Camp Misty Mount
Catoctin Mountain Park
Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information
Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior... (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying...historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A)
Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director’s Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, “A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement” charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America’s Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to “Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.” The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

1) Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;

2) Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS
3) Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America’s diverse national identity;
4) Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and
5) Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape’s overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape’s overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape’s overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System.

Inventory Unit Description:

Camp Misty Mount is a cabin camp, originally called an “organized group camp,” one of about a hundred such camps built by the Park Service during the New Deal of the 1930s as part of what were termed “recreational demonstration areas” (RDAs). It is located within Catoctin Mountain Park, originally Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, in the mountains on the western edge of Maryland’s Piedmont region, near the Maryland/Pennsylvania border. Called Organized Group Camp 1-C when built, it was the first of three group camps built in the Catoctin RDA. It opened in 1937 and was followed in 1938 and 1939 by two other camps. 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.

Recreational demonstration areas were a type of project that the National Park Service drew up in 1934 as part of the continuing response by the Roosevelt Administration to the social and economic crisis of the Great Depression, specifically in connection with agricultural reform. Since the 1920s, agricultural economists and academicians had been discussing problems of agriculture, one of which was the problem of economically obsolete farms. The momentum of New Deal reform offered an opportune moment to create a land utilization program through which unproductive or underproductive farm land (“submarginal”) could be retired from cultivation by federal purchase and the farmers living there resettled. Government agencies were encouraged to propose uses for this land. Among the participants, the Park Service proposed to develop recreational demonstration areas on land relatively close to urban populations, which were seen as a demographic not well-served with parks in natural areas. The construction of facilities for the RDAs would address the Administration’s greatest
preoccupation: putting people back to work.

The Land Program, or Submarginal Lands Acquisition Program – a more self-explanatory title – was initially coordinated by the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Assistance Administration (AAA). The role of the Park Service was to choose and develop some lands purchased as recreational sites. In mid-1935, the activities of FERA and the AAA relating to rural resettlement and submarginal lands were reorganized and consolidated into the Resettlement Administration. By the time the first camp at Catoctin was begun in late 1936, the recreational demonstration projects of the Land Program had been turned over to the sole direction of the Park Service.

Chief among the RDA facilities to be built were organized group camps, an obscure term today, but one that meant something very like “summer camp” at the time. The word “organized” referred at various times either to the organization that would sponsor the camp, the physical layout of the camp, or the organized program and objectives of the camp. Camps could be built for children or adults and variations thereof; there would be camps for boys, girls, co-ed camps, camps for adults, families and even some for mothers and small children. Sponsoring organizations were to be a nonprofit group, educational, health, welfare or religious in orientation, or a social club – organizations which were unable to finance the purchase of land and construction of their own camp facilities, but which could organize and run a summer program. The focus on children’s camps was particularly strong. Camping advocates impressed upon the Park Service the character-building and health aspects of children’s camps, and the slogan “a camp for every child” expressed the sense of mission felt by some. (NPS, Yearbook: Park and Recreation Progress, 1937, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office: 38-40.)

The submarginal land program called for state cooperation in choosing eligible land. Maryland’s head of the Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Maryland proposed the Catoctin Mountains as a potential site. Though the percentage of farmland was small, the area was economically troubled and its forest overworked. For roughly a hundred years, the forest there had supplied a nearby iron furnace with charcoal. In more recent times it had been home to much logging and had borne the effects of the chestnut blight. A Park Service inspector visited in the late fall of 1934 and described the area this way:

"rather mountainous, covered with good timber. Interspersed over the plateaus and valleys are farm lands which are not productive. Toward the eastern end of the area there is some very beautiful scenery and I believe possibilities for the creation of lakes. The altitude is rather high making it cool in the summer time, a very desirable point to consider for a recreational area to serve people from cities during the summer months." (Tell W. Nicolet to A.E. Weatherwax, 19 November 1934, RDA Program files, box 61, National Archives.)

Approval was given for the purchase of 10,000 acres and appraisers arrived to select and purchase tracts of land. This proved to be a slow process and it was a year before work on the project began.

The site chosen for the first camp, Camp 1-C (Misty Mount), is an east and south-facing slope, on the
Camp Misty Mount
Catoctin Mountain Park

east side of the mountains. It is fairly steep in sections with rocky outcrops and lies just above the headwaters of a small tributary (first order) stream. The camp’s elevation ranges from 1100 to 1200 feet, which is about 700 feet above the adjacent Monocacy Valley. It is likely that the site was at the periphery of the original charcoaling area but later became part of furnace-owned land. Very likely it was logged after furnace operations ceased. During Prohibition, an illegal still was set up close by. In spite of these uses, the site was covered with what was classified in the 1930s as a mixed-age forest.

The camp had no defined boundaries; it blended into the larger park landscape and still does. Some job orders of the time cite an area of 30 acres, which was the figure given for any developed zone. The historic district delineated in the National Register nomination uses the park road for one side of the boundary and three additional lines at right angles to each other to create a polygon that measures 72 acres. (Sara Amy Leach, “Camp (1) Misty Mount Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places, October 11, 1989.)

Camp Misty Mount was designed as a camp for children and was built on a “unit plan,” as were all the organized camps. This meant that camp was divided into several smaller units that could operate independently at certain times of the day or week; these were dispersed like “satellites” around a central administrative core of camp buildings. Each unit (there were generally three or four units to a camp) was comprised of sleeping cabins for campers and camp leaders, a lodge and a latrine/washhouse. The central core of buildings was made up of a dining room/kitchen, staff and help quarters, camp office, infirmary, central wash/shower house, a building for crafts and other activities and at least one building for equipment storage. A footpath connected the units to each other and to the dining hall and other centralized use areas. Since swimming was such an important and loved activity of summer camps, either a lake was created by damming a stream or a swimming pool was built. Camp Misty Mount has a pool. Another feature of a camp was its campfire circle.

The organized camps of the RDAs, like all the extensive park work carried out during the 1930s by relief workers and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) under the direction of the Park Service, were built in the rustic style, an aesthetic approach favoring buildings “plain and simple in form, rude or primitive in workmanship, and constructed with materials in their natural or roughly worked state.” (Wesley Haynes, Adirondacks Camps National Historic Landmarks Theme Study, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, March 28, 2000: 18.) The rustic style also implied a certain kind of landscape treatment, naturalistic and picturesque in approach, with features sited to preserve the natural topography and vegetation. Use of regional forms, especially from an area’s pioneer or settlement period, was another aspect of the rustic style.

Organized camping as a beneficial activity for young people first emerged after the Civil War. Camps at first were few and were started by such groups as the YWCA (1874), the YMCA (1885) and the Boys’ Club (1900), among the more recognizable organizations. The sense of there being a summer camp movement does not begin until the early 20th century, with the founding of scouting and other organizations that included camping as part of their activities. The experience of the woods was a central theme in camping, as was, for a long while, the focus on pioneer and Indian skills.
In the 1910s and 1920s, a large number of public camps were built by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission at Bear Mountain and Harriman State Park in New York/New Jersey. These were a prototype for the camps the Park Service built for the RDAs in the 1930s. The camps at the Palisades had drawn their inspiration from the family camps of the Adirondack Mountains in northeastern New York, whose log architecture had earlier been a direct influence on the hotels built by concessioners in national parks, thus becoming a source of the Park Service’s own rustic aesthetic. One of the most innovative features of the Adirondack camps was the creation of compounds, with many buildings separated by function. There would be sleeping cabins, dining room, staff housing, nurseries for children, a boathouse, an open air pavilion, etc. The camps were also exceptional for the way they integrated building and site. This concern for the site and how construction could be introduced to it with minimal disruption spread from the Adirondack camps to other types of resorts and to the national parks. (Haynes: 14-16)

Camp Misty Mount was built by local relief workers hired through the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which after 1939 was called the Work Projects Administration. Conrad Wirth, who headed the planning division of the Park Service (at that time called the division of planning and state cooperation), took on the task of running the RDA program. His division was already responsible for the state parks program, under which hundreds of state parks were built in partnership with states and with the labor of the CCC. The CCC also built some of the RDAs, but did not arrive at the Catoctin site until 1939, by which time the three camps there were already built. The designers of the RDA facilities: architects, engineers, landscape architects, planners, etc., in addition to the project manager, resided near the site, while regional offices (Catoctin’s regional office was in Richmond, Virginia) reviewed all work.

Wirth was apparently pleased with the camps at the Catoctin RDA. He invited high ranking officials from the Interior Department and the National Park Service to attend weekend outings – at Misty Mount one year and at Camp 2 (Greentop) the next. Use by groups for short term stays outside of the summer camping season was another planned use. Some of the buildings had glazed windows and fireplaces and could be used even in winter.

The Maryland League for Crippled Children, a Baltimore organization dedicated to children with polio and other physical impairments, was among the first to seek a camp at the Catoctin RDA. They sponsored the first camping season at Misty Mount in the summer of 1937, while awaiting the completion of the second camp, which was situated on terrain more suitable for their campers. In the second summer season (1938), and for the next three summers, the Salvation Army sponsored a summer camp at Misty Mount. In 1940 and 1941, two weeks of the summer season were set aside for the Girl Scouts of Washington County.

The country’s entry into World War II brought to a close this idyllic first chapter of summer camping at Misty Mount. In the spring of 1942, the entire park was closed and it was transferred to the armed forces for an unspecified term of years. Various military divisions were stationed at different times at Misty Mount. During that time the camp was winterized by glazing or blocking up windows, adding heaters, putting up wall boards and ceilings, blocking off the spaces between the foundation piers and other actions. This may have been when the foot trail between the camp units was first surfaced with
Camp Misty Mount  
Catoctin Mountain Park

gravel.

Most notable of the wartime changes, the third camp was transformed, early in 1942, to become a retreat for President Roosevelt. For some of the same reasons that the RDAs were established where they were – so as to be easily reachable by city dwellers – the Catoctin RDA was also the most easily-reached remote location, with cool breezes, available to the President. Its continuance as the presidential retreat after the war forever changed the park.

In June 1939, the Park Service sought authorization to return the RDAs to their respective states, a process that would continue up to the war. (Sara Amy Leach, “Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park,” Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places, Section E, 11, October 11, 1989.) Forty Six RDAs had been built in 24 states, 31 of which contained group camps. Two of the RDAs with group camps remained in federal hands: Catoctin RDA because it had the presidential retreat (although this was not the stated reason) and Chopawamsic RDA (now Prince William Forest Park) to continues as a camp and vacation place for organizations from Washington, D.C.

After the war, Camps Misty Mount and Greentop reopened. In 1954, the Catoctin RDA was split in half and the southern portion turned over to the state of Maryland. The new Catoctin Mountain Park, the northern half of the former RDA, which contained the three cabin camp, remained within the national park system. Misty Mount hosted the Washington County Girl Scouts for most summers through the 1970s. Problems with water supply caused closure of the camp in the late 1970s, and when it reopened in the early 1980s, it no longer had a sponsoring organization. Today it is rare for a group to hold a summer camp at Camp Misty Mount for longer than a week. Together, these shorter summer camps account for about half the summer. At other times of the summer and throughout the year it is rented for shorter terms to groups and individuals.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, all surviving park architecture from the New Deal period became eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and subject to the requirements of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Camp Misty Mount was listed on the National Register in 1989, with significance under Criterion A for its being representative of the human and natural conservation efforts of the New Deal, and Criterion C, related to NPS-sponsored rustic architecture, in concert with the rise of outdoor recreation. The period of significance is given as 1934 to 1938. It is also part of a separate multiple property listing under the theme “Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park.” It is suggested here that the significance period be revised to span the years 1935 to 1941. It is also suggested that areas of significance under Criteria A and C be further amplified. This is discussed later in this report in the “Statement of Significance”.

Interest in rustic architecture declined after World War II. In fact, the movement away from it was already occurring toward the end of the New Deal period. Modern architecture, with new materials and a more direct design philosophy, stripped of romance, of detailing, of allusions to the past, and promising good, cheap design for all, had come upon the scene from its origins in Europe. There was
neither money, manpower, or interest to build park buildings in a rustic manner again.

Overall, Camp Misty Mount has remained largely intact. It lost three of its historic buildings: the central wash/shower house and two latrines, but 35 others remain, including some very distinctive ones, such as the dining hall/kitchen and three lodges. It is no longer quite as rustic a camp as it once was: electricity has been extended to all buildings and the windows are glazed. Originally only some buildings were outfitted in this way. It is now on a main sewer line, too, operated by the City of Thurmont, rather than using a septic field, as formerly. Water is no longer pumped uphill from Hunting Creek, but drawn from deep wells, and stored in an underground tank. It is gravity-fed through the camp as before. The entrance road and circulation route between the units are in their original locations. The circulation route may have been a pre-existing feature – a woods road or charcoal sled road – in use before the camp was built. It was a foot path in the original design of the camp, and was widened and made into a gravel-surfaced, all-purpose road by the 1950s, if not earlier by its military occupants in the 1940s.
Site Plan

Original Layout Plan for Camp Misty Mount (Group Camp 1-C), dated July 28, 1937, and drawn by A.W. Johns, Jr. It shows the entire camp, the orientation of each cabin, with its porch and steps, the water supply and sewer lines, etc. (TIC 841/9003A)
GIS map showing the cultural landscape in FY 2018. A larger more legible map has been uploaded to the database and included in an appendix at the end of the document. The map conforms to the current NCR CLP GIS standards.
Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Camp Misty Mount
Property Level: Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number: 600104
Parent Landscape: 600017

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Catoctin Mountain Park -CATO
Park Organization Code: 3200
Park Administrative Unit: Catoctin Mountain Park
Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The report was originally produced in conjunction with a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). The CLR differs from the inventory in that it is a treatment document providing guidance on the preservation treatment of cultural and historic landscapes. Some optional fields of the CLI are not presently completed. Since it is a database, these fields can be filled in as time permits. Both the inventory and report were written by Judith Earley, Historical Landscape Architect with the Cultural Landscape Program of the National Capital Region. Research material was gathered from files at Catoctin Mountain Park, including the vertical library files, resource management maps and files, and maintenance division historic drawings files, and from the National Archives, where both textual and cartographic records were reviewed. Plans and drawings were also retrieved from images stored with NPS Technical Information Center (TIC). Many NPS reports and documents were reviewed, some of which were accessed online.

The current version of this document reflects the CLI Update conducted in fiscal year 2018.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 09/13/2006
National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination: 09/18/2006

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the State of Maryland concurred with the findings of the Camp Misty Mount CLI on 09/18/2006, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the Date of National Register Eligibility Concurrence refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of listing on the National Register

Concurrence Graphic Information:
Concurrence memo signed by the park superintendent on 9/18/2012. This was a condition update.
United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
Office of Lands, Resources and Planning
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

September 5, 2006

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Camp Misty Mount Cultural Landscapes Inventory

I, J. Rodney Little, Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Camp Misty Mount Cultural Landscapes Inventory as submitted on September 5, 2006.

J. Rodney Little,
State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Maryland

Concurrence memo signed by the MD SHPO on 9/18/2006.
Revision Date: 09/18/2012

Revision Narrative:
Condition update. Camp Misty Mount remains in Good condition.

Revision Date: 09/30/2018
Revision Narrative:
During the 2018 fiscal year, a reevaluation of the previously approved Cultural Landscape Inventory was completed by NCR Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator Daniel Weldon. The reevaluation included a site visit to Camp Misty Mount with Scott Bell, Barbara Riddick, and Troy Strawn occurred on February 23, 2018. The site visit conformed to the standards established by the Washington Support Office Cultural Landscape Program and included the documentation of all contributing resources, a recording of visible deficiencies to the standards of FMSS, and the completion of a tree survey. This documentation process led to the generation of proactive preservation treatment recommendations and generated related work orders in FMSS. The documentation of resources, treatment, and work order are included in an appendix at the end of the document.

Updates were made to all required fields in the document as needed. Photographs from the site visit replaced the previously embedded existing condition photos. Additional photographs from the site visit are included in an appendix at the end of the document.

Updates to the document included an addition of a history narrative and analysis. The condition of the cultural landscape is ‘Good.’

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:
Paraphrasing the National Register nomination for Camp (1) Misty Mount Historic District (October 11, 1989), the east boundary of the historic district follows the west edge of Park Central Road, from about 800 feet north of the camp entrance road to 2000 feet south of it. From this point it runs northwest along a straight line for approximately 1800 feet; then northeast, about 2300 feet; and southeast about 750 feet to meet the northern terminus of the boundary at Park Central Road. Thoroughly trapezoidal-shaped district encompasses 72 acres. The boundary includes the organized camp buildings and landscape features that have historically been part of Camp (1) Misty Mount that maintain historic integrity. There are no natural topographical features with which to align the border. Using Park Central Road as the eastern border allows the inclusion of a tributary to Hunting Creek within the district.

State and County:
- State: MD
- County: Frederick County
- Size (Acres): 72.00
### Boundary Coordinates:

**Source:** USGS Map 1:24,000  
**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** -77.4476113394  
**Longitude:** 39.6440994570  

**Source:** USGS Map 1:24,000  
**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** -77.4457101897  
**Longitude:** 39.6430584670  

**Source:** USGS Map 1:24,000  
**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** -77.4464522714  
**Longitude:** 39.6409708030  

**Source:** USGS Map 1:24,000  
**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** -77.4482633694  
**Longitude:** 39.6361579490  

**Source:** USGS Map 1:24,000  
**Type of Point:** Area  
**Latitude:** -77.4529058846  
**Longitude:** 39.6389427720
Camp Misty Mount is shown in relation to the rest of Catoctin Mountain Park, which is above Route 77. The closest town is Thurmont, Maryland. The parkland below 77, now Cunningham Falls State Park, was part of the original Catoctin RDA. (GIS map, 2006)
Management Unit: Catoctin Mountain Park

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained
Management Category Date: 09/13/2006

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:
Camp Misty Mount was listed on the National Register under the name “Camp (1) Misty Mount Historic District” and in a separate multiple property listing, entitled “Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoctin Mount Park.” Both are dated October 11, 1989.

The Management Category Date is the date the CLI was first approved by the park superintendent.

NPS Legal Interest:
Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:
Type of Access: With Permission
Explanatory Narrative:
The camp is rented by short-term permits, which is the only way access to it is obtained.
Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?  Yes
National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:
Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:
Camp Misty Mount 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 several features through a Determination of Eligibility in 1999. These features included a culvert on camp entrance road, the former campfire circle on hillside above the swimming pool, the flagpole outside the camp office, and the retaining wall or breast wall along the dining hall/kitchen parking area. These additions received concurrence from the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer on December 7, 1999. Three additional features should be added, all related to circulation. These include the (1) camp entrance road, (2) the main road connecting the units of the camp, and (3) the spur road to the storage building. Though each of these does not retain all aspects of integrity, they are in their historic locations and have enough integrity to be considered contributing features. Additionally, an adjustment to the period of significance from the listed 1934-1938 to 1935-1941 will more accurately reflect the date when the Catoctin RDA began and extend to the end of the first five years during which a youth group attended the camp in keeping with its intended use. Military use of the camp during World War II ends the period.

Existing NRIS Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name in National Register:</th>
<th>Camp Misty Mount Historic District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NRIS Number:</td>
<td>89001582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Certification Date:</td>
<td>10/11/1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Names:</td>
<td>ECW at Catoctin Mtn (64500257)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Certification Date:</td>
<td>10/11/1989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Register Eligibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Register Concurrence:</th>
<th>Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributing/Individual:</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Register Classification:</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance Level:</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Politics - Government
Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Conservation
Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:
Some of the legacy of the New Deal can be found in the country’s built environment. The recreational demonstration areas, with their organized group camps, were one of the products of this time, the result of policies that involved several governmental departments and agencies and addressed many needs. Camp Misty Mount is a significant representation of this moment in American history when these various forces came together.

As presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Camp Misty Mount is an historic district with significance within state and local contexts under two Criteria – A and C. Under Criterion A, the camp is described as representative of the “human and natural conservation efforts of the New Deal,” and under Criterion C is found significant for its rustic architecture. Camp Misty Mount is also a part
of a multiple property nomination under the theme of “Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park.” (Both October 11, 1989) The period of significance is given as 1934 to 1938. It is suggested that the significant period be revised to span the years 1935 to 1941. The beginning date would be the year the site was approved for development as an RDA and the 1941 date would take in the years when the camp was operated as intended, and before alterations were made by its military tenants during World War II.

The term “human conservation,” as used in Criterion A, was contemporary to the decades leading up to the New Deal, and probably reflected the rise of social science. The human conservation that the submarginal land acquisition program and the RDA program engaged in spread out in many directions. Primarily, “human conservation” would probably have been thought of as applying to the program of camping that the Park Service envisioned – summer camps for city children and vacation spots for others, primarily adults, who would come in smaller groups for shorter stays at other times of the year. City people, especially children, exiled as they were within the confines of cities and away from the natural environment, were seen as needing the restorative benefits of nature which retreats such as these could offer.

“Human conservation” would also apply to the WPA relief workers and even to the technical staff (architects, landscape architects, etc.) that the project gave jobs to during the hard times of the Great Depression.* Putting people back to work was a major focus of the New Deal. “Human conservation” was also part of the efforts directed at the rural and farm populations that occupied part of the Catoctin project area. The submarginal land acquisition program was primarily an agricultural program, addressing rural poverty and farms that had become economically obsolete. Initially, at least, the numerous plans and ideas about how to help poor farmers included their resettlement onto better farmland or into other situations. (*The CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) came to the Catoctin RDA later, after all three camps were constructed. The CCC had limited involvement with Camp Misty Mount, perhaps only pruning the limbs off storm-damaged trees after1939.)

The natural resource conservation that the submarginal land acquisition program and the RDA program offered addressed eroding farm soils and the continued inefficient use of farmland deemed better suited to other use. The conversion of such farmland to forest was part of the agenda of the land acquisition program. In the Catoctin case, most of the land already was forest, but forest that had been subject to extractive uses for more than a century and more recently had borne the effects of the chestnut blight. Little of it was merchantable timber. Thus, 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; eventually maybe a hundred acres of farm fields were planted with trees and many logging roads were closed up 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. It was these kinds of forest conservation efforts that directly affected the Camp Misty Mount site. The site was cleared of debris and dead timber, dangerous limbs were pruned and wildlife habitat was preserved. Stream repair and wildlife
conservation were another aspect of natural resource conservation that Park Service attention was directed to.

Another area of significance under Criterion A is the land planning and recreational planning aspects of the program. The policies under which land for the RDAs was acquired were land planning policies that were national in scope, one of the first attempts at such policy by the federal government. And the Park Service’s efforts in connection to the RDA program and its state parks program constituted recreational planning that was also national in scope. The RDAs and the camps that are part of them are reflections of these efforts that were so specific to thistime.

Camp Misty Mount’s rustic buildings and the way the camp is sited gives it significance under Criterion C. To better reflect the historic scope of rustic design, the phrasing used in the existing National Register nomination for this area of significance could be altered slightly. Instead of stating that it is significant in the “development” of rustic architecture, it would be more accurate to say that it is significant as an “embodiment” of rustic styling. This is because the style was not really developing at this time, but in its final period of use within parks. First popularized by the writings of Andrew Jackson Downing and used in urban parks by Frederick Law Olmsted, the rustic style incorporated many influences. 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. After World War II, building in parks followed the precepts of the International style with its cleaner lines and cheaper materials.

As practiced by the Park Service, the rustic style had reached its mature expression between 1927 and 1933, and the New Deal parks and buildings would be its final chapter, although a very full chapter.* There were some outstanding innovations in the style during this period, mostly in state parks in Texas and Oklahoma, under the guidance of Park Service architect and spokesman on rustic design, Herbert Maier. But for the most part, the period was a time when the ideas of rustic styling were learned and adhered to; many expressions of it, differentiated by local building customs and native materials, were found; and a great many buildings were produced. The period produced probably thousands of buildings bearing the imprint of rustic styling in hundreds of state parks and RDAs across the country. The park construction work of this time, carried out by relief workers and the CCC, came to symbolize for great numbers of Americans what construction in parks should look like. (*This analysis is based on the theme study by William C. Tweed, Laura E. Souliere and Henry G. Law, entitled Rustic Architecture: 1916 – 1942. NPS, Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, February 1977.)

Camp Misty Mount is significant as part of a period when rustic buildings were produced in quantity across the country. However, it is a very well preserved example. In addition, it is among the smaller number of organized camps. Only a hundred of these were produced. Nearly all RDAs were returned to states and their preservation status is not fully known.

Organized camps have a special kind of rustic lineage that comes from the family camps of the Adirondacks in northeastern New York by way of a singular effort in building public organized camps
at the Palisades Interstate Park in the 1910s and 1920s. (This has been described previously in the component landscape description.) A unique characteristic passed on from the Adirondack camps to the Palisades camps and from there to the camps of the RDAs was a way of dispersing different functions among many buildings. In the Adirondacks this is described as a compound or cluster plan. The “unit plan” used by the Park Service and other camping advocates, was not exactly the same, but had similarities.

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 was fitted to the landscape. Minimal grading was employed and natural features such as trees and rock outcrops were preserved. Methods of achieving naturalistic siting had been carefully developed over the previous decades by the Park Service and influences in this area extended farther back in time as well. The camp exemplifies principles of naturalistic siting. Some buildings, such as the dining hall/kitchen are exceptional in this regard.

Camp Misty Mount retains 35 of the 38 original camp buildings. They are constructed of V-notched log with cement chinking. Some building sections are wood-framed. Cladding where used is smooth or waney boards in horizontal and vertical arrangements and the gable roofs have cedar shingles (originally red oak). Most buildings are rectangular; some, like the dining hall/kitchen and infirmary are a T-plan; and the camp office is a front gable with side wing. The camper cabins sleep four and the leader cabins sleep two. They have many windows and exposed trusses on the interior. Probably the most impressive buildings are the dining hall/kitchen and the three lodges, one in each unit. The dining hall has two massive stone chimneys, one at each end of the room. Each lodge has a stone chimney, which also opens onto a pavilion-like outdoor kitchen with stone floor and stone stove for outdoor cooking. The camp entrance road and the main circulation between the camp units are in their original location.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Camp
Primary Current Use: Camp

Other Use/Function
Campground/Picnic Area

Other Type of Use or Function
Both Current And Historic
### Current and Historic Names:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type of Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Misty Mount</td>
<td>Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 1</td>
<td>Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp 1-C</td>
<td>Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized Group Camp 1-C</td>
<td>Historic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ethnographic Study Conducted:
No Survey Conducted

### Chronology:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Annotation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CE 1750 - 1800</td>
<td>Explored</td>
<td>Explorers and traders entered the region. Some of the first properties in the mountains are platted during these years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Settled</td>
<td>English from eastern Maryland and Germans from Pennsylvania found good mill locations and pockets of farmland in this part of the Catoctin Mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1800 - 1935</td>
<td>Farmed/Harvested</td>
<td>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.” Camp Misty Mount (Organized Group Camp 1-C or Camp 1, as it was officially known for many years) lies within the area where charcoaling and logging were active -- an area that never was farmland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1934</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>January 1934: Land Planning Committee set up within Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) to address problems of agricultural lands. National Park Service representatives attend Committee meetings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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). Park Service state park division began search for suitable land for recreational demonstration projects.

In late summer, Maryland’s Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Maryland proposed the Catoctin Mountain area for project.

In early January, Park Service 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.

Late January. Surveyors from the Land Policy Section arrived in Catoctin area to begin land acquisition.

(Program transfer) 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.

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)

March 1935: Project manager for Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, G.B. Williams, began planning process.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>July 1935: Preliminary plans submitted to Washington office from NPS regional office in Richmond, Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1936</td>
<td>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 Camp Misty Mount. Iron salvaged from the buildings was refashioned at the project blacksmith into hardware for camp and buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed</td>
<td>In March 1936, workers began to clear optioned tracts of stumps, downed timber, and slash from past logging operations. Clearing for Camp Misty Mount began in September on tracts 3, 98, and 146b. Stumps and rocks were removed only where they interfered with building foundations and the pool. Grading conducted at larger buildings and pool sites, preserving natural features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmed/Harvested</td>
<td>Timber harvest on leased mountain tract throughout project area began in April 1936 and continued through year. One of tracts on which Misty Mount was built (tract 96a) was part of first timber harvest. Only dead standing or fallen chestnut and other hardwoods “killed by drowth or fire” culled. Logs squared at sawmill. Other lumber milled into boards and tongue and groove flooring. Wood shakes split from red oak for roofs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designed</td>
<td>Water supply and distribution system for Misty Mount designed. It was comprised of a pump house by Hunting Creek, a water storage reservoir on a high point within the camp, and underground pipes. Drawings: water storage reservoir (9/17/36); pump house (not the pool pump house) (10/14/36); water supply system (9/17/36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>Ten miles of four-foot wide foot trails developed to take in vistas and other points of interest throughout RDA. Trails connected to organized camps were to be separate from those developed for the day-use areas to ensure privacy for the camps. Work entailed clearing brush, removing rocks and debris and establishing easy grade. No fills or surfacing required except in few cases. Job approvals dated 2/19/36, 3/3/36 and 3/10/36.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>Eight miles of six-foot wide horse trails cleared, many on abandoned logging roads. Horse trails to reach points of interest, also for future policing and fire protection. Brush, rocks and other debris removed, some light grading and relocation in some cases. Job approvals dated 2/27/36 and 3/12/36.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.W. Johns, Jr.</td>
<td>Structures for Camp Misty Mount designed. Drawing dates indicate order of design: overnight cabin (6/8/36); leader’s cabin (6/23/36); infirmary (7/31/36, rev. 8/23/36); unit lodge – Unit A (8/6/36); unit latrine (9/1/36); leader’s cabin (9/11/36); administration building(10/14/36); swimming pool (10/15/36); staff quarters (10/30/36); dining hall (11/13/36); overnight cabin (11/20/36); central wash house (12/4/36); help’s quarters (12/17/36).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. R. Vanston</td>
<td>J. W. Schnebly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineered</td>
<td>Grading plans prepared for park road leading to organized camps. Located largely on an old wagon road. Drawing of road sections: #A-79, dated July 1936, later numbered 6.6 158 (1-6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. E. Neighbours</td>
<td>Engineered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Land Transfer

A. W. Johns, Jr.

(Program transfer) 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 Park Service histories state that this action took effect on August 1, 1936, before the date of the executive order.

CE 1936 - 1938

Designed

Roads, trails, parking areas and playfield for Camp Misty Mount designed: entrance road to camp called “truck trail” (7/36). Other drawings include an unidentified truck trail (8/5/36); parking area (11/9/36); parking area (2/15/37); parking area and locust guard rail (3/11/37); miscellaneous entrance and service court (for storage building) (2/14/38); Camp 1 playfield (on tract 98), and improvements to existing trail from playfield to Unit B (3/15/38).

CE 1937

Designed

Additional plans for Camp Misty Mount structures prepared: Lodge for Unit B (rev. 1/11/37); garage (not built) (3/29/37); equipment and supply house (storage building) (5/16/37). Drawings for other features: dining hall seating – tables and benches (1/21/37); swimming pool grading plan (2/8/37); swimming pool (2/10/37); drinking fountain (5/17/37); hardware for pedestrian gate (no date).

Planned

Master Plan prepared for Catoctin RDA. Drawing # 9014-1-1 (3/17/37).

A. W. Johns, Jr.

Designed

Layout plan for Camp 1 (Misty Mount). Drawing #9003A-1-1 (7/28/37). Camp was already built by this date.

A. W. Johns, Jr.

Built

Majority of structures for Camp Misty Mount completed by June 30 before summer 1937 camping season. Structures included dining hall/kitchen, central wash house, infirmary, staff quarters, camp office, help’s quarters, 3 unit lodges, 3 unit latrines, 5 leaders’ cabins, 18 overnight or camper’s cabins (6 per unit). (Uncertain whether pool completed by first season. Craft cabin was not.)

A.R. Vanston
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built</td>
<td>Work carried out on first section of park road, from Blue Blazes to the entrance to Camp Misty Mount. (Job 91, completion report, dated 8/20/37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built</td>
<td>Water distribution system (8/17/37) sewer system using a septic field (8/17/37), drinking fountains (8/17/37), swimming pool (9/14/37 also 5/16/38) built for Camp 1. Dates are probably from completion reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built</td>
<td>Above-ground electrical lines extended to just south of the camp, buried in underground cable through camp, and extended to the administrative unit (dining hall/kitchen, infirmary, staff quarters, helps’ quarters, central wash house, and camp office). Unit latrines were wired “if cost not excessive” and unit lodges “if not too far” away. One light could be put outside the latrine. (June 1, 1937 letter from Evison, CATO files)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhabited</td>
<td>The Maryland League for Crippled Children used the camp during the first season – July and August of 1937. The League made recommendations for the second camp, which it hoped to make its permanent summer camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1938</td>
<td>Additional structures and features were built by the camp’s second season, including craft shop, storage building, rubbish burner (near the kitchen), and swimming pool. The campfire circle was also probably built at this time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Camp Misty Mount

#### Catoctin Mountain Park

**CE 1938 - 1940**

**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);
- General Development Plan, dated 6/30/39 (#9074-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.

W.H. Wagner

A.W. Johns, Jr.

**CE 1938 - 1941**

**Inhabited**

A group of the Salvation Army rented Camp Misty Mount for the summer seasons of these four years. In 1939, the Girl Scout Council of Hagerstown, Maryland, occupied the camp for 2 weeks of season. During the off season, short-term permits allow rental of camp for weekends and other short periods.

**CE 1939**

**Designed**

Architects and draftsmen no longer working at Catoctin RDA. Drawings generated at regional office in Richmond.

Project architect A.R. Vanston moves to a regional office, perhaps to Richmond.

**Land Transfer**

Park Service sought legislation to orchestrate the return of most RDAs to their respective states.

**CE 1940**

**Built**

Overhead power line constructed to southern edge of Camp 1. Electricity for swimming pool operation and lighting the various buildings was distributed through underground lines. (1942 report by Williams to accompany Master Plan)

**Developed**

Telephone lines strung throughout project area. Overhead wires attached to power line poles. Underground cable used within group camps. (1942 report by Williams)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Land Transfer</td>
<td>April 4, 1942: special use permit issued to Army for use of Catoctin RDA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhabited</td>
<td>April 24, 1942: FDR chose the third camp, Camp 3-B as his retreat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land Transfer</td>
<td>June 6, 1942: Secretary of the Interior 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhabited</td>
<td>Summer camping season cancelled. Camp 1 to be used by Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942 - 1947</td>
<td>Inhabited</td>
<td>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 Catoctin RDA during the war and for some period after. Most were housed in the cabin camps. Marines occupied Camp 1 (Misty Mount) during some part of 1945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Altered</td>
<td>October 1942: Camp 1 winterized by armed services. “Sun ray” windows (or lattice as in latrines and central wash house) were replaced with glazed windows and some windows boarded over in all buildings but the 3 lodges, infirmary, staff quarters, and camp office, which already had glazed windows. Ceilings installed in dining hall/kitchen, central wash house, camp office, 18 overnight cabins, 5 leaders’ cabins, and the 3 latrines. Open ends of latrines enclosed and interior walls installed. Space between the foundation piers of cabins and quarters, the infirmary and camp office boarded up. All buildings, except the 3 unit lodges got barrack heaters. The infirmary and central wash house got electric heaters in addition to barrack heaters. The craft shop and storage building were unaltered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943 - 1946</td>
<td>Land Transfer</td>
<td>August 30, 1943: FDR approves addition of Catoctin RDA to national park system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Inhabited</td>
<td>U.S. Marines vacated Camp 1 in January 1946 and moved to Camp 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1947</td>
<td>Land Transfer</td>
<td>March 18, 1947: Special use permit for Army terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1949</td>
<td>Inhabited</td>
<td>Camp at Misty Mount resumed during summer of 1947. (Correct date?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1949</td>
<td>Stabilized</td>
<td>All buildings (121 of them) in park reshingled, including the 38 buildings in Camp Misty Mount. Asphalt shingles purchased by train load. (Williams interview, CATO files)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1950</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>c. 1950: Use of Camp Misty Mount playfield, reached by trail south of units A and B, did not resume after the war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1952</td>
<td>Altered</td>
<td>Flagstone deck around pool and flagstone walk from pool to central wash/shower house removed and concrete substituted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1953</td>
<td>Paved</td>
<td>Road System Plan (841/20012), part of master plan, instituted new nomenclature of park roads. The foot path that linked the different units within the cabin camp (essentially unsurfaced, except where wet ground required some treatment), was now shown as a secondary road that was “base-surfaced” (i.e. graveled). Its width was probably more than the original 4 feet. The entrance to the camp was still a graveled road, but now called a primary road, rather than a truck trail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1954</td>
<td>Built</td>
<td>Water supply system for Camp Misty Mount expanded with the addition of a 25,000 gallon water tank (9/54). The original reservoir, with storage for 10,000 gallons was still in use. Both tanks were positioned at the northeast end of the camp, near Unit D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1956</td>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>126 foot-deep well dug near the entrance to Camp Misty Mount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 1956 - 1966</td>
<td>Maintained</td>
<td>Decade called Mission 66 in Park Service history – a service-wide period of repair and expansion after reduced budgets of war years. Park designers and planners rejected the rustic idiom of past park-building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE Year</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>A 126 foot well was dug near the entrance to Camp Misty Mount in order to supply more water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Abandoned</td>
<td>Original campfire circle is abandoned by this date. Half-round logs have decayed. At some point in the future, perhaps within the 1960s, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>same campfire circle was refurbished with new benches made of boards and concrete block supports. The fire ring was defined by concrete blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>laid in a circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Altered</td>
<td>Kitchen is modernized: ceiling installed, wood floor covered by a concrete floor; kitchen fireplace covered over; new stove and refrigerator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>installed; new lighting installed; all surfaces, counters and walls painted a light color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963 - 1964</td>
<td>Stabilized</td>
<td>Swimming pool (4/1/63) and water pipes (8/64) repaired in camps 1 and 2 (Misty Mount and Greentop). Part of Mission 66 work plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964 - 1966</td>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>Two-year project to wire all buildings at Camp 1 begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>December 6, 1965: General Development Plan, part of the Master Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Paved</td>
<td>c. 1966, the entrance road to Camp 1 paved with asphalt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967 - 1969</td>
<td>Stabilized</td>
<td>Sewage system at Camps 1 and 2 repaired (11/67 and 10/68). Drawing of new shower house for Camp 1 (1/15/69); topographic plan for new shower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>house site (4/16/69); topographic plan for septic field at Camp 1 (6/68). New utilities drawn using 1937 Layout Plan for Camp 1, still the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>most detailed base map. Utility plan probably part of 1964 Master Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Built</td>
<td>c. 1967, chain link fence encircles pool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
<td>c. 1969, Central hash house (which functioned as the main shower house and laundry as well), near the pool, is demolished.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Built  c. 1969, new shower house built, north of pool, rather than south of pool in location of original wash/shower house.

CE 1970  Removed  Eight-light casement windows of kitchen removed and window opening dimensions changed. (Date of installation of casements not certain - there seems to have been no glazing in dining hall and maybe kitchen, originally.)

CE 1973  Planned  Following construction of dormitories at former utility area (by now called Round Meadow), a preliminary drawing was made that showed the razing of all structures at Camp 1 and their replacement with 6 dormitories. (841/41018)

CE 1975  Maintained  Sewer line from camp is connected to Thurmont sewer line, bypassing the old sand filter system south of the camp units A and B.

CE 1979  Stabilized  Water lines in Camp 1 were worked on (7/79).

CE 1979 - 1983  Neglected  Lack of a permanent group to use the camp and other problems forced closure of the camp for almost 4 years.

CE 1983  Inhabited  With help of a "friends" group to manage rentals, the camp reopened.

CE 1983  Destroyed  Two of the original latrines (in units A and B) demolished. The one at Unit D retained but ceased being used as a bathroom at some point.

Built  Comfort stations of cinderblock construction built in units A and B

CE 1985  Destroyed  Five original stone-encased rustic drinking fountains, one in each unit, one by pool, and one between dining hall and infirmary, removed. Replaced by 4 more modern ones.

CE 1988  Developed  Water supply from Camp 1 further developed by the addition of a 30,000 gallon fiberglass tank, located to the west of the swimming pool. (841/41017)

CE 1988  Built  Ramp for universal accessibility built to Cabin 44 in Unit D.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CE 1989</td>
<td>Preserved</td>
<td>Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop recognized as historically significant as expressions of New Deal efforts and Park Service rustic design, and listed on National Register of Historic Places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2001</td>
<td>Built</td>
<td>Wooden ramp built to Unit D lodge (building 42) for universal accessibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2002</td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>Work done to make former staff quarters (now host quarters) more livable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2003</td>
<td>Reconstructed</td>
<td>Rewiring of electrical system for entire camp, including underground lines and transformers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>Hurricane Isabel (September 18, 2003) strikes Camp Misty Mount. Many trees are toppled and some cabins damaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2005</td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>The stone skirt was removed from the Misty Mount Dining Hall. A wooden lattice skirting was installed in order to improve air circulation (PEPC 11621).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2008</td>
<td>Removed</td>
<td>The Water Controls Building, Building 251, originally constructed in 1990 was removed from Camp Misty Mount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>The lower parking lot of Camp Misty Mount was expanded from a width of 43 feet to 66 feet in order to conform to modern parking standards. This rehabilitation included the paving of the surrounding ground in order to get the proper surface (PEPC 22923).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2009 - 2012</td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>Using seasonal staff, Building Number 16, the Infirmary, was rehabilitated including the replacement of rotting and damaged timbers, flooring, and siding (PEPC 25828).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2009</td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>Cabins 13, 16, 17, 23, 25, 32, and 35 were re-roofed. This included the repair/ replacement of sheathing, flashing, shingles, eaves, soffits, rake boards, and gutters. The chimney of cabin 32 was repointed above the roof line (PEPC 28022).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2010 - 2011</td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>The existing swimming pool, which had a recorded issue with leaking, was replaced with a structure that was larger, more waterproof, and conformed to ADA standards. The associated shower house was upgraded as well to conform to ADA standards in the interior stall spaces. The walkways around the pool and shower house were redesigned to provide better access to the facilities and to conform to ADA standards (PEPC 32688).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2010</td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>The lightpoles and lamps were rehabilitated in Camp Misty Mount. New poles and lamps were erected and included shields to better focus the area of illumination (PEPC 33589).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2012</td>
<td>Removed</td>
<td>It was proposed that the non-historic Misty Mount stable and tack room structure be removed from the camp due to limited repairs and the safety hazard of the structure (PEPC 44307).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2013</td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>The interior modification made to the Misty Mount Infirmary Building during 1983-1984 were removed as a part of a rehabilitation of the structure (PEPC 45660).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>Restoration/rehabilitation work was conducted on Cabin 32. This including the installation of new logs where needed, the removal of exterior screen doors, the replacement of exterior siding, repair of louvers, the application of a new stain to the cabin exterior, the repointing of mortar at identified piers, porches, and steps, replacement of handrails, and the removal of stone from under the cabin structure (PEPC 45660).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>New wood shingles were installed on Misty Mount Cabins 19, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 41. The cedar shakes were replaced with white oak shingles (PEPC 46404).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE 2014</td>
<td>Rehabilitated</td>
<td>Structural failings, including the deterioration of mortar, were identified in the chimney of Misty Mount Lodge 23. Stabilization measure were initiated in order to prevent a collapse of the structure (PEPC 51480).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CE 2015  Rehabilitated  The Misty Mount Campfire area was modified to meet current ADA standards. This included the restacking of stones in the internal area of the circle, the covering of exposed tree roots, the installation of a new 4’ metal ring, the restacking of wooden elements in the design, the realignment of benches and raising of the height to accommodate adults, and regarding of the paths. The proposal was to occur over the course of 5 phases and used Eagle Scot Candidates to perform the work (PEPC 59674).

Rehabilitated  18 trees were removed from the edge of the Misty Mount parking lot in order to expand the parking surface 17 feet. This expansion allowed for a proper turning radius in the feature (PEPC 59695).
Physical History:

Introduction to Narrative

The history narrative as presented in the Camp Misty Mount Cultural Landscape Inventory is based on a review of primary and secondary source material and is intended to be an overview of the development of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape. In order to discuss and understand the creation of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape, it is necessary to discuss the general context of the Catoctin Mountain ridge-range and Catoctin Mountain Park cultural landscape. Our understanding of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape prior to the establishment of the cabin camp is a generality at best due to the scarcity of primary records and is based on the interpretation of regional patterns.

Reports reviewed to complete this narrative include the current draft Catoctin Mountain Park Cabin Camp Historic Structures Report: Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop (2018) by Jennifer Oeschger and Diana Inthavong. Portions of the history narrative text are pulled directly from the 2004 Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscape Inventory and the draft Camp Misty Mount CLR, both written by Judith Earley, where applicable. In order to complete this narrative, primary source material, including census records, deeds, and newspaper articles from the historic period of development, were reviewed to ascertain additional details regarding the character of the landscape. Additional scholarly resources reviewed included the Catoctin Mountain Park Administrative History (1983) by Dr. Fred Kuss, the Catoctin Mountain Park: A Historic Resource Study (2001) by Dr. Edmund F. Wehrle, The People of the Mountain: An Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park Maryland (2011) prepared by the Louis Berger Group, and the Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area National Register Nomination (2014) prepared by the NCR History Program Office: Susan G. Horner, with revisions by Kathryn G. Smith and Dean Herrin. For a more extensive review of the history of Camp Misty Mount or exhaustive bibliographic list, the reader is encouraged to read the aforementioned sources and original documents located at the park and NCRO archives. As new research is completed, the CLI history narrative will be modified to reflect changes in understanding and additional information.

9600 BCE to 1607 CE: Prehistory to European Contact

The following section is based on the text presented in the Louis Berger Group archeology report The People of the Mountain produced in 2011 for Catoctin Mountain Park.

Prior to European habitation of the land associated with Catoctin Mountain Park, groups of Native Americans hunted wild game, gathered plants, and extracted stones from the mountain, specifically the volcanic rhyolite. This rock was abundant due to the manner in which the Catoctin Mountain ridge-range formed. The material proved to be ideal to make spear points. After the stone was extracted, the Native Americans would fashion the spears in the adjacent landscape. To accommodate the visits to the mountain, as settlement was largely elsewhere in the region, transitory camps were established, as needed, along the streambanks of the mountain. The settlements were seasonal and associated with certain habits. Archeological investigations have uncovered sequential layers of artifacts at the campsites and used
radiocarbon dating and the identification of shapes to date the resources. The locations of the camps were revisited time and time again. Evidence suggests that habitation, while migratory, was largely limited to the lower, more level terrain located at the base of the mountain in the foothills (Berger 2011: 2). This pattern of behavior was first exhibited during an era known as the Archaic Period.

Between 2200 BCE to 1350 BCE, a time range coinciding with the Terminal Archaic Period, the archeological record of the Monocacy River, which is located approximately six miles to the east of the present day park, exhibited a noted shift in the shapes and styles of the artifact materials. Habitation patterns evolved from the smaller campsites common to the earlier Archaic Period to larger settlements focused along streams, creeks, and rivers. However, like the earlier Archaic Period, the habitation did not occur on the mountain proper, but rather in the surrounding lowlands closer to the Monocacy River. Artifacts shifted from smaller spear points to that of more skillfully made broadspear and pottery. Trips to the Maryland highlands, including the cultural landscape study area, were limited and focused on the gathering of nuts, stalking of deer herds, and the extraction of rhyolite, similar to the Archaic Period. However, during the Terminal Archaic Period, larger rhyolite quarries were established on the mountain. Evidence of the extraction process are still legible in the larger park cultural landscape. The extraction process involved the breaking of “solid, flaw free stone from the outcrops and boulders.” Cracked or flawed pieces were discarded and piles, known as debitage, formed in areas adjacent to extraction points. The debitage locales have mounded appearances. Areas described as “workshops” developed on the more level ground of the foothills and were the spaces that the broad spear instruments were formed. These sites are characterized by the presences of flakes, a byproduct of the crafting process. Archeological evidence uncovered in the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape indicates that the area was possibly associated with the extraction activities of rhyolite as the physical evidence of the process was noted in the study.

During the Louis Berger Group archaeological investigation for Catoctin Mountain Park, evidence of tool making and the associated extraction processes were located near the Blue Blazes Creek on a triangular bluff overlooking the entrance road to the cabin camp. The site is identified as 18FR977 in the report. Artifacts uncovered included quartz fashioned into a projectile point and multiple examples of rhyolite flakes fashioned into various configurations (Berger 2011: 170). Additional discussion of the site and findings can be found in the report. A second debitage site was located directly adjacent to Unit A and included additional examples of rhyolite and quartzite flakes (Berger 2011: 170).

During the late Woodland Period, which lasted from approximately 1350 BCE to 900 CE, the Catoctin Mountain ridge-range continued to be visited by Native Americans for the extraction of rhyolite and additional weapon making activities (Berger 2011: 10). Prior to 1580 CE, the Luray Cultural, a people from western Maryland that constructed village complexes, disappeared from the Monocacy Valley with no evidence of Native American habitation along the Monocacy River by the early 1600s. In the larger context of the central Maryland, Native American settlement patterns shifted away from the Great Valley region. Yet, it is known that members of the Susquehannocks and coastal peoples used the valley for hunting. In addition to
hunting purposes, members of the Susquehannocks, a member of the Five Nations of the Iroquois, and members of the Shawnee actively used the eastern side of the Catoctin Mountains and the Great Valley as a part of the circulation route known as the “warrior road” (Berger 2011:12). The “warrior road” consisted of a series of worn paths used for hunting and as routes for war to points south, including towards the Carolinas to engage with the Catawba’s. The path roughly corresponds with modern day MD Route 77 and located south of the study boundary of the cultural landscape.

European Contact and the Colonial Era (1607- 1787)

Within the larger context of the Chesapeake region, European contact with native groups occurred as early as 1607 with the establishment of the Jamestown Colony in Virginia. In the ensuing decades, additional European migration to North America continued. Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, established the colony known as Maryland in 1634 after receiving a land grant from King Charles I, with the Calvert family exerting executive authority over the proprietary colony until the 1770s. After the founding of Maryland in 1634, the area of settlement was largely confined to the Tidewater region immediately surrounding the Chesapeake Bay. This was in part due to the small overall colonist population and the unwavering land claims of the Iroquois Confederacy to hunting rights over the Appalachian region including the Great Valley. The Iroquois peoples would not allow access west beyond the Monocacy River to European settlers. This led to uncertainty and general speculation as to the character of the land and resources beyond this hydrological boundary, as a proper survey could not be conducted (Berger CHOH Williamsport 2014: 19). The area remained shrouded in mystery until the establishment of trading posts beyond the Monocacy River. European fur traders, mostly of Swedish or Finnish decent, actively traversed the Monocacy region during the 1720s (Berger ANTI New Properties 2007:12). However, this situation was ultimately remedied in 1722 with the signing of the Treaty of Albany. While originally negotiated between the Governor of New York and the Iroquois Confederation directly, the terms of the agreement had ramifications for lands to the south in Maryland as well. The terms of the treaty required the Iroquois peoples to give up 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.” The concessions created a perceived “safe-zone” for European habitation and led to the encouragement of settlement in the western portions of Maryland away from the Coastal Plain of the Chesapeake and into the interior of the colony (Berger CHOH Williamsport 2014: 22).

After the signing of the Treaty of Albany, immigration activities to the Catoctin region increased. Migratory patterns were largely from the east from the Chesapeake and south from Pennsylvania. The eastern road, a route that connected Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and a preferred immigration, was located east of Catoctin Mountain. Initially, however, most of the German settlers continued farther south to the southern border of Maryland or opted to continue further south to Virginia, leery of the ongoing border dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania and the legality of land claims made in these disputed territories (Wehrle 2000).

Despite the issues of borders, during the 1740s and 1750s, several German families from Pennsylvania did decide to settle in the region around Catoctin Mountain. One of the first
Mathias Ambrose patented this parcel in 1752 to a 100-acre property on Owens Creek called “Gap.” Two years later, in 1754, he sold the property to his son, Jacob. The Ambrose family established a sawmill on Gap, named Ambrose’s Mill. This was one of the first in a series of mills to be constructed within the boundaries of the park cultural landscape. Sawmills were often one of the first major improvements built in a newly settled area. Clearing the land produced a huge quantity of logs, and a sawmill could cut them into boards much more quickly and easily than hand sawing. Another German immigrant, Johannes Weller filed his first land claim in August 1744, a 50-acre parcel named “Beauty” located “near the foot of Catoctin Mountain on the head of a branch that leads to Big Hunting Creek, a draught to Monocacy” (Patent Certificate 280, Maryland Patents). The land associated with the patent was located south of the cultural landscape boundary.

Prior to the American Revolution, settlement on or near Catoctin Mountain was very sporadic. A review of the records indicates that a small number of Germans patented large tracts of land east of the mountain while others claimed smaller parcels on the west and central portions of Catoctin. These smaller claims were generally owned by absentee landlords and were likely rented to tenant farmers whose names have since been lost to history. The pattern of absentee land ownership was a common practice throughout this period and into the nineteenth century (Berger 2011: 21).

Around the same time the Ambrose and Weller families were settling in the Catoctin area, the 50-acre “Round Meadow” tract was surveyed for Daniel Dulany, an Annapolis-based lawyer. This particular parcel is located in the western portion of the park. Dulany was probably acting as agent for Henry Rhodes, who patented the land in 1750. Rhodes patented another parcel, the 28-acre “Stones Enough,” in 1754. Both properties are located just southwest of the present-day boundaries of Catoctin Mountain Park, on the northwest side of Manahan Road. By 1763, Rhodes had resurveyed Round Meadow to include 375 acres of land, and a portion of the resurvey does extend into the southwest corner of the Park. According to the early land records for the properties, Rhodes settled and built his house on Stones Enough near present-day Foxville, and likely used Round Meadow as agricultural land (Berger 2011: 32). Rhodes appears to be the exception and not the rule by settling onto the site.

Although a few settlers claimed land around the fringes of Catoctin Mountain, the patenting of land in the area did not begin in earnest until after 1765. With the conclusion of the border conflict between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1767, facilitated by the surveying of the Mason-Dixon Line, a noted uptick in immigration occurred. From that time until the start of the American Revolution, both settlers and speculators were active in the area of the larger park cultural landscape, exploiting ideal farming parcels. One of the first of these speculators was Richard Lily. In 1771, he expanded the patent to include 213 additional acres around Dolphin and Hampton Forrest, renaming the resulting 258-acre property “Good Luck.” While these patented lands are located to the west of the cultural landscape study boundary, they provide insight to the character of the larger mountain during this period. While improvements were limited, they generally followed to the character described below of the patent for Good Luck:
10 acres of shared land whereon is 2760 old fence rails, 35 small peach trees, 5 small cherry trees, and two small round log cabins [Patent Record BC&GS 46, folio 245].

During the same time, Lily was resurveying his holdings at Catoctin, the 4th Baron Baltimore, Benedict Calvert, and his business partner, Thomas Johnson, patented the enormous 7,715-acre “Mountain Tract.” Most of the tract was located south of Big Hunting Creek and east of the study area of the cultural landscape. This land was associated with a substantial portion of the eastern half of the Catoctin Mountain Park along the lower slopes. However, it did not include the land associated with the cultural landscape study boundary. Eventually the Mountain Tract was divided between the two factions, with the Calvert family retaining ownership of the northern portion of the Mountain Tract and Thomas Johnson the southern part. The Calvert’s sold their landholdings in smaller portions. Thomas Johnson held on to most of his portion, along with other substantial landholdings in the area. Thomas along with his three brothers established Catoctin Furnace in 1774, and he used his forested lands on the mountain as a source of charcoal for the furnace. This helped spark a larger pattern of using forested lands in the larger cultural landscape for furnace activities (Berger 2011: 20; Robb 1991: 47; Earley 2007: 29).

It is perhaps prudent at this point in the narrative to describe the character of the land located within the study boundary of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape. As noted by Judith Earley in the 2003 Catoctin Mountain Park CLI, the land associated with Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape is very steep and rocky. The land was less than ideal for agricultural purposes, but appears to have been used for the timber and charcoaling activities, which will be described in the following paragraphs. The land is located at the head of the Blue Blazes Tributary and straddles the creek. (Earley 2007:58)

Catoctin Iron Furnace

While located outside the boundary of the study area of the cultural landscape, and the park proper, a significant development within the larger Catoctin Mountain ridge-range cultural landscape was the establishment of the Catoctin Furnace, an iron processing facility. Iron furnaces began to be built in western Maryland in the 1760s and 1770s. The first in the region was the Hampton Furnace, which operated from 1760s to 1770. The Hampton Furnace, near present day Emmitsburg, Maryland closed within a few years, but the Catoctin Furnace, in the foothills south of Mechanicstown, modern day Thurmont, survived. The location of the iron furnace was selected due to the presence of necessary ingredients—iron ore banks, fast-flowing streams, limestone beds, and extensive forests as a fuel source. With the onset of the Revolutionary War and the need for locally manufactured iron for weaponry and equipment, the industry had additional impetus (Robb 1991: 60; Earley 2002: 29). The construction of the facility would impact the larger regional landscape into the early twentieth century.

As described in the Catoctin Mountain Park CLI by Judith Earley, the Catoctin Furnace was in operation prior to or just after 1776 (John Milner Associates 1980: 3). Typical of most eighteenth and early-nineteenth century furnaces, its main output was pig iron which was further refined at a forge. As at other furnaces of the period, a portion of the molten iron was
also used in the production of heavy castings, such as pots, kettles and Dutch ovens (called hollow ware) and stove plates (Thompson 1976: 100; Milner 1980: 5). Until 1790, the Johnsons also owned a forge where the pig iron was refined, located about twenty miles south on Bush Creek near Frederick. Iron furnaces during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries had to be self-sufficient operations. They had characteristics similar to a plantation, a term which was frequently applied to them, and were made up of many types of buildings. The Catoctin Furnace in 1859 included a large furnace, foundry, blacksmithery, sawmill, flour mill and a wheelwright shop (Thompson 1976: 105). There was also the company store, a chapel, the iron masters house, workers’ houses, stables and gardens (Earley 2002: 30).

The original furnace was replaced in 1787 with another that was closer to the ore banks. This second furnace remained in use for much of the next forty years, during which time the American iron industry expanded and contracted largely in response to the nation’s iron import policy. Baker Johnson sold the furnace circa 1810 to professional iron masters, Thomas and Willoughby Mayberry from Philadelphia. After that, Col. John McPherson and his son-in-law, John Brien, other gentry involved in iron-making ventures, purchased it in 1820. The furnace was enlarged in 1831 and the stack converted to the better-producing steam-powered, hot blast process (Robb 1991: 307). Brien’s son sold the furnace in 1843 to Peregrine Fitzhugh. In 1853, with supportive market conditions, Fitzhugh constructed a new stack, the Isabella, and kept the old stack in operation as well. Soon after, in debt, he sold the furnace to his partner, John Kunkel, in 1859. One more furnace stack, called Deborah, that burned both anthracite coal and charcoal, was built in 1873. The Kunkel ownership lasted until the mid-1880s. It represents the most productive period for the furnace. After the death of John Kunkel, Jr., in 1885, the furnace sat idle for many of the next 18 years. It was put into blast briefly in 1900 and blown out permanently in 1903 (Earley 2002: 30).

In order to supply the necessary fuel to power the furnace, it was necessary for the furnace operation to acquire large timber holdings. The amount of mountain land owned by the furnace operations fluctuated and the location of some of it shifted during the years between 1776 to 1903 and included future park lands on the eastern portion of the park. However, it should be noted that the land associated with the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape appears to have been held in private ownership (Earley 2002: 30).

The primary impact of furnace operations on mountain land came from cutting its forests for the production of charcoal. When Kunkel acquired the furnace on the eve of the Civil War, it had a workforce of 99 men. At its peak, the furnace employed 500 hands (Thompson 1976: 107). Some operated the furnace and mined the iron and limestone, but most were choppers who supplied cut wood to a small number of colliers who burned the cut wood in hearths—leveled clearings in the forest measuring about 40 feet in diameter. Another group hauled wood and charcoal using a network of trails and roads for sled and wagon to bring the wood to the hearths and to funnel the resulting charcoal off the mountain to the furnace. Cutting usually occurred in twenty to thirty-year cycles to allow regeneration. A site was not clear-cut, but trees of small girth were left. At most, an acre of forest produced 500 bushels of charcoal and might produce considerably less. Estimates of the amount of charcoal needed vary from 150 to 240 bushels per ton of iron (Frye and Frye 1989: 19-27; CMP Staff 1992: 9).
In the early years, the furnace produced less than 900 tons yearly. Thus, the wood of about 500 acres was needed for one year’s production of iron. In 1859 with two furnaces in operation, 800,000 bushels of charcoal were burned to produce 4,500 tons of pig iron (US Census of Manufactures 1860). To supply the furnace at this level for one year would take the charcoal from a minimum of 1,500 acres of forest. In 1879, after the introduction of the new coal and charcoal-burning furnace, 12,000 tons were produced (US Census of Manufactures 1880). Even with 10,000 acres, furnace lands alone could not supply the necessary timber. The introduction and partial reliance on coal fuel would have accounted for a share of the increased production in 1879 (Earley 2002: 30).

According to the discussion presented in the Louis Berger Report, sites of charcoal hearths have been found on both sides of Catoctin Mountain Park, indicating that the agricultural community established on Catoctin Mountain contributed to the supply of charcoal, at least during some periods, and that the effects of the furnace were more widespread than the limits of furnace-owned land. This includes three historic charcoal sites that are located in the study boundary of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape. Charcoal burning or creation left two distinctive types of archeological features in the park: the remains of the charcoal hearths themselves and the remains of the huts where the colliers lived while they tended the fires. Charcoal is made by burning wood in a low-oxygen atmosphere. Historically and within the context of the park, charcoal was made by covering large piles of burning wood with dirt, leaving only a few holes for air to get in. The collier who tended the hearth regularly adjusted the airflow to keep the fire burning correctly, “jumping” the fire to put on more earth if it blazed up and opening up more holes if it grew too cool. When the fire had burned long enough — depending on the size of the wood pile, this could take up to a couple of weeks — the fire was doused with water or more earth. Then the pile was raked to extract the usable charcoal pieces from the dirt and ash, and the charcoal was loaded into baskets or barrels to be hauled down the mountain. The dirt, which covered the woodpiles, was extracted from the vicinity of the burn. The colliers began by digging a shallow pit 15 to 50 feet across and piling the dirt around the edges. The wood was then carefully piled within the pit, generally standing to a height of at least 5 feet. Then the dirt was thrown over the top and the fire lit. The remains of this process are a wide, shallow depression within which the soil is black from charcoal (Berger 2011: 33-34). Over the more than 100 years of its operation, the furnace had experienced many slack periods, some continuing for years, as a result of market conditions or the owner’s finances. This created periods where the charcoaling activities were more or less active than other times (Earley 30).

During the Louis Berger archeological investigation, two charcoaling sites were located directly to the west of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape leading to the assumption that timber was extracted from the study boundary for the purpose of making charcoal. The charcoaling sites were positioned on higher elevations. The sites both consisted of charcoal pits and associated huts. Site 18FRE883 consisted of a 23’x 23’ hearth and a rudimentary hut that measured 15’x 15’. Site 18FR884 consisted of a larger hearth measuring 25’x 25’ with a smaller hut only measuring 15’x 12’ (Berger 2011: 178). Additional charcoaling hearths and huts were located to the north and east of the cabin camp cultural landscape.
Judith Earley’s narrative describing the historic land uses of Catoctin Mountain Park mentions that charcoaling was not the only industry to use the mountain’s forest resources. The felled timber was processed in the region’s sawmills, with the by-product used locally and shipped to more distant customers as boards and nominal lumber. Straight-boled trees, such as the abundant yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) were cut, stripped of bark, and used as telegraph and telephone poles. Tanning, or the processing of animal hides to make leather, was another early regional industry and relied on the bark of mountain oak, chestnut and hemlock trees as the tanning agent. (Robb 1991: 403; Earley 2002: 32). Mountain residents also fashioned commercial products such as shingles and staves from their own timber holdings. It is likely that the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape was associated with these land uses based on historic descriptions of the land.

In addition to limited farming, timber extraction, and charcoaling activities, enterprises associated with distilling and whiskey stills occurred on Catoctin Mountain within the future boundaries of the park. According to the research presented by Wehrle, in 1791 approximately 400 stills were active in Frederick County. This year is rather important as it coincides with the year that Congress imposed the whiskey tax (Scharf vol. 1, 1882: 369). To avoid paying the tax, distillers selected and sought out secluded mountain sites to house and conceal stills. The practice, while starting in the Early Republic period continued into the Prohibition Era in the 1920s at the infamous Blue Blazes Still, which was located south of the study boundary of the cultural landscape. (Colby 1992).

The appeal of distilling was two-fold. First, it was far easier and convenient to transport the distilled corn mash or alcohol byproduct to markets than to move the unprocessed corn harvest. Secondly, alcohol was an essential element in the daily life of the inhabitants of the region. The alcohol that was produced from distilling was used for many purposes including for consumption through drinking, as an antiseptic, for medicinal purposes, and the fuel of lamps. It could also be bartered for items not produced on the farm. The ledger of Hauvers Tavern contain interesting detail about the bartering economy of the mountains and the quantity of alcohol that changed hands (Wehrle 1999: 48-50). As the cultural landscape straddles the headwaters of the Blue Blazes Tributary, the water body was associated with distilling activities, at least as a source (Earley 2002: 35).

Early Republic to American Civil War

According to the Louis Berger report, in the decades following the American Revolution, settlement increased in the proximity of Catoctin Mountain. Land speculators moved to the area, patenting large tracts of land unclaimed during the first wave of speculation, selling off smaller parcels to other landowners. None of the land speculators moved to the Catoctin Mountain ridge-range after purchasing property. The first of the post-Independence speculators was Richard Lemmon. In 1782, Lemmon patented 503 acres on the western half of the mountain and named it “Lemmon’s Vineyard.” The parcel was located mostly on the eastern side of present-day Manahan Road and was composed of some vacant land between Henry Rhodes’s Round Meadow and Richard Lily’s Good Luck. Between 1790 and 1795, four other large parcels were surveyed on Catoctin Mountain, three of which were patented: the 186-acre “Hammer and Tongs,” patented by George Seese on the north slope of the mountain; the
“256-acre “Second Choice,” patented by Allen Farquhar also on the north slope; and “Three Mill Seats,” patented by William Hobbs and containing 3,475 acres located on the south slope of the mountain. Three Mill Seats was originally surveyed by Thomas Beatty in 1790, but for one reason or another, Beatty did not patent the land. Five years later William Hobbs purchased the property along with a good deal of acreage south of Big Hunting Creek. At the time of the patenting, all the speculators appear to have resided in eastern or southern Frederick County. Three Mill Seats and the subsequent resurvey of the patent includes the parcels that are associated with Camp Misty Mount (Berger 2011: 22).

Looking a little closer at the Camp Misty Mount land history, in 1795, the State of Maryland granted William Hobbs a patent of land totaling 3475 acres known as the “Three Mill Seat,” as described above. An interpretation to the name of parcel alludes to the presence of a mill somewhere on the larger parcel. The exact location is speculative at this time, but research suggests that the location of the mill was possibly at the meeting of Blue Blazes Tributary with Big Hunting Creek. It is assumed that the parcel was likely harvested for timber or charcoal during this time. Additional research is needed to understand how Hobbs managed the property during his ownership and the character of cultural landscape within the context of the larger parcel. In 1789, the Three Mill Seat tract was divided into smaller units and 1061 acres were conveyed to Joshua Gist. In 1802, the State of Maryland conveyed 1131 acres to Joshua Gist, including the Hobbs property. This included the acreage associated with the Hobbs parcel conveyance and additional acreage. The parcel name was changed from Three Mill Seat to Gist Forest. The name can be interpreted to mean that the parcel likely was timbered. However, additional research is needed to verify the character of the cultural landscape during this time (Berger 2011: E-2).

Regarding Joshua Gist, the following information is known to date. A cursory search of records indicates that Gist was a colonel in the Soldier’s Delight Battalion of Baltimore County during the American Revolutionary War and served as a part of the 20th Regiment of Maryland Militia during the infamous Whiskey Rebellion. He was buried in Westminster, Maryland in November of 1839 (Find a Grave accessed January 25, 2018 https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/8783736#). In 1800, Joshua Gist was listed in the United States Federal Census as a resident of Westminster, Frederick County, Maryland. His household consisted of 23 individuals, including 11 slaves. As his residence was listed as Westminster, it can be assumed that Gist managed the Catoctin Mountain properties as an absentee landowner, using the timber on the site for either timber or the creation of charcoaling. Documentation uncovered by Judith Earley indicates that an early sawmill, possibly constructed by Joshua Gist existed on the Blue Blazes Tributary (CMP tract files 91 and 116; Earley 2002: 35).

In 1820, Gist, while still maintaining the mountain parcel, resided in the village Westminster, Frederick County, Maryland as recorded in the census. Gist maintained the pattern of absentee ownership. His household was significantly smaller, consisting of only 13 individuals, including seven slaves.

In 1839, the year of his death, Joshua Gist subdivided his larger land holdings and conveyed 304
acres of mountain land to Christian Harman, Sr. Harmon was a recorded miller, and constructed a mill structure near the confluences of the Blue Blazes Tributary and Big Hunting Creek, south of the cultural landscape study boundary (Earley 2002: 36) The close proximity of the parcel to the mill leads to the assumption that the timber could have easily been cleared and processed at the facility. Records have indicated that the mill was historically located on tracts 91 and 16.

The land associated with the future Camp Misty Mount was further subdivided when Christian Harman, Sr. conveyed 100 acres of mountain lot to his son Christian Harman, Jr. in 1843. At this time, limited archival data has been located that discusses the Harman Family or their management of the cultural landscape. It can be assumed that the land was maintained in a manner similar to that of Christian Harman, Sr. and was likely harvested timber from the site. Future research should be completed on the subject matter.

In the 1850 United States Federal Census, Christian Harman Jr. was listed as a resident of Creagerstown, Frederick County, Maryland, a hamlet located to the south and east of modern day Thurmont, Maryland; east of the modern park boundaries. Harman’s residency in Creagerstown continues the tradition of absentee land ownership of the parcel. As stated previously, the mountain parcel was likely used for either as a source of lumber to be processed in the mill, supplied timber to the Creagerstown farm, or was used for charcoaling endeavors in association with the Catoctin Furnace. According to the census entry, the Harman household consisted of eight individuals and no slaves. The Catoctin Mountain parcels remained in Harman ownership until 1856, when Christian Harman Jr. conveyed 100 acres of land to Washington A. Bennett.

Washington A. Bennett was recorded on an 1858 map east of the modern boundaries of the park in the foothills along route connecting Mechanicsville (Thurmont) with Frederick, Maryland to the south. Bennett was the first of the landowners to live in close proximity to the mountain parcel, alluding to the potential that he was more actively involved in the management and exploitation of the site. Bennett likely treated the entire parcel in a similar manner. In the 1860 United States Federal Census, Washington Bennett, age 56, is listed as the Head of Household No. 963 consisting of six individuals. His occupation was listed as that of tanner. Bennett, in the 1858 and 1860 Map of Frederick County, Md., was rendered adjacent to a tanning yard. According to research presented in the Berger Arch Report, the tannery industry was established in the Catoctin region around 1793. Tanners would strip bark from oak, hickory, and beech trees, and using heavy stones to crush the bark, extract-tanning agents. Animals hides were then soaked in vats with the tanning agents and processed. (Berger 2011: 35)

It remains unclear if any practices associated with his occupation occurred on the parcel during his ownership. According to the census entry, Bennett’s real estate was valued at 3000 dollars with a personal estate of 1000 dollars. His household consists of daughters Sophia (24), Mary (22), Juliann (18), Lydia (13), and Lucy (6) are listed as occupants of the house. Both Sophia and Mary were listed as married within the year on the census; however, spouses were not listed. Additional research is needed to understand the composition of the cultural landscape.
In 1860, Washington A. Bennett conveyed ownership of the parcel to John Witherow (Berger 2011: E-2). Based on surviving income tax records from the 1860s, Witherow was a resident of the Graceham community, located east of modern day Thurmont, Maryland. Each recording in the income tax records indicates that Witherow paid taxes each year. However, unlike other individuals listed on the tax record, Witherow does not have an occupation identified with his entry. It is possible that Witherow managed the parcels as an absentee landowner, using the wood from the mountain parcels either personally or selling the timber to any number of the surrounding mills or to the Catoctin Furnace as charcoal.

During the period of the Civil War, the Catoctin Mountain ridge-range was spared from any direct fighting between the two forces. In September 1862, the Battle of South Mountain transpired fifteen miles to the south of the park cultural landscape. In July of 1863, Confederate forces and Union forces passed through Frederick County, on either side of the Catoctin Mountain ridge-range prior to the engagement at Gettysburg. During the aftermath of the battle, General J.E.B. Stuart, while covering Confederate General Lee’s retreat, traveled along the Franklinville Road passing along the Foxville-Deerfield Road (Earley 2002: 34).

Landscape Character Summary
During the period from the Post American Revolution (1787) until the period after the American Civil War (1866), the character of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape is largely unknown. Based on inferences from other mountain parcels in the vicinity of the cultural landscape, it is believed that the cultural landscape was likely used for charcoaling efforts, timber extraction, and possibly associated with the tanning practices.

Archeological investigations conducted by the Louis Berger group identified a 10’x15’ stacked stone and mortar foundation to the west of cabin camp Unit A. As the size of the structure is smaller than some of the recorded charcoal huts, it is questioned as to whether the building was a small cabin or a secondary agricultural structure. A review of the LIDAR data for the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape does not reveal any other prominent foundation depressions. The foundation contained historic artifacts, including brick, glass, and whiteware ceramics. In the vicinity of the site, it was determined that a plow zone extending to a depth of 1.2 feet below the grade of the surface, indicative of some agricultural activities. The presence of the structure and materials scattered in an around the structure suggests a period of habitation. However, during the course of the investigation, the artifacts recovered were not dated, leading to questions as to the vintage of the structure. Further questions emerge as no structures were rendered on the 1858 Bond map, the 1873 Titus Atlas map, or the 1911 USGS map. A review of the property owners further cast doubts to the when the site was occupied, as most owners appear to be absentee landowners. Bennett is the most likely candidate of the identified owners to have constructed the building and interacted with the site, as he resided within the closest proximity to the cultural landscape. The structure may be associated with tanning operations, but this is purely speculation. Another possibility is that the parcel was rented by an as of yet unidentified tenant farmer. Additional research is needed to verify this hypothesis (Berger 2011: 170-171).
During the period following the Civil War and prior to the creation of Catoctin RDA, changes in the land tenure of the larger Catoctin Mountain ridge-range cultural landscape transpired. The Catoctin Furnace, a vital regional industry and employer, shifted from charcoal to coal as the source of fuel, curtailing charcoaling activities. The furnace finally closed in 1903, leaving the larger region destitute. While charcoaling practices largely subsided, timber extraction continued to occur on the mountainside. The practices of removing timber, allow erosion to be prolific and the soil health to decline. Subsistence farming and orchard plantings continued on the mountain as a whole. An additional land use, that of tourism, began to emerge, with urban residents of Baltimore and Washington D.C. visiting the mountain to escape the heat and ‘ills of the city.’

John Witherow retained following the Civil War, the property associated with the study boundary of the cultural landscape. However, starting in 1878, Witherow systematically disposed of parts of his mountain lot by subdividing the land into smaller parcels varying between 20 to 50 acres in size. In 1878, the first of the parcels, Parcel 3, associated with the future Camp Misty Mount were sold to a Jeremiah Florh. This is the central parcel contained within the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape. The next mention of Jeremiah Florh occurs in the 1880 Census where he was listed as a farmer in the Mechanicsville District. The exact location is not ascertained based on the other entries. After the original conveyance, the ownership of the parcel becomes murky at best until the conveyance of the parcel to the United States Federal Government in 1936 by a James C. Smith. There is no chain of title between Florh to Smith, which suggests that the two could be related and the property was conveyed through wills. The character of the parcel is unknown prior to the federal acquisition as no documentation has been uncovered at this time. Additional research into the subject matter is needed.

In 1888, John Witherow died. That same year, Parcel 146 B was sold to Nelson Dorsey. Prior to this purchase, Nelson Dorsey owned approximately 60 acres of Tract 80 A, Parcel 7 in 1876, within the future park boundaries. Dorsey was recorded in the 1870 Census in Mechanicsville and was recorded as a farmer. If Dorsey continued to reside at this farm while he owned Parcel 146 B, he likely managed the mountain parcel as an absentee landowner. Nelson Dorsey died in 1898. On September 22, 1898, Parcel 146 B was advertised in the Catoctin Clarion, a local Mechanicstown, Maryland newspaper and described as follows:

PUBLIC SALE OF MOUNTAIN LAND.

By Virtue of the Power of Sale contained in the last will and testament of Nelson Dorsey late of Frederick county, and pursuant to an order of the Orphans’ court of said county, the undersigned, Administrator c.t.a., will sell at public sale, at the public square in Thurmont, Md, on Saturday, October 8, 1898. At 10 o’clock a.m., The following described Mountain Land:

First- All that tract of land or mountain lot situation about three miles west of Thurmont in Frederick county, MD., adjoining the lands of Samuel Lewis (Parcel 98, located immediately to
the west of the study parcel) and others, containing
45 ACRES OF LAND,
More or less, a portion of which is heavily set with good timber.

An additional parcel of mountain land not in the study area was also sold at this time. Based on the newspaper description of the parcel, portions were cleared for timber, while mature forested stands where allowed to grow elsewhere. This alludes to earlier timber extractions, and possibly a recent harvest, during previous land tenures. The description could be interpreted as an indication of periodic harvesting every twenty to thirty years, a pattern that has been observed elsewhere in the larger Catoctin Mountain Park cultural landscape (Catoctin Clarion 1898).

In 1898, the year of the public sale, J. Wesley Creager purchased Parcel 146 B. Under Creager’s ownership it is assumed that land management continued to be managed in a pattern similar to Dorsey. Creager, like previous owners, lived elsewhere. On April 7th, 1910, J. Wesley Creager, aged 47, died of apoplexy, or internal bleeding (Democratic Advocate 1910: 1). The newspaper article, as well as the historical deeds associated with the park, indicate that Creager was one of the largest landholders in Frederick County. At the time of his death, title and ownership of the property passed to his widow Effie D. Creager and his heirs, which included five sons and two daughters.

In 1914, the Circuit Court of Frederick County, Maryland ordered a public sale of property seized and previously possessed by J. Wesley Creager. The public sale, while excluding the mountain parcel, provided insight to the character of the other Creager properties. At the time of his death, he owned several robust orchards that consisted of several thousand peach and apple trees spread out over two large land holdings. Additional acreage included mountain lands that were heavily forested in oak, chestnut, hardwoods, and other valuable timber specimens. However, other than the orchards and forests, there appears to be no improvements on the mountain parcels, alluding to potentially no improvements on Parcel 146 B (Catoctin Clarion 1914).

John Witherow’s remaining land holding formed a final parcel, Parcel 96 A. This unit was created in 1897 when the estate of John Witherow conveyed 20.5 acres to John M. Fisher. It is possible that this tract of land was originally advertised in Thursday October 3rd, 1889 edition of the Catoctin Clarion. This date preceded the initial sale to John M. Fisher. If this is the case, the cultural landscape was part of a larger 50 acre parcel and that was heavily forested in chestnut trees. The presence of the tree was more common until the larger cultural landscape was struck by the chestnut blight. However, when reviewing the chain of title, 30 acres of the advertised property are unaccounted and cause doubts on this assumption. During the tenure of Fisher, no records were uncovered describing the tenure or character of the land. On the death of John M. Fisher in 1920, according to the terms of his will, the mountain parcel, along with his home farm, were placed for sale at public auction. The sale was advertised in the August 5th, 1920 edition of the Catoctin Clarion. The description of the mountain land read as follows:

Mountain Lot No. 2 contains 20 acres of land, more or less, and is situated one- half mile north
of what is known as the Harmon Saw Mill, and set in young oak, popular, and locust.

The inclusion in the description of young oak, popular, and locust alludes to a possible harvest of timber while Fisher owned the land. In 1921, Joseph E. Willard (also recorded as Willar, or Willare) purchased the property from the estate of John M. Fisher. This was part of a set of additional land purchases made by Willard including 66 acres of Tract 96 in 1921 and 216 acres of Tract 96c in 1922. In 1937, Willard conveyed 29 acres associated with Tract 96 to the United States of America for the creation of the RDA along with additional acreage.

Judith Earley’s research for the Catoctin Mountain Park CLI uncovered additional land use activities, beyond timber extraction in the period after the Civil War. During the period from 1903 until the early 1930s, after the closing of the Catoctin Furnace, it was observed, that the east side of the mountain, specifically the ridges, were treated by the mountain community as a, “no man’s land.” While owned by the furnace or private landowners, evidence has indicated that other activities occurred in this areas. Previous research conducted by Judith Earley in the Catoctin Mountain CLI and Wehrle’s research, Catoctin Mountain Park: An Historic Resource Study (2000), indicates that residents of Catoctin Mountain and the surrounding farmsteads would pilfering logs, gather blueberries and chestnuts, and intentionally set fire to the ridges in order to encourage the growth of blueberries (Wehrle 1998: 108; Earley 2002: 44). Large fires, consisting of 20 to 30 acres, were set with the scorch encouraging growth of the blueberries (Hickey 1975:1; Earley 2002: 44). The eastern side of the mountain’s chestnut population began to decline in 1910. It is possible as the parcels were maintained by absentee landowners, removed from the immediate vicinity, that similar activities occurred.

Landscape Character
During the period after the Civil War and prior to the acquisition of the mountain lands by the federal government, the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape was owned by absentee landowners. Based on the surviving newspaper ads and landscape description, the cultural landscape was forested with oak, poplar, locust, and chestnut trees. The use of such language as ‘young trees’ and ‘half timber’ to describe the parcel alludes to a timber extraction during this period with regrowth.

Researchers note
The following sections of narrative are found in the draft text presented in Judith Earley’s Camp Misty Mount Draft Cultural Landscape Report (2007). The text has either been pulled directly from the source material or passages have been summarized.

1934-1938: Camp Misty Mount Planning and Development

On March 4, 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated as the 32nd President of the United States. His ascension to the presidency in the midst of the Great Depression necessitated the introduction of an expansive relief legislation initiated by the Federal Government known as the New Deal, so named as Roosevelt promised, “a new deal for the American people.” A series of federal programs, public work programs, financial reforms and regulations were enacted in order to stimulate the economy and help the American people. Precipitated by the stock market
crash of 1929, a majority of the American working population was unemployed, with some estimates as high as 25 percent, with the majority destitute from the loss of savings and property from foreclosures. Banks failed, businesses shuttered, and entire industrial sectors failed. While these problems were universal, additional problems plagued rural society. The state of American agricultural was abysmal as failing crop prices bankrupted farmers, who could not make a profit. The situation was further exacerbated by inappropriate land use practices and a prolonged drought of 1933 that caused the Dust Bowl.

Within the umbrella of New Deal relief, on March 31, 1933, less than a month after Roosevelt’s inauguration, Congress passed the first of the work-creating acts, the Emergency Conservation Work Act. This act established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to conduct conservation work and infrastructure improvements, particularly forest conservation and recreational facilities, on existing public lands and those that were to be purchased in the future (Earley 2007: 8). The goal of the CCC was to place able bodied men to work while improving the condition of government resources. Subsequent legislation included the passage of the Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA), which was intended to help states and municipalities coordinate public aid efforts. Over the course of 1933, the intention of FERA shifted from direct relief work to more tailored programs helping specific populations. This included (1) distressed families in rural areas; (2) stranded populations, defined as those living in single-industry communities where there was no hope of future re-employment; and (3) the unemployed in large cities (Earley 2007: 10). The region of the Catoctin Mountains qualified for aid under points one and two, due in part to the closing of the Catoctin Furnace decades prior. It is within the reshaping of FERA that discussion of the Land Program and RDAs (Recreational Demonstration Areas) began to emerge. The expiration of FERA in 1935 necessitated the passage of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which continued the work relief projects. Separate works forces were associated with the WPA.

According to research, the Land Program grew out of long-standing concerns about agriculture and agricultural lands in the United States, which were in turn related to the burgeoning conservation awareness of the early 20th century. One problem of agriculture was the chronic overproduction of certain farm commodities that created surpluses, drove down prices, and triggered periodic farm crises.

Rural land issues were not the same in all parts of the country. Some rural areas were historically depressed. Other areas lacked services like electricity or paved roads and mountainous regions were subject to soil erosion, which affected rivers as well (Earley 2007: 11). However, the farms associated with Catoctin were described as “economically obsolete.” The classification of land as “economically obsolete” indicated that continued attempts to cultivate the land would not yield profits. In the 1920s, agricultural economists began to consider the removal of some farmland from crop production. There emerged a land utilization movement to classify land as good, poor, marginal and submarginal. The lands associated with Catoctin fell into the later category. “Submarginal” land was defined as low in productivity, unsuited for production of farm crops, or incapable of profitable cultivation. This is due in part to the over timbered and blighted nature of the forest, associated erosion, and the character of the soil. Part of the policy of what to do with submarginal lands included proposals to resettle...
poor farmers living on lands classified as submarginal and transfer those lands to the public domain (Cunfer 2004; Gregg 2001: 204; Earley 2007: 11). The land program, known as the Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), would free up unproductive agricultural land for conservation and recreational purposes, and hasten, and presumably making less painful, the exodus of farm families from unproductive or eroded farms. For destitute farm families whose land was still productive, rehabilitation could be offered “in place” (Roth 1934: 6). With a mission focused on conservation and recreation, this program aligned with the mission of the recently expanded National Park Service, providing the agency the opportunity to expand the total land holdings and type of facilities under the agency’s management portfolio. In order to acquire the property land purchase and some resettlement were the primary forms of compensation offered to the land owners in the Catoctin Mountains (Earley 2007: 11).

Under the terms of the RDA program, states were encouraged to determine if they had lands that met the various criteria for inclusion in the program. Important considerations were size (two thousand to ten thousand acres); proximity to a large city (no more than an hour away); local availability of building materials; possibility of water-based recreation; price averaging $5 an acre; and that the land be submarginal for agriculture. The identified submarginal lands typically had a bowl or depression shaped topography that could be dammed in order to create a lake or water feature. By the end of 1934, the state of Maryland had selected the Catoctins as a potential RDA area, deeming the mountain farms unsustainable and recognizing the timbered-out former furnace lands as a candidate for conservation. The National Park Service approved the preliminary proposal in January 1935 and project planning and land acquisition were underway by March 1935. A 22,000-acre area was mapped, and in the development plan of September 1935, a 15,000-acre land purchase was proposed. Approval was granted a month later, but with a revised maximum acreage of 10,333 acres. The project at Catoctin was supervised by Garland B. (Mike) Williams, who held the position of project manager, a role equivalent to park supervisor, for twenty years (Earley 2002:52).

Within a larger national context, the Catoctin project was among 46 recreation projects planned and built by the NPS under the New Deal auspices. Thirty-one of these were vacation camps similar to the one at Catoctin, and most were located east of the Mississippi River. The RDAs grew partly out of nineteenth-century scientific writings about the unhealthiness of urban life and the need, particularly of children, for fresh air and sunshine. The recreational setting in nature offered a respite from the ‘ills’ of the urban environment by placing one in the ‘wilderness,’ in a setting prior to civilization. This translated into the urban parks movement of the preceding century and gave impetus to “Fresh Air” relief societies that brought urban dwellers/residents to the country in the summertime (Earley 2002: 51).

The intention of the RDAs program included the eventually return to states. However, a number of the RDAs at the end of the program were incorporated into National Park units or state parks. RDAs were meant to be different from state parks. State parks occupied less than superlative land and included self-sufficient structures, such as lodges and limited cabins. These structures included fireplaces, winterization measures, and kitchens, making these structures viable for year round recreation. RDAs, however, were intended to be on submarginal land. RDA structures, or cabins, were grouped in clusters, known as “organized group camps,”
around kitchens and infirmary buildings and lacked the essentials for winterization, making the structures habitable seasonally (Earley 2007: 27).

The final land acquisition for the Catoctin RDA was 9,869 acres (corrected to 9,878.42 acres in 1942). There were 133 tracts of land purchased, almost 90 of which lay north of Route 77 (NPS TIC files: 841/9073). The average price, which included payment for improvements such as farm buildings, came to about $14 an acre (CMP vertical files: CH-005 Summary of Final Project Report 10/1/35). The northern section of the land purchase (which became Catoctin Mountain Park in 1954) was a wide swath stretching in a northwest/southeast direction and encompassing a portion of the Catoctin ridge, the central plateau, and part of the South Mountain slope (Earley 2002: 51). Regarding the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape and land acquisitions, in 1936, James C. Smith conveyed ownership of Tract 3, a total of 31.6 acres, to the federal government. The parcel was originally owned by Jeremiah Florh. It is unclear at this time how James C. Smith came to own the title in fee simple. Additional title research is needed. In 1937, Joseph E. Willard conveyed 29 acres associated with Parcel 96 A to the federal government. In 1937, Effie D. Creager, the widow of J. Wesley Creager conveyed 43.3 acres, associated with Parcel 146B to the federal government (Berger 2011: E-2).

Prior to the land acquisition of the Camp Misty Mount tracts, during the fall of 1935, preparations were made to hire workers to start the RDA project. Despite expectations, only 38 individuals could be found in late 1935. This delayed the start of work until the last day of December 1935. The effort was funded and supported by the WPA. However, it should be noted that a review of the construction records and other period documents, the letter ERA, which stands for Emergency Relief Act, were used on National Park Service documents to indicate funding sources for construction projects, rather than coding with WPA. The use of ERA coincided with the use of emergency relief appropriations (Earley 2007: 26).

While work force organization land acquisition efforts for the Catoctin RDA were underway, design and planning for the cabin camp structures, including the layout for the organized group cabins, continued. In late March of 1935, planning efforts were started by project manager Garland B. Williams and his regional staff by collecting data to determine where new infrastructure should be placed. By July of 1935 a preliminary proposal was in place for the overall RDA, which was to consist of three organized camps connected by a central park road, a picnic area, and a wayside area (the area around the Catoctin Furnace)(Earley 2007: 68). It was during the planning process that a site was selected for the future Camp Misty Mount. According to park records, the site selected was described as follows:

The site chosen for the first group camp was “a ravine about 2½ miles northwest of Thurmont, and about 1 mile east of one of the highest summits in the area, an unnamed hill of 1880 feet in elevation.” The ravine carried the Blue Blazes stream, a small, first order tributary to Big Hunting Creek. The Catoctin ridge rose sharply to the east of the camp site, and on the west was the “unnamed hill,” a rounded dome at the central part of the mountain. The camp would sit above the Blue Blazes headwaters, on the lower slope of that hill, at an elevation that ranged from 1040 to 1200 feet (Earley 2007: 69).
The guiding design principles of Camp 1-C, or Camp Misty Mount, subdivided the camp into smaller clusters that could operate independently but also be interconnected through a central core of buildings and activities. Psychologists and educators spoke of the benefits of smaller units as being more family-like. Buildings were informally disposed within the landscape, sited to take advantage of the natural surroundings, of sunlight, views, breezes, etc. In his introduction to Park and Recreation Structures, Albert Good described the clustered plans as the “deregimentation” of camping, and a mailing from Wirth’s office in 1938 called it “the modern unit plan” in contrast to “the old-fashioned mass camp plan.” (Good 1938; Earley 2007: 71). Most RDA camps were designed to serve 72 or 96 campers, and sometimes smaller or larger groups, and were divided into three or four units.

Camp 1-C (Misty Mount) was designed for 72 campers, divided into three units, each with 24 campers. The units were identified as Unit A, Unit B and Unit D, skipping Unit C. One drawing mentions four planned units (A-B-C-D), but is the only one found that does (Lodge; Earley 2007: 71). It can be hypothesized that the camp’s terrain did not support a fourth unit. No information has been found showing where Unit C would have been located or explaining why the third unit was called Unit D and not Unit C.

The hub or core of Camp 1-C comprised the dining hall/kitchen, infirmary, staff quarters, help’s quarters, central wash house, craft house, camp office and storage building. This was the typical composition of most camps, although there were variations. There was also a swimming pool and a pool filter house. Each unit had six overnight cabins, one or two leaders’ cabins, a lodge with an outdoor kitchen, and a latrine. A camp layout could also be broken down functionally using a typology of administration/service, recreational/cultural, and sleeping quarters (Leach 1989: 10; Earley 2007: 71).

In order to develop the plan and further refine the design for Camp Misty Mount, plans of Chopawamsic RDA were requested by engineer A.W. Johns Jr. Due to the character of the site, Camp Misty Mount was planned as a linear camp differing from the spoke and wheel design present at the cabin camps of Chopawamsic. While the design of Chopawamsic camp office was used for the design of the Camp Misty Mount camp office, differences existed including the layout of the camp, material pallets (logs and stones foundations vs. frame structures and concrete slabs), and the workforce used to construct the projects (CCC at Chopawamsic and WPA at Catoctin), leading to distinctively different characters. (Earley 2007: 72).

A.W. Johns Jr. drew a camp layout dated June 25, 1936. A plan dated July 28, 1937, also by Johns, is the only camp layout that has been seen in the original research for the narrative. This may have been a more completed version of the plan from 1936. One with dated July 1937 would have been too late to guide development, as the Maryland League already had a summer program in progress by that time. One researcher attributes the planning of the camps to landscape architect, J.C. Milson, but that name was not seen on any of the plans or documents reviewed for this report. The camp layout followed the standard plan for children’s camps drawn up for the program. This imposed a shorter distance from units to the dining hall than a camp planned for young adults.
Due to the size, certain buildings, such as the dining hall, the three unit lodges, the infirmary, and the camp office, needed careful siting, for which topographic surveys were prepared. This was also true for the swimming pool and the central wash house. The overall camp layout plan showed the topography at ten foot intervals, but site plans for the larger buildings used one foot contours. Such detailed plans marked the locations of trees within a certain perimeter of the building, and identified them by size and genus. The locations of natural features such as rock outcrops were also shown, as well as where terrain was to be modified. Design and construction of the cabins, however, did not need such a detailed ground survey. The cabins, in particular, were like objects that could be fit into the landscape, turned one way or another for various advantages, and made level by the height of their foundation piers. In some cases, such as for Unit B, which is set into a steep slope, the orientation of the buildings was largely predetermined (they mostly faced downhill). The camp layout plan noted that the prevailing winds blew from west/southwest to east/northeast (Earley 2007: 74-75).

Based on the research of Judith Earley, drawings for the buildings for Camp 1-C, generally comprised of plan views, elevations, sections and details, began to be produced in June 1936, and most had been completed by the end of the year. The drawings may have been completed in this order:

1936
overnight cabin (for campers) and leader’s cabin, June 8 and June 23, 1936;
foundation plan for the dining hall and kitchen, June 23;
unit lodge, July 13;
infirmary, July 31, revised August 25;
unit lodge A, August 6;
topographic drawing for the dining hall, August 4;
topographic drawing for three lodges, end of August;
unit latrine, September 1;
leaders’ cabin variation, September 11;
administration building (camp office), October 14;
staff quarters, October 30;
dining hall, November 13;
overnight cabin, November 20;
central wash house, December 17;
help’s quarters, December 17;

1937
revised plan for unit B lodge, January 11, 1937;
dining hall seating/tables and benches, January 21;
pump house, April 8;

1938
craft shop, March 1938.
storage building (no date shown)

While the plans were developed and refined for Camp Misty Mount, the first projects
completed by the workforce included the clearing of understory, cutting timber and preparing land for the construction of cabin camps. Over the next year, they cleared downed timber and debris, razed farmsteads, harvested timber for future use, constructed roads and trails and built the project headquarters and work buildings (Earley 2007: 49). These projects were followed by the oblation of farmsteads in the western portion of the RDA and the construction of the Central Garage Unit in late spring of 1936 (Earley 2007: 50). The construction of this administration headquarters and support structures were necessary prior to the construction of any of the organized group camps. This command unit included two multi-bay garages, a tool storage house, an administration building, latrines, blacksmith shop and sawmill as well as necessary equipment including a stone crusher (Earley 2007: 51).

Concurrent with the construction of the administration unit, timber harvest (Job No. 608) was initiated. Workers were instructed to harvest only “[b]lighted chestnut and other types of hardwoods which have been killed by drowth and fire.” Timber fitting this description was “abundant in the area” and would “furnish excellent material” for the structures that were planned. No live timber, even if mature, was to be harvested, only “suitable dead standing timber.” “Picturesque snags approximately six per acre” were to be left “for esthetic and wildlife considerations.” Horses rather than tractors or other heavy equipment were to “snake” the logs to roadsides to avoid damaging “lower vegetation.” Harvested timber would be available for future construction (Job No. 608 1936; Earley 2007 51). The project identified approximately a dozen properties, including Tract 96 A, a part of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape, as a location for the job to occur. The inclusion of the property alludes to either an abundance of dead trees or blighted chestnuts specimens on the parcel during this period. The timber extracted was processed into logs, boards, and roof shingles used in the park construction efforts.

An additional work order was submitted on June 29, 1936 and involved preparing the Camp Misty Mount site for future construction. The entry described the following actions: clearing land for a swimming pool and buildings for an organized camp. The accompanying work justification outlined procedures to be followed: stumps and rocks were to be removed only where they interfered with the building foundations or that part of the swimming pool below the water line. Clearing and grading were to be “carefully conducted and the natural features of the landscape preserved as far as practicable.” The only material cost listed for the job was $10 for dynamite, caps and fuse – presumably to excavate for the swimming pool. (Earley 2007: 73).

A second timber harvest occurred in the RDA in September 1936 with the expressed purpose of gathering the necessary timber for Group Cabin Camp C-1, or Camp Misty Mount (Earley 2007: 52). All three tracts, parcels 146 B, 3, and 96 A were identified as sources of the timber (Earley 2007: 53). The justification read as follows:

. . . the lumber is to be used in the building of Group Camp C-1, and its manufacture will utilize the government owned mill now in operation here. Rough lumber is being produced at this mill for $16.00 per M, whereas lumber comparable to the most inferior we are producing would cost $20.00 per M on the open market. Oak and chestnut for flooring and ceiling, is
manufactured at the mill for $9.00 per M. while the local price from private planing mills would be $15.00 per M. Flooring and shakes will be manufactured of Red Oak.

According to a letter dated January of 1937, project manager Williams reported that “[w]e have one organized group camp under construction at the present time.” (“Formulation of Future Work 1937) How far along construction was, he did not say. Considering the various imperatives, such as keeping a workforce employed, and the limitations winter and snow would place on construction, there was undoubtedly a push to begin work on the camp by the fall of 1936. It is likely work progressed simultaneously on a number of buildings and that some took many months to complete. For example, the largest expenditures for work on the camp office occurred in December 1936 and February 1937, but it was still being completed in May and June. (Evison: 1937)

Based on the surviving records, it appears that the first building constructed at Camp 1-C was the infirmary. Estimates for construction were submitted in August of 1936. Construction of the other structures continued until the camp opened in July 1937. The wash house, dining hall, camp office and storage building were among the last structures completed, by then with fewer skilled workers. Some buildings and features, such as the craft shop, the campfire circle, and the playfield, were not begun by the first summer, but finished after the camp was open.

The camp buildings were generally simple, one-story, rectangular structures, except for the larger ones, which had slightly more complex plans: the dining hall/kitchen was a T-plan; the infirmary, a central block with three wings; the staff quarters, a block with cross wings; the camp office, a front gable and wing; and the central wash house, a block with a telescoped extension. The three lodges were rectangular blocks with partial shed porches and attached, open-sided pavilions that functioned as outdoor kitchens. All camp buildings had gable roofs.

Buildings were of both log and frame construction. Framed buildings (the latrines and craft building), portions of buildings (the major part of the dining hall, kitchen wing and all wings of other buildings), and the pediment in roof gables were sided with boards with irregular edges called “waney” boards, which were either lapped horizontally or applied vertically as board-and-batten. Hewn logs, laid horizontally, were chinked with mortar and joined at the corners with V-notches. Nearly all buildings were set on stone masonry piers, except the latrines and the central wash house, which had concrete foundations faced with stone. Piers lifted the building high enough off the ground that dead leaves and other combustibles could be raked out from under them. All buildings were thoroughly screened against insects (Good : 113).

Each cabin had a porch that extended across the entire front side. It was as much an arrival platform or deck as it was a porch, since it was only partially covered by the roof, which projected over the deck and had no supporting posts. Phrased another way, the front wall of each cabin was recessed several feet behind the front edge of its roof. The dining hall, three lodges, camp office, staff and help’s quarters also had porches of various sizes and arrangements. Siding on the latrines covered only two/thirds of the building’s length, and the open end functioned as a roofed portico.
Originally, only the lodges, the infirmary, the camp office, and probably the kitchen had glazed windows. The lodges had double casement windows with shutters and screens; the kitchen had double casements with screens; and the infirmary and camp office had double-hung sash windows with screens. Other buildings either had shutters and screens, as was true for the dining hall, or “Sun Ray” storm sash, which the cabins had, at least on some of their windows. The cabin windows may have been a sliding or “Pullman” type. All the cabins had screens and may have had shutters too. Instructions from Washington in May 1936 called for the “elimination of all glazed openings” from the dining hall, using only shutters and screens “detailed in such a way that at a future date sash may be installed.” The staff quarters did not have glazing the first summer, but the renting group (the Maryland League for Crippled Children) requested that the building be “winterized” so it could be used for counselor training that fall and winter. Wood lattice covered the window openings of the latrines, central wash house and pool filter house (“Overnight Cabin 1936; Higgins 1936; Earley 2007: 76-77).

Stone chimneys with massive fireplaces could be used to heat the dining hall, lodges, and staff quarters. The hundred-foot-long dining hall had a fireplace at either end of the room, and its gable end walls were built entirely of stone. The attached kitchen wing had a chimney but, apparently, not a fireplace. Chimneys for the three lodges opened as hearths inside and outside the buildings. The outside hearth functioned as a stove for the outdoor kitchen. The infirmary and central wash house had stone chimneys, but no fireplaces. Coal was used to heat the water in the wash house and originally fired the kitchen range (Williams : 9; Earley 2007: 78).

Camper cabins came in two types, based on which side the building was entered from – the gable-end wall or the eave (side) wall. A cabin entered through the gable end had a narrower porch than a side-entry cabin. Different sources give conflicting measurements for the cabins. One drawing (June 8, 1936) gives the measurements as 13’-4” x 18’-4”. A later document records the size as 12’ x 15’-8”. Another document gives the sizes as 12’ x 17’ (side open) and 12’ x 17’-6” (end open). The June 8th drawing specifies cabin porches as six feet wide and the same length as the elevation they were attached (“Overnight Cabins 1936’ ; Earley 2007 :78).

The five leaders’ cabins (which slept two) were smaller than the campers’ cabins (sleeping four). Dimensions also vary for the leaders’ cabins, but their size is generally in the range of 12’ x 14’. All leaders’ cabins were entered from the gable end. The width of the porch on leaders’ cabins was four feet (“Organized Group Camp No.1; Earley 2007: 78).

Prior to the construction of a structure, addition site work was necessary. all trees near each site were to be boxed with one-inch boards bound with wire “to prevent injury from trucks or falling materials.” Trees within the footprint of a building or a slightly larger area were to be removed “exercising care not to injure surrounding tree growth.” Leaves and woods litter were to be raked and stored. In grading a building site, the top four inches of soil were to be stockpiled, stumps and roots grubbing out to at least six inches below the surface of mineral earth, and the site leveled to a “pleasing grade consistent with surrounding trees and topography.” Roots and stumps were to be hauled away and disposed of in gullies or burned.
When construction was finished, topsoil was replaced and sometimes an 18 inch-wide drip gutter was dug directly under the eaves line, to be filled with four inches of gravel and crushed stone and covered lightly with leaves. Leaves and litter were to be spread over the topsoil to present a natural appearance “harmonizing with the undisturbed woodland floor (“Description and quotations”; Earley 2007: 79).”

Additional specification were given regarding the types of wood to extract and use from the surrounding forest parcels, where certain types of wood were to be used in the structure, the proper staining and finishing application and location, the formulas and applications for chinking, the sizes of masonry piers, as well as the dimensions and styles of shingles and shakes. The reader is encouraged to review the Justification reports located in the park archives for a better understanding (Earley 2007: 79).

In addition to the construction of various camp facility structures, WPA workers were responsible for the construction of the circulation system through the unit. According to Judith Earley, a fairly simple circulation system served the camp, made up of an entrance road and a foot trail. Adhering to the general guidance for any RDA group camp, the entrance road to Camp 1-C extended only as far as the loading platform at the kitchen. Most vehicles went no farther than the parking area at the camp office. A pedestrian gate blocked vehicular movement beyond that point, except for deliveries or pickups. Albert Good described the kind of circulation system deemed desirable for camps in the Park Service’s 1938 publication, Park and Recreation Structures:

. . . the entrance road to the camp should penetrate a minimum distance, to a small parking area for automobiles near the administration building [camp office]. It is well to supplement this with an overflow parking area on the approach road further removed from the camp. From the termination of the entrance road a strictly service drive should lead to the service area, which in most cases, is the kitchen wing of the dining lodge . . . . There is no purpose of an actual roadway to the other camp buildings. Should there be occasional need to reach other buildings to collect rubbish, for instance, or to distribute any heavy equipment at the opening and closing of a camp, a cleared truck or wagon trail, treated merely as a widened foot trail, under all but the most unusual conditions, will suffice (Good 1938: 112; Earley 2007: 80).

Documents identify the entrance road to Camp 1-C as an “access road” or “truck trail.” It was ten feet wide, and .20 miles (or 1100 feet) long, surfaced with six or eight inches of crushed stone “sealed with chips, screening and clay”. It was located about a mile from the beginning of the park road. Leaving the park road, the drive immediately crossed the small Blue Blazes stream. Just beyond the stream was the visitors parking lot, an area of about 800 square yards, surfaced with four inches of gravel, screenings and clay (“Organized Group Camp No 1 1944). At its terminus, the entrance road widened into a service court where the two wings of the dining hall and kitchen formed an L. Here the ground had been leveled and a retaining wall of mortared stone was built in a curving line into the hill. The stone for the wall may have come from dismantled stone walls from the west side of the project. A drawing for the wall shows square-cut stones laid up in ashlar-like courses.
More than one parking area was prepared for the camp. One was the visitors parking lot by the camp entrance, described in Good’s account as the “overflow parking” area. The other was a small pull-off parking area opposite the camp office. The parking lots were detailed with locust guard rails. One of the lots had ten rods (165 feet) of rails made of six-inch bumpers fastened onto low posts 12 feet apart. The other had 21 rods (346.5 feet) of guard rails, which were 24-inch logs laid end to end and staked. The courtyard area by the kitchen and the service court by the storage building were not described as parking areas in early document but were later (“Parking Area, Camp 1-C” 1937; Earley 2007: 82).

The foot trail through the units, shown in the camp layout plan was a single route. It extending from Unit D at the higher elevation, past the staff quarters, the kitchen/dining hall, and the infirmary, to the two lower units (Units A and B). From there, the trail continued along the Blue Blazes stream. Somewhat ambiguously, the layout plan labels the foot trail “existing trail,” suggesting that it might have predated the camp, possibly as a charcoaling or logging road.

The camp layout plan also shows a spur trail in the shape of a half loop that accessed the central wash house. It branched off the main trail near the staff quarters, passed behind the wash house, and returned to the main trail between the infirmary and the east side of the kitchen wing. A small insert from a 1939 plan of project showed the camp in a schematic form (Johnson 1937).

As there were no appropriate places to construct a lake within the Catoctin RDA, swimming pools were proposed and constructed for each of the cabin camps. The Camp Misty Mount pool was constructed north and west of the central core. According to Judith Earley’s text, the camp’s pool was sited in bedrock at the base of a sharp rise. Dynamite was used to excavate the site and grading around the pool produced a terrace with banked slopes on two sides. The pool was built of reinforced concrete, measured 25 feet by 75 feet, ranged in depth from 18 inches to seven feet, and had a 70,000-gallon capacity. A stone filter house, 12 feet by 22 feet, was constructed near it (EARLEY 83).

Another camp amenity included the campfire circle. The campfire circle, or “council ring” as it was sometimes called, was an important element in an organized camp, serving as the “hub of much of the activities program.” Desirable features were ”a generally level terrain” and surroundings that suggest “the glories of Nature unmodified.” The campfire circle for Camp 1-C was completed by the second summer. It was located uphill from the pool, and accessed by a 325-foot-long trail. The plan shows an inner circle of seating that was 30 feet in diameter, with two outer rows of benches on the north side. The second row curved about three quarters around the circle and the third about halfway around. Benches were made of half-round logs on masonry supports. The circle seated 100 people (Good 1938: 197; EARLEY 84).

Landscape Character Summary

At the conclusion of the first summer season (1937), Project Manager Williams (presumably with the input from Mary Church of the Maryland League) compiled a report on how the
various features of Camp 1-C were used and what changes, if any, should be made in building the second camp. The report sheds light not only on the general operation of a group camp, but also shows how it related to the surrounding community, and it details specific features of buildings and the landscape. Parts of the letter is summarized or presented as excerpts here.

Administration Building (Camp Office):
The camp office was used to operate the camp. The camp director, assistant director and other members of the staff used it several hours a day. The two rooms of the building functioned as an office and a canteen where campers could purchase needed items. The building also served to control the entrance to the camp. Just beyond it, a gate blocked entry to further vehicle movement on the entrance road. The camp office had a telephone (possibly the only one at the camp).

Dining Hall and Kitchen:
This building was the center of the camp and there was a prescribed distance from it to the camp units. For a children’s camp, a minimum distance of 300 feet and a maximum of 600 feet was prescribed. Camps for older and otherwise active groups were to have a distance of 600 to 1200 feet. (The units at Camp 1-C were probably within the range of 400 to 600 feet from the dining hall.)

It was suggested that staff, visitors and campers should all have their meals at the same time, but at separate tables, to encourage friendly relations and table manners.

Glazed sash for the dining hall was “not essential,” though occasionally a driving rain made it necessary to close windows [did they mean shutters?], and there would have been better light if there were glazed sash. “The use of pullman sash, if made on the project and “Sun Ray” or similar material used, is considerably more economical than glazed casement or doublehinge sash.”

The camp had a dietician and two full time kitchen staff and three on Sundays.

The floor of the dining hall and kitchen was tongue and groove oak, “locally found and prepared, air dried, and treated with three liberal coats of paraffin floor oil.” The group found the floor easy to clean.

“The walls and ceiling [in the kitchen] should not be painted but treated with clear creosote or linseed oil to retain their natural color.”

A sterilizer was not absolutely necessary but desirable.

There was an ice water spigot.

Three hundred pounds of ice was purchased from a plant in Thurmont three days a week (for refrigeration.)
The kitchen was equipped with four sinks and a couple of “Army ranges” that were satisfactory for cooking done on top of the stove but not for baking. One Army range and one Blodgett oven was recommended.

Farmers collected kitchen and dining hall food scraps that were put in cans by the kitchen loading dock. They washed out the cans and returned them. Ideally, there would be two sets of cans for this rotation.

The breezeway at the back of the kitchen was a very desirable feature. It had a drop shelf against the wall, which was a good place for preparing vegetables. The kitchen help also ate their meals there. Food deliveries in packages and crates were set in the breezeway until they could be stored in their proper places.

A water tank, heated by coal, with a 120-gallon capacity was adequate for the kitchen.

The organization obtained fresh vegetables, eggs, potatoes, etc., from farmers in the vicinity, other staples from local grocers, and meat from a packing company’s refrigerator truck.

Three outside entrances to the building were recommended instead of the two that existed; the additional one should be located at the intersection of the kitchen wing and the dining hall.

Housing of Staff:
It was recommended that sanitary facilities be installed in the staff quarters and that the quarters not be more than 150 feet from a wash house.

Housing of Help:
There were two staff in the first season, but the building could accommodate four. This building should also have sanitary facilities.

Workshop:
The craft shop for Camp 1-C was not built for the first season, but the one planned was the right size and had the right proportions. It was recommended that it have a sink (which would have necessitated that it be connected to the camp waterlines).

Service:
A garage had been planned for the camp, but never built. The report recommended that a shelter for four cars was all that was necessary.

Storage Building:
Campers’ bedding and personal clothing was to be fumigated at this building upon arrival and departure.

Infirmary:
Two members of the camp staff were housed in the infirmary. These were probably health workers, especially needed at the camp that served the Maryland League because of the
children’s disabilities. Sanitary facilities (i.e., a toilet and running water) were essential. (The building had these facilities.)

Cabin Groups:

The Maryland League recommended stone floors as better than wood for the cabins, and preferred heavy screen doors to the existing wood ones.

Latrines:

The size of the latrines was fine and there was ample light. Washing facilities on the open porch, as existed, were desirable, since the floor would dry off quickly. The latrines had cold water only.

For the next camp, the organization recommended the installation of a laundry tub and shower, without hot water, and no doors on toilet stalls.

Unit Lodge:

During the summer of 1937, the Maryland League used the lodges about four hours a day. The group found the lodges larger than needed and requested that only two of them be built in Camp 2.

The outdoor kitchen was a very desirable feature and was used two evenings a week. The unit counselors were the only ones allowed in the kitchen during the preparation of a meal, and it was suggested that a handrail be constructed between the kitchen pavilion posts to keep campers out.

The lodge porch was frequently used during the day for playing, and, because of the coolness in the evenings, the lodge fireplace was frequently used.

Bath House (usually called the Central Wash House):

One shower for 12 campers was adequate.

Gang showers were preferred.

A tub was essential (Camp 1-C did not have a bathtub).

Concrete floors were satisfactory.

Galvanized iron walls in the showers were satisfactory.

(Although it wasn’t mentioned, there was a coal-fueled water heater in the bath house that provided hot water for showers and laundry trays. The original drawings show a chimney.)

Drinking Fountains:

It was recommended that there be a drinking fountain in each unit near the latrine, one near the dining hall and one in the principal playfield. (There was one other fountain near the pool.)

Play Area:

In addition to the principal playfield, the report recommended supplementary play areas in each unit.
Miscellaneous:

Water Consumption:
2 gallons per day per person
3900 gallons daily for swimming pool overflow

Forest Cover:
“. . . more than half of the small trees and all the underbrush should be cleared from the unit areas. Any large trees preventing the sun from reaching the building for at least two hours during the day should be removed. . . .”

Fireplaces, Dining Hall:
Dining hall fireplaces were used frequently. Fires were usually built during the evening meals and on rainy days. As mentioned above, the fireplaces in the unit lodges were also used on cool evenings.

Time spent in cabins and lodges:
Campers spent about two hours a day in the cabins, during the morning and afternoon rest periods, and about four hours a day in the unit lodges, about two hours of which was in the evenings after supper.

Tables:
The dining hall tables in Camp 1-C were considered very satisfactory by the using agency. The tops were covered with Masonite.

Recreation Building:
“A recreation building is considered essential,” the report stated. It would contain such hard to move items as ping pong tables and a piano.

(There was no recreation building in Camp 1-C. Instead the dining hall doubled as a recreation space, but it could not accommodate such items as ping pong tables.)

Playfield:
“The playfield should be well graded and rolled to a firm surface. One or two acres in close proximity to the camp is desirable.”

Foot Trails:
“One main foot trail should lead from each unit to the dining hall. The trails should be well defined and if they become muddy in wet weather they should be surfaced with loose small gravel or fine stone chips.”

Coal used:
“The water heater in the central wash house requires 1½ tons of coal per month. The kitchen ranges about 3 tons per month.”
(It is unclear whether the coal was only for the hot water heater, or if the kitchen’s use of coal was also for cooking.)

(Earley 111-114)

Tract map, circa 1939, with color added to show the park road, Route 77, and Camps 1 and 2 (Misty Mount and Greentop). (Catoctin library files)
Map sent by Conrad Wirth to guests for weekend outing held at Camp 1 in spring of 1938. Note that route through camp, connecting units, is called “Foot Trail.” (National Archives)

1938 to 1942

After the cabin camp was completed, the camp was made available for organizations to lease, with the RDA responsible for providing services, structures, and other amenities. The Maryland League for Crippled Children petitioned for the use of a cabin camp at Catoctin. Although Camp 1 occupied unsuitable terrain for the League’s children who had diseases such as polio, the League camped there the first year, but made suggestions for the construction of the second group camp (Earley 2002: 58). In order to guide the design of the second cabin camp, the organization provided detailed accounts of how the structures in the camp were used during the day to day operations and the improvements that would be necessary in order to better accommodate the needs of the campers. The reader is encouraged to review September 28, 1937 letter from G.B. Williams within the park archives for additional information and insight to the day to day activities of the campers.

After the first season, a group from the Salvation Army rented Camp 1-C during the next four summers (1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941), from the end of June to Labor Day (Williams 1941). In 1940 and 1941, the two-week period from mid-June to the end of month, the camp was occupied by the Washington County Girl Scout Council of Hagerstown, Maryland (“Report to Accompany Master Plan of Catoctin 1942). A review of press releases and reports that the
cabin camp was available for other groups throughout the year, with the definition of
“organization” more loosely applied and defined by an application and review process by the
RDA administration. Within the reinterpretation of the term organization, groups from the
Department of the Interior, organized by Conrad Wirth, were able to camp at Camp Misty
Mount during the spring and fall of 1938 (Wirth 1938).

During this period, improvements to the cabin camp were limited. A unit of the CCC was
detailed to Catoctin RDA to make general park improvements, including the construction of
dams along the tributaries to improve conditions for fishing. Within Camp Misty Mount, the
CCC was assigned the task to remove all dead and damaged tree limbs at Camp 1-C. The
project report noted that “Camp No. 1 [was] particularly dangerous in this regard . . . . cover in
this camp consists of 60 to 90 foot Oak, Poplar and Gum trees (Justification 1939).”

Groups from the Interior Department and the Park Service held outings at the camps. On
March 12, 1938, 34 members of the Interior Department Recreation Association Camping
Committee held an overnight outing at Camp 1. Judith Earley in her research discovered photos
in park files that might be of this or a similar event during this period. Or they might be photos
of members of the Federal Camp Council, which held the summer permit for Camp 3 for two
or three summers after it opened in 1938. In any case, the photos capture images of adults
enjoying the camping facilities at the Catoctin RDA.

Conrad Wirth, head of the NPS division in charge of the construction of the RDAs, organized
at least two overnight camping parties at the Catoctin RDA – one in the spring of 1938
(Saturday and Sunday April 9-10) at Camp 1 and another in the fall at Camp 2. Wirth’s
invitation for the April outing mentioned a campfire dinner and entertainment on Saturday night
and breakfast and early dinner on Sunday. He told project manager Williams that “there will be
important guests” and he wanted “everything to go off as smoothly as possible.” He asked if
the council circle had yet been built; if not, they would improvise, he said. His invitation
included a short history of the project and description of the area, noting that “[f]our years ago
there was practically no wildlife on the area. Now deer, bear [??], partridge and many other
animals are frequently seen.” It was noted that Camp 1 had been used on weekends during the
fall, winter and spring by a number of organized groups, the largest being the Maryland Trail
Club and the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club. Maps were prepared for inclusion in his
invitation, one with directions from Washington to the RDA and the other showing the buildings
at Camp 1 to be used by weekend guests and circulation within the camp.

Wirth’s second outing was the weekend of October 29 and 30, 1938, and for that one Camp 2
was used. He again wrote to Williams with instructions about preparations: “We have invited
many important guests to this outing and we wish to use this medium to acquaint them with the
type and character of our work,” he said. A formal photo taken of this group shows about 20
people, including Conrad Wirth and Matt Huppuch, his assistant for the RDA program, outside
one of the larger camp buildings, probably one of the lodges at Camp 2. Some of the same
people appear in a photo that was included in the 1941 publication, Park Use: Studies and
Demonstration (Earley 2007 : 116)
With the waning of the New Deal efforts in 1941 and the growing concern of World War II, the RDA program began to be a burden to the National Park Service as funding and staffing decreased. However, Catoctin RDA and the cabin camps remained open during the 1941 season. But by May of 1942, the decision was made to close the cabin camps, as the facilities were integrated into the national war effort (Unrau 1983: 138).

Landscape Characteristic Summary

During the period after the construction of the cabin camp in 1938 and the World War II, improvements to the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape were limited. No significant modifications were made to the cabin camp clusters. Nor were there significant changes made to the structures from the time of the original construction. Based on surviving records, the most significant change to the cultural landscape was the removal of hazard limbs and dead trees where identified by management. No new structures or small scale features were constructed during this period prior to World War II.

1942-1956: World War II and the 1950s

When the United States entered into the Second World War, the Catoctin RDA was put to war use, as were many properties of the national park system. Catoctin RDA was first used by members of the British navy stationed in Baltimore as a respite. Dealing with the stresses of war time budgets, passage of legislation on June 6, 1942 provided for the transfer of the RDAs from the Secretary of Interior to their respective states or other federal agencies. However, military use and the selection by President Roosevelt of one of the Catoctin camps as his wartime retreat kept the Catoctin RDA in federal hands. In 1943, Roosevelt approved its addition to the national park system (Kirkconnell; EARLEY: 123). Soon after the war, President Truman notified the governor of Maryland that “because of historical events of national and international interest” (referring to Roosevelt’s retreat and his notable visitors, such as Winston Churchill), the Catoctin RDA should be retained as part of the National Capital Parks under the administration of the National Park Service (Truman 1945: EARLEY: 123). Maryland, however, continued to lobby for the transfer of the federal lands into state ownership. In 1953, an agreement was reached with the state of Maryland, with the Catoctin RDA divided into two units. The southern half became the state ran Cunningham State Park, while the northern half was retained by the federal government and managed by the National Park Service and renamed Catoctin Mountain Park (Earley 2007: 127). The division was finalized in 1954.

Regarding Camp Misty Mount during this period, during the duration of World War II, the OSS as well as the Marines who were responsible for guarding President Roosevelt (Kirkconnell 89; Earley 2007:123). In January 1946, the Marines moved from Camp 1 to Camp 2. The special use permit issued to the War Department in 1942 was terminated on March 18, 1947. Camp 1 was vacant from early 1946 until the summer of 1947 when organized camping resumed (Kirkconnell 91; Earley 2007: 123).

Within months of when the temporary use permit was issued to the War Department, changes began to be made to the camps. By October 1942, Camp 1 was in the process of being
winterized for year-round use by its military tenants (Annual Report 1945). This included the installation of glazed windows, putting in ceilings, boarding up building foundations, and furnishing barracks heaters to all buildings and hot water heaters to the latrines. Some buildings already had glazed windows: these included the three lodges, infirmary, staff quarters, camp office, and very likely, the kitchen. All of the details regarding the winterizing efforts were ascertained from one undated report with the heading “Estimate for Winterizing Organized Group Camp No. 1” (Estimates for Winterization: 4). Other winterization measures included the addition of drop ceilings over the exposed rafters.

Following World War II, the camps reopened to organized groups for the 1947 summer season. For the next decade or so, Girl Scouts from surrounding counties were the primary sponsors of the summer session for Camp 1 (Camp Misty Mount). Girl Scouts had had only brief stays at the camp before the war, and the Salvation Army had the longer eight-week summer lease (Bechhard 1946; Earley 2007: 125). In 1948, the second summer after reopening, approximately 65 girls and 20 scout leaders camped during each two-week camp session, from June 15 to mid-August. The two-week periods differed from the summer-long camp the Maryland League ran at Greentop, where one group of counselors and campers spent the entire summer. Girl Scouts came from Maryland’s Prince Georges, Frederick and Washington Counties. Later, they would also come from Washington, DC (Kirkconnell 143; 100; Earley 2007: 125-126). Internal improvements were made to the structures of the wash house, the latrine, kitchen, leader’s cabin, and the camper cabins themselves. However, these improvements were internal and were not expressed on the exterior of the structure and therefore did not impact the character of the cultural landscape.

After World War II, the pool at Camp Misty Mount was originally defined by a flagstone path walkway. This is noted in an undated photograph. However, a set of photographs dating to 1952 show improvements to the edge condition of the pool with a new concrete walkway around the exterior of the feature. The photos show grass planted around the pool deck and on the slopes of the pool terrace, and trees surrounding the pool terrace on all sides (Earley 2007: 127).

Landscape Character Summary

From 1942 to 1956, the United States Department of War and the National Park Service initiated minor modifications to the structures and the character of the cultural landscape at Camp Misty Mount. In order to provide appropriate housing for members of the Marines and OSS that were tasked with guarding the President of the Unite States at Camp Shangri-La, winterizations measures, including the insertion of interior stoves, drop ceilings, and the installation of glazing at all the cabin window openings occurred on all the cabins. Cabin foundations, originally articulated with stone piers and open space in between, were closed with lap siding. After the return of the cabin camp to group occupation, additional changes occurred. In 1952, the original flagstone walkway surrounding the pool was removed and replaced with a poured concrete circulation feature.

1956-1966: Mission 66 Improvements

Summer programs continued at both camps – the Maryland League at Camp Greentop and the
Girl Scouts at Camp Misty Mount. In the spring of 1957, 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 a program there. The school was to be an outdoor laboratory with emphasis on nature study, science and conservation of natural resources. It followed the precedent of a successful program in San Diego, the Yosemite Field School of Natural History in Yosemite National Park, and an outdoor education program in New Jersey in the 1940s, sponsored by Life magazine and the Kellogg Foundation.

The Washington County School System followed in the footsteps of Frederick County, establishing a program at Camp Misty Mount in 1959. Outdoor school sessions were usually held in spring and fall and generally were eight weeks long. Both Frederick and Washington County programs served sixth grade students from the participating schools, with students residing at the camp for one-week sessions. In the 1966 spring term, the Washington County outdoor school program at Misty Mount served 800 children, about 95 children and teachers a week.

Kitchen Building

It is very likely that the Washington Outdoor School initiated the “modernizing” of Camp Misty Mount’s kitchen and possible of other camp buildings. The only evidence that has been found about the changes to the kitchen is a set of photographs dated 1963 that show before and after images. The work included installation of a ceiling, fluorescent lighting, a new stove, refrigerator and counters. Smooth wallboards covered over the old wood tongue and groove walls, new interior doors were installed, and everything was painted a light color. It possible that it was at this time that the original oak floors of both the kitchen and dining hall were covered with a light-colored linoleum, and the kitchen floor was reinforced and raised with a concrete slab. These last changes may not have been made until sometime in the late 1970s, when the kitchen had an extension added to it, and the loading dock was lengthened. These later renovations are discussed further on in the chapter.

The eight-paned casement windows with screens, which lined two walls of the kitchen above the counters, remained unaltered through this remodeling, except that their frames, sashes and muttons were painted a light color like the rest of the kitchen (Earley 2007: 131-132).

In 1955, National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth presented an ambitious park planning initiative known as Mission 66 with the expressed goals of creating a more current visitor’s experience, while revolutionizing the infrastructure National Park Service into that of a modern government agency. The impetus for the program was instigated by the dramatic increase in visitors to the parks in the years following World War II, the rise in automobile tourist, and the limited updates that had occurred to the parks since the 1930s under the WPA, CCC, and other New Deal programs. The undertaking of Mission 66 was to engage in the proper rehabilitation, development, interpretation, increase to staffing, maintenance of every park in the service, and expansion in the number of park units over the course of a ten-year period concluding with the National Park Services half century anniversary in 1966. To achieve the goals of the program, internal staffing realignments within the National Park Service were necessary. Shifting from projects funded and designed at regional offices, Mission 66 actively consolidated all design and
planning efforts to two offices in Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The purpose of these changes were to create a cohesive architectural and planning expression throughout the park system, shifting away from regionally engendered proposals. However, the issue of visitor capacity became a second catalyst in the overarching design scheme. To accommodate an increased visitor capacity, it became necessary to design and construct larger structures in the landscape. A Modernist architectural idiom was selected to ensure that the designs would be minimally intrusive in the landscape while achieving a singular park-wide aesthetic. Characterized by the use of modular units, straight lines, and low forms, the style proved to be ideal and adaptable to the needs of the particular park. Local building materials, such as area specific wood and stones, were accommodated into the material pallet that was characterized by concrete, glass, and steel. This was a marked break from the established building of Rustic Style that had characterized park architecture since Yellowstone (NPS Mission 66 NR 2015: 2-3; 12-15).

The ‘kick-off ceremonies’ for the beginning of the Mission 66 efforts at Catoctin were held at the park on August 22, 1956. At about the same time, the 110-foot well at Camp Misty Mount’s entrance was dug and the main park road was resurfaced between Blue Blazes and Camp 3. Following the kick off, several boxcar loads of shingles arrived to re-roof all 121 buildings in the park (Kirkconnell 110; Earley 2007: 131).

Between 1964 and 1966, the park embarked on a two-year, $30,000 project to rewire buildings at Camp 1. When the camp was first constructed in the 1930s, electricity had been extended to all the buildings of the administrative group (e.g., the dining hall/kitchen, camp office, infirmary, staff quarters, help’s quarters, central wash house, and perhaps the storage building, but probably not the craft building). The unit latrines and the unit lodges were also wired. The leaders’ cabins were not part of the original electrical plan, but appear to have been wired sometime before the new work began in 1964. Thus, the only buildings which did not have electricity by this time were the campers’ cabins. The lodges may have been outfitted with electric heaters at this time. Electrical work for the pool filter house and swimming pool was complicated enough to require separate plans.

Not all wiring had been put underground when the camp was built. Overhead electric and telephone wires ran from the Blue Blazes stream corridor, across the slope near the storage building, uphill to the entrance road, and from there to the dining hall and the pool filter house. Wiring beyond those points was underground. It was not until 1976 that this wiring, too, was put underground (Earley 2007: 133).

The Mission 66 master plan for Catoctin Mountain Park was prepared in 1964 and 1965, which was late in the Mission 66 process comparatively speaking. In fact, it may have had little specifically to do with Mission 66, which officially would end in a year, and rather included general improvements. Like other master plans of the time, it was a compilation of information about the park and a summary of its needs. Numerous base maps addressed to various topics were prepared, among them a roads and trails plan, a visitor use plan, and a natural history base map, to name a few. All were identified in their title blocks as “Part of the Master Plan,” but
only certain plans and sheets of text were put together as a package in December 1965 with a cover sheet entitled “The Master Plan for the Preservation and Use, Catoctin Mountain Park” (Master Plan 1965).

Mission 66 work at Camp Misty Mount included interior renovations to the kitchen, pool repair, new wiring, the eventual installation of new sewer pipes and septic tanks, and minor work on the water system. According to one source, new hot water heaters and showers greeted returning outdoor school students in 1966. This was before the new shower house was built c. 1969, so perhaps the old central wash house and the latrines were upgraded (Hagerstown Morning Herald 13 April 1966; Earley 2007: 133)

In 1964, major repair was made to the swimming pool, and its electrical and plumbing systems were upgraded. The pool was lined with a four-inch-thick slab of concrete, called “shotcrete,” which was probably the name of the application process. The pool deck, which previously had been converted from flagstone to concrete, also got a four-inch thick “shotcrete” treatment. A six-foot high “cyclone” fence enclosed the pool, apparently for the first time. It followed the outside edge of the six-foot-wide deck. The deck was extended in the immediate vicinity of the diving board, as it had been when it was flagstone, and the fence followed that shape (Rehab of Swimming Pool 1963; Earley 2007: 134)

A new shower house was built at Camp Misty Mount in 1969, seven years after one was built at Camp 2 (Greentop) in 1962. Though Misty Mount’s shower house is late for Mission 66, the work is related to those efforts. The new building replaced the central wash house, which may have remained standing for a few years after the shower house was built (Site Development 1973). Called the “shower house and laundry” in plans and construction documents, the new building did not differ in these functions from the wash house, which had showers, bathtubs, toilets and laundry facilities (at least large sinks). The central wash house was pretty much equally accessible to all three camp units. It was sited downhill from the pool, about 100 feet away from it, on a fairly level site that had probably required slight grading. A log and chink two-room building of regular proportions, it had two gabled roofs, one telescoped within the other, an interior chimney and a concrete foundation. Sited adjacent to the pool, the new shower house was a couple of hundred feet farther from Units A and B than its predecessor. Substantial grading was required to fit the shower house to the terrain. The shower house and pool became one composition, unified by the lengthened pool deck and the chain link fence that surrounded the pool and connected to the building’s corners.

The most distinctive features of the new shower house were its asymmetry and multi-directional shed roofs, features that are emblematic of mid-20th century American architecture. The two shed roofs meet at different heights along a central wall, creating a band of clerestory windows that continue along the front and back of the building, admitting more light than the windows of the old wash house (Topography, Misty Mount Shower 1969).

A drinking fountain, one of the original c. 1938 stone-encased fountains, stood near the north end of the pool, alongside the gravel path, which branched in that vicinity, with one branch going
to the pool and the other to the filter house. The fountain was removed when the shower house was built in 1969 (Site Plan 41000B).

Little was written about the forest and its vegetation between the camp’s establishment and the 1965 Master Plan. As described in the 1930s, the forest was probably still “mixed age.” It was a “red oak, yellow poplar, white oak” type, with black oak a predominant species. Hickories, black locust, black gum, white ash, black birch, sugar and red maple, and dogwood were listed as associated species. The forest type was shown as extensive throughout the mountain area west of the Catoctin ridge, preferring moist, well drained lower slopes. At its upper limits, on drier ground, yellow poplar dropped out of the association and chestnut oak came in. Before the chestnut blight reached the mountains around 1915, American chestnut had probably been among of the most numerous trees in both of these areas.

The 1965 Master Plan reported a high mortality among red oaks, particularly in the vicinity of Camp Misty Mount, during the previous few years. Removal of dead trees or “snags” was part of the regular work program. The red oak disease apparently did not develop into a serious problem.

Another page of the master plan plotted the locations of important or unusual vegetation, noted the presence of “rare” cucumber trees (Magnolia acuminata) a short distance south of the camp’s entrance road, along the Blue Blazes stream, and skunk cabbage in the stream floodplain north of the camp road (Natural History Base Map 1964; Earley 133).

In 1965, Job Corps youth refurbished the campfire circle at Camp Misty Mount and the one at Camp Greentop. The young men built new benches of milled boards, which were supported on cast concrete blocks, in place of the original benches. They built a new fire ring of mortared cinder block laid in a circle larger in diameter than the original circle of stones (Earley 2007: 137-139).

New campfire circles for each of the two camps, sited in different locations, were built by the YCC in 1974. Misty Mount’s new circle was sited north of Unit D. More an amphitheater than a campfire circle, it had several rows of board seating curved to form an arc, not even a semi-circle. No document explaining why the old location was abandoned has been turned up in this research. Once abandoned, the old circle appears to have been pretty much forgotten (Kirkconnell: 125).

While physical improvements occurred, the pattern of land use and that of camping shifted within the cultural landscape. The Washington County School System followed in the footsteps of Frederick County, establishing a program at Camp Misty Mount in 1959. Outdoor school sessions were usually held in spring and fall and generally were eight weeks long. Both Frederick and Washington County programs served sixth grade students from the participating schools, with students residing at the camp for one-week sessions. In the 1966 spring term, the Washington County outdoor school program at Misty Mount served 800 children, about 95 children and teachers a week (Kirkconnell: 144; Earley 2007: 131).
Landscape Characteristic Summary

Associated with Mission 66 park improvements, changes were made to the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape. In 1956, a new well was dug at the entrance of the cabin camp. The same year the shingles of all the structures were replaced, as were those in the rest of Catoctin Mountain Park. In 1964, the pool was rehabilitated with the application of shockcrete. Additional improvements to the cultural landscape included the construction of a new campfire circle in 1965, the removal of dead red oak, and the construction of a new shower house in 1969.


Following the Mission 66 improvements to the park and the hosting of the folk culture events, visitation to the park grew, resulting in the need to further improve visitor accommodations. In 1973, plans were developed to remove Camp Misty Mount’s cabins and install dormitories in their place (Kirkconnell 144). The drawing for Camp Misty Mount shows six dormitories, two per unit, each housing twenty campers and two leaders, with indoor bathrooms. The drawing, which used the original camp layout from 1937 as its base, marks all the original camp buildings, even the dining hall, to be demolished. Only the swimming pool and new shower house would remain. The dormitory plan became the camp’s working base map for a while. Proposals for the sewer and water systems in the late 1970s were drawn up using the dormitory plan (Site Development 1973). However, the departure of the Washington County Schools and the arrival of a new park superintendent, Thomas McFadden in 1975 ended any discussions of rehabilitating and replacing the existing cabins, as the need to rehabilitate the structures was no longer present.

In either 1978 or 1979, Camp Misty Mount was closed to any use, and remained closed for approximately five years. Both the summer-long permit holder (Girl Scouts) and the spring and fall program (Washington County Outdoor School) had found or built other camps, no longer needing the cabin camp. In addition, some overall deterioration to the camp buildings was observed.

In the early 1980s, budget cuts affected the entire national park system. Among the tasks that the park friend’s organization completed in 1982 was the revitalization of Camp Misty Mount. That year, 350 volunteers contributed 5000 hours to a variety of projects, including cabin camp maintenance, and by 1985, the organization contributed 14,000 hours and approximately $180,000 to park rehabilitation programs (Kirkconnell 144, 180, 181; Earley 2007: 172).

Sometime before 1981, the kitchen wing was extended. This change has been discerned by comparing the footprint of the kitchen wing from the 1937 plan with a footprint in plans from 1981. In the later plan, the kitchen wing is longer and the loading dock shaped to conform to the stepped-back wall of the addition. No reference has been found for these changes. They are only deduced by comparing early photos and plans with later ones and with the appearance of the kitchen today. The addition is north of the kitchen breezeway, where there may have been a small storage room originally. Besides its larger size, the loading dock may have been rebuilt in concrete at this time. It probably was wood originally, and it was supported on piers. The breezeway’s double doors still open onto the loading dock as they did in the early photo, but
today there is an additional door from the loading dock that leads to the food storage room. The storage room has identical windows to later replacement windows in the kitchen, suggesting similar vintage. These are the short, single-paned, vinyl, and probably fixed, windows that are found there today.

There is also an undated change to the roof of the kitchen. In one of the early images, an opening, perhaps 20 feet in length, can be seen along the roof’s ridgeline. It is not immediately evident what this was – some sort of louver, perhaps, for air and light. No similar opening exists today as observed by Judith Earley. Two documents indicate that in the 1940s and ‘50s there was a staff restroom in the kitchen. It is assumed that this was an original and needed feature (Earley 2007: 141).

Until 1975, overhead power lines, carried to the camp through the Blue Blazes stream valley, ran along the camp entrance road to the dining hall, in one direction, and to the well and pump house near the camp’s entrance, in the other. Another overhead line extended from the dining hall to the pool filter house. Electric wiring to all the other buildings had always been underground. All overhead electric and telephone lines throughout the park were removed in 1975 and 1976 and replaced by underground cable. The main cable was buried along the west side of the park road. It branched at the camp entrance and followed the camp entrance road part way, then ran cross-country to a point near the staff quarters. From there, still buried, it followed the camp internal circulation in both directions, uphill to Unit D and downhill to the two lower units.

Plans for new electric and telephone lines were drawn up using the 1973 plan for the dormitories as the base map. This suggests that the dormitories were being given serious consideration, and perhaps that the electric upgrading was prompted by the building plans (Earley 2007: 142).

Photographs reveal that Misty Mount’s original campfire circle, uphill and about 300 feet distant from the pool, was abandoned by 1962. The substantial chestnut log seats, squared at the top, had decayed and their stone and mortar supports had come apart. In 1965, Job Corps youth refurbished the campfire circle at Camp Misty Mount and the one at Camp Greentop. The young men built new benches of milled boards, which were supported on cast concrete blocks, in place of the original benches. They built a new fire ring of mortared cinder block laid in a circle larger in diameter than the original circle of stones.

New campfire circles for each of the two camps, sited in different locations, were built by the YCC in 1974. Misty Mount’s new circle was sited north of Unit D. More an amphitheater than a campfire circle, it had several rows of board seating curved to form an arc, not even a semi-circle. No document explaining why the old location was abandoned has been turned up in this research. Once abandoned, the old circle appears to have been pretty much forgotten (Earley 2007:143).
The camp entrance road was converted from gravel to asphalt sometime around 1978. An undated photograph, from the late 1970s or early ‘80s, provides a view of the road and the camp office as it appeared. The image may have captured the road before it was paved. It shows a road that seems narrower than today, with a longer slope in front of the camp office, and a greater degree of enclosure from trees around that building. Park staff say the camp road was probably widened a couple of feet in recent repavings (Earley 2007: 175).

In 1981, a stable and tack room was constructed at Misty Mount. This was associated with Presidential use during the Reagan Administration and with the necessary Park Police needs to provide appropriate security. The building was labeled as Building 230 on cabin camp maps and had an area of 698 square feet (PEPC 2012: 44307).

Camp Misty Mount reopened in 1983 as a camp for day and week rental by individuals and groups, both small and large. The camp had one long season, mid-April through mid-October, which was a little shorter on both ends than before it closed in 1978. The main change, however, was that it no longer functioned as a group camp. No group held the summer-long permit or imparted its particular identity to the camp. Some groups, including Girl Scout troops, continued to use the camp for one or two-week stays, but for the most part, cabins were rented by reservation to small groups and individuals (Kirkconnell 144-145; Earley 172). Resident programs such as the YCC shifted from residential programs to overnight.

In connection with sewer repair and the water project that followed, the latrines in Camp Misty Mount’s Units A and B were replaced c. 1983 with new restrooms, rather plain, featureless buildings. The new restroom for Unit A was built in the same location as the unit’s original latrine, but the restroom for Unit B was sited about thirty feet east of where the latrine had been, closer to the camp trail. Although initially marked for removal, the concrete and stone-faced foundation of Unit B’s old latrine was left in place. A pavilion was constructed on the foundation remains and later removed from the cabin camp. The latrine at Unit D was also marked for replacement, but this never occurred. The building, without its bathroom fixtures, was preserved. A restroom for that unit was never built. (Earley 2007:173).

When the new water lines were laid c. 1985, the original rustic drinking fountains were replaced with concrete fountains with separate spigots. Originally, each unit had a drinking fountain located along a smaller water line that ran from the main line to the latrine and from the latrine to the lodge. The new water lines in 1985 were laid in slightly different locations than the originals; thus the new fountains also occupied different locations than the earlier fountains. The drinking fountain by the pool, removed when the new shower house was built fifteen years earlier, was never replaced, and if there was a drinking fountain west of the dining hall, shown on the 1937 camp layout plan, it was removed, probably at this time. A fire hydrant was put there. (Earley 2007: 175).

In 1990, a utility building, or water control building, was constructed upslope from Camp Misty Mount. The building was wooden and had a measured footprint of 4 feet by 4 feet. No vertical
description or photograph of the structure was found at the time of the completion of the history narrative. It was necessary to construct the structure, as a series of improvements were made to the water system in the camp. In addition to water controls, radio equipment was stored in the small structure. The location of the structure in the forest shielded the structure from the view of the camp. However, a small space was cleared around the building in order to provide ease of access to park staff (PEPC 2008: 21399). It was labeled as Building 251 within the camp.

From 1992 until 2002, day-to-day operation of the camp during the months it is open has been handled by permanent park staff. The “seasonals” register campers, handled the fees, and did light cleaning, but not maintenance, which remained the work of park staff or contractors. There were also volunteer “camp hosts” who resided at the camp from mid-April to mid-October. The host – usually a retired person or couple – lived in the staff quarters, called “host cabin,” and their presence provided a measure of security for the camp (Interview with Voigt 2007).

Various changes were associated with the transformation of the camp into a public rather than group camp. Almost any building, except the staff quarters and dining hall, could now be rented as a cabin. Groups of ten might rent a lodge; eight or ten might use the infirmary. Since occupants of different cabins now generally did not know each other, each cabin had to be provided with individual accommodations, like a picnic table and an outdoor grill. A concrete fire ring for small campfires was built at each cabin.

Additional improvements included new latrines in Camp Misty Mount’s Units A and B circa 1983 with new restrooms, rather plain, “featureless buildings (Hart interview 2005; Earley 2007: 173 ). The new restroom for Unit A was built in the same location as the unit’s original latrine, but the restroom for Unit B was sited about thirty feet east of where the latrine had been, closer to the camp trail. Although initially marked for removal, the concrete and stone-faced foundation of Unit B’s old latrine was left in place. The latrine at Unit D was also marked for replacement, but this never occurred during this period (Repairs to Sewer System 1981).

Porches

Practically all the cabins have had porch posts and railings reconstructed a number of times, and some have probably had the entire porch replaced, also possibly a number of times. Porch repair from before the 1990s can be seen on cabins in Unit D and Unit B. Unit A has had its porches repaired in the last five or six years. The Park Service’s List of Classified Structures (LCS 2017) records that a new porch and railings were built for the lodge at Unit B. But there has also been recent repair of porches (at least posts and railings) in Unit D, some of it necessitated by hurricane damage in 2003.

Roofs

Roofs of camp structures, which may have been shingled with asphalt at this time, began to be reroofed with cedar shingles in 1990. The work continued through the next several years.
In September 2003, Hurricane Isabel struck the camp, damaging five cabins and crushing the roof of a sixth structure. The park maintenance staff restored the building with the crushed roof (cabin #49). Park maintenance staff following the weather event completed additional repair work.

Windows

In 1988, the windows in all the cabins of both camps (Misty Mount and Greentop) began to be replaced. At this time, some of the windows had aluminum sash and vinyl glazing. The new windows have glass panes and wood frames and were intended to be similar to the originals. Replacement of windows of camp buildings with more historic kinds is an ongoing project that is not yet completed.

Staff Quarters

It is not clear when this building’s eight-light casement windows, probably the historic ones, which could still be seen in a 1966 photo, were replaced with the current 1/1 double hung sashes. The current ones are probably storm windows, and may have been installed in response to energy concerns in the early 1980s. The staff quarters is now referred to as the “host cabin.” It was cleaned and refurbished in 2002. One small change at that time was the removal of lattice between the building’s foundation piers.

Shower House

The shower house roof and gutters also sustained damage from the 2003 hurricane. In 2006, a new roof of standing seam metal replaced the shake roof of the shower house.

Accessible Ramps

Adaptations to make some camp buildings wheelchair accessible have been ongoing since the late 1980s. In 1988 a wood ramp was built to the cabin closest to the shower house (cabin #44 in Unit D), one of the former leaders’ cabins. In 2001, the lodge in Unit D was also equipped with a wood ramp. Other features related to accessibility are discussed below under “Roads and Paths.”

Kitchen

It is likely that during the post Mission 66 era the kitchen wing was extended with a new food storage room and that the kitchen windows were replaced with vinyl features. In 2005 the kitchen underwent a major stabilization prompted by severe decay of structural wood members. One of the biggest tasks was to replace a large bracing beam beneath the kitchen wing. Pressurized yellow pine was used; it was milled to have saw marks like the original oak beam. Many of the vertical waney boards that clad the exterior of the frame-constructed kitchen were also replaced. The original boards were American chestnut. Yellow pine was probably also substituted here. Existing and new siding on the kitchen was treated with a very dark stain.
Landscape Characteristic Summary

In 1981, a new stable and tack room were constructed in Camp Misty Mount and were associated with both President Reagan’s riding activities and US Park Police needs. By 1983, the structures associated with the cabin camp were rehabilitated by the efforts of the park’s friends group. The most significant addition to the cultural landscape was the construction of the new latrines in Units A and B. New site furnishings, such as picnic tables, grills, and concrete fire rings were constructed for each cabin, as the overall camp was intended for individual group use with each structure. In 1990, a small water control shed was constructed upslope from the cabin camp.

2005 to 2018

Since the completion of the Catoctin Mountain Park CLI, the Camp Misty Mount CLI and the draft Camp Misty Mount CLR, the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape has continued to evolve. A review of the projects from this period indicates that an overall treatment philosophy of rehabilitation has guided the changes. Non-historic structures were removed, structural systems replaced as needed, modifications made to features to address the concerns of accessibility to improve the overall visitor experience. In 2005, the appearance of the Camp Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen structure was rehabilitated with an exterior modification. In an effort to improve air circulation underneath the structure, the stone skirting, a non-original structural element was removed. A wooden lattice was installed in place of the skirting, as this allowed the needed airflow and created a necessary physical barrier to the crawl space (PEPC 2005: 63395).

By 2008, the water control building, a non-historic, non-contributing structure originally constructed in 1990, was documented as obsolete by the park. It was deemed prudent to intentionally remove the structure rather than allow the building to decay on its own, potentially risking visitor safety. As a result of the compliance review process, it was deemed an appropriate action to remove the structure. During the removal process, viable building material was salvaged from the site and recycled to be used on other park projects. (The compliance document did not reveal what other projects were associated with these particular materials). Due to the small nature of the structure and the removal method, there were no archeological disturbances. Shortly after removal, the former location of the shed was regarded, leaving little impression of the presence of the building. Leaf litter was allowed to gather at the site and forested succession was allowed to occur, reverting the former location back into a wooded plot (PEPC 2008: 21399).

In 2009, the process of replacing damaged and missing timbers and siding on the Infirmary, Building No. 16, started. Provided compliance materials illustrated missing siding near the entrance to the structure. The amount of siding missing is so significant that the floor plate and the wall frame are exposed from the exterior of the structure. At the time the project was first proposed, the deterioration of the structure was so significant as to warrant the structure receive a rating of “Fair.” The park proposed to do updates to the as a part of the park’s cyclic
Camp Misty Mount
Catoctin Mountain Park

maintenance project list. The project was discussed in the PEPC entry 25828 and was completed in 2013.

In 2009, deterioration, including warping and general degradation, was noted on the roofs of several cabins within Camp Misty Mount. An inspection revealed issues with the conditions of the shingles, flashing, gutters, water damage on eaves, and soffits. A plan was formulated and executed by Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) to address the roofing issues with a projected construction timeline between November 2009 to mid-April 2010, when the cabin camp was closed to visitors. During the rehabilitation, sheathing was replaced where necessary, ice and water shields were installed on the eave lines, valleys, hips and ledges, new flashing was installed, the shingles were replaced with hand-split re-sawn cedar shakes, soffit and rake boards were replaced, cypress gutters were installed, and the Lodge 32 chimney was repointed. According to the project proposal, the rehabilitation of the structures followed the Secretary of the Interiors Standards. The rehabilitation of the roof occurred on LCS identified structures 100098 (Dining Hall and Kitchen), 100100 (Infirmary), 100101 (Staff Quarters), 100105 (Lodge Unit A), 100106 (Leader’s Cabin Unit A), 100112 (Lodge Unit B), 100114 (Leader’s Cabin Unit B), 100111 (Cabin 6, Unit A), 100115 (Cabin 1, Unit B), and 100102 (Help’s Quarter’s). The project was completed by 2010 (PEPC 2009: 28022).

In August of 2010, Camp Misty Mount Cabin No. 40 was identified by the park for maintenance repairs and stabilization treatment. Regarding the structure, a series of interior rehabilitations were proposed and executed. For additional information regarding the structure, the reader is encouraged to review the referenced PEPC entry. On the exterior of the structure, the siding and logs of the cabin were cleaned and then stained. The louver screens that adorned the exterior of the cabin windows were removed. No new screens were installed. The stone steps to the structure were repointed, while the soil surrounding the steps was regraded in order to make the structure more accessible and stable. Window and door sashes were similarly stained while the exterior logs were stained, presumably in a matching stain to the logs and siding (PEPC 2009: 33589).

While exterior rehabilitations occurred at Cabin No. 40, the park initiated a plan to replace the existing lighting features in the cabin camp the same year. The supporting documents indicate that the lighting in the cabin camp was programmed to be on year round, including the period when the cabin camp was not occupied during the winter. The proposal, as presented in the available compliance documents, indicates that the park replaced the existing lighting features, including poles, with new black aluminum concrete foundation supported poles. It is assumed that the existing poles were simple wooden poles; however, additional research is needed to verify the material of the original poles, as well as the vintage. Based on the wording of the compliance documents, the new lighting features were placed in the locations of the existing poles. While this was not a replacement in kind, it was a replacement of location and did not expand the total number of lighting features in the cultural landscape. The light bulbs in the features were exchanged with LED bulbs with shields in order to reduce the light pollution at the site. Night sky goals were specifically highlighted in the proposal. Motion sensors were also
installed to prevent the lights from being on from November to April when the cabin camp was closed to the public (PEPC 2010: 33589).

The park identified the need to remove Building No. 230, or the Camp Misty Mount Stable and Tack Room in late 2012. Since the 1980s, the structure was used by the park as a storage building for maintenance materials. However, during this same period, the structure received minimal repairs during the 1990s and was allowed to decline into ruin. Bees, wasps, and field mice inundated the structure and the general condition made the building unsafe for park staff to enter. The building was removed in late November of 2014 with the usable wood recycled for park purposes according to the entry (PEPC 2010: 44307). The structure was non-historic and non-contributing. The removal of the structure likely improved the overall character of the cultural landscape.

While originally presented as a part of a project package to address circulation deficiencies in the park, PEPC 45155, the Repair/Replacement of CATO Visitor Center Blue Blazes Parking Lot, including the Camp Misty Mount entrance culvert, has not started at the time of the FY 2018 CLI Update. The PEPC entry indicates that the existing double culvert at Camp Misty Mount is in poor condition and due to improper sizing of the feature experiences overtopping during heavy rain events. The project will address the corrosion and abrasion damage and will remedy the size issue in order to prevent further damage to the feature. According to park staff, the project, which is under the charge of Federal Highways, is currently bidding on the project. It will be the onus of future CLIs to document the progress of this project (PEPC 2018: 45155).

Additional roof repairs were made in the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape in 2013. This particular project was part of a larger park-wide effort to install cedar shakes on structures. According to the proposal, the existing cedar shakes of the identified structures were to be removed and properly disposed. All deteriorated roof sheathing was to be replaced with white oak. Camp Misty Mount Cabins No. 19, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 41 were identified to have roofs replaced. Additional work was recommended for Cabins No. 34, 36, and 41, as the log crowns were to be repaired. The corner posts and masonry piers of Cabin No. 20 were repaired. A wood gutter was inspected to be repaired over the front door (PEPC 2013: 46404). Additional research is needed to determine who completed the work for the project and if the gutter was replaced.

In 2013, additional work was completed on the Infirmary that specifically targeted the removal of the 1983-1984 modifications to the original design of the structure. While the project included the removal of interior plywood and the reconstruction of interior partitions, exterior included the removal of stone from under the cabin to expose the piers, paint removal, the application of new daubing between logs, the removal of a screen door, the re-tacking of siding, the repair of exterior louvers, and the repointing of stone structures where necessary (PEPC 2013: 45660). The project was captured in PEPC entry 45660.
In July 2015, the park submitted a partner project for compliance review. The park identified the need to reconfigure the existing Camp Misty Mount campfire circle, as the layout of the feature did not meet accessibility standards. Using Eagle Scout Candidates, the park proposed that the existing campfire circle would be removed. The existing stones would be stacked for reuse in the reconstruction of the feature. The third row of seating would be removed from the circle, including the existing concrete supports. The lumber and angle iron that could be salvaged was reused in a redesign of the feature. After the removal of the fire circle, Park Maintenance staff leveled the site by covering exposed tree roots, with the roots further covered by wood chips. Phase three of the project consisted of the installation of a 4’ metal ring in the center of the circle. The fire circle support would be supported by the pouring of new concrete and tube configuration. To prevent drainage issues, water bars were installed on the upslope of the hill. The final stage of the project, completed by the Order of Arrow, involved the removal of the first row of the fire circle seating, with the first row reconstructed closer to the fire, giving the second row of seating the needed 60” clearance needed to accommodate visitors. Sono-tubes were installed in order to level the seating of the circle. New planks were to be installed on the bench forms for seating. Materials extracted from the removal, were reused to provide structural stability to the seating. Park staff regraded the surface of the structure in order to accommodate accessibility needs (PEPC 2015: 59674).

In 2015, as presented in PEPC 59695 and confirmed by park staff, the Camp Misty Mount parking lot was rehabilitated. The rehabilitation process extended the parking lot a width of approximately 17 feet to the south and east and an overall length of 124 feet. It was necessary to complete this project in order to accommodate modern turning radii of vehicles. The existing asphalt received a 1 to 2 inch overlay of material in order to create an even surface. As a part of the rehabilitation project, the existing parking stops were salvaged and reinstalled to define the new parking spaces. A timber guardrail was installed on the south end of the parking lot as a safety measure to traffic moving along the spur road and main camp road. Trees in the expansion footprint were removed prior to construction (PEPC 2015: 59695).
Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:
Camp Misty Mount enjoys fairly high integrity, retaining nearly all of its original buildings in good condition. There have been periods during the camp’s 70 year history when maintenance slackened, but for the last 20 years, repair has been regular and conscientious. What most affects the camp today is the forest itself; the trees throughout the camp have grown tall, trunk diameters have thickened, and visibility is diminished. When the camp was built, though this was a mixed age stand of trees, many of the trees were less than 20 years old. Now most of them are much older. In addition to the inevitable aging that occurs when trees are not being culled, there is another factor that is causing aging of the forest; this is the large deer population whose predation of young saplings has brought forest regeneration practically to a halt. The problem caused by the large number of deer is one that affects the entire park, and solutions to it have been sought for some time.

The camp sits within the towering trees, to a large degree as it was built 70 years ago. The entrance road leads to the camp office and dining hall/kitchen. The overall impression of hewn log and rough board structures, with uniform V-notches securing the building corners and white-plastered chinking between the logs, must be pretty similar to what it was originally. Each of the units has the same number of cabins, arranged in the same pattern; the units relate to each other from their individual clusters as they did in the past. The cabins themselves are very much the same, though changed on the interior by the addition of hanging fluorescent light fixtures. Over the years, the buildings have withstood and benefited from the preservative functions of various wood treatments, including stains of different hues of brown (presently a reddish-brown). Their roofs, originally of wood shakes made from local red oaks, were redone with asphalt shingles after World War II and remained that way until reshingled with cedar shakes 20 years ago.

The dining hall/kitchen and unit lodges are quietly impressive buildings, low slung, with bands of windows -- probably the most successful of the various camp buildings from an architectural standpoint. Their stone fireplaces, one on either end of the dining hall, a single one in each lodge, and one in the staff quarters, are well-crafted examples, made of rough-cut local quartz and greenstone.

A modern central washhouse/showerhouse replaced the original in 1969, just after the conclusion of Mission 66. In its look it reflected the changed direction of park design, stripped of rustic vernacular allusions and aspiring to the more international character of modernism. It is situated differently than the original building, which was south of the pool and accessed by a short half-loop trail; the new building hugs the slope north of the pool and forms one uniform composition with it. Fifteen years later, two of the unit washhouse/latrines were demolished and supplanted by new comfort stations. Rather blank-looking cinderblock buildings, clad in wood siding, these were a step down in design aspirations from the Mission 66 period.

Unifying the camp is a single gravel-surfaced road or path. It connects to the camp entrance road by way of a short spur road, which was not part of the original design. The circulation route long ago gave up its identity as simply a foot trail and began to be used by vehicles, probably mostly service
vehicles. Today there is also the not-very-heavy traffic of cabin renters unloading gear and returning their cars to the parking lot. Nevertheless, this use has taken a toll on the road and surrounding landscape.

Though physically a great deal is intact from the historic period, the camp seems to lack some of the feeling associated with that time. This is because it no longer functions in the same manner as was envisioned 70 years ago. There is no longer a sponsoring agency that uses the camp on a regular basis for the summer months. Groups use it for periods of a week or less, and even that is for only part of the summer. The typical user is an individual or a small group, not a member of a camping group. As a result, there is less of the camp feeling. This kind of use has had some effect on the landscape. The vehicular wear on the camp trail require that more gravel be spread on it and in the trafficked areas around cabins. Because of natural erosion – this is a sloping site – the gravel spills out into other parts of the landscape. There is also more paraphernalia related to each cabin in order to serve individual camping parties than there was historically. For instance, each cabin has a picnic table, a grill and, until recently, a small fire pit (a year ago the fire pit and grill were combined into one appliance). These deviations from the historic appearance and function have some impact on integrity, but since so much is intact, the camp still very complete.

The problem of regeneration of the forest is one that the park continues to explore. Addressing the issue of number of trees, trunk size and visibility, it is possible that some culling would be desirable. However, natural culling happens periodically as different parts of the park get hit by storms. Hurricane Isabel in 2003 downed a dozen trees or more within the immediate camp, some of them damaging buildings. The park is still processing the debris of fallen trees within the camp left by that storm.

**Aspects of Integrity:**
- Location
- Design
- Setting
- Materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

**Landscape Characteristic:**

**Buildings and Structures**
Between 1936 and 1938, the camper cabins, lodges, associated camp administration buildings, and other structures were constructed by the WPA using the previously completed designs of structures at the Chopowamsic Recreational Demonstration Area. Following the completion of the structures, Camp Misty Mount was leased to the MLCC for the first season, with the group recording in detail the use of structures and providing guidance on the construction of the second Catoctin Mountain RDA cabin camp rather than modifying or improving the structures.
of Camp Misty Mount. The structures of Camp Misty Mount remained as they had at the time of construction until World War II, when the camp was commandeered for war efforts and the cabins were wintertized (i.e., the addition of glazing to the openings and the installation of heating units) for stationed members of the Marines and the OSS. Following the conflict of World War II and the improvement to Camp Hi-Catoctin (Shangri-La and now Camp David), the wintertization improvements, specifically the heating stoves, were removed from the cabins. With the return of the cabin camps to group use after World War II, no significant alterations occurred during the 1950s to the structures. However, the start of the Mission 66 program and modifications to the programming of Catoctin Mountain Park facilitated discussion regarding changes in the cabin camps, including the installation of dormitory units during the 1970s. While plans were formulated to replace some of the cabin structures, changes to park leadership and visitor programming ended discussion regarding the eradication of original cabin camp buildings. As a lack of the execution of the modification, it should be noted that the cabin camp structures occupy their location of original construction.

Regarding the overall architectural style, all historic contributing structures at Camp Misty Mount were designed and built in the Park Rustic style prescribed by National Park Service architect Albert Good. The buildings are all one story, with either a rectangular or square footprint plan, with log or frame construction on stone piers. The massing includes variations of side gable, front gable, and cross gabled layouts. The material pallet of the structures consists of V-notched logs made of hewn chestnut logs and chinked with Portland cement. The rhythmic log siding is interrupted by the use of vertical or horizontal waney board to define the gables and window openings of the structures. Regarding the window openings of the cabins, the small 4-bunk cabins are without glazed windows. The openings are articulated with screens and awning-style batten shutters that open inward. In the communal buildings such as the dining hall, camp office, infirmary, staff quarters, and lodges, the windows are wood sash with glass. All the windows are divided light except the staff quarters, whose windows have been recently replaced with vinyl and have single hung sash. The lodges have casement windows with four panes stacked vertically on each leaf. The remaining buildings have double hung sash. The framing is oak and the logs, trim, and boards were originally chestnut. Any replacements in kind or Dutchman repairs have been done in oak or hemlock. All the cabins have roofs clad in either oak or chestnut shakes. The lodges, dining hall and host cabin structures have stone fireplaces with stone chimneys. On the interior of the buildings, the walls and ceilings are exposed. The exception are the lodge structures, the host cabin, and the Infirmary, which all have tongue and groove wood ceilings. The interiors have oak tongue and groove flooring and built-in closets or cubical space for storage of each camper’s belongings. The cabins include bed frames and mattresses (Oeschger 2018).

It was observed during the FY 2018 CLI Update that a small number of the cabins are painted an ochre color and the others have a dark, almost black finish. This treatment is informed by comments in previously completed park histories that mention the use of creosote and motor oil on the exposed exterior of the logs. A review of historic photographs confirms this treatment. The process of returning the cabins from the ochre, or “redwood stained treatment” was first
Camp Misty Mount
Catoctin Mountain Park

started at Camp Greentop and has continued in a gradual manner in Camp Misty Mount (Email Scott Bell 2018). It is recommended that the park continues efforts to make the structures have a uniform appearance and continue the systematic staining of the structures in order to have the cabins return to a historic appearance. While the wood is being stained a dark black color, it is recommended that the park allows the “chinking” to naturally fade to an unpainted weathered appearance.

Discussion regarding the buildings and structures in the following paragraphs will be organized by overall forms, describing the general features of the particular cabin typology, and identifies the representative cabins in each grouping. Additional descriptions are provided for unique structures. The descriptions as presented are largely based on the Catoctin Mountain Park List of Classified Structure entries present in the database in 2018.

Cabin Type A: Front Gable

The overall form of the front gable cabin type consists of one story, single-pen, front-gable log cabin with a full-width recessed porch underneath an overhang of the principal roof. The overall footprint of the cabin is rectangular in form. The cabin type rests on a stone pier foundation, with the porch resting on separate stone piers. The volume of the cabin is constructed with V-notched chestnut logs with concrete chinking, exposed log posts, and both vertical board-on-board and horizontal waney board. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed log rafters.

The front-gable elevation consists of a full-width porch partially recessed underneath the principal roof. These cabin porches have a log railing and a central stone staircase with two stone steps. The cabins have a centrally placed wood batten door with hand-wrought iron hinges. Flanking the door are two-light wood awning windows. The windows are trimmed with exposed round log posts and plain wood projecting sills. Between the door and the windows is vertical board-on-board waney board siding. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed log rafters.

The side elevations of the cabins are similar in composition. The elevations are articulated by four two-light wood awning windows placed over chestnut logs and cement chinking. The windows are trimmed with round log posts and have a continuous plain wood projecting sill. In the center of the window band is a section of vertical board-on-board waney board siding. The eave of the roof overhangs the structure, covering part of the upper window sill.

The rear elevation of the structures are articulated by two two-light wood awning windows. The windows are trimmed with round log posts and have a continuous plain wood projecting sill. In the center of the window band is a section of vertical board-on-board waney board siding. On the gable above the window band is horizontal waney board siding. Under the peak of the gable are horizontal louvers. The ridgepole and girts are exposed similar to the front elevation of the structure (LCS 2018).
The following cabins are examples of this building typology:
Leaders’ Cabin, Cabin 25, Unit A
Cabin 2, Unit A (Building 27)
Cabin 4, Unit A (Building 29)
Leaders’ Cabin, Cabin 34, Unit B
Leaders’ Cabin, Cabin 35, Unit B
Cabin 4, Unit B (Building 39)
Cabin 6, Unit B (Building 41)
Leaders’ Cabin, Cabin 44, Unit D
Leaders’ Cabin, Cabin 45, Unit D
Cabin 3, Unit D (Building 48)
Cabin 4, Unit D (Building 49)
Cabin 5, Unit D (Building 50)
Cabin 6, Unit D (Building 51)

Cabin Type B: Side Gable
The side gable cabin typology can accommodate four campers. The overall form is a one story, single-pen, side-gable log cabin with a full-width recessed porch underneath the principal roof. Common to other structures in the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape, the cabin rests on a stone pier foundation. The overall footprint of the structure is rectangular in form and oriented with the long side as the principle elevation. The material pallet is consistent with the other structures and is constructed with V-notched chestnut logs with concrete chinking, exposed log posts, and both vertical board-on-board and horizontal waney board siding. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed log rafters.

The front elevation of the structures are dominated or characterized by a full-width porch partially recessed underneath the principal roof and ridge pole. The porch features are defined by a log railing and three stone steps on the principal elevation. The cabin has a centrally placed wood batten door with hand-wrought iron hinges. There are two two-light wood awning windows on either side of the door. The windows are trimmed with exposed round log posts and plain wood projecting sills.

The side gable elevations consists of two two-light wood awning windows trimmed with round log posts. Vertical board-on-board waney board siding clads the structure between the window openings. On the gable above the window band is horizontal waney board siding. Under the peak of the gable are horizontal louvers. The ridgepole and girts are exposed.

The rear elevation consists of a band of five two-light wood awning windows. The windows are trimmed with round log posts and have a continuous plain wood projecting sill (LCS 2018). The following cabins are examples of this building typology:
  Cabin 1, Unit A (Building 26)
  Cabin 3, Unit A (Building 28)
Cabin Type C: Gable and Side Porch

Camp Office

The Misty Mount Camp Office is located in the central area of Camp Misty Mount northeast of the Dining Hall. It is a one story cross-gable log and frame structure with a side-facing T-plan, shed roof porch, and wood access ramp. The southwest section is a log pen constructed with V-notched chestnut logs with concrete chinking and vertical board-on-board waney board on the gable. The northeast section is frame with vertical and horizontal waney board siding. The structure rests on a stone pier foundation. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

The southeast elevation has a front-gable log pen and a side gable frame section. The front-gable log pen has a triple six-over-six double-hung wood window. The gable above the log pen has vertical waney board siding and horizontal louvers near the peak. To the northeast is the recessed side-gable frame section. The frame section has a wood door and a six-over-six double-hung wood window. In front of the frame section is a shed roof porch with timber posts and three full-width stone steps that wrap around to the northeast elevation.

The northeast elevation has a central front-gable frame wing flanked by the recessed side-gable log pen. The frame wing has a six-over-six double-hung wood window. The wall has vertical waney board siding and the gable has horizontal siding with horizontal louvers near the peak. On the southeast elevation is the side of the shed roof porch and on the northwest elevation is the side of the wood access ramp.

The northwest elevation has a side gable frame section and a front-gable log pen. The frame section has a wood batten door and vertical waney board siding. To the southwest the front-gable log pen has a wood batten door flanked by six-over-six double-hung wood windows. The gable above the log pen has vertical waney board siding and horizontal louvers near the peak. In front of the structure is a wood access ramp that provides access to both doors.

The side-gable southwest elevation has a window band of four six-over-six double-hung wood windows. To the northwest of the log pen is the start of the wood access ramp (LCS 2018).

Cabin Type D: Irregular “T”

Group of cabins with an irregularly “T” shaped buildings.
Dining Hall and Kitchen

The Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen is located in the central area of Camp Misty Mount southwest of the Camp Office. It is a one story log and frame structure with an irregular T-plan. The southern main block is the dining hall. It is a large timber frame structure with log pen wings that have stone gable end walls and chimney stacks. The log pens are constructed with V-notched chestnut logs with concrete chinking. The southern main block has exposed timber posts, horizontal waney board siding and a front porch. The timber frame north wing is the kitchen. It has a central interior ridge stone chimney, small side porch, exposed timber posts, and windows with plain board surround and continuous projecting sills. The siding under the continuous window sill is vertical waney board and above the sill is horizontal waney board. The structure rests on a stone pier foundation. The cross-gable cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

The south elevation has a side-gable timber frame structure flanked by side-gable log pen wings that have stone gable end walls. The frame structure has exposed timber posts that delineate six bays. The two central bays have a shed roof porch with log posts and railing in front of them. There are six stone steps on both the east and west sides of the porch. The west central bay has a double wood batten door and the east central bay has a double four-light, one-panel wood door. It is likely that at the time of original construction, the doors were the same. The four outer bays each have a triple two-light wood window band. The log wings each have a window band with five two-light wood windows. The outer gable end walls of the log wings are rough-cut irregularly coursed stone with large interior end chimneys.

The east elevation has a front-gable log pen with a stone gable end wall and chimney in front of the frame main block and a side-gable frame wing to the north. The rough-cut irregularly coursed stone gable end wall of the log pen has a large interior end chimney and two evenly spaced four-light wood windows. The recessed frame wing to the north of the main block has six one-light wood windows south of a wood double door and an off-center interior ridge stone chimney. There is a small frame wing on the north elevation that has a slightly lower side-gable roof and a single wood door.

The north elevation has a front-gable frame wing in front the side-gable frame main block flanked by side-gable log pen wings that have stone gable end walls. The front-gable frame wing has a small frame wing in front of it that has a slightly lower roof, vertical waney board on the gable, and three one-light wood windows. To the west of the frame wing is the side of the partially enclosed shed roof porch. The two exposed corners of the southern frame main block each have a window band with a double and a triple two-light wood window. The log wings each have a window band with five two-light wood windows. The outer gable end walls of the log wings are rough-cut irregularly coursed stone with large interior end chimneys.

The west elevation has a front-gable log pen with a stone gable end wall and chimney in front of the frame main block and a side-gable frame wing to the north. The rough-cut irregularly
coursed stone gable end wall of the log pen has a large interior end chimney and two evenly spaced four-light wood windows. The recessed frame wing to the north of the main block has six one-light wood windows south of a wood double door and an off-center interior ridge stone chimney. In front of the double door is a partially enclosed shed roof porch with a six-over-six double-hung window. There is a small frame wing on the north elevation that has a slightly lower side-gable roof (LCS 2018).

Staff Quarters (Host Quarters)

The Misty Mount Staff Quarters is located in the central area of Camp Misty Mount southeast of the swimming pool. It is a one story cross-gable log and frame structure with a side-facing T-plan, central rough-cut stone chimney, shed roof porch, and lean-to. The south section is a log pen constructed with V-notched chestnut logs with concrete chinking and vertical board-on-board waney board on the gable. The north section is timber framed with vertical and horizontal waney board siding. The structure rests on a stone pier foundation. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

The west (front) elevation has a cross-gable roof with an interior stone chimney where the two roof ridges meet. The front-gable frame section has a centered one-over-one double-hung vinyl window. The wall has vertical waney board siding and the gable has horizontal siding. To the south is the recessed side-gable log pen. The log pen has a door and a one-over-one double-hung vinyl window. In front of the log pen is a shed roof porch timber posts and wood rails. It is accessed by five stone steps.

The south elevation has a central front-gable log pen flanked by the recessed side-gable frame T. Each frame section has a double one-over-one double-hung vinyl window. The log pen has a triple one-over-one double-hung vinyl window. The gable above the log pen has vertical waney board siding and horizontal louvers near the peak. On the west elevation of the log pen is the side of the shed roof porch.

The east elevation has a cross-gable roof with an interior stone chimney where the two roof ridges meet. The front-gable frame section has a centered one-over-one double-hung vinyl window. The wall has vertical waney board siding and the gable has horizontal siding. To the south is the recessed side-gable log pen. The log pen has two one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows.

The side-gable north elevation has a central interior stone chimney and a lean-to underneath an extension of the principal roof. The lean-to has two one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows. On both sides of the lean-to the structure has a double one-over-one double-hung vinyl window.

A physical description written before the vinyl windows were installed described paired and banked eight-light casement wood windows. Of note, the interior of the structure has a tongue and groove wood ceiling (LCS 2018).
Infirmary

The Misty Mount Infirmary is located in the central area of Camp Misty Mount west of the Dining Hall. It is a one story log and frame structure with an irregular side-facing T-plan. The northwest block is a large log pen with frame wings. The log pen is constructed with V-notched chestnut logs with concrete chinking and has an entry porch underneath the north corner of the principal roof. It should be noted that there is a tongue and groove ceiling on the interior of the structure. The frame southeast block and wings have windows with plain board surround and continuous projecting sills. The siding under the continuous windowsill is horizontal waney board and above the sill is vertical waney board. The structure rests on a stone pier foundation. The cross-gable cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposedrafters.

The northeast elevation has a front-gable log pen with a front-gable frame wing in front and a side-gable frame wing to the southeast. The log pen has a screened entry porch with a screen door underneath the north corner of the principal roof. Leading up to the door is a stone path and two stone steps. The log pen gable has vertical waney board siding and there are horizontal louvers and an exposed ridge board near the peak. The wing centered in front of the log pen is smaller than the log pen and has a single six-over-six double-hung wood window. The gable has horizontal waney board siding and there are horizontal louvers and an exposed ridge board near the peak. The recessed frame wing to the southeast of the log pen has a double six-over-six double-hung wood window.

The northwest elevation has a side-gable log pen flanked by side-gable frame wings. The log pen has a screened entry porch underneath the north corner of the principal roof. Centered on the remaining wall of the log pen is a triple six-over-six double-hung wood window. There is an interior stone chimney on the southwest end of the log pen roof ridge. The northeast frame wing has a six-over-six double-hung wood window. The southwest wing has a door and a six-over-six double-hung wood window. In front of the door is a stone landing with three stone steps on the southwest side of the landing.

The southwest elevation consists of a forward facing expressed gable log pen protruding off a second forward facing gable form that is perpendicular to the side gable form. The log pen has a wood door with five stone steps on the southeast corner. The log pen gable has vertical waney board siding and near the peak the ridge board is exposed and there are horizontal louvers. The gable has horizontal waney board siding and near the peak the ridge board is exposed and there are horizontal louvers. The recessed frame wing to the southeast of the log pen has a double six-over-six double-hung wood window centered on the wall.

The southeast elevation has a front-gable frame wing in front a side-gable log pen flanked by side-gable frame wings. The wing centered in front of the log pen has a double six-over-six double-hung wood window. The gable has horizontal waney board siding and near the peak the ridge board is exposed and there are horizontal louvers. The two exposed corners of the log pen
each have a six-over-six double-hung wood window. There is an interior stone chimney on the
southwest end of the log pen roof ridge. The northeast frame wing has a centered six-over-six
double-hung wood window. The southwest wing has an off-centered six-over-six double-hung
wood window and in front is the side of the five stone stairs leading to the door on the
southwest elevation (LCS 2018).

Cabin Type E: Side Gable and Modified Entrance

Help’s Quarters
The Misty Mount Help’s Quarters is located in the central area of Camp Misty Mount
northwest of the Dining Hall. It is a one story, single-pen, side-gable log cabin with two partially
enclosed porches. The porches consist of a wall on one side of the feature and half of the front.
Egress on the porch is gained from the side. The cabin rests on a stone pier foundation and is
constructed with V-notched chestnut logs with concrete chinking and vertical board-on-board
waney board on the gables. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed log
rafters.

The side-gable southeast elevation has a central shed roof front porch with hewn timber posts.
The southwest half of the porch is enclosed with horizontal waney board. The northeast half of
the porch has a wood railing and six stone steps on the northeast side. The log structure has a
wood door underneath the porch roof and a wood window on either side of the porch.

The front-gable northeast elevation has a central double wood window. Above the window on
the gable is vertical waney board. Under the peak of the gable the ridge pole is exposed and
there are a few courses of horizontal wood siding detailed with evenly spaced round holes. To
the southeast of the log pen are six stone steps and the side of the shed roof front porch. To the
northwest of the log pen is the side of a shed roof porch with horizontal waney board siding.

The side-gable northwest elevation has a central shed roof porch with hewn timber posts. The
northeast half of the porch is enclosed with horizontal waney board. The southwest half of the
porch has a wood railing and two stone steps on the northeast side. The log structure has a
wood door underneath the porch roof and a wood window on either side of the porch.

The front-gable south southwest elevation has a central double wood window. Above the
window on the gable is vertical waney board. Under the peak of the gable the ridge pole is
exposed and there are a few courses of horizontal wood siding detailed with evenly spaced
round holes. To the southeast of the log pen is the side of the shed roof front porch. To the
northwest of the log pen are two stone steps and the side of the shed roof porch (LCS 2018).

Storage Building
The Misty Mount Storage Building is located in in the central area of Camp Misty Mount, east
of the Camp Office. It is a one story, triple-pen, side-gable log cabin with a rear frame lean-to.
The cabin rests on a stone pier foundation. The outer two pens are constructed with V-notched chestnut logs with concrete chinking and the central section is timber framed with horizontal waney board siding. There is vertical board-on-board waney board on the gables. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

The side-gable west (front) elevation has a central frame section flanked by log pens. The central section is recessed and there is a wood porch floor between the two log pens. There are three wood batten doors with hand wrought iron hardware surrounding the recessed porch, one on each side of the porch.

The front-gable south and north (side) elevations are similar. Recessed to the east of the log pen is a rear frame lean-to extension of the central frame section with horizontal waney board siding. The log section has a central double four-light wood window. The window has plain board surround and a projecting sill. The window on the south elevation has wood batten shutters with hand wrought iron hardware. Above the window on the gable is vertical waney board. Under the peak of the gable the ridge board is exposed and there are a few courses of horizontal wood siding and wood louvers.

The side-gable east (rear) elevation has a central frame lean-to flanked by log pens. The lean-to is an extension of the central frame section. The lean-to is sided with three short sections of horizontal waney board (LCS 2018).

Cabin Type F: Large Side Gable
The lodge form, or the Large Side Gable typology, was used in the design of several structures in the Camp Misty Mount Cultural landscape. The overall form consists of a large one story, single-pen, side-gable log cabin with a large exterior-end irregularly coursed rough-cut stone chimney, large porch, and open-air pavilion with a stone oven. The footprint of the structures are rectilinear. The cabin rests on a stone pier foundation and is constructed with V-notched chestnut logs with concrete chinking and vertical waney board-on-board siding on the gables. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

The side-gable elevation has a wood batten door with hand-wrought iron hinges. The door has a single wood step and is off-center in a band of six eight-light double casement wood windows. Four windows are to the right of the door and two windows are to the left. The right side of the roof structure is pierced with an exterior-end stone chimney. On the right side of the log structure is an open air pavilion with a side-gable cedar shake roof supported by hewn timber posts. The corner posts have down braces. The pavilion roof covers a stone floor and foundation and an open stone hearth. The opposite side gable elevation is similar with a frame lean- to structure

The front elevation of the structure is broken into three distinct forms, the cabin, the extension, and the open pavilion in a telescoping form. The cabin form is articulated by a centrally placed
wooden door, flanked by two eight over eight windows on either side. The articulation is protected by a full length porch that is formed from the overhang of the roof. Four posts and rough railing delineate the edge of the porch. A wide stone step, consisting of three treads leads provides egress to the porch. The cabin volume is clad made of chestnut logs and chinking. The extension form is much smaller than the cabin and is defined by waney board siding and transitions into the open pavilion space that is articulated with rhythmic columns and log rails. While broken into different volumes, the overall roof line continues in to same orientation, with the protruding chimney form serving as the transition between extension and the pavilion (LCS 2018).

Lodge, Unit A
Lodge, Unit B
Lodge, Unit D

Craft Shop
The Misty Mount Craft Shop is located in Camp Misty Mount south of the Dining Hall. It is a one story, rectangular plan, side-gable frame structure. The structure rests on a stone pier foundation and consists of exposed girts, exposed timber posts, and both vertical and horizontal waney board siding. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed log rafters.

The side-gable northwest elevation is evenly divided into three sections by exposed timber posts. The northeast section has a triple four-light wood window. The central section has a large central door opening flanked by four-light wood windows. The door opening has exposed door posts and there are two stone steps. The door opening has been filled in with a single swing wood door with waney board siding on either side. The southwest section has a central four-light wood window. Below the level of the window is horizontal waney board siding and on either side of the window is vertical waney board siding.

The front-gable southwest elevation has a central four-light wood window. Below the level of the window is horizontal waney board siding and on either side of the window is vertical waney board siding. The girt is exposed and above the girt is vertical waney board siding on the gable. There are horizontal louvers near the peak of the gable and the ridge-board is exposed.

The side-gable southeast elevation is evenly divided into three sections by exposed timber posts. The southwest section has a central four-light wood window. Below the level of the window is horizontal waney board siding and on either side of the window is vertical waney board siding. The central section has a large central door opening flanked by four-light wood windows. The door opening has exposed door posts and there are three stone steps. The door opening has been filled in with a single swing wood door with waney board siding on either side. The northeast section has a triple four-light wood window.

The front-gable northeast elevation has a full-width window band of five four-light wood windows. The northeast end window has been boarded up. The wall below the window band
has horizontal waney board siding. The girt is exposed and above the girt is vertical waney board siding on the gable. There are horizontal louvers near the peak of the gable and the ridge-board is exposed (LCS 2018).

Pool Filter House
The Misty Mount Pool Filter House is located in the central area of Camp Misty Mount between the Misty Mount Staff Quarters and the swimming pool. It is a one story side-gable stone and frame rectangular structure banked into the hillside. The lower 3/4 of the southeast wall is regularly-coursed rough-cut stone and the upper 1/4 of the wall and the gables are frame with vertical waney board siding detailed with log posts that trim the corners, doors and windows. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves and exposed log rafters.

The side-gable southeast (front) elevation has a central double wood batten door with hand wrought iron hardware. In front of the door is a poured concrete pad and step. To the northeast of the door centered in the upper frame section of the wall is a two-light wood awning window trimmed with log posts. To the southwest of the door centered in the upper frame section of the wall is a wood board covering a window opening trimmed with log posts. There are three vertical pipes that enter the building through the frame section of the wall.

The front-gable northeast (side) elevation is banked into the hillside. Slightly off-center to the northwest in the upper frame section of the wall is a three-light wood awning window trimmed with log posts. There are two vertical pipes that enter the building through the frame section of the wall. The girt is exposed and the gable has vertical waney board siding and horizontal louvers near the peak of the gable.

The side-gable northwest (rear) elevation is banked into the hillside. There are three evenly spaced two-light wood awning windows trimmed with log posts in the upper frame section of the wall.

The front-gable southwest (side) elevation is banked into the hillside. Centered in the upper frame section of the wall is a three-light wood awning window trimmed with log posts. The girt is exposed and the gable has vertical waney board siding and horizontal louvers near the peak of the gable (LCS 2018).

Former Latrine (sink area)
The Misty Mount Latrine, Unit D is located in Camp Misty Mount in the southwest area of Unit D. It is a one story front-gable rectangular open air structure. It is constructed with exposed log posts, exposed girts with hewn joints, vertical waney board-on board siding, and wood lattice. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed log rafters. It sits on a stone foundation with a poured concrete floor. It has been modified from the original plan and use as a latrine to its current use as an open air dishwashing facility.
The front-gable north (front) elevation is open and has three hewn log posts underneath the exposed girt (two corner posts and one central post). The gable above the girt is sided with vertical waney boards and the peak of the gable is covered with horizontal wood louvers and plain board siding.

The side-gable west and east elevations are similar. There are four log posts underneath the girt delineating a three unit elevation. The north and south units are equal in width and flank the larger central unit. The north unit is open air and the central and south units have vertical waney board siding and a band of lattice windows. The band in the central unit is divided into three by two small round vertical posts. The band in the south unit is divided into two by one small round vertical post.

The front-gable south (rear) elevation has three log posts underneath the exposed girt. The wall is sided with vertical waney board siding and has a band of lattice windows. The band is divided into six by the central log post flanked on each side by two small round vertical posts. The gable above the girt is sided with vertical waney board siding and the peak of the gable is covered with horizontal wood louvers and plain board siding (LCS2018).

Central Shower/ Bathhouse/ Laundry/ Pool House

In 1969/1970, as a late Mission 66 park improvement, a new shower building was constructed to the north of the existing Camp Misty Mount swimming pool. The building is stylistically characteristic of the larger Mission 66 program and is aesthetically in the modernist architectural vocabulary. At the time of the FY 2018 CLI Update, the structure is technically short of the required fifty-year mark to be included on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing structure. It is the recommendation of the CLI that this structure, while previously listed as non-contributing, but evaluated and maintained as a contributing resource in the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape.

The current central shower structure replaced the previously erected central washhouse, which is no longer extant in the cultural landscape. The location of the new shower structure at the pool gave a preference of location to the Upper Loop. The foundation of the shower structure is incorporated into the overall form of the pool deck. The one story wood frame building is articulated with a multidirectional, or asymmetrical, shed roof structure. The asymmetry of the structure reads as two forms, the larger bathing block form and the pool deck overhang and entrance. The lower of the two shed roofs slants to the north, overhanging the entrance to the bathrooms and the pool deck along the south elevation of the building. The higher shed roof is articulated above lower roof and slopes to the lower height of the northern elevation of the structure. Due to the differing heights of the roofs at the meeting point, two rows of clerestory windows articulate the ridgeline of the structure. Internally, the current shower structure contains showers, bathtubs, toilets, and laundry facilities (ie large sinks) similar to the facilities offered by the previous structure (LCS 2018).

**Character-defining Features:**
Feature: Dining Hall and Kitchen
Feature Identification Number: 111840
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100098
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen
LCS Structure Number: MM013H

Feature: Staff Quarters (Host Quarters)
Feature Identification Number: 111842
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100101
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Staff Quarters
LCS Structure Number: MM017H

Feature: Infirmary
Feature Identification Number: 111988
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100100
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Infirmary
LCS Structure Number: MM016H

Feature: Camp Office
Feature Identification Number: 111846
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100099
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Camp Office
LCS Structure Number: MM015H

Feature: Helps' Quarters
Feature Identification Number: 111844
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100102
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Help's Quarters (Not Quarters)
LCS Structure Number: MM018H
Feature: Craft Shop
Feature Identification Number: 111850
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100103
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Craft Shop
LCS Structure Number: MM020H

Feature: Pool Filter House (Pumphouse)
Feature Identification Number: 111862
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100104
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Pool Filter House
LCS Structure Number: MM022H

Feature: Storage Building
Feature Identification Number: 111872
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 23355
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Storage Building
LCS Structure Number: MM019H

Feature: Lodge - Unit A
Feature Identification Number: 111858
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100105
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Lodge Unit A
LCS Structure Number: MM023H

Feature: Leaders' Cabin, Unit A
Feature Identification Number: 111884
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100106
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit A
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Feature Identification Number</th>
<th>Type of Feature Contribution</th>
<th>IDLCS Number</th>
<th>LCS Structure Name</th>
<th>LCS Structure Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabin 1, Unit A</td>
<td>111894</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>23360</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 1, Unit A</td>
<td>MM025H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin 2, Unit A</td>
<td>111904</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>100107</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 2, Unit A</td>
<td>MM026H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin 3, Unit A</td>
<td>111910</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>100108</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3, Unit A</td>
<td>MM027H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin 4, Unit A</td>
<td>111914</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>100109</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 4, Unit A</td>
<td>MM028H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin 5, Unit A</td>
<td>111922</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>100110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Name</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 5, Unit A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Number</td>
<td>MM030H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Cabin 6, Unit A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number</td>
<td>111902</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Feature Contribution</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLCS Number</td>
<td>100111</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Name</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 6, Unit A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Number</td>
<td>MM031H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Lodge, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number</td>
<td>111876</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Feature Contribution</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLCS Number</td>
<td>100112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Name</td>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Number</td>
<td>MM032H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Leaders' Cabin, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number</td>
<td>111900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Feature Contribution</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLCS Number</td>
<td>100113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Name</td>
<td>Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Number</td>
<td>MM034H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Leaders' Cabin, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number</td>
<td>111954</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Feature Contribution</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLCS Number</td>
<td>100114</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Name</td>
<td>Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Number</td>
<td>MM035H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Cabin 1, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number</td>
<td>111956</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Feature Contribution</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number:</td>
<td>100115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Name:</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 1, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Number:</td>
<td>MM036H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature:</td>
<td>Cabin 2, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number:</td>
<td>111958</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Feature Contribution:</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLCS Number:</td>
<td>100116</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Name:</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 2, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Number:</td>
<td>MM037H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature:</td>
<td>Cabin 3, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number:</td>
<td>111960</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Feature Contribution:</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLCS Number:</td>
<td>100117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Name:</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Number:</td>
<td>MM038H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature:</td>
<td>Cabin 4, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number:</td>
<td>111962</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Feature Contribution:</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLCS Number:</td>
<td>100118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Name:</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 4, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Number:</td>
<td>MM039H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature:</td>
<td>Cabin 5, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number:</td>
<td>111964</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Feature Contribution:</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDLCS Number:</td>
<td>100119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Name:</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 5, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCS Structure Number:</td>
<td>MM040H</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature:</td>
<td>Cabin 6, Unit B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Identification Number:</td>
<td>111966</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100120
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Cabin 6, Unit B
LCS Structure Number: MM041H

Feature: Lodge, Unit D
Feature Identification Number: 111968
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100121
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Lodge, Unit D
LCS Structure Number: MM042H

Feature: Leaders' Cabin, Unit D
Feature Identification Number: 111972
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100130
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit D
LCS Structure Number: MM045H

Feature: Leaders' Cabin, Unit D
Feature Identification Number: 111970
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100123
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Leader's Cabin, Unit D
LCS Structure Number: MM044H

Feature: Cabin 1, Unit D
Feature Identification Number: 111974
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100124
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Cabin 1, Unit D
LCS Structure Number: MM046H

Feature: Cabin 2, Unit D
Feature Identification Number: 111976
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100125
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Cabin 2, Unit D
LCS Structure Number: MM047H

Feature: Cabin 3, Unit D
Feature Identification Number: 111978
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100126
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Cabin 3, Unit D
LCS Structure Number: MM048H

Feature: Cabin 4, Unit D
Feature Identification Number: 111980
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100127
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Cabin 4, Unit D
LCS Structure Number: MM049H

Feature: Cabin 5, Unit D
Feature Identification Number: 111982
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100128
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Cabin 5, Unit D
LCS Structure Number: MM050H

Feature: Cabin 6, Unit D
Feature Identification Number: 111984
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100129
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount Cabin 6, Unit D
LCS Structure Number: MM051H
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Feature Identification Number</th>
<th>Type of Feature Contribution</th>
<th>IDLCS Number</th>
<th>LCS Structure Name</th>
<th>LCS Structure Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Former latrine (sink area)</td>
<td>111986</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>100122</td>
<td>Misty Mount Latrine, Unit D</td>
<td>MM043H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining Hall retaining wall/breast wall</td>
<td>112150</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>100508</td>
<td>Misty Mount, Dining Hall Breast Wall</td>
<td>MM-000-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Campfire Circle</td>
<td>112152</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
<td>100502</td>
<td>Misty Mount, Old Campfire Circle</td>
<td>MM-000-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pool</td>
<td>112154</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pool shower house/restroom</td>
<td>112156</td>
<td>Non contributing – compatible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort Station - Unit A</td>
<td>112158</td>
<td>Non contributing – compatible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort Station - Unit B</td>
<td>112160</td>
<td>Non contributing – compatible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**

*Representative Front Gable Cabin found in the Middle Loop (NCR CLP 2018).*
Representative Side Gable Cabin found in the Middle Loop (NCR CLP 2018).
Camp Host Cabin. Facing to the northwest (NCR CLP 2018).
Representative Lodge cabin type. Upper Loop (NCR CLP 2018).
Dining Hall (NCR CLP 2018).
Lodge 32 (NCR CLP 2018).
Camp Misty Mount
Catoctin Mountain Park

Representative cabin in the Upper Loop (NCR CLP 2018).
Topography

The Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape is located on the eastern slope of the Central Plateau of the Catoctin Mountain ridge-range. In general, the overall topography of the cultural landscape is characterized by much higher elevations in the western and northern portions of the study area of the cultural landscape approaching the crest of the plateau, with the elevations sloping to lower depressed or valley landforms in the eastern and southern boundaries of the study area. This form or change in the topographic profile of the cultural landscape is due in part to the impacts of hydrology on the volcanic geology of the cultural landscape, including the effects of Blue Blazes Creek on the surrounding soils and rock formations.

The western edge of the cultural landscape, which includes the manmade landscape features of the water treatment building, the historic campfire circle, and the current campfire circle,
consists of the highest elevations in the study boundary of the cultural landscape and as stated previously are located on the eastern slopes of the greater park plateau. These particular landscape features, while at different elevations, occupy positions on comparably level surfaces. The slopes of the plateau forms the boundary of the central facilities cluster and the Upper Loop unit of cabins.

Located below the plateau slopes, the Upper Loop, Upper Cabin Unit C, is situated at the second highest overall elevation point of the cabin camp cultural landscape. The topography of this unit is more gentle, with a gradual slope indicative of potential grading prior to cabin construction. The topography of the Upper Loop slopes in two directions; from the west towards the east prior to a dramatic drop off and from the north to the south at a more gradual slope change. The eastern elevations of the structures rest on stone piers as a result of the changes in the elevation in the unit.

Continuing down the overall slope of the cultural landscape, the topography of the central administrative core is more dynamic than other portions of the cabin camp. The swimming pool, the pool house/ bathhouse, the pump house, the Camp Host quarters and the Helps quarters are located immediately to east of the defining western boundary slope feature. These features exist on a topographic plane that gently slopes from the north to south. However, the west to east slope is more dramatic and noticeable. As a result, the structures rest on piers on the eastern elevation. The change in grade is so distinct that camp office, a structure located directly east of the cluster, is positioned at the base of a hill on a separate plane. The Dining Hall, which is located to the south and west of the camp office and due south of the pool cluster, sits at a lower elevation. The overall topography of the cabin camp descending, causing the structure to rest on piers along the southern elevation. The storage building, which is the eastern most structure of the cluster and cabin camp, is located on a leveled surface below the parking lot, significantly lower than the elevation profile of the Dining Hall.

Continuing south and down the decreasing slope of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape, the viewer arrives at the Middle Loop or middle cabin camp unit. The topography is steeper than the Upper Loop, with the overall slope of this unit occurring in a manner that the highest elevation is in the northern portion of the unit decreasing to the south. In order to accommodate the change in elevation, all of the cabins and the lodge are constructed on elevated piers expressed on the southern elevations of the structures.

Continuing down the hillslope south of the Middle Loop, the Middle Unit B, the Lower Loop, Lower Unit A is located at the lowest elevation of the overall cabin camp study area. The elevation of the unit consists of a gradual elevation change that is highest in the northern portion of the unit and descends to lower elevation to the south and east. The decrease in elevation continues to the south and east.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:
Circulation

During the FY 18 CLI Update, two forms of circulation were observed in the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape: vehicular and pedestrian. The two forms of circulation have informally evolved and exist from the time of the initial construction of the cabin camp. In portions of the cultural landscape, vehicles and pedestrians share the same pathways of circulation. The following text is based on Judith Earley’s draft text located on page 220 to page 222 of the Camp Misty Mount draft CLR.

Vehicular circulation exists in the form of the Camp Misty Mount entrance road, which is located on the western side of the main park road. The road continues south and west, crossing the Blue Blazes Creek, prior to turning further to the south to the first parking lot. From the parking lot, main road climbs the topography of the site west to the host cabin. At the host
cabin, the road junctures north towards the Upper Unit C and south and west towards the Middle Unit B and Lower Unit A. As observed by Judith Earley, the camp entrance drive has an inviting alignment; it curves along a hill with a gradual ascent, and its terminus is at first hidden from view. The form alludes to carefully siting of the feature to create a picturesque effect (“Maintenance Plans and Estimates” for roads, July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951, 28 February 1950). The road has been altered slightly over the years: it was paved with asphalt in the 1980s and subsequently widened a couple of feet. An additional exiting lane was added where the camp road meets the park road. It is theorized, that the smaller of two islands at that connection is probably an original feature. A plan from 1975 shows an oak tree, 24 inches in diameter, located there, which might have dated to the 1930s. A tree still exists in this location.

No document has been located in the historical research that describes the original structure that crossed the small Blue Blazes tributary. However, a feature at this location was necessary. Judith Earley theorized that it might have been a wooden bridge or simply a culverted roadway like today. The existing double pipe culverts pass through a road support of heavily mortared cut stone. The paved camp entrance road, with gravel shoulders, passes over the culvert without guardrails.

The rubble shoulders along both sides of the entrance drive for part of its length are likely original. A document from the 1950s says the camp entrance road did not have shoulders, but the topography makes it unlikely that shoulders would have been added later (“Maintenance Plans and Estimates” for roads, July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951, 28 February 1950).

The gravel road that connects the camp entrance drive to the internal trail, though not shown in the original camp layout (1937) nor on Conrad Wirth’s map of the same year, may, nonetheless, be historic. Logging and charcoal roads threaded the area. This road’s natural contours and the fact that the pool drain was laid along this alignment in 1937, suggest its earlier existence. There is no proof of this conjecture.

In addition to the main camp road, a series of spur roads connect specific structures to the main vehicular pathway. These include the Drive to the Storage Building, the Spur Road by the Dining Hall, and the Spur Road to the Infirmary.

Subject to more vehicular use today than it had even 25 years ago, the trail has widened to an average of eight feet with certain areas that are much wider. In some places, the edges of the trail have become amorphous. The trail spreads out into a large arrival space of 20 or 30 feet across near the lodges in Units A and D. There has also been a change to the section of the trail by the lower units, where connection to the path along the stream and to the former playfield has been obliterated.

Spur Road to Storage Building
The spur to the storage building is in its original location and is surfaced with gravel as it was
originally. The spur extends south from the parking area towards the storage structure following
the topography of the site. As such, evidence of erosion is visible.

Spur Road by Dining Hall
The spur or connection in front of the dining hall is an original feature that has probably
widened over time and extends from the rear of the structure to the west to the southern
elevation of the building. Large boulders mark where it connects to the entrance drive, which
may or may not have been put there when the camp was built. Recently, fine greenstone gravel
and stone dust from drilling a new well was spread in front of the dining hall. At this time, this
particular spur is blocked to vehicular traffic.

Spur Road to Infirmary
A short road, perhaps 30 or 40 feet in length, leads from the Spur Road by the Dining Hall to
the Infirmary building. A path in this vicinity is seen on Wirth’s small map from the 1930s. The
short drive is used by those renting the infirmary, now a cabin, to drop off and pick up their
camping equipment (E-mail communication, James Voigt, 3 October 2006).

Parking Areas
According to Judith Earley’s draft CLR text, Two parking areas were identified when the camp
was built: the visitor’s parking lot and the pull off by the camp office. Documents from the
1950s itemize four parking areas; the two not identified as such in the 1930s plan are the
kitchen courtyard and the service court by the storage building, although they also were part of
the original plan. Each of the parking areas is in its original location and is generally the original
size and shape, though only the area by the storage building remains unpaved. The visitor’s
parking lot was shaped to have a wide strip of ground with vegetation that separated it from the
camp entrance road. The design probably also allowed buses to turnaround there, as campers
may have often come by chartered bus. In 2015, the parking lot was expanded 17 feet to the
east in order to accommodate current turning radius standards of modern vehicles.

Pedestrian Circulation
From the Current Campfire, the pedestrian circulation path extends south and west connecting
the Upper Loop camping cluster to the Middle Loop camping cluster, by way of the
Administrative Unit, prior to turning south and east to the Lower Loop. The circulation path is
organic in form and consists of small gravels. Check dam timber steps connect cabins to the
main route.

The internal circulation was intended as a four-foot-wide earthen trail. It was probably
recognized from the start that vehicles would use it sometimes, as there is no other route that
accesses the three camp units. By the 1950s, the trail had been surfaced with gravel and
classified as a road. Judith Earley hypothesized that “Road” in this case probably meant
“service road” for park vehicles. Of course, it also remained a foot trail for those attending a
camp. It is not clear how wide it had become at this point, probably not more than six or eight
It is also difficult to definitively call it either a “trail” or a “road,” as it appears to be both.

Overall, the trail (or road) maintains most of its historic alignment as seen on the 1937 camp layout and remains the connecting link between the parts of the camp.

**Asphalt Path**

A distinct pedestrian path exists from the central shower/pool house to the pool. The path is asphalt and has a width of less than three feet and does not conform to the standards of ABA. An asphalt path leads from the camp trail to the shower house. It originates north of the shower house and makes a bend to reach the shower house. The first section of this path is probably the alignment of an original path that led from Unit D to the pool. Another asphalt path begins at the pool filter house and connects with the first path by the northeast corner of the shower house.

**Social Trails**

Through out the cultural landscape, social trails were noted. It is highly plausible that the majority of the circulation system evolved from social trails. These are non-contributing circulation routes to the cultural landscape and should be monitored to ensure that erosion does not become a significant issue along these pathways. The most significant social trail is a path located to the east of the swimming pool and north of the dining hall building that leads to the Camp Office.

**Abandoned Circulation: Traces**

The “half loop” spur that used to access the central wash house exists only as a trace today. The path to the old campfire circle, likewise, is a trace. Both of these features are readable and add to the character of the cultural landscape.

**Character-defining Features:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Feature Identification Number</th>
<th>Type of Feature Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp entrance road</td>
<td>112162</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation route between units</td>
<td>112164</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spur road to storage building</td>
<td>112166</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Natural Systems and Features

Blue Blazes Creek

Blue Blazes Creek, a character defining mountain tributary, forms the eastern boundary of the cultural landscape. The course of the stream largely flows from north to south in a valley created by the water body and follows the topography and elevation changes of the Catoctin Mountain ridge-range. The headwaters of the creek are located to the north of the cultural landscape. The water body is a tributary of Big Hunting Creek, which forms the southern boundary of the park. The presence of artifacts on the shore of the feature, including rhyolite extraction and charcoal, suggests that the stream has historically existed in a course similar to the current flow.

Stone outcroppings

The geography, geology, and topography of the cultural landscape have combined in such a manner that large stones and boulders are exposed throughout the cultural landscapes, specifically at locations of dramatic elevation changes. These include the boulders located to the north of the Dining Hall and those located in the middle loop. The sizes and character of the rocks varies. It was suggested by Judith Earley in her 2007 draft CLR that some of the boulders currently present in the cultural landscape were intentionally placed for scenic quality.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Blue Blazes Creek
Feature Identification Number: 183775
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone outcroppings
Feature Identification Number: 183777
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
Small Scale Features

Picnic Tables

It can reasonably be assumed that during the identified period of significance for the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape picnic tables existed as a commodity in the camping units to be used by the camping populations. A review of the early land use of the cabin camp indicates that the Dining Hall was intentionally constructed to serve meals, however, other amenities had to have existed. According to Judith Earley in her draft Camp Misty Mount CLR analysis and evaluation narrative, at the very least, the presence of picnic tables were noted at each of the camp’s lodge structures. The style of the tables during this period appears to be modeled after the table prototype developed for the Chopawamsie RDA camp lodge structures. The picnic tables were likely made of lumber.
However, the existing picnic tables are more recent modifications to the cultural landscape. The picnic tables located at the camper cabins currently are made of recycled plastic and are heavy in form and in weight. The shift in camp rentals informed the need to make the cabins self-sufficient, making it necessary to install tables at each of the cabins. The locations of the tables are not based on historic table locations or recall a historic site planning effort. The picnic tables, due to a change in materials pallet, age, and locations, are therefore considered non-contributing, but compatible with the overall character of the cultural landscape.

It was observed during the FY 2018 CLI Update site visit that several of the tables throughout the cultural landscape exhibited damages in the form of burns and scorches. It appears that campers are placing grills on the surface of the table and thereby damaging the tables.

Breast Wall adjacent to the camp road

The Camp Misty Mount Dining Hall Breast Wall is a curvilinear retaining wall located northeast of the Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen building. The feature is original to the period of initial cabin camp construction and is considered a contributing resource due to the retention of integrity. A discussion with park staff at the time of the FY 2018 site visit indicates that minimal restacking efforts have occurred. The wall is fashioned dry stacked rubble stone. The structure has an overall height of approximately 4', dependent on the elevation site topography. The feature extends a length of approximately 175' along the north and east sides of the dining hall parking area and follows the course of the camp road, which leads from the parking lot to the dining hall.

A period drawing from the time of initial construction depicts a somewhat different design for the wall with tightly-fit, squared stones in an ashlar pattern. However as built, only the front faces of the stones are cut flat (if they are indeed cut) and the other sides left appear to be unshaped. Part of the material used to construct the wall appears to be rhyolite (Richard Sacchi 1985: 8). It is possible that the materials of the wall were salvaged from the dismantling of stone walls on the west side of the park. According to Earley, the original construction drawing called for an inlet at the foot of the wall, which fed into a 12-inch pipe culvert (Earley 2007: 218).

During the FY 2018 CLI Update site visit, a down tree was observed on the southern portion of the wall near the dining hall. Rain and wind likely caused the tree to fall. A few of the stones appear to be dislodged. Beyond the damage of the down tree, this particular portion of the wall also had several stones that were in need of being restacked and repointed with mortar in order to retain the integrity of the overall form of the wallstructure.

Original Campfire Circle and retaining wall
The original Camp Misty Mount campfire circle was constructed by the WPA in the 1930s, atop the western ridge, on the highest elevation in the boundaries of the cultural landscape study area. The remnants of the feature are located west of the existing swimming pool. In order to construct the feature, the ground plain was prepared and leveled. To retain the new landform and accommodate a change in elevation, it was necessary to construct a stacked stone retaining wall along one side of the campfire area. A collection of rustic stone steps and stones along the edge of the path created an entry to the circle. Half round log seats were placed around the feature to provide seating for campers. The seating was circular in nature. It was remarked in the early 1960s that the half-round log seats were noted as rotted and no longer viable for seating. A labor force consisting of Job Corps teenage boys was used to rebuild a different type of bench in the mid-’60s. By the 1970s, this circle was superseded by the current group campfire feature north of the Upper Loop. (Earley 2007: 226). Presently, the feature has been allowed to decline with further losses of integrity, specifically regarding materials, design, workmanship, and feeling, impacting the classification of the feature as a non-contributing small-scale feature in the cultural landscape.

Campfire Circle

The new campfire circle exists north and west of the Upper Loop on a relatively level topography. Contrary to the name of the feature, the feature is organized in a half circle, or amphitheater orientation around the camp fire ring. A rehabilitation to the feature in 2015 caused the feature to be reconfigured to be more ABA accessible. The seating around the feature is currently stepped, with higher level seating in the rear of the ring, with the seating progressively lowering closest to the campfire. The seating is made from poured concrete tube structures that support seating platforms. A metal fire well is located in the center of the feature. Timbers placed behind the seating serves as a water stop. A stacked stone wall on either side of the trail serves as an entrance piece into the space around the feature. While the feature retains the original location of construction, setting, and feeling, the campfire circle has lost integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. For these reasons, it is determined that the campfire circle should be considered non-contributing, but compatible to the overall character of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape.

Flagpole

The steel pipe flagpole is located on the slope adjacent to the camp office with an approximate height of 40 feet tall and consisting of three telescoping sections mounted on a five-foot square concrete slab base. According to Judith Earley in her draft Camp Misty Mount CLR, although the flagpole was identified as a contributing historic resource to the National Register in 1999, subsequent research has not substantiated New-Deal-era origins. The flagpole could have been added after World War II. Additional research is needed to determine the vintage of the
landscape feature. This approximately 40’ flagpole consists of three telescoping steel pipe sections mounted on a 5’ square concrete slab base. It has a single pulley and cleat for one flag cord.

Drinking Fountains and Water Spigots

According to Judith Earley’s evaluation, at the time of her research, no picture of the original camp fountains was located. Currently, a drinking fountain and paired water spigot tower is located in each of the cabin camp units. It was theorized by Earley, that the water fountains were probably modeled on the design of the fountains shown in the 1935 and 1938 portfolios on park structures.

The current drinking fountains and spigots consist of two side-by-side concrete tower features protruding from a rectilinear slab. The height of the drinking fountain is ideally shaped for wheelchair access. They were installed by the latrine in each unit (and the originals removed) in the early-to mid-1980s. The drinking fountains are in somewhat different locations than the originals because of different placement of water lines. Originally there were two addition drinking fountains; one by the pool and the other along the trail between the dining hall and infirmary. The drinking fountains and spigots are not considered contributing features.

Signs

The current camp entrance sign is positioned in the same location as the camp sign documented in 1960s era photographs. The entrance sign is located to the west of the culvert that crosses Blue Blazes creek. The sign is less than three feet tall and reads: ALL VISITORS MUST REGISTER AT THE CAMP OFFICE. The sign consists of white lettering on a brown background.

Scattered throughout the cabin camp are a series of directional signs informing campers the directions to such features as the cabins, the campfire circle, host cabin, and pool, among other features. The signs are of a consistent lettering style, white font, and consists of wood planks mounted to two supports. Most of the signs are recent additions to the cultural landscape, with a few possibly dating from the period of the Job Corp work in the 1960s. The current collection of signs are not considered historic and are non-contributing but compatible with the overall character of the cultural landscape. The sign was added to the camp in 2014.

Park staff indicated during the FY 18 site visit that some signs in the cultural landscape were recently cleaned or replaced dependent on the condition of the features.

Information Board
There is a free-standing, rustic-styled information board outside the camp office. This feature seems to have been introduced sometime after the late 1970s. It was not mentioned in early drawings and is not seen in a camp photograph that dates to the late 1970s (Earley 2007: 227-228). The sign was added to the cultural landscape in 2014 and is considered non-contributing at this time.

Light Poles

Potomac Edison installed five 30-foot creosoted pine poles and two 35-foot poles of the same type when the camp was constructed in the 1930s. These poles, due to the creosote finish, had a distinctive appearance. The existing electrical poles are not original to the cabin camp and are replacements. These new poles are not dark and oily like the historic poles. However, while different, the finish is considered less than ideal. The current lighting fixtures are simple in form and made of metal and glass or plastic). There is one in each unit, with additional lighting features, approximately three to four, scattered throughout the camp. The black light poles were erected in the cultural landscape between 2009 and 2010 (Scott Bell Email 2018).

Culverts

Judith Earley during the completion of the draft CLR observed two historic culverts along the camp road in the interior of the camp. According to Earley, one was related to the stone retaining wall by the kitchen courtyard. The other is farther down the road, above the spur to the storage building. Both have some sort of a drain on the inside of the road and a corrugated iron pipe that empties on the downhill side. Both were noted as historic. However, additional research is needed to determine the vintage of the features. According to Earley, the spur road culvert is located approximately halfway between the two parking areas. The culvert consists of a stone drop inlet on the northwest side of the road, an 18” corrugated metal pipe under the roadbed, and a rubble stone splash basin outlet. The inlet is covered by large flat stone with a basin beneath the entrance to the 18” corrugated pipe. The concave stone splash basin is beneath the pipe outlet and flares outwards. The feature is made of native stone.

The Blue Blazes tributary crossing culvert is a historic feature that is positioned under the camp road at the crossing of the creek. Physically the structure consists of two corrugated metal pipes articulated by two mortared stone headwalls. The pipes are oriented adjacent and level. It should be noted that the headwalls are historic, but that the culvert pipes proper are not historic pipes. At the time of the FY 18 CLI Update site visit, it was observed that the mortar and stones on the south side of the culvert are missing from the structure.

According to communications with park staff, Federal Highway engineers inspected the
structure in 2015. It was determined that the culverts are severely undercut and one has rusted through causing additional undercutting and erosion. Both culverts are in need of replacement. The culverts were determined to be undersized for the volume of water flowing through the feature. The feature is currently causing jetties to form downstream which in turn is deteriorated the stream banks.

Pool Fence

At the time of the completion of the FY 2018 CLI Update, a diamond patterned green chain length fence was located around the perimeter of the swimming pool on three side (west, south, and east). Fence and the pool house connect in order to form a continuous boundary. The fence is approximately six feet tall with support poles regularly spaced around the edge of the feature. A circular pole adorns the top of the fence creating a buffer to impede access over the feature. A latched gate articulates the eastern elevation of the fence. Regulatory signs are located on the fence to either side of the gate.

Historically, a ‘cyclone proof’ fence was placed around the edge of the pool when the shotcrete rehabilitation occurred. It is believed that the current fence was installed in either the 1980s or the 1990s. Additional research is needed to document the vintage of the existing fence.

Fire Rings

With the shift in the use of the cabin camp from organizational occupation to private individual cabin rental, a series of modifications occurred in the cultural landscape during the late 1980s early 1990s. To make the cabins self-contained destinations, fire rings were installed at each of the cabins, negating the need of the use of the larger campfire circle. The features consists of a circular fire ring placed on top of concrete or stones. A few of the wells have grills that are covering the feature; some are missing. The condition of the feature varies from well to well. Issues with improper ash disposal was noted throughout the cultural landscape because of the features. Due to the age of these particular landscape features, these are considered non-historic, yet compatible to the general character of the cultural landscape.

Concrete Pad in Middle Loop

Located to the west of the modern Comfort Station in the middle loop is a stacked stone foundation associated with the former latrine. The remnant feature consists of a stacked stone wall or face forming the exterior of a poured concrete foundation. The concrete pad is solid in nature. This landscape feature lacks integrity as structure, but retains integrity of a small scale feature. After the removal of the latrine, a picnic pavilion was constructed on top of the feature.
and was eventually removed.

Wood Storage Sheds

Throughout the cabin camp, the park has installed a series of small wood storage sheds to protect caches of firewood. The structures are necessary, as external firewood is not allowed in the boundary of the park in order to prevent the spread of harmful insects. The sheds are non-historic and vary in size, scale, and form.

In the camp administrative unit, two wood storage sheds are located to the east of the swimming pool, adjacent to the leader’s cabin. These structures are adjacent and appear to serve the Upper Loop, Campfire Circle, and the Administrative Unit. The two structures consists of a shed roof and contain a large opening on the front elevation of the features. The sheds are clad in treated boards. The largest of the sheds, Shed 173, has significant roof damage. The sheathing is exposed as the shingles have deteriorated and a hole has formed at the top of the structure.

Lower Unit.

A single wood storage shed is located in the lower unit. The shed is located adjacent to Lodge 23 and is north of the building. The structure is Numbered 247 and is slightly more substantial than the sheds located in the administrative area. The structure consists of a frame structure that sits atop a concrete pad foundation. The shed has a gambrel roof line and is exhibiting damage along the roof shape.

All of the sheds are considered non-contributing, but compatible to the general character of the cultural landscape.

Iron Rangers fee collection towers

Located adjacent to the wood storage sheds, the park has installed a series of small metal towers, less than three feet in height, to collect fees for firewood used by campers. These are known as “Iron Rangers” by the park. The towers include a slot for fees to be placed and a lock to prevent access. A sign on the tower reads: FIREWOOD// FEE ONLY// $5.00 PER// BUCKET. These features are non-historic and are non-contributing, yet compatible with the general character of the cultural landscape.

Fire hydrants

In each of the building clusters, a small red fire hydrant is located in a central position.
case of emergency, these would be used to provide qualified staff with the necessary source of water to combat any fire needs. Additional research is needed to determine the vintage of the features. Poles are attached to the fire hydrants in order to provide additional visibility of the feature. Additional research is needed to determine the vintage of the features.

Boulder edging along circulation paths

Scattered throughout the cultural landscape are boulders and stones are irregularly placed along the edge of the path routes. Some are likely naturally occurring, informing part of the logic behind the courses that are present in the cultural landscape. Members of the WPA and park staff likely intentionally place some stones in order to add to the rustic aesthetic of the cabin camp. However, it is almost impossible to determine when the stones were placed. These are character defining features and are considered contributing to the character of the cultural landscape.

**Character-defining Features:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Feature Identification Number</th>
<th>Type of Feature Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drinking fountains and water spigots</td>
<td>183771</td>
<td>Non contributing – compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire rings</td>
<td>183773</td>
<td>Non contributing – compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campfire Circle</td>
<td>183963</td>
<td>Non contributing – compatible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Tables</td>
<td>183965</td>
<td>Non contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Buildings</td>
<td>183967</td>
<td>Non contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Pad Unit B</td>
<td>183969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Iron Ranger Collection Towers
Feature Identification Number: 183973

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Culverts
Feature Identification Number: 183975

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Dining Hall Breast Wall
Feature Identification Number: 183977

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Flagpole
Feature Identification Number: 112194

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 100509
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount, Flagpole
LCS Structure Number: MM-000-2

Feature: Culvert
Feature Identification Number: 112210

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 100507
LCS Structure Name: Misty Mount, Culvert
LCS Structure Number: MM-000-4

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:
Non-historic water fountains (NCR CLP 2018).
Representative Fire Ring. Located in the Middle Loop (NCR CLP 2018).
Current Campfire Circle
Culvert at the entrance road (NCR CLP 2018).
Land Use

Recreation

Prior to the construction of the Camp Misty Mount cabin camp in the 1930s, the study boundary of the cultural landscape was associated with land uses akin to the larger context of the Catoctin Mountain ridge-range. Based on a review of the archeological evidence and historical records, activities associated with Native American rhyolite extraction, historic charcoaling, and timber extractions were discovered. These land uses were associated with the largely transitory populations or land management practices associated with absentee landowners, as determined through the review of archival material. The review of archeological and archival materials suggests that these land uses were intermittent at best, relying on the demands of the Catoctin furnace and the growth of timber. However, the discovery of a stone foundation near Unit A during the completion of the park-wide archeological survey, with evidence of a plow zone strata in the adjacent soils, causes questions to arise regarding land tenure and possible permanent habitation. Comments regarding this feature are discussed further in the archaelogy portion of the Analysis and Evaluation section of the document.

However, these more semi industrial land uses associated with resource exploitation ceased and evolved into the more passive recreation activity of organized camping after the creation of the Catoctin Mountain Recreational Demonstration Area and the construction of Camp Misty Mount proper. With the construction of the camp cabins structures and facilities between 1936 and 1938, the land use of recreation was formally established in the cultural landscape attracting rentals by organizations. Charities such as the Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC), the Salvation Army, structured groups of the Department of the Interior, the Girl’s Scouts, and the Frederick County Maryland School system occupied the entire cabin camp for periods during the summer operating season, using all the facilities. The lack of
winterization prevented year round occupation.

However, the use of the cabins by these groups and only during the summer months was interrupted during the onset of World War II, when the cabin camp was used by the OSS and the Marines in order to guard President Roosevelt at Shangri- La (formerly known as Camp HI- Catoctin). The structures were winterized with the installation of glazing in openings and stoves to provide heat. The cabins were inhabited year round. Winterization improvements, specifically the stoves, were removed from the structures, making the buildings habitable once again during the summer season. At the end of World War II, the groups once again returned to the cabin camp, using the unit in the same manner as before.

In 1979, the cabin camp was closed for 5 years, with volunteer labor efforts responsible for the reopening of the cabin. From 1983 to the present day, cabins can be individually rented by small groups, allowing for a more sporadic use during the camping season. The land use of camping continues to occur only during the established summer season. For a period the cabin camp was operated by a group known as C.A.M.P.E.R.

Archeological Sites

The larger cultural landscape of Catoctin Mountain Park was historically associated with the land use activities including the extraction of rhyolite, timber harvestings, charcoal burning, distilling, and farming practices. Each of these land uses have left a visible imprint on the cultural landscape, with evidence documented in the archeological record. During the conduction of the Louis Berger Groups 2007 archeological survey, the survey team identified a pre-historic archeological site associated with rhyolite extraction near the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape parking lot. The location of the site near the Blue Blazes Creek and the collection of artifacts uncovered was interpreted to indicate that the site was likely associated with transitory camping, rather than an established long-term settlement. Park staff are aware of the location of the archeological site and continue to monitor for any disturbance or damages.

A second archeological site was identified south and west of the Lower Loop. According to the completed report, the survey team located a rectangular stone and mortar foundation, indicative of more established and permanent settlement in the boundaries of cultural landscape study area. During the survey, evidence of plowing and ground disturbance was noted in the general vicinity of the foundation, alluding to the possibility of farming at the site. However, it is uncertain when the structure was constructed and who potentially farmed the cultural landscape. It should be noted that while conducting the 2018 CLI Update, park and regional staff were not able to relocate the stone foundation feature mentioned in the report. At the time of the update, ground cover was limited other than the leaves. The shape and form of the foundation was not discernible or legible. The general topography and size of the site further questions the presence of agricultural activity. Further questions emerge if a structure was indeed present. Additional site work will be necessary to verify the presence of the foundation, as well as historic agricultural activity.

Character-defining Features:
Feature: Road trace to old wash house

Feature Identification Number: 112182

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Trace of road that used to loop behind old shower/wash house. Building was removed c. 1969 and another shower house built on northeast side of pool. (CLP-5744, 2005)
Enroute to old campfire circle, this might be a 19th century charcoalizing route. (CLP-5764, 2005)
Slightly domed shape of ground looks very much like old charcoal hearth. Located west of old campfire circle. (CLP-5799, 2005)

**Vegetation**

**Eastern Deciduous Forest**

Historic property advertisements from the period after the Civil War indicates that the land or parcels associated with the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape was heavily timbered with extractions and collections. Oak, poplar, locust, and chestnut trees of differing ages and sizes were noted as growing in the study boundary of the cultural landscape (Catoctin Clarion entries).

In 1913, the state forester mapped the mountain and appraised the forest where Camp Misty Mount would later be located as an area of third class culled hardwood. At the same time that he was mapping the mountain, the chestnut blight that would wipe out the American chestnut had just begun its onslaught. When the RDA project began, dead and dying chestnut trees were everywhere. In 1939, as part of the mapping for the project, the Camp Misty Mount vicinity was described as a mixed-age forest of red oak, yellow poplar, and white oak, with black oak as a predominant species. Hickories, black gum, black locust, white ash, black birch, sugar and red maples, and dogwood were listed as part of the association. This combination of trees was found particularly on moist, well-drained, slopes. In the drier areas, at the upper limits of the camp, there was also chestnut oak. Closer to the stream, pin oak, sycamore, yellow birch and shadbush intermingled with the others. A CCC report in 1939 described the
Camp Misty Mount
Catoctin Mountain Park

camp as having 60 to 90-foot oak, poplar and gum trees.

A vegetation survey of the entire park from 1977 shows the camp at the intersection of several forest types, using different indicator species than were cited in the 1930s. On this survey, one forest type, which probably predominates in the camp, is an association of tulip poplar, hickory, sugar maple and white ash trees, with a sparse understory. On either side of it are associations that include chestnut oak, hickory, birch and maple, with sparse or moderate understories. Nearer the stream is an association of white oak, hickory, beech, maple, and tulip poplar, with a dense understory. Red and black oaks are not named in these descriptions, perhaps because they are ubiquitous and don’t define the type.

To these named species can be added other, understory trees and shrubs mentioned in conversation by park staff: redbud, sassafras, native cherry, pawpaw, service berry (also called amelanchier or shadbush), and witch hazel (Earley 2007: 223).

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**

![Image of landscape characteristic](image)

*Almost all regeneration of trees and shrubs relies on planting because of large deer population. Here, two newly-planted shrubs or small trees are protected by wire cages which will stay in place for a long time. Unit D. (CLP-5713, 2005)*

**Cluster Arrangement**

The Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape is organized into four distinct clusters or groupings of buildings/structures and other landscape features: the Upper Loop, the Central...
Administrative Core, the Middle Loop, and the Lower Loop. The units are distinctly separate in composition. This spatial organization or design of the overall cabin camp is informed based on functions and the topography of the cultural landscape.

Regarding the camper cabin clusters, each contains a series of cabins organized around a lodge. The Upper Loop cluster is comprised of Lodge 42, Former Latrine 43, Leaders Cabins 44 and 45, and Cabins 46-51. The cluster is largely oval in shape, consisting of an open central space occupied only by an informal pedestrian pathway. The cluster form is oriented northeast to southwest on a rising slope.

The Middle Loop consists of Cabins 34-41; Comfort Station 243, Lodge 32, Leaders Cabin 34, Leaders Cabin 35. The cluster is circular in form with a common space in the center devoid of structures. The cluster is located to the west of the main pedestrian route.

The Lower Loop contains the Comfort Station 242, Leaders’ Cabin 25, Lodge 23, and Cabins 26-31. The overall forms of the cluster is roughly oval in form with northeast to southwest orientation.

The Central Administrative Core consists of swimming pool, pool house, Camp host cabin, Dining Hall, Camp Office, Storage Building, Infirmary, and Cabins 18, 20 and two wood sheds. Within this larger cluster, arguably there are sub-clusters of features, specifically the swimming pool, pool house, and camp host group.

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**
Two cabins in Unit B display orientation to the landscape and each other. (CLP-5850, 2005)
Path from dining hall to Unit A. Path diverges to the right in direction of Unit B. Unit D is on a higher elevation, above dining hall. (CLP-5852, 2005)
Another image of relationship of cabins in Unit B. (CLP-5820, 2005)

Image shows relationship of unit D to camp core. Old latrine/washhouse of Unit D is on right, staff quarters is in near distance, and dining hall roof is visible to left. (CLP-6382, 2005)
Camp Misty Mount
Catoctin Mountain Park

Middle Loop Cabin Cluster (NCR CLP 2018).

**Constructed Water Features**

A key landscape feature of the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape is the Swimming Pool. As a part of the original concept plan for the Catoctin Mountain RDA, swimming pools were constructed at each of the cabin camps in order to provide an outlet for water based recreation, as the creation of a larger water body was not feasible. The original Camp Misty Mount swimming pool was constructed between 1937 and 1938 and placed at the base of a sharp rise to the west of the Infirmary and the Dining Hall. The original structure measured 25 feet by 75 feet with a range in depth from 18 inches to seven feet. The pool had a capacity of 70,000 gallons and was articulated with a flagstone pathway around the feature (Earley 2007: 83).

In 1952, the flagstone pathway that surrounded the pool was replaced with a concrete walkway. An additional upgrade of the feature occurred in 1964 with the repair of the electrical
and plumbing system. A four inch thick structural modification was made to the pool with the application of a “shotcrete” treatment of the lining of the entirety of the structure. However, the application did not change the overall dimensions of the structure or the location of the constructed water feature. It should be noted that the Catoctin Mountain National Register Nomination 2014 disputes the date of pathway rehabilitation as 1956. As a safety precaution, a six foot tall fence was added around the edge of the feature. Currently, a series of modifications are proposed for the pool in order to improve the existing condition.

According to Judith Earley in the draft CLR, the pool is used in the summer, and lifeguards are the responsibility of any groups that use it (E-mail communication, James Voigt, 3 October 2006). The pool is drained into the stream once a year, as has been done since first constructed. The buried drain pipe, originally terra cotta, is probably the galvanized iron corrugated pipe that is visible running across the width of the camp trail, suggesting that the grade of the trail has been worn down. The pipe runs downhill in the alignment of or adjacent to the service road that connects the camp trail and camp entrance road. The pool is drained a few weeks after the summer season ends, allowing time for the chlorine to evaporate (Earley 2007: 218-219).

Originally, during the completion of the draft CLR, the pool was identified as a non-contributing feature, due to the application of shotcrete to the structure in the early 1960s. However, as the pool remains in its original location and retains the same dimensions, there is integrity of location, design, feeling, association, and setting. The modification of shotcrete has gained significance in its own right as an example of midcentury building techniques and arguably has integrity of materials and workmanship. While the pool deck is not the historic material, which was probably local stone, cut as “flags,” this arguably does not negate integrity of the feature as a whole. The CLI finds the pool to be a contributing resource.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Swimming Pool
Feature Identification Number: 183979
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:
Spatial Organization

Due to the topography of the eastern slope of the Catoctin Mountain ridge- range, the overall spatial organization of Camp Misty Mount is arranged into four distinct and separate clusters of buildings and structures. A central camp road circulation feature serves as a connection between the clusters.

A facilities or a Central Administration cluster is located within the center of the cabin camp cultural landscape. The cluster contains structures and landscape features largely not associated with overnight camping facilities, but necessary to accommodate larger groups. This cluster contains the distinct area and features associated with the pool, bathhouse, and pump house in the western edge, the Camp Host Cabin, Dining Hall, Infirmary, and Camp Office and Storage building in the east. Access to the structures is largely located on the southern and eastern elevations of the structures.

The Upper Unit D, the Middle Unit B, and the Lower Unit A are devoted exclusively to camper cabin structures. Each of the units contains a lodge, a restroom facility, and a set of cabins, no fewer than eight structures, a water fountain and a small storage structure for firewood. While each units contains the same type of structures, the overall layouts vary due to the elevation and topography occupied by the respective units.

The Upper Loop (Unit D) is linear in nature, with an overall north south orientation. The topography of the unit is highest in the northern portion with the elevation gradually sloping towards the south. The cabins are arranged in approximate rows on either side of the central road with the structures parallel to the course of the road itself. Egress to the cabins, however, varies. The lodge is located in the northern portion of the unit.

The Middle Loop (Unit B) is located on a slightly sloping site and articulated with stone outcroppings. The cabin cluster is arranged in a slightly oval form with access to the cluster provided from the south eastern portion of the cluster. The lodge structure is located on the western edge of the cluster. The cabins are located on the edge of the oval with egress largely
located on the southern elevations of the structure. The interior of the oval is devoid of landscape features with the exception of the stacked stone pad and landscape furnishings.

The Lower Unit Loop (Unit A) is organized in a north-south oriented oval. The elevation of the unit is slopes from the north to the south. Vehicular access to the unit is located on the western side of the oval. The unit lodge occupies a prominent location at the southern portion of the oval at the lowest slope. The cabins are oriented along the edge of the oval structure. Egress to the structures is largely limited to the eastern elevations of the cabins.

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**

*Lower Loop arrangement (NCR CLP 2018).*
Middle Loop (NCR CLP 2018).
Condition
**Condition Assessment and Impacts**

**Condition Assessment:** Good  
**Assessment Date:** 09/18/2012

**Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:**  
The condition of Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape was reassessed in FY2012. The Revision Concurrence Date is the date the concurrence memo was signed by the park superintendent.

**Condition Assessment:** Good  
**Assessment Date:** 09/13/2006

**Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:**  
The "Condition Assessment Date" refers to the date that the park superintendent concurred with the Condition Assessment when the CLI. was approved.

**Condition Assessment:** Good  
**Assessment Date:** 07/24/2002

**Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:**  
Met with Chief of Resource Management, Jim Voight and Maintenance Foreman, Bob Wildhide on July 24, 2002 and visited both Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount. Met with Chief of Resource Management, Jim Voight and Maintenance Foreman, Bob Wildhide on July 24, 2002 and visited both Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount. An addendum was added by the Superintendent to the concurrence statement that they are concerned by some of the impact statements and will be commenting on them in the next few weeks.

**Condition Assessment:** Good  
**Assessment Date:** 09/30/2018

**Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:**  
During FY 2018, the cultural landscape received a Condition Assessment of 'Good.'

An evaluation of '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.

Problems identified were:

- The accumulation of leaves in gutter systems.
- The growth of vegetation on the buildings and structures.
- The improper storage of firewood.
- The improper disposal of ashes
- The presence of invasive vegetation on the eastern slopes of the cultural landscape.

Measures that can be taken to improve/ maintain the condition are:
Routine cleaning and maintenance of the gutter and roof systems. A plan should be developed with the architectural conservator to clean the shingles and shakes.

Remove firewood from under the cabin porches.

Develop an ash disposal plan with the regional office.

Continue efforts to remove invasive vegetation.

A more in depth list of treatment recommendations can be found at the end of the document.

The previous evaluation of the cultural landscape was Good. This assessment occurred in FY 2012. During the previous assessment, problems identified included:

Erosion along the face of the hill slopes

The presence of invasive vegetation including Japanese stiltgrass and barberry

Soil compaction adjacent to the structures

Deer as a native pest impeding forest regeneration

Improper paint selection on cabin exteriors

Erosion in the road system

The introduction of inappropriate materials in the form of picnic tables

**Impacts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Impact</th>
<th>Erosion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>External or Internal:</strong></td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Description:</strong></td>
<td>Because of the nature of the soils and hilly character of the site, the main internal route of circulation, which is the historic route, is eroded in several places.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Impact</th>
<th>Vegetation/Invasive Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>External or Internal:</strong></td>
<td>Both Internal and External</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Description:</strong></td>
<td>Most invasive growth is from internal sources, but external sources also contribute or did in the past. Two examples of invasive vegetation at Camp Misty Mount are Japanese stiltgrass and barberry. The invasive, non-native Japanese stiltgrass becomes dominant on sunny slopes, diminishing the native flora. Other invasives, like barberry, also spring up quickly with natural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
or unnatural disturbances, such as when trees are downed in storms. Other invasives include beefsteak plant and garlic mustard. The park staff addresses these problems regularly. It is important to keep new invasives from seeding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Impact:</th>
<th>Soil Compaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External or Internal:</td>
<td>Both Internal and External</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Description:</td>
<td>Soil compaction occurs around the cabins, especially as a result of the loading and unloading of vehicles by visitors as well as car traffic within the camp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Impact:</th>
<th>Pests/Diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External or Internal:</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Description:</td>
<td>Natural regeneration of the forest is greatly affected by the large deer population at Catoctin. How best to manage this impact is ongoing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Impact:</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Impact:</td>
<td>Building and window frame color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External or Internal:</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Description:</td>
<td>Reddish stain on buildings is not consistant with the historic treatment. This is being addressed over time with the use of an ebony stain which creates a similar color to the original use of creosote. Eventually all the buildings will have been restained.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Impact:</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Impact:</td>
<td>Window trim color on some buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External or Internal:</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Description:</td>
<td>The window trim and window frames on some buildings has been painted white, which is not the historic color.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Impact:</th>
<th>Soil Compaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External or Internal:</td>
<td>Internal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Description:</td>
<td>By the upper Misty Mount cabins, the ground is bare and compacted where visitors have worn the area around the picnic tables and campfire rings. (There historically were no defined pedestrian paths for Camp Misty Mount.) This issue is being</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
addressed by using gravel where appropriate.

**Type of Impact:** Erosion  
**External or Internal:** Internal  
**Impact Description:** Sections of the Camp Misty Mount road have deep ruts. This issue has been somewhat resolved by grading, but heavy rains still cause rutting.

**Type of Impact:** Removal/Replacement  
**External or Internal:** Internal  
**Impact Description:** The park has replaced the rustic wooden picnic tables with faux wood made out of recycled plastic. This new material is unappropriate within the historic district.

**Treatment**

**Bibliography and Supplemental Information**
Supplemental Information

Title: Traditional Bibliography


_____. and Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission. “Special Report: Preservation of Open Fields, Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, Maryland.” O. B. Taylor, NPS Regional Biologist, Ernest A. Vaughn, Game Technician, Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission, and Joseph Goldsborough, state supervisor of area (also called assistant project manager). April 1940. (RG 79, RDA Program Files, Box 61, National Archives, College Park, Maryland.)


Szczygiel, Bonj. The Recreational Demonstration Area Program of the New Deal.


Internet-Accessed Articles:


Maps:


Assorted Plans from Catoctin Mountain Park:


“Roads-Trails and Fire Control Map 1939.” Catoctin RDP, [approved 1940]. In Catoctin Resource Office flat files.


Camp Misty Mount,
Catoctin Mountain Park
Cultural Landscape GIS
Problems and Recommendations

Structures
The Dining Hall breast wall was observed as damaged during the FY 2018 site visit. It is recommended that the damaged portion of the wall be restacked and dry laid. The same treatment should be applied to other portions of the wall that were observed as failing.

Cabins and Lodges

General:
It is recommended that efforts to remove vegetative growth on the various shakes and shingles (D-2 application) continue, as it returns the character of the structures to a state that is more in keeping with the initial construction of the features. The park should consult with the regional Architectural Conservator to determine if a more appropriate treatment is available.

The gutters on the cabin camp structures should be routinely cleaned to ensure that a backflow of water doesn’t damage the soffits, fascia boards, or other structural elements.

At this time, a few of the cabins in the cultural landscape have been stained black by park staff and volunteers to return the structures to an appearance more in keeping with the historic application of creosote to the logs. It is recommended that the park should continue this process of staining the cabins black. It is recommended that the park stop the applying white paint to the chinking of the logs, allowing the cement to naturally fade.

Generally, leaves and vegetation should be removed from under the cabins and porches allowing water to move underneath the structures.

Throughout the cultural landscape, it was observed that firewood was stored adjacent to the stone piers of the cabin and lodge structures. The firewood should be removed and placed at an

---

Cultural Landscape Name: Camp Misty Mount
Park Unit: Catoctin Mountain Park
Cultural Landscape Type: Designed
Period of Significance: 1935-1941
CLI Document ID: 600104
FMSS Location ID: 600104
FMSS Location Type: 3100

The FMSS CLI site visit was conducted on February 22, 2018. The cultural landscape was created after the formation of the larger Catoctin Mountain Park cultural landscape. The information as presented in this document reflects the observations and recommendations of NCR cultural landscape program staff.
appropriate storage location.

**Specifics:**

Lodge 32- it was observed during the FY 2018 site visit that electrical conduit was loosely hanging from the underside of the cabin deck. It is recommended that the conduit be reattached to the structure.

Lodge 23- The foundation of lodge should be excavated in order to allow water to once again flow under the structure. The dirt/soil should be removed to a depth of at least eighteen inches, if not greater, to allow water to more easily flow under the structure of the cabin. Due to the current level of the soil, water has caused the sill log to rot. After the excavation occurs, the sill log should be replaced. The removal of the dirt will restore the lodge to a character more in keeping to the period of original construction. The structure's condition should be monitored and dirt/silt routinely removed. The stone porch should be repointed and missing stones should be replaced as needed.

Lodges- the exterior chimneys are currently inoperable. It is recommended that the chimneys be made operable once again to allow the features to be used by cabin camp guests.

Storage Shed No. 173- It was observed during the FY 2018 site visit that the roof of the structure has decayed to the point that the sheathing is exposed and a large hole has formed. It is recommended that the current roof be removed, the structure re-sheathed, and shakes be reinstalled that are in keeping with the character of the cultural landscape.

**Land Use**

Throughout the cultural landscape, it was observed that burnt firewood, charcoal, and ashes are improperly disposed by guests of the cabin camp. Piles of charcoal were observed adjacent to picnic tables, fire wells, and trails. Burnt firewood was observed inside the firewood storage structures.

At this time, there isn't a proper ash disposal receptacle in the cultural landscape and is the cause for these various disposals. It is recommended that park staff work with the regional office to address the problem and develop an appropriate solution.

**Vegetation**

Barberry and wineberry plants were observed at various location throughout the Camp Misty Mount cultural landscape. These plants were most prolific along the eastern slopes of the Upper Unit and the eastern slopes of the Lower Unit. It is recommended that efforts to remove barberry continue at this time.

Hazard Trees- It is recommended that the park continues to monitor the trees in the cultural landscape. Hazard limbs should routinely be removed, as should hazard trees. Warning signs include the listing of trunks and lack of leaf growth in the spring and summer months.

**Constructed Water Features**

**Swimming Pool**

It is recommended that the planned Camp Misty Mount Swimming Pool rehabilitation project, PEPC 32688, continue at this time. The completion of this project will ensure the use of this character defining landscape feature continues.
During the FY 2018 site visit, the gutters and pathways surrounding the swimming pool and associated circulation system were observed to be covered in mud and containing leaves. It is recommended that these features be cyclically cleaned in order to ensure proper drainage.

Culvert- It is recommended that the rehabilitation of the culvert located at the cabin camp entrance, PEPC 45155, continue as planned in order to maintained the integrity of the feature.

Circulation

Trail conditions- In general, erosion and loss of trail materials were observed throughout the cultural landscape. Some of the most noted locations were the pathways in the Central Administration cluster. In order to improve this condition, larger gravel, than what is currently in place, should be installed along the pathway. Water bars should be installed as needed along the edge of the pathways in places where the erosion is most severe.

Blue Blazes Trail- due to the erosion observed at this trail during the site visit, it is recommended that water bars be installed in order to impede the flow of water and the rate in which the feature is dissipating. By installing regularly spaced water bars along the trail (a distance to be determined), it should 1) improve the overall surface condition for pedestrians by creating treads and landings along the path. 2) The installation of the water bars will create stops that will lessen the impacts of the water flowing down the mountain and will serve as a barrier to hold the soil in place.
1. Current Campfire Circle
Direction: North
2. Lodge 42
Direction: North east

3. Lodge 42
Direction: South east
4. Cabin 49; Representative Front Gable Cabin in Upper Unit
   Direction: South west

5. Cabin 47; Representative Side Gable Cabin in Upper Unit
   Direction: West
6. Cabins 49 and 47; Upper Unit arrangement
Direction: South west

7. Former Latrine; Upper Unite
Direction: South east
8. Panorama of Upper Unit
Direction: North

9. Panorama of Upper Unit
Direction: South
10. Panorama of Central Shower/Pool House and Upper Unit
Direction: North west

11. Panorama of Pool House and Swimming Pool
Direction: West
12. Pool Filter House
Direction: West
13. Pool House and trail
Direction: North west

14. Staff Quarters Panorama
Direction: West
15. Storage Shed 173
Direction: South east
16. Staff Quarters  
Direction: North east

17. Staff Quarters  
Direction: North west
18. Infirmary
Direction: West

19. Craft Shop
Direction: South west
20. Dining Hall Breast Wall with down tree
Direction: North
21. Dining Hall Panorama
Direction: North west
22. Dining Hall Panorama
Direction: South
23. Cabin 39; Representative Front Gable Cabin Middle Loop
   Direction: East

24. Cabin 38; Representative Side Gable Cabin Middle Loop
   Direction: North east
25. Cabin 38 and small scale features
   Direction: North

26. Comfort Station
   Direction: North east
27. Lodge 32; Middle Loop
Direction: North west
28. Middle Loop Panorama
Direction: West
29. Middle Loop Panorama
Direction: East

30. Water fountain and spigot
Direction: South west
31. Former Comfort Station foundation
Direction: North west
32. Lower Loop Panorama
Direction: North
33. Lower Loop Panorama
Direction: East
34. Cabins 31 and 25; Representative Cabins
Direction: North

35. Cabin 27
Direction: West
36. Wood Shed Lower Loop and Steel Ranger
Direction: West

37. Lodge 23; Lower Loop
Direction: South
38. Lodge 23; Lower Loop
Direction: South west

39. Lodge 23; Lower Loop
Direction: South
40. Sign at Staff Quarters
Direction: South west
41. Road from Dining Hall to Parking Lot
Direction: North east

42. Cabin Camp Road
Direction: South west
43. Paths west of the Camp House
Direction: East

44. Culvert
Direction: North west
45. Forest Context
Direction: West

46. Forest north of the Upper Loop
Direction: North
47. Blue Blazes Creek
Direction: South west