Cabin Camps Greentop and Misty Mount Historic Structure Report

2018
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Please contact the Cultural Resources Division of Catoctin Mountain Park for more information.
Cabin Camps Greentop and Misty Mount
Historic Structure Report

2018

Catoctin Mountain Park
Maryland

by

Jennifer H. Oeschger

Approved by: ________________________________________________________________
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11-2-18
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Executive Summary

Statement of Purpose and Goals

The purpose of this Historic Structure Report (HSR) is to guide the preservation and continued maintenance of the Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount cabins at Catoctin Mountain Park in Thurmont, Maryland. Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop have significance as Recreational Demonstration Areas, part of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal program designed to provide gainful employment while building recreational facilities for the nearby urban population. The camps opened to the public in 1938 and continue to be used today. The camp structures themselves are significant for their style of rustic National Park Service architecture. Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989 as contributing historic districts to the nomination titled “Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Catoctin Mountain Park.” The two camps were also included in a 2014 nomination titled “Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area” that also encompassed a third cabin camp now known as Camp David (under the administration of the Secret Service and the White House), the last of the three originally built in the late 1930s, and all federal lands within Catoctin Mountain Park. This nomination identified Catoctin Mountain Park as qualifying for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Architecture, Archeology, Entertainment/Recreation, Industry, and Military; and was based upon the period of significance identified as 3000 BC to 1954 CE for the Cabin Camps, and 1942-1978 CE for Hi-Catoctin/Shangri-La/Camp David.

While the cabins have been well-maintained over the park’s lifetime, they have a number of issues, including deterioration and biological growth, which will be addressed in this document. This HSR documents the history and chronology of change to the selected buildings in order to understand their evolution and the decision-making processes that led to changes in the past. It describes and evaluates existing architectural conditions, and presents a treatment philosophy and recommendations to ensure that future work preserves the character-defining features of the sites and buildings. The HSR is largely confined to the buildings themselves, with some consideration of the sites as they relate to building issues. An assessment of the cultural landscape is not included in this report. This report also does not address Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard compliance. This topic will be addressed in a future document.

Project Team

This report was researched by Diana Inthavong, National Council for Preservation Education summer 2017 intern, National Capital Region, National Park Service, and researched and written by
Jennifer Oeschger, Cultural Resource Specialist, Architectural Historian, National Capital Region, National Park Service. Invaluable archival data was provided by Scott Bell, Chief of Resources Management for Catoctin Mountain Park. Tom Vitanza, Senior Historical Architect, Historic Preservation Training Center, consulted on many aspects of the report and led the field work. A team of architects, photographers, and laser scanning experts from the Historic American Building Survey program, led by Mark Schara, produced scale drawings and photos for use in this report and for submission to the Library of Congress. The cover photograph and many other photographs included in this report were taken by generous volunteer Tom Sizemore III, on June 1, 2017. The cabin camp structures were evaluated for conditions on April 24 and 26, 2017. Camp Misty Mount was revisited on July 19, 2017. Thank you to all who contributed.

Investigation History and Methodology

The task of preserving a historic site requires a disciplined approach to analyzing historical evidence, documenting physical conditions, and anticipating the future needs of the property. This is accomplished by using a variety of investigative procedures. These include researching primary and secondary sources, performing detailed physical surveys of the structures and sites, consulting with specialists in materials and construction methodology, and employing scientific technology. Historic Structure Reports protect future preservation efforts by defining compliance with The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and recommending an appropriate level of treatment in order to meet the National Park Service’s mission requirements as outlined in NPS DO-28, Guidelines for the Management of Cultural Resources.

The physical condition survey was largely visual, with no destructive testing. The survey included nine representative structures for the whole of Camps Misty Mount and Greentop. The structures chosen to represent their larger camp communities included three structures at Camp Greentop and six at Camp Misty Mount. These consist of both camp offices, infirmaries, the Misty Mount Dining Hall, and the Misty Mount Staff Quarters. The dining hall at Camp Greentop burned in an electrical storm in 1954 and was rebuilt in 1955 in the park modern style. It therefore is identified as non-contributing to the park’s collection of rustic park architecture. Two camper cabins and one unit lodge were selected to represent these building types among the camps. The ten-bunk cabin at Camp Greentop is a standard camp design that accommodates eight campers and two staff members. The four-bunk cabin at Camp Misty Mount is also a standard camp design, with variations only in the location of the porch. The lodge selected for this HSR is in a unique location at a lower elevation of Camp Misty Mount that suffers from the effects of storm drainage and run-off. This selection of buildings serves as examples of a range of existing conditions.

The recommendations made in this report are based on documentary evidence and visual observations collected to date. The observations and recommendations made for the select structures may be
extrapolated to the larger collection of historic structures in Camps Greentop and Misty Mount, as they are all alike in terms of history, architectural style, and construction materials. The research process is not concluded with the completion of this report. Rather, it will be supplemented in the future by further information gathered through additional investigations, subsequent documents, and resources as they are discovered.

**Major Research Findings**

Collectively, the exteriors and the interiors of the representative structures at Camps Greentop and Misty Mount are in good condition. The buildings retain a high degree of integrity, as the original construction materials for the character-defining features are extant. One of the primary reasons the buildings have fared so well in their forested environment is that they are constructed on piers at some distance above grade. They have also received careful and attentive cyclical maintenance. Individually there is some variance between building elements that rate in the *good*, *fair*, and *poor* categories. The research findings are detailed in the Condition Assessment section of this report. A study of Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) compliance was not within the scope of this report. It is recommended that such a study be completed.

Taken together, the representative historic structures at Camps Greentop and Misty Mount (Figure 1 through Figure 9) achieve an overall Quality Condition Rating of GOOD with a Deficiency Rating of MINOR. Individually, the structures are rated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>FAIR</td>
<td>SERIOUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Room and Kitchen</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td>SERIOUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please see the Condition Assessment for details
Executive Summary

Major Issues Identified

The representative structures at Camps Greentop and Misty Mount do not have major condition issues identified. Deterioration and biological growth dominate the minor issues for each building and the camps in general, with the variance in rating due to the severity of the deterioration. Accessibility in the cabin camps is identified as an outstanding issue. A follow-on study will be designed to address compliance regarding the ABAAS.

Preferred Ultimate Treatment

The representative structures at Camps Greentop and Misty Mount in Catoctin Mountain Park are well suited for their current use as camping facilities. The recommended treatment is continued cyclical and preservation maintenance.

Related Studies

The following synopsis is provided in the 2014 Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area National Register Nomination by Susan Horner; section 8, page 73.

Catoctin Mountain Park (CATO) has been the subject of a number of studies. Catoctin Mountain Park: An Administrative History by Barbara Kirkconnell, 1988, and Catoctin Mountain Park: An Historic Resource Study by Edmund Wehrle, 2000, both provide an in-depth look at the general history of the park. Kirkconnell covers the establishment of the park, land acquisition, and the public use of the park through the early 1980s, while Wehrle’s research deals with a much broader period, beginning with prehistory and closing with the end of the twentieth century. In 1988, Sara Amy Leach authored a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) for Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park. This document focused on work completed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the park and construction of the three cabin camps. In 1989, under the MPD, two of the camps, Greentop and Misty Mount, were listed as historic districts in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In 1995, Linda Flint McClelland produced an overarching multiple property documentation form for park landscapes under the context, The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942. Park landscapes, under the context for this NRHP listing, are defined as any natural or scenic area conserved and developed for public enjoyment and/or recreation. The existing 1989 NRHP resources were all added to this NRHP nomination form as contributing resources. OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II (2008) by John Whiteclay Chambers, II, focused on the presence of the United States Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in Catoctin Mountain Park and Prince William Forest Park in Prince William County, Virginia. This study provides an in-depth history of the use of the parks as training areas for the OSS. Judith Earley authored a two-volume Cultural Landscape Report.
(CLR) (draft) for *Camp Misty Mount* in 2007 as well as a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Catoctin Mountain Park in 2000. A four-year archeological study of CATO, conducted by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., resulted in *The People of the Mountain: Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: 3 vols.* was completed in 2011. The final report summarized the data collected and reported in three previous reports. These studies provide a strong basis for the CATO historic context. These studies are available at Catoctin National Park, the National Capital Region Office, or the National Capital Region Museum Resource Center.
Administrative Data

Name and Location Date: Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop

Preferred Structure Names:
- Greentop Cabin 2A / Ten Bunk Cabin
- Greentop Camp Office
- Greentop Infirmary
- Misty Mount Cabin 3D / Four Bunk Cabin
- Misty Mount Camp Office
- Misty Mount Dining Hall
- Misty Mount Infirmary
- Misty Mount Lodge A
- Misty Mount Staff Quarters / Host Cabin

Other Historic Names Used:
- Camps 1 and 2, Structure Numbers
- Cabin 2A, Greentop — Building 69, GT-96
- Camp Office, Greentop — Building 56, GT-56
- Infirmary, Greentop — Building 57, GT-57
- Cabin 3D, Misty Mount — Building 48, MM-48
- Camp Office, Misty Mount — Building 15, MM-15
- Dining Hall, Misty Mount — Building 13, MM-13
- Infirmary, Misty Mount — Building 16, MM-16
- Lodge A, Misty Mount — Building 23, MM-23
- Staff Quarters, Misty Mount or Host Cabin, Misty Mount — Building 17, MM-17

Park: Catoctin Mountain Park

Structure State: Maryland

NPS Region: National Capital Region

Administrative Unit: Catoctin Mountain Park

NPS Property Number:
- Cabin 2A, Greentop — 17044
- Camp Office, Greentop — 17032
- Infirmary, Greentop — 17033
- Cabin 3D, Misty Mount — 17000
- Camp Office, Misty Mount — 16968
- Dining Hall, Misty Mount — 16967
- Infirmary, Misty Mount — 16969
- Lodge A, Misty Mount — 16975
- Staff Quarters, Misty Mount — 16970

List of Classified Structures ID No.:
- Cabin 2A, Greentop — 023338
- Camp Office, Greentop — 100088
- Infirmary, Greentop — 023328
- Cabin 3D, Misty Mount — 100126
- Camp Office, Misty Mount — 100099
- Dining Hall, Misty Mount — 100098
- Infirmary, Misty Mount — 100100
- Lodge A, Misty Mount — 100105
- Staff Quarters, Misty Mount — 100101

Square Feet: Variable

National Register of Historic Places Status: Listed

Date: August 7, 2014 (most recent)

National Historic Landmark: N/A

Significance: Contributing

NR Information System No.: 14000484
Maps (Structures for this HSR are Highlighted in Red)
Catoctin
Recreational
Demonstration Area
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Cooperating with
University of Maryland
State Department of Forestry
Entrance
PART I

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

Historical Background and Context

Chronology of Development and Use

Physical Description Narrative

Character-Defining Features

Condition Assessment
Figure 10. Catoctin Iron Furnace in Thurmont, MD. (Alicia Lafever, Catoctin Digital Archives)
Historical Background and Context

Catoctin Mountain exists within the forested Catoctin Mountain ridge-range, part of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains System. Comprised of a system of eroded peaks drained by mountain streams, Catoctin Mountain ridge is narrow with steep slopes, dry, acidic soils, and rock outcroppings of quartzite. But Catoctin Mountain is more than a skyward geological profile in the Monocacy Valley of north-central Maryland. Catoctin also provided a place for people to call home for hundreds of years.

The natural systems and features available on the mountain made it ideal for Native Americans, European settlers, 19th century industries, and today's hikers and campers. For Native Americans, the land was rich in edible vegetation, game to hunt, and a variety of stones for tools. In particular, an abundance of the volcanic rock rhyolite and meta-rhyolite made Catoctin a destination for Native Americans to quarry and process metarhyolite. Metarhyolite could be easily worked and yet it was dense enough to create a durable tool or point with a sharp blade. The quarried stone formed the basis of a regional trade network.1 Archeological evidence suggests that the quarry sites were used by a multitude of Native American people, although none settled there. The indigenous population ranged from the Early and Middle Archaic times to the Contact Period. The latter included the Shawnee, Five Nations Iroquois, and Susquehannocks.2

European settlers were also attracted by the multiplicity of stones, fresh water sources, and plentiful timber. Catoctin Mountain’s western side witnessed the first European settlement in the mid-eighteenth century. Largely of German descent, settlers used two of the mountain’s fieldstones, metabasalt (also known as greenstone) and metarhyolite, to create chimneys, fences, and foundations for houses, bank barns, and other farm buildings.3 They farmed on the small amount of flat, arable land available along one of the streams. This location along Owen’s Creek was the same as the Native American rhyolite quarrying sites. Farming proved difficult because of the rocky nature of the soil and the slope, farmers could not sustain large agricultural operations. Instead, the first settlers took advantage of the forest resources to harvest timber, collect bark for tanning, create charcoal, and to patent large tracts of land for lease to small tenant farmers or to hold for future resale.

3 Ibid, 13.
By the end of the eighteenth century, the copious amounts of hematite ore found on the mountain gave rise to the local iron industry. Smelting hematite ore in a large blast furnace created pig iron, which could be made into a variety of tools, armaments, and plate stoves. Essentially, pig iron was an intermediate product of the iron industry that required further refinement at a forge to be worked into wrought iron. Located at the base of Catoctin Mountain near the present day town of Thurmont, the Catoctin Furnace was a pig iron enterprise that began in 1776 and lasted until 1903 (Figure 10). During its peak years, roughly 1859 to 1885, the production of charcoal was a major undertaking that employed hundreds of people and consumed timber from thousands of acres of forest. It was fueled with charcoal that also came directly from the mountain (Figure 11).

Charcoaling took advantage of the abundance of trees among the forest resources on Catoctin Mountain, especially chestnut. American chestnut is a rapidly growing deciduous hardwood, historically as large as 100 feet tall and 10 feet in diameter. For the charcoaling industry, American chestnut was plentiful, durable, and the forest could quickly recover after being felled. To create charcoal, chestnut logs would be stacked together conically in a large, circular hearth with a chimney hole in the center to vent smoke from the fire at its base. The logs were then covered with dirt and leaves to create an oxygen-free environment, a fire lighted, and the logs left to smolder and char. Colliers who lived in huts near their fires tended the logs around the clock for about two weeks. The resulting charcoal was ferried down the mountain to the furnace below. By the turn of the century however, advances in modern steel manufacturing made iron production obsolete. In 1903 the Catoctin Furnace closed, and consequently the charcoal demand dissipated.

During the nineteenth century, the lumber milling industry also capitalized on the availability of American chestnut wood. Chestnut was ideal for building construction because the wood was straight-grained, strong, and easy to saw and split. It was rich in tannins, which made it highly resistant to decay and infestation. The lumber
milling industry became well established on Catoctin Mountain, at one time holding at least five saw mills; four on Owen's Creek and one on Big Hunting Creek near today's visitor center. The thriving industry was stifled when a fungal disease was accidently introduced to the American chestnut population. First noticed in 1904 in imported Asiatic chestnut trees at the New York Zoological Park, the chestnut blight killed up to three billion American chestnuts in eastern North American within two decades.\(^6\) Adding to the calamity, salvage logging during the early years of the blight may have unwittingly destroyed trees which had high levels of resistance to this disease and could have survived.

By 1920, the people of Catoctin Mountain were left without the charcoaling, lumber milling, or timber industries. The introduction of the railroads improved farm life in the surrounding valleys, but mountain farming remained as isolated as it had been for 100 years.\(^7\) Subsistence farms were all the land could support. They typically consisted of a mix of crops, livestock, and small orchards.\(^8\) Self-sufficient and independent, mountain families eked out a meager existence on the landscape of their own volition, with specialized knowledge and passed-down skills.\(^9\) One of those was making alcohol.

Most households produced their own supply of alcohol. Alcohol is created in the distillation process that employs fermented grain including corn, rye, malted barley, or wheat. Households used alcohol for medicines, lamp fuel, antiseptic, and anesthetics.\(^10\) Alcohol was also easy to barter with and more available than cash on Catoctin Mountain. For personal use or to create whiskey, alcohol needed further processing, usually aging in a charred oak barrel. Mountain people had been making whiskey for themselves since the first settlers came to Catoctin, but the culmination of several factors might have forced some of them into the moonshine business. With the failure of prior industries on the mountain, the passage of the 18\(^{th}\) Amendment banning the manufacture, transportation and sale of liquor, and the community's isolation, some people of Catoctin Mountain realized the perfect opportunity to capitalize on their knowledge of liquor production.

During Prohibition, which lasted from 1920 to 1933, small distilling operations were set up secretly on farms well hidden in the woods. In Catoctin, these tended to be nestled into the nooks and crannies near streams in the rugged landscape. Throughout the area major commercial stills were the hallmark of the era. Despite being illegal, mountain people ran the large-scale operations that produced thousands of gallons of high-quality bootleg liquor. The largest and most famous still on Catoctin was known as Blue Blazes. In a 1976 interview, a former Blue Blazes worker claimed that the still employed

\(^{7}\) Horner, CATO NR section 8 p 90
\(^{8}\) Bedell, volume 1 page 27
\(^{9}\) Catoctin Oral Histories 2015 Elwood Hauver
17 men and produced 5,500 gallons of whiskey every 8 hours. This large volume of production didn’t go unnoticed, but law enforcement turned a blind eye, either because they were consumers themselves, they recognized the people’s need for an income-producing operation on the mountain, or via bribery, presumably. To keep the process inconspicuous, many engaged in the business did so under the cover of darkness, earning the product the name "moonshine."

In July of 1929, local sheriffs’ deputies raided the Blue Blazes still operation based on an informant’s information (Figure 12). During the raid Deputy Clyde Hauver was shot in the back and fatally wounded. A moonshiner was convicted of the crime and served 20 years in prison, but local people remained skeptical of his guilt. Mountain lore claims that Hauver was shot by another deputy, the raid was set up for his murder because he was involved in a love triangle, or that he was the informant.

Another incident of great local notoriety was the 1933 murder of Bessie Darling, who operated the Valley View Hotel as a boarding house for summer guests. About fifteen years after starting her business, she was shot by her rejected suitor, George Schultz. Before this event, the Valley View Hotel profited from an increased national awareness of the health benefits of outdoor recreation, which caused Catoctin Mountain to become known as a leisure destination for wealthy Washingtonians, even more accessible in the 1920s with the introduction of the automobile. Attractions included healthy air and fresh water, trails for hiking, and beautiful scenery, especially Hunting Creek Falls, now Cunningham Falls.

The chestnut blight of the first decades of the century left the land in Catoctin nearly depleted, exacerbating the endemic erosion and declining soil health from timber extraction. Farmers in the area struggled to produce any kind of crop, and the nation as a whole.

Figure 12. Blue Blazes, 1929 after raid.

11 Berger volume 1 page 64
13 Horner, CATO NR section 8 page 90
Historical Background and Context

Figure 13. Cunningham Falls, Cunningham State Park, Catoctin, MD.

Figure 14. Section of undated (c. 1937) tract map for entire RDA showing area through which the park road was routed (orange dashed line). Misty Mount is indicated in orange and Greentop in green. The tree-like outline on tract 98, below the Camp Misty Mount, was an opening in the woods (possibly a pasture) that was adapted as a playfield.
suffered through the Great Depression (1929-1939) with high unemployment, bank failures, property and business foreclosures, and the collapse of entire industrial sectors. When Franklin D. Roosevelt became president in 1933, he introduced expansive relief legislation in order to stimulate the economy and help the American people.

Spurred by high-profile agricultural disasters like the Dust Bowl, President Roosevelt initiated a number of nationwide land reform programs as part of the New Deal. One program called for the redevelopment of sub-marginal lands into Recreation Demonstration Areas (RDAs). Once purchased and developed as park land by the federal government, the lands, in most cases, were to be turned over to state governments. The RDA philosophy grew partly out of 19th-century scientific writings about children’s need for fresh air and sunshine and the unhealthiness of urban life. In 1934, federal officials deemed Catoctin farms unsustainable and the timbered-out former furnace lands ideal for conservation. Catoctin Mountain was also perfectly located in proximity to both Washington, DC, and Baltimore, where youth from the cities could experience healthful outdoor living. By 1935 a preliminary proposal was in place for the Catoctin RDA, composed of three organized camps connected by a central park road, a picnic area, and a wayside area. (Figure 14)

The National Park Service selected consulting architect Albert Good to help design the camp layout. In each camp, he developed a scenario that included a central core of communal buildings connected with satellite residential units sited to take advantage of the natural terrain, sunlight, and views, but to limit views of each other. These types of buildings composed he unit camps: cabins, latrines, and lodges. Initially, the plans for the Catoctin RDA included four organized units for camps. The first camp to be constructed was called Camp 1. Campers later named it Misty Mount.

Camp Misty Mount is located on a hill of about 1100 feet in elevation that cuts to a ravine on its eastern side. The ravine carries the Blue Blazes stream, a tributary of Big Hunting Creek. The site is rocky and steep, so Good created his design scenario to be linear here. Misty Mount’s core is comprised of the dining hall and kitchen, the infirmary, staff quarters, help quarters, a central wash house, the camp office, a storage building, and a swimming pool. Each of the three unit camp clusters around the core has six overnight cabins, one or two leaders’ cabins, a latrine, and a lodge with an outdoor kitchen. Misty Mount was originally planned with four group camps named A, B, C, and D. However, Camp C was never built. The resulting unit’s names are A, B, and D.

In his work, Albert Good derived a set of standards and principles to guide and inspire future designers of park structures, including harmony with the site and relying, where possible, on native materials and traditional building techniques. In 1935 he published a book called *Park Structures and Facilities* that proved so popular it was

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14 Early, 2007:51
15 Early, 2007:68
16 Early, 2007:69
17 Leach 1989:10; Early 2007:71
expanded and reissued in 1938 by the National Park Service as a three-volume work, *Park and Recreation Structures*. The volumes demonstrate Good’s design philosophy in the style that came to be known as "park rustic" or, more informally, as "parkitecture." In her 2003 review of a new reprint of the classic work, NPS architect Kay Fanning states,

> “Throughout the book, it is clear that the designs derive from the tenets of the Arts and Crafts movement. This is evident in the massive scale of even small structures; the broken, irregular surfaces of stone walls; the “waney” boards and rough-hewn logs—all of which evoke a romantic image of tamed wilderness. Plans are supplied for many of the buildings illustrated, and these exhibit a clarity and logic in the arrangement of spaces and functions.”

Design of the buildings at the camps were based on a photographic study made of vernacular architecture in the region prior to camp construction, predominately modest log structures with wide overhanging eaves. Thus, the buildings are built in versatile rectangular or square plans with gable-end or front-facing gables, extended front eaves, and modest porches. The buildings employ wood and stone, usually in combination. The stone sections of the larger buildings are made up of irregular, rough-faced stones, and appear massive. In this way the buildings convey strength and are emphatically tied to their site, recalling the terrain of the mountain itself. At Misty Mount and Greentop, the architects demonstrated wood and stone building designs appropriate to the size and purpose of the structures, and to the integrity of the setting.

Guided by Good’s rustic styling, local architects and civil engineers drafted designs for the buildings at Misty Mount and Greentop. All of the historic drawings for Greentop and Misty Mount are signed by August Rorke Vanston and Joseph William Schnebly. In 1936, Vanston was a 30-year-old architect from Texas who came to Maryland via New York. Schnebly was a civil engineer, a 56-year-old native of Hagerstown, and a father of three. Their signatures appear in the title blocks of the original blue print plans for the camps. In the 1940 Federal Census, both men are listed as “wage or salary worker in Government work.”

The newly inaugurated Works Progress Administration (WPA), part of the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, financed the Catoctin projects and supplied the workers. This action met the goal of furnishing locals with work, as most were taken from Frederick County relief rolls. In this way, local materials and local builders may have influenced the design details in each camp. Historical building precedents existed on the mountain but were razed for the RDA. Work began at Misty Mount in 1936 and gradually gained momentum through the development of Camp Greentop and Camp Hi-Catoctin. Both Greentop and Hi-Catoctin occupied relatively flat and clear terrain at the high point of the park.

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19 Leach 1989:section 7 page 3
20 Wehrle, chapter 5
21 Horner, section 7 page 22
22 Early chapter 6 page 98
When Camp Misty Mount was completed in 1937, an organization from Baltimore called the Maryland League for Crippled Children was the first to operate a summer camp there. First formed in 1927, the aggressive fund-raising group managed to forge a personal relationship with President Roosevelt, whose own disability made him particularly sympathetic to their cause. The League however, found Misty Mount’s terrain to be too steep, rocky, and forested for the campers, who had diseases such as polio and were restricted in mobility. They petitioned for the second camp to be a special-needs site for the disabled children (Figure 15).

In particular, the group suggested removing more than half the small trees and all the underbrush from the second camp, which was relatively flat. They also recommended removing any large trees that prevented the sun from reaching the buildings for at least two hours a day. To accommodate the organization’s needs, Good made several changes to his original design at Misty Mount. He created a circular layout for Camp Greentop instead of a linear one, and he designed larger cabins, housing eight campers and two counselors. Two of the unit lodges were eliminated, and the distance from the cabins to the dining hall was reduced. In addition, a six to eight-foot-wide gravel trail encircled the entire camp and passed through units for better maneuverability in wet weather. Opened in the summer of 1938, the Maryland League operated Camp Greentop for four summers through 1941.

Skilled and unskilled WPA employees in Catoctin who were constructing buildings worked alongside men from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), another New Deal program meant to embrace recreational development of natural areas. Because many CCC enrollees arrived in Catoctin without construction experience, their tasks focused on conservation. It was not until early 1939 that a CCC camp, named Round Meadow, was built at the Catoctin RDA. The CCC work ultimately had a very broad scope and included the

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23 Wehrle, chapter 5
24 Horner NR, section 7 page 23
25 Cybularz, 2013: 23
26 Davidson, EWC nomination, Page 11
construction of roads, residences, ranger stations, a water supply system, power lines, foot trails, retaining walls, and also landscaping. The CCC work continued at Catoctin also until 1941.

In that year, construction slowed as the waning of the New Deal efforts and the growing international crisis of World War II caused funding and staffing decreases at the Catoctin RDA. The National Park Service decided to keep the camps open during the 1941 season, but by May of 1942 the area became part of the effort to support World War II. The park was closed to campers and hikers and the NPS extended permits to the War Department for training.

The War Department first used the Catoctin RDA in 1941 as a respite for members of the British Royal Navy. Between March and October of 1942, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), trained at Camp Greentop until it moved to the former CCC camp, now called Round Meadow. The President authorized the OSS to coordinate overseas intelligence and espionage. OSS training specialized in hand-to-hand combat, infiltration, marksmanship, and setting charges. In 1945 Camp Greentop again became a respite for the rest and rehabilitation of Marines who had witnessed heavy combat in the South Pacific during the war.

Also beginning in 1942, a detachment of Marines occupied Camp Misty Mount. Their purpose was to maintain security for the President’s retreat at Camp 3, today’s Camp David. After the combat veteran Marines left Camp Greentop, the presidential detail Marines moved from Camp Misty Mount to Camp Greentop where they remained until March of 1947.

Figure 16. Greentop totem pole and campers in 1957.

27 Unrau 1983: 138
28 Catoctin Mountain Park historic archives, World War II
The military presence necessitated a host of changes to the buildings throughout the Catoctin RDA, primarily winterizing for year-round training. Changes included the installation of ceilings in the open gables to reduce the amount of interior space for heating. Stoves and barracks-style heaters were installed and required proper venting at the upper portions of gables. Screened windows were glazed, raised foundations were boarded up, and hot water heaters were added to the latrines.\footnote{Early 2007:28}

Due to wartime budget constraints, legislation was passed for the Secretary of the Interior to transfer RDA lands to their respective states, or to other federal agencies, in 1942. However, in the same year, President Franklin D. Roosevelt requested that the National Park Service begin to consider several areas for a presidential retreat. After several proposals, the President selected Camp Hi-Catoctin within the Catoctin RDA. The physical appeal, location in proximity to Washington, and the fact that the camp already contained cabins and other amenities were contributing factors in the decision. In the President's view, the selection of Catoctin reduced the overall time and cost of development.

Designed much like the other camps, Hi-Catoctin had frame and log structures. Work began in 1938 and the camp opened for group camping in 1939. It was the third camp to be completed. An organization called the Federal Camp Council serving families of federal employees sponsored Hi-Catoctin for three summers until President Roosevelt chose it for his retreat away from Washington.\footnote{Horner, section 7 page 23} Originally named Camp 3, then Hi-Catoctin, President Roosevelt chose to name the camp Shangri-La (Figure 17), presumably for the fictional utopian mountain kingdom in the 1933 book \textit{Lost Horizon}.\footnote{Foundation Document, 2013: 3} The location of the presidential retreat within the Catoctin RDA kept it in federal hands rather than being transferred to the State of Maryland.

Roosevelt involved himself intimately in the preparation of Shangri-La, sketching designs for additions to his cabin and designating the occupants of other cabins. He was a frequent visitor during the war, staying at the mountain complex more than twenty times between 1942 and 1944. At times, the retreat also became a temporary command center away from Washington. President Roosevelt once

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{shangri-la-sign.jpg}
\caption{Shangri-La sign at entrance to Camp 3.}
\end{figure}

\footnotesize{29 Early 2007:28
30 Horner, section 7 page 23
31 Foundation Document, 2013: 3}
Historical Background and Context

brought British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Shangri-La for important wartime discussions, and he also consulted with several American military commanders at the retreat.32

In 1945, with the added significance of the Presidential Retreat and “the historical events of national and international interest” that occurred there, President Harry S. Truman determined the area would “be retained by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior… in accord with the position expressed by… President Roosevelt.”33 In 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower renamed the retreat Camp David after his father and grandson, both named David.

Camps Greentop and Misty Mount reopened for public use in 1947. In the following decades, Girl Scout troops from surrounding communities primarily occupied Misty Mount. The Girl Scouts operated camps for two-week sessions between mid-June and mid-August, and the Maryland League ran a summer-long camp at Greentop.34

In 1954 NPS Director Colin Wirth divided the RDA in two. The 5,748-acre park, including Camps Greentop, Misty Mount, Round Meadow, and David were retained by the NPS, while the remaining, undeveloped 4,445 acres, south of Maryland Route 77, were transferred to the State of Maryland and became present-day Cunningham Falls State Park.35 Camp David is administered by the Navy and closed to the public for security reasons.

The Frederick County School Board established the first outdoor education program in Maryland at Camp Greentop in 1957. Serving as an outdoor laboratory with a focus on nature study, science, and conservation, neighboring Washington County School System opened their own outdoor school program in 1959 at Camp Misty Mount. Both Frederick and Washington County outdoor schools hosted 6th graders for one-week sessions in the spring and fall.36

In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson’s “Great Society” launched the Job Corps program with a Conservation Center located at Catoctin. Lasting from early 1965 until 1969, the program for urban youth trained enrollees to refurbish trails, work on the trailhead areas, and build small structures and park signs. They built trash receptacles and outdoor fireplaces, although not the stone fireplaces of New Deal design, throughout the park. The park hosted the Job Corps program at Camp Round Meadow, which was specially adapted for this use.37

In the 1950s and 1960s, park architecture began to reflect a more modern style. Designs moved away from the romance of the rustic towards a modernism that emphasized simplicity and functionalism. The National Park Service quickly adopted the new design idiom of modernism, as did design professionals worldwide.38 The dramatic

32 Horton, section 8 page 70
33 Foundation Document, 2013:3
34 Early 2007:125-126
36 Weldon MM CLI p29
38 Sarah Amy Leach, Emergency Conservation Work (EWC) Architecture at Catoctin
departure from “park rustic” therefor makes those parks that retain
the rustic qualities of the WPA- and CCC-era architectural and
landscape elements unique. Codified by Good’s NPS design guide-
lines, Camps Greentop and Misty Mount serve as examples of both
a period and style of architectural development that reflects a signifi-
cant legacy nationwide.39

Today, Catoctin Mountain Park represents a spirit of regeneration.
The second-growth forest, mountain streams, historic cabin camps,
and facilities for persons with disabilities offer visitors diverse out-
door recreation opportunities near mid-Atlantic population centers.
Hiking trails through red oaks, birches, dogwood, and other native
forest species lead to high valley panoramas and one of the best trout
fishing streams in the region. The buildings and structures built
by the WPA, CCC, and the Job Corps left a tangible presence that
speaks to the nation’s progress in times of great challenge.40

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40 Foundation Document p3
Historical Background and Context
PART I

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION NARRATIVE

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

CONDITION ASSESSMENT
Chronology of Development and Use

1935  Recreational Development Area (RDA) program created
      • Brought affordable organized camping to the urban community
      • Capitalized on the benefits of the outdoors
      • Redeveloped sub-marginal agricultural land into park land

NPS consulting architect Albert Good published Park Structures and Facilities
      • Guided the design for the RDA camps

1936  WPA began development of RDA Camps 1 and 2, later Misty Mount and Greentop
      • Featured clusters of sleeping quarter communities with latrine, lodge, and leader’s cabins enclosing the core buildings; camp office, dining hall, infirmary, staff quarters, pool

1937  Camp Misty Mount Constructed
      • Designed to be linear in plan due to sloping terrain
      • Split into three units, each unit accommodated 24 campers
      • Built in the National Park Service rustic architecture style
      • Buildings had simple rectilinear massing with stone masonry pier foundations
      • Constructed of V-notched, square hewn chestnut logs with Portland cement chinking made of crushed local rock sand, frame sections of oak clad in oak, chestnut, or hemlock waney board, roofs clad in red oak shingles, chimneys built of rough cut irregularly coursed fieldstone of quartzite
      • Coated with creosote colored with crank case drainings on the wood exteriors, interiors treated with linseed oil
      • Fabricated hardware at blacksmith using found iron scraps

1938  Camp Greentop Constructed
      • Designed to be circular in plan instead of linear
      • Split into four units, each unit accommodated 24 campers
      • Built in the National Park Service rustic architecture style
      • Replicated Misty Mount’s construction materials, coatings, and hardware
• Designed specifically for disabled campers

1939  **Camp Hi–Catoctin Constructed**

• Sited Hi-Catoctin on flat terrain with views in all directions

**Electricity extended to the camps**

• Wired all camp buildings for electricity except the campers’ cabins, the leaders’ cabins, and the lodges

**The CCC established a camp at Round Meadow**

1941  **Camps closed to the public; permit for use granted to the War Department**

• War Department jurisdiction over most of RDA north of Route 77

• Housed troops for training and for respite

• Gated two country roads between Foxville and Harbaugh Valley – preventing central crossing of the park

**Camps winterized for year-round use**

• Extended electricity to all buildings at Greentop

• Enlarged bathhouse at Greentop

• Added movie theater, recreation building, telephone exchange to Greentop

• Hauled sewage outside park to protect water supply

• Included addition of insulation, wood burning stoves, barracks heaters, new tar paper roofing, and glass windows to cabins at both camps

• Painted Misty Mount structures red

1946  **Greentop Camp Office (Building 56) addition of 2 room block at rear**

**U.S. Army restored Greentop**

• Stained facades of buildings

• Replaced plumbing

• Repaired doors and windows

• Installed new power lines

• Cleared downed timber

• Filled and regraded target pits and demolition areas
• Removed obstacle courses and some war-era added buildings

1947 **Camps Greentop and Misty Mount reopened for normal use as public camp**

• Misty Mount occupied by Salvation Army, Greentop by the Maryland League for Crippled Children

1948 **Girl Scouts joined the Salvation Army as lodgers at Misty Mount**

Maryland League requested the addition of an outdoor chapel at Greentop

Greentop campers fashioned a totem pole and erected it outside the camp office

1951 **Roofs replaced with cedar shakes**

• Greentop Infirmary (Building 57)

• Misty Mount Dining Hall (Building 13)

• Misty Mount Infirmary (Building 16)

• Misty Mount Staff Quarters (Building 17)

1952 **Original flagstones around Misty Mount pool replaced by concrete deck**

Catoctin RDA area south of Route 77 became part of Maryland State Parks system

1953 **Roof replaced with cedar shakes at Greentop Camp Office (Building 56)**

1954 **Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area renamed Catoctin Mountain Park by NPS Director, Conrad Wirth**

Greentop Dining Hall burned down

1955 **New Greentop Dining Hall constructed in Mission 66 architectural style**

1956+ **Paved paths at Greentop with asphalt**

Dug new 110-ft pipe well at Misty Mount

Re-roofed all buildings in the park with Mission 66 funds

1959 **Built new recreation hall at Greentop**

1962 **Built new washhouses at Greentop**

1963 **Misty Mount kitchen remodeled**

• Installed fluorescent lighting

• Installed new appliances

• Installed and painted smooth wallboard
• Added vinyl floor tiles

1964 Wired Misty Mount cabins that were still without electricity
Rebuilt swimming pools and enclosed them with chain link fences at both camps

1969 Replaced Misty Mount central washhouse

1970+ Youth Conservation Corps contributed to cabin camp maintenance
  • Repaired and painted Portland cement chinking on cabins
  • Re-stained cabins red at Misty Mount

Added Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access at Greentop
  • Built asphalt ramps to buildings formerly accessed by stone steps

1976 Overhead electrical wiring at Misty Mount retrofitted underground

1978 Closed Camp Misty Mount temporarily
  • Necessitated by sewage system malfunction

1978 – 1981 Added new restrooms at Greentop (4)
1981 Extended kitchen at Misty Mount Dining Hall to include food storage room

1980 Replaced concrete ADA ramps with wood planked ramps

1983 Reopened Misty Mount for camping by day and week rental for individuals and groups
  Constructed new latrines at units A and B at Misty Mount

1988 Repaired windows at Greentop and Misty Mount
  • Replaced aluminum sash with glass and wood frame windows

1989 Listed cabin camps Misty Mount and Greentop on the National Register of Historic Places as Historic Districts
  • Listed in multiple property nomination within context of Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture
  • Included 35 contributing structures at Misty Mount
  • Included 22 contributing structures at Greentop

1991 Re-roofed structures with cedar shakes
  • Misty Mount Dining Hall (Building 13)
  • Misty Mount Infirmary (Building 16)
• Misty Mount Staff Quarters (Building 17)
• Misty Mount Lodge A (Building 23)

1992 **Re-roofed cabins with cedar shakes**
• Misty Mount Camp Office (Building 15)
• Misty Mount Cabin 3D (Building 48)

**Removed carpet at Misty Mount Camp Office (Building 15)**

**Re-glazed windows at Greentop Infirmary (Building 57)**

1994 **Repaired Misty Mount Cabin 3D (Building 48)**
• Removed and rebuilt original porch in kind
• Replaced rotted logs with oak timbers
• Replaced window sill
• Added new chinking wire to new logs
• Reinstalled porch stone steps
• Cut and reinstalled rotted siding boards
• Stained exterior
• Stained floor

**Repaired and replaced roofs in kind**
• Greentop Camp Office (Building 56)
• Greentop Infirmary (Building 57)

1995 **Repaired roof at Misty Mount Dining Hall (Building 13)**
• Added trim to hood fan base due to damage from roof leaking
• Added copper flashing to chimney
• Repointed chimney, soldered flashing joints
• Re-shingled roof around chimney
• Replaced chimney cap wire
Installed additional electric outlets at Greentop Camp Office (Building 56)

1996 Repaired storm damage at Misty Mount

• Replaced cedar shakes at Misty Mount Camp Office (Building 15) and Lodge A (Building 23)

• Replaced screen doors and weather stripping, patched front porches at Misty Mount Dining Hall (Building 13) and Camp Office (Building 15)

• Replaced floors in kind at Misty Mount Infirmary (Building 16)

2000 Repaired Greentop Infirmary (Building 57)

2002– Restored Misty Mount Staff Quarters (Building 17)
2004

2003 Repaired porch and railing at Misty Mount Cabin 3D (Building 48) damaged by Hurricane Isabel

2004– Restored Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen
2005

2013 Restored Misty Mount Infirmary — removed tile floor, sanded existing wood, repaired wane board, and replaced logs

2014 Listed Camps Greentop and Misty Mount as contributing districts to the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area National Register Nomination

2016 Replaced cabin floor in kind at Greentop (Building 69)

2018 Falling tree damaged Cabin 3D / Building 48
Chronology of Development and Use
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Physical Description Narrative

All structures at Camps Greentop and Misty Mount were designed and built in the “park rustic” style prescribed by National Park Service architect Albert Good. The buildings are one story, rectilinear in plan, with log or frame construction on stone piers with pitched roofs. The massing includes variations of side gable, front gable, and cross gabled layouts. The V-notched logs are hewn chestnut and chinked with Portland cement. Generally the logs comprise the walls of the structure and vertical or horizontal waney boards fill the gables. The camper cabin windows are screened with awning-style batten shutters that open inward and are without glass. In the communal buildings such as the dining hall, camp office, infirmary, staff quarters, and lodges, the windows are divided light, wood sash with glass glazing. All are divided light except the Staff Quarters at Misty Mount (Building 17), whose wood windows have been replaced with vinyl frame with two undivided sash. The lodges have double casement windows with eight lights in each leaf. The remaining buildings have double hung sash. The framing of all structures 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. The roof cladding is red oak or cedar shakes. Some of the larger structures have stone fireplaces with stone chimneys.

On the interior of the buildings, most walls and ceilings are exposed. The exceptions are Greentop’s Infirmary (Building 57) and Misty Mount’s Dining Hall Kitchen (Building 13), which have painted wall board walls and ceilings. Misty Mount’s Lodge A (Building 23), Camp Office (Building 15), Staff Quarters (Building 17), and Infirmary (Building 16), have painted ceilings only. Most interiors have white oak tongue and groove flooring. The camper cabins have built-in closets or cubical space for storage of each camper’s belongings and include bed frames and mattresses. The Misty Mount Staff Quarters (Building 17) is fully furnished.
The Ten Bunk Cabin, also known as Cabin 2A and Building 69, is a single-story, triple pen structure of chinked logs and frame sections resting on stone piers. The cabin is three bays wide and one room deep with a central bay that extends to the rear, creating a cross gable roof. The outer two pens are of log construction with Portland cement chinking. The central pen is of frame construction with horizontal waney board siding. On the front façade, the outer bays have two sets of paired awning window openings. The interior-opening windows are divided in four lights each and covered with a translucent vinyl. None of the windows have glass. The openings are screened on the exterior. The space between the windows along the exterior is clad in vertical waney board siding.
The entrance is centered on the façade along the long side of the triple pen. A long low-slope wood ramp leads to the simple board and batten front door. Flanking the door are window openings with horizontally divided screens. The cross gable roof is covered with cedar shakes and the eaves of the roof extend slightly, exposing the building’s log rafters.

On the interior of the cabin the floor is oak tongue and groove. The roof and walls are exposed, and the roof is framed with dimensional lumber with a ridge board and common rafters. The rafter ties are formed from tree poles. A king post truss supports the ridge board at each gable end and at the intersection of the T section, and the board sheathing is visible above the rafters.

One interior batten door appears between the central pen and the frame T section, dividing eight camper bunks from two leader bunks. The door has diagonal bracing and two ledgers to receive the iron strap hinges. The hinges have lag pintles. The slide lock mechanism is rudimentary in style and hand crafted of wood.

The cabin features built-in bed platforms with a single drawer underneath. Each bed also has an adjoining open shelf and closet for campers’ personal items.

Figure 18. Building 69, interior-opening windows divided into quarters with fixed exterior screens.
Greentop Cabin 2A is virtually identical to its original design. Materials have been replaced in kind where necessary. Originally, the log sections of the cabins employed chestnut wood and the framing was constructed of oak. Where the logs have deteriorated enough to be replaced, the replacements have been oak. The siding has been maintained in either oak or hemlock. The original shingles were of red oak, and they have been replaced with either oak or cedar as the service life of each roof installation expires.

During the OSS and Marine Corps occupation of Camp Greentop in the 1940s, the cabin had a heating stove in the T-section of the interior so that training could continue through the winter months. The cabin was fitted with glass windows for the same reason. Today, the stove’s pipe vent opening is evident in the gable. The winterization measures for the cabins were reversed when the cabins returned to public use.

In the 1970s, asphalt ramps were installed throughout Camp Greentop to accommodate the Maryland League for Crippled Children, now known as The League for People with Disabilities. Within the next decade, the asphalt ramps were replaced with wood plank ramps.

Figure 19. (above) Building 69, interior batten door with strap hinges affixed with lag pintles.

Figure 20. (right) Building 69, hand crafted wood slide lock.

Physical History
Physical Description Narrative
Greentop Cabin 2A — Building 69

Drawing 2. Greentop Cabin 2A (Building 69), north, west, and east elevations; section G-G. (HABS)
The Greentop Camp Office is a one story, three bay, log and frame building with side gabled roofs and a primary façade that faces east. It consists of two blocks, one behind the other, connected by a hyphen. The building rests on a pier foundation, where the piers are composed of stone in the front block and concrete in the rear block. Each block is two rooms wide and one room deep. The front block consists of V-notched chestnut logs with Portland cement chinking, side gables with vertical board-on-board siding, and an almost full-width front porch. The cedar shake roof overhangs the walls by approximately twelve inches and the side gables are topped with louvered ridge vents. The rear block is of frame construction with board
Figure 21. Building 56, north facade.

Figure 22. Building 56, ramp.

Figure 23. Building 56, hooked post at front porch.

Figure 24. Building 56, present-day porch "Office" sign.

Figure 25. Building 56, old "Office" sign showing signs of years of weathering.
and batten siding. The rear frame block has clapboard siding in the gables and is without ridge vents.

All of the exterior wood is stained black to reflect its original coating of creosote mixed with engine oil drainings to create a protective, waterproof surface. The dark color of the wood strikingly contrasts with the white painted Portland cement chinking (Figure 21).

Concrete steps on the left end of the front porch and a wood ramp on the right end of the front porch lead to the building entrance (Figure 22). While the ramp has dimensional rails, the porch has posts connected with two rungs of mortised rails tapered at each end. The round hewn posts are gently hooked at the top (Figure 23). The porch is nearly the full width of the façade and has a cedar shake roof.

The front of the Greentop Camp Office building features a freestanding totem pole in the yard. Originally created by Greentop campers and the first park naturalist in 1948, the present day totem pole represents a later recreation; installed in 2006.

The primary façade has a slightly off-center wood batten door with hand-wrought iron strap hinges. To the left of the door is a double casement wood window with eight lights in each leaf. To the right of the door is a 6/6 double hung wood window. Over the entrance door hangs a new “Office” sign and number, “56,” created with a router with white paint infill (Figure 24). An old “Office’ sign is hanging on the interior and shows years of exposure (Figure 25). This door is the only entrance to the building.

The south elevation includes the gable ends of both the front and rear blocks. The front block has a 6/6 double hung sash window located off center. The rear block has three evenly spaced 6-light windows. The center window is smaller and missing two horizontal muntins. The windows appear to be nailed closed, and they have bars on the interior. Windows throughout the building have rudimentary fixed screens with large wire mesh.

The west (rear) elevation of the frame rear block has an offset square window and vertical board-on-board siding. Within the hyphen, the west side of the front block has a 6/6 double hung window with a new wood lower sash that has yet to be painted.

The north elevation again contains the gable ends of both the front and rear blocks. The hyphen connecting the blocks has its own pitched roof that connects perpendicularly to the ridges of both the main blocks. The front block has a set of triple banded windows, each 6/6 double hung. The rear block has a single centered 6/6 double hung window.

The plan of the building includes two rooms in each of the blocks, connected by a vestibule created by the hyphen. The roof and walls in the front block, log portion of the building, are exposed. The roof framing is constructed of logs, including a ridge beam, rafters, and ties. The front block is divided unevenly into two rooms, the north
Figure 27. Bronze plaque in north-side room.

Figure 28. Wall-mounted mail sorting box.

Figure 29. Interior pegged door.

Figure 30. Pass-through window with swing center.

Figure 31. Mike Williams served from 1936 to 1958, first as Project Manager then later as Superintendent.
side larger than the south side. The partition walls have tongue and groove paneling.

The north side room has windows on its three exterior walls. It features a small bronze plaque (Figure 27) that reads:

“IN MEMORY OF
ANNIE LAURIE WOODWARD
CHAIRMAN OF CAMP COMMITTEE
1942 – 1949
WHOSE WISDOM AND INSPIRATION
HELPED DEVELOP OUR CAMP POLICIES”

The room on the south side of the front block also has windows on each of its three exterior walls. The room includes a small interior closet with a wall-mounted mail sorting box (Figure 28). This closet has a batten interior door that is pegged instead of nailed (Figure 29).

This south-side room also has a unique screen mounted over the double casement window on the front of the building. Although the screen is fixed, a portion can swing open to pass things through the window (Figure 30). On the floor, some boards are separating so that the diagonal subfloor is visible underneath.

The rear block is divided evenly into two rooms with a tongue and groove partition wall. The exterior walls are tongue and groove, as are the floors throughout this building. The ceilings are covered with plywood and stained. The rooms open to the vestibule and both have paneled doors with four lights in the upper two thirds and original hardware. The south side room in the rear block has bars on the interior of the windows and contains a wall safe.

Historically, the Greentop Camp Office consisted of only the front block. The design included an office, telephone booth, store room, and canteen with a cooler. The canteen’s casement window opened to the front porch, where items could be passed through the unique screen. The Greentop Camp Office’s roof was originally of red oak shingles. The shingles have been replaced with cedar shakes as each roof installation reaches the end of its service life. All other repairs have been done in kind. A counter was designed to serve the space under the window, with sliding doors of Masonite and three drawers. If this counter was built, it does not survive today.

The Camp Office at Greentop was expanded in 1946. At this time it was occupied by a detachment of Marines serving to protect the President when he was in residence at Shangri-La. The Camp Office gained two additional rooms in a second frame-construction block located behind the first, with the entry through a vestibule that formerly held the telephone. The rooms are equal in size, although their purposes were likely very different. The room on the southern side has barred windows and contains a wall safe, and may have been used to hold money, checks, or other valuables. Today the Greentop Camp Office maintains its role as the administrative center for the camp.
Physical Description Narrative
Greentop Camp Office — Building 56

Drawing 4. Greentop Camp Office (Building 56), counter section and elevation detail (1938).
Greentop Camp Office — Building 56

Drawing 5. Greentop Camp Office (Building 56), floor plan detail (1938).
Drawing 6. Greentop Camp Office (Building 56), first floor plan and east elevation. (HABS)
Camp Greentop’s Infirmary is a one story log and frame structure with a cross-gable roof and plan that rests on a stone pier foundation. The long part of the cross plan is wood framed with horizontal waney board siding and vertical board-on-board siding. The short part of the cross plan is constructed with V-notched chestnut logs and Portland cement chinking. There is vertical board-on-board siding in all four gables, and the cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. The plan is made up of five rooms, a hallway, and bathroom.

The north (front) elevation has an off-center log gable end flanked by frame sections. The frame section to the northeast of the log pen...
has a central door and a porch recessed under the principal roof. The log section of the front elevation has a single and a double 6/6 double-hung wood window. The gable above the log pen has vertical board-on-board siding and a horizontal louvered ridge vent. The frame section to the southwest of the log pen has three evenly spaced 6/6 double-hung wood windows. The siding between the windows is vertical waney board with horizontal waney board below the windows. The windows have plain board trim and projecting sills.

The east elevation has a central frame section flanked by the recessed log sections. Each log section has a single 6/6 double-hung wood window. The frame section has the side of the porch recessed under the principal roof. A wood access ramp leads up to the porch on a diagonal from the northeast. The frame section has a set of triple 6/6 double-hung wood windows. The siding under the windows is horizontal waney board with vertical waney board on either side. The gable above the frame section has vertical waney board siding and a horizontal louvered ridge vent. On the south elevation of the log pen is a small frame lean-to with a shed roof and vertical waney board siding. The lean-to contains a hot water heater.

The south (rear) elevation has an off-center log pen flanked by frame sections. The frame section to the west of the log pen has three evenly spaced 6/6 double-hung wood windows. The siding between the windows is vertical waney board with horizontal waney board below the windows. The windows have plain board trim and projecting sills. The log pen has a single and a double 6/6 double-hung wood window. Between the windows is a small frame lean-to with a shed roof, wood batten door, and vertical waney board siding. The gable above the log pen has vertical board-on-board siding and a louvered ridge vent. The frame section to the east of the log pen has a single nine-light wood hopper window and vertical waney board siding.

The west elevation has a central frame section flanked by the recessed log sections. Each log section has a 6/6 double-hung wood window. The central frame section has a central door flanked by 6/6 double-hung wood windows. The windows have plain board trim and projecting sills. In front of the door and windows is a small wood porch on a stone pier foundation with a log railing and three stone steps. The siding under the windows is horizontal waney board with vertical waney board on either side of the porch. The gable above the frame section has vertical waney board siding and a horizontal louvered ridge vent. On the south elevation of the log pen is a small, frame lean-to with a shingled, shed roof and vertical waney board siding.

The interior of the Camp Greentop Infirmary includes a reception area, three rooms holding two beds each, a large ward room for multiple beds, and a bathroom. The rooms for campers have built-in closets and cabinets. A unique feature of the Camp Greentop Infirmary is the sink and wood surround in the reception room. The wood countertop is gently sloped toward the top-mounted sink to shed water. It is expertly crafted.
The interior treatment includes oak floors, Masonite painted white as wainscoting, oak tongue and groove paneling, and a Masonite ceiling also painted white. A hallway extends from the reception area to the large ward, with individual rooms connecting to the hallway in between.

Today’s Infirmary is nearly the same as when it was constructed in 1938. 1992 repair work included re-glazing the windows, removing the wood floor in the bathroom and upgrading the plumbing and fixtures. The subfloor in the bathroom was found to be concrete, and subsequently painted. During the repairs, the interior walls were also painted, and any brown Masonite wallboard was removed, exposing oak paneling. The wood counter around the sink in the Infirmary’s front room was replaced and roof leaks were also repaired at this time. Two years later, in 1994, the entire roof was replaced. In 2000, the floorboards, rotten sill logs, and the back porch were replaced. The replacement porch is wider than the original porch, which was only as wide as the door. The new porch is as wide as the door plus its two flanking windows.

Before the Infirmary was fitted for a ramp, the entrance had three full-width front steps.

The Infirmary’s design drawings show that only three of the five rooms originally had ceilings. The front room, or dispensary, treatment room (first room on the left) and bathroom were meant to be covered, while the remaining rooms including the hall were meant to be exposed to the roof. Today all of the rooms have ceilings of white-
painted Masonite panels. It is possible that these were installed when the buildings were winterized for use by the Army during WW II, or that the drawings do not represent the building as built.
Physical Description Narrative
Greentop Infirmary — Building 57

Drawing 8. Greentop Infirmary (Building 57), floor plan and foundation views (1938)
Physical Description Narrative
Greentop Infirmary — Building 57

Drawing 10. Greentop Infirmary (Building 57), front and rear elevations with roof plan (1938)
INFIRMARY
BUILDING 57 • CAMP GREENTOP

Drawing 11. Greentop Infirmary (Building 57), first floor plan. (HABS)
Drawing 12. Greentop Infirmary (Building 57), north elevation and section G-G. (HABS)
Physical Description Narrative
Greentop Infirmary — Building 57

Drawing 13. Greentop Infirmary (Building 57), west, east, and south elevations. (HABS)
Misty Mount Cabin 3D – Building 48

In July 2018, during final production of this HSR, a tree fell on Cabin 3 (Building 48) severely damaging the structure. The description and documentation of this cabin, however, reflect the other four-person cabins at Misty Mount.

Misty Mount Cabin 3, Unit D is a four-person cabin located in Camp Misty Mount in the northwest area of Unit D. It is a one story, single-pen, front-gable log cabin with a full-width recessed porch partially covered by the main roof. The cabin rests on a stone pier foundation and is constructed of V-notched chestnut logs with Portland cement 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 northeast (front) elevation’s porch has a log railing and two stone steps that lead to the central wood batten door with hand-wrought iron hinges. Two 1/1 wood awning windows flank the door, and the windows are trimmed with exposed round log posts and wood projecting sills. Logs rise to the bottom of the windows and above that is vertical waney board siding. Horizontal waney board siding fills the gable above the window band. Under the peak of the gable are screened horizontal louvers, and the roof ridgepole is exposed.

The side-gable northwest and southeast (side) elevations are similar, with two pairs of 1/1 wood awning windows. The windows are trimmed with round log posts and have a continuous plain wood projecting sill. Above the log base vertical board-on-board siding finishes the walls between the windows.

The front-gable southwest (rear) elevation has two 1/1 wood awning windows, trimmed with round log posts and with a continuous plain wood projecting sill. In the center of the window band is a section of vertical board-on-board siding. On the gable above the windows is horizontal waney board siding with evidence of a former stove pipe vent. The ridgepole is exposed under the peak of the gable with a horizontal louvered ridge vent.

Figure 33. Interior Misty Mount Cabin 3D (Building 48).
Figure 34. 1976 NPS Real Property Record, Building 48.
Figure 35. Historical building precedents discovered during clearing for the Catoctin RDA. The top building, a smoke house, is from tract 94, and the bottom building is a single crib log barn from tract 18. Both were razed in 1937-38. (Early 2007 and park files)
The interior of Cabin 3D is a simple pen with 4 bunks and closet cubicles for the campers. The roof and walls are exposed and the windows are covered with semi-opaque vinyl. The awning windows open into the cabin, fold in half, and are secured by chains hanging from the ceiling. The exterior screens are inoperable (Figure 33 and Figure 34).

Misty Mount’s Cabin 3D retains its original design and construction materials. This small cabin bears the closest resemblance to the design of the historical precedents found on the mountain in 1936 (Figure 35). The winterization of this cabin included a stove with its pipe vented out the rear gable. The cabin was wired for electricity in 1964, and painted red in the 1970s. This application changed one of the Catoctin Cabin Camps character-defining features, which is the horizontal banding created by the originally black-stained logs and white chinking. Restoring this visual scheme is a priority for the park. There are specific plans to refrain from painting the chinking. The cabin was re-roofed in 1992, and in 1994 the original porch was removed and rebuilt. Rotted logs and siding boards were either replaced or Dutchman repaired with oak, window sills were replaced, Portland cement repairs were completed around the new logs, and the stone porch steps were reinstalled. The exterior of the cabin and the interior floor were also stained.

In 2003 trees felled by Hurricane Isabel narrowly missed Cabin 3D (Figure 36). The porch rails and uprights required repairs, and some roof shakes were replaced.

Figure 36.  Misty Mount Cabin 3D after Hurricane Isabel (2003)
Drawing 14. Plan of 4-bunk camper cabin from Good's Park and Recreation Structures, 1999 [1938]
Physical Description Narrative
Misty Mount Cabin 3D — Building 48

FOUR BUNK CABIN
BUILDING 48 • CAMP MISTY MOUNT

NORTHEAST EXTERIOR WALL ELEVATION

NORTHWEST ELEVATION

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PEAK OF PATTYS
TOP OF PLATE
FLOOR

4' x 10' - 1/4" SCALE

Drawing 15. Misty Mount Cabin 3D (Building 48), All-in-One drawing. (HABS)
Located in the central area of Camp Misty Mount northeast of the Dining Hall, the Camp Office is a one story cross-gable log and frame structure with a side-facing T-plan, shed roof porch, and rear wood access ramp. (The building is constructed with each corner pointing in a cardinal direction making the orientation description difficult.) The southern end is a log pen constructed of V-notched chestnut logs with Portland cement chinking and vertical board-on-board gables. The northern end is frame with vertical and horizontal waney board siding. The structure rests on a stone pier foundation, and the cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.
The southeast (front) elevation has a triple 6/6 double-hung wood window in the log section. The gable above has vertical board-on-board siding and a horizontal louvered and screened ridge vent. To the northeast the recessed side-gable frame section has a batten front door and a 6/6 double-hung wood window. The shed roof porch extends from the frame section with square posts, and three full-width stone steps wrap around the corner.

The northeast elevation is a central front-gable frame wing flanked by the side-gable log pen. This elevation has a centered 6/6 double-hung wood window. The wall has vertical waney board siding and the gable has horizontal siding with a horizontal louvered ridge vent. On the southeast side is the shed roof porch and on the northwest side is a wood access ramp.

The northwest (rear) 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 6/6 double-hung wood windows. The gable above the log pen is finished with vertical waney board siding and horizontal louvers near the peak. A wood planked ramp provides access to both doors.

The side-gable southwest elevation has a window band of four 6/6 double-hung wood windows. To the northwest of the log pen is the start of the wood access ramp.
The interior of the Camp Office serves both the staff members of camp and the public. The frame section of the building is a reception area that is clad with tongue and groove paneling. The log portion of the building serves as an office. In both sections, the ceiling is composed of recent gypsum board and painted white. The interior doors between the public and offices spaces are board and batten.

The Camp Office remains as constructed in 1937. The exterior ramp at the rear of the building was added, as was the interior plaster ceiling and the plaster walls. Through 1966 the building had exposed ceilings and walls, was enclosed around the foundation piers, and electricity was the only utility. In 1992 the roof was replaced and carpet was removed from the interior. In 2000, the Camp Office underwent significant restoration including Dutchman repairs or replacement of all rotted wood; logs, waney boards, joists, shingles, and tongue and groove flooring and interior wall siding. New batten doors were fabricated and new chinking installed between the logs. Three new 6-light window sash were created while 16 existing sash were restored. Stone piers were repointed, and the cabin was stained on the exterior and painted on the interior. Painting included the plaster ceiling, which may have been installed at this time. In 2010 the office was surveyed for asbestos containing materials. Approximately 50 linear feet of fabric insulated wiring in the attic was found to contain asbestos. As this type of material is regulated by the EPA and OSHA, the survey company recommended that a licensed asbestos abatement contractor be engaged to further assess and possibly remove the offending material.
OFFICE
BUILDING 15 • CAMP MISTY MOUNT
Drawing 18. Misty Mount Office (Building 15), northeast, northwest, southwest, and southeast elevations; southeast exterior wall. (HABS)
Located in the central area of Camp Misty Mount, southwest of the Camp Office, the Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen is a one-story log and frame structure with an irregular T-plan resting on a stone pier foundation. The southern main block is the dining hall, a large timber frame structure with telescoping log pen wings on either side that have stone gable end walls and large interior chimneys. This southern main block has exposed timber posts, horizontal waney board siding and a front porch. The telescoping log pens are constructed with V-notched chestnut logs and Portland cement chinking. The timber frame north wing accommodates the kitchen, with a central ridge stone chimney, small side porch, exposed timber posts, and clerestory-level windows with plain board trim and con-
continuous projecting sills. The siding under the continuous window sill is vertical waney board with horizontal waney board above the sill. The northern two thirds of the kitchen rests on a concrete slab. The cross-gable cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails of about twelve inches.

The main south elevation has a central side-gable timber frame structure flanked by side-gable log pen wings with stone gable end walls. In the frame section, exposed timber posts on the exterior delineate six bays. The two central bays have a shed roof porch with log posts and railings. Six stone steps on both the east and west sides lead up to the porch. The west central bay has a double wood batten doors and the east central bay has a double four-light, one-panel wood doors. The four outer bays each have a triple 1/1 wood window band. The log wings each have a window band with five 1/1 wood windows. In the bands of windows along the southern and northern elevations, approximately every other window has a screen divided in quarters. The windows without screens are fixed. The outer gable end walls of the log wings are rough-cut irregularly coursed stone with large chimneys.

The east and west (side) elevations are similar, featuring the stone front-gable log pens and large chimneys. The rough-cut, irregularly coursed stone gable end wall has two evenly spaced four-light wood windows flanking the fireplace. The side gable kitchen wing extends to the north. Six one-light wood windows serve the kitchen, with wood double swinging doors at the loading dock, and an off-center interior ridge stone chimney. A small frame addition on the north end of the kitchen wing has a slightly lower telescoping gable roof and a single wood door on the east side.

The north (rear) elevation has a front-gable frame wing that is a telescoping frame addition to the kitchen. It has a slightly lower roof, vertical waney board on the gable, and three evenly spaced, high one-light, awning wood windows. To the west of the kitchen is the side of the partially enclosed shed roof porch, and to the east is the loading dock. The kitchen intersects with the side-gable log and chink dining hall flanked by side-gable log pen wings. The two exposed corners of the main block hall 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.

Current Interior

The interior of the dining hall is an expansive, open room from gable-end to gable-end, spanning more than 100 feet. It combines the main block of vertical and horizontal waney board construction with the telescoped sections of log and chink, each punctuated by hefty stone fireplaces and chimneys. The original design allowed for the end alcoves to be closed off to serve as recreation lodges during the winter without hampering use of the dining area. The interior of the dining room remains fitted with exposed rafters and sheathing, king post trusses, down brace brackets, and hand-wrought chandeliers. Intersecting this block is the frame service wing that contains the kitchen, storage areas, and the bathroom.
The Dining Hall and Kitchen experienced several design iterations before construction. Progressive drawings from the summer of 1936 show that initially the Dining Hall and Kitchen had a smaller kitchen with a northern exposed loading dock, and ice and refrigeration rooms on the west side (Figure 39).

In later versions, the storage and refrigeration rooms shifted to the north wall, and the loading docks moved to the east side of the building. An east-west breezeway separated the storage areas from the preparation/cooking areas. This arrangement seems logical given the constraints of the topography, which make it difficult for a delivery
vehicle to access the western, or higher, side of the kitchen (Figure 40).

The exterior of the kitchen featured a continuous horizontal louvered vent along the top of the roof ridge. The kitchen's east elevation included banded double casement windows and an ice door for loading ice from the loading dock into the refrigeration room (Figure 41).

The kitchen underwent a major renovation in 1963, possibly initiated by the Washington County Outdoor School. Changes included covering the tongue and groove interior with smooth wallboard, enclosing the ceiling, installing fluorescent lighting, and adding a new stove, refrigerator and counters (Figure 42). Possibly during this renovation, vinyl floor tile was installed over the older wood floor in the kitchen.

At some time between 1963 and 1981, single-light vinyl framed windows replaced the double casement wood windows of the kitchen and it was also extended to accommodate a larger food storage area. This extended the loading dock, so the original wood decking on piers was replaced with concrete. The parameters of this time frame are determined by the kitchen renovation photos above and a 1981 sewer plan that shows the kitchen in its current configuration. The food storage addition had a separate entrance door and railings (Figure 43). The railings are not present today.

In 1991 the Dining Hall and Kitchen received a new roof with cedar shakes. It may have been at this time that the overhead louver was
Figure 41. (top to bottom) 1936 final kitchen east elevation; 1937 photo of kitchen's east elevation; 2017 view
removed from above the kitchen. Four years later the flashing around the chimney failed and the roof leaked. Repair work included replacing the damaged shingles and flashing, and repointing the mortar in the chimney stones. During the winter of 2004 and 2005 major restoration work on the foundation and floors of the kitchen and breezeway areas was completed. The work included the replacement of rotted sill logs, sistering of joists, pouring concrete, and installing new wallboards and floor in the breezeway. Window sills and sections of exterior siding were also replaced or repaired at this time. Borate rods were installed at the bottom of posts on the exterior and Dutchman repairs were made. Siding repairs, replacements, chinking repairs, and mortar repointing was achieved throughout the building.

In 2010 the Dining Hall and Kitchen was surveyed for asbestos-containing material. None was detected in the VFT, mastic, sealants, or glazing compound. Some miscellaneous particles were found to be present in the 12”x12” off-white with grey specks VFT in the storage area of less than 75 square feet. This type of asbestos-containing material is regulated by the EPA and OSHA. However, it was determined by the investigating company that non-occupational or occupational exposure to this VFT does not present a health risk. If any
renovation or disturbance activities are planned for the storage area, a licensed asbestos abatement contractor should be engaged.

As for the dining hall itself, the earliest drawing shows the center section flanked with two front-gable log units, instead of side gable log units, with fireplaces and chimneys, but the gables were not designated in stone (Figure 44).

The Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen emerged in its as built configuration after the final design was approved in November of 1936. The main hall and extending wings appeared as they do today, with the outer extensions’ gables turned to the side so that the roof line telescopes down from the center (Figure 45). The gable ends are constructed of stone with massive interior chimneys (Figure 46).
Figure 46. One of two Dining Hall fireplaces and stone gable ends.
Drawing 19. Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 13), 9 June 1936 plan and elevations.
Drawing 20. Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 13), original 1936 plan details for kitchen (left) and rear elevation (right).
Drawing 22. Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 13), detail of dining hall roof trusses.
Drawing 23. Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 13), foundation plan.
Drawing 24. Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 13), 17 September 1936 revised kitchen layout showing loading dock, west side porch, and breezeway.
Drawing 25. Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 13), sections and elevations as revised, 13 November 1936.
Physical Description Narrative

Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen — Building 13

Drawing 27. Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 13), partial floor and foundation plan and section details, 11 November 1936
Physical Description Narrative
Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen — Building 13

Drawing 29. Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 13), plumbing and drainage details, 2 March 1937.
Drawing 30. Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 13), plan view and section of retaining wall, 26 March 1937.
DINING HALL
BUILDING 13 - CAMP MISTY MOUNT

Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen - Building 13

Physical Description Narrative

Drawing 31. Misty Mount Dining Hall and Kitchen (Building 13), first floor plan. (HABS)
Located in the central area of Camp Misty Mount west of the Dining Hall, the Infirmary is a one story log and frame structure with an irregular side-facing T-plan, a cross-gable roof, a stone chimney, and is constructed on stone piers. The northwest block is a large log pen constructed with V-notched chestnut logs with Portland cement chinking and has an entry porch underneath the north corner of the principal roof. The frame southeast block and wings have windows with plain board trim and continuous projecting sills. The siding under the continuous window sill is horizontal waney board with vertical waney board above. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails of about twelve inches.
The northeast (front) 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 an entry porch with a screen door underneath the north corner of the principal roof. Leading up to the door is a paved 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 6/6 double-hung wood window. This smaller gable has horizontal waney board siding, a louvered ridge vent and also an exposed ridge board. The recessed frame wing to the southeast of the log pen has a paired 6/6 double-hung wood window.

The northwest (front) elevation has a side-gable log pen flanked by side-gable frame wings. The entry is located under the north corner of the principal roof. Centered on the remaining wall of the log pen is a triple set of 6/6 double-hung wood windows. There is an interior stone chimney on the southwest end of the log pen roof ridge. The northeast frame wing has a 6/6 double-hung wood window. The southwest wing also has a door and a 6/6 double-hung wood window. In front of the second door is a stone landing with three stone steps.

The southwest elevation has a front-gable frame wing in front of it. A side-gable frame wing extends to the southeast. At this interior corner, the log pen has a wood door with five stone steps. The log pen gable has vertical waney board siding, a horizontal louvered ridge vent and an exposed ridge board. The wing centered in front of the log pen has a single 6/6 double-hung wood window. The gable is identical to the log gable. The recessed frame wing to the southeast of the log pen has a centrally located, paired 6/6 double-hung wood window.

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 paired 6/6 double-hung wood window. The gable has horizontal waney board siding and at the peak the ridge board is exposed and there are horizontal louvers. The two exposed corners of the log pen each have a 6/6 double-hung wood windows. The stone chimney appears on the southwest end of the log pen roof ridge. The northeast frame wing has a centered 6/6 double-hung wood window. The southwest wing has an off-center, 6/6, double-hung wood window, and in front is the side of the five stone steps leading to a door on the southwest.

**Current Interior**

The interior of the Misty Mount Infirmary is similar of all the buildings at Camp Misty Mount in that their interiors are of the same style and materials. The frame portions of the interior are clad in tongue and groove paneling, and the log and chink portions are exposed. The ceilings in the Infirmary are also tongue and groove. On the interior, the bathroom has been upgraded and a kitchen created from two former closets. The partition wall for the kitchen area contains the only two interior windows in all of the Greentop and Misty Mount representative structures. They are filled with Plexiglas (Figure 49).
The Misty Mount Infirmary’s exterior appears today almost exactly as it has for the past 80 years. The building was re-roofed in 1991, when the foundation skirting was removed, and a sink and kitchen cabinets were installed. The year 1995 saw a new front door screen and door sill. In 2010 the Infirmary was surveyed for asbestos-containing material. Asbestos was found to be present in three types of VFT in the building—the 9”x9” brown floor VFT in the large ward, the 9”x9” brown with green and white specks VFT in the bathroom, and the 12”x12” white with tan specks VFT in the kitchen/office. Asbestos was also found in the fabric-insulated wiring throughout the building. Approximately 780 total square feet were affected. This type of asbestos-containing material is regulated by the EPA and OSHA. The asbestos-containing material was fully abated and disposed of by a professional contractor in 2013 before a major restoration of the building.

Amish workers from Ohio conducted the restoration of the Infirmary in 2013. The work included removing all plywood.
Figure 49. Interior of Misty Mount Infirmary, 2017.

Figure 50. 2013 Northwest elevation framing and repaired siding (below).
Figure 51. Amish carpenters from Ohio at work on the Misty Mount Infirmary, 2013.

Figure 52. The Infirmary ward before restoration (left) and after (right).
from the walls and ceilings, removing rotted bathroom flooring and floor joists, and removing all rotted logs and siding on the exterior. They completed the installation of new in-kind siding, framing, logs and chinking, ceilings, and cleaned the existing walls where necessary. They lightly sanded the existing wood floors where the asbestos tile was removed, constructed five new interior batten doors, and repaired windows. Although not prescribed in the original plans, the large ward room included two closets, one on either side of the door. These were of frame and plywood and painted white. The Amish crew removed this material and rebuilt the closets in tongue-and-groove paneling to match the other interior walls and ceilings. The Amish workers offered an exceptional level of craftsmanship (Figure 48–Figure 52).
Drawing 35. Misty Mount Infirmary (Building 16), front, left, and right elevations and section, 3 August 1936.
Drawing 37. Misty Mount Infirmary (Building 16), plumbing layout, undated.
Drawing 38. Misty Mount Infirmary (Building 16), first floor plan. (HABS)
Physical Description Narrative
Misty Mount Infirmary – Building 16

Drawing 40. Misty Mount Infirmary (Building 16), northeast and southwest elevations. (HABS)
Misty Mount Lodge A – Building 23

As the southernmost structure in Camp Misty Mount Lodge A is a large one story, single-pen, side-gable log structure with porches. The structure rests on a stone pier foundation and consists of V-notched chestnut logs chinked with Portland cement and vertical waney board siding in the gables. The building features a large, exterior, irregularly-coursed, rough-cut stone chimney, a large porch, and an open air pavilion with a stone hearth. The cedar shake roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

The side-gable north (front) elevation has an off-center wood batten door with hand-wrought iron hinges. The door has a single wood step and appears between a set of banded 8-light double casement
wood windows. Four windows are located to the east of the door, and two to the west. The east side of the roof is pierced with a large exterior-end stone chimney. East of the chimney is an open air pavilion, or outdoor kitchen, with a side-gable cedar shake roof supported by hewn timber posts. The corner posts have down braces. The pavilion roof covers a paved stone floor and foundation and an open stone hearth for outdoor cooking.

The front-gable west elevation has a central triple-band of 8-light double casement wood windows. On the gable above the window is vertical waney board siding and a horizontal louvered ridge vent. The south side of the log structure features the shed roof porch. The porch roof is supported by squared log posts. There are two rails, tapered at each end, mortised into the posts. The porch roof gable has vertical waney board siding.

The side-gable south elevation has a wood batten door with hand-wrought iron hinges. The door is off-center on the building but is centered in relationship to the large porch. There are four 8-light double casement wood windows in total with two windows each on either side of the door. The porch has a cedar shake shed roof supported by four hewn log posts. The posts are again connected with two tapered rails. There are four wide stone steps between the two central porch posts. To the east of the porch is a small projection that is sheltered under an extension of the principal roof. This projection has horizontal waney board siding with decorative log corner posts (Figure 53).

The east side of the principal roof is pierced with an exterior-end, irregularly-coursed, rough-cut stone chimney. On this side of the log structure the open air pavilion as a front-gable cedar shake roof supported by hewn timber posts. The corner posts have down braces and the posts are connected with two tapered rails. There are two stone steps leading to a door on the east elevation of the log structure.

Figure 53. Misty Mount Lodge A south elevation with waney board siding, 2017.
The front-gable east elevation of the open air pavilion is dominated by a large, central, exterior-end, irregularly-coursed, rough-cut stone chimney stack that is flush with the east wall of the structure. There is an 8-light casement wood window on one side of the chimney stack and a wood batten door with hand-wrought iron hinges on the other. The corner posts supporting the projecting gable over the patio have down braces and the southern posts are connected with two horizontal rails. The pavilion roof covers a stone floor and foundation and an open stone hearth. The stone hearth is attached to the large chimney stack on the log structure. To the south of the log structure is the side of the rear projection and the porch. All of the gables of the log structure, pavilion, projection, and porch have vertical waney board siding.

The interior of the lodge is a single open room with a large stone fireplace at one gable end. Two small closets are built into the lean-to on the southern elevation. The interior walls are exposed log and chink, with waney board beneath the bank of windows on the northern side. The floor is oak tongue and groove and the ceiling is as well. The ceiling was likely installed during the winterization campaign during World War II. The ceiling is currently painted brown with parallel mounted fluorescent lights.

The Lodge in Misty Mount’s Unit A retains its historical configuration and materials. The building was re-roofed in 1991 and in 1998 repairs were made to the shakes after they were damaged by a fallen oak tree in an August storm. While originally of red oak shingles, the roofing material has been changed to cedar shakes for their longer service life. In 2014, all of the double casement windows were replaced in kind with new windows and hardware. The former hardware was carefully removed and retained for the park. Screens were reinstalled. A hole in the center of the floor was patched and repaired from two previous patches. The floor was sanded. Both the interior and the exterior of the cabin on the south elevation was stained. In the spring of 2018, removal of soil from the sill logs was partially completed.
Refer to Working Drawing 30006
Approved by Director Date

Longitudinal Section

Elevation

Cross Section

Typical Outdoor Kitchen
For Unit Lodge
For Organized Lodge Camps

Plan Without Cover
Branch of Planning and State Cooperation

Plan of Cover Plate

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Director

Drawing 42. Plan, sections, and elevation of a typical unit lodge outdoor kitchen, undated
Drawing 43. Concept plan of a typical unit lodge and outdoor kitchen; does not exactly represent Building 23.
LODGE
BUILDING 23 • CAMP MISTY MOUNT
Physical Description Narrative
Misty Mount Lodge A – Building 23

Drawing 45. Misty Mount Lodge A (Building 23), north and south elevations. (HABS)
Physical Description Narrative
Misty Mount Lodge A – Building 23

Drawing 46. Misty Mount Lodge A (Building 23), east and west elevations, section M-M. (HABS)
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 rear projection. The south section is a log pen constructed with V-notched chestnut logs, Portland cement chinking, with vertical board-on-board in the gable. The north 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 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 1/1 double-hung vinyl window surrounded by 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 front door and a 1/1 double-hung vinyl window. In front of the log pen is a shed roof entry porch with square timber posts and wood rails that are tapered on each end. The porch is accessed by five stone steps.

The south elevation has a central front-gable log pen flanked by the recessed side-gable frame section. Each frame section has a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The log pen has a triple set of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. The gable above the log pen has vertical waney board siding and a horizontal louvered ridge vent. 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 1/1 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 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. To the north is a rear projection underneath the principal roof.

The side-gable north elevation has a central interior stone chimney and a projection underneath an extension of the principal roof. This projection has two 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. On both sides of the projection the cabin has a pair of 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows. A physical description written before the vinyl windows were installed described paired and banked eight-light casement wood windows.

Figure 55. Misty Mount Staff Quarters, 1966.
The interior of the Staff Quarters is similar to the interiors of the other cabins at Camp Misty Mount. It features exposed log and chinking in the log sections and tongue and groove paneling in the frame sections. The Staff Quarters includes a full kitchen and bathroom for the resident camp manager. It is also fully furnished with beds, a table, and living room furniture. The ceiling is tongue and groove.

The Staff Quarters retains its original configuration. The replacement of original double casement wood windows to the present vinyl windows as well as the reinstallation of shakes instead of asphalt shingles have been the only major changes to the exterior of the structure. In 1966, the building still bore evidence of the winterizing measures taken during WW II, to include the enclosure of the space underneath the building, which had traditionally been open. This was not removed until 1992. The following year the deteriorated tongue and groove oak floor in the bathroom was removed and replaced with plywood. In the years between 2002 and 2004, major restoration work was completed in this area of the cabin and the adjacent kitchen, to include the removal and replacement of the floors, subfloors, joists, plumbing, fixtures, ceilings, and the partition wall between the rooms. The frame walls were rebuilt with bead board siding. Insulation was added to the exterior walls of the kitchen and bathroom, and new oak cabinets were installed in the kitchen. Baseboards and ceiling trim was added to the rooms and the floors were sanded, re-stained, and sealed. Rotten sill logs and upright logs were also Dutchman repaired or replaced in kind. The Staff Quarters received a new roof in 1991 and again in 2011. In 2012 the handrail along the front porch steps was replaced in kind.

Figure 56. Interior of Staff Quarters, 2017.
Drawing 47. Misty Mount Staff Quarters (Building 17), plan, elevation, and section drawings, 1936.
Drawing 48. Misty Mount Staff Quarters (Building 17), elevations, wall details, and roof plan.
Physical Description Narrative

Misty Mount Staff Quarters – Building 17

Drawing 51. Misty Mount Staff Quarters (Building 17), north, east, south, and west elevations. (HABS)
PART I
DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION NARRATIVE

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

CONDITION ASSESSMENT
Character-Defining Features

Setting

• Located in natural park within surrounding forest
• On land designated for recreation and conservation

Figure 57. Cabin camps are located in a forested, natural park setting on land designated for recreation and conservation. Hiking and bridal paths provide access to park areas.
Shape and Mass

- Rectilinear in plan with pitched roofs
- One story log and frame structures built in the NPS rustic architecture style
- Stone pier foundations

Figure 58. (above) Greentop Lodge illustrates camp structures’ rectilinear plan and pitched roofs. (image, Lisa Davidson) (below) stone pier foundations.
Character-Defining Features

Openings

- Handcrafted windows and doors, some without glass
- Inward, awning-opening wood window frames secured with chains from the ceiling
- Predominately a singular main entrance

Figure 59. (from left) Handcrafted, inward-swinging, awning windows are secured with chains from ceiling at Building 69; awning-opening screen in window at Building 56.

Figure 60. (from left) Six-over-six, double-hung sash at Building 16; deeply set window in stone gable end at Building 13; awning opening in storage area of kitchen at Building 13; batten door at Building 16.
Projections

- Overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails
- Shed roof projections over front porches
- Rough-coursed stone chimneys

Figure 61. Lean-to at Building 57.

Figure 62. Shed and porch at Building 56.
Roof Construction

- Steeply pitched cross-gable roofs with oak framing
- Board sheathing
- Cedar shake roof cladding with triple starter courses

Figure 63. (clockwise from above) Roof framing at cross gable in Building 69; decorative down-brace bracket in Building 13; roof framing with logs at Building 56; king post truss at Building 13.
Materials

- Original chestnut logs and oak or hemlock frame construction
- Oak repairs and replacements
- Rough-hewn vertical and horizontal waney board cladding
- Sawn board-on-board cladding
- Hand wrought iron hinges, fasteners, handles
- Locally sourced material
- Stained wood exterior
- Rustic hand-crafted wood detailing
- Portland cement chinking

Figure 64. V-notch log framing; hand-wrought lag pintle door hinge; cross-braced, bridged floor framing.
**Character-Defining Features**

**Interior Exposed Structure**

- Exposed roof construction
- Interior tongue and groove paneling
- Square-hewn chestnut log walls
- Portland cement chinking painted white

*Figure 65. Building 13 exposed interior roof construction, square hewn log walls, and portland cement chinking.*
Communal Spaces

- Large pens accommodating groups of campers
Surface Materials and Finishes

• Stained oak floorboards
• Stained tongue and groove paneling
• Stained ceilings
• Brown painted built-in furnishings
Craftsmanship

• Corner cabinets
• Half lap framing joints
• Hooked posts
• V-notch log joints
• Hand crafted door latches
• Portland cement chinking between logs creates a striped effect
• Wood sink surround – Greentop Infirmary
• Cabinet door pulls, door stops, and locking mechanisms
• Stonework
Figure 68. (left to right from top) Wood countertop at Building 57; cabinet pulls and locks at Building 57; door handle at Building 23; window handle and latch at Building 13; fireplace stonework at Building 13.
PART I

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION NARRATIVE

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

CONDITION ASSESSMENT
The following condition assessment describes the current conditions (April-August 2017) of the architectural fabric of the representative structures of Cabin Camps Greentop and Misty Mount. It identifies maintenance deficiencies of the buildings’ features correlated between the building feature master list (Appendix X) and the individual structures. Along with a written description of the observed conditions, an overall quality condition rating and maintenance deficiency priority rating are provided for each substantially separate building feature.

The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) reference standard E-2018-01, titled, *The Standard Guide for Property Condition Assessments: Baseline Property Condition Assessment Process* was adopted for use by the Historic Preservation Training Center and the National Capital Regional Office. The condition assessment definitions used for this HSR are based on those outlined in the NPS PFMD’s Asset Management Process (AMP), the Facilities Management Software System (FMSS) Uniformat methodology, and the Facility Condition Assessment Survey (FCAS). For the purpose of this report, these definitions were strictly adhered to as a way to qualitatively assess the current conditions of the representative structures at Cabin Camps Greentop and Misty Mount.

**GOOD**
- Routine maintenance should be sufficient to maintain the current condition; and/or
- A cyclic maintenance or repair/rehabilitation project is not specifically required to maintain the current condition or correct deficiencies

**FAIR**
- The feature generally provides an adequate level of service to operations, but
- The feature requires more than routine maintenance, and
- Cyclic maintenance or repair/rehabilitation work may be required in the future

**POOR**
- Feature requires immediate attention
- Routine maintenance is needed at a much higher level of effort to meet significant safety and legal requirements
- Cyclic maintenance should be scheduled for the current year, and/or
A special repair/rehabilitation project should be requested consistent with park requirements, priorities, and long-term management objectives.

**Maintenance Deficiency Priority Ratings**

**Minor – Long-Term Priority**
- This rating indicates standard preventative maintenance priorities and preservation methods have not been followed, or
- There is reduced life expectancy of affected adjacent or related materials and/or systems within 5 to 10 years and beyond, or
- There is condition with a long-term impact within 5 to 10 years and beyond.

**Serious – Short-Term Priority**
- This rating defines a deteriorated condition that if not corrected within 1 to 5 years will result in the failure of the feature, or
- A threat to the health and/or safety of the user may occur within 1 to 5 years if the ongoing deterioration is not corrected, or
- There is ongoing deterioration of adjacent or related materials and/or features as a result of the feature’s deficiency.

**Critical – Immediate Priority**
- This rating defines an advanced state of deterioration which has resulted in the failure of a feature or will result in the failure of a feature if not corrected within 1 year, or
- There is accelerated deterioration of adjacent or related materials or systems as a result of the feature’s deficiencies if not corrected within 1 year, or
- There is immediate threat to the health and/or safety of the user, or
- There is failure to meet a legislated requirement.

**Not Rated**
- The feature was not rated as it was not extant at the time of the report or is non-contributing, removed, and not planned to be replaced.

**Summary**
Overall, the representative structures at Cabin Camps Greentop and Misty Mount (interiors and exteriors) meet the definition of GOOD condition and have an overall maintenance deficiency rating categorized as MINOR.
The features with the most serious maintenance deficiencies are listed below:

- **Greentop Camp Office**
  - Roof and bottom of structure at grade
  - Window sills rotted and glazing putty missing or crumbling
  - Heavy biological growth on roof

- **Misty Mount Cabin 3D**
  - Heavy biological growth on roof

- **Misty Mount Infirmary**
  - Broken terra cotta flue at top of chimney

- **Misty Mount Lodge A**
  - Bottom of structure at grade – in particular the northeast corner sill log
  - Deteriorating siding and door due to excessive moisture and lack of stain
  - Stone porch has cracks, an uneven surface, and is missing stones
Representative Structures

**Greentop Cabin 2A (69)**
- Ten-bunk cabin with eight bunks for campers and two bunks for staff

**Greentop Camp Office (56)**
- Four-room administrative office

**Greentop Infirmary (57)**
- Four-ward infirmary with front reception room

**Misty Mount Cabin 3D (48)**
- One-room, four-bunk cabin

**Misty Mount Camp Office (15)**
- Two-room administrative office

**Misty Mount Dining Hall (13)**
- Large dining hall with attached kitchen and storage rooms

**Misty Mount Infirmary (16)**
- Four-ward infirmary with central foyer space

**Misty Mount Lodge A (23)**
- Large open-room lodge with fireplace and exterior kitchen

**Misty Mount Staff Quarters (17)**
- Fully-furnished two-bedroom cabin
### A Substructure
This system includes all work below the lowest floor construction

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<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
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<td><strong>A101 Standard Foundations</strong></td>
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<td>A1010 Spread Footings</td>
<td>All Representative Structures</td>
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<td>- Sheet metal termite shield</td>
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<td>- Corner piers with 18&quot; anchor bolt set vertically between pier and sill log</td>
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<td>- Concrete piers (rear block only)</td>
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<td><strong>A1020 Special Foundations</strong></td>
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### B Shell
This system includes all structural decks and supports above grade

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<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete Floor – in Bathroom</td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary 57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B1010 Balcony / Porch Construction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wood Plank</td>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A 69</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greentop Camp Office 56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
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### B Shell

#### Structure Name Building # Condition Deficiency

#### B10 Superstructure

**B1010 Floor Structure**  

<table>
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<th>Structure</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1010 04  Balcony / Porch Construction (continued)</td>
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<td>B1010 05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramps (This HSR will not address ABAAS code)</td>
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<tr>
<td>B1020 Roof Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>B1020 01  Structural Frame (Oak)</td>
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<td>B1020 02</td>
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<td>Roof Deck</td>
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<td>B1020 04  Canopies</td>
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#### B1010 04 Balcony / Porch Construction (continued)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Plank</td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>SERIOUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
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#### B1010 05 Ramps (This HSR will not address ABAAS code)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Plank</td>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>15</td>
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#### B1020 Roof Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
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<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural Frame (Oak)</td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Not visible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Not visible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Not visible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Log Ridge Beam, Log Rafters, Log Ties</td>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With King Post Trusses</td>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional Ridge Board, King Post Trusses</td>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional Ridge Board, Rafters, Round Log Ties</td>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
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#### Roof Deck

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Board Sheathing</td>
<td>All Representative Structures Where visible</td>
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<td>Minor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
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#### Canopies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shed Roof over Entry Porch</td>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure Name</td>
<td>Building #</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
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### B20 Exterior Enclosure

#### B20 Exterior Walls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior (not finish)</th>
<th>Structure Name</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Representative Structures, Except Buildings 57 and 48</td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>FAIR</td>
<td>SERIOUS Requires structural assessment post tree impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Representative Structures, Except Building 48</td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td>Requires structural assessment post tree impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>FAIR</td>
<td>SERIOUS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
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#### B2010 Interior Skin

See Section C3010, Interior Wall Finishes

### B2010 Balcony Walls and Handrails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handrails</th>
<th>Structure Name</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Representative Structures, Mortised into Round Log Post</td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>FAIR</td>
<td>Requires structural assessment post tree impact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure Name</td>
<td>Building #</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Deficiency</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>exterior walls</td>
<td>B2010 07</td>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balcony walls and handrails (continued)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood log rails, tapered, two-per-section, mortised into square log post</td>
<td></td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post and rail, dimensional</td>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior Windows</th>
<th>B2020 01</th>
<th>Wood</th>
<th>Greentop Camp Office</th>
<th>56</th>
<th>FAIR CRITICAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 6/6 Double-Hung Sash</td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 2/2 Unglazed</td>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 1/1 Unglazed</td>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 1/1 Casement, wood frame</td>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Single light awning, vinyl frame in kitchen area</td>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 1/1 single hung, vinyl frame, modern</td>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Double casement, 8 lights each leaf</td>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior Doors</th>
<th>B2030 01</th>
<th>Glazed Doors</th>
<th>Greentop Infirmary</th>
<th>57</th>
<th>GOOD Minor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Wood, 3 horizontal lights at top, 2 wood panels at bottom</td>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wood double-swinging doors, 4 horizontal lights at top, 1 wood panel at bottom</td>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Metal double-swinging doors with wired safety glass at top, 2 horizontal panels at bottom</td>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Metal fireproof door with light at top, gold-tone knob</td>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD Minor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| - Batten with diagonal bracing and horizontal ledgers, T-strap hinges, wood crafted slide lock | Greentop Cabin 2A | 69 | GOOD Minor |
| - Greentop Camp Office | 56 | GOOD Minor |
| - Misty Mount Cabin 3D | 48 | GOOD Minor |
| - Misty Mount Camp Office | Building 15 | GOOD Minor |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B Shell</th>
<th>Structure Name</th>
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<td><strong>B20 Exterior Enclosure</strong></td>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
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<td>Minor</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B2030 Exterior Doors</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>B2030 02 Solid Doors (continued)</td>
<td>Batten with Diagonal Bracing and Horizontal Ledgers, T-Strap Hinges, Wood Crafted Slide Lock (continued)</td>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
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<td>POOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Screen Doors</td>
<td>All Representative Structures</td>
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<td><strong>B30 Roofing</strong></td>
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<td>Minor</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Cedar Shakes or Shingles</td>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>FAIR</td>
<td>SERIOUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
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<td>SERIOUS</td>
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<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
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<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
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<td>Minor</td>
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<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
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<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
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<td>B3010 04 Flashing and Trim</td>
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<td>-Copper Valleys</td>
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<td>-Rain Diverter</td>
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<td>B3020 01 Roof Openings</td>
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<td>Minor</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Stone Chimney</td>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
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<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Interiors</td>
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<td>Building #</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Deficiency</td>
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<td>C10 Interior Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>C1001 Partitions</td>
<td>Fixed Partitions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>–Log Walls Continued from Exterior</td>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>–Tongue and Groove Wood Paneling</td>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A</td>
<td>69</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
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<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
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<td>GOOD</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
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<td>GOOD</td>
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<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
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<td>GOOD</td>
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<tr>
<td>C1005 Interior Windows</td>
<td>Plexiglas</td>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
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<td>C1020 Interior Doors</td>
<td>Interior Doors</td>
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<td>C10201 Interior Doors</td>
<td>–Batten with Diagonal Bracing and Horizontal Ledgers</td>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A</td>
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<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
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<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
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<td>GOOD</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hollow Core, 2-Panel with Silver Tone Door Knob</td>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C10202 Glazed Interior Doors</td>
<td>–Paneled with Upper Half 4-Part Divided Light</td>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>–Metal Double-Swinging Doors with Square Light at Top</td>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C20 Stairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2001 Stair Construction</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C2002 Exterior Stair Structure</td>
<td>–Stone Steps</td>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>FAIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure Name</td>
<td>Building #</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Deficiency</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>POOR</td>
<td>CRITICAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure Name</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Structure Name</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>FAIR</td>
<td>SERIOUS</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Structure Name</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
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<th>Structure Name</th>
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<th>Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<tr>
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<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Minor</td>
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<th>Structure Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure Name</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Structure Name</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Services</td>
<td>These systems were not evaluated for functionality</td>
<td>Structure Name</td>
<td>Building #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D20 Plumbing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2010 Plumbing Fixtures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2010 01 Water Closets (Toilets)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2010 03 Lavatories (Sink for Hand Washing)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2010 04 Sink (Service Sinks)</td>
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<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D30 HVAC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D3020 Heat Generating Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>D3020 99 Fireplaces</td>
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<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Rough-Cut Stone in Irregular Courses</td>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge A</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D40 Fire Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4030 Fire Protection Specialties</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D4030 01 Fire Extinguishing Devices</td>
<td></td>
<td>No representative structures</td>
<td>Not tested</td>
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<tr>
<td>--Wall-Mounted Fire Extinguishers</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D4090 Other Fire Protection Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>D4090 01 Battery-Operated Smoke Detectors</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Representative Structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardwired Smoke Detectors</td>
<td></td>
<td>All Representative Structures</td>
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ASTM Uniformat II Classification of Building Elements — Condition Assessment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Structure Name</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D 50 Electrical</td>
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<tr>
<td>D5010 Electrical Service and Distribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>D5010 05 Panels</td>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
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<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
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<td>GOOD</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5020 Lighting and Branch Wiring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5020 02 Lighting Equipment</td>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greentop Camp Office</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Misty Mount Camp Office</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Staff Quarters</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5090 Lighting Protection</td>
<td>All Representative Structures are Grounded</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
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</table>
### Equipment & Furnishings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E20 Furnishings</th>
<th>Structure Name</th>
<th>Building #</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Deficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>E2010 Fixed Furnishings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Built-in Bed Platform with Single Drawer Underneath</td>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Open Closets with Rod for Hanging Clothes, Storage Above, One Per Bunk</td>
<td>Greentop Cabin 2A</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Cabinets with Closing Doors</td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E2020 Moveable Furnishings</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Modular Metal Frame Bed with Platform and Mattress</td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Cabin 3D</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Lodge</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Dressers</td>
<td>Greentop Infirmary</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misty Mount Infirmary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Trestle Tables and Benches for Dining</td>
<td>Misty Mount Dining Hall</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Misty Mount Staff Quarters comes fully furnished with kitchen, laundry, bathroom, two bedrooms, and a living room.
PART II

ULTIMATE TREATMENT AND USE

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

REQUIREMENTS FOR TREATMENT AND USE

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS
The Secretary of the Interior has established standards and guidelines for the appropriate treatment of historic properties. These standards identify three approaches that might be considered for treatment and use of the Cabin Camps at Catoctin Mountain Park: preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation. The fourth approach, reconstruction, is not an applicable treatment consideration for this site because the structures stand intact.

**Preservation**

Preservation is defined as “the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses on the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement or new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.” Under Preservation, the Cabin Camps would be maintained in more or less their present state, with the minimal maintenance necessary to continue in their present condition. The structures would continue to display the additions and alterations that have already occurred. Simply repairing and preserving the buildings in their current state does meet the mandate of the enabling legislation and the needs of the park, and therefore

*Preservation is an appropriate approach.*

**Restoration**

Restoration is defined as “the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.” This approach as applied to Cabin Camps would likely mandate their restoration to the period of significance (the original construction dates) and remove accommodations made for the winterizing done by the Army during WW II. Although Restoration is an appropriate approach given the significance of the Cabin Camps, it would not address ongoing issues with accommodating visitors, and in fact would remove necessary elements made for HVAC functionality. Restoration is therefore not a viable approach.
Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as “the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.” A rehabilitation approach to treatment would provide the most flexibility in the use of the Greentop and Misty Mount Cabin Camps. This approach emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but provides more latitude for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. Like those for Preservation, the standards for Rehabilitation focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character. However, Greentop and Misty Mount Cabin camps are extraordinarily well suited for their historic and current use. Therefore, Rehabilitation is not considered a treatment approach at this time.

The recommended treatment for the Catoctin Mountain Park Cabin Camps Greentop and Misty Mount is Preservation.

The Cabin Camps were constructed as facilities for organized group camping. Given the camps’ locations and historic use, it is most appropriate to continue their use as organized group camps for recreation, education, and conservation. No other alternative uses have been identified, nor are there plans for construction of any new facilities. The current General Management Plan calls for the Cabin Camps to continue in their present use.
### Specialized Treatments Recommended – by Structure

**Greentop Cabin 2A – Building 69**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A10</td>
<td>Piers—On the exterior, some of the piers show a light layer of biological growth. This can be removed with an application of diluted D2 detergent and gentle scrubbing with a natural-bristle brush.</td>
<td>CLEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2010</td>
<td>Chinking—The paint on the chinking is failing, but the park is allowing the paint to be removed naturally as it is not historic.</td>
<td>REPAIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To the right of the entrance, at the transition from the central frame section to the log section, chinking has deteriorated and fallen out, exposing an early electrical conduit. It does not appear to present any danger.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2010</td>
<td>Furnishings—The fixed furnishings on the interior would benefit from painting.</td>
<td>PAINT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Condition:** GOOD  
**Deficiency:** MINOR

Building 69: (clockwise from above left) Biological growth on piers; deteriorating paint on chinking; missing vertical chinking; built-in furniture; deteriorating paint on cubbies and drawer.
## Greentop Camp Office – Building 56

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>B1010</strong></td>
<td><strong>Flooring</strong>—On the interior, the floor boards are worn, and those of the canteen space have separated and loosened to the point that the diagonal subfloor is visible through the openings between the boards. Where worn floorboards create a discontinuity of more than ¼&quot; inch, boards should be replaced to establish a code-compliant floor surface. If pitting or similar damage exists, holes more than ¼&quot; should be filled with wood putty in a color to match the boards to create a level floor surface. The floor should also be monitored for loose nails and boards.</td>
<td>MONITOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B1020</strong></td>
<td><strong>Biological Growth(Roof)</strong>—The roof has a fair amount of biological growth and may be reaching the end of its service life. The roof was last replaced in 1994. It should be carefully monitored for deterioration.</td>
<td>INSPECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2010</strong></td>
<td><strong>Level of Grade</strong>—Some deterioration of the exterior waney boards on the lower level near the ground is evident. The deterioration should be arrested by removing leaves and debris from under the Camp Office, particularly on the west elevation of the rear block. A French drain around the periphery might also absorb some of the roof runoff that is splashing back onto the structure.</td>
<td>DIG OUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The paint on the chinking is being allowed to come off naturally.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B2020</strong></td>
<td><strong>Window Sills</strong>—Roof runoff appears to be a consistent problem, causing significant rot of window sills and is exacerbated by the placement of window air-conditioning units in the lower sash. The units themselves may be dripping water from condensation in addition to providing a surface for rain to splash off of. The sills should be replaced where necessary.</td>
<td>REPLACE IN KIND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glazing Putty</strong>—The three windows on the rear block of the southern elevation require glazing putty. The lights are loose and the putty is currently crumbling or missing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carpenter bee damage</strong> should be addressed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTM</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5020</td>
<td>Electrical Wiring—On both the exterior and interior many iterations of electrical wiring is haphazardly draped on the building. This could represent a danger to both the campers and the staff of the camp.</td>
<td>CORRECT HAZARD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Building 56: (left to right from top) Level of grade encroaches on bottom of structure; evidence of splashback from root run-off; significantly rotted window sill on north elevation; rotted window sill on west elevation within the hyphen; and carpenter bee damage.
Building 56: Exposed wiring on both exterior and interior of structure poses a safety hazard to both campers and staff.
Building 56: Evidence of water damage beneath window that accommodates an air conditioning unit during the summer season (south elevation).
Greentop Infirmary – Building 57

Condition: GOOD
Deficiency: MINOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1010</td>
<td>Sill Logs—North facing sill log at the log and frame intersection shows significant deterioration. It should be tested for rot and structural stability.</td>
<td>INSPECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1020</td>
<td>Bio Growth—Some minor deterioration on the exterior is related to biological growth on the north elevation, which receives little direct sunlight. The biological growth might be exacerbated by the level of shade that this building experiences during the summer. This is evident on the roof. The biological growth can be removed with a natural bristle brush and a detergent solution such as D2.</td>
<td>CLEAN WALL MONITOR ROOF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roof Leaks—The roof should be monitored for leaks to determine the length of its service life. There is currently no direct evidence that the roof leaks. However, this level of biological growth on the shingles promotes the retention of moisture and can accelerate the deterioration that leads to roof leaks.</td>
<td>MONITOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2010</td>
<td>Bio Growth—Biological growth is also evident at lower levels of logs and chinking on the Infirmary’s north elevation.</td>
<td>CLEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insect Damage—Carpenter bee and other insect damage should be repaired.</td>
<td>REPAIR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Building 57: Sill log on west side of north elevation shows rot.
Treatment Recommendations
Greentop Infirmary — Building 57

Building 57: Significant biological growth on north elevation roof.

Building 57: Carpenter bee damage.
Misty Mount Cabin 3D – Building 48

Condition: POOR
Deficiency: CRITICAL

In July 2018, during production of this HSR, a tree fell on Cabin 3D (Building 48) severely damaging the structure. The regional historic architecture team visited Cabin 3D shortly after the tree was removed. Observed damage included a cracked ridge beam, severed and separated rafters, and walls no longer in plumb. The cabin will require significant repairs and replacement in kind.

See following pages for treatment recommendations for other four-bunk cabins at Misty Mount and other structures with similar deficiencies.

Building 48: (below) East elevation shows crushed exterior; (opposite page from top left) cracked ridge beam and fallen cross tie; severed rafter; (bottom left) separated rafters and dislodged window; crushed roof and dislodged window.
## Misty Mount Cabin 3D – Building 48

**Condition:** GOOD  
**Deficiency:** MINOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1010</td>
<td><strong>Biological Growth</strong> (Piers)—Biological growth is a significant concern on the piers of this cabin. It should be cleaned off of the stone with D2 and a natural bristle brush.</td>
<td>CLEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1010</td>
<td><strong>Biological Growth</strong> (Porch)—Biological growth is a significant concern on the porch of this cabin. The wood should be treated with diluted D2 and left to absorb. The wood should not be scrubbed.</td>
<td>CLEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2010</td>
<td><strong>Replacement Logs</strong>—The exterior of this 4-bunk camper cabin still bears the red paint that was applied in the 1980s. The paint is very deteriorated and as a result its protective qualities are no longer effective on the logs. A remnant of the former stain color is visible on the door to the cabin where a sign was removed. The red paint also remains on the chinking. On all structures, park management is allowing the paint on the exterior chinking to naturally come off and revert to the exteriors’ original design aesthetic. In previous restoration campaigns in Misty Mount, such as the Infirmary, new materials have been stained black and existing material is left red. This is an acceptable way to gradually transition to the original color scheme over time.</td>
<td>STAIN REPLACEMENT LOGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Stove Pipe Vent</strong>—The louvered ridge vent on the rear gable end is another feature of the original cabin design. It has been compromised by the stove pipe vent opening that is still apparent. The stove pipe vent opening should be removed and the louvers restored.</td>
<td>REMOVE &amp; REPAIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Screens</strong>—The unique interior screens of this cabin are constructed of two divided parts that fold in half horizontally and open to the inside. The exterior screens show some weathering and should be stained.</td>
<td>STAIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These treatment recommendations apply to this structure before it was damaged in July 2018. However, the recommendations reflect other four-bunk cabins at Misty Mount and other structures with similar deficiencies.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B3010</td>
<td><strong>Biological Growth (Roof)</strong>—Biological growth is a significant concern on the roof of this cabin. The wood should be treated with diluted D2 and left to absorb. The wood should not be scrubbed. If the biological growth on the roof is causing deterioration of the shakes by holding excessive moisture, then the roof should be replaced in kind.</td>
<td>CLEAN — INSPECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2010</td>
<td><strong>Stone Steps</strong>—The entry steps are not level and could be dangerous to the campers or park staff.</td>
<td>LEVEL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Building 48: Biological growth is significant on the roof and porch.

Building 48: The stone piers show a fair amount of biological growth.
Building 48: Historically inaccurate red paint remains on the logs and chimney.

Building 48: The stone steps slope down hill.

Building 48: (left) Evidence of the previous black stain may be seen on the door; (right) replacements in kind have not been painted red or stained black. The stove pipe vent is visible in the gable.
Building 16: Example of acceptable mixed exterior treatment—new stain is black and old paint is red.
Misty Mount Camp Office – Building 15

Condition: GOOD
Deficiency: MINOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B2010</td>
<td>Biological Growth (Frame Section)—Biological growth is present on the lower portions of the frame section, which is close to grade. This can be cleaned with D2 solution sprayed into the wood and left to absorb.</td>
<td>CLEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biological Growth (Chinking)—The chinking can be spraying with D2 and gently scrubbed with a natural bristle brush.</td>
<td>CLEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2010</td>
<td>Pipe Vent—A non-original stove pipe vent is visible in the rear gable, dating from the winterization of the cabins during WW II. This vent appears in the louvered ridge vent, but because it is painted and screened, it is much less visually obtrusive as the exposed vent at Cabin 3D. If there were another pressing issue for repairs to be made in this section of the building, the vent could be removed and the louvres restored. Otherwise it can remain in place until such a time.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3010</td>
<td>Biological Growth (Roof)—The exterior shows biological growth is also present on the roof. Some shakes are cupping, splitting, and lifting, which may indicate that the roof has reached the end of its service life. The roof should be monitored for leaks.</td>
<td>INSPECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>— MONITOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Work</td>
<td>Level of Grade—Reducing the level of grade by digging out the piers at the northwest elevation should be considered.</td>
<td>DIG OUT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Building 15: Encroaching level of grade and biological growth at the northwest corner.
Treatment Recommendations
Misty Mount Camp Office — Building 15

Building 15: Shakes show signs that the roof is nearing the end of its service life.

Building 15: The stove pipe vent is acceptably visible in the gable.
## Misty Mount Dining Hall – Building 13

**Condition:** GOOD  
**Deficiency:** MINOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B2010</td>
<td><strong>Bathroom</strong>—The small bathroom on the west elevation has significantly deteriorated exterior siding. This should be repaired in kind.</td>
<td>REPAIR IN KIND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1010</td>
<td><strong>Kitchen Mold</strong>—The wallboard behind a large kitchen refrigerator shows several vertical inches of mold. The source of moisture causing the mold should be investigated and addressed. The wallboard should be cleaned or removed back to solid material to prevent the mold from spreading.</td>
<td>CLEAN AND / OR REMOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3010</td>
<td><strong>Masonry Cracks</strong>—The interior of the end chimneys in the dining hall bear small but continuous mortar cracks that appear to have been previously repaired. They should be monitored to ensure that they are not increasing in either length or width.</td>
<td>CLEAN — MONITOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Efflorescence</strong>—Efflorescence is present on the interior stone and may indicate and active or previous roof leak at the roof opening. The stone can be cleaned via dry removal or with poultices. Dry removal involves gently brushing with a soft natural bristle brush. Thicker crusts can be carefully scraped away with a scalpel.</td>
<td>CLEAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Building 13: Exterior waney boards show deterioration at bathroom on west elevation; (inset) Copperhead snakes are known to nest under this building and are a seasonal concern.
Building 13: Wallboard shows mold.

Building 13: Efflorescence and minor cracks in fireplace and chimney.

Building 13: Efflorescence in stone gable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1010</td>
<td><strong>Biological Growth</strong>—Green biological growth is evident on the piers, stone steps and patio. This can be removed with D2 solution. The stone can be gently scrubbed with a natural bristle brush.</td>
<td>CLEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2010</td>
<td><strong>Biological Growth</strong>—Biological growth is evident on the logs and chinking. This can be removed with D2 solution. The chinking can be gently scrubbed with a natural bristle brush and the wood can be left to absorb the solution on its own. The wood should not be scrubbed.</td>
<td>CLEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Insect Droppings</strong>—The northwest elevation shows insect scat where insects might be nesting in-between the waney board laps. This should be inspected and cleaned.</td>
<td>INSPECT — CLEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Porch Bird Nest</strong>—The overhead light fixture on the porch supports a bird's nest. This should be removed in the fall after the chicks leave the nest.</td>
<td>REMOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2010</td>
<td><strong>Masonry Cracking</strong>—The entrance porch has a mortar crack between the landing and the steps. This should be monitored.</td>
<td>MONITOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3020</td>
<td><strong>Flooring</strong>—The floors are very worn. Where worn floorboards create a discontinuity of more than ¼&quot; inch, boards should be replaced in kind to establish a code-compliant floor surface. If pitting or similar damage exists, holes more than 1 ¼&quot; should be filled with wood putty in a color to match the boards to create a level floor surface. The floor should also be monitored for loose nails and boards.</td>
<td>MONITOR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Misty Mount Infirmary – Building 16**

**Condition:** GOOD

**Deficiency:** MINOR
Treatment Recommendations
Misty Mount Infirmary — Building 16

Building 16: Biological growth on logs and chinking on the left side of the northwest elevation; the waney boards at right show insect scat.

Building 16: Biological growth on the stone piers.
Building 16: A bird’s nest is supported by the porch light.

Building 16: A crack exists between the steps and the porch landing.
Treatment Recommendations
Misty Mount Infirmary — Building 16

Building 16: Floors show significant wear.
Misty Mount Lodge A – Building 23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM</th>
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<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1010</td>
<td><strong>Broken Stones</strong>—The stone patio on the east side of the lodge is in poor condition with loose and missing stones. This represents a hazard to campers and staff.</td>
<td><strong>RESET &amp; REPOINT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2010</td>
<td><strong>Rot</strong>—The north elevation is suffering from excessive moisture caused by lack of direct sun, splash back from the roof, and storm water run-off from the sloped hill. The sill logs on the north side are very close to grade. The northeast corner sill log is completely rotted around the anchor bolt. The logs can be Dutchman repaired by removal back to solid material. If no solid material remains, the log should be replaced in kind. The significant deterioration includes the door.</td>
<td><strong>REPAIR OR REPLACE IN KIND</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Biological Growth</strong>—Biological growth is evident on the lower two logs and chinking. The biological growth can be cleaned with D2. The chinking can be gently scrubbed with diluted D2 solution and a natural bristle brush. The wood can absorb the solution directly without scrubbing.</td>
<td><strong>CLEAN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Chinking</strong>—As with other structures, the paint on the chinking is failing. Park management plans to allow the paint to be removed naturally to restore the original exterior color scheme.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Condition: **POOR**
Deficiency: **SERIOUS**

Building 23: Missing and broken stones at the stone patio.
Building 23: (left to right from top) Significant deterioration at the base of the north elevation; evidence of the door hinge having been moved multiple times; rotted sill log beyond the depth of the anchor bolt; and deterioration of paint on chinking and illegible building signs.
## Misty Mount Staff Quarters – Building 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASTM</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1010</td>
<td>Sill Plate—The sill plate on the northwest gable end is missing. It should be replaced in kind.</td>
<td>REPLACE IN KIND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2010</td>
<td>Splash Back—The north elevation of the building shows approximately 12” of splash back. The level of grade should be reduced by digging out the stone piers.</td>
<td>DIG OUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bird Nest—There is a bird’s nest in the gable at the northwest corner of the structure. It should be carefully removed.</td>
<td>REMOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3010</td>
<td>Chinking, Interior—On the interior there are several small areas where chinking has fallen out. This should be repaired.</td>
<td>REPAIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3020</td>
<td>Flooring—The floor is very worn. Where worn floorboards create a discontinuity of more than ¼” inch, boards should be replaced to establish a code-compliant floor surface. If pitting or similar damage exists, holes more than ¼” should be filled with wood putty in a color to match the boards to create a level floor surface. The floor should also be monitored for loose nails and boards.</td>
<td>MONITOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5020</td>
<td>Electrical Wiring—Many iterations of electrical wiring is evident on the exterior of the structure. The actual presence of it adds to the historical character of the building, but like the Greentop Camp Office, it is strung haphazardly and could be arranged more neatly for safety as well as a groomed appearance.</td>
<td>ORGANIZE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Building 17: Missing sill plate on right side of photo.**
Building 17: (left to right from top) Significant splash back promoting deterioration at the north elevation; birds nest situated in the gable; missing interior chinking; floor shows evidence of extreme wear; and hazardous wiring.
PART II

ULTIMATE TREATMENT AND USE

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

REQUIREMENTS FOR TREATMENT AND USE

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS
Requirements for Treatment and Use

A number of laws, regulations, and functional requirements delineate treatment and use of the historic structures in National Parks. In addition to protecting the cultural resource, these requirements also address issues of human safety, fire protection, energy conservation, abatement of hazardous materials, and handicapped accessibility. Some of these requirements may contradict or be at cross purposes with one another if they are rigidly interpreted. Any treatment must be carefully considered in order that the historic fabric of the structure is preserved.

Authorizing Legislation

The Catoctin Mountain Recreational Demonstration Area was established in 1936 with Executive Order 7496. In 1945, the Catoctin RDA was retained by the National Park Service instead of being transferred to the State of Maryland. In 1954, the existing 5,748-acre park was carved out of the RDA and designated Catoctin Mountain Park by the director of the National Park Service. The remaining 4,445 acres of the Recreational Demonstration Area south of Route 77 were transferred to the State of Maryland and became present-day Cunningham Falls State Park.

Foundation Document

The Foundation Document was prepared for Catoctin Mountain Park in April 2013. It identifies the fundamental resources and values associated with the park as well as the park significance and interpretive themes. Preparation of the Foundation Document included an assessment of planning and data needs, other important resources and identification of key park-wide and major issues. All of these were prioritized and connected with stewardship priorities.

Purpose Statement

The Purpose Statement for the park reinforces the foundation for future park management and use decisions. The following is the Purpose Statement for the park: “The purpose of Catoctin Mountain Park is to provide quality recreational opportunities in the Catoctin Mountains and serve as a setting and buffer for the Presidential Retreat, while protecting and conserving the park’s natural and cultural environments in the spirit of the New Deal conservation programs.”
Park Significance

Significance statements express why Catoctin Mountain Park resources and values are important enough to merit national park unit designation. Statements of significance describe why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and system-wide context. These statements are linked to the purpose of the park unit and are supported by data, research, and consensus. While Catoctin Mountain Park contains many significant resources, not all of these resources contribute to the significance of the park. Rather, they describe the park’s distinctive nature and help inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the most important resources and values of the park. The following significance statements have been identified for Catoctin Mountain Park:

**Significance Statement 1:** Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it was one of 46 Recreational Demonstration Areas developed in the 1930s and represents an outstanding example of New Deal-era programs that established rural areas for conservation and recreation purposes.

**Significance Statement 2:** Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it is an early and continuing example of conservation practices resulting in the regeneration of an eastern deciduous forest.

**Significance Statement 3:** Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it provides outstanding scenic values at the transition of the Monocacy River Valley and the Catoctin Mountains in the Piedmont Plateau and Blue Ridge geologic provinces.

**Significance Statement 4:** Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it provides diverse outdoor recreation opportunities in a mountain setting near the population centers of the mid-Atlantic region.

**Significance Statement 5:** Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it provides exceptional aquatic habitat.

**Significance Statement 6:** Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it serves as the setting where international leaders convene to discuss world peace and international diplomacy and serves as the Presidential Retreat.

**Significance Statement 7:** Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it is the location of cabin camps that have served both as the oldest operating camps for persons with disabilities in the nation as well as one of the original locations where the Office of Strategic Services, forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency, trained in World War II.

**Significance Statement 8:** Catoctin Mountain Park is significant because it preserves a cultural heritage that dates back more than
3,500 years, and ranges from stone tool making, to agriculture, to charcoal production.\footnote{The above is summarized from the “Foundation Document – Catoctin Mountain Park” prepared by the National Park Service, NPS 841/114903, April 2013.}
PART II

ULTIMATE TREATMENT AND USE

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

REQUIREMENTS FOR TREATMENT AND USE

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS
National Historic Preservation Act
The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), mandates federal protection of significant cultural resources, including buildings, landscapes, and archeological sites listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Section 106
A routine step in the Park’s planning process for the treatment of cultural resources is compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. This requires that prior to any undertaking involving National Register or National Register-eligible historic properties, federal agencies “take into account the effect” of the undertaking on the property and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Advisory Council) “a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.” To satisfy the requirements of Section 106, regulations have been published (36 CFR Part 800, ”Protection of Historic Properties”) that require, among other things, consultation with local governments, State Historic Preservation Officers, and Indian tribal representatives. They also establish criteria under which the Advisory Council may comment, but as a practical matter, the vast majority of Federal undertakings do not involve review by the Advisory Council. The point of Section 106 review is to ensure that all interested parties have a voice in the treatment of the nation’s cultural heritage.

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards
The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards) provide a philosophy to underpin historic preservation that is widely understood and almost universally accepted in the United States. By separate regulation, the Secretary has required the application of the Standards in certain programs that the Secretary administers through the National Park Service. They have also been widely adopted by state and local governments and by the private sector, and are intended to be applied to a wide variety of resource types, including buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. The Standards, revised in 1992, are codified as 36 CFR Part 68 in the 12 July 1995 Federal Register (Vol. 60, No. 133). The revision replaced the 1978 and 1983 versions of 36 CFR 68 entitled “The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties”. The Standards are neither technical nor prescriptive, but are intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect the nation’s irreplaceable cultural resources. For example, they cannot, in and of themselves, be used to make essential decisions about which features of the historic building should be saved and which can be changed. But once a treatment is selected, the Standards provide philosophical consistency to the work.
The Standards describe four broad approaches to the treatment and use of historic properties. These are, in hierarchical order:

- **Preservation**, which places a high premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance and repair. It reflects a building’s continuum over time, through successive occupancies, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made.

- **Rehabilitation**, which emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but provides more latitude for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. (Both Preservation and Rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, a property its historic character.)

- **Restoration**, which focuses on the retention of materials from the most significant time in a property’s history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.

- **Reconstruction**, which establishes limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.

Regardless of treatment approach, the Standards put a high priority on the preservation of existing historic materials and not just the architectural form and style. The Standards also require that any alterations, additions, or other modifications be reversible. For example, additions must be designed and constructed in such a way that they can be removed or reversed in the future without the loss of existing historic materials, features, or character. As noted above, Preservation has been identified as the most appropriate overall approach to the treatment of the Cabin Camps.

Within the overall approach, treatments adhering to other standards may be deemed appropriate; for example, restoration of the original exposed ceilings in the Misty Mount Camp Office (Building 15) may be considered an appropriate treatment for that specific element even under the overall approach of preservation.

**Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990**

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) establishes comprehensive civil rights protection for disabled Americans, both in employment and in their right to free, unaided access to public buildings. While people with restricted mobility have most frequently benefited from ADA, protection also extends to those with other disabilities, including those with impaired vision or hearing. Requirements for full compliance with ADA regulations are extensive and easiest to apply to new construction. Full compliance for historic buildings is more difficult and sometimes would require significant alterations to the historic character of the property. Where that is the case, ADA authorizes a process for arriving at alternatives to full compliance that can preserve historic character while maximizing a disabled visitor’s access to the historic building.
Applicable Laws and Regulations

Architectural Barriers Act (ABA)
Standards issued under the Architectural Barriers Accessibility Act (ABAA) apply to facilities designed, built, altered, or leased with certain federal funds. Passed in 1968, the ABAA is one of the first laws to address access to the built environment. The law applies to federal buildings, including post offices, social security offices, federal courthouses and prisons, and national parks. Coverage is limited to those funding programs that give the federal agency awarding grants or loans the authority to establish facility standards. Camp Greentop does provide a level of universal accessibility but the facilities do not always meet specific requirements. Deficiencies may exist, but ADA or ABA compliance is not the focus of this HSR. A subsequent study of Camp Greentop is required to identify the range of problems facing disabled Americans, prioritizing them and determining funding requirements.

International Building Code
Building codes are generally applicable to all buildings whether they are historic or not. As a matter of policy, the NPS and the State of Maryland are guided by the International Building Code (IBC), which includes this statement regarding codes and historic buildings:

3406.1 Historic Buildings. The provisions of this code related to the construction, repair, alteration, addition, restoration and movement of structures, and change of occupancy shall not be mandatory for historic buildings where such buildings are judged by the building official to not constitute a distinct life safety hazard [emphasis added].

Threats to public health and safety should always be eliminated. At present, the Cabin Camps at Greentop and Misty Mount do not constitute an immediate threat to life safety.

NFPA Code 914

National Park Service Management Policies
The NPS General Management Policies (2006) guide overall management of historic properties, especially Chapter 5 “Cultural Resource Management.” Based upon the authority of some 19 Acts of Congress and many more Executive orders and regulations, these policies require planning to ensure that management processes for making decisions and setting priorities integrate information about cultural resources, and provide for consultation and collaboration with outside entities.

These policies also support good stewardship to ensure that cultural resources are preserved and protected, receive appropriate treatments (including maintenance), and are made available for public understanding and enjoyment. Chapter 5 of the NPS Policies Manual describes Cultural Resources Management as the following:
“The Service’s cultural resource management program involves research to identify, evaluate, document, register, and establish basic information about cultural resources and traditionally associated peoples; planning to ensure that management processes for making decisions and setting priorities integrate information about cultural resources and provide for consultation and collaboration with outside entities; and stewardship to ensure that cultural resources are preserved and protected, receive appropriate treatments (including maintenance) to achieve desired conditions, and are made available for public understanding and enjoyment.”


The appearance and condition of resources before treatment, and changes made during treatment, will be documented. Such documentation will be shared with any appropriate state or tribal historic preservation office or certified local government, and added to the park museum cataloging system. Pending treatment decisions reached through the planning process, all resources will be protected and preserved in their existing states. The management policies lay out rules for use of historic properties under the control of the National Park Service. Again, Chapter 5 of the NPS Policies Manual directs that:

“compatible uses for structures will be found whenever possible [to] help prevent the accelerated deterioration of historic structures due to neglect and vandalism,” but goes on to warn against uses of structures that would “threaten the...character of a structure...or that would entail alterations that would significantly compromise its integrity.”

**Director’s Order 28**

Also circumscribing treatment and use of historic properties in National Parks is Director’s Order 28, Cultural Resource Management Guideline. It requires that the NPS plan for the protection of cultural resources such as the Catoctin Mountain Park Cabin Camps and reinforces the requirement to use existing buildings for NPS purposes. In Chapter 8, “Management of Historic and Prehistoric Structures,” observes that “the primary preservation issue...is the compatibility of the use with the structure.” DO-28 also requires that no historic structure be rehabilitated or restored without an appropriate historic structure report.
Applicable Laws and Regulations


Catoctin Mountain Park, Historic Archives File, WWII:  
Memorandum by G.B. Williams, January 28, 1943.  
Memorandum by G.B. Williams, July 6, 1945.  
Memorandum by G.B. Williams, July 17, 1945.  
Memorandum by G.B. Williams, October 19, 1945.  
Memorandum by E.M. Lisle, August 23, 1946.  
Memorandum by Harry T. Thompson, January 17, 1947.


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