
National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2015 (Updated 2023)



Camp Greentop
Catoctin Mountain Park

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Introduction

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Camp Greentop
Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	600103
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Catoctin Mountain Park
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	600017
Park Name:	Catoctin Mountain Park
Park Alpha Code:	CATO
Park Org Code:	3200
Property Level:	Component Landscape

Landscape/Component Landscape Description

Camp Greentop is a 38-acre planned organized camp site in the central and slightly west part of Catoctin Mountain Park (CATO) in the mountains on the western edge of Maryland's Piedmont region, near the Maryland/Pennsylvania border. Camp Greentop is situated on a flat central plateau located between the merging of two mountains: South Mountain to the west and Catoctin Mountain to the east. The town of Thurmont is at the eastern foot of the mountain; the closest city is Frederick, Maryland, 15 miles to the south; and the cities of Baltimore and Washington, D.C., are within a 50-mile radius of the park. Catoctin Mountain Park preserves about 6,000-acres of Eastern deciduous forest, mountain-terrain, and portions of Owens and Hunting Creeks. The landscape is characterized by Eastern deciduous forest, steep slopes, and undulating topography.

Historical Overview

The Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) was one of forty-six RDAs developed throughout the 1930s New Deal-era as a solution to underutilized land and a failing economy by using depleted farmland to create recreation areas. The Federal government in cooperation with State of Maryland officials felt the Catoctin landscape consisted of marginal lands and underutilized resources, including over-harvested timber and underproductive agricultural lands. Many of the local residents (some of whom were tenant farmers, rather than landowners), disagreed with the government's selection of Catoctin as an ideal RDA project.

Taking advantage of the level terrain and relatively few outcroppings, the area where Camp Greentop stands was developed as a group camp specifically for children with disabilities. As one of three organized group camps built within the Catoctin RDA, Camp Greentop was originally constructed as a camp for The Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC) in 1938. Vegetation consisted of a strong stand of second growth deciduous forest and underbrush which was removed to better accommodate campers' needs. Utilizing New Deal-era park design principles, the camp was comprised of a central core and satellite camp units. The camp operated for four summer seasons until the park closed to the public in 1942 due to U.S. involvement in World War II. During the war, the Camp Greentop landscape underwent many changes as it was developed for and served as military housing and training for the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). After the war, the camp also served briefly as a place for war veterans to recuperate from battle. Before reopening to the public in 1947, much of the Camp Greentop landscape was restored to its original pre-war condition. The Maryland League for Crippled Children, which is now known as The Maryland League for People with Disabilities (hereafter referred to as The League), resumed seasonal camping at Camp Greentop once the park was reopened. Later, improvements were made to the camp by the NPS as a result of Mission 66 and Jobs Corps era activities. Today, Camp Greentop continues to serve its historical function as a summer camp for disabled youth.

Significance Summary

The Camp Greentop landscape is significant as part of Catoctin Mountain Park and as a contributing resource within a multiple property nomination under the theme of "Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park" (1989). Camp Greentop is also listed as a historic district (1989), and as a contributing resource within the Catoctin Mountain Park National Register Nomination (2014). It should be noted that the National Register nomination for Catoctin Mountain Park is currently (2023) being updated. In addition to previously listed features, the revised nomination will include resources constructed during the Mission 66 period as well as Parkscape USA, Job Corps, and Youth Conservation Corps with an expanded period of significance beginning ca. 8,200 BCE and extending to 1979. This CLI focuses on the resources established at Camp Greentop between 1938 and 1969.

The Camp Greentop landscape is significant under Criterion A in the areas of entertainment/recreation, social history, community (park) planning and development, politics/government, military, and conservation. In addition, Camp Greentop is also significant under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture.

In the area of entertainment/recreation, Camp Greentop is significant at a state and national level as a major element in the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area's (RDA) plan for the development of a group camp specifically for The League as well as inner-city children with disabilities. The use of the camp for entertainment/recreation continued throughout the military occupation and federal program use of the park and was utilized by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Job Corps program. In the area of social history, the Camp Greentop landscape is nationally significant as a main component in New Deal-era park planning efforts that reflect social and economic goals of the recovery programs of the 1930s, which included RDAs. The programs' federally enforced segregation during the earlier period is significant at the local and state levels in the area of social history. Beyond social history, Camp Greentop is also significant at a local and state level for community (park) planning and development for its association with local adaptations of the Mission 66 program. Camp Greentop is significant at the state and national levels in the area of politics and government as a space where the Federal government introduced experimental and influential strategies for environmental conservation and social welfare. In addition, Camp Greentop is nationally significant in the area of military due to its role as a military camp training facility during World War II (WWII), especially by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Further, in the area of conservation, the Camp Greentop landscape is nationally significant for the environmental and human conservation-ideals used by federal programs such as the RDA designers and later CCC and Job Corps programs to design and conserve the park's forest landscape to fabricate a sense of a wilderness experience. Social programs were also designed to uplift marginalized communities in both rural and urban areas as well as provide employment. Conservation ideals were pillars of the camp's teachings, exemplified by Maryland's first outdoor nature program and one of the earliest in the United States, referred to as the outdoor school program and the "Conservation School Camp."

Under Criterion C, in the area of architecture and landscape architecture, the Camp Greentop landscape is nationally significant for containing distinct New Deal-era Rustic style architecture and park layout of the 1930. It also reflects the convergences of the existing Rustic style of infrastructure with local adaptations of the Mission 66 Park Service Modern style during the 1950s and 1960s. Additionally, Camp Greentop is significant in architecture and landscape architecture based on the special design accommodations made for children with physical disabilities.

This CLI update proposes to expand the period of significance for the Camp Greentop cultural landscape to include resources established between 1938 and 1969. (The previous period of significance for the Camp Greentop CLI had a more limited scope with a period of significance that extended from 1935 to 1948). The dates of the revised CLI encompass the construction of the camp in 1938 as designed by the RDA landscape architects, the adaptation of the camp for military use during WWII, the alteration of the camp as part of the NPS Mission 66 program, and camp improvements made by the Job Corps program. The end date of the period of significance, 1969, correlates with the end of the Job Corps projects at Camp Greentop.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary and Condition

Despite some changes in vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and small-scale features, Camp Greentop still retains many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance. The primary landscape characteristics are spatial organization; circulation (main gravel loop road); buildings and structures (cabins); cluster arrangement (cabin camps); vegetation (Eastern deciduous forest); and small-scale features. The cultural landscape within Camp Greentop retains overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

There is evidence of minor impacts that affect the overall condition of Camp Greentop, but it remains in Good condition. Previous impacts included the historic presence of white-tailed deer that damaged forest regeneration, although their effects have been limited through a successful deer management program that was implemented starting in 2010. Despite the success of the program, the reduction in deer has contributed to the increase of invasive vegetation, primarily Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) and Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), which has impacted and threatens the overall health of the Eastern deciduous forest, a contributing feature of the cultural landscape.

Landscape Hierarchy Description

The Camp Greentop cultural landscape is a component landscape of the Catoctin Mountain Park parent landscape.

Landscape Type

Historic Designed Landscape

Site Plan

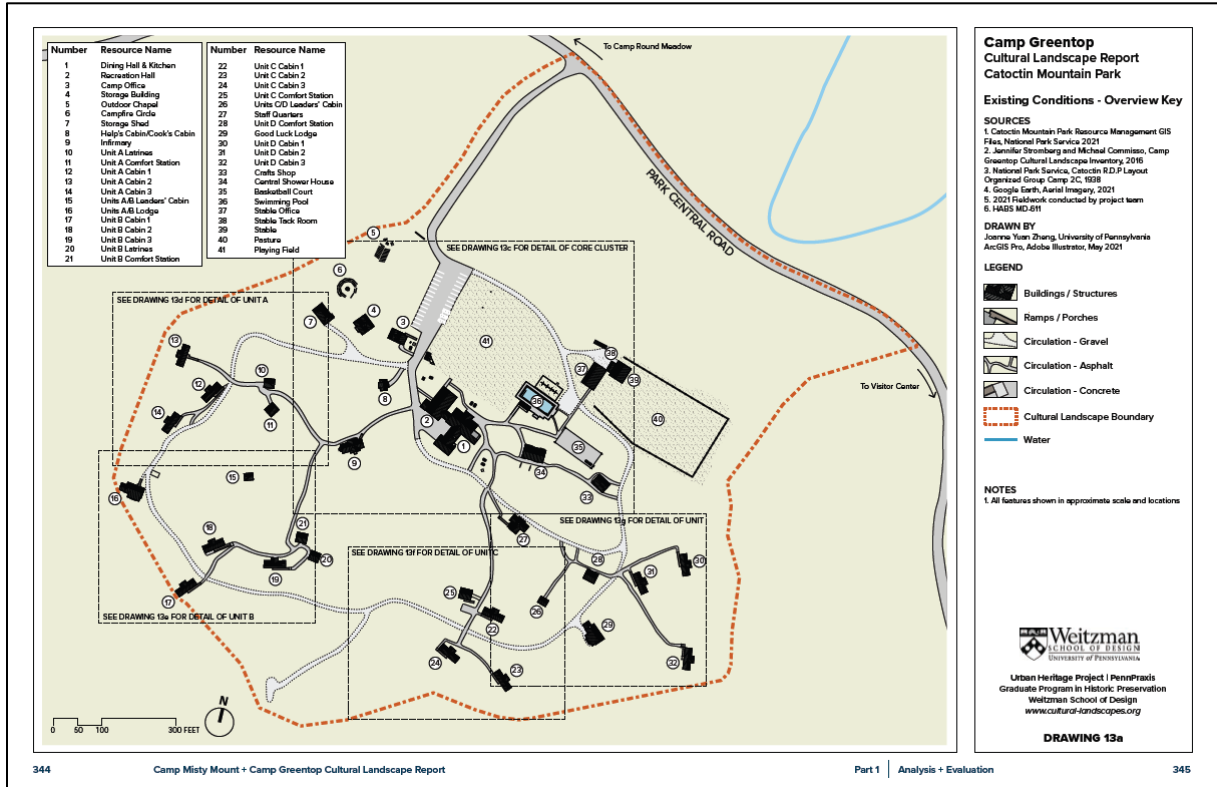


Fig 1. As part of Catoctin Mountain Park (formerly Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area), the Camp Greentop landscape encompasses approximately 38 acres. (A full-size version of the site plan is available at the end of the document.) (Lester et al. 2022: 345, Drawing 13a)

Other Names




Table of Other Names

Name	Type
Camp Greentop	Both Current and Historic
Camp 2	Historic
Camp 2-A / 2-C	Historic
Organized Group Camp 2-A / 2-C	Historic
Camp 2-C	Historic

Concurrence Information

Park Superintendent Concurrence:

Yes

	United States Department of the Interior
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE National Capital Region 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20242
Memorandum:	Architect, National
To: Capital Region	Regional Landscape
From: Superintendent, Catoctin Mountain Park	
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Camp Greentop Cultural Landscape Inventory	
I, Scott Bell, Acting Superintendent of Catoctin Mountain Park, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Fort Marcy, including the following specific components:	
MANAGEMENT CATEGORY:	Must be Preserved and Maintained
CONDITION ASSESSMENT:	Good
Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.	
Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.	
Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.	
The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for the Camp Greentop is hereby approved and accepted.	
	
Acting Superintendent, Catoctin Mountain Park	Date



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

August 7, 2023

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Catoctin Mountain Park
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Camp Greentop

I, Rick Slade, Superintendent of Catoctin Mountain Park, concur with the update for the Camp Greentop Cultural Landscapes Inventory, including the following specific components:

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: The Camp Greentop cultural landscape retains integrity to the following period of significance: 1938-1969.

INTEGRITY: The landscape displays the following aspects of integrity (location, setting, design, feeling, and association) as defined by the National Register of Historic Places.

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION REASSESSMENT: Good

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory update for Camp Greentop is hereby approved and accepted.

RICHARD SLADE Digitally signed by RICHARD SLADE
Date: 2023.08.16 15:09:14 -04'00'

Superintendent, Catoctin Mountain Park

Date

INTERIOR REGION 1 • NORTH ATLANTIC-APPALACHIAN
CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS,
NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT,
VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA

Park Superintendent Concurrence Dates:

10/16/2015

08/16/2023 (CLI update)

SHPO Concurrence:

Yes

Statement of Concurrence
Camp Greentop, Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscape CLI

The preparation of this CLI for Camp Greentop is part of the National Park Service's efforts to update cultural resource inventories, as required by Section 110(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

I, Elizabeth Hughes, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer (*Acting*), concur with the findings of the Camp Greentop Cultural Landscape CLI. In addition, I concur that the enumerated cultural landscape resources of Camp Greentop retain integrity to its period of significance (1935-1948) and contribute to its historic character.


Elizabeth Hughes,
State of Maryland Historic Preservation Officer (*Acting*)

4-29-16
Date

Please email signed PDF copy to Martha Temkin, NCR CLI Coordinator at Martha_temkin@nps.gov.

**Statement of Concurrence
Camp Greentop Cultural Landscapes Inventory**

The preparation of this Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Camp Greentop is part of the National Park Service's efforts to update cultural resource inventories, as required by Section 110 (a) (1) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

- The Maryland State Historic Preservation Office (MD SHPO) concurs with the findings of the updated Camp Greentop Cultural Landscapes Inventory. The MD SHPO further concurs that the cultural landscape resources of Camp Greentop, as enumerated, retain integrity to the site's period of significance (1938-1969) and contribute to its historic character.



Elizabeth Hughes
Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

September 19, 2023

Date

Please email signed PDF copy to Cortney Gjesfeld, National Capital Region Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator at cortney_c_gjesfeld@nps.gov.

SHPO Concurrence Dates:

04/29/2016

09/19/2023 (CLI update)

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

The 2015 Cultural Landscape Inventory was researched and written by National Council for Preservation Education (NCPE) intern Jennifer Stromberg and Cultural Resource Specialist Michael Commisso with the National Capital Region, National Park Service. Primary and secondary source material from within the National Park Service were utilized to complete the inventory. Research and editorial assistance were provided by Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Region, National Park Service; Martha Temkin, Regional Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region, National Park Service; and Scott Bell, Chief of Resource Management, Catoctin Mountain Park, National Capital Region, National Park Service.

The CLI update was completed in FY 2023 by Liz Cohan, NCPE cultural landscape inventory intern and Cortney Cain Gjesfeld, NCR Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator. Portions of the Cultural Landscape Report for Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop (Lester et al. 2022) were adapted to update the Statement of Significance, Chronology, Physical History, and Analysis & Evaluation sections of the CLI. The Catoctin Mountain Park National Register nomination (Draft 2023 Additional Documentation) was also utilized during the CLI update.

Revision

The Camp Greentop CLI was updated in FY 2023 to include recent scholarship developed as part of a Cultural Landscape Report for Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop prepared by the Urban Heritage Project at the University of Pennsylvania in 2022. The CLI also includes additional information that was prepared as part of the draft Catoctin Mountain Park National Register of Historic Places nomination, which is currently in progress.

The updated Camp Greentop CLI seeks to expand the period of significance and begins in 1938 and extends to 1969 to include Mission 66 and associated Job Corps activities. Expansion of the period of significance has resulted in the inclusion of several new contributing buildings and structures that had been previously documented as noncontributing. It should be noted that the period of significance for the Catoctin Mountain Park National Register nomination extends from ca. 8,200 BCE to 1979. Consequently, the contributing/noncontributing status of a limited number of resources may be different between the Camp Greentop CLI and the draft parkwide National Register nomination.

Geographic Information

Area (Acres)

38

Land Tract Number(s)

92; 96c; 156; 161

Boundary Description

The Camp Greentop cultural landscape is bounded on the north by the junction of Park Central Road and the camp entrance road and extends in a southeast direction along Park Central Roadway. The boundary then extends along the edges of the camp in an irregular-circular shape to the southwest, west, north, and northeast to meet at the Park Central Road and camp entrance intersection. The boundary forms an approximately a 38-acre area.

The project area encompasses development that supports overnight organized camping activities. The primary contributing buildings, structures, and recreational facilities include the camp office, dining hall and kitchen, recreation hall, central shower, swimming pool, playing field, pasture, and basketball court. The central administrative and recreational developed area is surrounded by camp unit clusters (A, B, C, D), which include the camper cabins. The central developed area and camp unit clusters are connected by circulation features such as the main gravel loop road and main parking lot. Four comfort stations and a storage shed were constructed after the period of significance and are non-contributing. Several buildings and structures such as the playground/swingset, stable office, stable and tack room, and comfort stations are non-contributing, but compatible. All contributing buildings and structures in the cultural landscape are related to the development of NPS sponsored Rustic style architecture and landscape architecture in concert with the rise of outdoor recreation during New Deal-era relief efforts, as well as Mission 66 Park Service Modern and Job Corps updates throughout the park. The quality of craftsmanship and carefully articulated design elements developed from 1938 to 1969 has been largely maintained, thus preserving the spirit and character in which the camp was conceived and built.

Name of Landscape/Component Landscape

Name of Park

Latitude/Longitude

Table of Latitude/Longitude

Geometry	Longitude	Latitude	GeoDatum	Elevation (Meters)	Position Source	Position Accuracy
Point	39.646086	-77.472741	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.645706	-77.473567	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.645029	-77.474039	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.643822	-77.473707	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.643269	-77.475391	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.643335	-77.476121	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.642971	-77.477119	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.643038	-77.477473	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.643583	-77.478363	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.644269	-77.479007	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.645326	-77.478814	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.646210	-77.477108	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.647135	-77.476539	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.647490	-77.476024	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---
Point	39.646573	-77.474426	1983 NAD	—	GIS	---

Regional Landscape Contexts and Narratives

Physiographic

The land comprising Catoctin Mountain Park is located within the Blue Ridge Province. Catoctin Mountain is located on the eastern boundary of this province. The Blue Ridge Province and neighboring Ridge and Valley and Appalachian Plateau Provinces are underlain by folded and faulted sedimentary rocks. Blue Ridge Province consists of exposed anticlinal fold rocks represented by Catoctin Mountain and South Mountain. These two mountain ridges are formed by Lower Cambrian quartzite, a weather and erosion-resistant rock. The underlying geology of the Blue Ridge Province consists of Precambrian gneiss and volcanic rock. (Conkwright 2001; Reger and Cleaves 2008)

According to topographic maps, the main portion of Camp Greentop sits at a topographic high point for the cultural landscape and is characterized by a flat area at an elevation of approximately 1,700 to 1,800 feet above ground level (AGL). From the central area, the outer areas of the cultural landscape gently slope to the south, west, and east. The area to the north remains flat out towards Park Central Road (US Geological Survey 2019).

Soils associated with the Camp Greentop cultural landscape consist primarily of Highfield gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent and eight to 15 percent slopes, very stony (HnB, HnC) as well as Ravenrock-Highfield-Rock outcrop complex, zero to eight percent and eight to 15 percent slopes (ReB, ReC). Highfield soils are well drained soils consisting of very stony silt loam, channery silt loam, channery loam, and unweathered bedrock at a depth of approximately 60 inches below grade. Well-drained Ravenrock soils are defined by gravelly colluvium derived from greenstone and consist of extremely stony loam, gravelly clay loam, cobbly clay loam, and weathered bedrock at a depth of approximately 65 inches below grade (US Department of Agricultural [USDA] Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey 2023).

Catoctin Mountain Park serves as an oasis for several nonhuman animals and vascular plants in an area of Maryland experiencing increased development. As a whole, the park includes 5,890 acres of a forest ecosystem which provides habitat to more than 280 animal species (NPS 2021). The NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program conducted an inventory from 2000 to 2015 and documented the occurrence and status of vertebrates and vascular plants. This inventory is maintained within the NPSpecies database system. According to this inventory, animal species within Catoctin Mountain Park include the little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), eastern gray and fox squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*; *Sciurus niger*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), white-tailed

deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), pileated woodpeckers (*Dryocopus pileatus*), barred owl (*Strix varia*), American black bear (*Ursus americanus*), and more (NPSpecies Park Species List).

Further, there are also approximately 750 species of vascular plants, including 60 species of trees (NPS 2017). The forest canopy is of particular importance to Camp Greentop cultural landscape and is classified as a Mid-latitude deciduous forest. Historically, the mountain forests at the park were dominated by the American Chestnut, which can grow over 100 feet tall and are referred to as the “redwoods of the east coast”; however, a blight introduced in the early 1900s resulted in the species becoming functionally extinct throughout its native range. Today, the oak-hickory-tulip popular forest throughout Camp Greentop consists of a mix of oaks (*Quercus spp.*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), hickories (*Carya spp.*), birches (*Betula spp.*), maples (*Acer spp.*), white pines (*Pinus spp.*), and more (NPSpecies Park Species List; NPS 2021b).

Cultural

The following cultural information associated with Catoctin Mountain Park was adapted from: Foundation Document: Catoctin Mountain Park, 2013, pages 1-3:

Catoctin Mountain Park originated during the Great Depression. The federal government acquired over 10,000 acres in 1935 and established the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) in 1936 with Executive Order 7496. The program created public parks out of marginal farmland near cities—most eventually became state or national parks. In 1936, a New Deal agency named the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (to be renamed the Works Projects Administration in 1939) hired hundreds of local men to create maintenance shops, a visitor center, and cabin camps. Later, in 1939, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) set up camp in today’s Round Meadow, tasked with returning the Catoctin landscape to native eastern hardwood forest. The WPA operated from 1933 to 1942 providing unskilled manual labor jobs related to conservation and the development of natural resources in rural lands owned by federal, state, and local governments. At Catoctin, the CCC planted trees, turned old farmland into open meadows, and restored the streams to their natural flow—all of which revitalized the land and brought back native plants and wildlife. The CCC also built roads, trails, cabins, guardrails, stone walls, and shelters, and conducted historic preservation projects and archeological work on nearby Catoctin Furnace. In 1965, the park was also the site of the first Job Corps Center (JCC). Today, the 5,748-acre Catoctin Mountain Park represents a spirit of regeneration—the second-growth forest, mountain streams, historic cabin camps, and facilities for persons with disabilities offer visitors diverse outdoor recreation opportunities near mid-Atlantic population centers.

Hiking trails through red oaks, birches, dogwood, and other native forest species lead to high valley panoramas and one of the best trout fishing streams in the region.

In the spring of 1942, at the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the National Park Service began to consider several areas for a presidential retreat. An existing camp area within Catoctin Mountain RDA known as Camp Hi-Catoctin was selected by the president. He christened the camp Shangri-La (named for the fictional Himalayan paradise). In 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower renamed the retreat Camp David after his father and grandson, both named David.

In 1945, with the added significance of the establishment of the Presidential Retreat and “the historical events of national and international interest” that occurred there, President Harry S. Truman determined the area would “be retained by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior . . . in accord with the position expressed by . . . President Roosevelt.”

Subsequently, in 1954, the existing 5,748-acre park was carved out of the Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) and designated Catoctin Mountain Park by the director of the National Park Service. The remaining 4,445 acres of the Recreational Demonstration Area south of Route 77 were transferred to the State of Maryland and became present-day Cunningham Falls State Park.

The buildings and structures built by the WPA and CCC, along with the site of the nation’s first Job Corps Center, left a tangible presence that speaks to the nation’s progress in times of great challenge. (Refer to the *Physical History* section of this report for additional contextual information relating to the park’s founding).

Political

Catoctin Mountain Park is located in Frederick County, Maryland, west of the independent city of Thurmont and about 60 miles northwest of Washington, D.C. Frederick County covers a land area 663 square miles, and the park is situated in the northern portion with its legislated boundary. (City Data) As of 2022, the County’s total population equaled 287,079, which amounted to an increase of more than approximately 50,000 people since 2010. (US Census Bureau 2021) The majority of the county’s residents reported as White (not Hispanic or Latino) in 2021 with a total of 69.3%, followed by 11.6% who identified as Black or African American, 11.3% who identified as Hispanic or Latino, 5.7 who reported Asian, 0.5% who identified as American Indian and Alaska Native, and 0.1% who identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. 3.3% percent of the population identified as two or more races. Frederick County’s median household income in 2021 dollars equals \$106,129 and 6.6% of the county’s population are living

in poverty as of 2021. (US Census Bureau 2021) Zoning around the park is a mix of Resource Conservation (RC) primarily to the north, south, and east (with Cunningham Falls State Park to the southeast), small areas of agricultural (A) zoning areas to the north and west, and Low Density Residential (R1) to the west. A large area of a mix of commercial and residential zoning exists further to the east of the park and encompasses the independent city of Thurmont as well as development along Route 15. (Frederick County 2023)

Location Map Graphic Information



Fig 2. Camp Greentop is situated within Catoctin Mountain Park, just outside of the town of Thurmont, Maryland. (Lester et al. 2022: 11, Drawing 1)

State and County

State

Maryland

County

Frederick County

Management Information

Management Category

Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date

04/29/2016

Management Category Explanatory Narrative

Camp Greentop is included in the National Register of Historic Places for Catoctin Mountain Park, as part of the parkwide historic district, and in the National Register of Historic Places for Camp Greentop as a historic district. It is also included with Camp Misty Mount in the 1989 multiple property listing for “Emergency Conservation Work Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park.” Camp Greentop is one of the two remaining group camps at Catoctin Mountain Park, specific to the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, which was one of forty-six New Deal-era RDAs.

The management category is “Must be Preserved and Maintained” because Catoctin Mountain Park is listed in a National Register Nomination as having national significance. Furthermore, the landscape retains its historic character and integrity, and therefore warrants preservation in keeping with its status as a historic property. The Management Category Date is the date this CLI was first approved by the Catoctin Mountain Park superintendent.

Management Agreements

Table of Management Agreements

Management Agreement	Other Management Agreement	Management Agreement Expiration Date	Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative
Lease	N/A	N/A	The League for People with Disabilities continues to rent from mid-May to mid-August each summer, which leaves two weeks in the spring and five weeks in the fall for other groups to rent Camp Greentop. (Lester et al. 2022: 375)

Legal Interests

Table of Legal Interests

Legal Interest Type	Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date	Other Organization/Agency	Legal Interest Narrative
Fee Simple	N/A		<p>Tract 92 (a-d) was acquired by the park between 1937 and 1938 from Charles H. Brown. In 1954, while it was intended to return most of the RDA to state power, lands were absorbed into the National Park Service. This was the case for the northern portion of the Catoctin Mountain RDA, now referred to Catoctin Mountain Park, while the southern portion was given over to state-control and renamed Cunningham Falls State Park. Catoctin Mountain Park continued to remain under federal management as it had since its New Deal acquisition. (Lester et al. 2022: 43-46)</p>

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

Yes – Adjacent lands do contribute

Narrative

Adjacent lands are lands located outside of the boundaries of the park.

Adjacent lands contribute to the significance and integrity of the Camp Greentop cultural landscape in their preservation of the historic, rural character of the area, inasmuch as they remain either in agriculture, as rural districts, in forest or as parkland under other jurisdictions. The farmland of the Harbaugh Valley and the open fields of Foxville are in sharp contrast to the enclosing woodland of most of the park and are reminiscent of the nineteenth and early-twentieth century look of parts of the park. Travel on rural roads surrounding the park reveals secluded farmsteads with similar features to those of the pre-park landscape. However, semi-suburban development is moving into areas within the park. New development can be seen in the

housing clusters that have sprung up recently around Thurmont. US 15, which runs along the foot of the mountains, was widened in the early 1980s, and highway conveniences developed around the Thurmont exit. Although there is modern development surrounding the parent property, it does not severely impact the historic significance and integrity of the property at this time.

Located in managed wilderness?

No

Uses Information

Functions and Uses

Table of Functions and Uses

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic Use	Current Use	Primary Use
Industrial/Processing/Extraction	Extractive Facility (Mining)	Extractive Facility (Mining) – Other	Yes	No	No
Defense	Military Facility (Post)	Military Facility (Post)	Yes	No	No
Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field	Agricultural Field	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Campground/Picnic Area	Yes	Yes	Yes
Domestic (Residential)	Domestic (Residential)-Other	Domestic (Residential)-Other	Yes	No	Yes

Public Access

Public Access

With Permission

Public Access Narrative

Camp Greentop is rented by short-term permits, which is the only way access is obtained to the site.

Associated Ethnographic Groups

Ethnographic Study Status

No survey conducted

Ethnographic Narrative

N/A

National Register Information

Documentation Status

Entered – Inadequately Documented

Documentation Narrative Description

Camp Greentop is a component landscape of Catoctin Mountain Park and was documented and listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district on October 11, 1989. It was also part of a multiple property listing under the title of “Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park,” also dated October 11, 1989. The listing was updated by the addition of a contributing feature through a Determination of Eligibility in 1999, which included a campfire circle and surrounding wood plank benches. The addition of this feature received concurrence from the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer on December 7, 1999. On August 7, 2014, Camp Greentop was documented and listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of federally owned land associated with Catoctin Mountain Park’s historic district. The 2015 Camp Greentop CLI received concurrence from the park superintendent on October 16, 2015, and the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer as a consensus determination of eligibility on April 29, 2016. Currently, the Catoctin Mountain Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination is being updated to include an expanded period of significance extending from ca. 8,200 BCE to 1979.

Despite the existing National Register documentation and 2015 CLI, the Camp Greentop cultural landscape is inadequately documented. The 2014 National Register nomination describes and evaluates, to some extent, most of the district’s major historic buildings and structures, but does not include all the contributing landscape characteristics and features associated with Mission 66 and Jobs Corps activities. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the property is considered “Entered-Inadequately Documented.”

Concurrence Eligibility

Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination

Date

04/29/2016

Narrative

The 2015 Camp Greentop Cultural Landscape Inventory received concurrence from the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer on April 29, 2016. As a result of this update to the Camp Greentop CLI, the document was resubmitted to the SHPO for concurrence on the expanded period of significance and modified contributing features list.

National Register Significance Level

National

National Register Significance -- Contributing/Individual

Contributing

National Register Classification

District

Statement of Significance

The following statement of significance associated with Catoctin Mountain Park was adapted from the Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop Cultural Landscape Report (2022) and the Draft Catoctin Mountain Park National Register nomination (2023).

On August 7, 2014, Camp Greentop was documented and listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of federally owned land associated with Catoctin Mountain Park's historic district. The Catoctin Mountain Park historic district nomination form identified Camp Greentop for national and state significance under Criteria A and C. It met Criterion A in the areas of entertainment/recreation, as well as social history for its representation of the New Deal and Mission 66 eras; it met Criterion C for significance in Park Rustic style architecture and landscape architecture. This update expands on the areas of significance under Criteria A and C to also include politics/government, community (park) planning and development, military, and conservation in an effort to acknowledge the camp's military occupation, federally enforced segregation at the camp, conservation ideals that shaped the park's design and camper's curriculum, and federal programs that operated at the park including the CCC and Job Corps. The proposed period of significance for the Camp Greentop cultural landscape extends from 1938 to 1969. The beginning date reflects the year the camp was constructed and ends when the Job Corps activities were completed at Camp Greentop.

CRITERION A**Entertainment/Recreation:**

The Camp Greentop landscape is nationally significant under Criterion A within the area of entertainment and recreation as an organized group camp during the 1930s. With the proposal for a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) to be developed in the Catoctin area in 1935, lobbyists for The League strongly advocated for the development of what would be the first organized group camp for youth with disabilities in the state of Maryland. The Camp Greentop landscape was significant in this selection due to its relatively flat terrain, nestled between two mountains on a central plateau. Most of the physically disabled youth attending the camp had polio or bone tuberculosis and were dependent on crutches, making the level terrain of Camp Greentop suitable. The League-organized youth group was comprised of low to middle income city-dwelling children, many of whom were bedridden or suffered through long periods of hospitalizations. Camp Greentop was established as a retreat from these situations and would provide much needed healing and personal growth through the natural surroundings and fresh air in the mountains. The use and development of the camp for entertainment/recreation continued throughout the military occupation, Mission 66 era and federal program use of the park (such as the CCC and Job Corps programs), through the improvement and development of recreational areas such as the basketball court, swimming pool, and recreation hall.

Social History:

The Camp Greentop landscape derives national significance under Criterion A in the area of social history as a major element in New Deal-era park planning efforts that reflect the social, economic, and natural resource goals of the recovery programs in the 1930s. Camp Greentop was associated with Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, one of forty-six RDAs developed throughout the 1930s to provide solutions to the economic depression and unproductive or denuded lands across the country.

The land planning policies under which land for the RDAs was acquired were one of the first attempts at such policy by the federal government. To address rural poverty and farmlands that had become economically obsolete, an agricultural program known as the Submarginal Land Acquisition Program was developed to help poor farmers sell their unproductive lands and resettle onto better farmland or other situations. The program sought to address natural resource conservation by specifically targeting lands with eroding soils, and inefficient land uses deemed better suited to other use. Much of this program involved the conversion of farmland into forest,

which was already the existing condition of the Catoctin RDA, but it consisted of forest that had been subject to extractives uses for more than a century and more recently had borne the effects of the chestnut blight, leaving little merchantable timber remaining. It was not only distressed farms and rural poverty, but the condition of the Catoctin forests that concerned state proponents of the project and led them to select this site.

Reforestation was not a major activity at the Catoctin RDA; even so around a hundred acres of farm fields were planted with trees and many logging roads were closed by planting their entrances. Most of the forest work was devoted to clearing debris from old logging sites, creating fire breaks, and culling downed timber for construction of the camp buildings. These forest conservation efforts directly affected the Camp Greentop landscape with the clearing of debris and dead timber, pruning of dangerous limbs, clearing of underbrush, and removal of larger trees that prevented sunlight from reaching each building for at least two hours each day.

Using techniques rooted in conservation, RDAs converted deteriorating landscapes, into places where middle- or low-income people from urban areas could benefit from outdoor recreational facilities and nature. The manual labor necessary to construct RDAs stimulated local economies nation-wide with work relief programs like the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) which employed many young men to provide both skilled and unskilled labor. The WPA was heavily utilized at the Catoctin RDA, including Camp Greentop, where they developed and constructed most of the group camp between 1937 and 1938. Many of the men employed by the WPA at Catoctin were the former farmers that were displaced from the land. It was not until 1939 before the CCC began conservation-based work at the RDA, where they focused their efforts primarily on vegetation and erosion control, trails and roads, and adding electricity throughout the park. Their involvement was limited at Camp Greentop.

The Department of the Interior's 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. The buildings and landscape at Camp Greentop 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 Camp Greentop landscape is significant for the conservation-ideals used by federal programs such as the RDA designers and later continued by the CCC and Job Corps programs, to design and conserve the park's forest landscape to continue a sense of living in the woods and removal from civilization.

Camp Greentop is also nationally significant under Criteria A in the area of social history due to its historic association and use of human conservation programs. Human conservation is “an idea that originated in the Progressive Era at the turn of the twentieth century and loosely parallels the natural conservation movement that created the national park system during the same period. Shaped by land economists, politicians, and recreation advocates, the guiding principle behind human conservation is that human beings are a vital, national resource (like trees, soil, and water) that should and can be carefully managed to reach their highest potential.” (Sirna 2015) Camp Greentop is a physical manifestation of federal programs that focused on human conservation, such as the CCC and Job Corps, that sought to uplift underprivileged city workers and provide new skillsets in natural resource conservation as well as a steady employment. Existing resources constructed at Catoctin Mountain Park during the later portion of the Mission-66 historic period are reflective of the NPS’s programmatic response to social, economic, and environmental conditions of post-war America. These resources include those developed and constructed during the late years of Mission 66 and the within the scope of Parkscape USA, an NPS-wide initiative implemented between 1966 and 1972. Parkscape USA programming focused on maintaining the momentum for system-wide improvement begun during Mission 66. Through the program, the NPS successfully completed previously unfinished projects, expanded the physical footprint of the National Park System, and launched new NPS-led public outreach programs that incorporated new approaches to interpretation, environmental education, social justice, and anti-poverty/job training. As such, the NPS developed cooperative programs to improve society. It was through this social betterment framework that federal programs such as the CCC, Job Corps, and Mission 66 program most directly influenced the developmental history of Catoctin Mountain Park.

The park’s decisions to preferentially host campers from organizations serving only white children with disabilities, and to refuse requests to build a second camp for Black children in 1939, also exemplify NPS’s Federal enforcement of segregation instead of provision of equal access and facilities to all citizens in segregated areas. As a result, the programs’ federally enforced segregation is significant at the local and state levels in the area of social history.

Conservation:

The Camp Greentop landscape derives national significance under Criterion A in the area of conservation as a major element in New Deal-era park planning efforts that reflect the environmental conservation programs in the 1930s through the 1960s, and emphasis of the park

on environmental conservation education for campers and participants in federal programs such as the CCC and Job Corps.

Federal programs such as the CCC and Job Corps intended to train a new generation of workers in natural resource conservation, and these programs played a large role in rejuvenating depleted areas through stream and forest restoration activities. The promotion of conservation-focused federal programs such as the CCC combined with national media which publicized their work, resulted in the fact that “ordinary Americans began to learn about natural resource conservation, many for the first time.” (Maher 1998: 158) The CCC and Job Corps programs at Camp Greentop played a role in reviving the forest landscape through plantings and pruning, which helped create the cultural landscape and the desired feeling of living in the woods away from civilization.

Conservation and environmental ideals were a cornerstone of the park and camper’s curriculum evidenced by the camp’s outdoor environmental education program. Camp Greentop became the site of the first outdoor education program in Maryland and one of the earliest in the United States, when the Frederick County School Board established their program in the spring of 1957. The nature program, known as the “outdoor school program,” initially referred to as the “Conservation School Camp,” continued at Camp Greentop until 1997, consisting of two-week periods through the spring and fall. Principles established in the mid-1950s emphasized camp life and natural science. In 1957, a pilot program was launched and additional experimental programs occurred throughout 1957 and 1958. The official program began in the fall of 1958 at similar camps across the United States. Some of the main program areas included nature interpretation, environmental conservation, healthful living, outdoor recreation, and understanding the human to nonhuman interrelationships.

Politics/Government:

Camp Greentop is significant at the state and national levels in the area of politics and government as a space where the Federal government introduced experimental and influential strategies for environmental conservation and social welfare. As documented in the 2014 nomination, Catoctin’s creation as a Recreational Demonstration Area in the 1930s was an early model for Federal development of land for recreational and conservation purposes; the effort to transform “marginal” land represented stronger Federal involvement in rural community planning and economics, and the regional scale of twentieth century park planning that considered the siting of new parks in relation to both natural resources and major population centers. The Civilian Conservation Corps’ contributions to its construction also embody the

legacy of Catoctin's first role as a host site for work programs that aimed to fight poverty and train and educate citizens to improve their living standards.

Additionally, Catoctin Mountain Park Historic District's significance reaches the national level in the areas of politics and government and social history due to its role as the host site for the pilot "human conservation" and community outreach programs of the 1960s and 1970s: the JCCC, Summer in the Parks, and YCC, which influenced both national social policy and NPS programming. The JCCC was an early flagship example of a social welfare program established under President Johnson's War on Poverty to provide education, training, and job opportunities, modeled on the CCC and aiming to serve racially diverse participants from both urban and rural areas. Job Corps participants were also instrumental in completing the NPS's Mission 66 initiative due to their work constructing a significant number of new facilities at Catoctin.

Community (park) planning and development:

Camp Greentop is significant at the local and state level under Criterion A in the areas of Community (Park) Planning and Development. Catoctin Mountain Park's creation as a Recreational Demonstration Area in the 1930s served as an early model for Federal development of land for recreational and conservation purposes. At this time, the effort to transform "marginal" land represented strong Federal involvement in rural community planning and economics. These efforts also encompassed tenets of twentieth century park planning at a regional scale, which considered the siting of new parks in relation to both natural resources and major population centers.

The Mission 66 program, which the NPS created to modernize the park system, fundamentally changed the ways Americans interacted with national parks, including Catoctin Mountain Park. Alongside new design and construction, the NPS implemented plans to update, enhance, or rehabilitate existing resources for new use to support the NPS's management philosophy of the time. Mission 66 changes at Catoctin Mountain Park reflect the evolution of the NPS's approach to management, facility development, and programming that were instituted at this time. Specifically at Camp Greentop, upgrades to the camp that reflect local adaptations of Mission 66 design consisted of a new dining hall in 1955, Mission 66 road-resurfacing project when both spur roads to Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount were paved with asphalt in 1955, the replacement of the original 1938 pool with a new concrete pool and concrete walkways in 1956, a new recreation hall adjacent and connected to the new dining hall constructed in 1959, and a new central shower which replaced a former central washhouse in 1962. The contributing resources have experienced some modifications since their original construction, but the district overall

retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with this period.

Military:

Camp Greentop is nationally significant in the area of military due to its role as a military camp training facility during World War II (WWII), especially for the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), from 1941 until 1947. The OSS and other military branches used and altered Camp Greentop throughout their occupation and appropriated the camp for use as a nationally significant and strategic facility for most of the war. The camp was used as a base for intensive paramilitary training and covert operations that had international implications for WWII. The OSS specifically selected Camp Greentop based on the location, design, and site topography.

CRITERION C

Architecture:

As part of the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, the Camp Greentop landscape derives state significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture for containing distinct Rustic style architecture of the 1930s New Deal-era parks. Developed under the guidance of National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth, a member of the Land Planning Committee of Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), Camp Greentop's cabin camp is a typical example of NPS Park Rustic style architecture and adheres to the guidelines for camp building and arrangement found throughout the national park system. The individual building designs exemplify the influence of NPS architect Albert Good, a key figure in the facilitation of the use of rustic architecture by the NPS during the New Deal era. Camp Greentop facilities also reflect the meshing of location adaptations of the Mission 66 Park Service Modern style and the Rustic style of the existing infrastructure in the 1950s and 1960s, revealing the conscious effort of region architects to adapt the new national style to a local context.

The use of local materials and the harmonious relationships that both the buildings and layout of Camp Greentop have with the landscape and with each other exemplify the Rustic style developed, promoted and utilized by the NPS during the 1930s. At Catoctin, most of the camp buildings were of hewn logs, chinked with cement-colored mortar, resting on stone piers. The style was park rustic, but local materials and local builders also influenced the outcome of design at each place, resulting in borrowed local building heritage; some of the structures within the park bore a strong resemblance to the farm buildings they removed.

Landscape Architecture:

The Camp Greentop landscape has state significance in the area of landscape architecture as a contributing element within the historic district laid out by the National Park Service using New Deal-era design principles. The 1937 plan for the group camp based on the principles of an NPS architect Albert Good for designing park structures, consisted of a central core of buildings with camp unit clusters sited to take advantage of the natural terrain, sunlight, and views, but to limit the views of each other. Equally important to rustic styling, besides the materials and the way these were handled in producing a building or feature, is the way any kind of construction fit into the landscape. Minimal grading was employed and natural features such as trees and an existing field was preserved. Methods of achieving naturalistic siting had been carefully developed over the previous decades by the NPS and influences in this area extended farther back in time as well.

Popularized by the writings of 19th century American landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing and used in urban parks by Frederick Law Olmsted, the Rustic style incorporated many influences including picturesque aesthetics. Its basic elements were natural materials in a rough or little-manipulated state, used to produce rather primitive forms, which in some cases harkened to regional building styles. The architecture at Camp Greentop is an excellent timepiece from the 1930s enhanced by local building customs and native materials, attributed to New Deal-era parks.

At Catoctin, the central core of each group camp was comprised of a dining hall, an infirmary, a swimming pool, a crafts shop, staff housing, helps cabin/cooks cabin, central shower, 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 located in a secluded spot some distance from the buildings. The site and design of the camp's buildings and landscape were created with accessibility in mind and extends to several landscape characteristics such as the site's topography, buildings/structures, and circulation features. From these general design principles, Camp Greentop's layout experienced modifications to be more suitable for campers with disabilities. A six to eight-foot-wide trail encircled the compound and passed through each unit, while no building was to be more than 600 feet from the dining hall to prevent overexertion especially for the youngest campers. In order to allow for frequent rest breaks under large shade trees and prevent tripping hazards, more than half of the small trees and all the underbrush from the unit areas were cleared, while any large trees preventing the sun from reaching the buildings for at least two hours a day were also eliminated. The 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." (Earley and Hanna 2004: 57)

National Register Significance Criteria

Criterion A: Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Criterion C: Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

National Register Criteria Considerations

N/A

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes)

Table of National Register Periods of Significance

Start Year/Era and End Year/Era	Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet
CE 1938 – CE 1969	Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Recreation	General Recreation
CE 1938 – CE 1969	Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Rustic Architecture
CE 1938 – CE 1969	Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	NPS Mission 66
CE 1938 – CE 1969	Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	The 1930's: Era of Public Works
CE 1938 – CE 1969	Shaping the Political Landscape	World War II	The Home Front
CE 1938 – CE 1969	Transforming the Environment	Conservation of Natural Resources	The Conservation Movement Matures 1908-1941
CE 1938 – CE 1969	Transforming the Environment	Conservation of Natural Resources	The Great Depression and Conservation

National Register Areas of Significance

Table of National Register Areas of Significance

Category	Subcategory (only for Archeology and Ethnic Heritage)	Narrative
Architecture		
Conservation		
Entertainment/Recreation		

Category	Subcategory (only for Archeology and Ethnic Heritage)	Narrative
Landscape Architecture		
Military		
Politics/Government		
Social History		

National Historic Landmark

Status

No

World Heritage Site

Status

No

National Natural Landmark

No

NRIS Information

NRIS Name

- 1) Catoctin Mountain Park
- 2) Camp Greentop Historic District
- 3) Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park

NRIS ID

- 1) 14000325
- 2) 89001583
- 3) 64500257

Other Name

- 1) Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area Historic District

Primary Certification Date

- 1) 10/11/1989
- 2) 08/07/2014
- 3) 10/11/1989

State Register Documentation

Identification Number

F-6-147, WA-IV-269

Name

Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area

Listed Date

08/07/2014

Chronology & Physical History

Chronology

Table of Chronology

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
9600	BCE	2200	BCE	Inhabited	During the Archaic Period, groups of Native Americans depended on Catoctin Mountain for its natural resources, hunting wild game, gathering plants, and extracting stone, such as rhyolite, to make tools and spearpoints. To accommodate travel to the region, small transitory camp sites are established, as needed, along the streambanks of the mountain.
2200	BCE	1350	BCE	Inhabited	During the Terminal Archaic Period, the placement and use of camp sites shifts. People spent most of their time at larger settlements established along the Monocacy River and less time in the upland region. Larger rhyolite quarries were established, and artifacts shifted from spearpoints to broadspears.
1400	BCE	800	CE	Inhabited	In the Early and Middle Woodland Periods, pottery was introduced and used at Monocacy River settlements. Expeditions to extract rhyolite and/or to hunt likely continued at Catoctin Mountain.
900	CE	1600	CE	Inhabited	During the Late Woodland Period, visits to Catoctin Mountain continued to occur for purposes of rhyolite extraction; they likely also included deer-hunting and gathering nuts.
1580	CE	1720	CE	Inhabited	Evidence suggests that by 1600, organized indigenous groups no longer lived along the Monocacy River, having been forced to leave the area. However, the Susquehannocks, the Haudenosaunee (or Iroquois), and the Shawnee maintained claims to the lands around the Middle Potomac and use the

					mountain and Great Valley region for activities such as hunting, trade, and travel.
1720	CE	1720	CE	Explored	European colonizers, mostly of Swedish or Finnish descent, became active in the Monocacy region, trading furs with the Susquehannock.
1722	CE	1722	CE	Established	The Treaty of Albany was signed, requiring the Haudenosaunee (or Iroquois) to give up ownership claims "to large tracts of land east of the mountains and to concede that their warriors would no longer use the path east of the Blue Ridge".
1740	CE	1775	CE	Settled	Sporadic European colonization began on and near Catoctin Mountain, prior to the American Revolution (1775-83). A small number of Germans patented large tracts of land east of the mountain, and others claim smaller parcels on the west and central portions of the mountain. The smaller parcels were generally owned by absentee landlords, who likely rented the properties to tenant farmers.
1750	CE	1800	CE	Settled	English from eastern Maryland and Germans from Pennsylvania found good mill locations and pockets of farmland in this part of Catoctin Mountains.
1800	CE	1935	CE	Framed/Harvested	Historically, farming occupied about 10 or 15 percent of present-day Catoctin Mountain Park. The rest of the land was forested and used to produce charcoal for the nearby iron furnace, bark for tanning, and timber for local and distant sawmills. A local industry produced barrels and railroad car pins and residents made shingles and sold cordwood. People also gathered chestnuts and blueberries, hogs roamed some areas and fattened on chestnuts, and during Prohibition, the forest provided seclusion for distilling "Catoctin moonshine."
1934	CE	1934	CE	Planned	In January, a Land Planning Committee was set up within Federal Emergency Relief

					Administration (FERA) to address problems of agricultural lands. National Park Service representatives attended the Committee meetings.
1934	CE	1934	CE	Planned	In July, Land Program (Submarginal Land Acquisition Program) formulated, with money to buy farmland to be converted to other uses. Projects were recreational, general agricultural, biological or related to Indian trust lands. Program was to be run by FERA and Agriculture Assistance Administration (AAA). NPS state park division began search for suitable land for recreational demonstration projects.
1934	CE	1934	CE	Planned	In late summer, Maryland's Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Maryland proposed the Catoctin Mountain area for project.
1935	CE	1935	CE	Planned	In early January, NPS state park division (Branch of Planning and State Cooperation) submitted "A Preliminary Proposal for the Catoctin Recreational Area in Washington and Frederick Counties" to the Land Policy section of the AAA. Catoctin area is found to have "many submarginal farms" and to constitute "a problem area." Ten thousand acres investigated for demonstration project.
1935	CE	1935	CE	Purchased/Sold	In late January, surveyors from the Land Policy Section arrived in Catoctin area to begin land acquisition.
1935	CE	1935	CE	Established	On April 30, 1935, Executive Orders 7027 and 7028 created the Resettlement Administration (RA) and consolidated the Land Program of FERA and the AAA within the RA.
1935	CE	1940	CE	Purchased/Sold	In January, a boundary line around proposed project area included 12,456 acres (176 tracts). By October 1935, acquisition restricted to a maximum of 10,333 acres. Lengthy title clearance and other problems,

					including resistance by some residents, prolonged purchase over several years. By June 30, 1936, 9869 acres optioned (about 130 tracts). By 1939, nearly all 9869 acres purchased. (All from 1939 Master Plan) By 1940, government owned 9878 acres in fee simple. (rev. 1940 Gen Dev Plan)
1935	CE	1935	CE	Planned	In March, project manager for Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, G.B. Williams, began the planning process.
1935	CE	1935	CE	Planned	In July, preliminary plans submitted to Washington office from NPS regional office in Richmond, Virginia.
1936	CE	1936	CE	Demolished	About seven farmsteads and 25 to 30 other residences razed - almost all were on the west side of the Catoctin project area. No buildings occupied site of future camps Misty Mount or Greentop. Iron salvaged from the buildings was refashioned at the project blacksmith into hardware for camp and buildings.
1936	CE	1937	CE	Built	Beginning in February 1936 and continuing through winter, central garage unit - also called the administrative area or utility group designed and constructed. Unit located on west side of project area, later named Round Meadow. Sawmill and rock crusher set up there.
1936	CE	1936	CE	Established	On November 14, 1936, Executive Order No. 7496 officially transferred authority over recreational demonstration projects from the Resettlement Administration (RA) to the Secretary of the Interior. Various NPS histories state that this action took effect on August 1, 1936, before the date of the executive order.
1936	CE	1936	CE	Land Transfer	Master Plan prepared for Catoctin RDA. Drawing # 9014-1 -1 (3/17/37).
1938	CE	1941	CE	Built	Camp 2 plans were completed and the camp opened in 1938. The first season's campers

					dubbed it "Greentop" because of "their appreciation of the abundance of green trees on top of the mountain." The camp was operated by the Maryland League for Crippled Children (The League) for four summers, until 1941.
1938	CE	1940	CE	Planned	Although most features constructed by this time, a Master Plan for entire RDA prepared, with separate sheets for different elements and with different dates: Property Map, dated 2/3/39 (#9073-A); Roads - Trails and Fire Control Plan, dated 6/30/39 (#9015-A; Vegetative Cover Map 6/1/38 (#9076); Layout Plan, Group Camp 1-C, rev. 4/5/38 (#9003-A-1-1); Layout Plan, Group Camp 2-C, dated 7/12/38 (#9007-C), and Layout plans for Camp 3-B, West Picnic Area, and Manor House Day Use Area. - Engineer: W.H. Wagner, A.W. Johns, Jr. Approved June 23, 1940 by regional office. In 1940, there were plans to build 9 or 10 organized camps in the Catoctin RDA. "Report to Accompany Master Plan" prepared by G.B. Williams, submitted February 24, 1942.
1939	CE	1939	CE	Designed	Architects and draftsmen no longer worked at Catoctin RDA. Drawings were generated at regional office in Richmond. Project architect A.R. Vanston moves to a regional office, perhaps to Richmond.
1939	CE	1939	CE	Land Transfer	The NPS sought legislation to initiate the return of most RDAs to their respective states.
1939	CE	1941	CE	Developed	Electricity was extended to Camp Greentop, other organized camps, and Mount Lent. The CCC wired all camp buildings, including latrines, except for the campers' cabins, the leaders' cabins, and the lodges.
1939	CE	1941	CE	Inhabited	Between April 1939 and November 1941, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp # 1374 was located at the Catoctin RDA. The CCC completed conservation projects

					throughout the park and introduced electricity to Camp Greentop in 1939.
1939	CE	1941	CE	Developed	Natural resource development continues until 1941, when all work ceased because of the threat of U.S. involvement in WWII.
1941	CE	1941	CE	Inhabited	In the late summer and fall of 1941, Camp Greentop and Mt. Lent housed the British Royal Navy, temporarily docked in Baltimore.
1942	CE	1942	CE	Inhabited	On April 4, 1942, a special use permit was issued to Army for use of Catoctin RDA.
1942	CE	1942	CE	Land Transfer	On June 6, 1942, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to convey or lease all the RDA projects to their respective states, except Catoctin and Chopawamsic RDAs, the latter in Virginia, near Washington DC, a wayside at Manassas battlefield and Hopewell Village in Pennsylvania.
1942	CE	1942	CE	Built	Camp Greentop's cabins were winterized for year-round use.
1942	CE	1942	CE	Established	On April 24, 1942, FDR chose the third camp, Camp 3-B, as his secure presidential retreat.
1942	CE	1946	CE	Inhabited	The summer camping season at Camp Greentop was cancelled and it remained closed to the public through the duration of the war. Through a special use permit, the War Department was given over almost the entire section of the RDA north of Route 77 until May 1944 when the OSS ceased training operations. The Marines remained until late 1946 under other special use permits for 1401 acres of land.
1942	CE	1946	CE	Built	During the war years, various manipulations of the land in specific areas, including Camp Greentop, accompanied use of the RDA by the military. Heavy timber obstacle courses, target pits, and rifle ranges were built in the

					vicinity of Camp Greentop and the CCC camp.
1942	CE	1947	CE	Inhabited	Units of the armed forces, including a special detail of the Navy assigned to the President, the OSS, Marines and other military, were assigned to the Catoclin RDA during the war and for some period after. Most were housed in the cabin camps. The army troops in OSS training were housed at Camp Greentop.
1943	CE	1946	CE	Land Transfer	On August 30, 1943, FDR approved the addition of Catoclin RDA to the national park system.
1946	CE	1946	CE	Inhabited	U.S. Marines sent to Catoclin for post-war recuperation were housed initially at Camp 1 (Misty Mount) but relocated in January 1946 to Camp 2 (Greentop).
1946	CE	1947	CE	Rehabilitated	The Army rehabilitated Camp 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 removed some buildings they had added. Other buildings, such as the two Quonset huts at Greentop and the showers, flush toilets, and additions to buildings at the CCC camp, were left.
1946	CE	1946	CE	Inhabited	In December of 1946, President Truman ordered the transfer of the Marines occupying Greentop in time for use by the children from The League in the summer of 1947.
1947	CE	1947	CE	Land Transfer	On March 18, 1947, the special use permit for the Army terminated.
1947	CE	1947	CE	Inhabited	In July, Camp Greentop was reopened to the public and occupied by children from The League.

1947	CE	1948	CE	Built	At the request of The League, an outdoor chapel, with a stone altar and rows of benches was built at Camp Greentop in the summer of 1947.
1948	CE	1948	CE	Built	Camp Greentop's 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. It stood until at least the summer of 1987. (It was replaced in 2006.)
1949	CE	1949	CE	Stabilized	All buildings (121 of them) in the park were reshingled, including all buildings in Camp Greentop. (Williams interview, CATO files)
1946	CE	1954	CE	Reconstructed	Earthen or lightly graveled paths that had been in place during the late 1940s and early 1950s were paved and some relocated.
1953	CE	1953	CE	Inhabited	Adults with disabilities (ages 16+) began camping at Greentop for two-week sessions in August.
1953	CE	1953	CE	Paved	The "Road System Plan" (841/20012), part of the master plan, instituted new nomenclature for park roads.
1954	CE	1954	CE	Land Transfer	In June 1954, 4,445 acres of Catoctin RDA, south of Route 77, were transferred to the State of Maryland. On July 12, 1954, what remained of the RDA (the northern part) was redesignated Catoctin Mountain Park.
1954	CE	1955	CE	Destroyed	In June 1954, an electrical storm burned down Camp Greentop's dining hall.
1954	CE	1955	CE	Built	A new dining hall was constructed in 1955 to replace the original.
1954	CE	1955	CE	Built	Sometime before 1955 a metal pipe playground/swing set was built behind the original dining hall.

1955	CE	1956	CE	Maintained	Mission 66 construction activities were undertaken at Camp Greentop. During this period, designers and planners rejected the rustic idiom of past park-building in favor of modern construction.
1955	CE	1956	CE	Built	During the Mission 66 road-resurfacing project, both spur roads to Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount were paved with asphalt.
1956	CE	1956	CE	Expanded	The original pool (built in 1938) was replaced with a concrete pool and concrete walkways.
1957	CE	1980	CE	Established	Camp Greentop became the site of the first outdoor Education program in Maryland and one of the earliest in the U.S. when the Frederick County School Board established their nature program in the spring of 1957, known as the "outdoor school program," and continued into the 1990s.
1959	CE	1959	CE	Built	The park built a recreation hall adjacent to the new dining hall after the Quonset hut burned.
1962	CE	1962	CE	Built	Greentop's central washhouse, containing showers and laundry, was replaced with a new central shower.
1963	CE	1964	CE	Stabilized	During the Mission 66 period, the swimming pool (4/1/63) and water pipes (8/64) were repaired in camps 1 and 2 (Misty Mount and Greentop). At this time, the swimming pools were also enclosed within chain link fences.
1965	CE	1965	CE	Planned	On December 6, 1965, the General Development Plan, part of the Master Plan, was completed.
1965	CE	1969	CE	Established	The Job Corps, part of President Johnson's War on Poverty, was established. This was a program for urban youths at Catoctin Mountain Park, which was the first of its kind nationwide. Job Corps enrollees

					refurbished trails, worked on the trailhead areas, and built small structures and park signs.
1965	CE	1965	CE	Built	The Camp Greentop stable office was built. It was formerly used as a storage building at the park maintenance area.
1967	CE	1968	CE	Stabilized	The sewage system at Camps 1 and 2 was repaired (11/67 and 10/68).
1965	CE	1969	CE	Built	In the mid- to late-1960s, Job Corps crews built new fire circles at both Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount.
1970	CE	1979	CE	Built	The cabins were originally built on stone piers and reached by a couple or more stone steps. Concrete ramps were built to a number of the cabins at Camp Greentop for ADA access.
1970	CE	1979	CE	Inhabited	In the 1970s, YCC crews built pavilions at Camps Greentop, Misty Mount, Round Meadow, and Poplar Grove.
1971	CE	1981	CE	Inhabited	The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) was introduced to Catoctin in 1971 as a summer residence program after the closure of the Job Corps. The YCC's focus was conservation projects on public lands, similar to the CCC. The YCC maintained trails, constructed small buildings, and worked on erosion control and stream repairs. The YCC likely constructed the extant tack room in 1971. The YCC's budget was reduced in 1981 and continued as a major source of labor for the park, but was no longer a residential program.
1976	CE	1976	CE	Built	The Spicebush Nature Trail was constructed. The wheelchair-accessible loop connected Camp Greentop with the Chestnut Picnic Area. (The trail is located outside of the boundaries of the Camp Greentop cultural landscape.)

1978	CE	1981	CE	Built	Four new comfort stations were built at Camp Greentop. The original WPA latrine at unit A was converted into a laundry, and the two units at C and D were razed. The latrine for unit B is now a storage building.
1976	CE	1979	CE	Altered	In the late 1970s, the YCC-built pavilion at Camp Greentop was converted into a stable. Also, the playing field was divided, and part of it became a pasture.
1980	CE	1980	CE	Inhabited	A smaller Quonset hut, left by the Army, was used for storage until it was replaced by a larger building in the 1980s.
1980	CE	1980	CE	Planted	White pines were planted around the field at Camp Greentop in the 1980s for ornamental purposes and functioned as a screen.
1981	CE	1981	CE	Built	The stable was built at Camp Greentop by the YCC.
1983	CE	1983	CE	Built	The Hog Rock Trail (1956) to Cunningham Falls was resurfaced in the 1970s and extended to Camp Greentop in 1983.
1983	CE	1984	CE	Reconstructed	During waterline work in 1983 or 1984, the original, rustic stone drinking fountains at both Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount were replaced with the extant, concrete, contemporary drinking fountains.
1989	CE	1989	CE	Built	Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop were recognized as historically significant as expressions of New Deal efforts and NPS rustic design and listed on National Register of Historic Places.
1991	CE	1991	CE	Reconstructed	The park reworked all the roadway ditches.
1992	CE	1992	CE	Planted	The park planted 230 saplings in areas such as Camp Greentop that were damaged by an ice storm.

2000	CE	2004	CE	Built	In the early 2000s, wooden accessible ramps were built to replace the concrete ADA accessible ramps that had been constructed in the mid- to late-1970s.
2003	CE	2003	CE	Damaged	Hurricane Isabel struck Catoctin Mountain Park on September 18, 2003. At Camp Greentop, roofs were damaged, and trees were downed.
2004	CE	2004	CE	Built	The installation of wooden wheelchair accessible ramps and fencing at the stables was completed at Camp Greentop in July.
2006	CE	2015	CE	Built	A new totem pole was built during the 2006 camp season by Camp Greentop campers and still stands today.
2008	CE	2009	CE	Conserved	A gypsy moth suppression program was initiated at the park.
2008	CE	2008	CE	Altered	The electrical distribution system and sanitary sewer system was upgraded at Camp Greentop.
2008	CE	2008	CE	Altered	In May of 2008, the drain lines in Good Luck Lodge (Building # 64) were replaced.
2009	CE	2009	CE	Conserved	Efforts were undertaken to control invasive exotic plant species at Catoctin Mountain Park.
2009	CE	2010	CE	Established	A deer management program was implemented at the park to address concerns related to vegetation over-browsing impeding secondary forest growth.
2009	CE	2009	CE	Built	A wood chip-lined trail was built to the Leaders' Cabin for Units A & B (Building # 65).
2010	CE	2010	CE	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of the Good Luck Lodge was undertaken.

2010	CE	2010	CE	Stabilized	The waterlines were repaired at Camp Greentop in May 2010.
2011	CE	2011	CE	Altered	The underground electric line near the Camp Greentop office (Building # 56) was repaired in June 2011.
2012	CE	2012	CE	Built	In March 2012, the waterline adjacent to the horse stable was replaced at Camp Greentop.
2013	CE	2013	CE	Altered	In March 2013, new wood shingles were installed on historic cabins (Building #: 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 63, 64, 77, 82) and new metal roofs were installed on non-historic structures (Building #: 164, 219, 220, 224, 226, 227).
2013	CE	2013	CE	Altered	In July, the swing set located in the open area adjacent to the pool was replaced at Camp Greentop.
2013	CE	2013	CE	Built	A new ABBA-compliant trail was installed at the Camp Greentop campfire circle and office.
2014	CE	2015	CE	Rehabilitated	To help reduce climate change impact, Catoctin Mountain Park upgraded lighting and fixtures through the ESPC (Siemens) Project. This included the installation of programmable thermostats, replacement of incandescent lighting with LED and CFL lighting for interior and exterior lighting, motion sensors, and replacement of old lighting fixtures to upgraded systems.
2014	CE	2014	CE	Preserved	Camp Greentop, Camp Misty Mount, and the presidential retreat were recognized as contributing resources in the 2014 Catoctin Mountain Park Historic District nomination.
2014	CE	2014	CE	Stabilized	In March, the stone chimneys, for both Greentop Lodge and Good Luck Lodge (Building #: 63 & 64) were repointed and stabilized (PMIS Statement 195736).

2014	CE	2014	CE	Altered	In September 2014, manhole covers in Camp Greentop and Round Meadow were repaired.
2015	CE	2015	CE	Rehabilitated	The wooden floors were replaced in Camp Greentop cabins (#74, #76, #77, #78, #80, #81) during March 2015.
2015	CE	2018	CE	Rehabilitated	Repairs were made to the sewer lines at Camp Greentop (PMIS 201404).
2015	CE	2015	CE	Rehabilitated	A new potable water distribution system was installed. The system consisted of approximately 1,400 LF of 6 inch, 575 LF of 4 inch, 650 LF of 3 inch, 450 LF of 2 inch, 650 LF of 1 inch and all the associated valves and hydrants (PMIS 222833A, PMIS 168428A.)
2017	CE	2018	CE	Built	The swimming pool at Camp Greentop was replaced (PEPC 78843 / PMIS 241495). The pool had been in service since 1962, which had replaced the original pool built in 1938. A new pump house was constructed on the south side of the pool, to replace a former equipment room, which was not part of the original construction. Non-ADA compliant walkways and pool decking were replaced to improve circulation and provide universal access to the pool.
2019	CE	2021	CE	Rehabilitated	Electrical utility work was completed at Camp Greentop (PMIS 240905).
2023	CE	2023	CE	Planned	The central shower, also known as the Camp Greentop Central Bathhouse, is scheduled to be rehabilitated (PEPC 104461). Modifications will include the demolition of concrete sidewalks, removal of four privacy screens, removal of doorways, window replacements, and replacement of damaged exterior wood siding. Interior furnishings will also be removed and replaced to meet ADA/ABBA standards.
2023	CE	2023	CE	Planned	In the next two years, the park will complete two construction projects within the cultural

					<p>landscape’s boundaries. These include the installation of underground utilities and the construction of a new trail. Park staff anticipate developing a planting plan for those utility corridors that would create wide, open swaths of land through the forested landscape. See Replaced utility infrastructure parkwide (PEPC 88406; PMIS Statement 250011) and construct new trails (PEPC 113435) for additional information.</p>
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Physical History

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods.

Physical History Time Periods and Narratives

PREHISTORY TO 1730’s

Catoctin Mountain Park geologically formed approximately 270 million years ago and has been inhabited by humans for more than 9,000 years. (Lester et al. 2022: 35) The earliest well-established habitation of the mid-Atlantic region dates to the Paleo Indian period (11500-9000 BCE). During the archaic period (9600-1350 BCE), Catoctin Mountain was frequently occupied by hunters and gatherers and hunted small game with traps and spears. By 2,200 BCE, human settlement shifted from scattered camp sites to established habitations concentrated along river systems. (Lester et al. 2022: 35) These settlement patterns remained relatively the same throughout the Early and Middle Woodland Periods (1,350 BCE – 900 CE). (Lester et al. 2022: 35) Early Native Americans utilized the landscape to quarry rhyolite, most extensively during the Late Woodland Period (900-1600 CE). A rich archeological record of human use permeates the landscape with a Native American rock shelter and a rhyolite quarry/workshop, preserving important information from the Late Archaic and Woodland periods as well as the early historical era. Additionally, Native American communities increasingly cultivated the land with imported crops such as corn, beans, and squash and formalized their societies into chiefdoms. (Lester et al. 2022: 35) The current east/west road crossing the mountain, Maryland State Route 77, may have 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. (Horner 2014: 104.)

Beginning in the seventeenth century, European colonizers began to trade goods with Native Americans along the east coast of North America. (Lester et al. 2022: 36) Early accounts from European settlers suggest a state of tension between coastal Indians and their neighbors to the northwest. (Wehrle 2000: 6) A series of raids and battles may have discouraged permanent settlement in the western reaches of Maryland, which sat as disputed territory between warring tribes. (Wehrle 2000: 6) By the end of the seventeenth century, it is believed there were no remaining Indigenous groups in the Catoctin Mountain area as they had been driven out or killed by European colonizers; however, some remained such as the Susquehannocks, the Haudenosaunee (or Iroquois), and the Shawnee. (Lester et al. 2022: 36)

By the early eighteenth century, Swedish and Finnish fur traders migrated to the Monocacy River Valley from the Delaware River near Philadelphia. (Lester et al. 2022: 36) As a result, Indigenous peoples were displaced including the Haudenosaunee, which opened large tracts of land in western Maryland and facilitated increased European colonization. (Lester et al. 2022: 36) German and Scottish settlement increased over the next few decades, enticed by Lord Baltimore and his 1732 proclamation offering 200 acres of land to any family arriving in Maryland and settle west of the Monocacy River (former land of Indigenous people). (Lester et al. 2022: 36)

INITIAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AND EARLY GROWTH, 1740 TO 1934

European colonizers did not begin to claim land and establish title in the area until the mid-eighteenth century, primarily on the west side of Catoctin Mountain along the north/south running valley drained by Owens Creek; the same location 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. (Horner 2014: 6)

By the close of the eighteenth century, the Catoctin area was a developing landscape. The French and Indian War (1756-1763 CE) seriously disrupted western expansion, but with the end of the war brought interest in western Maryland settlement. With security restored, western Maryland became an opportunity for industries and settlements for easterners. Subsistence and commercial agriculture along with hunting continued to grow in the Catoctin area, alongside the nascent iron industry. (Wehrle 2000: 25-26)

Various Europeans issued land patents for areas in the vicinity of Catoctin Mountain Park; boundaries between colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland remained vague during these decades and resulted in confusion for land tracts along the borders. However, in 1776 Richard Lily patented 213 acres of land to supplement an existing 45-acre parcel and named this new track “Good Luck” which encompassed a portion of the Camp Greentop cultural landscape. (Lester et al. 2022: 37) Further, the Fourth Baron of Baltimore, Benedict Calvert, and Thomas Johnson patented over 7,700 acres of land known as “Mountain Tract” which included the eastern portion of Catoctin Mountain Park. (Lester et al. 2022: 37)

Early Land Use and Development

Thomas Johnson and his three brothers went on to establish a furnace in 1774 known as Catoctin Iron Furnace, located southeast of Camp Misty Mount, which operated until it became dormant in 1885 and closed in 1903. (Lester et al. 2022: 37) A *1908-1909 Report of the Conservation Commission of Maryland* noted that many furnaces were constructed in Maryland during the eighteenth and early parts of the nineteenth centuries; however, “among the most important of these furnaces is the Catoctin furnace in Frederick County, which...furnished guns and projectiles to the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.” (Baker, Clark, and Hirsch 1909: 62) The success of the iron furnace throughout the decades took a severe toll on the forests of Catoctin Mountain. Iron furnaces need a near constant-supply of timber and “contemporary estimates from the US Census of Manufactures estimated that, for a furnace like Catoctin’s at peak production...it would take 1,500 acres of forest to supply one year’s worth of charcoal [...]” (Lester et al. 2022: 38) For additional information on the work of enslaved laborers at the site and in the surrounding forest, please see research compiled by the Catoctin Furnace Historical Society at: [Catoctin Furnace Historical Society – Preserving and exploring the history of the village of Catoctin Furnace, Maryland.](#)

The patterns of land use established by the beginning of the nineteenth century, based on timber utilization and farming, remained in place until the 1930s. Land use in the Catoctin Mountain region during the nineteenth century was like a map of 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. (Horner 2014: 8)

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. (Horner 2014: 9)

Another historic land use was subsistence farming, which occupied about 10 or 15 percent of present-day Catoctin Mountain Park. The abundance of chestnut trees in the area provided people with an additional income gathering chestnuts. While Camp Greentop lies within the area where charcoaling and logging were active, the area is not thought to have been used as farmland during this time period. (Earley 2006)

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. There was 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 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. (Horner 2014: 18)

Overharvesting and the Introduction of Conservation Ideals

Concern for the dwindling supply of timber resources in the early 1900s, the Conservation Commission of Maryland highlighted the need for increased awareness of conservative timber harvested practices; in 1909 the Commission stated:

“We use six times as much wood per capita as Germany, nine times as much as France, and sixteen times as much as Great Britain. Yet we are repeating the follies that these countries practiced toward their forests before forest preservation became a public necessity, and like them we are destined to suffer similar calamities, unless we can be taught to profit by their experience.” (Baker, Clark, and Hirsch 1909: 151)

Throughout the state of Maryland, this heightened awareness of the exhaustion of timber resources was combined with insect and fungus diseases of forest trees, such as yellow locust trees impacted by locust borers, and “the Chestnut, a rapid growing tree of exceptional value for poles and posts” in 1909 was impacted by a fungus bark disease, or Chestnut blight, which originated from neighboring states and threatened (and ultimately led to) the extinction of American chestnuts. (Baker, Clark, and Hirsch 1909: 151) Concerns about Chestnut blight was echoed by Maryland’s State Forester F. W. Besley in 1922, who stated, “the original character of the forest has been greatly changed under use and abuse” due to forest fires, excessive timber harvesting, and the “chestnut blight a fungus disease only attacking the chestnut” which reached Maryland by 1912. (Besley 1922: 10) Chestnut blight led to the forest converted to primarily an oak forest.



Fig 3: Chestnut and oak stavewood at Catoctin. (Besley 1922: 17)



Fig 4: American chestnut trees impacted by blight at Catoctin. (Besley 1922: 24)

Evolution of Transportation, Back-to-Nature Ideals, and the Rise of Mountain Tourism

In the mountainous Catoctin area, transportation had been a perennial problem. What roads existed as the new century began were often barely passable. Many were dirt trails through dense forest, with tree stumps cut at sixteen inches so axles could clear them. (Wehrle 2000: 45) During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries a growing population produced pressure to create a network of useful, reliable roads radiating out from the city of Baltimore. (Wehrle 2000: 47) The first phase of the transportation revolution affecting the Catoctin area involved the Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike, completed in 1816, which connected to the National Road in Hagerstown and ran through Mechanicstown (modern day Thurmont). (Wehrle 2000: 47)

The railroad had been transforming western Maryland since the 1830s, but the area north of Frederick City had to wait over forty years to be connected to the east by rail. It was not until March 1871 the Western Maryland Railroad was brought into Mechanicstown and through to the rest of Frederick County. (Wehrle 2000: 90) Twice a day, trains brought passengers from Baltimore to the mountains of Catoctin and offered a scenic way of travel, described in publications at the time as “some of the most romantic scenery in the country”. (Lester et al. 2022: 39) In the aftermath of the Civil War, the rapid expansion of the railroad into the northern part of Western Maryland offered new excitement and pointed to a brighter future. The railroad reached and transformed formerly remote areas, including the Catoctin area. In northern

Frederick and Washington counties, the railroad opened up tourism to the mountain area and revived agriculture and industry in the region. (Horner 2014: 9)

From the time of the earliest settlers, the mountain had provided residents with recreation and leisure along with the valuable natural resources that drove local industry. Well before the Civil War (1861-1865), picnickers and hikers, believing in the benefits of fresh air and pure water, enjoyed the beauty of the mountain. (Wehrle 2000: 101) This thinking was in line with the early nineteenth century Conservation and Romantic Movement, which promoted new attitudes towards nature. American Romantic and Transcendental writers like William Cullen Bryant, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Henry David Thoreau challenged the idea that nature was to be only used as a commodity, and that it should be preserved for scenic, aesthetic, physical, spiritual and religious reasons as well. (Chapman 2020)

In the years following the Civil War, many Americans enjoyed greater prosperity and more leisure time, but it was with the arrival of the railroad that recreation increasingly became a business in the Catoctins. (Wehrle 2000: 102) Soon hotels and boarding houses, observation towers, and dance pavilions were springing up everywhere around the mountainous landscape.

The natural features of the Catoctin landscape, its outcrops, and streams provided recreation enticements well before the establishment of the RDA. By the late nineteenth century, trails led to the east side outcrops and to Cunningham Falls and the mountain trout streams drew people for sport by the early twentieth century. By the end of the nineteenth century, signs of an emerging recreational economy were emerging in the form of boarding houses for tourists transported to the region by trains. The arrival of the railroad offered a new and convenient source of transportation and linked the Catoctin area closer to larger cities and towns. Mountain residents continued to work simple subsistence farms, charcoaling or logging to earn extra money—much as they had toward the beginning of the century. But such lifestyles would not survive long into the next century. (Wehrle 2000: 109)

In the Catoctin Mountain area, the first three decades of the twentieth century witnessed a continuing shift away from an emphasis on industry and farming toward recreation and tourism. By 1903, the iron furnace was officially closed (although it had laid dormant since 1885). World War I, no doubt, interrupted the development of the tourist trade in the Catoctins. The early 1900s, however, brought yet another form of tourism to the mountains, based on a new form of transportation – the automobile. (Wehrle 2000: 114) Automobile usage continued to expand throughout the United States; “between 1910 and 1920, American car purchases skyrocketed

from 500,000 cars at the beginning of the decade to 8,000,000 automobiles at the end.” (Lester et al. 2022: 40)

Alongside the auto-touring phenomenon, Theodore Roosevelt helped spur the “rugged life” movement, which inspired Americans to return to the “rugged life” enjoyed by American pioneers. (Wehrle 2000: 116) This back-to-nature trend emerged in the late nineteenth century as a counter to the industrial revolution and industrialization that had transformed the American landscape. (Lester et al. 2022: 40) This early environmental movement glorified nature as a way to be restored from the ill effects of city life which had become degraded with poor air quality combined with poor working conditions and frayed social fabric, conditions which were worsened by the Industrial Revolution in the late 1800s and early 1900s. (Lester et al. 2022: 40) By the 1920s, Catoctin Mountain was famous nationwide as a mountain tourism and vacation destination for city-dwellers. (Lester et al. 2022: 40) As a result of this early outdoor movement, recreational hiking clubs sprang up across the country, including Maryland. (Wehrle 2000: 116) A major component of the movement aimed to rescue children from unhealthy city living, even if it was only a few weeks during the summer – as a result, the 1920s saw the first of organized youth recreation use of the Catoctin area. (Wehrle 2000: 117) The first organized youth camp was established outside the Camp Greentop cultural landscape in 1924 at Camp Airy as a Jewish youth organization, with the Boy Scouts at Hunting Creek following several years later. (Lester et al. 2022: 40) These summer camps provided a way for children to experience a manufactured sense of “wilderness” and a “supposedly authentic encounter with folk life” which often included a commodified version and appropriation of Indigenous cultures and rituals, such as totem poles. (Lester et al. 2022: 40) This cultural appropriation later played a role in Camp Greentop, with the installation of their own totem pole after the camp’s establishment in later years.

The Great Depression, the New Deal, and Human Conservation

Within a year of the stock market crash (1929), Washington and Frederick counties began to feel the sting of the Depression as well. A hot, dry spring ended with a fire destroying several thousand acres of land. (Wehrle 2000: 139) This was followed by a summer plagued with a terrible region-wide drought, which had devastating effects on the major industry, agriculture. (Wehrle 2000: 139) By winter, county relief cases grew in number, quickly overwhelming local charities. The effects of the Great Depression were felt at a Catoctin with a reduction in the number of tourists due to families no longer being able to afford leisure activities. The economic depression was multiplied especially for subsistence farmers by a hot and dry spring in 1930 which resulted in “the most disastrous [fire] in the history of Frederick County.” (Lester et al. 2022: 41) A summer

drought in 1930 further exacerbated conditions at Catoctin; State Officials estimated the total drought losses at more than \$4 million for farmers. (Lester et al. 2022: 41) The economic depression, fire, and drought, led to Frederick County establishing the County Emergency Relief Association in 1931 to distribute food to residents. (Lester et al. 2022: 41) Frederick County attempted to create employment through environmental-improvement projects such as road building but could not keep up with the demand; residents resorted to illegal activities such as the creation of moonshine stills. (Lester et al. 2022: 42)

With the 1932 Presidential election of New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR), Catoctin residents, as well as citizens of the entire United States, hoped for a change. FDR's New Deal efforts brought initial relief for many in the Catoctin area, but FDR also hoped to bring about economic recovery and initiate fundamental reform. FDR's New Deal "sought to create jobs, offer aid, and stabilize the economy and the nation's agriculture system" through a series of new federal programs. (Lester et al. 2022: 42) One such program was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) which provided young, unemployed persons with jobs related to the conservation of the natural environmental historic sites. (Lester et al. 2022: 42)

Social programs like the CCC were part of federal, human conservation programs. According to Angela Sirna, human conservation is "an idea that originated in the Progressive Era at the turn of the twentieth century and loosely parallels the natural conservation movement that created the national park system during the same period. Shaped by land economists, politicians, and recreation advocates, the guiding principle behind human conservation is that human beings are a vital, national resource (like trees, soil, and water) that should and can be carefully managed to reach their highest potential." (Sirna 2015) Camp Greentop is a physical manifestation of federal programs that focused on human conservation, such as the CCC and Job Corps in later years, that sought to uplift underprivileged workers and provide new skillsets in natural resource conservation as well as a steady employment.

The first idea of removing farmers from unproductive farms surfaced during the "farm crisis" of the 1920s. (Wehrle 2000: 154) Roosevelt had created a reforestation program involving the purchasing and transformation of abandoned farms. (Wehrle 2000: 155) With the advent of the New Deal with its mandate finding solutions to the ever-worsening farm crisis, plans for rural resettlement and rehabilitation found a ready venue. The Land Planning Committee was created to oversee the resettlement of farmers from poor land. (Wehrle 2000) Once land was chosen and acquired, the redevelopment activities fell under the purview of Federal Emergency Relief Administration's (FERA) Division of Rural Rehabilitation and Stranded Populations, but much of

the planning and rehabilitation often fell to the various states involved. (Wehrle 2000: 155) During this time period, the federal government determined if “economically obsolete” farmland was good, poor, marginal, or submarginal. Land at Catoctin Mountain was found to be submarginal, or “agriculturally unproductive and/or unsuitable. . . due to decades of logging, erosion, and the depletion of the soil.” (Lester et al. 2022: 42) Submarginal land was incorporated into the federal government’s Land Program, which relocate farmers, paid them for the land and took ownership of the land, developing them for public use as “Recreational Demonstration Areas” (RDA). (Lester et al. 2022: 42) This program was overseen by the Secretary of Interior, FERA Chief, and the NPS.

It was in this confusing morass that Catoctin Mountain Park was conceived. Viewing the FERA’s program as a unique opportunity to acquire land that would “provide a much-needed recreation facility for large numbers of people,” the NPS threw itself into the land purchasing program in hopes of acquiring land for parks near urban areas. (Wehrle 2000: 156) Eventually, the NPS participated in the purchase and development of forty-six parks, known as Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDAs), in twenty-four states.

The park itself grew out of the New Deal’s agenda to address persistent poverty, especially in rural areas, with the removal of poor farmers from submarginal land. (Wehrle 2000: 157) In 1934 the land on and around Catoctin Mountain was identified as an overall candidate for redevelopment for “good roads,” proximity to the nearby Appalachian trail, and Hunting Creek, which might be dammed up in portions to create swimming pools. By late 1934, the state of Maryland recommended Catoctin Mountain as a potential RDA location because of its proximity to urban areas, submarginal agricultural soils, poor forest condition, proximity to stream systems, and a defunct iron furnace of potential historical interest. (Lester et al. 2022: 43) Although many of the local people disagreed, the government felt that farmers were also in economic distress, many on relief, and living on farmland “not yielding enough for families.” (Wehrle 2000: 157-158) (Some landowners rejected an RDA at Catoctin Mountain, including 27 Frederick County taxpayers that sent a petition to the US Department of Agriculture to retest the project in early 1936 to no avail [Lester et al. 2022: 43, 46]) Another significant concern for the Catoctin area was the condition of the 10,000-acres of forest (10% consisted of “tillable land and pasture”). Between the tree harvesting and chestnut blight of the early twentieth century, the wooded areas on the mountain were in poor condition. (Wehrle, 2000: 158) On January 7, 1935, the state of Maryland, the NPS, FERA’s Land Planning Committee, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration’s Land Program all agreed upon the Catoctin site as an RDA project. (Wehrle 2000: 160)

Catoctin RDA Development and Land Acquisition

Once assembled, the Catoctin RDA project consisted of 10,333 acres of land (acquired as 133 different tracts of land) and was one of forty-six recreation projects developed by the NPS under New Deal sponsorship. (Lester et al. 2022: 46) 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 degradation 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. (Horner 2014: 19) The federal government ultimately retained ownership over the Catoctin Mountain RDA when it was eventually incorporated into the National Park Service, although the southern portion was transferred back to the state of Maryland in 1954 and renamed Cunningham Falls State Park. (Lester et al. 2022: 46)

Park development in the Catoctin area began quickly after the establishment of the federal RDA in 1934 and 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, one being Camp Greentop. (Horner 2014: 7)

Natural features and the exhausted condition of the land contributed to the selection of the Catoctin Mountain as the site for an RDA. However, among important criteria for selection of a potential RDA site, had been the availability of building materials and the presence of natural water resources for recreation. The dead timber from the chestnut blight along with local stone provided requisite construction materials for park facilities. (Earley and Hanna 2004: 112)

Early in the planning process, RDA administrators reportedly proposed the construction of organization group youth camps, modeled after summer camps at state parks and religious facilities, which would become a defining feature of the Catoctin RDA landscape. Organized group camps were designed with central camp cores which extended outwards and supported individual cabin units. (Lester et al. 2022: 46)

Two key people who influenced the design of Camp Greentop included the principal pathologist of the U.S. Forest Service, E. P. Meinecke and NPS architect Albert Good. Meinecke and Good

both produced literature in 1934 and 1935 titled *Camp Planning and Camp Construction* and *Park Structures and Facilities*, respectively. These texts “became a key resource in the design of this project [Camp Greentop] and other contemporary NPS facilities around the country.” (Lester et al. 2022: 46) Specifically, Meinecke and Good focused on preserving the natural setting, when possible, which they argued added to the feeling of seclusion in the woods away from civilization.

In 1935, FDR transferred authority for the resettlement projects from the FERA and Agriculture Department to a new independent agency called the Resettlement Administration. (Wehrle 2000: 165) With the development of the Catoctin RDA, land was acquired by the government from the previous owners through lease agreements, but this proved to be a difficult and laborious task. Camp Greentop itself was situated over four tracts of land: 92, 96c, 156, and 161.

Tract 92 (a-d) was acquired by the park between 1937 and 1938 from Charles H. Brown. It was about 780 acres in size with three families as well as various livestock residing on the property. There were three dwellings built between 1914 and 1926. (CATO Vertical Files CH0054) Land tract number 96c was acquired from Joseph E. Willard in 1938 and consisted of approximately 550 acres. Along with various livestock, the landscape was also home to a single 20x34 frame dwelling built in 1896. (CATO vertical files CH0054) Tract 156 was acquired from Karl M. Brown in 1936 and was about 50 acres in size. There were few livestock on this property and the only structure that had been present had burned down in 1934. (CATO Vertical Files CH0054) Tract 161 was acquired from Edith Burkins, although limited information is available on this tract.

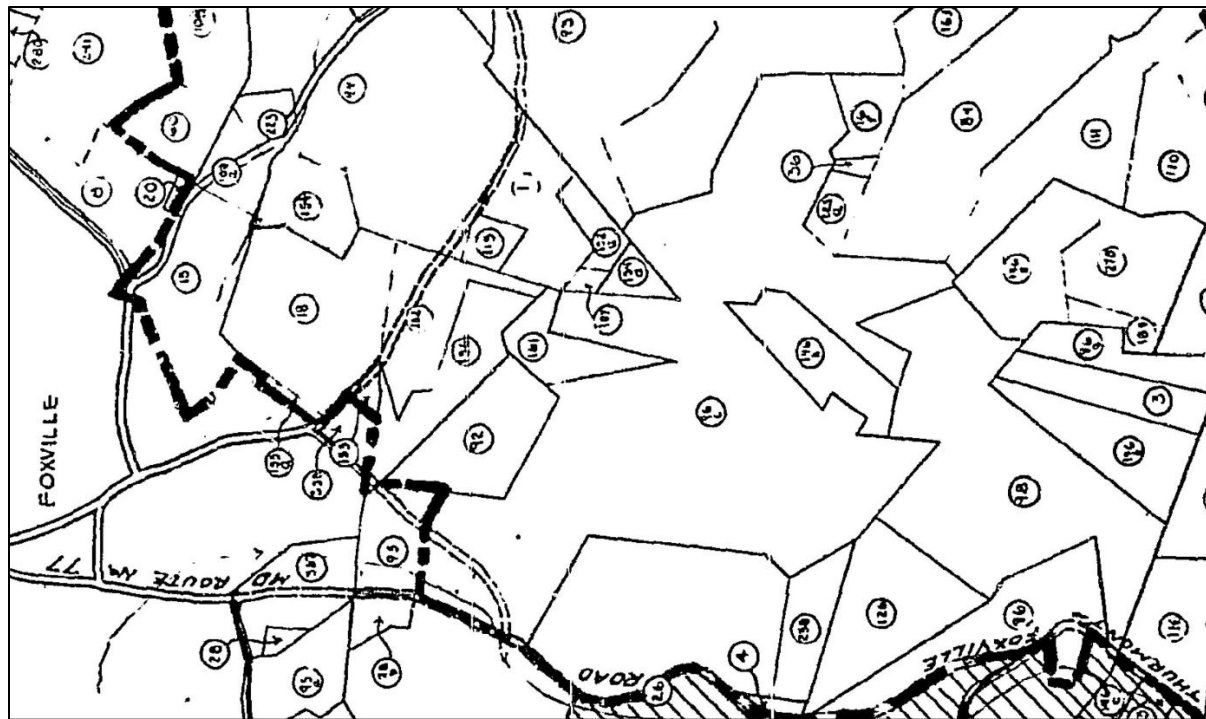


Fig 5. Tract map, circa 1939, with Camp Greentop on tracts 92, 96c, 156, and 161. (841-9073E, CATO eTIC Files)

According to research, each of these tracts held buildings and structures on them, but none of them were located within the proposed boundary of Camp Greentop. There was an existing clearing of vegetation, but there is uncertainty behind its original purpose. It may have been a pasture for livestock grazing. At the time of acquisition, the landscape in the Camp Greentop area consisted of exploited timber resources, fallen chestnut trees, sparse understory vegetation, and relatively flat topography with few rock outcroppings. The forest covered most of the landscape, except for the field clearing, and consisted of young, second-generation deciduous vegetation. The landscape had probably been used for timber harvesting for either the iron or timber industries in the mid- to late- nineteenth century.

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. (Horner 2014: 9) For instance, the playing field at Camp Greentop was developed on the old clearing of vegetation.

EARLY PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAMP GREENTOP LANDSCAPE, 1935 TO 1948

WPA Construction and Labor

One of the primary goals of the project, along with providing urban dwellers with recreation, and addressing the problem of submarginal farms, was to furnish locals with work; most workers were to be taken from relief rolls. The newly inaugurated Works Progress Administration (WPA), part of the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, was to finance the Catoctin jobs. (Wehrle 2000: 167)

From 1936 to 1939 WPA workers built the RDA. Work began with cleaning up the general area in preparation for fire prevention work. Construction and destruction were both central to development of the park land. Miles of old roads and fences (made of stones wrapped in wire) had to be obliterated. (Wehrle 2000: 169) Likewise thousands of blighted chestnuts required removal. The destruction of the farm buildings that dotted the landscape was also part of this ‘clean up’. Salvageable items went to the blacksmith or craft shops for rehabilitation and use in construction of the park. (Wehrle 2000: 170) At Camp Greentop, metal scraps were refurbished and used as nails and hinges in the construction of the camp.

Early Park Planning

Interest in creating an organized group camp for children with disabilities began with the proposition of an RDA to be built in Maryland. The League lobbied strongly in favor of the first camp designated solely for disabled youth in the state of Maryland, and their wish was granted. As the public recreation programs of the NPS grew in the early 1930s, Albert Good, an NPS architect, assembled principles for designing park structures. These principles, along with additional specifications from The League, were later used in 1938 to guide the early development of Camp Greentop. (Horner 2014: 22)

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 had been an opening of about ten to twenty acres within an area that was otherwise wooded land. The previous land use of this opening is unknown but may have been a grazing field, farm field, or a space related to logging. (Horner 2014: 22) The surrounding landscape consisted of a couple of other openings of similar size across the service road, which may have been the remnants of fields. The Vegetative Cover Map of 1938 describes the area as Red, White, and Black Oak type. The Camp 2 site was described as having a “good growth of young timber” and being “practically free of rocks and gullies.” There was no mention of

landscaping in the original development specifications. (Cultural Landscapes at Camp Misty Mount & Camp Greentop 1998: 4) The existing clearings were improved as meadow or playing fields, one within Camp 2, and the other across the service road, present-day Park Central Road. (Horner 2014: 22-23)



Fig 6: Catoctin RDA project manager Garland "Mike" Williams in front of Camp Greentop's camp office after a 1938 ice storm. (Catoctin Mountain Park [CMP] Archives 1938)

Albert Good's principles for group camp development were utilized at Camp Greentop, along with The League's suggestions for the construction of the camp. Much of the design at Camp Greentop was commonly prescribed as layouts for group camps in other RDAs, and 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 originally comprised of a dining room/kitchen, an infirmary, a swimming pool, a crafts building, staff housing, help's cabin/cooks cabin, washhouse, and storage shed. At Camp Greentop, four camp units were arranged a short distance, no further than 600 feet from the core, set by needs from The League. Each camp unit had cabins for the campers, a leader's cabin, a latrine, and a drinking fountain, all united by a main trail. The need for a lodge at each of the four

units was reduced to two, as also determined by design specifications from The League. (Horner 2014: 23)

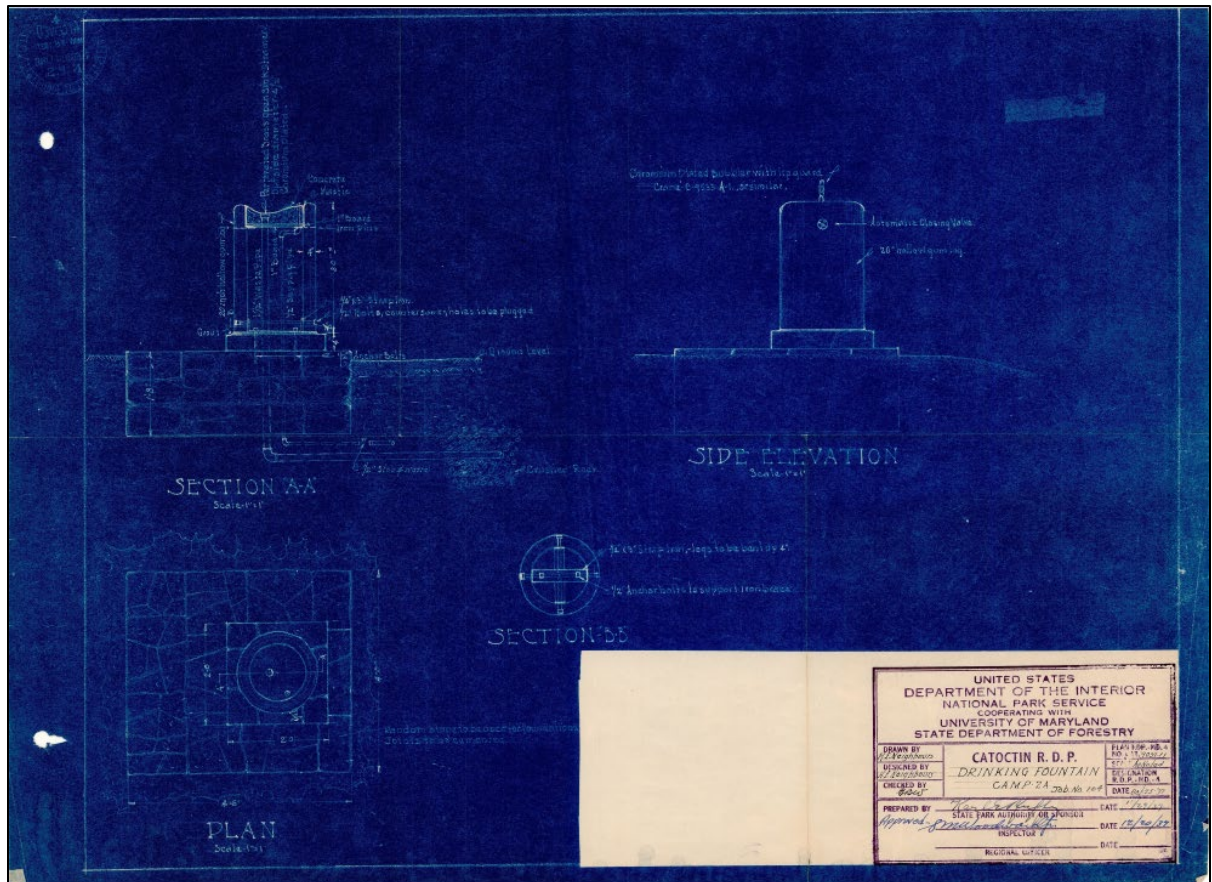


Fig 7: Original design of drinking fountains per architectural drawing dated 1939. (Drinking Fountain - Camp 2A drawing NPS eTIC, 841-9039)

Further specifications for the Camp Greentop landscape from The League and RDA project manager, G.B. Williams, included the clearing of more than half the small trees and all the underbrush from the unit areas, and removal of any large trees preventing the sun from reaching the buildings for at least two hours a day. Circulation was to be reduced to no more than 600 feet from each cabin unit to the dining hall, the bathtub was to have a grab-bar, and the campers' cabins were to be constructed with four beds on either end of a long cabin with the counselors sleeping in the center. (Stanley Hawkins, letter to Lisle, 13 Oct. 1936, CMP)

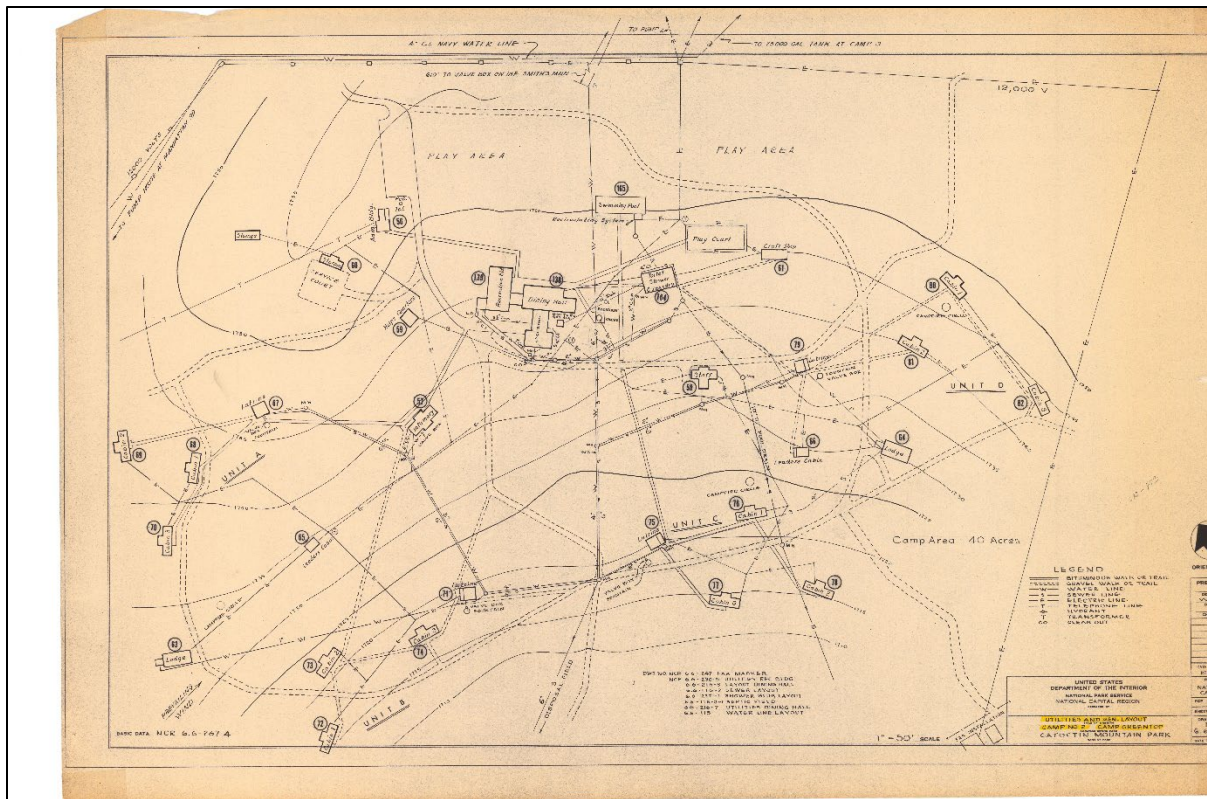


Fig 8: 1938 plan for "Camp No. 2 Camp Greentop" at Catoctin Mountain Park. (Map provided by Lester et al. 2022: 54, Figure 5)

Civilian Conservation Corps and the Early Environmental Movement

The Great Depression spurred Franklin D. Roosevelt to create numerous federal work programs, known as the New Deal. As previously mentioned, one such program was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC); more than three million young men would go on to join the CCC between 1933 and 1942 who set to work transforming the natural landscapes of the American park system and beyond. (Maher 1998: 3) They completed numerous projects such as, “planting 2 billion trees, slowing soil erosion on 40 million acres of farmland, and developing 800 new state parks.” (Maher 1998: 3-4) Other federal New Deal programs also played a large role in transforming the natural environment, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, Soil Conservation Service, and Public Works Administration. The CCC and other federal programs who were vastly altering American landscapes began a discussion of conservation long before the 1970s environmental movement; in the New Deal-era “Americans were already debating the very meaning of conservation. Was conservation the wise use of natural resources, as Gifford Pinchot espoused? Or did it entail as well the conserving of human resources, in this case the American

public, through increased access to healthy recreation facilities, as the followers of Frederick Law Olmsted argued during the mid-1930s?” (Maher 1998: 10)

From 1939 to 1941, the men from CCC Company 1374 worked at the Catoctin RDA, primarily focusing on conservation work. Their limited and late involvement in the development and construction of the RDA was a result of a mandate to provide work for the local community which resulted in utilizing WPA labor, in combination with the CCC undergoing cutbacks during the same time. (Kirkconnell, Kuss, and Kauffman 1988: 59) Blazing trails, reforestation, and improving the local creeks and roads were the main CCC projects undertaken in and around Catoctin. (Wehrle 2000: 184) Although the CCC involvement was limited at Camp Greentop, they cleared out hazardous vegetation and planted new trees and shrubs. In 1939, CCC workers extended electricity to Camp Greentop. All camp buildings, including the latrines, were wired except for the campers’ cabins, the leaders’ cabins, and the lodges. CCC involvement at Catoctin and Greentop ended in 1941 as young men joined the military to prepare for WWII.

By the end of the CCC involvement in 1941, CCC Camp #1374 had completed park-wide: 12.5 miles of power lines, the water supply system, custodians’ residence, two sewage systems, 4.5 miles of foot trail, one retaining wall, a bath house, drinking fountains, 3/10th miles of road, a filter system, two trail-side shelters and a forest fire danger station. They had also planted 1,500 trees and shrubs, seeded five acres, developed 400 acres, and 25 miles of fire hazard reduction. (Kirkconnell, Kuss, and Kauffman 1988)

The effects of the early conservation movement can be seen by the implementation of conservation-related programs which directly impacted the park. Two types of projects illustrate this: stream enhancement projects and planting and pruning projects. The CCC implemented stream enhancement projects to restore the park’s streams for trout fishing under the direction of NPS wildlife technicians. (Horner 2014: Section 7 Page 26) The CCC cleaned springs along the sides of Hunting Creek to ensure cool waters could reach the trout. They also protected stream banks to eliminate shallow waters which would cause warm pools to form, and they installed 250 check dams to deepen existing and create new fish habitats. (Horner 2014: Section 7 Page 26) Although streams and check dams were not located within Camp Greentop, stream restoration efforts during this time period helped maintain a robust forest ecosystem that impacted surrounding forested areas, including at Camp Greentop.

Planting and pruning projects also occurred at the Catoctin RDA. Revegetation efforts focused on filling in abandoned farm and logging roads. The largest reforestation project involved transplanting an estimated 25,000 trees and shrubs from the surrounding forest in o the entrances

of old roads, closing off nearly 75 entrance roads. The CCC established erosion protection methods, used soil to level out sunken roadbeds, provided food and habitat for wildlife, planted tree seedlings in fields, and pruned dead and damaged tree limbs (Horner 2014: Section 7 Page 26-27)

Specific planning guidance for Camp Greentop and the larger park system was not identified through the completion of this report, ornamental plantings (i.e., intentionally planted species) have likely been part of the camp's design since its initial construction in the 1930s and throughout its lifetime, such as in later years as depicted in 1968 blueprints for the Camp Greentop parking lot which note 18" oak and 24" maple trees near the administration building. (Lester et al. 2022: 268, Figure 81) The 2022 Cultural Landscape Report indicates that US Forest Service principal forest pathologist E.P. Meinecke's 1934 *Camp Planning and Camp Reconstruction* offers a look at how the NPS and United States Forest Service considered tree plantings in their park designs. Meinecke wrote:

“The only changes that can be made immediately are negative, that is, they consist in the removal of trees, shrubs or large rocks to make room for essential camp features, such as parking spur, fireplace, table, and tent. . . . Planting is expensive, and its effects do not become visible for years. The greatest care must, therefore, be exercised in the choice of trees or shrubs to be removed. An error in judgement cannot easily be rectified. This kind of work, which requires careful weighing and a good deal of creative imagination, should under no circumstances be left to untrained men. Each tree or shrub to be cut should be designated, and cutting should be strictly confined to these plants. No greater mistake can be made than to cut out all lower growth indiscriminately. A screen of shrubs or young reproduction between camps is a valuable asset, and its preservation must be made an integral part of any subdivision plan.” (Meinecke 1934: 10)

The Rustic style architecture at Camp Greentop was also heavily influenced by NPS architect, Albert Good. Good and other authors at the NPS “published 2,350 copies of *Park Structures and Facilities* in 1935. The popularity of the work led to the much larger distribution of an expanded three-volume set in 1938, entitled *Park and Recreation Structures*.” (Sellers 1997: Chapter 7) According to the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report, these publications “would have likely been well-circulated among the RDA designers” in charge of designing Camp Greentop. Rustic style architecture and landscape design of national and state parks was heavily influenced by 18th and 19th century ideals of American landscapes, and “fostered a strong awareness and appreciation of a native landscape that was inherently sublime and picturesque.” (McClelland 1993: 11)

Popularized by the writings of American landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing and used in urban parks by Frederick Law Olmsted, Rustic style architecture and camp design can be seen through the camp’s buildings and structures, circulation features, vegetation, and spatial orientation. (Lester et al. 2022: 262)

Congress refused funding for the CCC in 1942 which terminated this iconic program; however, the CCC “cast a long shadow across the political and natural landscapes of the postwar era” and beyond. (Maher 2008: 15) The promotion of conservation-focused federal programs during the New Deal era such as the CCC combined with national media which publicized their work, also resulted in the fact that “ordinary Americans began to learn about natural resource conservation, many for the first time.” (Maher 1998: 158) This is a legacy that continued through subsequent federal programs such as the Job Corps program and YCC in later years. Further, these early environmental ideals set the stage for the modern environmental movement during the 1960s and 1970s.



Fig 9: Trail at Camp Greentop dated May 1938. (Digital Maryland 1938)

Landscape Changes and Military Occupation at Camp Greentop:

Changes to the park began shortly after the closure of the park to the public in 1941 with the potential involvement of the United States in WWII and would remain closed for the duration of the war. A major influence in the RDA's military involvement was FDR's selection and establishment of nearby group camp Hi-Catoctin as his presidential retreat, which he named Shangri-La in 1942. In the summer of 1941, Camp Greentop housed British sailors. (Wehrle 2000: 198) With the Catoctin RDA involvement in the war effort, Camp Greentop's special equipment was removed and The League moved its operations temporarily to the French Creek RDA at the Hopewell Village National Historic Site. (Wehrle 2000: 197) The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) was issued a Special Use Permit on April 4, 1942. That fall the OSS took over Camp Greentop and became a military training camp. (Wehrle 2000: 198) The main features of their training camp consisted of a "House of Horrors" which was constructed at Camp Greentop to train OSS agents. (Lester et al. 2022: 61) The OSS additionally constructed a "trainazium" which was "an open-air obstacle course to prepare special agents for operations abroad." (Lester et al. 2022: 60) Both these structures, along with other structures and landscape changes, were removed after the military occupation of the camp.



Fig 10: Circa 1941 photograph depicting British sailors using Camp Misty Mount's pool during WWII. (Lester et al. 2022: 59, Figure 8)

The OSS ceased training operations in May 1944, but the Marines retained special use permits and remained at the park until March 28, 1947. During this time, various manipulations of the landscape occurred at Camp Greentop. Heavy timber obstacle courses, target pits, and rifle ranges were built utilizing the local materials of the park. (Earley and Hanna 2004: 66) Meanwhile with Roosevelt's death in April 1945 and the end of the war later that summer, Marines were sent from Iwo Jima and Okinawa to Catoctin for post-war recuperation. They were initially housed at Camp Misty Mount, but in January of 1946, Marines were transferred to Camp Greentop. Little if any changes occurred to the landscape during the few years following the war. (Horner 2014: 29)

In December of 1946, President Truman ordered the transfer of the Marines occupying Greentop in time for use by the children in the summer of 1947. (Kirkconnell, Kuss, and Kauffman 1988: 90) In move-out preparations, the Army rehabilitated the camp by staining the facades of buildings, replacing plumbing, repairing doors and windows, installing new power lines, and clearing downed timber. They filled and re-graded the target pits and demolition area, removed the

obstacle courses and some war-era buildings. The Army left two Quonset huts at Greentop, one of which became the recreation building. (Horner 2014: 29)

In 1947, the president's Marine guards moved out and The League resumed camping at Greentop for the first time in five years. Some changes remained from the period of military use. These included the winterizing of the cabins; and because of the lack of NPS staff during the war period, many maintenance jobs had been left undone, especially plumbing. Staff had a very tiresome first summer back at the camp removing boards from the craft shop windows, clearing debris from the shop, and making general maintenance repairs. (Kirkconnell, Kuss, and Kauffman 1988: 141-142) Shortly after their return, Camp Greentop campers requested the addition of an outdoor chapel. This addition was influenced by the campers' five seasons spent at the alternative French Creek RDA, where they had taken a preference to the RDA's outdoor chapel. The chapel at Camp Greentop consisted of a stone altar and rows of benches similar in form to the campfire 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 totem pole remained through the late-1980s. (Horner 2014: 31)



Fig 11: Original campfire circle at Camp Greentop. (CPP-020)

The end of Rustic style design at Camp Greentop is marked by 1948. Although the Camp Greentop landscape underwent many war-era design changes during the WWII period, most of

these changes were returned to their original state before opening the park back up to the public, except for the Army's two Quonset hut additions (which were removed or burned down). During the war, most RDAs were closed to the public as they provided suitable space and privacy for military training. After the war, most RDAs were returned to their respective states and became state parks. Because of the national significance of FDR's presidential retreat, Shangri-La, the entire Catoctin RDA was not returned to the state of Maryland after World War II. 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. (Horner 2014: 31)

Racial Segregation at Catoctin:

While the Recreation Demonstration Area (RDA) program sought to assist White Americans through federal investment into distressed rural communities, there continued to be federally enforced segregation within the RDA which intentionally divested from Black Americans by excluding Black campers from participating in the Catoctin camps. The 2022 Cultural Landscape Report states:

"The National Park Service intended the camp for white campers only; when several Black social organizations lobbied in 1939 to create a similar camp for Black children with disabilities, the National Park Service denied the request and deflected the effort. Under Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, the National Park Service maintained a longstanding policy "to conform generally to the State customs," deferring to local segregationist practices in the Jim Crow South until it finally desegregated all NPS facilities in the 1950s. At Camp Greentop, this meant that the cabin camp prioritized white children affiliated with the Maryland League for Crippled Children, rather than Black children from similar organizations that applied for consideration but were rejected. The camp's national significance in the areas of Politics/Government and Entertainment/Recreation therefore encompasses this legacy of federally sanctioned segregation within the recreational landscape. The cultural landscape's significance as a model for the RDA (and other, later federal programs) cannot be divorced from its role as a standard-bearer for differentially segregationist policies as

part of that same New Deal program, during the same period.” (Lester et al. 2022: 31)

Further research and community-based work is needed to understand how racial segregation impacted Catoctin Mountain Park, and how the cabin camps excluded Black visitors both prior to and after desegregation.

BOUNDARY CHANGE AND MISSION 66, 1954 TO 1965:

A major boundary change occurred in June 1954 with the Catoctin RDA land transfer, releasing the southern half of the park (4,445 acres now known as Cunningham Falls State Park) to the state of Maryland and keeping the northern section under Federal jurisdiction as Catoctin Mountain Park. This land transfer did not affect the Camp Greentop landscape or boundaries. (Horner 2014: 30) Changes to the landscape in the post-war period between the late 1940s and early 1950s included the division of the RDA into two separate entities and upgrading and repairing roads and trails park wide. Regular trail maintenance from park crews in succeeding years included the annual clearing of fallen trees, cutting back vegetation, and conducting spot repairs after rain washouts. Little, if any, planting occurred in the years immediately after the war. Though re-graded, the demolition zone from the military years was a visibly disturbed area. (Horner 2014: 31) Other than the small outdoor chapel built at Camp Greentop in 1948, little building or repair of structures took place during the decade after the war, leaving the park in a poor state. In 1953, the camp began two-week sessions in August for adults with disabilities, in addition to youth. (Kirkconnell, Kuss, and Kauffman 1988: 144) In 1955, the park constructed a new, more modern, dining hall at Camp Greentop to replace the original which burned down due to an electrical storm in June 1954. (Horner 2014: 32)

After the war, new park architecture began to reflect a more modern style, known as the Mission 66 Park Service 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. (Horner 2014: 32)



Fig 12: Greentop cabin with children and gravel path, circa early 1950s. (CMP)

National Park Service ownership in 1954 has continued to present day and use of the cabin camps at Camp Greentop has remained relatively consistent with the original intent; changes to the structures and layout of the camp have been minor. (Horner 2014: 37) Conservation efforts and natural resource management has assisted in limiting the number of changes to the Camp Greentop landscape. Current land use at Catoctin Mountain Park is a continuation of the recreational and conservation uses established during the period of RDA development.

After the onset of World War II, few resources went towards maintenance or upgrading of facilities. When park usage increased after the war, park resources suffered nation-wide. Funding to refurbish and expand facilities, with an emphasis on visitor services was requested by the NPS, with a start date of 1956 and an end goal of 1966, for the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service. This is known as the Mission 66 era. Since Catoctin Mountain Park was owned by the National Park Service, it received Mission 66 funds. (Horner 2014: 36) As part of Mission 66 some changes were made in the park. Photographs from the 1950s show the main trail edged with stones of about eight to twelve inches in diameter, possibly constructed as a Mission 66 effort. In 1956, the pool was replaced and enclosed with a chain link fence, a new building replaced the central shower in 1962, and a new recreation hall was built in 1959 after the 1940s era Quonset hut burned down.

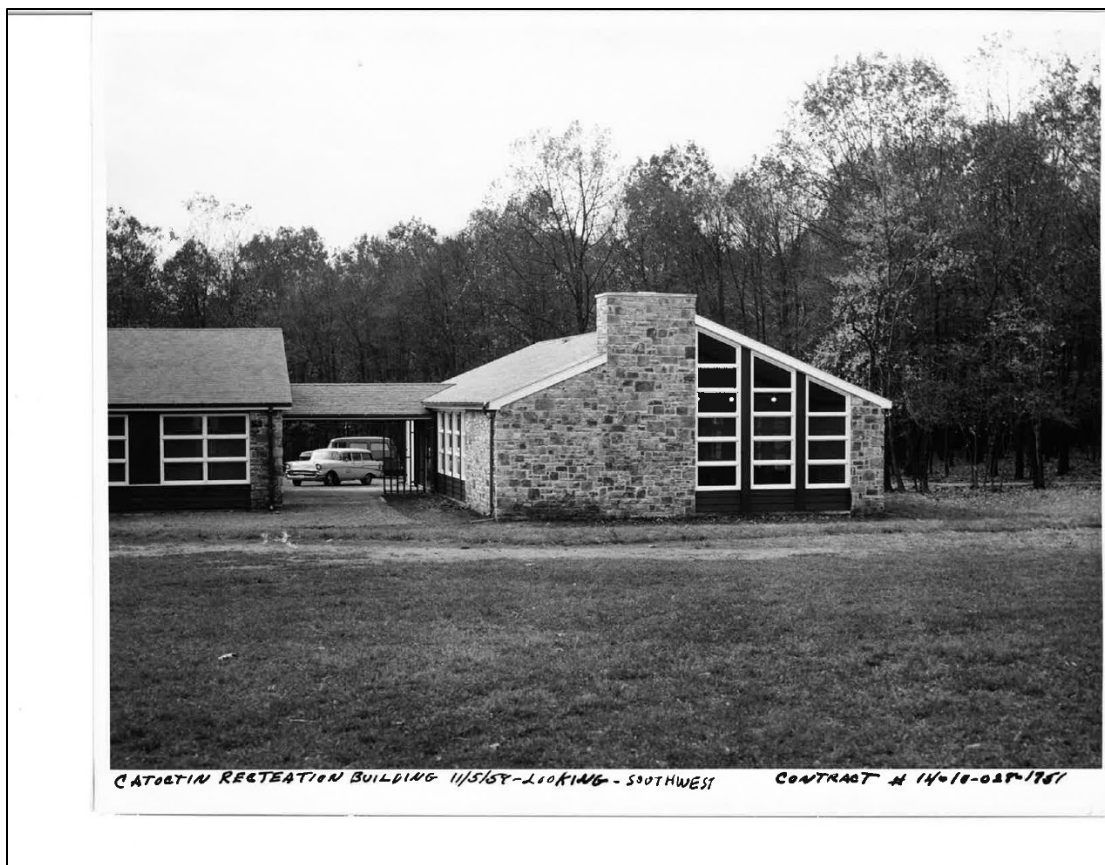


Fig 13: New Mission 66 recreation hall constructed in the 1950s. (Lester et al. 2022)

The entrance road into the cabin camp was paved as part of the Mission 66 road-resurfacing project. (Horner 2014: 38) The 1956 pool was rehabilitated between 1963 and 1964 following Misty Mount’s rehabilitation, and consisted of upgraded plumbing, replacement filters, electrical work, new Portland cement lining, and a new chain link fence. (Lester et al. 2022: 78) The new central shower was constructed in 1962; this was the last major Mission 66 change to the buildings and structures at Camp Greentop, in addition to the 1964 pool upgrades. (Lester et al. 2022: 302)



Fig 14: Central shower constructed during the Mission 66 era. (Lester et al. 2022)

Environmental Education and Establishment of the Conservation School Camp:

Aside from the slight Mission 66 changes during the 1950s, Camp Greentop became the site of the first outdoor education program in Maryland and one of the earliest in the United States, when the Frederick County School Board established their program in the spring of 1957. (Powell 1957: 7) The nature program, known as the “outdoor school program” and initially referred to as the “Conservation School Camp” continued at Camp Greentop until 1996, consisting of two-week periods through the spring and fall. (NPS 2023)

Principles established in the mid-1950s emphasized camp life and natural science. In 1957, a pilot program was launched and two classes of elementary and middle school-aged female and male students from Frederick County attended a Conservation School Camp at Camp Greentop, as described within an article published by Albert M. Powell in the *Maryland Conservationist*. (Powell 1957: 7) Powell states the program at Camp Greentop consisted of “lectures, movies, demonstrations, and studies of natural resources, soil conservation, forestry, and the protection

and characteristics of game and the anatomy and propagation of inland fish.” (Powell 1957: 7) Fishing was a specific focus of the program and “each child was supplied with a rod, line, hook and bait.” (Powell 1957: 7)



Fig 15: Photograph depicting children enrolled in Maryland's first outdoor environmental program at Camp Greentop circa 1957. (Powell 1957: 7)

After the pilot program in 1957, additional experimental programs were planned between 1957 and 1958. During this experimental period, an article published in the *Maryland Conservationist* reported that 998 children participated. (Evans 1959: 16) The official program began in fall of 1958 after the pilot and experimental programs decided on an ideal student class size, teacher-student ratio, and planning committees had well established administrative details (i.e., transportation, food service personnel, equipment, etc.) as well as the program's curriculum. Some of the main program areas included nature interpretation and conservation, healthful living, and outdoor recreation. The first program objective included “to recognize the value of our natural resources and to learn to use them wisely” (Evans 1959: 16).

This program continued until 1997 with a focus more on the interrelationships between humans and nature, environmental education and ecological theories that taught people's place in the environment and teaching environmental conservation. (Kirkconnell, Kuss, and Kauffman 1988:

151) More research is needed to understand the program's operation, campers' participation, and how this may have affected the cultural landscape, from the 1950s until the program reportedly ended in the 1990s.

CAMP GREENTOP LANDSCAPE, 1965 TO 1999:

The Job Corps Conservation Center (JCCC) at Catoctin

The Job Corps, a human conservation program of the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) designed to eliminate poverty, came to Catoctin Mountain Park in 1965 when the nation's first Job Corps center was established at Catoctin Mountain Park and created the Job Corps Conservation Center (JCCC) at the site that is now Round Meadow (outside the boundaries of the Camp Greentop cultural landscape). (Lester et al. 2022: 82) As a program for urban youth and part of President Lyndon B. Johnson's "Great Society" package and War on Poverty social reforms, Job Corps enrollees refurbished trails, worked on the trailhead areas, and built small structures and signs throughout the park. The Job Corps was modelled after the CCC; however, "the program differed in that it focused on education and vocational training as a means to end poverty and it was intentionally integrated as part of the Civil Rights movement." (Lester et al. 2022: 82)

Conservation and vocational training were purposely designed to increase the Corpsmen's ability to develop positive work habits, attitudes and basic work skills (Lester et al. 2022: 84). The Job Corps built trash receptacles, signage, and fireplaces, although not the stone fireplaces of New Deal design, throughout the park until 1969. (Horner 2014: 36) Additional parkwide improvements include the construction and installation of picnic tables, park benches, manhole covers for septic tanks, trail foot bridges, trash can bases, road gates, and campfire circles; the improvement of trails, roads, and buildings; and hauling of garage and refuse, among other items." (Lester et al. 2022: 89)

Research has identified two main improvements by the Job Corps at Camp Greentop during this time period. First, the Job Corps completed a new campfire circle "using skills acquired through their training to build with native stone and cinderblock." (Lester et al. 2022: 79) (This Job Corps-era campfire circle was in a different location than the extant circle at Camp Greentop.) Impacts of the Job Corps also related to interpretative measures within the park, such as renaming one of the lodges "Good Luck Lodge." (Lester et al. 2022: 80) Second, the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report indicates the extant stable office was built by the Jobs Corps (Lester et al. 2022: 79, 89) The

structure was a former storage building originally located at Blue Blazes Maintenance Area built in 1965 and consists of a modular trailer with frame shelter built over it. (Lester et al. 2022: 79, 89)

The JCCC was not initially inclusive of all genders and races as the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report notes:

“While Job Corps centers later included women, administrators deemed the work at conservation related centers inappropriate for young women; as such, Catoctin’s Job Corps center solely enlisted young men, most of whom came from Appalachia and inner cities. Regarding integration practices, administrators planned that “not more than 30% of the enrollees in any one camp will be from the same ethnic group.” (Sirna 2015: 108-109) However, dropouts would consistently alter race distribution, and the resultant changes in promised percentages appear to have created some tension among locals, some of whom reportedly “counted heads” as enrollees arrived to patrol the number of Black participants. At the announcement of its impending closure in April 1969, the camp reportedly had an enrollment of 85% Black men.” (Lester et al. 2022: 83)

While the duration of the JCCC at Camp Greentop and the surrounding park was limited, the program at Catoctin was significant for its role as a pilot program that helped shape future youth programs and JCCC centers throughout the United States (some still in operation today). (Lester et al. 2022: 84)

Additional research regarding Job Corp’s impact associated with the Camp Greentop cultural landscape specifically is needed; further research should investigate the inclusion (or lack thereof) of women from the JCCC at Camp Greentop and Catoctin, as well as the role the JCCC played in natural resource conservation at Camp Greentop.

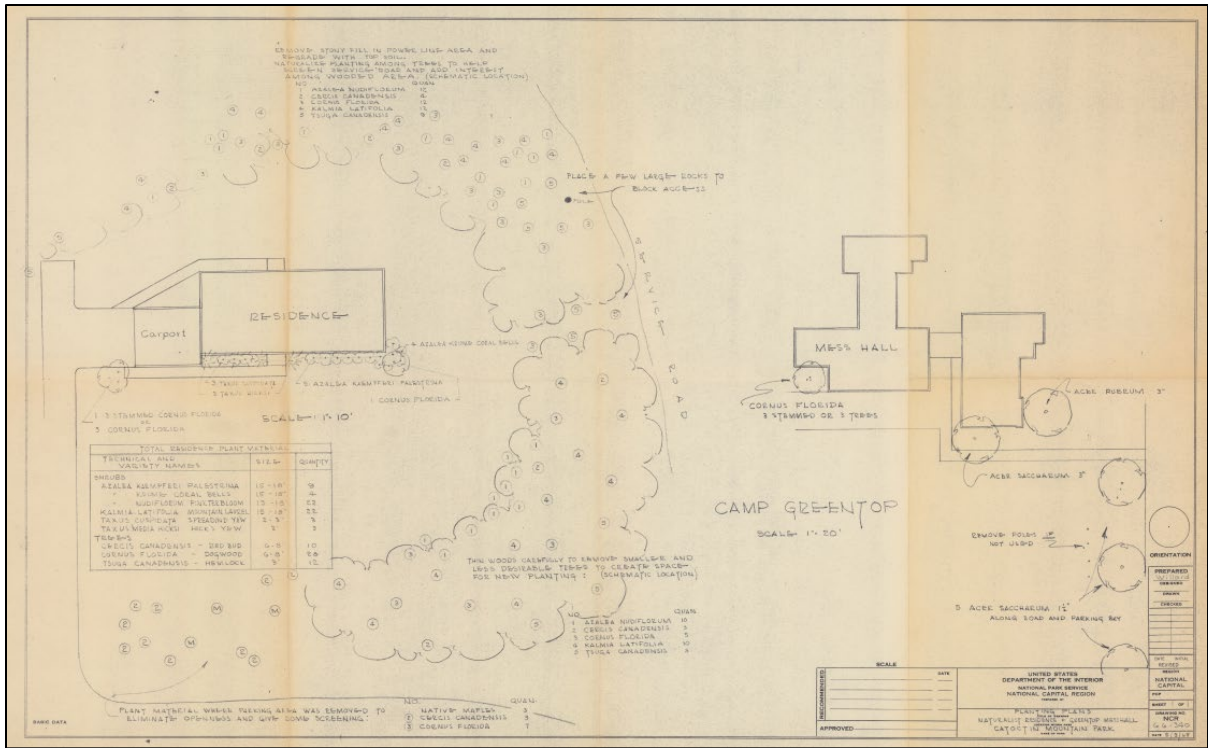


Fig 16: Unsigned planting plan dated 1968. (Planting Plans / Naturalist Residence & Greentop Mess Hall, NPS eTIC, 841-80340)

Natural Resource Management and Tree Plantings

The Mission 66 program revitalized the NPS and poured large amounts of money into the park system. In line with the environmental movement and growing national interest in setting aside recreational land, Congress approved numerous new national parks and increasingly became an advocate for nature preservation. (Sellars 1997: Chapter 6) The Leopold and National Academy Reports in 1963 prepared by the Leopold Committee had the greatest impact on science-based natural resource management within park systems because they “gave a scientific perspective to national park management—a kind of ecological countermanifesto that marked the beginning of renewed efforts to redefine the basic purpose of the national park.” (Sellars 1997: Chapter 7) Additionally, they were “reflective of the growing awareness of ecology and the complex interrelatedness of nature...” and specifically sought to “analyze specific wildlife management issues by placing the concerns in a broad ecological and philosophical context.” (Sellars 1997: Chapter 7)

In Catoctin Mountain National Park, limited facilities construction occurred throughout the 1960s; however, spurred by the influx of ecological knowledge into the NPS, the recognition of

the changing ecology of the park and the need for more information about cultural resources developed during these years and continued throughout the 2000s. For example, the advent of the gypsy moth and its effects were readily discernable, although the effects of deer overpopulation were only slowly recognized. Other environmental issues included combating chestnut blight. Chestnut blight trees likely would have been prolific in the camp from its onset, leading to RDA workers to harvest dead and downed trees to be used as building materials to construct the camp in the 1930s. (Lester et al. 2022: 264)

Tree plantings have been heavily manipulated and managed throughout the landscape's lifetime. 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. In 1968, landscaping plans indicate that several types of trees were intentionally designed and planted around the Camp Greentop dining hall and kitchen, recreation hall, and roadway. These species included flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). (Lester et al. 2022: 76)

White pines (*Pinus strobus*) planted around the field at Camp 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 at Camp Greentop that were damaged by an ice storm. Because of heavy deer browse, former plantings needed the protection of wire mesh fencing.

Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) was introduced to Catoctin in 1971 as a summer residence program, after the closure of the Job Corps. The YCC's projects focused on conservation work on public lands. The YCC maintained trails, constructed small buildings, and worked on erosion control and stream repairs. The program was part of the NPS focus on environmental conservation and education, as well as hands-on training for youths. The YCC began at the peak of the environmental movement, marked by cornerstone legislation such as the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

As a result of its history of long-term environmental education programming for youth, its developed campgrounds and facilities, and its proximity to major population centers, Catoctin Mountain Park was logical choice to pilot the YCC program. Ultimately, the YCC pilot program

proved to be a success as demonstrated by participants who reported an increase in environmental awareness and improved social attitudes. Congressional testimony from Catoctin YCC members led to the national expansion and continued funding of the program after 1973.

In 1976, the YCC helped to build and install concrete ramps at various camp structures. The YCC's budget was reduced in 1981 and was virtually eliminated as a result of the President Ronald Reagan republication administration and federal budget cuts. (The Corps Network n.d.; Sirna 2015: iii) Circa 1977, YCC crews completed the construction of the Spicebush Nature Trail, a wheelchair-accessible loop that connected Camp Greentop with the Chestnut Picnic Area. (The Spicebush Nature Trail is extant today and is located outside of the boundary of the Camp Greentop cultural landscape.) In 1978, the YCC conducted several additional projects including, “protective firewood shed behind fire cache, staining Camp Greentop buildings and hand rails [...]” (Sirna 2015: 146) It is possible that the staining noted in Sirna 2015 to may be in reference to the project that applied the red staining that is still visible on a small number of cabins at Camp Greentop. Additional research is needed to confirm when the buildings were stained red and why this changed occurred.

During their tenure, the YCC constructed four new restrooms, and Comfort Stations A, B, C, D at Camp Greentop between 1979 and 1981. Prior to construction of the comfort station, the camp utilized four latrines. The original WPA latrine at Unit A was converted into a laundry facility (current use), and the two latrines located in Units C and D were razed. The latrine associated with Unit B is now used for storage and as a secondary craft space. The final influence of the YCC program at Camp Greentop occurred in 1981 when the stable and tack room were built onsite. (The tack room was originally constructed in 1971 according to the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report.) In addition, fencing was likely constructed circa 1981 around an existing pasture (formerly an extension of the playing field) along with an extant accessible wooden horse-back riding ramp that is currently located adjacent to the stable and tack room.

In 1982 and 1983, an addition was added onto the stable and horse programs were developed for the League's campers. Since the YCC federal program was cut in 1980, the addition was likely completed by the NPS; however, further research is needed to confirm these details as well as explore the significance of the horse-back riding activities at Camp Greentop.

As a result of this program, YCC activities resulted in the construction of a number of structures, trails, and site improvements at Catoctin Mountain Park, which continue to convey the significance of this human conservation program. Today, the YCC is still active as a youth

employment program designed to engage young people in work experiences in national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and fish hatcheries while fostering an ethic of environmental stewardship and civic responsibility.

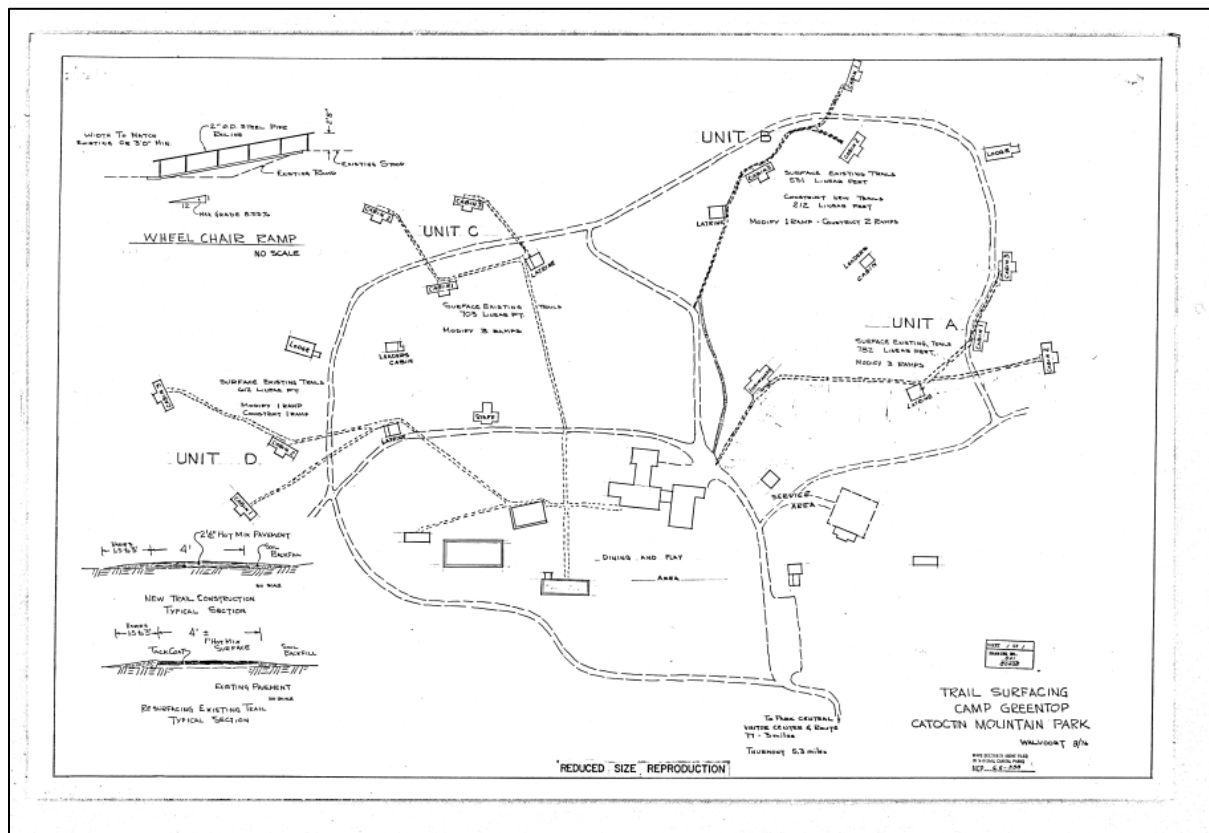


Fig 17: Trail surfacing plan at Camp Greentop, 1976. (NPS eTIC CATO-841-80408)

Disability Rights Legislation and Park-Wide Accessibility Updates

To promote visitation of National Parks by people with disabilities, President Lyndon Johnson created the Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, which published a *Guide to the National Parks and Monuments for handicapped tourists* in 1966. (President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped 1966) In the publication's forward, Chairman Harold Russell wrote "the magnificent resources of our National Park Service should be available to all American citizens." (President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped 1966: viii) The introduction by U.S. Senator E. L. (Bob) Bartlett stated, "the Director has instructed that the Service adopt at once an architectural code that will, in the future, make all public use type

buildings erected in the parks usable by the handicapped.” (President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped 1966: ix) Catoctin Mountain Park is listed as one of the accessible parks in their guide and provides the following description:

“Two group camps consisting of sleeping lodges, recreation buildings, diving halls, kitchens, and swimming pools are accessible to wheelchair visitors. One camp is regularly used during the summer months by handicapped persons with the last 2 weeks reserved for wheelchair visitors only. Arrangements must be made in advance through the Baltimore League for Crippled Children, 1111 East Cold Spring Lane, Baltimore, Md., 21212. Interpretive exhibits and craft shops located in each group camp are accessible to wheelchair visitors. Interpretative talks, short conducted trips, campfire programs are available at camps Greentop and Misty Mount. They are regularly scheduled activities during summer encampment of the handicapped at Camp Greentop. The trail hikes to Chimney and Wolf Rock overlooks are not recommended for visitors with heart conditions. The elevation varies from 800 to 1,900 feet. The average elevation of the main park features and camps is 1,600 feet.” (President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped 1966: 3)

In the 1960s, the civil rights movement took shape with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Disability rights activities further lobbied Congress for legislation specific to people with disabilities: this resulted in the passage of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Section 504 created the “Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board, mandating equal access to public services (such as public housing and public transportation services) to people with disabilities [...]” (ADL Education 2022)

The result of the push towards access and disability results through the push to adopt an accessible architectural code within the parks, Civil Rights Act of 1964, and Rehabilitation Act of 1973, had material impact to Camp Greentop. It added access in the form of concrete ramps to buildings to the cabins that had been reached only by stone steps. (Horner 2014: 37) Between 1978 and 1981, the park added four new restrooms to Camp Greentop known as comfort stations. 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. In 1983 or 1984, concrete fountains replaced the original, rustic stone drinking fountains. (Horner 2014: 38) Good Luck Lodge, one

of the two original lodges built for Camp Greentop, now serves as seasonal employee quarters. (Horner 2014: 40) Trail usage was very popular and after the loss of much of the park’s trails with the division of the park in 1954, trail development took a priority. Hog Rock Trail to Cunningham Falls was resurfaced in the 1970s and extended to Camp Greentop in 1983. (Horner 2014: 41) The Spicebush Nature Trail was constructed in 1976, a wheelchair-accessible loop connecting Camp Greentop with the Chestnut Picnic Area. (Located outside the cultural landscape boundary) (Horner 2014: 42) As previously mentioned, in 1981, a stable was constructed at Greentop. At some point a bridal trail was added on behind the stable and connects on the north side of Park Central Road at the Camp Greentop entrance road with the park’s horse trail.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was passed in 1990. Following the passage of ADA, the asphalt and concrete ramps installed throughout the camp were replaced with the existing wood ramps in the 2000s, as is discussed in the next section. Replacements were completed at all buildings and structures that had entranceways with steps. (Lester et al. 2022: 183-184)

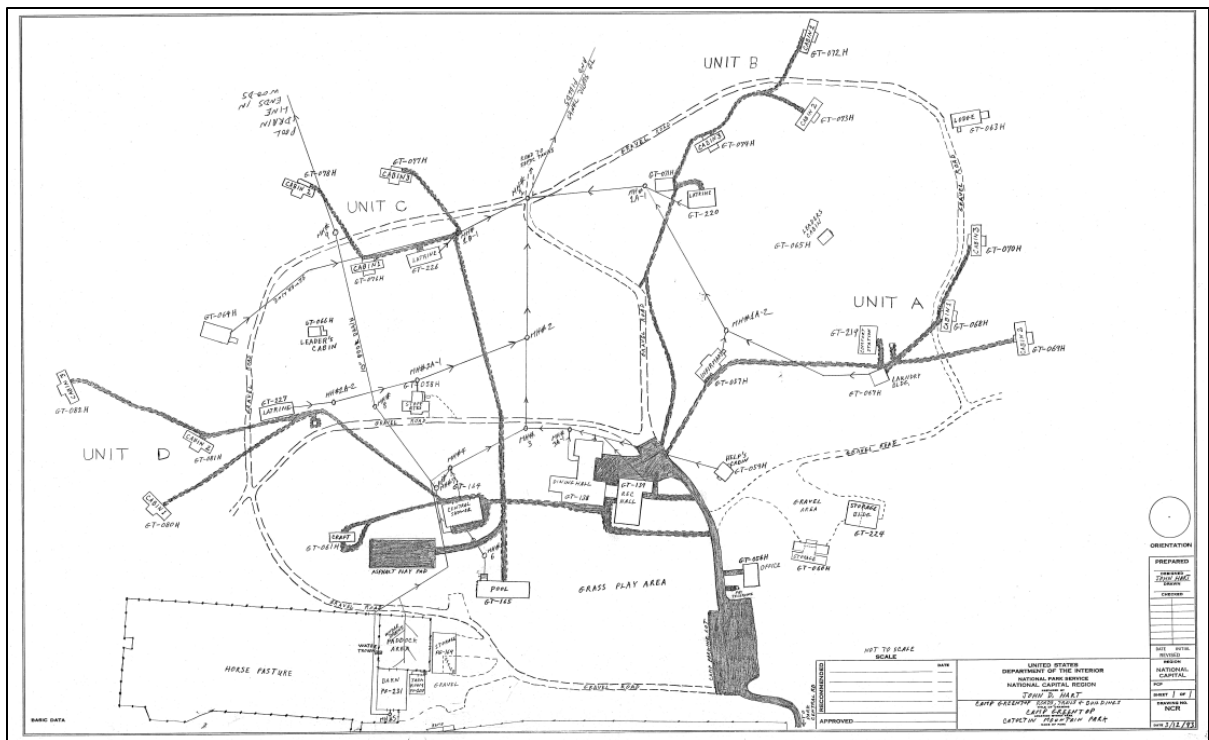


Fig 18: Drawing of Camp Greentop’s Roads, Trails, and Buildings dated 1993. (Camp Greentop Roads, Trails, Buildings, stored on NPS eTIC, #178467)

PARK IMPROVEMENTS, 2000 TO PRESENT:

In the early 2000s, removable, accessible wooden ramps replaced the 1970s-era concrete accessible ramps. (Horner 2014: 38) In recent years, issues of accessibility have affected paths and entrances to buildings. (Horner 2014: 35) As a result, some paths have been paved and slightly altered from their original location in order to better respond to the site's existing grade and topography.

Heavy recreational use of the park's campgrounds, cabin camps, picnic grounds, and trails cause soil compaction, erosion, and loss of vegetation. To spur regeneration, sections of public campgrounds have been taken out of use on a rotational basis, graded, fertilized, and mulched. (Horner 2014: 42) In September of 2003, Hurricane Isabel caused structural damage to roofs at Camp Greentop and downed trees, but otherwise the camp's landscape remained the same. (Briefing Statement, CATO, Hurricane Isabel Damage Assessment Report for 9/23/03). In 2006, Greentop campers constructed a new totem pole outside the office building, where it remains today.

The swimming pool was replaced in 2018 (see PEPC 78843 and PMIS 241495 for additional information). The pool had been in service since 1962 and had replaced the original pool that was built in 1938. The pool had exceeded its life expectancy, which was evidenced by multiple cracks in the concrete and losses of water up to two inches a day. A new pump house was also constructed on the south side of the pool to replace a former equipment room, while non-ADA compliant walkways and pool decking were replaced to improve circulation and provide universal access to the pool. This 2023 CLI update identified the Camp Greentop swimming pool a contributing feature based on the findings of the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report for Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop. It should be noted that while the pool liners/filter systems are new and contain ABA upgrades, the location, setting, design (spatial organization, function, orientation, continuity of use), feeling, and association are retained.

In the future, the central shower, also known as the Camp Greentop Central Bathhouse, will be rehabilitated (PEPC 104461). Renovations will include the demolition of concrete sidewalks, removal of four privacy screens, removal of doorways, window replacements, and replacement of damaged exterior wood siding. Interior furnishings will also be removed and replaced to meet ADA/ABBA standards.

Additionally, within the next two years, the park will complete two large construction projects at Camp Greentop. These include installation of underground utilities and the construction of a

new trail. Park staff anticipate developing a planting plan for those utility corridors that would other create wide, open swaths of land through the forested landscape. See Replaced utility infrastructure parkwide (PEPC 88406; PMIS Statement 250011); Construct new trails (PEPC 113435) for additional information.

Analysis & Evaluation

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

The Camp Greentop component landscape and historic district is defined by significant landscape characteristics, including natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, cultural traditions, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, constructed water features, small-scale features. In this CLI, each of the landscape characteristics is evaluated by comparing its historic condition to its existing condition to determine whether it contributes to the historic character of the landscape.

The physical integrity of the Camp Greentop landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1938 to 1969) with current conditions. Many of the landscape's historic characteristics and features are still intact. The landscape continues to function primarily as the setting for its original historic function: a seasonal organized group camp for youth with disabilities. Located on a relatively flat portion of mountainous terrain, the Camp Greentop landscape was intentionally positioned within a flatter central plateau between two converging mountains in order to be more accessible for its intended visitors. The layout of the group camp is still in the original arrangement, consisting of a central camp core of buildings with four cabin units (A, B, C, D) branching off and connected through circulation. Both the perimeter and interior landscape vegetation are still extant and relatively unchanged, consisting of deciduous forest and evoking the spatial character shaped by the NPS through the mid-1930s and Mission 66 eras. Other features that remain from the historic period include the pasture and playing field, the campfire circle, the outdoor chapel, and most original buildings, including both lodges and all four of the original cabin camp units.

Since the period of significance (1938 to 1969), an ornamental screen of white pines has been planted near the playing field and pasture; a horse stable and facility have been added; the historic stone drinking fountains have been replaced with concrete contemporary drinking fountains; the swimming pool has been replaced and included the addition of a post-and-chain fence around the perimeter as well as a new pump house; both the dining hall and recreation buildings have been replaced with more modern structures during the Mission 66 era; and some structures have been repurposed or altered for functions such as comfort stations, former latrines, and cabin camps. However, most changes that took place in the historic district were primarily related to the circulation and structures in efforts to provide greater accessibility. These changes included the asphalt paving of the major circulation and foot paths through the camp, along with minor

alterations in the location of the paths, and the additions of concrete ramps to any above grade buildings or structures. These ramps were later replaced with removable accessible wooden ramps in the 2000s to better preserve the structural integrity of the historic buildings. Despite these changes to circulation, vegetation, structures, constructed water features, and small-scale features, the Camp Greentop landscape retains overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which a property evokes its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. While evaluation of integrity is often a subjective judgment, particularly for a landscape, it must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is essential for a property to convey its significance, though all seven qualities of integrity need not be present to convey a sense of past time and place.

Location:

Situated on the south side of Park Central Road within the south-western central portion of Catoctin Mountain Park, Camp Greentop remains in the same location as it did when it was delineated in the park's 1937 plans for a second group camp in the Catoctin RDA. The entire RDA was originally comprised of over 10,000 acres of mountain land, but slightly less than half of that land was deeded to the State of Maryland in 1954 where it became Cunningham Falls State Park. Despite the land transfer, Camp Greentop continues to be managed by the National Park Service and has remained in its original location. The group camp still retains its configuration, land use, and purpose as an organized group camp for children with disabilities. Within the camp itself, most features remain in the location chosen during the historic period including the cabin camp units, the central core of buildings and structures, the lawn and interior mature trees. Circulation has been slightly altered but remains near its original location.

Design:

The Camp Greentop cultural landscape continues to evoke the principles of Rustic style design, as well as the unique design ideals espoused by The League. The design of Camp Greentop as an organized group camp was a central element used by New Deal-era parks in their designs for Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDA) in the 1930s. RDA group camps like Camp Greentop

were set aside and delineated on plans as submarginal land to be repurposed and used as recreation for inner city and underprivileged youth, providing an escape to fresh air and nature. This design remains today. Camp Greentop also reflects the meshing of the Mission 66 Park Service Modern style and the Rustic style of the existing infrastructure, revealing the conscious effort of region architects to adapt the new national style to a local context.

Setting:

Despite the increased need for stricter regulations regarding accessibility, the landscape and circulation patterns have changed little since the historic period. Camp Greentop continues to be set within a forested mountain landscape that provides the scenic and healing qualities of nature and functions as an organized group camp. The Camp Greentop landscape's relationship to the surrounding park is still generally the same as when it was originally developed. The deciduous forest is a large park of the overall setting of the park; the primary current threats to the forest ecosystem include invasive plants, deer browse, and limited regeneration of native tree species. The park currently administers programs, such as a deer management and invasive vegetation program, to combat these threats. Currently, the deciduous forest is healthier enough to convey the setting and feeling of living in the woods from the cultural landscape's period of significance. Further, additions, removals, and changes have occurred to some of the features since the historic period including the circulation patterns, but overall have not diminished the site's setting.

Materials:

In the development of Camp Greentop, the materials used were chosen for their natural qualities, in rough or little-manipulated states and used to produce rather primitive forms. Materials were gathered locally within the park and consisted of stone, fallen chestnut logs, and cedar (shingles). Local raw materials were chosen to create a design that embraced the rustic design principles of New Deal-era parks. These elements can be seen primarily in the camp structures using hewn logs, chinked with a white mortar, resting on stone piers. All materials at Camp Greentop keep with the rustic design principles of the NPS in the 1930's; additional structures added during the World War II/OSS, JCCC, and Mission 66 eras carefully followed these design principles. Mission 66 structures blend in well with the early built-environment construction, despite having more Modernist design principles.

Workmanship:

Within Camp Greentop, workmanship provided by WPA, CCC, and Job Corps relief workers remains evident in the design of most of the buildings, small scale features, and the vegetation. For

the most part, the historic structures have been maintained and preserved. Some original small-scale features that remain and continue to contribute to the significance to the landscape include the campfire circle and the outdoor chapel. Trees, shrubs, and the open fields have been maintained but forest regeneration has been slowed due to a larger deer population whose grazing of young saplings is park wide. (The deer population has been kept in check through a deer management program, see the *Vegetation* section below.)

Feeling:

During the historic period, Camp Greentop was largely characterized by its rural setting and atmosphere as a healing refuge from hectic, unhealthy city life for children with disabilities. The historic and current design of the cultural landscape reflects the historic reverence of the landscape's natural systems and features, such as the deciduous forest contributing to a sense of living in the woods away from civilization. While suburbanization is encroaching on the parent landscape's boundaries, Camp Greentop's feeling as a refuge from urban life remains today in part due to the intact vegetation, buildings and structures, and circulation elements.

Association:

Camp Greentop continues to convey its association with its purpose and function as an organized group camp for urban children with disabilities. Collectively most of the landscape features and elements embody the historic purpose and vision of Camp Greentop as seen by The League as well as the New Deal's RDA, WPA, and CCC programs as well as the Job Corps program in the 1960s.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

This section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Cultural Resources Inventory System Historic Structures (CRIS-HS) names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1938 to 1969), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

Landscape Characteristic Narratives and Features

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.

Historic Condition:

The Catoctin Mountain is the primary natural system in the area of the group camp in the Camp Greentop landscape. The mountainous landscape includes all of Catoctin Mountain Park, and historically added considerable value to the recreation area, including to the Camp Greentop landscape, as a desirable escape from city life.

Due to its flat topography, Camp Greentop has fewer natural systems and features of note as opposed to Camp Misty Mount. However, the landscape consists of a prominent, open meadow on the northern portion, as well as a limited number of large boulders and rock outcroppings throughout the landscape. The 2022 Cultural Landscape Report suggests these boulders exist likely due to when the area was cleared to construct the camp and to make the area more accessible for campers. (Lester et al. 2022: 238)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Situated on a flat central plateau, the general topography of the Camp Greentop area provided relatively level terrain prior to the RDA development and required little grading of the site to be accessible to campers with disabilities. For the most part, the mountainous landscape at Greentop has not been altered or changed significantly from its historic configuration. Today, rock outcroppings and boulders are located throughout the cultural landscape, such as in the area of the campfire and chapel areas.

The mountainous features and central plateau of the area contribute to the historic character of the Camp Greentop landscape as they influenced early land use of the area, as well as the spatial organization of the group camp. The deciduous forest within and around the camp's landscape were also important during the period of significance, as they provided scenic, natural surroundings and escape for youth from the crowded, dirty city life (see the *Vegetation* section below for further information). The natural systems and topography remain intact, with no major alterations since the period of significance.

Evaluation:

The rugged natural features of Camp Greentop, including the presence of rock outcroppings and boulders, contribute to the overall character of the landscape. As a result, the cultural landscape retains integrity with respect to this landscape characteristic.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Stone outcroppings and large placed boulders throughout the cultural landscape	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---



Fig 19: Notable rock outcroppings located at the campfire circle. (NCR 2023)

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Historic Condition:

The spatial organization of the Camp Greentop landscape during the period of significance was heavily influenced by the topography of the central plateau, vegetation, NPS design specifications for group camps of the New Deal-era time period, as well as the needs of the youth campers with disabilities such as polio and bone tuberculosis. The historic organization of the buildings and structures generally consisted of a cluster arrangement of a central administrative and recreational developed area, including buildings and structures such as the camp office, dining hall and kitchen, recreation hall, central shower, swimming pool and pump house, playing field, pasture, and basketball court. The central administrative and recreational developed area was surrounded by camp unit clusters (A, B, C, D) that included the camper cabins. The central developed area and camp unit clusters were connected by circulation features such as the main gravel loop road and main parking lot.

The spatial organization slightly changed in the 1940's with the addition of wartime facilities, such as a new Quonset hut and chapel northeast of the camp office. The addition of the large Quonset hut shifted and expanded the center of the camp towards the east. The Quonset hut burned down in the 1950's; however, it was subsequently converted to a basketball court and the area remained in use post-fire.

Beginning in 1965, the playing field area was altered with the introduction of stable facilities. The tack room was constructed in 1971 and stable in 1981, which divided the playing field. After the installation of the stable facilities, the extant fenced-in pasture.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Most of the historic spatial organization is still extant, although some of the buildings and structures have been repurposed or constructed outside the period of significance, such as the four extant comfort stations. The field clearing, forestland, and circulation patterns have substantial integrity. The camp continues to operate with a central administrative and recreational developed area surrounded by camp unit clusters connected via circulation features.

Evaluation:

The spatial organization of Camp Greentop is consistent with its arrangement during its 1938 to 1969 period of significance. The additions of new features and improvements such as the pasture and stable facilities does not detract from the significance of the cultural landscape's spatial organization. Therefore, Camp Greentop retains integrity of spatial organization.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Administrative and recreational developed area	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Camp unit clusters (A, B, C, D)	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Camp units connected to administrative developed area through circulation features	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---

Land Use

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction.

Historic Condition:

The Camp Greentop area was used for thousands of years by Indigenous groups prior to European colonization. When European colonization began in the area in the eighteenth century, the cultural landscape experienced extractive uses. Throughout most of the eighteenth,

nineteenth, and into the start of the twentieth centuries, the Catoctin Mountain and Camp Greentop experienced charcoaling, timbering, iron making and farming. During this time, the landscape was valued primarily for its resources including iron and timber. Tourism in the area during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries helped contribute to the area being developed as an RDA in 1934. Set on a central plateau with level terrain, the Camp Greentop landscape was developed into a group camp for children with disabilities. Active recreation was a large part of the camp experience and included a pool, playing field, baseball/softball backstop, and later a basketball court and a stable. The camp occupied about 38 acres situated where there was an opening of about ten to twenty acres within an area that was otherwise wooded land. The clearing was improved and used by the campers as a playing field.

With the arrival of WWII, Camp Greentop was temporarily occupied and used by the OSS, Marines, and other military groups. The landscape's recreational use was retained via the playing field and pool for military personnel only. Recreational facilities such as a Quonset hut with a stage and movie theater were added during this time period; however, the hut burned down in 1958. After 1958, the foundation of the former hut was transformed into a basketball court.

With the end of WWII, the camp returned to its former children's camp land use. In the 1980's, the friends group known as "C.A.M.P.E.R." expanded their educational programs and began using Camp Greentop. C.A.M.P.E.R. also expanded the horse program at Camp Greentop in cooperation with the League.

At some point after the camp's installation of the extant chapel and campfire circle, commemorative uses via memorial plaques began in order to honor former camp counselors and staff. However, more information is needed to determine when this use was added to the landscape.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Since the beginning of the period of significance and establishment of Camp Greentop (1938), the camp landscape has continued to be used as an organized group camp for children with disabilities and remains a component landscape to Catoctin Mountain Park. The camp continues to implement active recreational use through its playing field, basketball court, and swimming pool. It remains a camp for children with disabilities, which is consistent with its historic intent. Overnight camping continues but has also expanded its uses to include comfort stations and equestrian facilities. The open field has been used as the camp's playing field and this use

continues today. Forest and timber resources are still regenerating, although since the 1980s have been hindered with over-population of the white-tailed deer in the park.

In the area of the basketball court, remnant steps of the former Quonset hut from the WWII period can still be seen today. Additional research is needed to understand when the basketball hut was created and when basketball hoops and railing were installed, as well as the origin of existing picnic tables.

Camp Greentop does not retain its historic use under military occupation. This relatively brief land use was limited to the WWII era.

Evaluation:

The recreational land use of the Camp Greentop landscape has changed little since the period of significance and contributes to the historic character of the properties. The landscape continues to be occupied and used as a children’s summer camp. As a result, the landscape retains integrity of land use.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Recreational use	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---



Fig 20: East side of the basketball court, viewed to the west. Remnant steps of former Quonset hut (partly covered by leaves), railing, basketball hoop, and picnic tables are visible. (NCR 2023)

Topography

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect).

Historic Condition:

The mountainous terrain of the Catoctin RDA area historically made development challenging. Camp Greentop was built on a flat portion of land within the mountain landscape, set on a central plateau, allowing it to be developed for the use of campers with disabilities. The League originally camped at the first organized group camp, Misty Mount, but the uneven terrain and steep slopes created difficulties for children with crutches. Camp Greentop being set on relatively level ground made an ideal location.

During WWII, the topography at Camp Greentop was modified by the military. Specifically, the OSS and other military groups altered the landscape to construct wartime training facilities such as underground fighting pits, earthen munition bunkers, and berms. These features were removed after 1946 by the Army Corps of Engineers who reverted the topography to pre-WWII settings. (Lester et al. 2022: 246)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Since the period of significance, no major changes or alterations to the landscape's topography has occurred. Greentop is situated at a topographic high point with a prominent, generally flat open playing field and pasture. These features remain integral features of the park, have changed little since the period of significance, and contribute to the cultural landscape.

Evaluation:

The topography of Greentop remains relatively unchanged since the establishment of Camp Greentop in 1938 and throughout the period of significance. As a result, Camp Greentop retains integrity of topography.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Generally flat topography consistent with a mountaintop meadow	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---



Fig 21: View west-southwest towards the open, flat playing field. (NCR 2023)

Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Historic Condition:

Historically there were two primary types of vegetation that occurred within the landscape before Camp Greentop's development. This included woodland comprised of primarily second growth Eastern deciduous forest vegetation (regenerating from historical extractive uses of the landscape), and cleared pasture, possibly associated with livestock grazing or former Indigenous land management practices.

Prior to the decline of industry in the mountains during the late nineteenth century, the forest was typically used to provide resources for logging, charcoal, and the iron furnace. However, changes inland use that occurred during the period of significance altered the management for the wooded areas. During timber harvesting efforts to construct group camps at Catoctin, blighted chestnut was collected from the Camp Greentop area. (Cultural Landscapes at Camp Misty Mount & Camp Greentop 1988: 4) To suit Camp Greentop's needs, construction 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. (Horner 2014: 23)

The 2022 Cultural Landscape Report defines ornamental plantings as “intentionally planted, placed, or cultivated specimens that are a part from the surrounding forest environment. Such plantings have likely been a part of the camp’s design since their initial construction under the CCC and WPA, most notably around buildings and structures and at the junctions or circulation features.” (Lester et al. 2022: 266) While no specific 1930s or 1940s planting guide for Catoctin was located, during the period of significance the CCC planted a large variety of vegetation park-wide including “Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), Dogwood (*Cornus spp.*), Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Beech (*Fagus spp.*), Shadbush (*Amelanchier spp.*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis spp.*), Spice Bush (*Lindera benzoin*), Viburnums (*Viburnum spp.*), miscellaneous small shrubs and to a lesser degree Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Black Birch (*Betula lenta*), Hickory (*Carya spp.*), Ash (*Fraxinus spp.*), White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), and Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).” (Cultural Landscapes at Camp Misty Mount & Camp Greentop 1998: 4) In 1968, a limited planting plan of ornamental plantings was drafted by the NPS National Capital Region for the area immediately surrounding the dining hall and recreation building (Lester et al. 2022: 267-268) These trees consisted of sugar maples along the west side of the parking lot, and an additional sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) between the recreation hall and its east-west walkway. (Lester et al. 2022: 268, Figure 81)

Campers played a role in shaping the vegetation at Camp Greentop; for example, in 1958 “students participated in a tree planting ceremony . . . in honor of the 100th anniversary of conservationist President Theodore Roosevelt’s birthday; the ceremony was intended to be followed with the planting of 1,200 trees during the school year.” (Lester et al. 2022: 267) However, it is unknown where these were planted, what species was planted, and if all 1,200 were ultimately installed.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

The deciduous forest that exists today is a remnant of a long history of plantings and disturbances to create a “natural” forested landscape which in fact was heavily designed and influenced by humans. However, since the period of significance, no major vegetation changes have occurred. The forested areas are less than a century old. Routine pruning of dead and damaged tree limbs around the camp and the removal of hazard trees if needed, continues to help maintain a healthy

forest and a safe environment for campers. In the 1980s, an ornamental screen of white pines was planted near the field and horse barns. The forest community is made up of several species, consisting of an oak-hickory-tulip mix, with the greatest dominance of chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*). (Lester et al. 2022: 269) The mid-story consists primarily of cherry (*Prunus sp.*) and ash (*Fraxinus sp.*). (Lester et al. 2022: 269) The invasive Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) can be found growing along the shoulders of the main road and throughout the forest.

The deciduous forest vegetation largely reflects the park use period. Vegetation features which contribute to the cultural landscape include the ratio of open versus forested area at Camp Greentop, as well as the native, deciduous forest plant community. An exception to contributing vegetation is the white pine screen planted near the playfield and the invasive grass growing along the ditches of the roadway. Neither the white pine screen nor the invasive vegetation contributes to the cultural landscape significance. The playing field and pasture continue to be maintained and date to the period of significance.

Camp Greentop contains two prominent rows of ornamental pine screens (primarily *Pinus strobus* and *Picea sp.*) adjacent to the playing field and stable area. These plantings date to the 1980s and are non-contributing.

The 2022 Cultural Landscape Report indicates several young trees and shrubs appear to have been planted within recent decades as a result of NPS staff undertaking a careful planting of replacement trees throughout the 1990s. (Lester et al. 202: 269) Lester et al. 2022 states:

“All plantings appear to be located adjacent to historic buildings and structures or along roadways. The species represented in these plantings include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), American witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), red oaks (*Quercus rubra*), and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*). For specific details of these plantings, see the resource management files at Catoctin Mountain Park.” (Lester et al. 202: 269)

NPS staff completed numerous plantings occurred in 2009 and 2010 to repair damage due to utility installations. These plantings included: shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), fourteen red oaks (*Quercus rubra*), six red maples (*Acer rubrum*), four white oaks (*Quercus alba*), 39 northern spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), nine Appalachian Spring dogwood (*Cornus florida*), and two Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*). (Lester et al. 2022: 269)

The overall health of the forest benefited from a successful deer management program in 2009 through 2010, which reduced the deer population initially to 15 to 20 deer per square mile to allow for the recovery of saplings (NPS 2009). However, in the absence of a strong white-tailed deer

population which kept vegetation in check, the park is now experiencing an increase in invasive vegetation such as Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) and Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), which remains heavily present throughout the forested landscape areas.

(Communications with park staff 2023)

Evaluation:

Invasive vegetation is present within the Camp Greentop cultural landscape. Specifically, past efforts to combat invasive species have focused on Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Mile-a-minute (*Persicaria perfoliata*). And Japanese wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*). The park also has Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) growth throughout the cultural landscape. Focus areas for invasive species treatment primarily included the playing field to maintain the open field area as well as the surrounding forested landscape. (Information obtained from IPMT FY14-21 and correspondence with park biologist Rebecca Lonkosky).

According to the park biologist, there are currently no plans to reduce invasive Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*) because there is no feasible way to carry out such a plan. (Email from park biologist Rebecca Lonkosky 2023) Moreover, the park biologist also noted that the health of the forest is currently impacted by Emerald ash borer (impacted oak ash trees). Forest health in the entire region is additionally experiencing a loss of oak tree species region-wide; the cause of this wide-spread loss is unknown but reportedly is likely related to general ecosystem stressors such as the influences of climate change, fungi, insect pests, etc. (Email from park biologist Rebecca Lonkosky 2023; Borowy 2020).

Forest health and recovery continue to be threatened. Currently, the park operates an invasive species management program to control several species, which is necessary to ensure invasive plants do not hinder the integrity of the Eastern deciduous forest, a contributing character-defining feature of the cultural landscape.

Overall, the Eastern deciduous forest that exists today is a remnant of a long history of plantings and disturbances to create a “natural” forested landscape and while experiencing numerous threats as indicated above, it continues to retain integrity with respect to its location, design, material, feeling, and association. Camp Greentop continues to feature “mature hardwood forests that contribute to the designed character of the cultural landscape. These mature trees flank the routes of historic circulation systems, are located at the junctions of pathways, and provide aesthetic value to the camp scene.” (Lester et al. 2022: 270)

The playing field and pasture as maintained vegetated areas continue to retain integrity and are prominent character-defining features of the overall landscape. The ornamental white pine screens adjacent to the playing field and stables, installed outside the period of significance, are noncontributing but compatible as they do not detract from the historic character of the landscape. Invasive species are noncontributing and incompatible with the historic character of the landscape; park staff should continue to implement measures to stabilize invasive vegetation growth through their existing invasive species management program.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Playing field	Contributing	---	---	Location	246924	No
Eastern deciduous forest	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
White pine screen	Noncontributing – compatible	---	---	---	---	---
Pasture	Contributing	---	---	Location	17099	No



Fig 22: Vegetation in Camp Greentop circa 2015, including the playing field (top), ornamental pine screening (bottom left), and horse pasture (bottom right). (NCR 2015)



Fig 23: Eastern deciduous forest visible along circulation features throughout the camp. (NCR 2023)



Fig 24: Ornamental pine screen located adjacent to the south of the stable area. (NCR 2023)



Fig 25: View of the pasture. (NCR 2023)

Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Historic Condition:

According to the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report, the earliest circulation features likely predate the construction the extant camp and were related to former logging or charcoal roads (Lester et al. 2022: 254). A 1930s utility plan for Camp Greentop appears to corroborate this claim and a 1938 layout plan for the camp depicts numerous additional trails (Lester et al. 2022: 254, Figure 77).

Camp Greentop has historically consisted of two types of circulation features: pedestrian and vehicular systems. The main gravel loop road within Camp Greentop reflects the historic spatial organization of the landscape where circulation features developed to connect all four camp unit clusters (A, B, C, D) to the central administrative and recreational developed area. During the period of significance, the main gravel loop road consisted of a six to eight-foot-wide gravel trail encircling the compound and passing 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, which connected each cabin with the latrine of its subunit and leading to the dining hall were built at this time. Further research is needed to confirm. 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.” (Earley and Hanna 2004: 57; (Lester et al. 2022: 254) WPA workers also constructed a road spur to connect Camp Greentop with the service road. The spur was paved with gravel and provided a small, graveled area for parking along the entry drive. The road was ten feet wide and less than a quarter mile in length. (Horner 2014: 24) Minor paths between buildings and structures depicted in historical maps of the camp were likely social trails that changed over time as campers moved throughout the landscape and the environmental factors, such as weather, eroded or altered them over time.

According to the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report, in 1962, the new central shower and pool building included the construction of a new five-foot wide asphalt path to connect to the dining hall area. (Lester et al. 2022: 254) Between 1956 and 1966, the main asphalt entrance road was paved as part of Mission 66 improvements. (Lester et al. 2022: 254)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

By 1975, Camp Greentop consisted of a complicated network of paved, gravel, and social trails throughout the landscape. Asphalt pedestrian foot paths connected cabins and latrines in Units A and C to the dining hall and central core; however, remaining paths of travel were gravel. (Lester et al. 2022: 254)

Following the period of significance, changes in the circulation across the camp have slightly affected the integrity of the landscape. Most changes to the circulation have been to accommodate a broader range of campers with disabilities and improving wheelchair accessibility. Changes include paving with an asphalt surface and some relocation of earthen or lightly graveled paths in 1967, 1976, and before 1982. The main circulation loop road was no longer used only as a pedestrian foot trail, but began to be used by vehicles, probably mostly service vehicles. Today there is also the occasional traffic of campers unloading gear and returning their cars to the main asphalt parking lot. This new use has some impact on the road and surrounding landscape. Further research is needed to determine if the paths connecting camping cabins to other buildings were developed during the period of significance, but by the 1950s, this internal system of paths was extant. In 1967, the park paved some of the paths that comprised this network. Another effort to pave the remaining paths occurred in 1976. Further refinements to the path system around the central core were made before 1982. Other circulation features such as the asphalt dining hall loading dock remain a crucial component of the camp's operation as it supports service vehicles providing equipment, materials, and food for campers.

Evaluation:

The main gravel loop road is currently used for vehicular travel. Formerly, the main gravel loop road (circa 1940) was used as a pedestrian trail and was surfaced with small gravel and stone dust. The road remains in the same alignment, has a gravel surface, and is one of the most important landscape features remaining from the 1940s. Although the use today has changed (pedestrian to vehicular), the gravel loop road still retains integrity in location, setting, feeling, and association.

Features such as asphalt pedestrian foot paths, concrete sidewalks to the recreation hall, and social trails remain present throughout the landscape. While many of these resources date to the period of significance, features such as social trails postdate the period of significance and are considered noncontributing. In some instances, the original paving materials were modified with the addition of asphalt or concrete, but they still follow historic patterns of movement that serve to connect the cultural landscape. All circulation features that were constructed during the period of significance and demonstrate historic patterns of circulation contribute to the Camp Greentop cultural landscape. In the future, attention should be paid to paving changes and damage by non-

historic vehicular uses to circulation features; however, currently these features appear to retain sufficient integrity to convey the historical significance of the overall landscape.

Electrical utility work completed over the last few years has impacted some of the asphalt paved pedestrian foot paths. The footpaths have been visibly trenched through and re-paved. This visual impact appears to be minimal and does not detract from the overall integrity of the circulation features and paths of travel to/from cabins.

Recent asphalt paving work to create additional asphalt pedestrian foot paths appears to have paved over a portion of the main gravel loop road to provide a more accessible path of travel to cabins. This has impacted the design and materials of the main gravel loop road; however, overall, the gravel road still maintains integrity as is discussed below.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Main gravel loop road	Contributing	---	---	Location	17098	Yes
Asphalt camp entrance road	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Asphalt pedestrian foot paths constructed during the period of significance	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Asphalt pedestrian foot paths constructed post period of significance	Noncontributing - compatible	---	---	---	---	---
Main asphalt parking lot	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Asphalt dining hall loading dock	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Concrete sidewalks to recreation hall	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Social trails	Noncontributing	---	---	---	---	---



Fig 26: Circulation features circa 2015 including: main gravel loop road (top left), asphalt surfaced pedestrian train (top right), social trails between cabins (bottom left), and concrete sidewalks to the recreation hall (bottom right). (NCR 2015)



Fig 27: View from the parking lot to the southeast towards recreation hall and dining hall. (NCR 2023)



Fig 28: Asphalt paved pedestrian walkways impacted by recent utility work. (NCR 2023)



Fig 29: Asphalt paved pedestrian walkway paved over main gravel loop road. (NCR 2023)



Fig 30: Concrete walkways outside dining hall. (NCR 2023)



Fig 31: Main asphalt paved parking lot at entrance to camp. (NCR 2023)



Fig 32: Main gravel loop road (partially paved with asphalt) leading to loading dock area. (NCR 2023)

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity.

Historic Condition:

Before Camp Greentop was established in 1938, there were a limited number of buildings and structures located within the cultural landscape. Initial construction of the camp occurred in 1937 through 1939 and was spearheaded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Minimal modifications were undertaken during the end of the initial construction period by the Civilian Construction Corps (CCC).

Designs for a new organized group camp, Camp 2-C—later renamed Camp Greentop—began in 1937 and took into account The League’s recommendations for preference of a flat topography to accommodate children with disabilities. (Lester et al. 2022: 267-277). WPA workers used a rustic palette of frame and log structures throughout the camp and gathered wood from the forest, which mainly included downed chestnut, oak, and hemlock. 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. Creosote colored with oil from crank-case draining was used to coat 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. (Horner 2014: 22)

The central core of the group camp was comprised of a camp office, dining room and kitchen, an infirmary, a swimming pool, a crafts building, staff housing, help's cabin/cooks quarters, a central shower, and storage shed. Branching off were four camp unit clusters (A, B, C, D), arranged a short distance from the core, each had cabins for the campers, a leader's cabin (Leaders' Cabin A/B; Leaders' Cabin C/D), a latrine, and a drinking fountain, all united by circulation features. There was also a campfire circle, located in a secluded spot some distance from the buildings. (This is not in the same as the extant campfire circle) (Horner 2014: 21) Specific to Camp Greentop was the addition of only two lodges (Lodge [Unit A/B]; Good Luck Lodge [Unit C/D]), as opposed to one for each camp unit, a design specification specific to The League's needs. The League also requested larger cabins that housed eight campers and two counselors, and a 600-foot limit on the distance of cabins to the dining hall.

Park staff made few changes to the buildings and structures at Camp Greentop between the camp's initial construction in the 1930s and the start of WWII. One exception was the electrification of structures at Camp Greentop (excluding cabins and lodges), which was completed by the CCC in 1939. (Lester et al. 2022: 290)

During WWII, while the camp was closed to the public, the Army troops in OSS training at Camp Greentop winterized the cabins for year-round use. Electricity was extended to all the remaining buildings, the bathhouse was enlarged, and amenities such as a movie theater, recreation building, and telephone exchange were added. (Horner 2014: 29) In 1946, the Army rehabilitated Camp Greentop by staining the facades of buildings, replacing plumbing, repairing doors and windows, and installing new power lines. (Horner 2014: 29) The Army removed some buildings added during the war era, but left some, such as the two Quonset huts at Camp Greentop. (Horner 2014: 29) At the location of the existing basketball court, a Quonset hut was constructed to house recreational amenities such as a movie theater; the hut burned down in 1958 and was subsequently converted to the existing basketball court at an unknown date. The OSS also constructed many additional facilities without park staff approval (which was later reverted to its original state after military occupation of the camp ended). These additions included a pistol

range, parade ground, “House of Horrors”, “trainazium”, wooden platforms, ropes course, shallow pits, etc. (Lester et al. 2022: 291)

The military began to vacate the cabin camps in the summer of 1946 and left both camps (Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount) by March of 1947. (Lester et al. 2022: 294) The Army Corps of Engineers assisted in reverting the cultural landscape back to its pre-military occupation conditions. (Lester et al. 2022: 294)

Camp Greentop returned to recreational use in the summer of 1947. Upon return, The League requested the addition of the extant outdoor chapel as they had become accustomed to using an outdoor chapel while using the French Creek RDA, which they had occupied for five seasons during WWII. (Lester et al. 2022: 66) Although further research is needed, extant bronze plaques to memorialize former camp counselors were affixed to the stone altar of the chapel like circa 1960. (Lester et al. 2022: 330) Since 1947 through 1969, most buildings and structures have had some changes as a result of Job Corps and Mission 66 efforts. The swimming pool, central shower, and latrines have been altered or replaced.

The dining hall burned down in 1954 and was replaced in 1955 with a new one-story, stone and frame, asymmetric, cross gable-roofed building in the new Park Service Modern style as part of early Mission 66 efforts. The new, extant dining hall was clad in stone and wood clapboard and had three main parts: a large dining hall, a smaller dining area with a fireplace, and a kitchen section extending south from the dining hall section. The new building was constructed in the same location and approximate footprint as the former building. The construction of the connected, extant recreation hall adjacent to the dining hall in 1959 (constructed after the Quonset hut burned down in 1958), served to include both buildings visually and functionally. This building was a new one-story, stone and frame, asymmetric, gable-roofed hall built by Frederick Construction Company, and kept to the Modern style of the new design initiative of Mission 66. (Lester et al. 2022: 301) The recreation hall was constructed with a stone retaining wall (retaining wall behind dining hall) which supports a concrete platform associated with the loading dock.

In 1962, a new building replaced the camp’s central shower. Other changes during the 1960s likely included the installation of bronze plaques in the outdoor chapel area. All buildings at Camp Greentop were re-roofed as part of Mission 66 program efforts as well. (Lester et al. 2022: 295)

After the conclusion of the Mission 66 program, the Job Corps led several facility improvements at Camp Greentop. In the 1970s, a modular trailer with frame shelter built over it, which was

formerly used as a storage building at the Blue Blazes Maintenance Area and constructed in 1965, was added to Camp Greentop and became the stable office. (Horner 2014: 48) The stable office was reportedly moved and installed at Camp Greentop by Job Corpsmen. (However, the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report indicates additional research is needed to confirm if this was constructed under the Job Corps or Mission 66 programs) (Lester et al. 2022: 302) In 1965, Job Corps rehabilitated the Camp Greentop fire circle, initially constructed during the WPA/CCC time period, which remained in use until 1974. (Lester et al. 2022: 303). This fire circle is non-extant. A new campfire circle was constructed in its current location in 1974 by the YCC. (Lester et al. 2022: 263)

In 1967, the extant-CMU constructed mop room was constructed and originally used as a garbage shed. (The garbage shed is also referred to as the mop room) The mop room is a 56 square-foot room of CMU construction with a shed roof. It was originally constructed in 1967 and used as a garbage room. A Fixed Property Record from 1967 describes the structure: “foundations and floors are reinforced concrete and exterior walls are concrete block [. . .] It has a shed type roof with composition shingles.” Building 184 still largely appears today as it did in the 1967 description, and although some materials might have been replaced over time, it retains integrity to the period of significance. (Draft Catoctin Mountain Park National Register nomination, 2023)

See the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report for an individual and detailed discussion of each building and structure with their own “historic” sections. (Lester et al. 2022: 276-310)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

After the dissolution of the Job Corps in 1969, the YCC took over. The existing campfire circle was created by the YCC Corpsmen outside the period of significance.

In the 1970s, access was added to buildings that were originally reached by stone steps (remnant stone steps). (Horner 2014: 48) NPS staff installed asphalt and concrete accessible ramps at many of the buildings at Camp Greentop. (Lester et al. 2022: 304) The YCC constructed the extant stable room in 1981, an addition to the tack room which was constructed in 1971 by the YCC and used as a garage shed. Between 1983 and 1984, the YCC added a second story to the stable for storage and four additional stalls for horses. (Lester et al. 2022: 304) The extant stable and tack room has a gable roof and a one-story tack room addition. (Horner 2014: 48) NCR staff observed an accessible wooden horse-back riding ramp providing access to a formerly used horse-back riding area, adjacent to the existing stable and tack room. Further details regarding the date of

construction and use of this ramp are unknown. Fencing was likely added circa 1981, around a formerly existing pasture (originally part of the playing field according to historic aerial photographs [Nationwide Environmental Title Research 1958, 1981]).

During the 1970s, a contractor applied red stain (named “Olympia” to most of the buildings at Camp Misty Mount and painted the chinking with white latex paint. It appears this is also the time red stain was applied to Camp Greentop’s buildings as well; however, further research is needed to confirm (Lester et al. 2022: 91) Remnant red staining can still be seen today on at least one cabin building; according to park staff, the remnant staining is in the process of being removed.

The YCC facilitated the modernization of latrines at Camp Greentop. There are no existing operational unit latrines at Camp Greentop. Two of the four original latrines were demolished or taken out of use concurrent with the construction of new comfort stations between 1978 through 1981. Latrine Unit A was retained and converted to a laundry facility. Latrine Unit B was retained as Craft Cabin B. Between 1978 and 1981, the YCC constructed four new comfort stations (Unit A, B, C, D Comfort Stations) that exist today. A storage shed was constructed in 1979 and an addition was added on in 1995.

Since the YCC period, a few large-scale changes have occurred to the buildings and structures at Camp Greentop. The most noticeable change has been the replacement of asphalt and concrete ramps throughout the camp with extant wood ramps in the 1990s, following the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1990. These were added to all buildings and structures that historically featured steps to the entrance. (Lester et al. 2022: 305)

In the 2010s, a playground/swing set was added to the north side of the swimming pool. A woodshed (building 248) is located adjacent to the dining hall and kitchen; however, the date of its installation or further information has not yet been identified. A culvert is located along the east side of the recreation hall; however, information regarding its construction is unknown. The existing culvert may date to the period of significance and currently this feature’s contributing status is undetermined. Lastly, the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report indicates the historic presence of water tanks and filtration system; however, the report only provides details regarding historic water tanks at Camp Misty Mount. (Lester et al. 2022: 180-181, 310). Park staff could not confirm the location of any extant water tanks. Nonetheless, any extant water tanks and filtration system are noncontributing to the cultural landscape.

A partially subterranean swimming pool pump room is located on the south side and consists of small, rectangular building clad in irregular, multi-colored stone with a side-gable roof covered by shingles. The entrance to the building is surrounded by poured concrete which connects to an asphalt-paved circulation feature that connects to the walkways throughout the camp. The entrance way consists of stone retaining walls, covered by slate stones, lined with black metal railings. The pump room was constructed as part of 2018 updates to the swimming pool; further information regarding the swimming pool can be found in the *Constructed Water Features* section below.

Evaluation:

Camp Greentop retains almost all buildings and structures dating to the camp's period of significance (1938 through 1969) during the WPA, WWII, Mission, and Job Corps programs and time periods. (With the exception of the WWII buildings, which were removed after a brief military occupation of the camp). Most buildings and structures at the camp have undergone rehabilitations since the 1990s and largely have been returned to their historic conditions. Most recently, in March 2023, replacement windows were being installed in-kind at the dining hall and kitchen building. Therefore, Camp Greentop retains integrity with respect to buildings and structures.

The dining hall and kitchen and recreation hall buildings are currently undergoing some minor renovations, including window replacements. While this diminishes the material integrity of the building, it still retains its overall Park Service Modern with rustic aspects design, along with integrity of location, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association to the Mission 66 period.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Camp Greentop basketball court	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Wooden accessible ramps	Noncontributing – compatible	---	---	---	---	---

Camp office	Contributing	Greentop Camp Office	100088	Location	17032	Yes
Camp Greentop fire circle	Noncontributing – compatible	Greentop, Campfire Circle	100506	---	---	---
Central shower	Contributing	---	---	Location	17082	Yes
Unit A Comfort Station	Noncontributing – compatible	---	---	Location	17086	Yes
Unit B Comfort Station	Noncontributing – compatible	---	---	Location	17087	Yes
Unit C Comfort Station	Noncontributing – compatible	---	---	Location	17089	Yes
Unit D Comfort Station	Noncontributing – compatible	---	---	Location	17090	Yes
Crafts shop	Contributing	Greentop Crafts Shop	023332	Location	17037	Yes
Culvert	Undetermined	---	---	---	---	---
Dining hall & kitchen	Contributing	---	---	Location	17079	Yes
Help's cabin/cook's cabin	Contributing	Greentop Help's Cabin	023330	Location	17035	Yes
Infirmary	Contributing	Greentop Infirmary	023328	Location	17033	Yes

Latrines A (Laundry)	Contributing	Greentop Latrine (Unit A)	023336	Location	17042	Yes
Latrines B (Craft Cabin B)	Contributing	Greentop Latrine (Unit B)	507655	Location	17069	Yes
Leaders' Cabins A/B	Contributing	Greentop Leaders' Cabin (Units A&B)	023334	Location	17040	Yes
Leaders' Cabins C/D	Contributing	Greentop Leaders' Cabin (Units C&D)	023335	Location	17041	Yes
Lodge (Unit A/B)	Contributing	Greentop Lodge	023333	Location	17038	Yes
Lodge (Unit C/D) (Good Luck Lodge)	Contributing	Greentop Lodge	100097	Location	17039	Yes
Garbage shed (mop room)	Contributing	---	---	Location	17084	Yes
Outdoor chapel	Contributing	Camp Greentop, Outdoor Chapel	1042609	---	---	---
Recreation hall	Contributing	---	---	Location	17080	Yes
Remnant stone steps	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---

Stable	Noncontributing - compatible	---	---	Location	17094	Yes
Tack room	Noncontributing - compatible	---	---	Location	17095	Yes
Stable office	Noncontributing - compatible	---	---	Location	17093	Yes
Staff quarters	Contributing	Greentop Staff Quarters	023329	Location	17034	Yes
Retaining wall behind dining hall	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Storage building	Contributing	Greentop Storage Building	023331	Location	17036	Yes
Storage shed	Noncontributing - compatible	---	---	Location	17088	Yes
Unit A Cabin 1	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit A)	023337	Location	17043	Yes
Unit A Cabin 2	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit A)	023338	Location	17044	Yes
Unit A Cabin 3	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit A)	023339	Location	17045	Yes
Unit B Cabin 1	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit B)	023340	Location	17070	Yes
Unit B Cabin 2	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit B)	100089	Location	17071	Yes

Unit B Cabin 3	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit B)	100090	Location	17072	Yes
Unit C Cabin 1	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit C)	100091	Location	17073	Yes
Unit C Cabin 2	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit C)	100092	Location	17074	Yes
Unit C Cabin 3	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit C)	100093	Location	17075	Yes
Unit D Cabin 1	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit D)	100094	Location	17076	Yes
Unit D Cabin 2	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit C)	100095	Location	17077	Yes
Unit D Cabin 3	Contributing	Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit C)	100096	Location	17078	Yes
Water tanks and filtration system	Noncontributing	---	---	Location	17390	Yes
Woodshed	Noncontributing -compatible	---	---	Location	17091	Yes
Playground/s wing set	Noncontributing -compatible	---	---	---	---	---
Pump house	Noncontributing -compatible	---	---	Location	17096	Yes



Fig 33: Original dining hall in cleared field setting, before it burned down in 1954. (CMP 1938)



Fig 34: Buildings and structures circa 2015 including: campfire circle (top left), outdoor chapel (top right), camp office building (bottom left), and non-contributing stable and tack room (bottom right). (NCR 2015)



Fig 35: Buildings and structures circa 2015 including: crafts shop (top left), dining hall and kitchen (top right), infirmary (bottom left), and Good Luck Lodge (bottom right). (NCR 2015)



Fig 36: Buildings and structures circa 2015 including: leaders' cabin (top left), Unit A Latrine (laundry) (top right), Unit A Comfort Station (noncontributing) (bottom left), and Unit B Latrine (bottom right). (NCR 2015)



Fig 37: Contributing camping cabin buildings and wooden accessible ramps circa 2015. (NCR 2015)



Fig 38: Contributing dining hall and kitchen and recreation hall. (NCR 2023)



Fig 39: Remnant red staining on cabin camp. (NCR 2023)



Fig 40: Remnant stone steps underneath wooden accessible ramp of cabin. (NCR 2023)



Fig 41: Wooden accessible ramps that provide access to cabin camps. (NCR 2023)



Fig 42: Asphalt paved basketball court. (NCR 2023)



Fig 43: Noncontributing stable and tack room (left) and stable office. (NCR 2023)



Fig 44: Accessible wooden horse-back riding ramp providing access to a formerly used horse-back riding area, adjacent to the existing stables. (NCR 2023)



Fig 45: Culvert obscured by leaves, located west of the recreation hall. (NCR 2023)



Fig 46: Woodshed (building 248) located adjacent to the dining hall and kitchen. (Note the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report refers to this building as the “Bottled Gas Station” but does not provide further details [Lester et al. 2022: 115, Drawing 11]) (NCR 2023)

Cluster Arrangement

Cluster arrangement is the locations and patterns of buildings, structures, and associated features in the landscape.

Historic Condition:

During the early period of significance, organized group camps (The League) were designed with a layout based on NPS rustic design principles. These guidelines emphasized the layout and pattern of buildings and structures to be highly responsive to the location and patterns of the landscape, and to take advantage of natural views while maintaining privacy from one building to the next. Camp Greentop was built based on these principles and was comprised of a central core of buildings with four cabin units (A, B, C, D). The main entrance to the camp led to the central core and connected four cabin units via a main gravel loop road behind the central core. Another contributing factor to the layout of the buildings and structures was the need to keep the satellite units a shorter distance from the central core for the needs of youth with walking disabilities.

According to the original 1938 design, the primary cluster arrangement of Camp Greentop featured the central camp core flanked by four cabin units (A, B, C, D) similarly to how they exist today. The central dining hall and kitchen was the principal building for Camp Greentop's central core and continued to be a central feature of the landscape after the building burned down in 1954 and was reconstructed in 1955, representing a Modern building in the same location and approximate footprint; a testament to early Mission 66 park improvements.

During WWII, the central core cluster was significantly altered by the OSS and other military groups who occupied the camp during this time period. The core cluster was expanded to the northeast to include the "trainazium", house of horrors, and other training facilities across the field. (Lester et al. 2022: 272) These features were removed by the Army Corps of Engineers after the end of the war and the end of the military occupation of the park.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Since the period of significance, there have been no dramatic changes to cluster arrangement of the central core and cabin units, except for the stable office (c. 1965), and tack room and stable buildings (1971, 1981), fencing, and pasture, added to define this northeast extent of the central core of the cultural landscape.

Evaluation:

The cluster arrangement of Camp Greentop is consistent with the end of the camp’s period of significance in 1969. Minor changes, including the addition of new buildings such as comfort stations, do not detract from the camp’s ability to reflect its historical significance. The historic arrangement of the four camp units (A, B, C, and D) and the central camp core remains mostly intact from the RDA development period and contributes to the historic character of the site. Therefore, Camp Greentop retains its integrity with respect to cluster arrangement.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Four cabin units (A, B, C, D)	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Central camp core	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---

Views and Vistas

A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Historic Condition:

RDA designers intentional laid out Camp Greentop to take advantage of views to and from natural and cultural resources within the landscape. The 2022 Cultural Landscape Report indicates the principal forest pathologist of the US Forest Service, E.P. Meinecke, extolls in his 1934 publication Camp Planning and Construction, “the virtues of preserving the natural setting where possible, while also arranging vegetation, boulders, and other natural features to achieve both privacy and designed views.” (Lester et al. 2022: 261)

Such views included open views and vistas from the playing field. The playing field provides an expansive open area where the swimming pool, dining hall and recreation area, and main asphalt parking area can easily be seen. The dense forest tree canopy provides screened views at the edges of the camp which limits views in and out of the landscape and provides a sense of being enclosed

within the forest. Clear sightlines between buildings and structures, especially cabins, also contributes to the cabin camp feel.

Changes to views and vistas under the Job Corps were minimal, as the largest impact during this time period was the establishment of the stable area and pasture. These features did not substantially detract from the main, open viewshed of the open playing field.

Extant ornamental screens of pine trees planted in the 1980s adjacent to the stable area and dining hall and kitchen are prominent at the edges of the open playing field; these non-contributing ornamental pines appear to blend into the surrounding forested landscape, are compatible with landscape design, and do not detract from the historic character of the camp. The ornamental pines do not inhibit clear sightlines between buildings, impede on the open playing field views and vistas, or affect views into and out of the camp landscape.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Open views and vistas from the playing field have been maintained, as well as clear sightlines between buildings and structures in individual units. While screen views at the edges of Camp Greentop continue to limit views in and out of Camp Greentop, the continued thinning of secondary forest growth could result in views and vistas not intentionally designed within the landscape, such as the ability to see further within the forest and a loss of carefully framed views along circulation features. The 2022 Cultural Landscape Report notes “ongoing utility work is expected to result in widespread clear-cutting of mature trees, significantly altering the historic design intent of these views and vistas.” (Lester et al. 2022: 263) As of 2023, the cultural landscape still retains integrity of views and vistas and it does not appear that vegetation removal has significantly altered the historic design intent within Camp Greentop.

Evaluation:

The Camp Greentop appears to retain integrity of views and vistas in relation to its location, design, setting, feeling, and association. The design and management of Camp Greentop focuses on the original RDA design intent which highlighted open views and vistas from the playing field, clear sightlines between buildings and structures throughout campgrounds, and screened views at the boundaries of the cultural landscape to create a feeling of being in a remote landscape, separated from civilization.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Open views and vistas from the playing field in all directions to the recreation hall, dining hall, camp office, and swimming pool	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Clear sightlines between buildings and structures in individual units	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Screened views at the edges of Camp Greentop, limiting views into and out of the camp	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---



Fig 47: Overall of Camp Greentop, viewed to the southeast towards the playing field and dining hall and kitchen and recreation hall facility.

Constructed Water Features

Constructed water features are built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the landscape.

Historic Condition:

During the historic period, swimming pools were incorporated into organized camp settings as a "forced substitute" when manmade or natural lake frontage was lacking--as at Camp Greentop. The original pool measured 25 by 75 feet and had a depth of only 18 inches to 7 feet. It occupied the site east of the main camp area. (Leach 1989) In 1956, the original swimming pool at the camp was replaced with a concrete pool and surrounding concrete walkway. In 1963 or 1964, during Mission 66 efforts, a chain link fence was added around the entire perimeter of the pool. The original pool had a diving board with a concrete base, evidenced by the existing remnant concrete base that is visible today. Since the 1960s, the swimming pool has been replaced and a new pump house added (see below for further details).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

The swimming pool was replaced in 2018 (PEPC 78843 and PMIS 241495). Today, the poured concrete-pool consists of an irregular-shaped pool surrounded by concrete as well as a black rubber-asphalt surfacing material. It is located in the same footprint and measures 25 feet by 75

feet in size. The pool has a chair lift and ladder and is surrounded by black-metal fencing. A partially subterranean swimming pool pump house is located on the south side. The pump house helps support the functioning of the pool and a detailed description can be found in the *Buildings and Structures* section above.

The swimming pool was replaced in 2018 (see PEPC 78843 and PMIS 241495 for additional information). The pool had been in service since 1962 and had replaced the original pool that was built in 1938. The pool had exceeded its life expectancy, which was evidenced by multiple cracks in the concrete and loses of water up to two inches a day. A new pump house was also constructed on the south side of the pool to replace a former equipment room, while non-ADA compliant walkways and pool decking were replaced to improve circulation and provide universal access to the pool. This 2023 CLI update identified the Camp Greentop swimming pool a contributing feature based on the findings of the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report for Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop.

This CLI update identified the Greentop swimming pool a contributing feature based on the findings of the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report, which noted that the new pool is in the same location as its predecessors and continues to provide a key recreational feature to the camp, which was part of the design and use intent from the camp’s original construction.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Swimming pool	Contributing	---	---	Location	17096	Yes



Fig 48: Campers at Camp Greentop pool. (Photo provided by Lester et al. 2022: 55, Figure 6)



Fig 49: Swimming pool circa 2015. (NCR 2015)



Fig 50: Remnant stone base of former diving board associated with what appears to have been the original 1938 pool; however, this has not been confirmed. (NCR 2023)

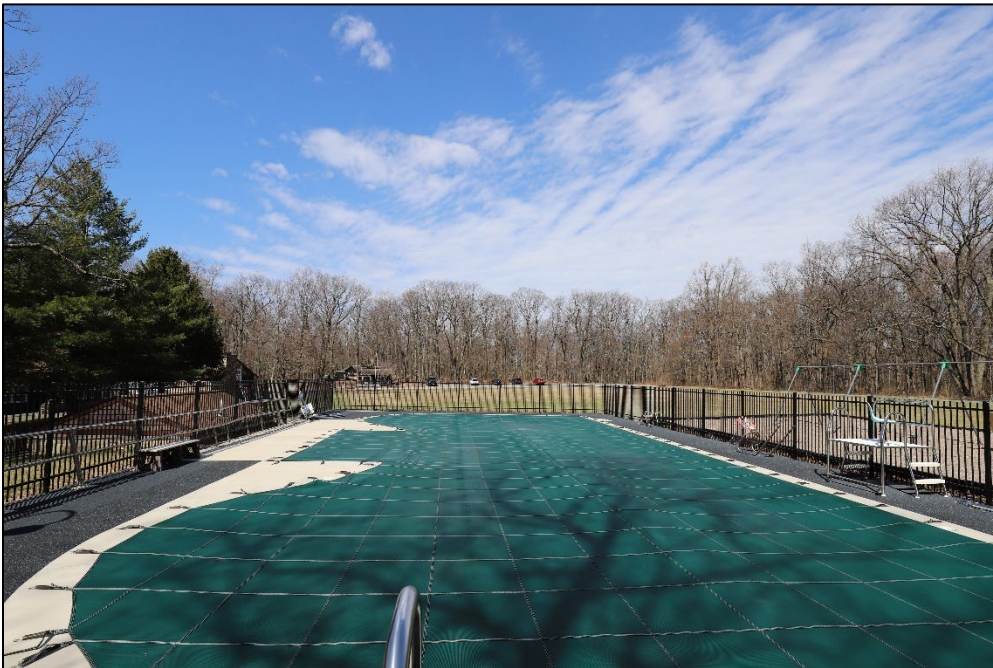


Fig 51: Swimming pool viewed to the west. (NCR 2023)



Fig 52: Pump house on the south side of the swimming pool constructed during the 2018 pool replacement project. (NCR 2023)

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Historic Condition:

Drinking fountains:

During the period of significance (1938-1969), small-scale features at Camp Greentop included the New Deal-era stone drinking fountains located in each of the four camp units (A, B, C, D). These were located adjacent to the latrines within each camp unit, as well as another drinking fountain located at the central camp core between the dining hall and central shower. The historic design of the original drinking fountains is unclear, although 1937 blueprints depict a rustic log drinking fountain designed for the group camps at Catoctin. Fieldwork conducted for prior cultural landscape studies identified concrete and flagstone rectangular pads where many of the historic drinking fountains were built, although no historic photos have been identified to date to indicate the original design of the vertical portion of the original drinking fountains. According to the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report, all drinking fountains at Greentop were

removed between 1983 and 1985 during the construction of new comfort stations and the installation of a new water and sewer system. (Lester et al. 202: 317)

The new drinking fountains were reportedly not located in the same historic locations. The extant contemporary drinking fountains were constructed between 1983 and 1985 and consist of exposed aggregate concrete; their design was centered around accessibility. Each fountain featured a cantilevered basin and bubbler on one end and a large concrete pad and a spit on the concrete post on the other end of the pad. The new accessible fountains were located adjacent to camp unit latrines and comfort stations, and one centrally located between Unit A/B leaders' cabin, Unit A/B lodge, and Unit B, Cabin 2. (Lester et al. 2022: 318)

One other style of drinking fountain was installed at Camp Greentop, most likely as part of the Mission-66 era building campaign. The accessible drinking fountain was centrally located between the new dining hall and central shower. It had a curved streamlined design and was constructed of exposed aggregate concrete while also featuring a stainless-steel basin and bubbler. No plans or photos were found to indicate when it was installed, but its design and location indicate it was likely installed during the Mission 66 era. According to the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report, "it was likely among the first drinking fountains in Mission 66 to consider issues of accessibility, owing to its location at a camp for children with disabilities." (Lester et al. 2022: 318)

Light poles:

The installation of utilities at Camp Greentop was an engineering feat, given the remote location of the camp. The first lights were installed at the camp in 1939 by the CCC. (Lester et al. 2022: 319) The light poles reportedly first consisted of pine poles approximately 30 to 35 feet tall. (Lester et al. 2022: 319) Interior lighting was not present at the camp until later years, when the OSS and other military groups arrived and made utility upgrades throughout the site.

Signage:

Signage historically consisted of regulatory and wayfinding signs constructed of rustic, wood signs with routed letters and were likely introduced during the CCC era in the 1930s. The largest sign-making campaign occurred in the late 1960s by the Job Corps; "...the group established a sign shop (outside the cultural landscape boundaries) and created more than 300 signs that were installed throughout the park." (Lester et al. 2022: 319) These circa 1960 Job Corps signs consisted of "Modified Gothic" type with white routed lettering and a brown wood-stained backdrop. (Lester et al. 2022: 319)

Dinner bell:

According to the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report, a 1955 existing conditions drawing of the new Mission 66 dining hall included the installation of a dinner bell. The drawing shows a dinner bell suspended by two posts, located perpendicular to the existing stone retaining wall behind the dining hall. However, no photos of the original bell were located. The bell is extant today. (Lester et al. 2022: 323)

Flagpole:

Camp Greentop historically featured a flagpole. A flagpole was installed sometime after WWII and is extant in a 1957 historic photograph; the extant flagpole, which is significantly shorter than the pole depicted in the 1957 photograph, may have either been shortened or replaced in-kind since the period of significance. Since the pole continues to be used in a historic fashion and in the same location, it is considered a contributing feature in this report.

Totem pole:

A totem pole was first constructed at the camp in 1948 by the park's first naturalist. It was approximately seven feet tall and created at by the Camp Greentop craft program. By the late 1970's, the totem pole was replaced with a taller, winged version, several feet north of its original location. This iteration was then replaced in 1991 by local artist, Erin Aylor. In 2006, The League commissioned Aylor to design a new pole, similar to the one previously constructed. (Lester et al. 2022: 321)

Clothesline:

The clothesline is located on the south side of the central shower and was constructed circa 1962, when the new central shower was constructed. It consists of two T-shaped metal end posts approximately ten feet apart. They are associated with the historic use of the central shower and a contributing feature to the landscape.

Recreational features and grills:

Recreational features have historically included backstops for the playing field and volleyball poles to support net sports. The camp has been used for recreational activities since it opened in 1938. More research is needed to determine the installation date of existing volleyball poles and other non-permanent recreational features such as backstops and bleachers. (Lester et al. 2022: 323-324) According to the 2022 Cultural Landscape report, grills were likely first introduced to the camp in the mid-1980s and "at some point after the dining hall was built in 1955 and before

the 2010s, a larger grill of similar design was added adjacent to the dinner bell behind the dining hall.” (Lester et al. 2022: 324)

Hydrants:

Hydrants are discussed in the *Post-historic and Existing Conditions* section below.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

Contemporary Drinking Fountains (5):

There are no functional drinking fountains at Camp Greentop. All contemporary drinking fountains are of the same design and consist of an approximately eleven by five-foot concrete pad which supports a vertical accessible exposed aggregate concrete fountain and separate concrete spigot. The drinking fountain includes a cantilevered arm to provide accessibility for children using wheelchairs or other mobility devices. They feature a metal basin and metal bubbler. They are in the same locations as when they were installed in the 1980s. (Lester et al. 202: 325) In 2023, NCR staff confirmed five contemporary drinking fountains total including one per camp unit; an additional contemporary drinking fountain for Unit A was identified, centrally located between Unit A/B leaders’ cabin, Unit A/B lodge, and Unit B cabin 2. (Lester et al. 2022: 318). Further research is needed to confirm the purpose of Unit A’s second drinking fountain.

Mission 66 Drinking Fountain (1):

The Mission 66 drinking fountain is located adjacent to the dining hall and kitchen and has of a different design than the contemporary drinking fountains. It is approximately two by one by three feet and features a stainless-steel basin and bubbler.

More research is needed to determine if any remnants of the original CCC-era drinking fountains remain. Refer to the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report for more information, and specific measurements of existing drinking fountains. (Lester et al. 2022)

Light poles:

In 2010, the lights at Camp Greentop were replaced with new black painted metal, plastic, and glass units. (Lester et al. 2022: 319) These are currently located throughout the camp in non-historic locations and line trails, roads, parking lots, and buildings.

Signage:

Noncontributing signage throughout the camp currently consists of modern traffic signs such as speed limits or traffic directions. It is unclear if any extant signage dates to the period of

significance. Additionally, memorial plaques are located at the campfire circle entrance and at the chapel.

A set of memorial plaques are mounted to a new, unpainted wood board in the outdoor chapel area, and it is not known when these were installed. The plaques consist of a collection of names under a larger plaque which reads, “To Those Who Blaze the Trail for Camp Greentop.” Additional research is needed to determine if these memorial plaques date to the period of significance and if they are contributing features.

Dinner bell:

The extant dinner bell likely dates to pre-1955 and “consists of a railroad type brass bell held in an iron cradle and yoke. It is operated by a metal pull arm with a rope attached” and is mounted on a several foot tall metal poles set in concrete. (Lester et al. 2022: 328)

Flagpole and totem pole:

Some unoriginal features including the flagpole and totem pole are contributing to the cultural landscape because they are features that were replaced in kind and kept in the original locations and are compatible to the significance of the landscape. In 2006 a totem pole was installed outside the front of the office, in the same location as the historically significant one erected in 1948, and later replaced circa 1970s. NCR staff observed deterioration at the base of the totem pole during their 2023 visit.

The extant flagpole is located adjacent to the camp office and consists of one aluminum section and is approximately 35 to 40 feet tall. It is set in an approximately six foot by six foot concrete foundation. (Lester et al. 2022: 326)

Clothesline:

The clothesline is located on the south side of the central shower and was constructed circa 1962, when the new central shower was constructed. It consists of two T-shaped metal end posts approximately ten feet apart. They are associated with the historic use of the central shower and a contributing feature to the landscape.

Recreational features and grills:

Several features are considered noncontributing but compatible to the overall cultural landscape including recreational features (playground/swingset, picnic tables, volleyball poles, backstop and bleachers) and grills. Campfire signage has remained similar to the style historically used, but the

font used today may be more modern than the original. Modern light fixtures and other utilities such as hydrants have been installed near the parking and along the foot paths through the camp.

The extant swing set/playground has reportedly been in the same location since the 1980s or 1990s. In 2012, the frame was replaced with a new A-frame structure and remains in place today. (Lester et al. 2022: 324)

As of 2023, NCR staff observed several picnic tables throughout the landscape, particularly at the basketball court, that consisted of heavy recycled plastic. More research is needed to determine the historical development of the picnic tables.

Grills:

There are two types of grills in the cultural landscape, one larger grill adjacent to the dining hall that dates post-2015, and one smaller grill located adjacent to Good Luck Lodge. The date of installation of the smaller grill is unknown.

Hydrants:

Hydrants at Camp Greentop reportedly date to 2018 and have been installed due to mandatory fire regulations. (Lester et al. 2022: 329) They are located throughout the park landscape and are noncontributing.

Evaluation:

The small-scale features within Camp Greentop include a combination of historic and non-historic elements. The camp contains features dating to its historic period (or replaced in-kind), including a Mission 66 drinking fountain, dinner bell, flagpole, totem pole, and clothesline. While some small-scale features have diminished integrity in terms of material, design, and workmanship due to wear and tear and deterioration, such as the totem pole, overall they continue to contribute to the rustic location, setting, feeling, and association of the cultural landscape.

Table of Features and Associated Characteristics

Feature Name	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource Name	CRIS-HS Resource ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS record an exact match?
Mission 66 drinking fountain	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Contemporary drinking fountains	Noncontributing-compatible	---	---	Asset	1659473 1659474 1659476	No
Light poles	Noncontributing-compatible	---	---	---	---	---
Signage	Noncontributing-compatible	---	---	---	---	---
Dinner bell	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Flagpole	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Totem pole	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Clothesline	Contributing	---	---	---	---	---
Recreational features	Noncontributing-compatible	---	---	---	---	---
Grills	Noncontributing-compatible	---	---	---	---	---
Hydrants	Noncontributing-compatible	---	---	---	---	---



Fig 53: 1957 photograph at Camp Greentop depicting the flagpole adjacent to the camp office. (Lester et al. 2022: 320, Figure 111)



Fig 54: Circa 1970 photograph depicting a totem pole adjacent to the camp office, which replaced the original 1957 totem pole. Note the new, concrete accessible ramp that is no longer extant. (Lester et al. 2022: 322, Figure 112)



Fig 55: Playground/swing set (top left), light fixtures (top right), totem pole (bottom left), recreational features (baseball cage and bleachers) (bottom right). (NCR 2015)



Fig 56: Dinner bell outside dining hall (top left), clothesline outside central shower (top right), contemporary drinking fountains (bottom left), basketball court (bottom right). (NCR 2015)



Fig 57: Memorialization signage at the outdoor chapel (left), and wayfinding signage at the camp entrance along Park Central Road (right). (NCR 2015)



Fig 58: Contributing totem pole and flagpole, located adjacent to the camp office. (NCR 2023)



Fig 59: Deterioration at the base of the totem pole. (NCR 2023)



Fig 60: Clothesline located on the south side of the central shower. (NCR 2023)



Fig 61: Representative photo of small grill adjacent to Good Luck Lodge. (NCR 2023)



Fig 62: Dinner bell, large grill, mop house, retaining wall, and loading dock viewed to the east adjacent to the recreation hall. (NCR 2023)



Fig 63: Mission 66 drinking fountain adjacent to dining hall. Hydrant visible in background. (NCR 2023)



Fig 64: Representative photo of one of five contemporary drinking fountains. (NCR 2023)

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features.

Historic Condition:

According to the 2022 Cultural Landscape Report:

“Louis Berger Group, Inc. conducted an Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation study of Catoctin Mountain Park in 2011. The report identified four archeological sites within the boundaries of Camp Greentop related to prehistoric occupation by indigenous peoples, 18th-19th century charcoaling, and 19-20th century farming and homesteading. For more on the history of archeological sites within the study area, see this three-volume report.” (Lester et al. 2022: 334)

The Louis Berger study identified four sites within Camp Greentop dating to pre-contact Indigenous occupation, colonization, and eighteenth and nineteenth farmsteads including: collier’s Hut #19 (18FR942), J.E. Willard (18FR941), Greentop Farm Site (18FR913), Prehistoric site (18FR936). (Lester et al. 2022: 324)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions/ Evaluation:

No archeological investigations were conducted as part of this update. The pre-contact sites identified above are outside of the period of significance of Camp Greentop, 1938-1969.

Condition Assessment

Conditions

Condition

Good

Condition Date

08/16/2023

Narrative

This determination takes into account both the landscape and the buildings situated therein. In order to maintain the condition of the property as 'Good' the park should continue to preserve and maintain historic buildings and structures. Additionally, invasive plant species should be monitored and controlled, while overgrown vegetation should be removed where there is a negative impact on structures.

Impacts

Table of Impacts

See table below

Type	Impact Type – Other	Internal Source	External Source	Narrative	Date Identified
Pests/Diseases		Yes	Yes	<p>White-tailed deer became a major issue in past years at Catoctin Mountain Park, as the park had one of the greatest densities of white tail deer for a NPS property. The deer overabundance was due to the lack of predators, mild winters, and increased suburban development providing additional deer browse throughout Frederick County. Deer browsing adversely impacted the historic character of the landscape by damaging and halting forest regeneration. The implementation of a deer management plan in 2010 successfully mitigated the effects of deer and their impacts to secondary forest growth; however, this led way to increased invasive vegetation growth.</p>	<p>7/29/2005; 3/13/2023</p>

<p>Vegetation/Invasive Plants</p>		<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The forest patterns of Catoctin Mountain Park, particularly on Camp Greentop, are integral to the cultural landscape and play a prominent role in the interpretation and development of the park. The proliferation of invasive exotic plant species remains a major issue as they threaten grassland and woodland habitats. The invasive, non-native plant has become dominant on sunny slopes, diminishing the native flora, especially in disturbed areas such as roadsides and ditches.</p> <p>Past efforts to combat invasive species have focused on Japanese barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>), Multiflora rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>), Mile-a-minute (<i>Persiscaria perfoliata</i>). And Japanese wineberry (<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>). The park also has Japanese stiltgrass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>) growth throughout the cultural landscape; however, according to park staff there is no current plan in place to control this species as there is no feasible path forward. Focus areas for invasive species treatment primarily included the playing field to maintain the open field area as well as the surrounding forested landscape. (Information obtained from IPMT FY14-21 and correspondence with park biologist, Rebecca Lonkosky).</p>	<p>7/29/2005; 3/13/2023</p>
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<p>Visitation</p>		<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>According to Director’s Order #42, Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services, the goal of the National Park Service is to ensure that all people, citizens with disabilities, have the highest level of accessibility that is reasonable to the programs, facilities, and services in conformance with applicable regulations and standards. Based on current regulations and standards, most of Camp Greentop was inaccessible to people with mobility impairments, resulting in the alteration of circulation layout and materials.</p> <p>In 2023, it was noted that improvements to accessibility have been implemented around the new swimming pool. Modifications to the swimming pool also impacted south-adjacent circulation features, and included re-paving walkways, which also increased accessibility in this area.</p>	<p>06/17/2016</p>
<p>Other</p>	<p>Building Color</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Reddish stain on buildings is reminiscent of redwood, a California-native tree, diminishing the regional character that was intended in the original design. The original staining of the external walls of most structures created a black color. This is a condition that lingers from past practices and more appropriate stains are used now. However, because renewal of paints and stains is not a frequent event, this impact will change slowly over time.</p> <p>NCR staff located one remaining cabin with reddish stain in 2023.</p>	<p>06/17/2016</p>

Climate change effects		Yes	Yes	The effects of climate change have reportedly led to a loss of oak trees within the camp as well as the surrounding landscape. This loss threatens Camp Greentop, which was intentionally constructed and designed around the Eastern deciduous forest to provide the sense of living in the woods.	3/13/2023
Disruption/Loss of Plant Species		Yes	Yes	See above (Climate Change Effects)	3/13/2023
Operations on Site		Yes	No	Within the next two years, the park will complete two construction projects within Camp Greentop. These include the installation of underground utilities and the construction of a new trail, which may result in impacts to the cultural landscape. Park staff anticipate developing a planting plan for the utility corridors that would create wide, open swaths of land through the forested landscape. See Replaced utility infrastructure parkwide (PEPC 88406; PMIS Statement 250011); Construct new trails (PEPC 113435) for additional information.	3/13/2023
Structural Deterioration	Yes	No		Deterioration was noted at the base of the totem pole.	3/13/2023

Treatment

Treatments

Stabilization Measures

Narrative

The following stabilization measures are recommended for the Camp Greentop cultural landscape:

- Continue to work with IPMT staff to remove invasive vegetation and improve forest health.
- Consult with NCR Preservation Services staff on for future proposed utility projects and any new trails that may affect contributing vegetation including the contributing Eastern deciduous forest present throughout the cultural landscape.
- Stabilize and repair the totem pole.
- Consult with NCR Preservation Services staff for planned changes associated with application of stain to camp buildings and structures.

Approved Treatments

Type

Rehabilitation

Completed

No

Document

Cultural Landscape Report (Lester et al. 2022)

Narrative

The 2022 Cultural Landscape Report notes, “The treatment strategy for Camp Greentop focuses on rehabilitating the woodland character of the cultural landscape, while bringing back the historic elements of its design through careful vegetation management. The priorities for the treatment focus on addressing issues of accessibility, forest rehabilitation after utility work, and future expansion. It also recommends selective restoration of designed vegetation elements and

the careful management of views and vistas within and between camp units.” (Lester et al. 2022: 438) Moreover, the overall treatment philosophy focuses on preserving existing historic landscape features and enhancing the overall park setting to rehabilitate its historic character. This includes new plantings to diversify the mid-story and canopy, enhancing landscape features such as the pasture and playing field, and enhancing accessibility and retaining the historic user group for whom Camp Greentop was designed in 1938. (Lester et al. 2022: 374-376).

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Camp Greentop

Cultural Landscape Report

Catoctin Mountain Park

Existing Conditions - Overview Key








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DRAWN BY

Joanne Yuan Zheng, University of Pennsylvania
ArcGIS Pro, Adobe Illustrator, May 2021

LEGEND

-  Buildings / Structures
-  Ramps / Porches
-  Circulation - Gravel
-  Circulation - Asphalt
-  Circulation - Concrete
-  Cultural Landscape Boundary
-  Water

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and locations



Urban Heritage Project | PennPraxis
Graduate Program in Historic Preservation
Weitzman School of Design
www.cultural-landscapes.org

DRAWING 13a

