

Catoctin

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK
CUNNINGHAM FALLS STATE PARK
MARYLAND

A STORY OF MAN AND HIS USE OF THE LAND
On Catoctin Mountain you can read the story of a group of people and the effect they had on the land. It is written in old stone fences, logging roads, and the growth that now covers the land. You can find it along the old Hagerstown-Westminister Turnpike that crosses the mountains from east to west and separates two parks, Catoctin Mountain Park on the north, a unit of the National Park System, and Cunningham Falls State Park on the south. For whatever reason you visit the parks—to hike, picnic, camp, fish, or enjoy a scenic drive—read the story well, and you will leave with a better understanding of the world.

Indians and Settlers Find the Valley

Man's story here begins with the Indians, although little evidence remains of those who lived in Maryland before 1608. We know many small tribes of what historians call the Southeastern Farmers and Northeastern Woodsmen lived here by farming, hunting, and fishing. These people did not claim ownership of the land; they used it for the benefit of all.

When the first European explorers arrived in Maryland, the Indians were engaged in a series of wars. Gradually the Indians moved their communities toward the centers of their nations for mutual protection. Maryland became a middle or neutral ground where no Indians lived permanently, but it was crossed by hunting and warring parties.

In 1732 as settlers began to arrive in the Monocacy River Valley at the foot of Catoctin, Indians were seldom seen. The belief is, however, that the name "Catoctin" came from a tribe, the Kittoctons, who had lived at the foot of the mountains near the Potomac.

The first settlers were a mixture of second generation Americans and immigrants from the Palatinate—the "bread basket" section of Germany—who were seeking religious freedom. They had pushed west from Philadelphia until they reached the Susquehanna River and then turned southwest, following old Indian trails—first walking, then using wagons after the trails became wider. They began to settle along the Monocacy River, attracted by Lord Baltimore's offer of 200 acres of land rent free for 3 years and 1 cent an acre each year thereafter.

About 1758 the immigrants included a number of Swiss, who selected the mountain valleys for their farm settlements. They were soon followed by more German farmers and were later joined by Scotch-Irish settlers.

Farmers, Loggers Move Up the Slopes

Man's use of Catoctin Mountain evolved in two patterns. On the eastern slope he turned the available resources to industrial use; in the shallow valleys on top of the ridge he farmed and created settlements.

As you hike or drive the eastern slope, you will notice traces of old logging roads through the forests. Originally the timber was used for making charcoal to fuel the Catoctin Iron Furnace, located in the State park at the foot of the ridge. A self-

guiding walk at the Thurmont Vista parking area in the national park shows charcoal making as it was practiced on Catoctin Mountain.

As the villages in Monocacy Valley developed, tanneries came into existence. The tanners turned to the hills for oak and chestnut bark, rich sources of tannin. Logging was also practiced on the eastern slope. In Catoctin Mountain Park, near the Owens Creek Campground, an old waterpowered vertical sawmill is restored.

For a time during the early 1800s, the Hagerstown-Westminister Turnpike, now Md. 77, crossed Catoctin and served as a major link with the National Road running from Cumberland, Md., into the Ohio Country.

The first settlers in the mountain-top valleys were farmers. They cleared their fields, planted crops, and built homes and barns. Remnants of these old farms can be found as you stroll in the woods—stone fences and cellar pits where farmhouses once stood. Many of the farmers supplemented their living by working at Catoctin Furnace and by logging.

Clear-cutting of the land for charcoal making, stripping trees of the bark for tanning, logging, and unscientific farming practices contributed to the overuse and destruction of the land, and with the passing years it became more and more difficult for the mountain people to eke out a living.

Man Helps Restore the Land

In 1936, more than 4,046 hectares (10,000 acres) were acquired by the Federal Government and developed to demonstrate the possibilities of creating parks from wornout lands. This tract was called the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area.

In 1954 the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area was divided into two parts, with Md. 77 separating them. The Federal Government retained 2,334 hectares (5,769 acres) to the north—the present-day Catoctin Mountain Park, a unit of the National Park System. The remainder was deeded to the State of Maryland to be managed for recreational use. This area of 1,799 hectares (4,446 acres) was named Cunningham Falls State Park. Under the management of the National Park Service and the Maryland Park Service, the original recreational demonstration area has been permitted to develop toward an eastern hardwood climax forest.

As you walk the trails of the eastern slope you will find chestnut oak, hickory, black birch, and a scattering of other trees. Old fields in the mountain valleys are now covered with black locust, wild cherry, sassafras, and yellow-poplar. In moist areas you will find red oak, beech, yellow-poplar, yellow birch, hemlock, ash, and white oak. And along the way you may encounter some of the animals that make Catoctin their home.

Take a walk on Catoctin, and with open mind and keen eyes let the mountain tell you its story.

TRAILS THROUGH THE PARKS

by destination	ROUND Km. Mi.	TRIP Avg. Time	ASCENT Meters Feet	REMARKS Including degree of difficulty: easy, moderate, strenuous.
BLUE BLAZES WHISKEY STILL. Begins: Gravel parking lot, NPS visitor center.	1.0 0.6	1/2 hr.	18 60	Easy. Trailside interpretive signs; whiskey-making demonstrations weekends, holidays, Memorial Day-October; 11 am-5 pm.
CUNNINGHAM FALLS NATURE TRAIL. Begins: Gravel parking lot, NPS visitor center.	4.5 2.8	2 hr.	73 240	Moderate. Self-guiding, with printed guide; leads to falls.
CUNNINGHAM FALLS (3 separate trailheads) 1) Begins: Parking lot on Rt. 77, 1.6 km. (1 mi.) W. of NPS visitor center.	0.5 0.3	1/2 hr.	12 40	Easy. Short trail leading to Cunningham Falls, which cascades 24 m. (78 ft.).
2) Begins: The far west end of Hunting Creek Lake in the State park (lower Trail).	1.3 0.8	1 hr.	6 20	Moderate. Follows Hunting Creek to the falls.
3) Begins: The Maple Syrup demonstration area on the west side of Hunting Creek Lake in the State park (Cliff Trail).	1.3 0.8	1 1/4 hr.	91 300	Strenuous. Trail passes over rough terrain and rock outcroppings.
CHARCOAL TRAIL. Begins: Thurmont Vista parking lot on Park Central Rd., 1.6 km. (1 mi.) from NPS visitor center.	0.8 0.5	1/2 hr.	6 20	Easy. Trailside interpretive signs and restored site tell the story of charcoal-making during 1800s; loop trail.
HOG ROCK NATURE TRAIL. Begins: Hog Rock parking lot on Park Central Rd., 3.3 km. (2 mi.) from NPS visitor center.	1.6 1.0	3/4 hr.	24 80	Easy. Self-guiding, with printed guide; scenic view. Trail continues to Cunningham Falls, descending 140 m. (460 ft.).
BROWN'S FARM ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AREA TRAIL. Begins: Owens Creek picnic area on Foxville-Deerfield Rd., 8 km. (5 mi.) from NPS visitor center.	0.6 0.4	1/2 hr.	6 20	Easy. Self-guiding, with printed guide teaching ecological relationships. Excellent for school groups.
DEERFIELD NATURE TRAIL. Begins: Near Site 30 in Owens Creek campground on Foxville-Deerfield Rd., 9 km. (5.5 mi.) from NPS visitor center.	2.4 1.5	1 1/4 hr.	79 260	Moderate. Self-guiding, with printed guide. Non-campers should park near bulletin board at campground.
THURMONT VISTA. Begins: Thurmont Vista parking lot on Park Central Rd., 1.6 km. (1 mi.) from NPS visitor center.	1.6 1.0	3/4 hr.	73 240	Moderate. Vista overlooks Thurmont. Continues to Wolf Rock, 1.6 km. (1 mi.) and Chimney Rock, 0.7 km. (0.4 mi.) farther.
WOLF ROCK. Begins: Wolf Rock parking lot on Park Central Rd., 0.8 km. (0.5 mi.) from NPS visitor center. Can also begin at NPS visitor center paved parking lot; trails intersect in 0.8 km. (0.5 mi.).	2.7 1.8	1 3/4 hr.	122 400	Strenuous. Rock formation resembling wolf's head; overlook. Use extreme care when climbing on rocks. Trail continues to Chimney Rock, 0.7 km. (0.4 mi.) farther.
CHIMNEY ROCK. Begins: Parking lot at Admin. Office on Rt. 77, 1.6 km. (1 mi.) E. of NPS visitor center. See WOLF ROCK TRAIL for alternate route.	3.5 2.2	2 hr.	158 520	Strenuous. Rock formation; scenic view. Use extreme care when climbing on rocks. Continues to Wolf Rock, 0.7 km. (0.4 mi.).
CATOCTIN LOOP. Begins: NPS visitor center; to Cunningham Falls Nature Trail; to Hog Rock Nature Trail; to Hog Rock parking lot; to trail paralleling Park Central Rd., back to visitor center.	7.8 4.9	3 1/2 hr.	213 700	Strenuous. Circuit hike; two self-guiding trails; outstanding view at Hog Rock. Loop can be hiked in reverse or started at intermediate points.
RIDGE LOOP. Begins: NPS visitor center; to Thurmont Vista Trail; to Thurmont Vista; to Wolf Rock; to Chimney Rock; to connecting trail above Admin. Office; to Wolf Rock Trail; to visitor center.	8.8 5.5	4 hr.	188 620	Strenuous. Circuit hike; outstanding views; rock formations. Loop can be hiked in reverse or started at intermediate points.
COMBINATION LOOP. Combines the above two trails.	15 9.4	6 1/2 hr.	218 700	Strenuous. Carry water in summer; beware of snakes.
RENAISSANCE TRAIL. Begins: Across from State park office in Manor area.	0.8 0.5	1/2 hr.	21 70	Easy. Printed guide available at trailhead. Loop trail.
SPICEBUSH NATURE TRAIL. Begins: Chestnut picnic area.	0.3 0.2	1/2 hr.	—	Easy. Self-guiding teaching forest ecology. Hard surface for handicapped use.
CAT ROCK. (3 separate trailheads) 1) Begins: Manor area of State park.	14.4 9	6 hr.	340 1120	Strenuous. Passes Bobs Hill; magnificent views. Continues to Rt. 77.
2) Begins: Parking lot across from Admin. Office on Rt. 77, 1.6 km. (1 mi.) E. of NPS visitor center.	4.8 3.0	2 hr.	213 700	Strenuous. Last leg of trail steep; beautiful overlook. Continues to Manor area.
3) Begins: Parking lot at dam on Catoctin Hollow Rd., 1.6 km. (1 mi.) SW. of NPS visitor center.	4.8 3.0	2 hr.	170 560	Strenuous. Beautiful overlook. Continues to Manor area.

Cunningham Falls State Park is administered by the Maryland Park Service, an agency of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Park headquarters is located in the William Houck area. The address is Route 3, Box 132, Thurmont, MD 21788. Telephone (301) 271-2495, 271-7574.

Catoctin Mountain Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Thurmont, MD 21788, is in immediate charge. Telephone (301) 824-2574.

HELP PROTECT YOURSELF AND THE PARKS

For your safety, please observe the following: Watch your footing on rock formations; they are especially slippery when wet. Do not run on trails; you can lose your footing. Stay on trails; shortcuts can cause accidents. Beware of snakes along stone fences and logs. Drive carefully; roads are narrow, winding and very slippery when wet or snow covered.

For the protection of you and the park, please observe these rules:

Pets are not permitted in developed areas or overnight in Cunningham Falls State Park. They are allowed on the trails if on a leash. In Catoctin Mountain Park they are permitted overnight at the Owens Creek Campground but must be on a leash. They are not allowed in buildings or in group camps.

Deposit *litter* in receptacles provided at all parking and picnic areas and at the campgrounds.

Obey State *fishing* regulations.

Build *fires* only in fireplaces.

Leave *natural and historical features* as you find them. Do not deface or remove trees, wildflowers, other plants, or rocks.

Firearms and weapons (including air pistols, bows, and slingshots) are not allowed in Catoctin Mountain Park or in the "No Hunting Areas" of Cunningham Falls State Park. Hunting, killing, wounding, frightening or capture of wildlife is forbidden.

Motorized equipment is allowed on hard surfaced roads only.

THINGS TO SEE AND DO

You can find many recreational opportunities in the two parks that straddle Md. 77 as it turns west off U.S. 15. In the national park—Catoctin Mountain Park—north of Md. 77 are campgrounds and picnic areas, folk-craft demonstrations and interpretive programs, nature walks and hiking trails, all connected by roads and trails that crisscross and wind through the park. Cunningham Falls State Park, south of Md. 77, has picnicking and camping areas, nature walks and trails, and a man-made lake covering 17 hectares (42 acres) that provides facilities for swimming, fishing, and boating.

In the list of activities below, those followed by a star (*) are in Cunningham Falls State Park; the others are in the national park.

Information and interpretive services. Information and schedules of the interpretive programs offered may be obtained at the Catoctin Mountain Park visitor center, just off Md. 77, where there is also a small museum. At Round Meadow, the "Man in His Environment" museum is open and folkcraft demonstrations are presented on Saturday, Sunday, and holiday afternoons, Memorial Day through October.

The State park office at the William Houck area (*) is open year-round. An information kiosk at the Manor area (*) is open on weekends from April through October.

Scenic drives. Park, State, and county roads wind through the hardwood forest for many kilometers. A self-guiding auto tour of 11 kilometers (7 miles) along the back roads of the Catoctin ridge begins at the intersection of Park Central Road and Manahan Road and leads to places of scenic and historic interest. A scenic overlook on the east side of Hunting Creek Lake (*) offers a panoramic view of the lake area. The lake is south of Md. 77 by way of Catoctin Hollow Road. Park roads are not high-speed highways; for your safety, posted speed limits are enforced.

Picnicking. Four developed picnic areas. Owens Creek, Chestnut, Manor (*), and William Houck (*), offer modern restrooms, tables, fireplaces, and trash receptacles. Picnic tables are located at other spots throughout the park; fires are not permitted at those sites. Facilities for group picnicking and a 30-table shelter may be rented by reservation at the Manor area (*).

Self-guiding trails. Hog Rock Trail, Brown's Farm Environmental Study Area Trail, Cunningham Falls Trail, and Renaissance Trail (*) are nature oriented with leaflets available at the trailheads. Descriptive signs are found on Blue Blazes Still Trail, Spicebush Trail, Charcoal Trail, and at Catoctin Furnace.

Hiking, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing. About 40 kilometers (25 miles) of well-marked trails, such as Wolf Rock, Cat Rock (*), and Thurmont Vista, traverse both parks, leading to out-

standing views and natural features. Cross-country skiing and snowshoeing are permitted on any of these trails. Parking areas are provided at trailheads; parking in undesignated areas is not allowed.

For additional information about trails, see chart on reverse side of folder.

Horse trail. This 20.8-kilometer (13-mile) trail is open for horses April 1 to December 1. Horses are not allowed on hiking trails and are restricted to this trail.

Camping. Owens Creek Campground, William Houck Campground (*), and Manor Campground (*) are open from mid-April through October for family camping. Owens Creek is open through the third Sunday of November. Modern restrooms, tables, and fireplaces are provided. Because of the terrain, trailers longer than 6.7 meters (22 feet) are not permitted. Camping is limited to 7 consecutive days and a total of 14 days per season at Owens Creek and to 14 consecutive days at Manor and William Houck Campgrounds (*).

Group camps. Three camps—Misty Mount, Greentop, and Round Meadow—are used primarily for environmental education. On spring and fall weekends they are open to organized groups on a reservation basis. During the summer they are used to provide an outdoor experience for scouts, 4-H clubs, the handicapped, underprivileged, and others.

Camp David. The Presidential retreat is closed to the public.

Environmental education. School groups may use park facilities for this purpose. The folk-craft center is open certain weekdays in spring and fall. Arrangements for tours and ranger assistance should be made in advance through the park superintendents.

Swimming, fishing, and boating. Hunting Creek Lake (*) has two sandy beaches, served by a modern bathhouse and concession building, with picnicking areas nearby. For your safety, stay within protected and guarded beach areas.

The lake is stocked with fish, and a Maryland fishing license with trout stamp is required for persons 16 years of age and older. Stream fishing on Owens Creek, Big Hunting Creek (*), and Little Hunting Creek (*) is also regulated by the State of Maryland.

Canoes may be rented during the summer and fall.

Fall festival. The parks participate with local organizations in a Colorfest Weekend held the second weekend of October to coincide with the fall foliage display at Catoctin. Craft demonstrations are featured.

