Site / Ruins	1	C	N/A
18FR1000: Horse Trail Oasis	CATO00124.000	N/A	N/A	19 <sup>th</sup> & E. 20 <sup>th</sup> C	Farmstead	Site / Ruins	1	C	N/A

**Park General: Non-Contributing Buildings & Structures**

Park Headquarters / Former Camp Peniel Auditorium	N/A	Bld 159	Other	ca. 1930/1975	Camp Peniel was a small church-run camp purchased by NPS in 1964. Job Corps crews demolished 9 cabins and the latrines ca. 1965. The former pavilion style auditorium became Park HQ in 1975.	Bld	1	NC	Major alterations 1975. No integrity to ca. 1930.
Cellular Tower Site 94 near Park HQ	N/A	N/A - Not Park owned	No style	2006	Verizon erected a monopole and 2 support buildings east of the Park Headquarters Building (Bld 159)	Site	1	NC	
*Quarters 5 & Ranger Station	N/A	Bld 142 & Bld 254	Ranch	1965	1-story, frame Ranch house near western edge of park at Foxville-Deerfield Rd intersection. Attached, 1-story frame ranger station/office.	Bld	1	NC	Ranger Station-addition?
Quarters 6 Carport	N/A	Bld 245	No style	ca. 1995	open-air, freestanding carport, light-braced frame, gable roof with asphalt shingles	Str	1	NC	
Waysides and Signage	N/A	No Bld#	Other	L 20th C	Wayside and Signage	Obj	-	NC	
Charcoaling Exhibit	N/A	No Bld#	Other	L 20th C	Charcoaling Exhibit	Site/ LS Ftr	1	NC	

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Lewes House & Garage	N/A	Bld 266 & 267	Modern: Ranch	1960s	Moved to this location 1974 or 1975. Park acquired house with attached garage & 18 acres in 2012.	Bld	1	NC	
Lewes House Shed	N/A	Bld 268	No Style	1975	Frame, pre-fabricated shed	Bld	1	NC	
Adirondack Pavilions (2)	N/A	Bld 204 & 205	Rustic Revival	1973	Built by resident YCC crews. 1-story, frame shelters, open on one side with asymmetric pitched roofs; set on stone piers.	Bld	2	NC	
Pit Toilet at Adirondack Pavilions (2)	N/A	Bld 252	No Style	1989	Shed roof, 1-story outhouse clad in T-111 siding.	Bld	1	NC	
Post 5A Guard Building	N/A	Bld 260	No Style	2003	wood over metal plates. Wood frame shed type building asphalt shingle roof.	Bld	1	NC	
Utility Building	N/A	Bld 255	No Style	Unknown	Pre-fabricated metal module set on an 8' x 8' concrete slab.	Bld	1	NC	
Hog Rock Vault Toilet	N/A	Bld 265	Rustic Revival	2010	Standard NPS Pit Toilet design. 1-story, frame with partial faux stone veneer.	Bld	1	NC	
Foxville Plaza Sewage Treatment Plant	N/A	N/A - Not Park owned	No Style	1980s	Sewage treatment plant for residential area outside park boundaries.	Str	1	NC	

**Poplar Grove I & II, Walnut Springs, & Chestnut Picnic Areas and Ike Smith Pumphouse Area**

**Poplar Grove, etc.: Contributing Buildings & Structures**

Ike Smith Pumphouse	LCS# 231878	Bld 62	Rustic Revival	1938-39	Pumping Station. 1-story stone with a side gable, wood-shingle roof. Set into hillside with tank behind. Board-and-batten gable ends.	Bld	1	C	
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Culvert near Ike Smith Pumphouse	No LCS#	No Bld#	No style	1939	Concrete pipe culvert with stone headwalls upstream from the pumphouse.	Str	1	C	
Stone Mile Marker	No LCS#	No Bld#	Other	L 18th C - ca. 1810	Mile Marker, "10 Mi to Ammitstown"(Emmitsburg). Rough-cut stone marker approx. 3-feet tall set into ground. Engraved.	Obj	1	C	

**Poplar Grove, etc.: Non-Contributing Buildings & Structures**

Poplar Grove Pumphouse	N/A	Bld 211	No Style	Late 1970s	Cinderblock with concrete floor. Asphalt shingle roof. Shed style roof. 1 story.	Str	1	NC	
Chestnut Picnic Area Comfort Station	N/A	Bld 188	Park Service Modern	1968	1-story, concrete block building set on a concrete slab foundation. Flat, built-up roof. Built by Job Corps.	Bld	1	NC	

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric

ARCHEOLOGY: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

INDUSTRY

MILITARY

SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance**

3000 BC to 1954 AD

1942 -1978 (Presidential Retreat/Camp David)

**Significant Dates**

1776, 1903, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1942-1945, 1947, 1949, 1954, 1959, 1978

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (1882-1945)

Carter, Jr., James Earl (Jimmy) (1924- )

**Cultural Affiliation**

Native American

**Architect/Builder**

Works Progress Administration / Civilian Conservation Corp

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Catoctin Mountain Park (CATO) Historic District is a complex layered landscape that encompasses approximately 5,872 acres. The park contains a variety of geological, archeological, architectural, and landscape features and characteristics that together illustrate historical and ecological trends from prehistory through the present. The land and its resources are primarily significant at the national and state levels as one of forty-six Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDAs) developed across the nation as part of Depression-era federal recovery programs initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Known together as Roosevelt's New Deal, federal recovery programs of the 1930s and early 1940s, including the RDA program, are important in the nation's social and economic history. As one of the largest WPA-era projects in the state and the only RDA developed in the state of Maryland, Catoctin is a good example of New Deal park planning efforts that reflect the social and economic goals of the recovery programs of the 1930s (Criterion A).

In addition to its important historical associations, Catoctin Mountain Park retains one of the best collections of New Deal-era park architecture and landscape architecture in Maryland, and it embodies most of the primary characteristics associated with New Deal-era park planning, landscape architecture, and architecture, as practiced by the National Park Service (Criterion C). Catoctin's collection of New Deal-era, National Park Service Rustic-style architecture retains statewide significance in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture. Two of the three original cabin camps, Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount, were previously listed as separate National Register historic districts for their architecture and historical connections to WPA-era social welfare programs (NRHP listing 1989).

The park also derives national significance from the presence within its boundary of Camp David (formerly Shangri-La), the primary rural retreat of all U.S. presidents since 1942. As the location of numerous important political and diplomatic meetings of national and international significance (Criterion A), and for its close associations with the productive lives and accomplishments of at least two U.S. presidents (Criterion B), Camp David is significant at the national level for its importance in political and diplomatic history.

In addition to its primary areas of significance, Catoctin Mountain Park encompasses a variety of resources that convey both local and statewide significance under Criteria A and D. The collection of archeological sites, building ruins, farmstead sites, and landscape features tells the story of human use and occupation in the Catoctin Mountains of Maryland from circa 3000 BC until the 1930s. The sites and features reveal important connections to the industrial, domestic, and agricultural uses of the land from the Late Archaic period (circa 3000 BC) through the early twentieth century.

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The park district contains six National Register-eligible archeological sites that have the potential to reveal important information about both prehistoric and historic activities within the region (Criterion D). Three prehistoric sites contain important information about the small groups of Native Americans who quarried and worked stone in the park, and others who visited and camped along its streams in prehistoric times. These sites are eligible under Criteria A and D. Three historic era archeological sites may provide a better understanding of settlement, domestic, and agricultural use patterns in the region during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, prior to establishment of the RDA. The district encompasses many more identified but unevaluated archeological sites associated with historic-era farmsteads, mining sites, charcoal industry sites, and World War II military activities at the park. Potential exists for more National Register eligible archeological sites or groups of sites within the district.

### **Period of Significance**

There are two primary periods of significance for Catoctin Mountain Park. The first phase begins in the Late Archaic Period (circa 3000 BC), with the earliest verifiable use of park lands, and ends in 1954 with the creation of the current boundaries of the park. The second period of significance starts in 1942 with the establishment of the presidential retreat originally known as Shangri-La, and runs to 1978, when the Camp David Accords were negotiated and signed at the presidential retreat at Catoctin. Significant dates during the pre-park period include 1776 when the nearby Catoctin Iron Furnace began operation, and 1903 when Catoctin Iron Furnace closed. Significant dates for the New Deal era and beyond include 1936, when construction of the RDA began; 1937, when the first group camp opened; 1939, when the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor began work in the park; 1941, when the park closed to the public; and 1942-1945 when the United States Army operated training centers within the park, including an Office of Strategic Services (OSS) training center and Army training.

The 1942 establishment of a presidential retreat for President Franklin D. Roosevelt altered the history of the park. Other dates of importance include 1947, when the park was reopened for public use and group camping; 1949, when the RDA was transferred to National Capital Parks; and 1954, when Catoctin RDA was divided and became Cunningham Falls State Park and Catoctin Mountain Park took on its present boundaries. In 1959, Soviet leader Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev (1894-1971) and President Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969) met at Camp David, forging the "Spirit of Camp David;" and in 1978, President James "Jimmy" Earl Carter, Jr. (1924-) hosted a meeting with Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat (1918-1981), and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin (1913-1992), resulting in the Camp David Peace Accords.

For the purpose of this study, the significance of Mission 66-era resources in Catoctin Mountain Park was not explored as some of the Mission 66-related resources are not yet 50 years of age. Mission 66 was a congressionally funded program to improve conditions in National Parks beginning in 1955 and ending in 1966, the fiftieth anniversary of the NPS. Mission 66 projects focused on modernizing the National Parks with new roads, visitors' centers, utilities, trails, and

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picnic and camping areas. Improvements at Catoctin generally followed the philosophy of the program by focusing on enhancing the experience of automotive tourists. These resources are included as non-contributing. However, a future study could identify the significance of the Mission 66 program within Catoctin and the region and its associated resources, including roads, buildings, landscapes, and structures. A future amendment could extend the period of significance to include this theme. In addition, current research is exploring the significance of Catoctin Mountain Park as the location of the first Jobs Corps Training Center (operated 1965-1969). Job Corps was a vocational training program developed as one of President Lyndon Johnson's signature programs in his "War on Poverty" initiative. A future amendment may define the periods and areas of significance of the Job Corps era at Catoctin.

### **Criteria Consideration G: Property's Less Than 50 Years Old**

The period of significance of the district extends beyond the conventional fifty year end date because of the presence of the presidential retreat within the park. Camp David has and continues to host important executive-level activities that make it a unique site of political and government significance. The period of significance for the Camp David portion of the park extends from 1942 when the presidential retreat was originally established as Shangri-La to 1978 when U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Egyptian President Anwar El Sadat, and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin met at Camp David to secretly negotiate the internationally significant Camp David Peace Accords. During those years, important historical events took place at Camp David with successive U.S. Presidents. Many foreign heads of state have visited, and presidents have hosted frequent high-level, domestic meetings there.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

#### **Criterion A: Historical Events & Patterns**

Catoctin Mountain Park is eligible at the local and state level under Criterion A for its association with European settlement, industrial development, and early tourism in western Maryland. The park is also eligible at the national level for its association with the important economic programs of the New Deal era.

The period associated with European settlement, industrial development, and early tourism is represented by historic archeological resources that together convey a sense of feeling, location, setting, some materials, and association for pre-park periods. A number of ruins such as stone foundations, rock piles marking colliers' huts, and landscape features such as road traces, charcoal hearth remnants, and stone walls marking property and field boundaries provide tangible evidence of former agricultural and industrial development in the district.

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New Deal era resources are the most apparent in the landscape. They include buildings, roads, trails, bridges, culverts and other small scale landscape features that relate to the recreational development of the district since 1936. Though altered somewhat from their initial configurations, the cabin camps and other developed park areas retain overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**Criterion B: Persons**

The park is eligible at the national level for its close associations with the lives and accomplishments of two former U.S. Presidents. Although used by every president since 1942 and acknowledged as a site of national and internationally significant events (Criterion A), Camp David, formerly known as Shangri-La, reflects important achievements in the careers of both President Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Jimmy Carter.

*Franklin Delano Roosevelt*

In 1942, Roosevelt chose the Catoctin RDA site for his retreat and christened the mountain getaway "Shangri-La," presumably after the name of the utopian mountain kingdom in the 1939 novel *Lost Horizons*.<sup>166</sup> Roosevelt was intimately involved in the preparation of the retreat, sketching a design for his cabin, designating the occupants of various cabins, and making suggestions for landscaping.<sup>167</sup> Roosevelt was a frequent visitor to Shangri-La, staying at the mountain complex more than twenty times between 1942 and 1944.<sup>168</sup> World War II frequently intruded on relaxation however, and Shangri-La became a temporary command center at those times. Roosevelt once brought British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Shangri-La for important wartime discussions, and he also consulted with several American military commanders at the retreat.<sup>169</sup>

*Jimmy Carter*

As the site of one of President Jimmy Carter's seminal achievements, Camp David is significant for its association with the career of the 39<sup>th</sup> president of the United States. During his presidency, Carter was the primary architect of the Camp David Peace Accords, two separate agreements signed by Israel and Egypt in 1978 that heralded peace in the Middle East. After tense negotiations over thirteen days at Camp David, the peace accords were signed on September 17, 1978. Although the peace was only temporary, the agreements have been generally recognized as the "finest achievement" of Carter's presidency.<sup>170</sup> Carter himself later referred to the Camp David negotiations as "one of the most gratifying achievements" of his life. In his account of his presidency, Carter recalled his impressions of Camp David at this time:

As I look back on the thirteen days, I can evoke the emotions I felt then as the negotiations surged ahead or faltered. It seems extraordinary how many intense hours I spent cooped up in the small study at the end of the back hall at Aspen. Some of the most unpleasant experiences of my life occurred during these days – and, of course, one of the most gratifying achievements came at the end of it.<sup>171</sup>

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The Camp David Peace Accords were a “watershed” event in international relations in the second half of the twentieth century, praised by many around the world but vilified by others.<sup>172</sup> The success at Camp David in September 1978 was, likewise, one of the most important legacies of Jimmy Carter’s presidency.

#### *Camp David Integrity*

The National Park Service no longer administers the property in and around Camp David. For security reasons, the property is closed to the public and no contemporary inventory of buildings or existing condition descriptions are available. It is likely that the integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association are intact for the period of significance (1942-1978). A future evaluation of the cultural resources may also reveal integrity of material and workmanship.

#### **Criterion C: Design and Construction**

Catoctin Mountain Park and the associated Emergency Conservation Work (ECW), Works Progress Administration (WPA), and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-era resources contained within the boundaries of the park meet both Criteria A and C as stated in the NRHP nominations for Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount.<sup>173</sup> The buildings and landscape illustrate the mission of the RDA program to utilize WPA and CCC labor to conserve natural resources and create recreational areas for the enjoyment of the public. The Department of the Interior, National Park Service, responsible for the land development aspect of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) plan oversaw the design and construction of the group camps for the RDAs. Developed under the guidance of National Park Service director Conrad Wirth, a member of the Land Planning Committee of FERA, the cabin camps are typical examples of NPS Park Rustic style architecture, and adhere to the guidelines for camp building and arrangement found throughout the national park system. The camps have retained a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and have been in continuous use, as cabin camps or for housing the OSS (1942-1945), since completion.

#### **Criterion D: Likely to Yield Information Important in Prehistory and History**

The RDA was developed on land purchased from over fifty owners totaling approximately one-hundred thirty properties. The majority of the tracts were vacant timber land, but some were farms and other habitations. Most of the domestic and farm structures were demolished to develop the land for recreational use. The loss of the built resources led researchers to use historic archeological research methods to reconstruct the story of the early land use on Catoctin Mountain.

In 1991, park volunteers, assisted by Kathy Derge, conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance of the majority of the park to identify cultural resources such as historic farmsteads, house foundations, colliers’ huts, or charcoal hearths, without conducting subsurface testing. Scott Colby assembled the results in a report in 1992, referred to as “the Colby survey” or simply as “Colby.” Colby recorded 323 possible cultural sites in Catoctin Mountain Park.<sup>174</sup> Looking at the Colby report

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and other resources, The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (The Berger Group) research team began a four-year archeological evaluation of the park in 2006, resulting in *The People of the Mountain: Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: 3 vols.* completed in 2011. The archeology research has produced evidence of both prehistoric and historic evidence of occupation and activity in the park from the Late Archaic period (circa 3000 BC) to the early twentieth century.

The Berger Group team concluded that six of the intensively investigated sites are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP for local level significance. They postulate that Site 18FR552, a rhyolite quarry and workshop site, retains integrity of location, material, setting, and feeling and has high research potential related to the Late Archaic period (circa 1900 BC) and Early Woodland period (1200 to 500 BC). They also concluded that Site 18FR442, a prehistoric camp site, and Site 18FR445, a rhyolite workshop site, meet eligibility for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

The Berger Group's research also suggests that sites from the later Early European Settlement era (circa 1775), for their research potential and overall integrity, may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. Examples of these sites are Site 18FR898, the Terrace Garden Site; and Site 18FR1000, the Horse Trail Oasis Site. There are many additional archeological sites that have not been evaluated and may prove to be eligible upon further investigation. Therefore, this nomination recognizes Catoctin Mountain Park as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D at the local level.

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### Previous Studies

Catoctin Mountain Park (CATO) has been the subject of a number of studies. *Catoctin Mountain Park: An Administrative History* by Barbara Kirkconnell, 1988, and *Catoctin Mountain Park: An Historic Resource Study* by Edmund Wehrle, 2000, both provide an in-depth look at the general history of the park. Kirkconnell covers the establishment of the park, land acquisition, and the public use of the park through the early 1980s, while Wehrle's research deals with a much broader period, beginning with prehistory and closing with the end of the twentieth century. In 1988, Sara Amy Leach authored a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) for *Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park*. This document focused on work completed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the park and construction of the three cabin camps. In 1989, under the MPD, two of the camps, Greentop and Misty Mount, were listed as historic districts in the NRHP. In 1995, Linda Flint McClelland produced an overarching multiple property documentation form for park landscapes under the context, *The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942*. Park landscapes, under the context for this NRHP listing, are defined as any natural or scenic area conserved and developed for public

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enjoyment and/or recreation. The existing 1989 NRHP resources were all added to this NRHP nomination form as contributing resources.

*OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II* (2008) by John Whiteclay Chambers, II, focused on the presence of the United States Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in Catoctin Mountain Park and Prince William Forest Park in Prince William County, Virginia. This study provides an in-depth history of the use of the parks as training areas for the OSS. Judith Earley authored a two-volume Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) (draft) for *Camp Misty Mount* in 2007 as well as a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Catoctin Mountain Park in 2000. A four-year archeological study of CATO, conducted by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., resulted in *The People of the Mountain: Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: 3 vols.* completed in 2011. The final report summarized data collected and reported in three previous reports.<sup>175</sup> These studies provide a strong basis for the CATO historic context.

Most of the resources created through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) between 1934 and 1942, and developed with funding and support provided by the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).<sup>176</sup> In addition to the ECW-era resources, CATO contains numerous potentially eligible archeological resources not yet listed on the NRHP. This nomination builds on the existing New Deal-era history of the park and extends the historic context to include these additional resources. The archeological resources include, but are not limited to, a prehistoric Native American rock shelter site (18 FR453) and a rhyolite workshop site (18 FR927), as well as farmsteads, house foundations, road traces, charcoal hearths, colliers' huts, and whiskey stills used by European settlers.

(Much of the following information was taken from: Gregory Katz, Jason Shellenhamer and John Bedell, The Louis Berger Group, Inc., *Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: Year 3, Year 3 Management Summary* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2011); and Edmund F. Wehrle, Ph.D., *Catoctin Mountain Park: An Historic Resource Study* (U.S. Coast Guard Academy, March 2000.)

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**Catoctin Mountain Park Historic District (Prehistory through 1730)**  
*Pre-Park Landscape*

<b>Cultural Period<sup>177</sup></b>	<b>Uncalibrated*</b>	<b>Calibrated**</b>
Paleoindian	9000-8000 BC	11,000-9600 cal BC
Early Archaic	8000-6500 BC	9600-7600 cal BC
Middle Archaic	6500-3000 BC	7600-3800 cal BC
Late Archaic	3000-1200 BC	3800-1500 cal BC
Early Woodland	1200-500 BC	1500-400 cal BC
Middle Woodland	500 BC-AD 900	400 cal BC-cal AD 1000
Late Woodland	AD 900-1600	cal AD 1000-1600
Contact	AD 1600-1730	cal AD 1600-1730

\*Radiocarbon dates; \*\*Calibrated (calendrical) dates, based on INTCAL98 program.

The Catoctin RDA was established in a landscape used by human inhabitants for thousands of years. Traces of early landscapes, such as that of Indian hunter-gatherers, early European settlers' farmsteads of 1730 to 1760, and the later period of industrial development, are all still present in the park. Even though archeological evidence of occupation prior to 1900 BC is scarce, the ephemeral nature of settlement sites during the prehistoric period in the Catoctin Mountain area does not preclude earlier human habitation. A rich archeological record of human use that includes a Native American rock shelter, and a rhyolite quarry/workshop permeates the landscape. The archeological record at CATO preserves important information from the Late Archaic and Woodland periods of prehistory as well as the early historical era.

***Paleoindian Period (9000 to 8000 BC)***

The earliest well-established habitation of the mid-Atlantic region dates to the Paleoindian period (9000 BC). Still in the grip of the last Ice Age, the landscape of the mid-Atlantic region was vastly different than it is today. Spruce and hemlock forests covered large areas and the Potomac was a freshwater river that joined the Susquehanna at a point now under the Chesapeake Bay. As the climate warmed, oak trees spread north and the Potomac evolved into a tidal stream.

Paleoindians, mobile hunters, traveled in small bands that utilized extensive territories up to two-hundred miles wide. The distributions of large, fluted lanceolate spear points, a characteristic artifact of the Paleoindian period indicate this land use pattern. Other tools associated with Paleoindians included distinctive types of scrapers, graters, and blades. Evidence suggests that in the Middle Atlantic region (mainly from Shawnee-Minisink in the Delaware Valley) Paleoindians hunted smaller game species, such as caribou and deer, supplemented by fishing and foraging for berries in the boreal forest. No Paleoindian sites have been found in Catoctin Mountain Park.<sup>178</sup>

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***The Archaic Period (8000 to 1200 BC)***

The arrival of a modern climate marked the beginning of the Archaic Period (8000 BC). People adapted to a new environment as the climate warmed and oak-maple forest developed in the mid-Atlantic region. The population decreased in eastern North America in the early Archaic. Traveling in bands of fifty to two-hundred people, they lived by hunting deer and small mammals and collecting wild plants within potentially large well-established territories following seasonal rounds.

Judging by the number of sites dating to this time, during the Late Archaic period (3000 to 1200 BC) the Native American population increased. The people of the Late Archaic made, used, and lost more spear points than anyone else in the region's history. By 2000 BC, the Halifax point became the most commonly used spear point. People who used Halifax points camped throughout the region, from Maryland to South Carolina. Sites of early and later periods are usually concentrated in certain kinds of environments, but Halifax sites are distributed equally among ecological types. The places chosen for camps offer poor conditions for archeological preservation. Even though many sites have been excavated, little is known about the Halifax point-using groups. Halifax point-using groups used the stone they found near their camps. Earlier and later groups, however, often journeyed to quarry sites containing special lithic materials such as chert, jasper, and rhyolite. Site 18FR442 is an example of a CATO site dating to the Late Archaic period.

In the Terminal Archaic period settlement patterns shifted. Instead of many small sites distributed throughout the landscape, large sites grouped along rivers are more common. Some settlements covered dozens of acres. New styles of spear points developed, and people carved soapstone bowls, and made drilled stones, possibly used as weights for fishing nets.

***Early Woodland Period (1200 to 500 BC)***

The Woodland period (1200 BC) begins with the introduction of pottery. There is little evidence that the lives led by people in the Early Woodland period differed radically from the lives led in the Late Archaic. Early Woodland sites, like Late Archaic sites, are generally found along rivers and it is likely that Early Woodland people used the same range of plants and animals as their predecessors.<sup>179</sup> Over the course of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods, people of the Middle Atlantic region gradually changed their way of life from one in which they moved regularly about the whole landscape to one in which they spent much of their time in villages or "base camps." Whereas Halifax points are distributed almost evenly across the landscape, most of the Native America pottery dating to this Woodland period comes from larger sites along rivers or major streams.<sup>180</sup>

Early Woodlands people probably used riverfront camps for harvesting shad and herring during the spring fish runs, and they probably dug up edible marsh roots. An early form of agriculture, dependent on native North American plants such as squash, sunflower, and annual plants with starchy seeds, may have developed. However, people continued to utilize a wide range of resources.<sup>181</sup>

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Although some evidence of Early Woodland people has been found in Catoctin Mountain Park, no eligible sites of the period have been located.

***Middle Woodland (500 BC to AD 900 (400 cal BC to cal AD 1000))***

Pottery, with a wider variety of manufacturing techniques and decorative styles, became more common in the Middle Woodland period, especially after AD 1. The bow and arrow, introduced around AD 700, is another sign of increased cultural change. The historical Indians of Virginia and Maryland mostly spoke Algonquian languages, closely related to the languages of Algonquian speakers in Canada and the Great Lakes region. Speakers of these languages may have entered the Middle Atlantic region from the north sometime during the Middle Woodland.<sup>182</sup> Artifacts identical to those used in northern New York, found a few years ago in a burial dating to about AD 550 along Rock Creek in Washington, DC, support the case for migrations from the north during the Middle Woodland period.<sup>183</sup>

To date, no evidence of Middle Woodland people has been found in Catoctin Mountain Park.

***Late Woodland (AD 900 to AD 1600 (cal AD 1000 to cal AD 1600))***

During the Late Woodland period (AD 900), Native American societies took on the form later observed and recorded by European explorers and settlers. After about AD 1000, agriculture and fortified villages spread through the Middle Atlantic region. People lived in small sedentary tribes of a few hundred people, each with one or two villages. The houses in these villages consisted of a frame of saplings bent to form arches and an outer covering of woven mats or sections of tree bark. Archeological sites from this period include large, often palisaded, village sites, such as the famous Patowomeke Site on Aquia Creek, and numerous smaller camp or procurement sites left by hunting and gathering parties and travelers. John Smith's map of 1608 shows dozens of such villages all around the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, one every five to twenty miles.<sup>184</sup>

Late Woodland Indians were farmers who raised crops such as corn, beans, and squash using swidden or slash and burn agriculture. They cleared land by cutting and burning, grew crops on it for a few years until its fertility began to fall, and then moved on to new fields. As John Smith's description of their seasonal round testifies, farming did not replace hunting, fishing, or gathering as Native American subsistence methods.

In March and April they live much upon their fishing wires; and feed on fish, Turkeys [sic], and Squirrels. In May and June they plant their fields, and live most of Acornes [sic], Walnuts, and fish. But to mend their dyet, some disperse themselves in small companies, and live upon fish, beasts, crabs, oysters, land Tortoises, strawberries, mulberries, and suchlike. In June, July, and August, they feed upon the rootes of Tochwough berries, fish, and greene wheat. It is strange to see how their bodies alter with their dyet, even as the deere and wilde beasts they seeme fat and leane, strong and weake.<sup>185</sup>

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In the fall, Smith and other observers tell us, the Indians left their villages and journeyed several days away to hunt deer and gather nuts:

At their huntings leave their habitations, and reduce themselves into companies . . . and goe to the most desert places with their families, where they spend their time in hunting and fowling up towards the mountaines, by the heads of the rivers, where there is plentie of game. For betwixt the rivers the grounds are so narrowe, that little commeth here wich they devoure not. . . . At their huntings in the deserts they are commonly two or three hundred together. Having found the Deere, they environ them with many fires, and betwizt the fires they place themselves. And some take their stands in the midsts. The Deere being thus feared by the fires, and their voyces, they chase them so long within that circle, that many times they kill 6, 8, 10, or 15 at a hunting.<sup>186</sup>

Because of their continued reliance on hunting and gathering, Late Woodland Indians left many small archeological sites scattered across the landscape. Indians of the Historic period were great travelers who walked hundreds of miles for trade, hunting, warfare, or diplomacy, and their paths lay the courses for many later roads. The road that became Maryland State Route 77 follows an Indian trail. Native American sites found around a path along Owens Creek, suggest this was another Indian trail.

Wehrle, in *Historic Resources Study for Catoctin Mountain Park* notes that by the Middle to Late Woodland periods (200 BC-1600 AD), agricultural villages and organized tribes had emerged in the coastal areas.<sup>187</sup> Wehrle suggests Native Americans did not populate Maryland as heavily as they did other areas of eastern North America and that the Blue Ridge and Monocacy Valley areas contained significantly fewer occupants than more eastern areas. Within the Maryland region, no area had a smaller Indian population than western Maryland, which reflected the general trend of sparse inhabitation found in the northern and central Appalachian region.<sup>188</sup> Wehrle notes that some scholars have theorized that, during the Woodland period and after, western Maryland served as a buffer zone between coastal settlements and the western Indians occupying the Ohio Valley.<sup>189</sup> The Dutch explorer Jaspas Danckaerts noted the lack of inhabitants in the 1680s when he wrote, "There are few Indians in comparison with the extent of the country."<sup>190</sup>

Even though the region was sparsely populated, there is significant archeological evidence demonstrating habitation of western Maryland during the Late Woodland period. Amateur archeologists, such as E. R. Goldsborough, began making surveys of the Monocacy Valley and Catoctin area by the late nineteenth century. Goldsborough's surveys found numerous sites containing evidence of Native American habitation. Although Native American sites in eastern Maryland continued to draw scholarly interest, by the second half of the twentieth century, professional archeological surveys were underway in western Maryland. The later studies

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suggest that Native Americans valued and sought to exploit the natural resources available in the region.<sup>191</sup>

The Catoctin and Monocacy areas provided both fertile hunting grounds and rich deposits of rhyolite for eastern tribes. Around the mountains, hunting parties pursued deer and other game. In order to facilitate hunting in the uninhabited territory, Native Americans set brush fires to clear out game. At times the fires burnt with such fury that they could be smelled forty miles away.<sup>192</sup> The rhyolite available in the western mountains could be fashioned into arrowheads, hoes, and other important tools. Those in search of the stone would dig small pits into the flat tops of ridges.<sup>193</sup> The work of local archeologist Spencer O. Greasey increased local academic and scientific interest in the region's archeological resources. In the 1960s and 1970s, Greasey pursued research that focused on rock shelters and rhyolite pits in Frederick County.<sup>194</sup>

Between 1978 and 1980, the Maryland Geological Survey conducted an "intensive archeological reconnaissance" of upper Frederick County. As part of the survey, Michael Stewart excavated "aboriginal quarries" along the west slope of Catoctin Mountain near Foxville. Provisionally dated to the Woodland period, the site was "characterized by large amounts of primary chipping debris, few diagnostics, and occasionally by small pits against the face of the outcrop." Finding ample evidence of rhyolite manufacturing, Stewart and the survey group concluded that the site might have been part of a larger "rhyolite procurement and processing system." Although little is known of the mechanics of this system, archeologists hypothesize the existence of "a regional exchange network operating between bands or by movement of groups from the Coastal Plains to the interior processing camps."<sup>195</sup> What one archeologist characterized as "periodically revisited temporary" camps existed in the area to support the rhyolite extraction.<sup>196</sup> The recent study by The Berger Group for Catoctin Mountain Park supports the earlier findings.

In 2010, after completion of three field seasons of archeological investigation within the park by archeologists (The Berger Group), the prehistoric site inventory has increased substantially. There are currently twenty-nine sites with prehistoric components inventoried in the park. The newly identified sites are almost entirely lithic scatter sites (17 of the 18 newly identified sites). One of the sites identified is a rhyolite workshop site. No additional rock shelter sites or camp sites were identified, and no villages or base camp sites were identified in the three years of investigation. Of nine sites evaluated for National Register eligibility, three (3) are prehistoric sites: one camp site dating to ca. 4000 to 500 BC (18FR442), and two rhyolite quarry/workshop sites of undetermined age (18FR445 and 18FR552).<sup>197</sup>

Prior to the four-year study by The Berger Group, there were no reported finds of projectile points or prehistoric pottery from the park, and there was no concrete data on how far Indian habitation of the park extended into the past. We now have an assemblage of projectile points from the park, and have certainty that prehistoric occupation dates back to at least 1900 BC. Fragments of pottery recovered by The Berger Group suggests encampment in the Early Woodland period. Prior to the study, little was known about the rhyolite industry at the park; we

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now have a picture of a generally diffuse exploitation of rhyolite with a small number of intensively used source sites (possibly limited to just one site in the park).<sup>198</sup>

Other western Maryland excavations have documented the presence of permanently inhabited sites. Maryland State archeologist Tyler Bastian excavated a Monocacy Valley site called Biggs Ford Village where he found an ornament and other artifacts from the Late Woodland Period.<sup>199</sup> In 1992, the Archeological Society of Maryland initiated a major effort to excavate a Late Woodland site on a bluff over the Monocacy River, northwest of the present site of the Frederick Airport. While preliminary investigations do not lend themselves to absolute conclusions, the Rosenstock Village site contained evidence of a possible permanent settlement.<sup>200</sup> In 2000, Wehrle stated that future investigations may expand the picture of prehistoric life in the Monocacy River watershed, where preliminary surveys suggest that temporary camps existed in the Catoctin Mountain area and small, more permanent, dwelling areas lay to the south—especially along the Potomac.<sup>201</sup>

The Potomac and Monocacy Rivers provided the major sources of transportation for the Native Americans traveling in western Maryland. Evidence suggests that a series of Indian trails also allowed for passage through some of the more difficult terrain. Nearly impossible to recreate, such trails do seem to have provided the basis for the later Monocacy wagon road, which cut diagonally through the region from eastern Pennsylvania to central Virginia.<sup>202</sup> The site inventory developed via The Berger Group research efforts seems to show some site clustering around Owens Creek and its tributaries, rather than along Big Hunting Creek. This finding suggests that the Harbaugh Valley was also an important travel route in prehistory.<sup>203</sup>

Beginning in the 1630s, with the arrival of European settlers in Maryland, a better-documented image emerges of the Native population in the region. Reports of early Euroamerican settlers suggest tension existed between coastal Indians and their neighbors to the northwest. Smaller tribes such as the Piscataway (also known as the Conoys) and Nanticokes, both speaking the Algonquian language, occupied the Chesapeake area.<sup>204</sup> To their north and west were the Susquehannock, a more warlike tribe, which made its home on the Susquehanna River. The Susquehanna, related to the Iroquois but not part of the Iroquois Confederation, frequently clashed with both their Algonquian neighbors to the south and the confederation to the north.<sup>205</sup> Raids and battles may have discouraged permanent settlement in the western reaches of Maryland, a region of disputed territory between warring tribes.

These intertribal tensions shaped early relationships with the newly arrived Europeans in the 1630s. The Chesapeake Algonquian tribes, in an effort to gain an advantage over the Susquehanna, strove to establish good relations with the settlers. To garner good will they shared their technology and introduced maize, beans, pumpkins, and squash to the Europeans.<sup>206</sup> Good relations were fleeting; with the removal of the Susquehanna threat following the Treaty of Albany in 1677, Lord Baltimore then turned on his Indian allies.<sup>207</sup> By the late seventeenth century, the Piscataway had been forced out of the Chesapeake region by the proprietary

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government of Maryland. Temporarily resettled in Pennsylvania and near Point of Rocks, on Heater's Island in the Potomac River, by the 1720s, the tribe had left Maryland completely.<sup>208</sup>

Other Native American tribes briefly filled the vacancy in the Monocacy Valley region caused by European displacement.<sup>209</sup> Groups, such as the Delaware and the Catawbas, used the Monocacy River for travel, hunting, and warfare. After the Tuscarora war from 1711 to 1713, the Tuscarora tribe, originally from the Carolinas, moved northward. An English map from 1721 clearly shows a Tuscarora village at the mouth of the Monocacy River. Tuscarora Creek, flowing south of present-day Catoctin Mountain Park, gained its name from this tribe.<sup>210</sup> The Tuscarora, like other eastern tribes during the difficult eighteenth century, settled only briefly in Maryland before moving westward.

By the early eighteenth century, most Indian tribes from the mid-Atlantic region had passed through western Maryland to points further west. On the eve of European settlement of western Maryland, Native Americans were no longer a political factor in the region, regardless of their efforts to re-establish power during the French and Indian War.<sup>211</sup>

### Summary (prehistory-1730)

Judging from the research completed by The Berger Group, covering the period of prehistory through 1730, Site 18FR552 (Wet Back Site), is the only well-preserved prehistoric rhyolite quarry and workshop site identified within the park that appears to be eligible for listing on the NRHP with state level significance. This site was used intensively for rhyolite procurement and early-stage reduction of a resource that was an important part of a prehistoric regional exchange system.

Site 18FR442 (Unnamed), a prehistoric camp site, appears to be NRHP-eligible at the local level. It has high research potential related to the Late Archaic period (circa 1900 BC) and Early Woodland period (1200 to 500 BC) and has excellent integrity. Site 18FR445 (Heartbreak Hill Site), a rhyolite workshop site, is also recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D at the local level of significance. Based on The Berger Group's research, sites such as Site 18FR235, a rock shelter, are not eligible for the NRHP, and the identified lithic scatter sites are also not eligible for NRHP listing.<sup>212</sup>

### Early European Development

The arrival of the English colonists at Jamestown in 1607 quickly led to profound changes for Native Americans throughout eastern North America. The effects spread beyond the direct interaction with white men. The spread of European diseases, and warfare over the fur trade led to the disappearance of many tribes and the displacement of others. While a few Indian groups, such as the Five Nations Iroquois, took advantage of the changes to expand their wealth and power, for most the seventeenth century was a time of shrinking populations, loss of territory, and political uncertainty.<sup>213</sup>

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Early colonists in the mid-Atlantic region restricted settlement to the Chesapeake area for over a century, largely due to the tobacco trade. The profitable trade led to thriving plantations and an African slave-based labor system in the Chesapeake region while settlement of western Maryland lagged. Exploration and development was sluggish over the first one hundred twenty-five years for several reasons. The absence of a navigable river, threats of Indian raids, a poor environment for the cultivation of tobacco, and an ongoing border dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania all combined to discourage settlement of western Maryland.

As the tobacco market softened and the economy of the colonies began to diversify, European settlers began to explore the western regions, hoping to exploit its natural resources. Trappers, traders, and missionaries were frequent visitors to western Maryland by the early part of the eighteenth century and homesteaders began establishing permanent homes in the region. By 1727, the Chesapeake gentry, seeking investment opportunities, began to show interest in the area. In 1732, Maryland's colonial government, in an effort to encourage settlement of the backcountry, issued a proclamation waiving the forty-shilling Sterling per 100-acre fee to anyone willing to settle land in the western holdings of the colony.<sup>214</sup>

#### ***Settling the Catoctin Region (1730-1775)***

Archival research shows that European settlement of the Catoctin area began in earnest in the 1730s and slowly expanded over the subsequent forty-five years. The earliest inhabitants were largely Moravians and Germans, part of a larger wave of settlers moving into Pennsylvania and the lower Susquehanna River basin. Monocacy Road supplied an important physical link between the Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia (Shenandoah Valley) communities of German / Palatinate settlers. Most of the early pioneers to the Monocacy and Catoctin region journeyed to the New World to escape the religious, social, and economic turmoil that beset Germany following a series of religious wars including the War of Spanish Succession in 1701. Kinship and religion helped bind early Catoctin society. The first church in the area was completed in 1745. Many doctrines and sects existed but most found common ground in the teachings of the Great Awakening of the 1740s.<sup>215</sup>

The Round Meadow property was one of the earliest settled portions of the park. Surveyed in the 1740s and patented in 1750 by Henry Rhodes, Rhodes' manor house may have stood just outside the park in the area now known as Foxville, but his farm extended into Round Meadow. Another early settler to the region was Lorenz Creager (Krieger) who, in 1744, patented a 100-acre tract east of the park. Creager expanded his farmstead in 1752, but his increased property remained outside today's park boundaries. In 1752, just northeast of the park, a German immigrant named Mathias Ambrose established a farmstead along Owens Creek. In the central and western portions of Catoctin Mountain Park, absentee landowners probably held small land patents, issued in the 1750s and 1760s.<sup>216</sup>

Between 1765 and 1775, a wave of patents were granted on Catoctin Mountain, mostly after the establishment of the Mason-Dixon Line (official boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania) in 1767. Many patent takers during this ten-year period were speculators who did not settle on

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the mountain, choosing instead to either lease the land to tenant farmers or hold it for future resale. During this pre-Revolutionary War period, earlier landholders, such as the Ambrose and Creager families, expanded their farmsteads.<sup>217</sup>

At the time of the American Revolution in 1776, there likely was a mix of small tenant farms and outlying fields of larger plantations within today's park boundaries. The largest portions probably retained their natural habitats.<sup>218</sup>

Historic archeological research has identified two sites that represent the period of earliest non-Native settlement of the park, namely Site 18FR894 (Sawmill House Site) and Site 18FR898 (Terrace Garden Site). The Berger Group, based on the intact stone house foundation and trash pit, as well as artifacts recovered from the site were able to date the origin of Site 18FR894 to before 1820. Site 18FR898 is comprised of a stone retaining wall, house foundation, and cellar hole. Artifacts recovered from this site include creamware (1762-1820) and pearlware (1775-1820) suggest that the site was established in the early 1800s or possibly the very late 1700s.<sup>219</sup>

In addition to Site 18FR894 and Site 18FR898, twelve domestic sites identified in the park have no known age. Foundation remains were identified at these sites, and the limited amount of testing at the sites has not recovered temporally diagnostic material. Some of these sites may date to the earliest settlement of the park, but are unevaluated.

The Berger Group team recommended both sites (18FR894 and 18FR898) eligible for listing on the NRHP at the local level of significance. Both sites appear to retain substantial research potential and very good integrity.<sup>220</sup>

#### ***The Revolutionary War and Industry on the Mountain (1760-1860)***

Iron was an increasingly important colonial commodity. England, in an endeavor to reduce their dependence on foreign iron, mostly from Sweden, encouraged iron making in the North American colonies. In 1719, the Maryland General Assembly passed "An Act for the Encouragement of an Iron Manufacture within this Province." The act allowed an entrepreneur to obtain a "writ ad quid damnum" to acquire a water-powered site capable of producing iron. An owner of a targeted site could lose his land unless he produced proof he intended to build an iron works. Parliamentary Acts passed in 1750 and 1757 allowed for duty-free shipping of the metal but prohibited manufacture of finished products.

Colonial incentives, like the 1719 act passed by the Maryland legislature, inspired the creation of a nascent iron industry. Established in 1720, the Principio Company in Cecil County was Maryland's first iron furnace. By 1762, eight iron factories existed in the colony. Investors, encouraged by the increased security and stability following the French and Indian War, risked industrial expansion into western Maryland. The Hampton Furnace, erected one mile west of Emmitsburg in 1764, relied on African American slaves for the bulk of their labor. Following an unsuccessful attempt to establish the Fort Frederick Iron Mill in 1768, Thomas Johnson began to look for a better location further east. A tract of land known as "John's Mountain," south of

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Hampton Furnace, attracted his attention. The land, situated near an iron bank, offered a ready supply of lime as well as a water supply (Hunting Creek). The land, owned by John Valentine Verdries and his wife Elizabeth, appeared well suited for iron production. The Verdries sold the tract, now known as "Mountain Tract," to Johnson and his partner, Benedict Calvert, in 1770. Johnson, in conjunction with his brothers, purchased additional land for mining and timber harvesting. Construction of the furnace followed the purchase of the additional land. Wehrle indicates that although archeological surveys have failed to identify the exact location of the original furnace, research suggests it was located within a mile of the current ruins.<sup>221</sup>

At the same time as the iron industry came to the Catoctin Mountain area, tensions between Great Britain and the North American colonies were increasing. After years of loose administration, Great Britain attempted to tighten colonial control imposing new imperial edicts such as the Stamp Act. By 1774, relations between the colonies and Britain deteriorated into open hostility when the British forcibly closed Boston Harbor in retaliation for the Boston Tea Party. Even though battles were never fought on park lands, residents in the region contributed to the war effort by supplying raw materials and man power. As early as 1775, local volunteers headed north to join the embattled minutemen and by the time the American Declaration of Independence was issued Johnson's long-planned furnace at the foot of the Catoctin Mountain was nearly complete. With few surviving records, it is difficult to know exactly what contribution the furnace made to the Revolutionary War. Personal communications between Thomas Johnson and his brothers and the Colonial Council on Safety, however, suggest war materials such as cannon balls and shot produced from iron manufactured at the Catoctin Iron Furnace contributed to the war effort.<sup>222</sup>

In the years following the American Revolution, there was renewed interest in property on Catoctin Mountain. Repeating a pattern set by the first wave of occupation, investors appeared first, patenting large tracts of land left vacant during the first wave of speculation. As the eighteenth century came to an end, however, several families settled on Catoctin Mountain. By the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, much of the land at Catoctin Mountain belonged to resident landowners. Residents included the Creager, Fox, Brown, Willhide, Buhrman, and McAfee families. The Creagers held lands on the eastern and north slopes of the mountain. The Willhides also owned lands on the north slope of the mountain as well as land near Deerfield. Members of the Fox and Brown families both occupied lands west of the mountain. The Buhrman family owned property northwest of the mountain. The McAfee family resided on the south slope of the mountain, on lands south of today's State Route 77. These families and others stayed in the area for generations and became active participants in the communities that grew up around the mountain during the nineteenth century.<sup>223</sup>

Archeological investigations to date have identified twenty-seven domestic sites that are likely to represent the period between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. Some of these sites can be connected with known personages, while other sites have no known connection with the documentary record. Many of these twenty-seven sites were occupied into the Postbellum

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period. An additional twelve historic period domestic sites that have been identified at the park have no known age.

Two sites from the earlier end of the period between the Revolutionary and Civil wars are Site 18FR1000 (Horse Trail Oasis) and Site 18FR894 (Sawmill House). Site 18FR1000, intensively investigated by The Berger Group, is a small farmstead or rural residence established during the nineteenth century. Burned between 1880 and 1900, the site has “an extraordinary record of material life” in the park, with many artifacts found where they fell when the house collapsed. Additional excavation and analysis would likely provide important information on the domestic lives of mountain people, such as organization of domestic areas at the time of the fire. Site 18FR894, also determined eligible by The Berger Group, retains an intact stone house foundation and a trash pit. In addition to numerous artifacts present on the site, a variety of historical documents, including a complete chain of title, census records, and photographs provide important insights into the lives of property-owning farmers in the park during the 1800-1937 period.<sup>224</sup>

Wehrle discusses the role of slavery at Catoctin Iron Furnace and the surrounding farms, noting that there was a substantial population of slaves at the furnace during the first half of the nineteenth century. These slaves probably lived in workers’ quarters on the furnace property. He also notes that slaves labored on many of the larger farms in the Catoctin Mountain region, and that at least some farms contained separate slave quarters. None of the research by The Berger Group team revealed evidence of slave holdings within Catoctin Mountain Park.<sup>225</sup>

The first iron furnaces were built in western Maryland in the 1760s. Although none of these furnaces was in the park, the Catoctin Iron Furnace, about two miles southeast of the park, built around 1775, had a major impact on the park’s history. An iron furnace required an enormous amount of fuel and, before the Civil War, which usually meant charcoal. Furnaces had to have access to large forest areas, and they employed platoons of charcoal burners (colliers) to make fuel for them. The owners of the Catoctin Iron Furnace owned thousands of acres of forest, including some land in the park, but even this was not enough to meet their needs. They must have purchased timber on many surrounding parcels. Little is known about the colliers themselves. At least some of the time they lived in temporary camps in the forest. The charcoal industry at Catoctin largely, but not entirely, died off after 1873, when the furnace switched from charcoal to coal.<sup>226</sup>

The need for transportation grew as industry expanded. Rural roads that existed as the nineteenth century began were essentially dirt trails through dense forest, with tree stumps cut to a height of sixteen inches to accommodate axle clearance. Town governments built, financed, and managed most roads prior to the 1790s. For Americans looking for better connections to markets, the poor state of the road system was a major problem.<sup>227</sup> Based in part on the success of Britain’s toll roads and possibly inspired by the financial success of early American toll bridges, like Boston’s Charles River Bridge, turnpike companies emerged as a possible solution to the transportation challenge.<sup>228</sup>

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Turnpike companies, incorporated to build the necessary infrastructure, promised little in the way of direct dividends and profits, but offered potentially large indirect benefits by facilitating the movement and trade between merchants, farmers, landowners, and ordinary residents. One of the first turnpikes to access the western reaches of Maryland ran from Baltimore to Frederick. By 1807, the road extended to Boonsboro, and later to Williamsport, where it linked up with routes along the Potomac River. Construction of the National Road (U.S. Route 40) soon followed, linking existing roads to a major turnpike that ran from Cumberland, Maryland, on the Potomac River to Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia), on the Ohio River.

The first phase of the transportation revolution to affect the Catoctin area was the Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike, which ran through Mechanicstown and Harmon's Gap. This turnpike, completed in 1816, connected to the National Road in Hagerstown. The Frederick-Emmitsburg Turnpike, completed within a few years of the Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike, passed through Creagerstown to the east of Mechanicstown.<sup>229</sup>

Other industries that operated on Catoctin Mountain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century included sawmilling, timbering, whiskey manufacturing, and hauling. Historical maps show the presence of three mill seats within the park: one along present-day Maryland Route 550 and two on the west side of Foxville-Deerfield Road. The circa 1973 reconstructed sawmill, located along Owens Creek within the park, is at the site of one of the historic mill seats; another was a half-mile away. The mill at the sawmill exhibit has not been recorded as an archeological site. During the Berger survey, the team examined the mill pond and mill race next to the sawmill exhibit and were not able to determine if they are replicas or historic features that have been restored.<sup>230</sup> The Berger Group has been unable to locate archeologically both the mill documented further north off Foxville-Deerfield Road as well as the mill documented near Maryland Route 550. They may have been destroyed through flood scouring or other natural processes.<sup>231</sup>

As an early industrial revolution was taking hold east of the mountains, a simpler agricultural economy centered around hunting, the harvesting of wheat, and raising a small number of livestock, persisted on the west side of the mountain. Records relating to the local agricultural economy are limited for this period as there was no agricultural census available until the middle of the nineteenth century. Nevertheless, what evidence exists suggests a subsistence economy where barter more than cash was the basis for most transactions. Of key importance was the exchange of whiskey, brandy, and hides.<sup>232</sup>

The center of the mountain economy was a tavern—that still stands—on the southeast side of Manahan Road in present-day Foxville. Labeled Wolf's Tavern on an 1873 map of Frederick County, the two-story, log and frame building sheathed in German siding dates from around 1800. Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, the Hauver family operated the tavern. The Hauvers—following the much-traveled route of German migrants to America—first settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, then, by the 1760s, moved to Frederick County, settling on the west side of Catoctin Mountain. The family briefly changed its name to Oates in the late eighteenth

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century, apparently feeling that Hauver sounded too German. In 1779, the Oates family purchased a tract of land known as "Good Luck" on which they built their tavern. Situated on the road to Hagerstown, the tavern took advantage of business from both the local community and travelers.<sup>233</sup>

The tavern served many functions. Migrants moving west found a night's sleep and something to eat at the tavern. The tavern served as a polling place and local courthouse. For nearby farmers, it functioned as a general store offering supplies such as salt, butter, cornmeal, and coffee. It provided needed services such as shovel sharpening. Possibly the most important role the tavern offered was that of trading post, where farmers and trappers could exchange goods. Farmers, for instance, could exchange cow hides or whiskey for supplies or services. The Hauvers would then sell the hides to Daniel Rouzer for use in his tannery. The Hauvers also bought staves that the farmers produced from lumber processed at the local sawmills and resold them to businesses in Mechanicstown.<sup>234</sup>

Operating on a system of credit and counter credit, the primary product sold by the tavern was whiskey and, secondarily, brandy. A product of the abundant wheat grown in the area, whiskey offered obvious advantages. In an area like the Catoctin Mountain region—with no nearby source of water transportation, and railroads still many years off—whiskey could be shipped at a significantly lower cost than wheat. The nation, in the early nineteenth century, had an insatiable thirst for alcohol, leading one historian to dub the new country the "alcoholic republic."<sup>235</sup> While it is impossible to determine the amount of alcohol consumed by local farmers, they did purchase a great deal of whiskey and brandy from the local tavern. They possibly resold some whiskey or perhaps used it in place of hard-to-come-by currency.<sup>236</sup> Whatever the case, Wolf's Tavern sold close to one hundred gallons of whiskey on a monthly basis. In the month of November 1820, for instance, local farmer John Wiant purchased six gallons of whiskey, one gallon of brandy, and a half bushel of salt from the tavern. In return, he appears to have sold the tavern one twenty-three pound hide.<sup>237</sup>

Wehrle provides the following account of two farmers who owned mountain tracts, later incorporated into the park, who appear with some degree of regularity in the records of the tavern. Yost Wiant, whose name or whose son's name appears on early maps of the region as owner of a significant plat of mountain-top land, was a colorful character, who, according to local legend, kept wild hogs on a portion of his holdings, which became known as "Hog's Rock."<sup>238</sup> Wiant mainly purchased alcohol from the tavern, occasionally selling a hide or calfskin in return. Between January 15, 1821 and April 10, 1821 Wiant purchased:

sixteen gallons of whiskey  
one quart of whiskey  
one pint of whiskey  
four gallons of brandy  
two quarts of brandy  
two quarts of cider<sup>239</sup>

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Another prominent farmer whose family played a major role in the development of the area and later acquisition of the park was Archibald McAffee. Settling on a large tract surrounding Cunningham Falls, McAffee's descendants retained ownership of the land until they sold it to the government in the 1930s. Like Wiant, McAffee (whose name is spelled Archibald Mackffe in Wolf's tavern ledger) used the local tavern primarily to purchase and trade for whiskey. For instance in March 1819 he purchased the following:

one quart of whiskey  
one half pint of wine one sling  
three half points of whiskey  
two gallons of wine  
two gallons of whiskey  
three gallons of wine<sup>240</sup>

In return for the alcohol, McAffee appears to have paid cash and traded horse shoes.<sup>241</sup>

Compared to the rapid development of industry in western Maryland and throughout the country during late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, agriculture saw few advances and the beginnings of some setbacks. Observers noted the first signs of soil exhaustion and lower yields. The Hessian fly, a costly remnant of the Revolutionary War, also ravaged crops in the 1830s. Although roads improved and new efforts to build canals and railroads generated excitement, transportation networks generally remained primitive in the area.<sup>242</sup> Thus, industry rather than agriculture generated the great changes of the times.<sup>243</sup>

Three sites in the park that contained charcoal hearths, colliers' huts, or both (Sites 18FR552, 18FR553, and 18FR554) are recorded with the Maryland Historic Trust. Many more sites are known but not recorded as archeological sites. The Colby (1992) survey of the park identified one-hundred-forty-one charcoal hearths and twenty-five colliers' huts. In three years of archeological survey, completed by The Berger Group, fifty sites were identified with charcoal hearths, colliers' huts, or both. These were cross-referenced with the 1992 survey findings where possible.<sup>244</sup>

The identified colliers' huts and charcoal hearth sites generally retain fairly good integrity. The charcoal hearths typically consist of shallow, circular depressions measuring 15 to 60 feet in diameter. Occasionally an embankment platform around the edges remains partially intact. The soil in the depression and for several feet around its perimeter is black and small pieces of charcoal and burned wood are present. The archeological remains of the collier's huts; rough, temporary shelters used by the workers attending the charcoal fires; appear as circular or oval platforms about 15 feet in diameter with a pile of dry-laid stones representing the remains of a hearth, set at one end. While investigation revealed that the charcoal hearths and collier huts exhibit limited archeological research potential, they contribute to the historic significance of the

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landscape as a collection of landscape features that reveal an important industrial exploitation of the land from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>245</sup>

As noted earlier a number of the domestic sites dating to this period were recommended eligible for listing the NRHP at the local level of significance, such as Site 18FR894 (Sawmill House Site) and Site 18FR898 (Terrace Garden Site).<sup>246</sup>

### *The Civil War and Decline of Industry (1860-1903)*

By the mid-nineteenth century Maryland had become a sectional mixture of free and slave economies as well as Northern and Southern cultures. Maryland, a border state, sat geographically along the political fault line. Frederick County, at the physical center of the conflict, bordered both slave-holding Virginia and the vanguard of the abolitionist movement in Pennsylvania.

Votes cast during the 1860 presidential election provide a picture of the conflict between geographic boundaries and socio-political beliefs. There were four leading presidential candidates: Stephan Douglas from the North; John Breckinridge who represented southern sentiments; the compromise candidate John Bell; and the Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln. Residents east of Catoctin Mountain split their votes evenly between Breckinridge with 189 votes and Bell with 182 votes while those on the western side voted overwhelmingly for Breckinridge at 154 votes to only 46 votes for Bell. Lincoln received only 103 votes countywide.<sup>247</sup>

After hostilities broke out, Bradley Johnson, grandson of the former owner of Catoctin Furnace and an outspoken southern sympathizer, organized Marylanders into a Confederate regiment. Most of those troops appear to have come from the southern portion of Frederick County and other areas of southern Maryland. A survey of names of those enlisted in the Maryland line of the Confederate Army reveal none of the family names associated with the Catoctin Mountain communities.

Unionists also mobilized for the war, forming Company D of the Sixth Maryland Regiment Maryland Volunteers in August 1862. Company D included fifty men from Mechanicstown and twenty-five from the Hauvers District. Among those enlisted in Company D were names found in the chains-of-title for properties on Catoctin Mountain; names such as Damuth and Eichelberger. These troops participated in various battles including the battles of Culpeper, Second Manassas, Brandy Station, and Cold Harbor. No engagements ever occurred within the present-day boundaries of the park.<sup>248</sup>

As with the Revolutionary War, the region contributed to the war effort by supplying raw materials and manpower, even though battles were never fought on park lands. The entire area, regardless of specific battle locations, experienced the anxiety of warfare and the economic uncertainty and social disruptions inherently associated with civil war. Social problems

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increased as fighting destroyed farmland, the draft created labor shortages, and dislocations occurred. Wehrle relates that a resident of Catoctin Furnace recalled the war as a time of “a-working and a-scotching (working and drinking).” Lawlessness also increased, as attested to by the following:

In “a deep vastness of the Catoctin Mountains” roughly eight to ten miles from Frederick City, “seven or more guerilla horse thieves” kept an encampment. Angry victims of the thieves finally raided the hide-away and captured four of the “guerillas,” whom they suspected to be “rebel recruits on their way to Dixie.”<sup>249</sup>

The mountain’s economy began to change by the second half of the nineteenth century, moving away from industry as new attitudes about the benefits of the picturesque region emerged. While the mountains remained an important source for raw materials, the arrival of the Western Maryland Railroad ushered in a recreational economy with boarding houses, small cottage colonies, and vacation homes.

John Miffen Hood, president of the Western Maryland Railroad, aggressively promoted recreation and leisure as commodities to be extracted from northern and western Maryland. In 1871, with the arrival of the railroad, the Mechanicstown-Foxville area shared in the emerging tourist industry. Mechanicstown experienced an increase in the number of boarding houses, while residents of Rocky Ridge and Graceham organized yearly festivals to attract vacationers. Hood constructed a vacation resort at Pen Mar in 1877. Hood’s resort spawned over a hundred hotels and boarding houses in the Pen Mar region near the border with Pennsylvania.<sup>250</sup> In 1885, the *Catoctin Clarion* declared, “in no summer since we have known Mechanicstown has there been so large a number of visitors as during this season.”<sup>251</sup> Soon community leaders were lamenting the lack of “a first-class summer hotel” in town with which to attract vacationers.<sup>252</sup> By the summer of 1885, the small village of Foxville, on the west end of Catoctin Mountain, also had boarding houses that were attracting visitors from Washington, Annapolis, and Baltimore.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the tourist industry was on the rise on the eastern side of the mountains while on the western side, family farms continued much as they had at the beginning of the century: trading with each other and charcoaling or logging to earn extra cash. Information drawn from both the Earley CLI and The Berger Group study indicate that the detailed Titus and Company map (Lake 1873) shows twenty-five named families residing within the park, most of them in the Foxville area. The agricultural census of 1880, analyzed by Judith Early for the 2004 Cultural Landscape Inventory, shows that most of these farms had only a small area (18 acres, on average) devoted to grain farming. Instead, the farmers on the mountain emphasized orchards, potatoes, and hay.<sup>253</sup>

To date, archeological investigations have identified thirty domestic sites with late nineteenth-century occupations. Many of these sites also contain early nineteenth-century occupations. As mentioned previously, the age of an additional twelve domestic sites is undetermined. There are six sites identified that appear to have late nineteenth-century occupations and do not have early

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nineteenth-century components (Sites 18FR895, 18FR899, 18FR909, 18FR952, 18FR955, and 18FR 979). The Berger Group report notes that none of these sites has been sufficiently examined to determine their NRHP eligibility.<sup>254</sup>

#### *Eve of Acquisition (1903-1933)*

At the close of the nineteenth century, with the decline of the iron industry and the introduction of the railroads, the Catoctin Mountain area was experiencing a period of transition. The modern era in steelmaking began with the introduction of Henry Bessemer's Bessemer process in 1858. Iron production became a relic industry with the introduction of modern steel manufacturing, and by 1903, the furnace in the village of Catoctin shut down for the last time. While farms in the Monocacy and Harbaugh valleys and the Piedmont region saw some improvements with the arrival of the rail lines, farmers residing on the mountain continued to work simple subsistence farms, bartering for goods, and seeking other work such as carting, lumbering, or construction to earn extra money. Mountain farming at the turn of the twentieth century remained much as it had been at the turn of the previous century.<sup>255</sup>

While the iron industry was on the decline and mountain farming was, at best, stagnant, the introduction of railroads and an increased awareness of the health benefits of outdoor recreation created an environment conducive to the development of a service based recreational industry. The area encompassed today by Cunningham Falls State Park and Catoctin Mountain Park became known as a vacation getaway during the early twentieth century. Some of the homes sited within the current day bounds of Catoctin Mountain Park served as boarding houses in the summer tourist season, including the house operated by Bessie Darling (site-ruins; also known as Mount Lent and Valley View Manor boarding house). Even though World War I interrupted the development of the tourist trade, the introduction of the automobile brought a new form of tourism to the mountain and President Herbert Hoover's (1874-1964) regular fishing trips to the Catoctin region brought national attention to the area in the 1920s. By the early 1930s, the upper Catoctin region was regarded throughout the mid-Atlantic states and beyond as a desirable vacation and leisure destination.

As Wehrle notes, positioned along a major railroad line, with good scenery, and flowing creeks of fresh water, the Catoctin area was well situated to appeal to "the ever-growing herds of excursionists and vacationers." Local residents took advantage of the economic opportunities created by the tourists to open their homes to boarders. Attractions included healthy water and air, trails for hiking, good cooking, and by 1913 according to one report, the favorite point in the mountain for excursionists was Hunting Creek Falls. The Western Maryland Railroad published a yearly guide entitled "Summering on the Western Maryland Railroad," which listed boarding house locations and prices. In 1925, *The Baltimore Sun* reported that motorists in "increasing numbers are visiting the old Catoctin Iron Works." Many, according to the story, then went on to visit Chimney Rock, which is now part of CATO.<sup>256</sup>

In 1924, a Jewish youth organization established Camp Airy at the foothills of Catoctin Mountain. Camp Airy, still in operation today, inaugurated the area's ongoing use for organized

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youth recreation and camping.<sup>257</sup> Summer camps such as Camp Airy were a result of the “rugged life” movement, inspired by Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) and other outdoor enthusiasts, focused on removing children from unhealthy urban environments, even if it was only for a few weeks in the summer.<sup>258</sup>

Remnants of another early youth camp remains in and around the present day Park Headquarters area at the south east corner of the park along Route 77. The remnants of the camp include the former open-air auditorium which the NPS heavily altered in the early 1970s when it was renovated for use as the park’s administrative headquarters, the original entry gate posts, a stone water fountain, and remnants of the dam and retaining walls built to create a swimming hole on Hunting Creek. Established circa 1930 as Camp Peniel by the Church of the Brethren of Hagerstown, Maryland, the property served as a religious youth camp until the 1950s, with a break in operations during World War II. The property was an inholding not acquired in the 1930s when the rest of the park was purchased. NPS eventually purchased the 19.5-acre property in 1964. At that time, the property contained a camp dining hall, auditorium, nine cabins, and restroom facilities. Most of the buildings were removed and after a short time in use as a conference center, the enclosed open-air auditorium became the park’s administrative headquarters in 1973.<sup>259</sup>

Whiskey continued to play a major role in the mountain’s economy through the first quarter of the twentieth-century. The federal government instituted a nationwide prohibition on alcohol (known as Prohibition) in 1919. The law presented new incentives and spurred greater profits for the local business of moonshining. During the 1920s, police launched several raids on stills in the mountains between Thurmont and Foxville. During a raid on the Blue Blazes Still on July 31, 1929, authorities found twenty large vats filled with 500 gallons of mash alongside coils, cooling boxes, and hoses. According to the *Frederick Post*, this was the largest still ever found in Frederick County.<sup>260</sup> As the Depression continued and before the repeal of Prohibition, moonshine continued to provide a source of income. In the 1930s, authorities raided a 1,000 gallon still west of Thurmont and seized 13,000 gallons of mash.<sup>261</sup>

In the spring of 1930, immediately following the 1929 collapse of the national economy, the Catoctin area of Western Maryland experienced a devastating fire, an unusually hot dry spring, and the start of the worst drought in recent memory. The combined economic and natural disasters strained existing social support systems such as the Montevue almshouse outside Frederick, Maryland. In an attempt to restore order and stability to the national economy, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt implemented a group of reforms known collectively as the New Deal (1933-1940).

Maryland’s governor, Albert Ritchie, an ardent supporter of small government and private welfare, reluctantly added his request for New Deal Federal aid in April 1933. His request marked a major turning point in the state’s relief efforts. Closer to the mountain was the Frederick County Emergency Relief Association that evolved into the Frederick County Welfare Board, which coordinated both public and private relief efforts. The county welfare board began

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screening Civilian Conservation Corps applicants, kept personnel files for public works projects, and distributed food and supplies. Relief efforts were only one aspect of Roosevelt's New Deal plan, the other piece focused on economic recovery, which led to the establishment of Agricultural Demonstration Projects and Recreational Demonstration Areas.

One aspect of the plan for economic recovery focused on the idea of purchasing submarginal land for redevelopment and conservation, a concept that emerged from the farm crisis of the 1920s. Roosevelt, as governor of New York, in response to the problem of depleted and abandoned farms, created a reforestation program to purchase and transform abandoned farmlands. The reforestation program established while he was a governor provided the inspiration for the Civilian Conservation Corps. The state of Michigan developed a similar plan to purchase submarginal lands for conversion into state forests. The New Deal with its mandate to find solutions to the worsening farm crisis provided support for rural resettlement and rehabilitation. The Catoctin Mountain area, with its reputation as a desirable recreation destination, suffering from depleted lands and economic hardship, was an ideal candidate for development as a Recreational Demonstration Area.

The property tract files held by the National Park Service provide exceptional documentation of the early twentieth-century resources and developments associated with the park. The files, acquired through the acquisition process associated with development of the RDA and the research efforts by Judith Earley, contain descriptions of the properties acquired as well as photographs of buildings. Although many domestic sites have been identified with early twentieth-century components, the property tract records have not yet been searched to determine whether these sites were involved in the tourism industry, and their NRHP status remains undetermined. One such resource would be the Bessie Darling House, recorded as archeological site (18FR924).<sup>262</sup>

One resource of great public interest is the remains of illegal stills, of which at least two were reputed to be in the park. The Blue Blazes Still is well known and is part of ongoing interpretation at the park. The site has not been examined archeologically and has not been recorded. The Colby (1992) survey of the park noted remains of a whiskey still in the south-central portion of the park, near Hog Rock Trail. Even though The Berger Group survey team has searched, the remains have yet to be located. No sites related to the whiskey industry have been identified in the three seasons of The Berger Group survey.<sup>263</sup>

#### ***New Deal Era and Beyond (1933-1954)***

The tourist industry was important for local residents, and the area's reputation as a pastoral escape made it a promising park site for the New Deal planners. The existing conditions of the natural resources, however, provided the impetus for its selection.

The Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) idea combined a number of New Deal objectives. The RDA concept grew out of a land planning and resettlement program whose aim was to better utilize rural land considered unprofitable and ill-used. The initial step of a two-fold plan

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involved purchasing the property and resettling the residents onto better land. The second phase, through the creation of parks and national forests, aimed to conserve the land while providing employment to the under-employed and the unemployed. Recreational Demonstration Areas were one type of park envisioned in the plan. By locating RDAs near major urban centers, the parks could offer vacations and outdoor recreation at low cost to a maximum number of people. Using Federal work relief funding, labor for construction of the RDAs would come from the local relief rolls of the unemployed.<sup>264</sup>

In April 1934, NPS Regional Officer H. E. Weatherwax conducted a preliminary search for recreational land in Maryland. Weatherwax recommend the purchase and development of several areas such as land near South Mountain and Fort Frederick, but he made no mention of the Catoctin Mountain area. The actual land selection, however, fell to the State Cooperative Extension Service who, under the direction of University of Maryland Professor T. B. Symons, identified the land on and around Catoctin Mountain as the top candidate for redevelopment. Symons reported that Catoctin had good roads, was close to the Appalachian Trail, and had Hunting Creek, which could be dammed to create swimming pools.<sup>265</sup> Symons also noted that the farmers around Catoctin were experiencing economic distress. Many farmers were on the relief rolls because submarginal farmland was not producing yields high enough to support their families and, due to the economic downturn, there were fewer off-farm jobs to offset the lower yields. Also of concern was the condition of the area forests. Nineteenth and early twentieth century lumbering practices, forest fires, and the advent of the chestnut blight adversely affected the mountain and its natural resources.

While Symons was conducting his search, the Natural Resources Board, a part of the Federal Executive Branch, was also surveying the nation's resources in an effort to identify lands for development and public works projects. The Catoctin area appealed to the inspector assigned to Maryland, Mark Shoemaker. Although New Deal legislation made Federal work programs, including the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), available for the development of national, state, and metropolitan parks, funds from these programs could not be used for the acquisition of land. Funding complications and resistance by local area residents stymied the development process even though Symons and Shoemaker had both identified the same area for potential development.<sup>266</sup>

In 1934, the Federal government allocated twenty-five million dollars to the Land Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) for the purchase of submarginal agricultural lands, which addressed the need for land acquisition funding. Government agencies interested in rural land utilization were asked to submit their land-use program plans to the planning committee. The NPS program developed by Conrad Wirth focused on acquiring lands that "were no longer suitable for agriculture but that, if returned to natural condition and if within a reasonable distance of metropolitan areas, would provide a much needed recreation facility for large numbers of people."<sup>267</sup> The NPS and the land committee of FERA unanimously approved and supported the program known today as the Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDA).<sup>268</sup>

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The land acquisition process around the Catoctin area proved slow and complex which, in the summer of 1935, resulted in a scaling back of the project from approximately 20,000 acres to 10,000 acres. The problems with acquisition also delayed the hiring and construction processes. In order to move the program forward the project manager arranged to lease land from owners who signed "Temporary Special Use Permits." The WPA funded the hiring of local men on the relief rolls for construction of the administration offices, group camps, and other RDA structures at Catoctin. In November 1935, less than a hundred men were listed on the relief rolls within a fifteen-mile radius of the project. In response to a need for additional labor, project supervisors hired workers off the local relief rolls, transported workers from outside the immediate area, and received "percentage exemption" allowances that permitted hiring of non-relief roll workers, often with special skills. Construction began on January 2, 1936; by January 30, Catoctin employed one-hundred thirty-five WPA Local Experienced Men or LEMs.<sup>269</sup> By the end of April 1936, the Catoctin Recreational Area employed five hundred WPA workers and maintained an average of 425 employees throughout the remaining year. The boundary, roughly sixty linear miles, was established and workers began setting stones at the corners to mark the limits of the park. Between 1936 and the arrival of the CCC in 1939, WPA labor would complete most of the extant building stock remaining in the park today, including both group cabin camps, commonly known as Misty Mount and Greentop.

The CCC camps located at each area RDA played different roles in their construction. The CCC camp established at Catoctin in 1939 came several years after the ECW-funded WPA construction using local men began. In contrast, multiple CCC camps were almost entirely responsible for building the facilities at Chopawamsic, known today as Prince William Forest Park. Even though the Civilian Conservation Corps Act passed in March 1933, a CCC contingent did not join the Catoctin effort until April 1, 1939. When the CCC troops arrived, they resided in canvas wall tents while constructing their barracks.<sup>270</sup>

Delays associated with land acquisition also effected building construction. When construction started in January 1936, the NPS stipulated that "only structures of a temporary nature could be built on the leased land. The rustic building designs lent themselves to the temporary condition, as they were built on stone piers and in theory could be moved."<sup>271</sup>

The rustic design principles and practices espoused by the NPS in the 1920s and 30s and codified by the mid-1930s provided the construction vocabulary for the Catoctin RDA. The ideas of harmony between building and setting, use of natural materials, indigenous construction techniques, and local design characteristics were elements of this style.<sup>272</sup> The most complete expression of these design elements still present in the park are found in two cabin camps, Camps Misty Mount and Camp Greentop, listed in the NRHP in 1989. These camps contain the main concentrations of New Deal buildings in the park. Other New Deal influences found throughout the park include the alignment of Park Central Road; trails using NPS design principals such as the rustic CCC-built stone culverts and trail edging; and some of the features at the visitors center such as the stone walls flanking Park Central Road.

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In an effort to adhere to the strict camp and cabin configurations specified by the NPS for recreational use, project manager Garland B. "Mike" Williams requested plans from Chopawamsic RDA for reference. While completing construction of support structures such as the blacksmith shop at the Central Garage Area, commonly referred to as Round Meadow, Williams began developing plans for four organized cabin camps and two recreational day use areas. Of the proposed camps, only three were ever completed. Organized camping at the park started in the summer of 1937 when the Maryland League of Crippled Children (MLCC) began using Camp 1-C, known today as Camp Misty Mount. The MLCC moved to the more accessible Camp Greentop site, originally designated Camp 2A / 2C, the following summer. From 1939 through 1941, the Federal Camp Council leased Camp 3-B, also known as Camp Hi-Catoctin. Regular seasonal use of the camps continued through the summer of 1941. Military use of the Catoctin RDA necessitated the closing of all the campgrounds during World War II. President Roosevelt's choice of Camp Hi-Catoctin as a presidential retreat meant it would remain permanently closed to public use.

The advent of World War II ushered in significant changes at Catoctin RDA. The park closed to public use, the military began to use the site for training and recuperation, and once again the area hosted a presidential retreat.

By 1941, the international crisis that would become World War II was already affecting the newly created park. During the summer of 1941, prior to the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the army established a temporary training camp at Catoctin RDA, setting up tents alongside the CCC barracks. Company 1374 of the CCC also began practicing military drills. In addition to military training, the camp began hosting British sailors on leave. Over 21,000 British sailors enjoyed brief respites in the United States, many at the recently constructed Recreational Demonstration Areas, which offered a break from the noise of ship repairs, and an opportunity for recreation. Seventy-four sailors arrived at Catoctin in mid-June and stayed through late August, enjoying, swimming and other sports facilities, dances at local country clubs, and a Fourth of July celebration.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the American military required additional training facilities. To meet the increased need, the various branches of the armed services turned to the NPS. The new Recreational Demonstration Areas, constructed near large urban centers, typically outfitted with organized camp sites, and not easily damaged by "heavy use and intensive visitation," were uniquely suited to meet the military's purposes.<sup>273</sup> In the spring of 1942, the NPS announced the closure of the Catoctin RDA for civilian use as the park would be "taken over for use in the present war effort." The NPS notified groups such as the Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC) and the Salvation Army to remove all special equipment stored at the camps and extended permits to the War Department, who began to survey the RDA in preparation for use of the grounds. The MLCC moved its operations to the French Creek Recreational Demonstration Area at the Hopewell Village National Historic Site for the duration of the war.<sup>274</sup> For the next several years recreational use of the park was limited to a few

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picnickers using a space known as the West Picnic Area and a few anglers making use of Hunting Creek.<sup>275</sup>

The Army established a temporary camp at the former CCC camp at Round Meadow and the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) set up camp a short distance away. The OSS, authorized by President Roosevelt in 1942, was an independent agency established to coordinate overseas intelligence and espionage. By the fall of 1942, the spies training at Catoctin had moved to Camp Greentop. Due to their isolated rural setting and close proximity to Washington, DC, both Catoctin and Chopawamsic (later known as Prince William Forest Park) RDAs hosted OSS training camps with both men and women recruits from all over the world. The Catoctin site, known as Area B, specialized in hand-to-hand combat, infiltration training, marksmanship, and setting charges. One of the unique features at Catoctin was a "mystery" or "spook" house. Recruits, armed with a .45 caliber pistol and two clips of six rounds, entered the house where cardboard cutouts would pop-up requiring the recruit to think fast. Roughly a hundred recruits, broken into groups of ten, spent approximately two weeks preparing at Catoctin. For security purposes, all trainees used an alias. OSS Director William "Wild Bill" Donovan (1883-1959), who sought to train operatives to counter the German expertise in unconventional warfare, came to the camp on several occasions to oversee their training personally. Physical changes to the park included winterizing the camps to facilitate year round training.

Another remarkable change to affect the Catoctin RDA during World War II was President Roosevelt's choice of this area for a presidential retreat. Changes imposed by wartime, such as U-boat activity along the Atlantic shore, required that Roosevelt select a new presidential retreat. It was common for presidents to seek a retreat from the pressures of office and the sultry Washington summers. Jefferson escaped to Monticello; Lincoln chose a cottage at the Old Soldier's Home in northwest Washington, DC; Theodore Roosevelt withdrew to Pine Knot in Albemarle County, Virginia; and Herbert Hoover vacationed at Rapidan River, Orange County, Virginia.

Roosevelt was presented with three alternatives at two different geographic regions for a presidential retreat; Comer's Deadening in Shenandoah National Park in Virginia; Camp site # 4 at Catoctin RDA, and Camp Site # 3, also at Catoctin. Roosevelt chose Camp # 3 also known as Hi-Catoctin. An earlier precedent existed for this choice. In 1927, secretary to the President, Lawrence Richey purchased approximately 1,800 acres of land along Hunting Creek for use by himself and his guests as a fishing camp. A fishing enthusiast and friend of Richey's, Herbert Hoover, initially as Secretary of Commerce and later President, became a frequent guest. The group originally stayed in tents but eventually Richey constructed cabins for his guests. By 1930, Hoover began frequenting another camp on the Rapidan River near Madison, Virginia. His visits to Catoctin area, however, helped bring notice to the region as an outdoor recreational oasis and established the area in some minds as a potential presidential retreat. By 1942, the mountains of central Maryland had offered a retreat to government officials for over half a century. Diplomats from Washington, DC's foreign embassies vacationed at Pen Mar, Maryland, located slightly northwest of present-day Catoctin Mountain Park. Franklin Roosevelt

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who, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had vacationed at Braddock Heights, near the very southern tip of what is today Cunningham Falls State Park, during World War I, appreciated the area's recreational potential.<sup>276</sup>

The site offered Roosevelt seclusion, inviting views, cool breezes, and temperatures five to ten degrees lower than those in Washington, DC. In addition to the physical appeal, the location already contained cabins and other amenities, reducing the overall time and cost of development. Another benefit was that the travel time from the District to the camp was roughly two hours over what, at that time, were considered first-class roads. Roosevelt made preliminary sketches for the cabin intended for his use. He returned to Catoctin on April 30, 1942, to give final approval for "preliminary sketches of the expanded lodge buildings."<sup>277</sup> Within days, construction began and proceeded roughly following Roosevelt's plan.

According to Barbara Kirkconnell heavy landscaping was done to naturalize the new construction and improve vistas. During the April 30, 1942, visit, FDR indicated the scope of selected cutting desired to open the view to the east and great care was taken to preserve desirable native trees and shrubs as well as trees needed to frame the views. Plant materials dug from surrounding woods and fields and large rocks completed the naturalization of the surrounding landscape.<sup>278</sup> Winston Churchill described the camp retreat originally known as Shangri-La as "in principal a log cabin with all modern improvements."<sup>279</sup>

World War II changed the destiny of Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area. Choosing Catoctin for the presidential retreat turned the park into an area of international importance. The OSS training also influenced the destiny of the RDA. The RDA hosted the meeting place for Churchill and Roosevelt, as well as a training facility for soldiers and secret agents. It was clear that Catoctin would never again be just another park.<sup>280</sup>

The retreat, formally known as the Naval Support Facility Thurmont and renamed Camp David in honor of President Eisenhower's grandson, would host a meeting between Dwight Eisenhower and Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev. In 1978, the Middle East peace talks held at the camp concluded with what became known as the Camp David Accords.

Public references to the retreat and its location began on October 15, 1943, when the *Chicago Daily News* published an article which reported the location of Shangri-La and "confirmed the fact that the President used Catoctin on several occasions." Today, the facility is operated by the Navy and is closed to all public access. To insure security, no inventory of existing buildings and features is available. While public histories make clear that throughout its use by President Franklin Roosevelt and all successive presidents, alterations and additions have been made to the original camp; based on a period of significance of 1942 to 1978 and on its continued use as a presidential retreat, Camp David is believed to have sufficient integrity to contribute to the national significance of Catoctin Mountain Park under both Criteria A and B. It meets Criteria A as the location of numerous important events in political and diplomatic history, including events

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related to World War II, its early contributions to a thawing of the Cold War, and its association with the 1978 Middle East peace talks.

The Federal government built the RDAs with the intention of eventually turning them over to the states for administration as state parks. This was true for Catoctin, and in the initial planning stages the Federal government pressured Maryland for assurance that once turned over, lands would receive proper administration.<sup>281</sup> Establishment of the presidential retreat at Catoctin changed the original plan. When Roosevelt signed legislation in 1942 turning over, under certain considerations, the Recreational Demonstration Areas created during the New Deal era to the states he explicitly forbade the Interior Department from transferring Catoctin. Roosevelt believed the park “would undoubtedly be traversed by any expansion by the Skyline Drive.”<sup>282</sup> Some believe it is more likely that the “Skyline Drive” justification was a front, and the real issue was the White House’s desire to protect the new presidential retreat. In early 1943, the NPS announced that all RDAs would be transferred to their respective states, with the exception of Catoctin and six other sites to be “further studied to determine whether or not they are qualified for permanent inclusion in the Federal park system.”<sup>283</sup>

Throughout the 1940s and early 1950s, efforts to prevent the transfer of the Catoctin RDA to the state of Maryland would be met with resistance from Marylanders. In December of 1945, President Truman announced that the park would remain in the hands of the Federal government: “I have decided because of the historical events of national and international interest now associated with the Catoctin Recreational Area that this property should be retained by the Federal Government and made a part of the National Park Service.” When he received Truman’s edict, Governor O’Conner of Maryland complained that the Federal government intended to make the park a “shrine.”<sup>284</sup> Maryland state forester, Joseph F. Kaylor, echoed the governor’s sense of betrayal and threatened to end cooperation between the NPS and his Department of State Forestry: “We must trust that you will no longer bother us with any requests.”<sup>285</sup>

The NPS then moved to introduce legislation in Congress that would formally shift responsibility for the park from the Region One office in Richmond, Virginia, to the National Capital Parks. H.R. 3807, introduced in 1947 to the 80<sup>th</sup> Congress, added property acquired during the war to the park and transferred administrative responsibility to the National Capital Parks.<sup>286</sup> Sponsor of the bill, Glenn Beall, promised that the legislation would reopen the park, except for Shangri-La, to the public. In fact, the White House had taken an active interest in encouraging the reopening of Camp Greentop for use by handicapped children.<sup>287</sup> In 1947, the president’s Marine guards moved out, the Maryland League of Crippled Children began their first Catoctin camp in five years, and President Truman paid a surprise visit to the children at the camp in August 1947.<sup>288</sup> The reopening of large portions of the park helped alleviate some people’s suspicions that the Federal government intended to retain the area as a military installation.

Regardless of the changes, Kaylor and his supporters continued to oppose the proposed legislation. Caught in a war of words between the Federal government and the state of Maryland, Representative Beall backed away from H.R. 3807. Like Kaylor, Beall insisted he

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wanted to obtain the Catoctin land for Maryland but argued that with the presidential retreat, such hopes at present were not realistic.<sup>289</sup> Even though the bill passed the House, with only lukewarm support from its sponsor and the anti-Truman Republican Party in the majority, the Senate defeated the Catoctin bill in 1948.

In 1949, after the Democrats regained majority in Congress, the NPS reintroduced the Catoctin legislation. The bill's sponsors redirected their focus, emphasizing the parks' use and highlighting the endorsement of the bill by "all of the social service agencies in DC and adjoining states," the "inadequacy of recreational facilities in the National Capital," and promising swimming, boating, fishing, and the "almost unlimited" potential of the park.<sup>290</sup> The new tactics paid off and the bill became law. In 1949, Catoctin joined the National Capital Parks system, the predecessor of the current National Capital Region of the NPS.

Passage of the Catoctin legislation represented a victory for the Federal government; popular pressure to transfer the park to the state of Maryland however, had forced park officials to weigh carefully the needs and desires of the public against concerns about conservation and facilities for the president. Indeed, the pressure to turn the park over to Maryland continued. Finally, Conrad Wirth, who became director of the NPS in 1951, moved to settle the ongoing tensions with Maryland. He arranged to have the southern portion of the park, south of route 77, transferred to Maryland. In 1954, H.R. 8821 and S. 3296 were put forward and passed, allowing lands south of Maryland State Route 77 to be transferred to the State of Maryland and administered as a state park now known as Cunningham Falls State Park. The land north of Maryland State Route 77, known today as Catoctin Mountain Park, remained under Federal jurisdiction as part of the National Park system, National Capital Region.<sup>291</sup>

Transfer of the park to the National Capital Parks in 1949 assured the future of a large portion of the park. Transferring the lands guaranteed that the Federal government would remain a permanent participant on the mountain. Even though the Shangri-La presidential retreat, later Camp David, garnered international attention, the needs and desires of the public remained a priority in park decision-making. Although park development and activity reached its zenith between 1935 and 1945, it continued to evolve, often drawing on its complex, multi-layered past.<sup>292</sup>

## **ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE PARK**

During construction of the Catoctin RDA, farmsteads and other house sites from the earlier period were purposefully demolished. The farm fields, pastures, and orchards were released to succession, and some clearings were closed up with tree plantations. Many of these home and farmstead sites are still readable in the patterns of vegetation, the land divisions marked by stone walls, and building foundations. The farm, charcoaling, and logging roads also create a still-visible pattern in the landscape, as do the charcoal hearths found across the mountain. Some of the roads and lanes of the early period continue to be used as trails.<sup>293</sup>

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The park has experienced material losses from the WPA and CCC era of development. Two picnic grounds, built by the WPA for the RDA, became part of Cunningham Falls State Park. One picnic area lies beneath the man-made Hunting Creek Lake and the other was severely impacted by the widening of Route 15, both state projects. During the Job Corps period (1965-1969) and later renovations, major alterations were made to the original set of work and administration buildings constructed by WPA labor at what is today known as Camp Round Meadow. The blacksmith shop (Building 4), camp office building (Building 1), and a gas house retain most of their original rustic WPA design, while several other buildings retain recognizable forms and features of their rustic design. The latter include the former WPA garages (Buildings 3 and 83) and the former infirmary building (Building 12). The park's original contact station (now the visitors center) built by the WPA was enlarged and remodeled during the Mission 66 period. Additional interpretive sites, picnic grounds, and areas for vehicular and tent camping have been added since the RDA period and do not contribute to the historic context of this NRHP nomination.<sup>294</sup>

In 1939, three years after the start of construction, the CCC established Camp NP-3-MD to continue development of the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA).<sup>295</sup> In addition to building their own camp structures at Round Meadow, the CCC enrollees built a bath house, custodian's dwelling, shelters along the Appalachian Trail, power and telephone lines, components of water and sewerage systems, retaining walls, and roads. They also graded, seeded, sodded, and planted trees and shrubs, and built the "Manor House Day Use Area," located near the Catoctin Iron Furnace, a popular local historic site.<sup>296</sup>

Fieldwork in 2005 found few extant CCC resources in the portions of the Catoctin RDA that are administered by the NPS. In 1954, the acreage formerly comprising the Catoctin RDA was split between Catoctin Mountain Park and Cunningham Falls State Park (Maryland), which included the Manor House area. Of the remaining CCC resources considered for the inventory, the bath house and drinking fountains (4) at Camp 3-B were subsumed by Camp David, and the shelters on the Appalachian Trail exist in Maryland state parkland. At Round Meadow, a few scattered foundation remnants of Camp NP-3-MD are purported to exist in the woods, but the camp site was redeveloped as a year-round mobile home park for staff. The custodian's dwelling or manager's house at Blue Blazes, though burned in the fall of 1945, was reconstructed in 1948 reusing portions of the garage walls and house foundation.<sup>297</sup>

Among the few remaining CCC-built resources at Catoctin Mountain Park are the free-standing stone wall adjacent to the northwest corner of the Blue Blazes Visitor Center; the curved stone wall that extends across Park Central Road from the Visitor Center; stone headwalls along the Blue Blazes Tributary, in the vicinity of the Visitor Center; two tall sections of dry-laid stone retaining walls along Route 77 at Hunting Creek east of the Park Headquarters; the remaining CCC-laid stone edges along some trails; and the stone bases of the removed drinking fountains at the cabin camps.

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After the war, park architecture began to reflect a more modern style. The RDA parks that retain the rustic qualities of the ECW-era architectural and landscape elements codified in NPS guidelines, as examples of both a period and style of architectural development, reflect a significant legacy nationwide. Catoctin Mountain Park, a complex and layered landscape, with tangible evidence of prehistoric activity, and historic archeological resources, as well as historical records, provides a research tool with the potential to provide knowledge of and understanding about the many overlapping eras of development.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency [National Park Service]
- Local government
- University
- Other

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**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Maryland MIHP#: F-6-147** \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 5,872.54 acres [Approximately 112 acres were previously listed in the National Register as two separate historic districts]

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**  
Datum if other than WGS84: NAD 1983  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude	Longitude
1)	39.696905	-77.486696
2)	39.671527	-77.454212
3)	39.637871	-77.417300
4)	39.624064	-77.420330
5)	39.618985	-77.431414
6)	39.632273	-77.474226
7)	39.635444	-77.482717
8)	39.643131	-77.493499
9)	39.662485	-77.505307
10)	39.671436	-77.502844

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Or

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |            |            |
|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. Zone: | Eastings:  | Northings: |
| 2. Zone: | Eastings:  | Northings: |
| 3. Zone: | Eastings:  | Northings: |
| 4. Zone: | Eastings : | Northings: |

**Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)**

Situated in a rural setting, Catoctin Mountain Park Historic District is largely located in the northwest corner of Frederick County, Maryland with approximately 300-acres on the western side of the park sited in adjacent Washington County. The 5,872-acre site, partially defined by natural features, has Hunting Creek along the south edge, Owens Creek to the northeast, and the east ridge of South Mountain to the west. The actual boundary line is an erratic assemblage of angled and curving lines; the mid-line of Maryland Route 77 bounds the park to the south, Owens Creek and Maryland Route 540 are adjacent to the northeastern boundary, and Quirauk School Road provides a terminus to the western boundary.

The park contains thirteen tracts that are designated in the Land Records of the National Park Service, National Capital Region as:

Tract no.	Acreage
01-101	0.50
01-102	3.30
01-103	5690.35 <sup>1</sup>
01-104	74.75
01-105	4.74
01-106	1.09
01-110	15.64

<sup>1</sup> 01-103 was the original 10,137.23 acre tract acquired by the Resettlement Administration in 1936. In 1954, 4,446.88 acres of the original tract was given to the State of Maryland. Thus, the remaining acreage in this tract is 5,690.35 acres. See NPS, NCR Land Records.

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01-111	20.21
01-113	1.13
01-114	2.67
P01-115	6.36
01-116	63.82
01-117	18.23

See attached "Catoctin Mountain Park, Frederick & Washington County, Maryland: SEGMENT 01" map and "Catoctin Mountain Park, Overview & Detail Locator" map for detailed boundary and tract information.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic district encompasses all resources within the present-day bounds of Catoctin Mountain Park. Federal ownership of the land originated with two laws in 1933, the Emergency Conservation Work Act (ECWA), and the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA). This legislation ushered in the economic and social recovery known collectively as the "New Deal."<sup>298</sup> The political decision in 1935, during the New Deal era, to create a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) on Catoctin Mountain shaped the landscape of the park. The actual boundary line follows the property lines of the various tracts purchased for the creation of the recreational demonstration area. Initially composed of over 10,000-acres, legislation passed in 1954 divided the existing park into two portions.<sup>299</sup> The northern section, known today as Catoctin Mountain Park (now approximately 5,872 acres), remained under Federal jurisdiction. The southern portion, ceded to the State of Maryland, is located south of the mid-line of Maryland Route 77 and known today as Cunningham Falls State Park. The bounds remain essentially the same as those drawn in 1937, with the major exception of the land south of the mid-line of Maryland Route 77, and a few small subsequent additions as well as the ongoing refinement of disputed margins.<sup>300</sup>

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: NCR History Program Office: Susan G. Horner, Architectural Historian

2013-14 Revisions: Kathryn G. Smith and Dean Herrin

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date: August 8, 2011 / Revised: February 2014

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Catoctin Mountain Park (MIHP #F-6-147)  
Name of Property

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Maryland  
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### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Catoctin Mountain Park (MIHP #F-6-147)  
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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: **Catoctin Mountain Park Historic District**

City or Vicinity: **Thurmont**

County: **Frederick/Washington**

State: **Maryland**

Photographer: **Susan Horner / Kathryn G. Smith**

Dates Photographed: **May, October, & November 2010; September 2013 (identified with an asterisk \*)**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

<u>Frame #</u>	<u>Description:</u>
1 of 33	(MD_FrederickCounty_CatoctinMountainParkHD_0001) Round Meadow, Catoctin Mountain Park Resource Management Office (Bld 1, LCS#100518), looking northeast.
2 of 33	(MD_FrederickCounty_CatoctinMountainParkHD_0002) Round Meadow, Blacksmith Shop (Bld 4, LCS# 100518), looking northeast.
3 of 33	(MD_FrederickCounty_CatoctinMountainParkHD_0003) Round Meadow, Blacksmith Shop (Bld 4, LCS# 100518), looking north.
4 of 33	(MD_FrederickCounty_CatoctinMountainParkHD_0004)* Round Meadow, Former WPA-era Garage / Job Corps Dining Hall (Bld 3, no LCS#), looking north.
5 of 33	(MD_FrederickCounty_CatoctinMountainParkHD_0005) Round Meadow, CCC-era Stone Wall north of Resource Office (near Bld 1; no LCS#), looking east.

Catoctin Mountain Park (MIHP #F-6-147)

Name of Property

- 6 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0006)  
Round Meadow, looking west at Mission 66-era Gymnasium (Bld 177, non-contributing).
- 7 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0007)  
Misty Mount, Setting north of Camp Office, looking north. Staff Quarters (Bld 17, LCS#100101) in center background.
- 8 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0008)  
Misty Mount Lodge, Unit A (Bld 23, LCS# 100105) looking north.
- 9 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0009)  
Misty Mount Help's Quarters, (Bld 18, LCS# 100102) looking north.
- 10 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0010)  
Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit B, (Bld 35, LCS# 100114) looking west.
- 11 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0011)  
Misty Mount Cabin 4, Unit A, (Bld 29, LCS# 100109) looking northeast.
- 12 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0012)  
Greentop, Camp Office (Bld 56, LCS# 100088) and Totem Pole, looking southwest.
- 13 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0013)  
Greentop, Playing Field, Pool, and Stable (Bld 200, 231 – non-contributing), looking east.
- 14 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0014)  
Greentop, Cabin 1, Unit A (Bld 68, LCS# 23337), looking south.
- 15 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0015)  
Greentop Lodge (Bld 63, LCS# 23333), looking south.
- 16 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0016)  
Greentop, Campfire Circle (No Bld#, LCS# 100506), looking north.
- 17 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0017)  
Greentop, Setting, note transition from asphalt paving to gravel, looking southwest. Help's/Cook's Cabin (Bld 59, LCS# 23330) in center.
- 18 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0018)\*  
Ike Smith Pumphouse (Bld 62, LCS# 231878) looking northeast.
- 19 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0019)\*  
Sawmill foundation (Bld 234, No LCS#) looking northwest. Stone foundation remnants are original; superstructure is a 1971-73 reconstruction.
- 20 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0020)\*  
Stone Mile Marker on Manahan Road ("10 miles to Ammitstown" [now known as Emmitsburg] (No Bld#, No LCS#) looking northeast.

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Catoctin Mountain Park (MIHP #F-6-147)

Name of Property

- 21 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0021)\*  
Log portion of house (with two later brick chimneys, No Bld#, No LCS#) on the Braestrap Property looking north.
- 22 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0022)  
Log portion of house (No Bld#, No LCS#) on the Braestrap Property, interior.
- 23 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0023)  
Quarters 6 (Bld 185, No LCS#), looking north.
- 24 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0024)  
Charcoaling Trail, Charcoal Hearth interpretive replica (No Bld#, No LCS#), looking south.
- 25 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0025)  
Charcoaling Trail, Farm Era Hauling Road Trace with CCC Era stone Curbing, looking south.
- 26 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0026)  
Catoctin Mountain Park, Entrance Sign near Visitor Center, looking southeast.
- 27 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0027)  
Catoctin Mountain Park, Route 77 west of Visitor Center, traveling west looking north.
- 28 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0028)  
Catoctin Mountain Park, Blue Ridge Summit Overlook, looking west.
- 29 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0029)  
Catoctin Mountain Park, Big Hunting Creek near Park Headquarters, looking east.
- 30 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0030)  
Charcoaling Trial Parking Area w/Picnic tables, looking southeast
- 31 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0031)  
Catoctin Mountain Park, Ridge-top south of Blue Ridge Summit Overlook, taken from below looking north.
- 32 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0032)  
Park Visitor Center (former Blue Blazes Contact Station) (Bld# 127, non-contributing) looking northwest.
- 33 of 33 (MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0033)  
Park Headquarters (Remodeled Camp Peniel pavilion) (Bld#159, non-contributing), looking east.

Catoctin Mountain Park (MIHP #F-6-147)  
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## PHOTOGRAPHS



**Photo 1 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0001)  
Round Meadow, Catoctin Mountain Park Resource Management Office (Bld 1, LCS#100518),  
looking northeast.

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**Photo 2 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0002)

Round Meadow, Blacksmith Shop (Bld 4, LCS# 100518), looking northeast.

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**Photo 3 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0003)  
Round Meadow, Blacksmith Shop (Bld 4, LCS# 100518), looking north.

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**Photo 4 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0004)\*  
Round Meadow, Former WPA-era Garage / Job Corps Dining Hall (Bld 3, no LCS#), looking north.

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**Photo 5 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0005)

Round Meadow, CCC-era Stone Wall north of Resource Office (near Bld 1; no LCS#), looking east.

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**Photo 6 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0006)  
Round Meadow, looking west at Mission 66-era Gymnasium (Bld 177, non-contributing).

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**Photo 7 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0007)

Misty Mount, Setting north of Camp Office, looking north. Staff Quarters (Bld 17, LCS#100101) in center background.

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**Photo 8 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0008)  
Misty Mount Lodge, Unit A (Bld 23, LCS# 100105) looking north.

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**Photo 9 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0009)  
Misty Mount Help's Quarters, (Bld 18, LCS# 100102) looking north.

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**Photo 10 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0010)

Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit B, (Bld 35, LCS# 100114) looking west.

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Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit B, (Bld 35, LCS# 100114) looking west.



**Photo 11 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0011)

Misty Mount Cabin 4, Unit A, (Bld 29, LCS# 100109) looking northeast.

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**Photo 12 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0012)  
Greentop, Camp Office (Bld 56, LCS# 100088) and Totem Pole, looking southwest.

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**Photo 13 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0013)

Greentop, Playing Field, Pool, and Stable (Bld 200, 231 – non-contributing), looking east.

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**Photo 14 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0014)  
Greentop, Cabin 1, Unit A (Bld 68, LCS# 23337), looking south.

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**Photo 15 of 33**  
(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0015)  
Greentop Lodge (Bld 63, LCS# 23333), looking south.

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**Photo 16 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0016)  
Greentop, Campfire Circle (No Bld#, LCS# 100506), looking north.

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**Photo 17 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0017)

Greentop, Setting, note transition from asphalt paving to gravel, looking southwest.

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**Photo 18 of 33**  
(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0018)\*  
Ike Smith Pumphouse (Bld 62, LCS# 231878) looking northeast.

Catoctin Mountain Park (MIHP #F-6-147)  
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**Photo 19 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0019)\*  
Sawmill foundation (Bld 234, No LCS#) looking northwest. Stone foundation remnants are original; superstructure is a 1971-73 reconstruction.

Catoctin Mountain Park (MIHP #F-6-147)  
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**Photo 20 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0020)\*  
Stone Mile Marker on Manahan Road ("10 miles to Ammitstown" [now known as Emmitsburg]  
(No Bld#, No LCS#) looking northeast.

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**Photo 21 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0021)\*

Log portion of house (with two later brick chimneys, No Bld#, No LCS#) on the Braestrap Property looking north.

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**Photo 22 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0022)  
Log portion of house (No Bld#, No LCS#) on the Braestrap Property, interior.

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**Photo 23 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0023)  
Quarters 6 (Bld 185, No LCS#), looking north.

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**Photo 24 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0024)

Charcoaling Trail, Charcoal Hearth interpretive replica (No Bld#, No LCS#), looking south.

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**Photo 25 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0025)  
Charcoaling Trail, Farm Era Hauling Road Trace with CCC Era stone Curbing, looking south.

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**Photo 26 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0026)

Catoctin Mountain Park, Entrance Sign near Visitor Center, looking southeast.

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**Photo 27 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0027)

Catoctin Mountain Park, Route 77 west of Visitor Center, traveling west looking north.

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**Photo 28 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0028)

Catoctin Mountain Park, Blue Ridge Summit Overlook, looking west.

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**Photo 29 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0029)

Catoctin Mountain Park, Big Hunting Creek near Park Headquarters, looking east.

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**Photo 30 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0030)  
Charcoaling Trial Parking Area w/Picnic tables, looking southeast.

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**Photo 31 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0031)

Catoctin Mountain Park, Ridge-top south of Blue Ridge Summit Overlook, taken from below looking north.

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**Photo 32 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0032)

Park Visitor Center (former Blue Blazes Contact Station) (Bld# 127, non-contributing) looking northwest.

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**Photo 33 of 33**

(MD\_FrederickCounty\_CatoctinMountainParkHD\_0033)

Park Headquarters (Remodeled Camp Peniel pavilion) (Bld#159, non-contributing), looking east.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**ENDNOTES:**

- <sup>1</sup> Judith Earley and Jennifer Hanna, "Catoctin Mountain Park" (National Park Service Cultural Landscape Inventory, Washington, DC: 2000; rev. 2004), 11.
- <sup>2</sup> Catoctin Mountain park encompasses 5,872.54 acres.
- <sup>3</sup> Earley and Hanna, 10 and 104. On page 10, Early cites: (Little 1995:38; Godfrey 1975: 12). Earley states that the park falls within the Blue Ridge district of the Appalachian region, but geologically straddles both the Appalachian and piedmont regions. Properly, the Blue Ridge district in Maryland includes only South Mountain, leaving the Catoctins to the east within the piedmont. Earley goes on to say that, to address the incongruity of such designation, geographers "gerrymandered" the Catoctins into the Appalachians. The two mountain ranges lie between the piedmont on the east and the Great Valley, or the Hagerstown Valley, on the west.
- <sup>4</sup> Earley and Hanna, 104.
- <sup>5</sup> Ibid., 104. Earley cites: (Means 1995: 69)
- <sup>6</sup> Earley and Hanna, 104.
- <sup>7</sup> Ibid., 104-105.
- <sup>8</sup> Ibid., 105. Charcoaling roads existed throughout the region to provide wood to the colliers' for burning and for hauling the coal created by the colliers' to the iron furnace.
- <sup>9</sup> Earley and Hanna, 105.
- <sup>10</sup> Ibid., 105.
- <sup>11</sup> John Means, *Maryland's Catoctin Mountain Parks: An Interpretive Guide to Catoctin Mountain Park and Cunningham Falls State Park* (Blacksburg, Virginia: The McDonald & Woodward Publishing Company, 1995), 1 and 11.
- <sup>12</sup> Means, 1.
- <sup>13</sup> Ibid., 20.
- <sup>14</sup> Ibid., 21.
- <sup>15</sup> Ibid., 69.
- <sup>16</sup> Ibid., 69.
- <sup>17</sup> Earley and Hanna, 102.
- <sup>18</sup> Ibid., 102-103.
- <sup>19</sup> Ibid., 103.
- <sup>20</sup> Ibid., 103.
- <sup>21</sup> Ibid., 103.
- <sup>22</sup> Ibid., 103.
- <sup>23</sup> Earley and Hanna, 19.
- <sup>24</sup> Ibid., 101-102.
- <sup>25</sup> Ibid., 19.
- <sup>26</sup> Ibid., 20.
- <sup>27</sup> Earley and Hanna, 28. Earley cites: (Tracey and Dern 1987: 201-203).
- <sup>28</sup> Earley and Hanna, 28.
- <sup>29</sup> Ibid., 28. Earley cites: (CMP tract file 91; Tracey and Dern 1987: 197; Schildnecht 1994: 65).
- <sup>30</sup> Earley and Hanna, 28.
- <sup>31</sup> Earley and Hanna, 28-29. Earley cites: (Tracey and Dern 1987: 20; CMP tract files: tracts 15, 18, 94 and 108a).
- <sup>32</sup> Earley and Hanna, 29.
- <sup>33</sup> Ibid., 33.
- <sup>34</sup> Ibid., 29.
- <sup>35</sup> The Fagan pole, a long column of wood with a cross handle at the top, was used in construction of the colliers' central chimney or "fagan." The Fagan pole was propped up with logs, building them up into a chimney at least twelve feet high. A broad conical pile was formed by placing logs in concentric whorls around the chimney. After covering the pile with soil the Fagan pole was removed and burning coals were thrown down the chimney.

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- 36 Earley and Hanna, 31.  
37 According to the 1860 United States Census of Manufactures.  
38 Earley and Hanna, 31.  
39 According to the 1880 United States Census of Manufactures.  
40 Earley and Hanna, 31.  
41 Earley and Hanna, 31-32.  
42 Rhyolite, a blue or grey colored stone, is the same stone quarried by prehistoric Native Americans as early  
as the Late Archaic period (circa 1900 BC).  
43 Earley and Hanna, 33.  
44 Ibid., 36.  
45 Earley and Hanna, 38.  
46 Earley and Hanna, 32-33. Earley cites: (Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties 1991).  
47 Earley and Hanna, 38. Earley cites: (CMP tract files: tracts 18 and 93).  
48 Earley and Hanna, 38. Earley cites: (CMP tract files: tract 18, for example).  
49 Ibid., 33.  
50 Ibid., 34-35. Earley cites: (CMP tract files 91 and 116); and (Varle 1808; Titus 1873; Williams vol. 2,  
1910: 873-74).  
51 Bedell, et al., *People of the Mountain*, vol II, p. 191.  
52 Earley and Hanna, 35. Earley cites: (Scharf vol. 1, 1882: 369).  
53 Earley and Hanna, 35. Earley cites: (Colby 1992).  
54 Earley and Hanna, 34.  
55 Ibid., 34.  
56 Earley and Hanna, 39. Earley cites: (Strain 1993: 210-13).  
57 Earley and Hanna, 39.  
58 Earley and Hanna, 42-43. Earley cites: (Means 1995: 65).  
59 Earley and Hanna, 42-43. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 6; Means 1995: 65; Wehrle 1999: 108;  
CMP tract files: tract 18). Barbara M. Kirkconnell, Fred Kuss, and Robert E. Kauffman, *Catoctin Mountain Park:  
An Administrative History*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, National Capital Region, February 1988).  
60 Earley and Hanna, 44. Earley cites: (Wehrle 1999: 109).  
61 Earley and Hanna, 44. Earley cites: (USGS Emmitsburg Quadrangle 1911)  
62 Earley and Hanna, 44. Earley cites: (Williams 1910: vol. 2); (CMP tract files: tract 18); and (Catoctin  
vertical files: CH-005A; Catoctin tract file photos).  
63 Earley and Hanna, 44-45. Earley cites: (Wehrle 1999: 148).  
64 Earley and Hanna, 45. Earley cites: (CMP tract files: tract 93).  
65 Earley and Hanna, 45. Earley cites: (Hamill 1934: 3; Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land").  
66 Earley and Hanna, 45. Earley cites: (Wehrle 1999: 127).  
67 Earley and Hanna, 45. Earley cites: (Besley 1913); (Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land"); and (CMP vertical  
files: CH-005A).  
68 Earley and Hanna, 45-46. Earley cites: (USGS Emmitsburg Quadrangle 1911).  
69 Earley and Hanna, 46. Earley cites: (USGS Emmitsburg Quadrangle 1911; CMP vertical files CH-019);  
and (Williams vol. 2, 1910: 897).  
70 Ibid., 33-34. Earley cites: (Bond 1858; Titus 1873).  
71 Earley and Hanna, 51-52.  
72 Ibid., 51-52.  
73 Earley and Hanna, 53-54. Earley cites: (Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land"; CMP vertical files: CH-005A); and  
(Mentzer c. 1971: "The Land"; CMP vertical files: CH-005A "Statistics on Families. . ."; CMP tract files photos).  
74 Earley and Hanna, 54. Earley cites: (CMP tract file photos); (CMP tract files: tract 53); and (CMP vertical  
files: CH-044; CMP tract files: tracts 55 and 93).  
75 Earley and Hanna, 54. Earley cites: (Wehrle 1999: 129); and  
76 Earley and Hanna, 55. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-044; Aerial 1937).

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- <sup>77</sup> Earley and Hanna, 55-56. Earley cites: (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 6, 2; CMP vertical files: CPP-030-26); (Mentzer c. 1971: "Project Headquarters" 2); (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 4, 4); (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 64-65); and (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 6, 3; CMP vertical files: CH-031 and CH-005A).
- <sup>78</sup> Earley and Hanna, 56. Earley cites: (Catoctin RDA General Development Plan 1940; CMP vertical files: CH-016).
- <sup>79</sup> Earley and Hanna, 56. Earley cites: (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 4, 3).
- <sup>80</sup> Earley and Hanna, 57. Earley cites: (Good [1938] 1999).
- <sup>81</sup> Earley and Hanna, 57. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 26).
- <sup>82</sup> Earley and Hanna, 57-58. Earley cites: (Means 1995: 108); (CMP vertical files: CH-011); and (National Register nomination 1988)
- <sup>83</sup> Earley and Hanna, 58. Earley cites: (CMP tract files: Youth Conservation Corps research); and (CMP vertical files: CH-013).
- <sup>84</sup> Earley and Hanna, 58-59. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-013); (National Register nomination: sec. 7, 2); (CMP vertical files: CH-013); and (CMP vertical files: CPP-020-3).
- <sup>85</sup> Earley and Hanna, 59. Earley cites: (Titus 1873); (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 43); (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 45; CMP vertical files: CH-031).
- <sup>86</sup> Earley and Hanna, 59. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-004); and (Catoctin RDA General Development Plan, rev. 1942).
- <sup>87</sup> Earley and Hanna, 59. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-006, CH-018 and CH-044).
- <sup>88</sup> Earley and Hanna, 59-60. Earley cites: (Catoctin RDP—Roads, Trails and Fire Control Map [with accompanying text] 1939).
- <sup>89</sup> Earley and Hanna, 60-61. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-011).
- <sup>90</sup> Earley and Hanna, 60. Earley cites: (Catoctin RDP—Roads, Trails and Fire Control Map [with accompanying text] 1939).
- <sup>91</sup> Earley and Hanna, 60. Earley cites: (Catoctin RDP—Roads, Trails and Fire Control Map [with accompanying text] 1939).
- <sup>92</sup> Earley and Hanna, 60. Earley cites: (Titus 1873); (Catoctin RDP—Roads, Trails and Fire Control Map [with accompanying text] 1939); (CMP vertical files: CH-018 – Report to Accompany Master Plan, rev. 1942); and (CMP vertical files: CH-018).
- <sup>93</sup> Earley and Hanna, 61. Earley cites: (Mentzer c. 1971: ch 4, 3).
- <sup>94</sup> Earley and Hanna, 61. Earley cites: (Catoctin RDP—Road, Trails and Fire Control Map [with accompanying text] 1939).
- <sup>95</sup> Earley and Hanna, 61. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-018 - Report to Accompany Master Plan, rev. 1942).
- <sup>96</sup> Earley and Hanna, 61. Earley cites: (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 14, 1); and (CMP vertical files: CH-018).
- <sup>97</sup> Ibid., 61.
- <sup>98</sup> Earley and Hanna, 61. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-016 - General Development Plan 1942).
- <sup>99</sup> Earley and Hanna, 62. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 63, 184).
- <sup>100</sup> Earley and Hanna, 62. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files, CH-031; Kirkconnell et al 1988: 63-65; Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 12, 3-7)
- <sup>101</sup> Earley and Hanna, 62. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988)
- <sup>102</sup> Earley and Hanna, 62. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-016).
- <sup>103</sup> Earley and Hanna, 63. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-031); and (CMP vertical files: CPP-027-53 and CPP-004)
- <sup>104</sup> Earley and Hanna, 63. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 53).
- <sup>105</sup> Earley and Hanna, 63. Earley cites: (CMP tract files: tract 116).
- <sup>106</sup> Earley and Hanna, 63. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CPP-030-48); (NPS: 841/80267; CMP vertical files: CH-011 and CH-031; Kirkconnell et al 1988: 50); and (Catoctin RDA General Development Plan, rev. 1942).
- <sup>107</sup> Earley and Hanna, 64. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-005A).
- <sup>108</sup> Earley and Hanna, 64. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 64-65); and (Mentzer c. 1971: ch. 14; Kirkconnell et al 1988: 64).

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- 109 Earley and Hanna, 64. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 46-50).
- 110 Earley and Hanna, 68. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 79).
- 111 John Whiteclay Chambers, II, *OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II* (Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 2008), 135. Earley and Hanna, 68-69. Earley cites: (CMP tract files: DOD documents)
- 112 Earley and Hanna, 69. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 91-92 and 204); and (CMP tract files: DOD documents).
- 113 Earley and Hanna, 69. Earley cites: (CMP tract files: DOD file); and (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 204).
- 114 Earley and Hanna, 69. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 81-91; CMP tract files: DOD file)
- 115 Earley and Hanna, 69-70. Earley cites: (Catoctin Resources Office: Department of Defense file).
- 116 Since 1954, NPS has acquired approximately 110 additional acres.
- 117 Earley and Hanna, 70.
- 118 Earley and Hanna, 70. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 210); and (CMP vertical files: CH-019).
- 119 Earley and Hanna, 70-71. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-019; CPP-027-53).
- 120 Earley and Hanna, 71. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files, CH-019).
- 121 Earley and Hanna, 71, and 80. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-019)
- 122 Ibid., 71.
- 123 Earley and Hanna, 71. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 160); (Catoctin vertical files: CH-016--Catoctin RDA - General Development Plan, rev. 1942); and (CMP tract files: DOD documents).
- 124 Earley and Hanna, 72. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CH-016--Catoctin RDA - General Development Plan, rev. 1942).
- 125 Earley and Hanna, 105.
- 126 Earley and Hanna, 105-106.
- 127 Earley and Hanna, 106.
- 128 Ibid., 106.
- 129 Earley and Hanna, 111. Earley cites: (Hickey 1975: 16); and (Hickey 1975: 45).
- 130 Coves are precipitously walled and rounded cirque-like openings, such as in a valley, extending into or down a mountainside, or in a hollow or nook of a cliff or steep mountainside. Coves are formed when softer rocks are worn away faster than the harder rocks surrounding them. These rocks further erode to form a circular bay with a narrow entrance called a cove.
- 131 Earley and Hanna, 111-112. Earley cites: (Hickey 1975: 42-48).
- 132 Earley and Hanna, 112. Earley cites: (Hickey 1975: 1, 46); and (Hickey 1975: 48).
- 133 Earley and Hanna, 114.
- 134 Earley and Hanna, 115.
- 135 Ibid., 115.
- 136 Earley and Hanna, 82.
- 137 Earley and Hanna, 72.
- 138 Earley and Hanna, 71. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 110).
- 139 Earley and Hanna, 72. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 116, 125).
- 140 Earley and Hanna, 73-74. Earley cites: (National Register nomination 1988); and (Colby 1992).
- 141 Earley and Hanna, 74.
- 142 Ibid., 74. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 109, 116-117; Catoctin RDA General Development Plan, rev. 1942; National Register nomination 1988: Figs. 7R and 8R).
- 143 Earley and Hanna, 75.
- 144 Earley and Hanna, 75-76.
- 145 Earley and Hanna, 76.
- 146 Ibid., 76. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 194).
- 147 Earley and Hanna, 76. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 116); and (NPS: 841/80281-7).
- 148 Earley and Hanna, 76.
- 149 Earley and Hanna, 76-77.

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- <sup>150</sup> Earley and Hanna, 77. Earley cites: (CMP vertical files: CPP-004); and (CMP vertical files: CPP-030-38 and CPP-030-46).
- <sup>151</sup> Earley and Hanna, 77. Earley cites: (NPS: 841/3010 - Development Plan, Job Corps Utility Area); and (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 125).
- <sup>152</sup> Earley and Hanna, 77-78. Earley cites: (TIC Files – Cultural Resource Library at NPS/NCR).
- <sup>153</sup> Earley and Hanna, 78. Earley cites: (Development Concept Plan 1982: CRBIB 450172).
- <sup>154</sup> Earley and Hanna, 78.
- <sup>155</sup> Ibid., 78.
- <sup>156</sup> Ibid., 78-79.
- <sup>157</sup> Earley and Hanna, 79. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 132.).
- <sup>158</sup> Earley and Hanna, 79. Earley cites: (CMP Master Plan 1965; Kirkconnell et al 1988: 109); and (Master Plan, 1964, NPS: 841/20005).
- <sup>159</sup> Earley and Hanna, 79-80. Earley cites: (NPS: 841/41900); (NPS: 841/41904); and (NPS: 841/80278-1).
- <sup>160</sup> Earley and Hanna, 80. Earley cites: (Steintl interview: 9/1/00).
- <sup>161</sup> Earley and Hanna, 80. Earley cites: (CMP Statement for Management 1996: fig 1H).
- <sup>162</sup> Earley and Hanna, 80-81.
- <sup>163</sup> Earley and Hanna, 81. Earley cites: (CMP Resource Management Plan 1994: 94).
- <sup>164</sup> Earley and Hanna, 81. Earley cites: (Kirkconnell et al 1988: 170); and (Bond 1858; Titus 1873).
- <sup>165</sup> Earley and Hanna, 81-82. Earley cites: (CMP Resource Management Plan 1994: 103); and (CMP Resource Management Plan 1994: 96-104).
- <sup>166</sup> *Lost Horizons* was written by British author James Hilton.
- <sup>167</sup> Tom McFadden, "Shangri-La: A Mountain, a Vision, a Place in History," *Catoctin History* (Issue #3, Fall 2003):22-24. See also W. Dale Nelson, *The President is at Camp David* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1995), 4-21.
- <sup>168</sup> Nelson, *The President is at Camp David*, 12.
- <sup>169</sup> McFadden, "Shangri-La," 25-26.
- <sup>170</sup> William B. Quandt, *Camp David: Peacemaking and Politics* (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution, 1986), 3. See also Louise W. Liebovich, *The Press and the Modern Presidency* (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 2001), 119; Michael A. Genovese, *Encyclopedia of the American Presidency* (New York: Infobase Publishing, 2010), 74; and W. Dale Nelson, *The President is at Camp David* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1995), 124-25.
- <sup>171</sup> Jimmy Carter, *Keeping Faith: Memoirs of a President* (Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 1995), 411.
- <sup>172</sup> William B. Quandt, *The Middle East: Ten Years After Camp David* (Washington, DC: Brookings Institution, 1988), 1.
- <sup>173</sup> Linda Flint McClelland's MPD, *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942*, listed on NRHP in 1995; the ECW MPD NRHP nomination listed in 1988, by Sara Amy Leach; and the two cabin camp NRHP listings for Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop all state these resources as eligible for listing under criteria A and C at the local and state level.
- <sup>174</sup> Lisa Kraus and John Bedell, The Louis Berger Group, Inc., *Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: Year 1, Final Year 1 Management Summary*, (National Park Service, National Capital Region, Washington, DC, July 2008), 15-16. No state site numbers were assigned to the resources and they were not entered into the ASMIS database thus making it a challenge, if not impossible, to find these sites in the future.
- <sup>175</sup> The three reports are entitled *Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: Year 1, Final Year 1 Management Summary*, *Archeological Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: Year 2, Final Year 2 Management Summary*, and *Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: Year 3, Final Year 3 Management Summary*.
- <sup>176</sup> The Work Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) used FERA and ECW resources in the development of the Recreational Demonstration Area that preceded today's Catoctin Mountain Park.

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<sup>177</sup> The Louis Berger Group, Inc. applied the prehistoric chronology used by the Commonwealth of Virginia given in the table. The date ranges, based on radiocarbon dating, are shown in two forms. In the left column are uncorrected radiocarbon dates, the numbers that come from the laboratory. However, the amount of <sup>14</sup>C in the air has changed over time, which results in the divergence of the radiocarbon dates actual calendar dates. The numbers in the right column represent a conversion of the raw radiocarbon dates into calendar years.

<sup>178</sup> Patti Kuhn and John Bedell, The Louis Berger Group, Inc., "Prince William Forest Park Historic District (076-0299)," (Nomination Form (Draft), National Register of Historic Places; National Park Service, National Capital Region, Washington, DC: March 30, 2010), Section 8, 5-10.

<sup>179</sup> Kuhn and Bedell, Section 8, 8.

<sup>180</sup> Kuhn and Bedell, Section 8, 8.

<sup>181</sup> Kuhn and Bedell, Section 8, 8-9.

<sup>182</sup> Stuart Fiedel, Middle Woodland Algonquian Expansion: A Refined Model. *North American Archaeologist* 11(3)95-117, 1990.

<sup>183</sup> Kuhn and Bedell 2010, Section 8, 8.

<sup>184</sup> Kuhn and Bedell 2010, Section 8, 9.

<sup>185</sup> Smith, *Complete Works*, 116-117.

<sup>186</sup> Smith, *Complete Works*, 118.

<sup>187</sup> Edmund F. Wehrle, Ph.D., *Catoctin Mountain Park: An Historic Resource Study*, (U.S. Coast Guard Academy, March 2000), 2-3; Wehrle cites: Porter, *Maryland Indians*, 5-11, 30. Scholars continue to debate the total number of native Americans in Maryland at the point of contact with Europeans. Estimates range from roughly 6,500 to 8,500. By 1756, a conservative estimate had only 140 Indians living in Maryland.

<sup>188</sup> Robert Mitchell. "Revisionism and Regionalism," in *Appalachia: A Regional Geography*, Mitchell, Raitz and Ulack eds. (Boulder, Co., 1984), 9.

<sup>189</sup> Wehrle, 2-3.

<sup>190</sup> Ibid., 1.

<sup>191</sup> Ibid., 3.

<sup>192</sup> Ibid., 3. Wehrle cites: Robert Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980* (Baltimore, 1988),

67.

<sup>193</sup> Wehrle, 3. Wehrle cites: Dennis C. Curry and Maureen Kavanaugh, "The Middle to Late Transition in Maryland," *North America Archaeologist*, 12 (1991), 3-28; as well as C.E. Schildknecht, *Monocacy and Catoctin*, vol. 1 (Shippensburg, PA, 1985), 8.

<sup>194</sup> Wehrle, 4. Wehrle cites: Spence O. Greasey, "Albert's Cave," *Maryland Archeology* 9 (March-September 1973), 3-9; Greasey, "The Tuscarora-Rock Shelter," *Journal of the Archeological Society of Maryland*, 7 (March 1971). Greasey also reports finding pottery bits on Catoctin Mountain, .5 miles southwest of Hamburg Fire Tower.

<sup>195</sup> Wehrle, 4. Wehrle cites: Maureen Kavanaugh, "Archeological Resources of the Monocacy Region," (Annapolis, MD, 1982), 68, 97-100.

<sup>196</sup> Wehrle, 4. Wehrle cites: Maureen Kavanaugh, "Archeological Resources of the Monocacy Region," (Annapolis, MD, 1982), 117. In 1980, the survey group excavated one such "periodically revisited temporary camp," named Myer's site, on Owens Creek in the foothills of Catoctin Mountain. Projectile points found on the site suggest habitation on the late Archaic to Middle Woodlands eras.

<sup>197</sup> Gregory Katz, Jason Shellenhamer and John Bedell, The Louis Berger Group, Inc., *Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: Year 3, Year 3 Management Summary*, (National Park Service, National Capital Region, Washington, DC, February, 2010), 80.

<sup>198</sup> Katz, et al 2010, 80-81.

<sup>199</sup> Wehrle, 4-5. Wehrle cites: Tyler Bastian, "Preliminary Notes of the Biggs Ford Site, Frederick County, Maryland," (1974), Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology, File Report 16.

<sup>200</sup> Wehrle, 5. Wehrle cites: Archeological Society of Maryland, "Field Procedures of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual Field Session in Maryland Archeology: the Rosenstock Village Site," 1992; Donald Peck, "Archeological Resources Assessment of the Monocacy River Region," January 1979, 178. Other sites which may have featured permanent inhabitants include those on Nolands Ferry and near Devilbiss bridge.

<sup>201</sup> Wehrle, 4-5.

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- <sup>202</sup> Wehrle, 4-5. Wehrle cites: John Dern and Grace Tracey, *Pioneers of the Old Monocacy, 1721-1743* (Baltimore, 1987), 50; Schildknecht, vol. 1, 15.
- <sup>203</sup> Katz, et al 2010, 80.
- <sup>204</sup> Wehrle, 6. Wehrle cites: Barbara Leitch, *Concise Dictionary of Indian Tribes of North America* (Algonac, MI, 1979), 447-485.
- <sup>205</sup> Wehrle, 6. Wehrle cites: Barbara Leitch, *Concise Dictionary of Indian Tribes of North America* (Algonac, MI, 1979), 292-3.
- <sup>206</sup> Ibid. Wehrle cites: Porter, *Maryland Indians, 12-14*.
- <sup>207</sup> Ibid. Wehrle cites: Elizabeth Kessel, "Germans on the Maryland Frontier: A Social History of Frederick County, Maryland, 1730-1800," (Ph.D. diss., Rice University, 1981), 16.
- <sup>208</sup> Wehrle, 6-7. Wehrle cites: Elizabeth Kessel, "Germans on the Maryland Frontier: A Social History of Frederick County, Maryland, 1730-1800," (Ph.D. diss., Rice University, 1981), 18-19; James Merrell, "Cultural Continuity Among the Piscataway Indians of Colonial Maryland," *William and Mary Quarterly*, (1979) 36, 548-570. Frank W. Porter, "A Century of Accommodation: The Nanticoke Indians in Colonial Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, 74 (June 1979), 175-188. The Nanticokes of the Eastern Shore followed a similar route of exile, reaching Pennsylvania by the 1740s.
- <sup>209</sup> Wehrle, 7. Wehrle cites: Kessel, 17; Frederick Hoxie, *Encyclopedia of North American Indians* (Boston, 1996), 582-583.
- <sup>210</sup> Wehrle, 7. Wehrle cites: Hoxie, 650.
- <sup>211</sup> Wehrle, 8.
- <sup>212</sup> The Louis Berger Group, Inc., *The People of the Mountain: Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: 3 vols.*, (National Park Service, National Capital Region, Washington, DC, December, 2011), 190.
- <sup>213</sup> Kuhn and Bedell, Section 8, 10.
- <sup>214</sup> Wehrle, 9-10; Wehrle cites: Paul and Rita Gordan, *A Textbook History of Frederick County*, (Frederick, Md., 1975), 9-11.
- <sup>215</sup> Wehrle, 12-20. Katz, et al 2010, 81. The Great Awakening was the series of religious revivals among Protestants in the American colonies, particularly common in New England, lasting from about 1725 to 1770.
- <sup>216</sup> Katz, et al 2010, 81. A land patent is evidence of right, title, and/or interest to a tract of land, usually granted by a central, federal, or state government to an individual or private company.
- <sup>217</sup> Katz, et al 2010, 81.
- <sup>218</sup> Ibid., 81.
- <sup>219</sup> The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 190-191.
- <sup>220</sup> The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 191.
- <sup>221</sup> Wehrle, 22-29.
- <sup>222</sup> In 1787, what became known as the Catoctin Iron Furnace, was rebuilt on its present site.
- <sup>223</sup> Katz, et al 2010, 82.
- <sup>224</sup> The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 191-193.
- <sup>225</sup> Ibid., 83.
- <sup>226</sup> Ibid., 83.
- <sup>227</sup> Daniel Klein and John Majewski. "Turnpikes and Toll Roads in Nineteenth-Century America". EH.Net Encyclopedia, edited by Robert Whaples. February 10, 2008. URL <http://eh.net/encyclopedia/article/Klein.Majewski.Turnpikes>, accessed 8-17-2010. Klein and Majewski state that typically, townships compelled a road labor tax. The State of New York, for example, assessed eligible males a minimum of three days of roadwork under penalty of fine of one dollar. The labor requirement could be avoided if the worker paid a fee of 62.5 cents a day. As with public works of any kind, incentives were weak because the chain of activity could not be traced to a residual claimant. The laborers were brought together in a transitory, disconnected manner and overseers and laborers were commonly farmers, so often the crop schedule, rather than road deterioration, dictated the repairs schedule. Financing came in small amounts deriving mostly from the fines and commutations of the assessed inhabitants. Commissioners could hardly lay plans for decisive improvements. When a needed connection passed through unsettled lands, it was especially difficult to mobilize labor because

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assessments could be worked out only in the district in which the laborer resided. Because work areas were divided into districts, as well as into towns, problems arose coordinating the various jurisdictions. Road conditions thus remained inadequate, as New York's governors often acknowledged publicly (Klein and Majewski 1992, 472-75).

<sup>228</sup> According to Klein and Majewski, Boston's Charles River Bridge, brought investors an average annual return of 10.5 percent in its first six years. Klein and Majewski cite: (Davis 1917, II, 188).

<sup>229</sup> Kraus and Bedell, 22.

<sup>230</sup> The Berger Group team suggests that if the NPS has documents relating to the circa 1984 construction of the sawmill exhibit, this may be useful in determining the age of these landscape features.

<sup>231</sup> Katz, et al 2010, 83.

<sup>232</sup> Wehrle, 48.

<sup>233</sup> Ibid., 48.

<sup>234</sup> Ibid., 49.

<sup>235</sup> Ibid., 50. Wehrle cites: William J. Rorabaugh, *The Alcoholic Republic: An American Tradition* (New York, 1979). According to the census of 1810, the young supported 14,000 distilleries that produced 25 million gallons of spirits per year. Soon the country's intense abuse of alcohol was gaining the attention of reformers which led to the temperance movement.

<sup>236</sup> Wehrle, 50. Wehrle cites: John Marsh, *The Land of the Living: The Story of Maryland's Green Ridge Forest* (Cumberland, MD, 1996), 636.

<sup>237</sup> Wehrle, 49-50.

<sup>238</sup> Wehrle, 50. Wehrle cites: How Hog Rock Got its Name, "History/YCC Anecdotes, Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, MD (subsequently to be referred to as CMP).

<sup>239</sup> Wehrle, 50-51.

<sup>240</sup> Ibid., 51-52.

<sup>241</sup> Ibid., 52.

<sup>242</sup> Ibid., 52. Wehrle cites: James Van Ness, "Economic Development, Social and Cultural Changes: 1800-1850," in *Maryland: A History*, Walsh and Fox, eds. 188-190; Robert Mitchell and Edward K. Muller, *Geographical Perspectives on Maryland's Past* (College Park, Maryland, 1979), 24-26. Future research might focus on the impact of the Hessian Fly in Western Maryland.

<sup>243</sup> Wehrle, 52.

<sup>244</sup> Katz, et al 2010, 83.

<sup>245</sup> The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 194.

<sup>246</sup> Ibid., 190-191.

<sup>247</sup> Katz, et al 2010, 20-21.

<sup>248</sup> Ibid., 20-21.

<sup>249</sup> Wehrle, 86. Wehrle cites: *Frederick Examiner*, 2 September 1863.

<sup>250</sup> Kraus and Bedell, 22.

<sup>251</sup> Kraus and Bedell, 22. Kraus cites: *Catoctin Clarion*, June 23, 1885.

<sup>252</sup> Kraus and Bedell, 22. Kraus cites: *Catoctin Clarion*, July 24, 1890

<sup>253</sup> Earley and Hanna, 36.

<sup>254</sup> Katz, et al 2010, 84.

<sup>255</sup> Named for, Sir Henry Bessemer of England, it was apparently conceived independently and almost concurrently by William Kelly of the United States. As early as 1847, experiments began aimed at developing a revolutionary means of removing impurities from pig iron by an air blast. The Bessemer process is the industrial process for the manufacture of steel from molten pig iron. Air is forced through the molten iron removing impurities such as silicon, manganese, and carbon unite with the oxygen in the air to form oxides. Before the Bessemer process, there was no practical method of reducing the carbon content of pig iron. The new process could be completed in 15 to 20 minutes. Prior to the Bessemer method the manufacturing process, called cementation process, consisted of heating bars of wrought iron together with charcoal for periods of up to a week in a long stone box. This produced blister steel. Up to 3 tons of expensive coke was burnt for each ton of steel produced.

<sup>256</sup> Wehrle, 112-113. Wehrle cites: Emily Emerson Lantz, "Catoctin Furnace has Rich Past," *Baltimore Sun Magazine*, 4 October 1925.

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257 Wehrle, 116-117.

258 As noted by the CLI, Theodore Roosevelt and others advocated a return to the "rugged life" enjoyed by American pioneers. Their efforts inspired the creation of recreational hiking clubs, which sprang up around the country. The "rugged life" movement promoted the belief that the ideal man was both strong and responsible and dedicated to serving others. The movement in America was at its historical peak, roughly from 1880 to 1920.

259 Kirkconnell, 125-129.

260 Wehrle, 124-125.

261 At one time the park operated the Blue Blazes Still for interpretive purposes. The park no longer runs the still.

262 Katz, et al 2010, 84.

263 Ibid.

264 Earley and Hanna, 19.

265 Wehrle, 156-158.

266 See Attachment A for additional information regarding the ECW, CCC, and WPA.

267 Kuhn and Bedell, Section 8, 25. Kuhn and Bedell cite: Wirth, *Parks, Politics and the People*, 177.

268 Kuhn and Bedell, Section 8, 25. Kuhn and Bedell cite: Wirth, *Parks, Politics and the People*, 184.

269 Local Experienced Men were men who brought knowledge of the region's climate, and local building practices and materials.

270 Kirkconnell, 27-28, 59.

271 Barbara M. Kirkconnell, Fred Kuss, and Robert E. Kauffman, *Catoctin Mountain Park: An Administrative History*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, National Capital Region, February 1988), 28

272 Earley and Hanna, 19.

273 Wehrle, 197. Wehrle cites: "National Park Service War Work, December 7,-June 30, 1944," RG 79, Records of Newton B. Drury, 1940-1951, box 25, NA.

274 Wehrle, 197. Wehrle cites: Hillory A. Tolson, "Memorandum of the Secretary," 22 January 1943, RG79, Records Concerning RDAs, RDA Program Files, box 61, NA.

275 Wehrle, 197-198. Wehrle cites: "Narrative Report for Month of April, 1942," RG 79, Records Concerning RDAs, RDA Program Files. Box 61, NA.

276 Kirkconnell, 73; Wehrle, 201, Wehrle cites: Nelson, 6.

277 Wehrle, 203.

278 Kirkconnell, 79.

279 Kirkconnell, 82.

280 Wehrle, 194.

281 Wehrle, 211. Wehrle cites: Summary of Correspondence Relative to Interests of the State of Maryland in Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area," RG 79, Records Concerning RDAs, RDA Program Files, box 60, NA.

282 Wehrle, 212. Wehrle cites: FDR to Ickes, 8 June 1942, "Statement by Roosevelt on his veto of an Act Affecting Recreation Demonstration Projects," 11 August 1939, in *Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Conservation, 1911-19145*, vol. II, Edgar B. Nixon, ed., (New York, 1957), 376, 556. In 1939, FDR vetoed H.R. 3959 also designed to return the RDAs to the states. The president feared that it did not contain enough safeguards to protect land after the transfers.

283 Wehrle, 212. Wehrle cites: Wirth to H.S. Fairbanks, 14 January 1943, RG 79, Records Concerning RDAs, RDA Program Files, box 15, NA.

284 Wehrle, 214. Wehrle cites: "Summary of Correspondence Relative to Interests of the State of Maryland in Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area," RG 79, Records Concerning RDAs, RDA Program Files, box 60, NA.

285 Wehrle, 214. Wehrle cites: Kaylor to Thomas A. Allen, 5 March 1946, RG 79, Records Concerning RDAs, RDA Program Files, box 60, NA. Kaylor began his letter: "We are still smarting under the sting of having the Park Service come in and purchase the Catoctin recreational area, which we were promised would be returned to the state."

286 Wehrle, 215. Wehrle cites: *Frederick News*, 9 January 1946. Although the formal legislation remained tied up in Congress, Mike Williams began officially reporting to the National Capital Parks on January 1, 1947.

Frederick/Washington,  
Maryland  
County and State

Catoctin Mountain Park (MIHP #F-6-147)

Name of Property

<sup>287</sup> Wehrle, 215. Wehrle cites: A.E. Demaray, "Confidential," 25 November 1946, RG 79, Records Concerning RDAs, RDA Program Files, box 60, NA.

<sup>288</sup> Wehrle, 215. Wehrle cites: *Catoctin Enterprise*, 8 August 1947.

<sup>289</sup> Wehrle, 216. Wehrle cites: *Catoctin Enterprise*, 25 June 1948.

<sup>290</sup> Wehrle, 216-217. Wehrle cites: *Catoctin Enterprise*, 27 May 1949; H.R. 4405, introduced into the 81<sup>st</sup> Congress of April 27, 1949 was essentially the same bill as its predecessor, H.R. 3807, although the public relations stressed use and the park service found another sponsor.

<sup>291</sup> See Attachment B.

<sup>292</sup> Wehrle, 217.

<sup>293</sup> Earley and Hanna, 19.

<sup>294</sup> *Ibid.*, 19.

<sup>295</sup> See section on "Camp NP-3\_MD\_\_Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, Thurmont, Maryland," for more information about the CCC at this site.

<sup>296</sup> Lisa Pfueller Davidson and James A. Jacobs, "Civilian Conservation Corps Activities in the National Capital Region of the National Parks Service," (Historic American Buildings Survey HABS No. DC-858. Washington, DC: 2005), 89-90.

<sup>297</sup> Lisa Pfueller Davidson and James A. Jacobs, 89-90.

<sup>298</sup> Earley and Hanna, 2.

<sup>299</sup> House of Representatives, *Authorizing the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, Frederick County, Md., for the purpose of consolidating federal holdings therein. July 20, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed* (H.R. 8821), (83<sup>rd</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, 1954, H. Rpt. 2320); and Senate, *Authorizing the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for the Catoctin recreational demonstration area, Frederick County, Md., for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings therein. July 30(legislative day, July 2), 1954.—Ordered to be printed* (S. 3296), (83<sup>rd</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, 1954, S. Rpt. 2018)

<sup>300</sup> Earley and Hanna, 2-9.

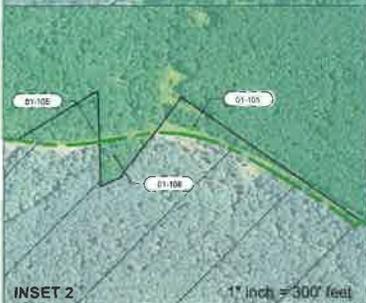
**HISTORIC BOUNDARY**



June 14, 1954 area transferred to the State of Maryland



**INSET 1** 1" inch = 200' feet



**INSET 2** 1" inch = 300' feet



**TRACT REGISTER**

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES	INT
PUR-1	01-101	FOX, GLEN	0.50	FEE
PUR-1	01-102	TNC	3.30	FEE
TRA	01-103	REBETLEMENT ADMIN.	10,137.23	FEE
TRA	01-104	REBETLEMENT ADMIN.	74.75	FEE
EXC-3	01-105	MARYLAND, STATE OF	4.74	FEE
LXC-4	01-106	MARYLAND, STATE OF	1.03	FEE
DSE-4	01-107	TO MARYLAND, STATE OF	-3.49	FEE
DSE-4	01-108	TO MARYLAND, STATE OF	-1.02	FEE
D.O.J	01-109	TO, MARYLAND, STATE OF	4,448.88	FEE
	01-110	ESTATE OF S. T. ROYER, JR.	15.64	FEE
PUR-6	01-111	KURHARA, JAMES S. & SUMI	30.21	FEE
	01-112	TO FEDAX, PETER F.	3.00	SCENIC
	01-113	FEDAX, PETER F.	1.13	FEE
PURCH	01-114	ESTATE OF S. T. ROYER, JR.	2.67	FEE
	01-115	LANTZ, FRANKLIN SF.	6.36	FEE-Q
PURCH	01-116	BRAESTRUP, ANGELICA H.	63.82	FEE
	01-117	LEWIS, DONALD	18.23	FEE-Q

**ACREAGE SUMMARY**

TOTAL ACRES AUTHORIZED: 5,873.67  
 TOTAL ACRES ACQUIRED:  
 FEE 5,872.54

**LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY**

AUTHORIZED: P.L. 654-83(August 24, 1954)

**LEGEND**

- PRIVATE LAND
- FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
- TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
- TRACT BOUNDARY
- PARK BOUNDARY

GENERAL NOTES  
 1. PROPERTY OWNERSHIP DATA COMPILED FROM DEEDS, PLATS, SURVEYS AND OTHER SOURCE DATA AS SHOWN ON THIS EDGE. THIS IS NOT AN ENGINEERING QUALITY DRAWING AND SHOULD BE USED FOR GENERAL SCALING PURPOSES ONLY. INCREASES HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM DEEDS, SURVEYS, AND OFFICE COMPILATIONS.  
 2. TRACTS NOT LISTED HAVE BEEN DELETED.  
 3. DATUM: MARYLAND STATE PLANE NORTH AMERICA DATUM 1983 FEET

**CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK**

FREDERICK & WASHINGTON COUNTY

MARYLAND

SEGMENT 01

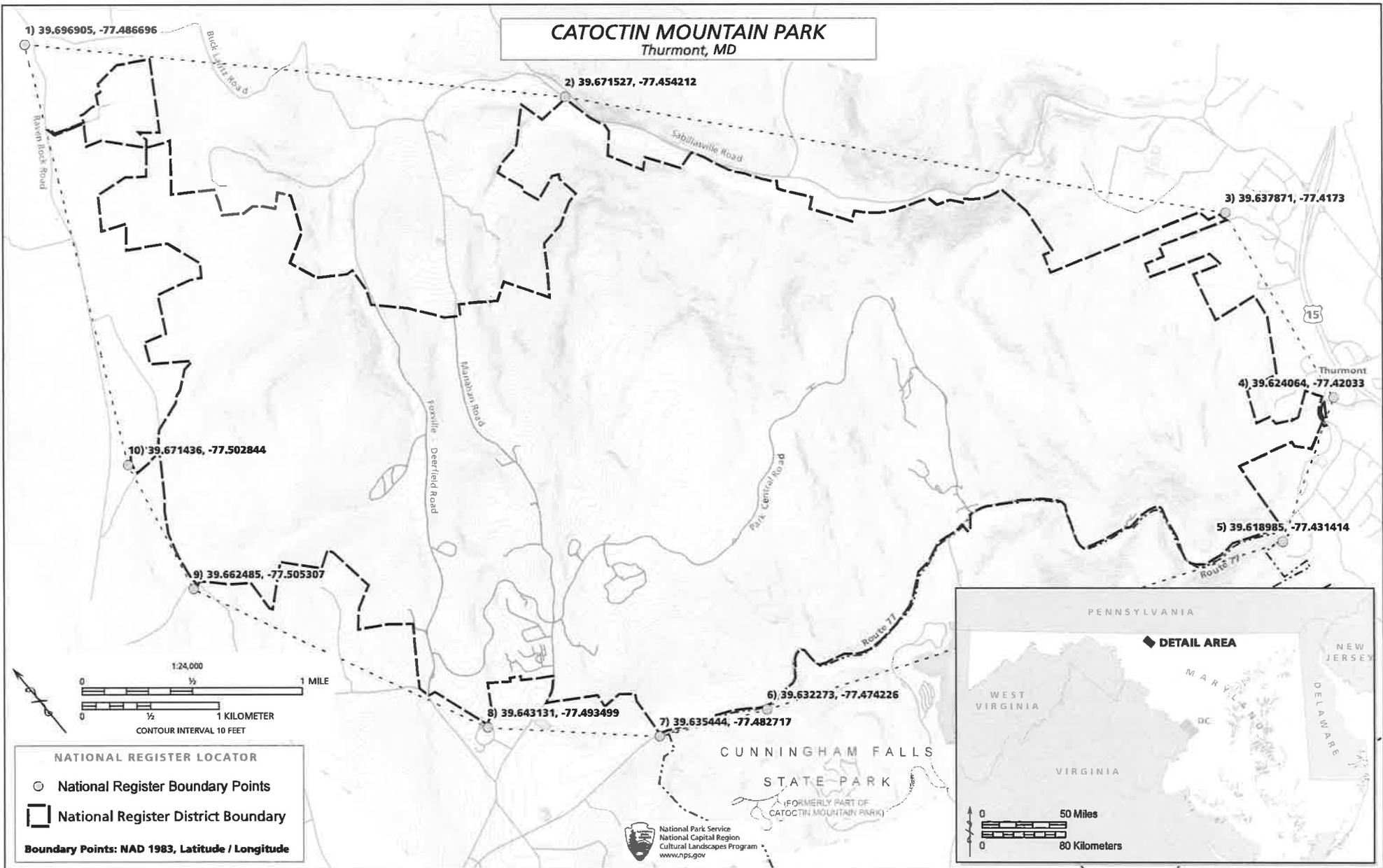
ESTABLISHED: November 14, 1936  
 BOUNDARY CHANGE: August 26, 2009  
 DATE DRAWN: October 1974  
 DATE REVISED: September 2010  
 National Capital Region

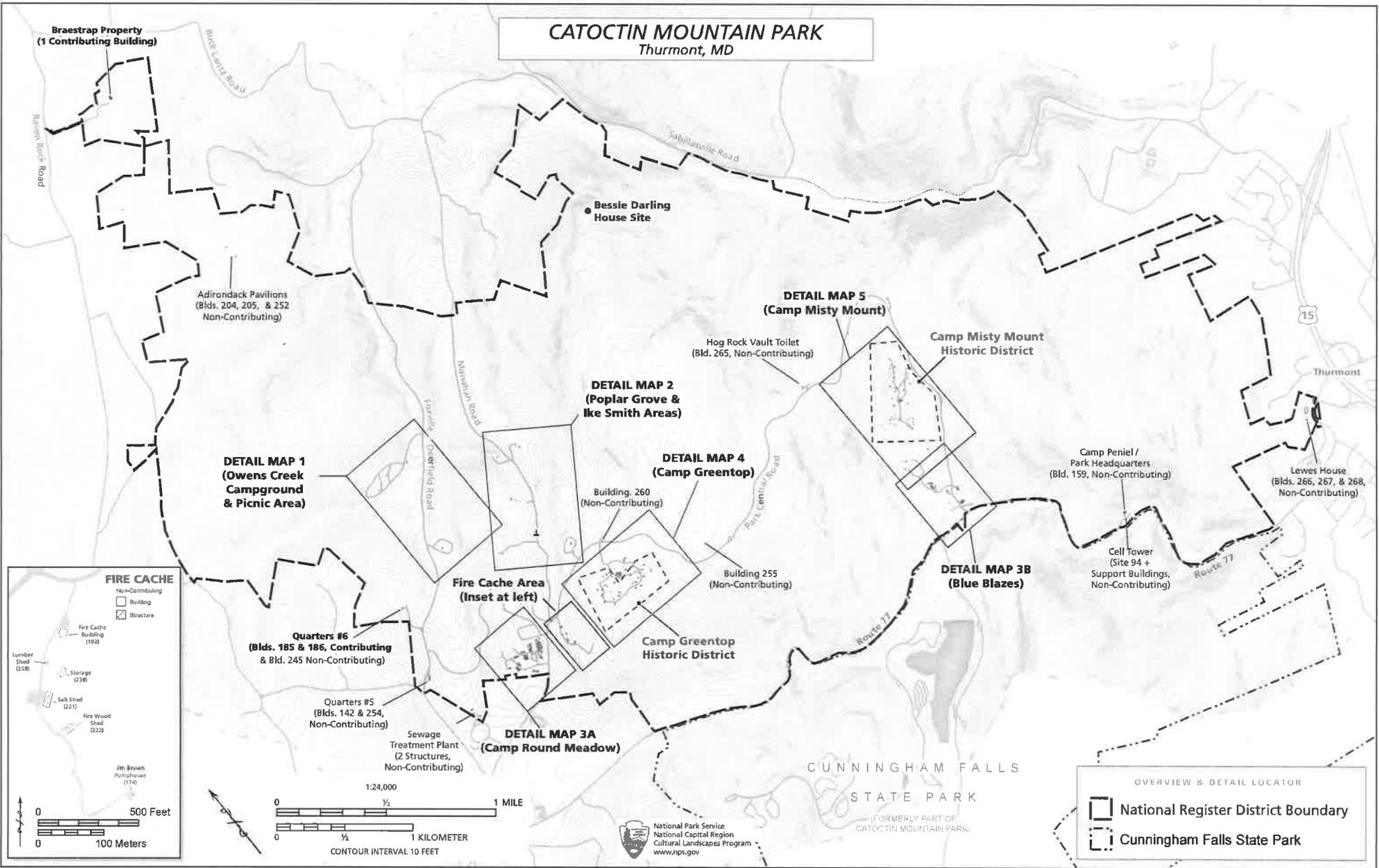


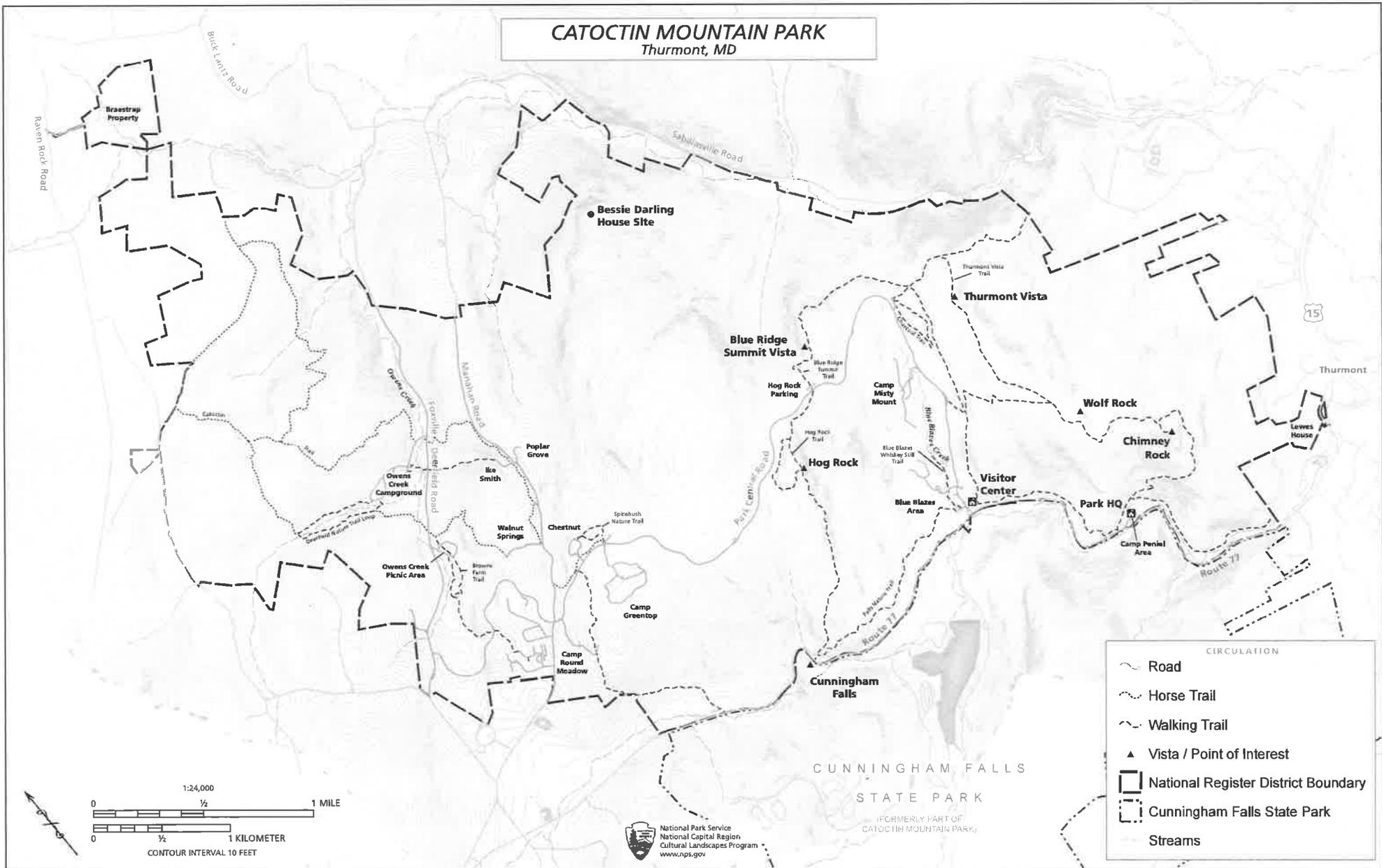
APP. BY: JL  
 REGION: NE/AL/MS  
 DRAWING NO: 001  
 SHEET: 1 OF 4

UNITED STATES  
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER

DATE	REVISIONS	DATE	REVISIONS
08/26/09	CATOC MOUNTAIN		
10/12/08	CATOC MOUNTAIN		
03/14/06	CATOC MOUNTAIN		
07/23/00	CATOC MOUNTAIN		
11/29/98	WASO 98 10		
07/25/94	WASO 94 16		
11-10-86	CATOC		



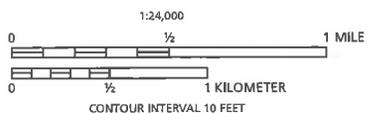




**CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK**  
Thurmont, MD

**CIRCULATION**

- Road
- Horse Trail
- Walking Trail
- Vista / Point of Interest
- National Register District Boundary
- Cunningham Falls State Park
- Streams



National Park Service  
National Capital Region  
Cultural Landscapes Program  
www.nps.gov

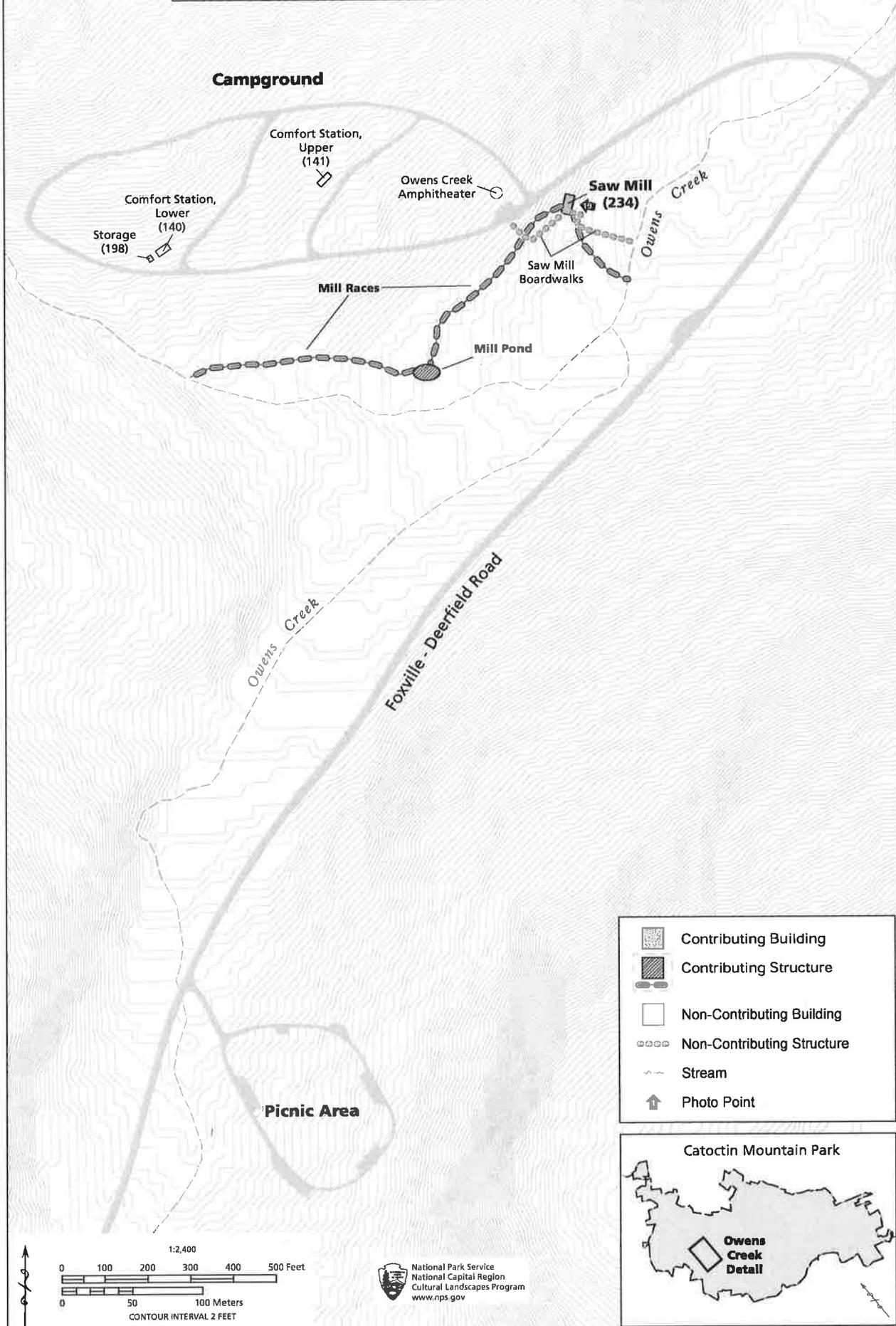
CUNNINGHAM FALLS  
STATE PARK  
IF ORMERLY PART OF  
CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK  
Thurmont, MD

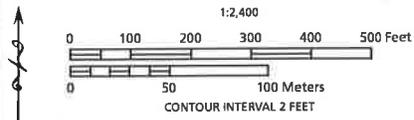
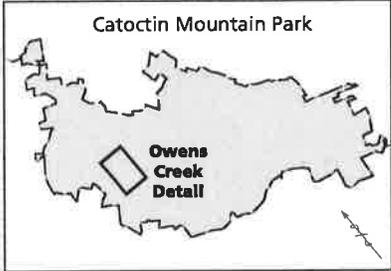
**This map has been redacted**



① **OWENS CREEK CAMPGROUND & PICNIC AREA**  
 Catoclin Mountain Park

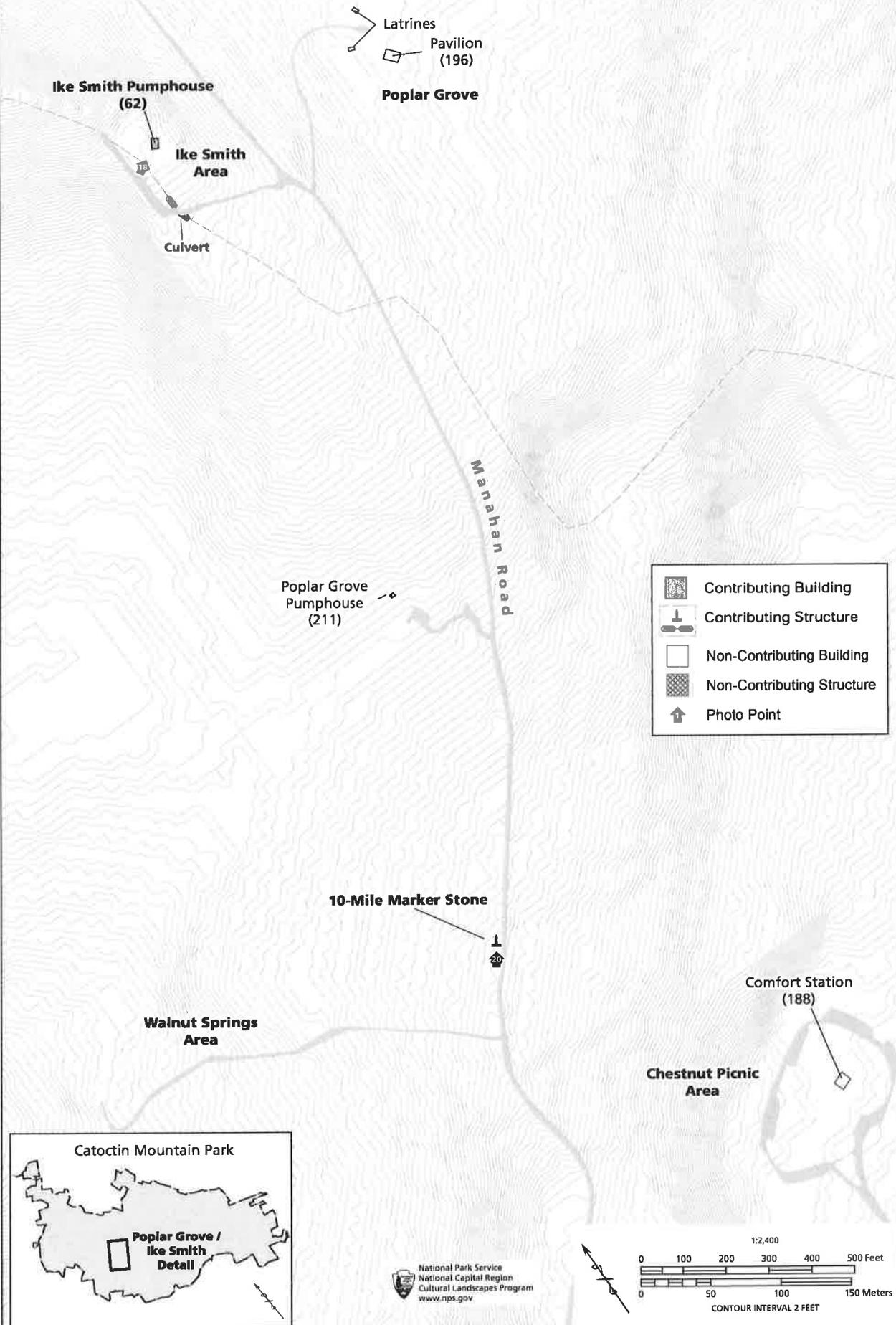


	Contributing Building
	Contributing Structure
	Non-Contributing Building
	Non-Contributing Structure
	Stream
	Photo Point



National Park Service  
 National Capital Region  
 Cultural Landscapes Program  
 www.nps.gov

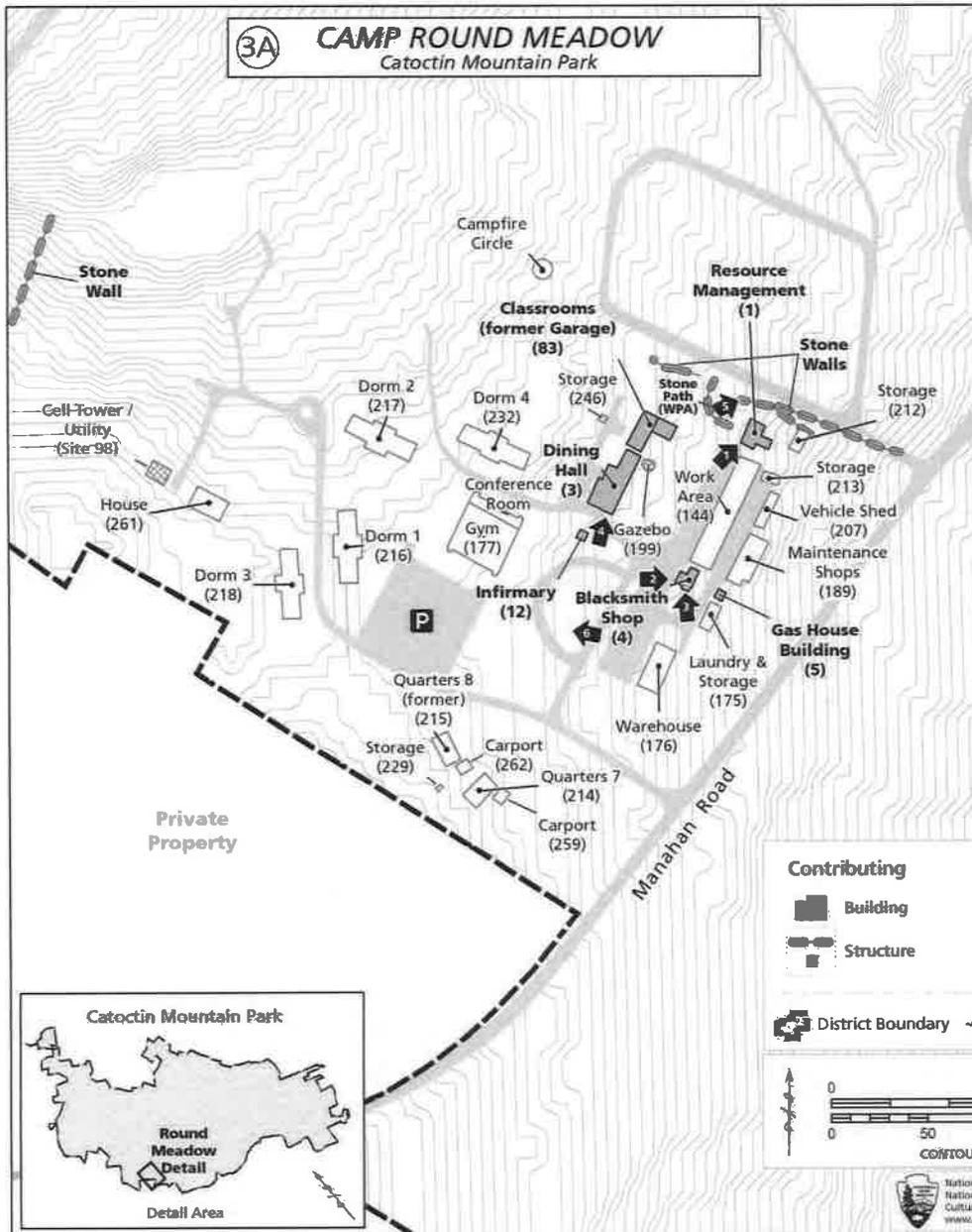
**2 POPLAR GROVE & IKE SMITH AREAS**  
*Catoctin Mountain Park*



3A

### CAMP ROUND MEADOW

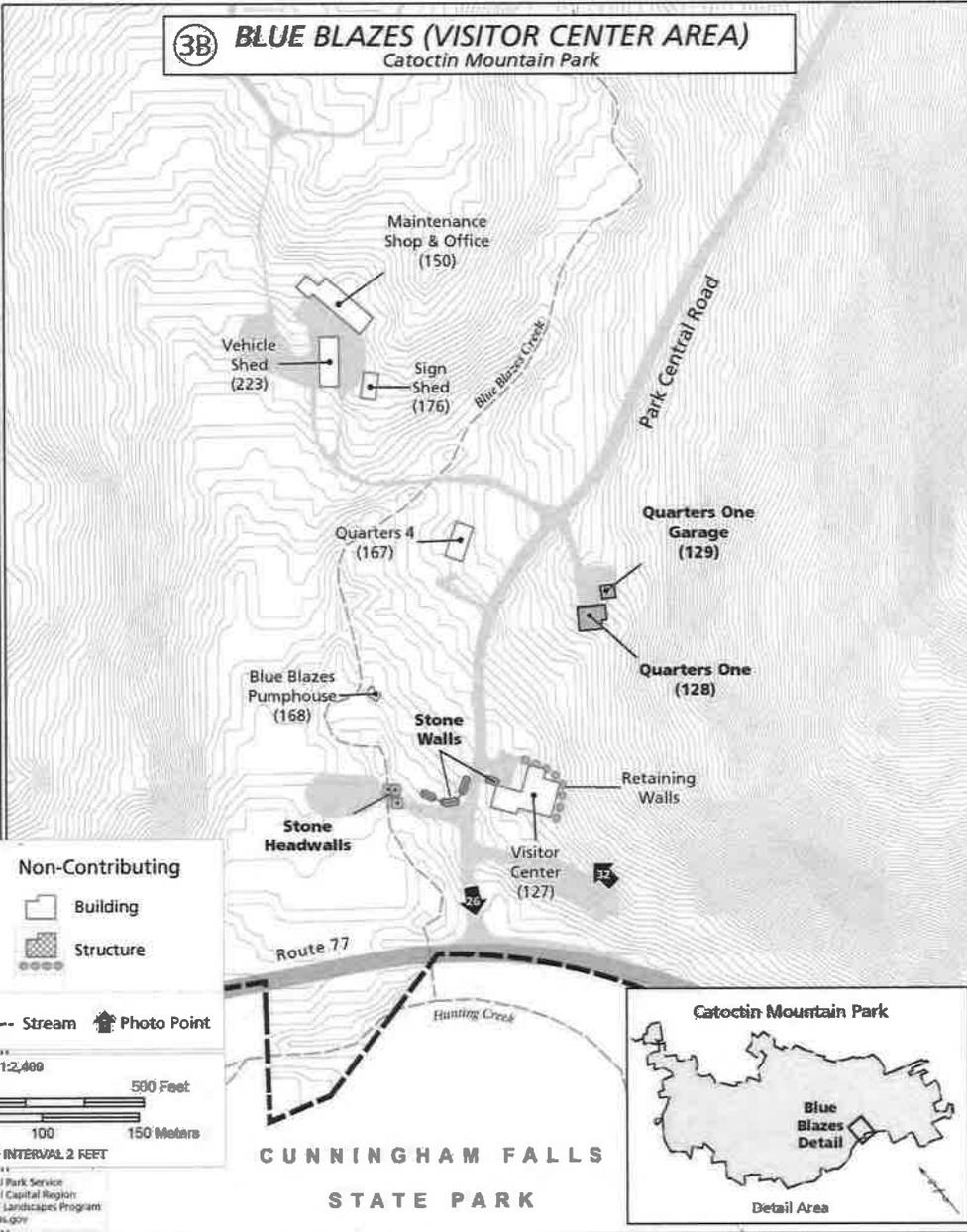
Catoctin Mountain Park



3B

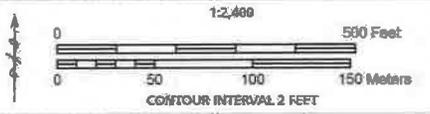
### BLUE BLAZES (VISITOR CENTER AREA)

Catoctin Mountain Park



Contributing	Non-Contributing
Building	Building
Structure	Structure

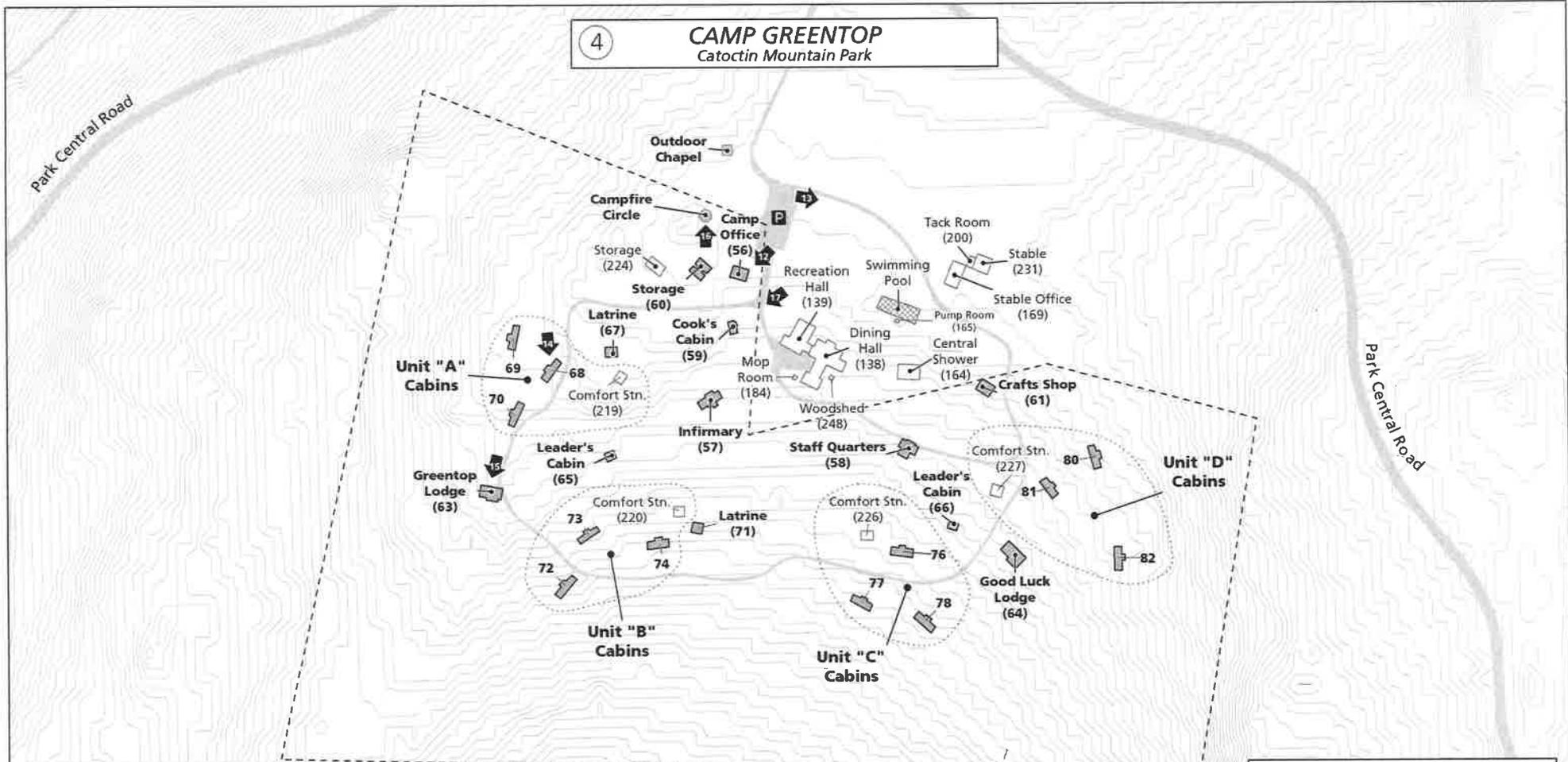
District Boundary Stream Photo Point



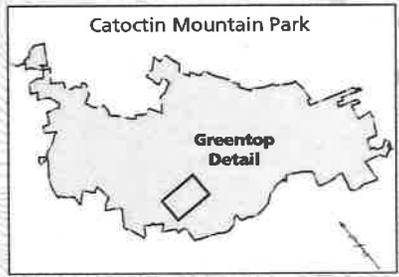
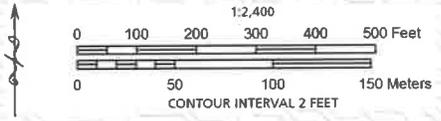
National Park Service  
 National Capital Region  
 Cultural Landscapes Program  
 www.nps.gov



4 **CAMP GREENTOP**  
Catoctin Mountain Park

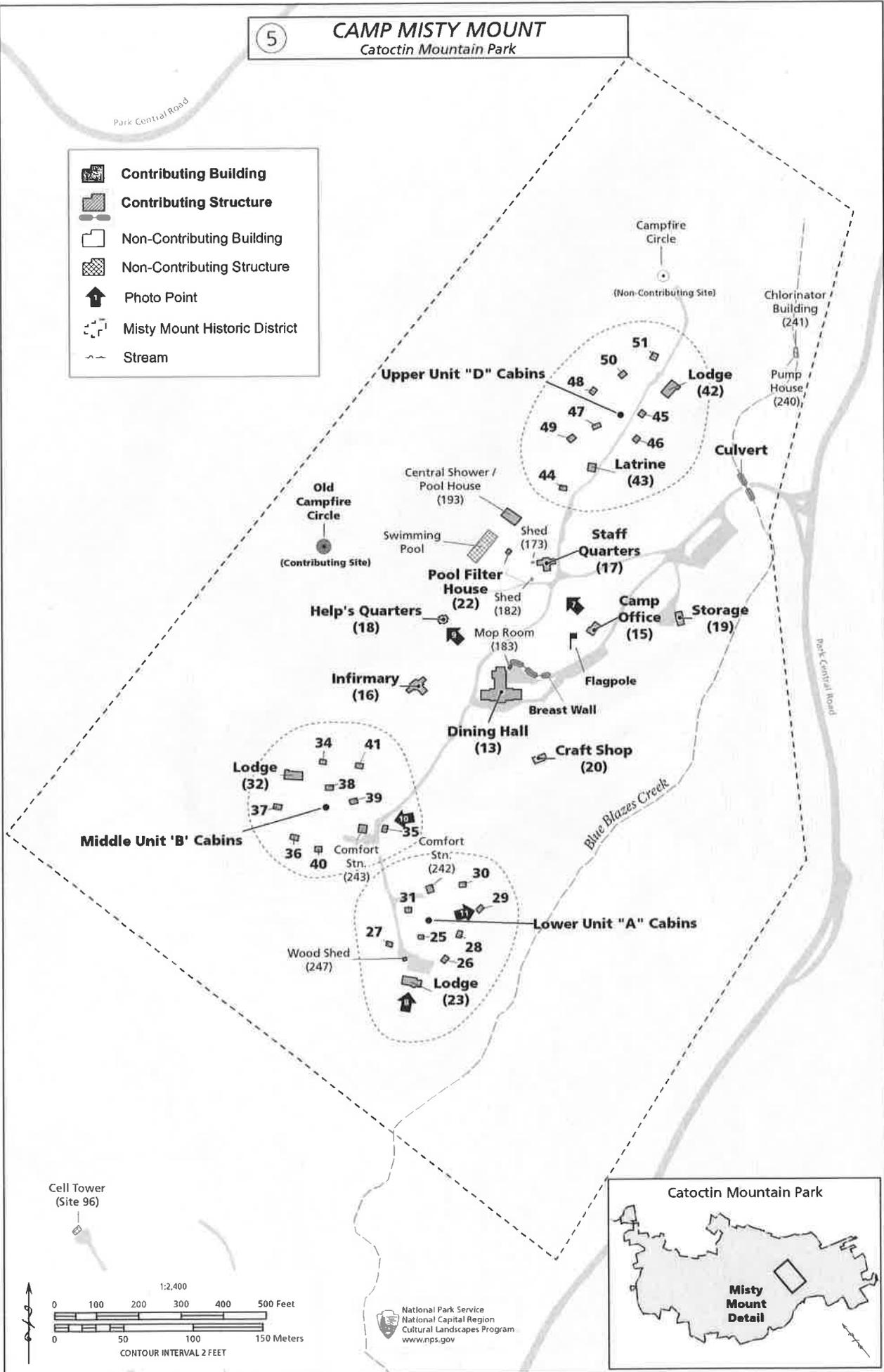


- Contributing Building**
- Contributing Site**
- Non-Contributing Building**
- Non-Contributing Structure**
- Photo Point**
- Greentop Historic District**

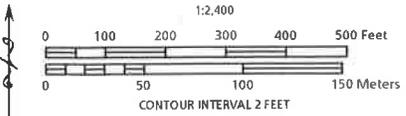


5 **CAMP MISTY MOUNT**  
Catoctin Mountain Park

-  **Contributing Building**
-  **Contributing Structure**
-  **Non-Contributing Building**
-  **Non-Contributing Structure**
-  **Photo Point**
-  **Misty Mount Historic District**
-  **Stream**



Cell Tower  
(Site 96)



National Park Service  
National Capital Region  
Cultural Landscapes Program  
www.nps.gov





CATOCIN RESEARCH CENTER  
MOUNTAIN SERVICE/MT. SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

















18



















62





1011

TOWN

RANGE

SECTION

1

1







HOLLY & NORMAN 185





**CATOCTIN  
MOUNTAIN  
PARK**

















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