
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2016



Camp Greentop
Catoctin Mountain Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

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

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

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

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

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

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A))

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

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

Responding to the Call to Action:

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

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

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

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

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

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

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

- 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation's heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
- 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS*

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

Scope of the CLI

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

Inventory Unit Description:

Camp Greentop is a 52-acre planned organized camp site in the central and slightly west part of Catoctin Mountain Park (CATO) in the mountains on the western edge of Maryland's Piedmont region, near the Maryland/Pennsylvania border. Camp Greentop is situated on a flat central plateau located between the merging of two mountains: South Mountain to the west and Catoctin Mountain to the east. The town of Thurmont is at the eastern foot of the mountain; the closest city is Frederick, Maryland, 15 miles to the south; and the cities of Baltimore and Washington, D.C., are within a 50-mile radius of the park. Catoctin Mountain Park preserves about 6,000-acres of eastern deciduous forest, mountain-terrain, and portions of Owens and Hunting Creeks. The landscape is characterized by eastern deciduous forest, steep slopes, and undulating topography.

Historical Overview

The Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) was one of forty-six RDAs developed throughout the 1930s New Deal-era as a solution to underutilized land and a failing economy by using depleted farmland to create recreation areas. The Federal government in cooperation with State of Maryland officials felt the Catoctin landscape consisted of marginal lands and underutilized resources, including over-harvested timber and underproductive agricultural lands. Many of the locals, many of which were tenant farmers not landowners, who were living on the landscape disagreed with the government's selection of Catoctin as an ideal RDA project.

Taking advantage of the level terrain and relatively few outcroppings, the area where Camp Greentop

Camp Greentop

Catoctin Mountain Park

stands was developed as a group camp specifically for children with disabilities. As one of three organized group camps built within the Catoctin RDA, Camp Greentop was originally constructed as a camp for the Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC) in 1938. Vegetation consisted of a strong stand of second growth deciduous forest and underbrush which was removed to better accommodate campers' needs. Utilizing New Deal-era park design principles, the camp was comprised of a central core and satellite camp units. The camp operated for four summer seasons until the park closed to the public in 1942 due to the U.S. involvement in World War II. During the war, the Camp Greentop landscape underwent many changes as it was developed for and served as military housing and OSS training. After the war, the camp also served briefly as a place for war veterans to recuperate from battle. Before reopening to the public in 1947, much of the Camp Greentop landscape was restored to its original pre-war condition. The MLCC resumed seasonal camping at Camp Greentop once the park was reopened and has continued to serve its historical function as a summer camp for disabled youth.

Significance Summary

The Camp Greentop landscape is significant as part of Catoctin Mountain Park, and also as a contributing resource within a multiple property nomination under the theme of "Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park" (1989). Camp Greentop is also listed as a historic district (1989), and most recently, as a contributing resource within the Catoctin Mountain Park National Register Nomination (2014). Camp Greentop is a component landscape of the larger Catoctin Mountain Park landscape and as such contributes to this larger cultural (parent) landscape.

The Camp Greentop landscape derives national and state significance under Criterion A in the areas of entertainment/recreation, and social history; and state significance under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture. In the area of entertainment/recreation, Camp Greentop is significant as a major element in the Catoctin RDA's plan for the development of a group camp specifically for the MLCC and inner-city children with disabilities. In the area of social history, the Camp Greentop landscape is significant as a main component in New Deal-era park planning efforts that reflect social and economic goals of the recovery programs of the 1930s, which included RDAs. In the area of architecture, the Camp Greentop landscape is significant for containing distinct New Deal-era rustic architecture of the 1930s. The Camp Greentop landscape is also significant in the area of landscape architecture as a contributing element within the park laid out by the National Park Service using New Deal-era design and layout principles.

This CLI proposes a period of significance for Camp Greentop: 1935 to 1948. The dates encompass the initial RDA efforts, including the planning and design of the landscape, the duration of the camp open to the public, the camp's war contributions, ending in 1948, the year the last of the New Deal-era features was completed following the reopening of the camp to the public.

Analysis and Evaluation Summary and Condition

Despite some changes in vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and small-scale features,

Camp Greentop

Catoctin Mountain Park

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

Camp Greentop has minor impacts that affect its overall condition, but it is currently in Good condition. These impacts include some structural deterioration and deferred maintenance of some features, but overall do not need immediate attention.

Site Plan



As part of Catoctin Mountain Park (formerly Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area), the Camp Greentop landscape encompasses approximately 52 acre (NCR).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Camp Greentop
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600103
Parent Landscape:	600017

Park Information

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

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

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

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	10/16/2015
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Capital Region

1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.

Washington, D.C. 20242

Memorandum:

To: Capital Region

Regional Landscape

Architect, National

From: Superintendent, Catoctin Mountain Park

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, **Camp Greentop** Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Scott Bell, Acting Superintendent of Catoctin Mountain Park, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Fort Marcy, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

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

Scott Bell
Acting Superintendent, Catoctin Mountain Park

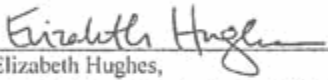
10/16/15
Date

Statement of Concurrence

Camp Greentop, Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscape CLI

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

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


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

4.29.16
Date

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

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

A boundary delineating the National Register historic district for Camp Greentop was created as an explanatory tool for preparation of the 1989 National Register nomination. Historically and currently there are no fences that separate Camp Greentop from the rest of the park. The boundary for this CLI has been expanded to include the remaining historically significant cultural landscape features, including the playfield and the outdoor chapel.

The Camp Greentop cultural landscape is bounded on the north by a border that begins about 700 feet northwest from the outdoor chapel and extends about 1,900 feet southeast running parallel along the southern side of the existing bridal trail; the boundary line then turns south for about 900 feet, continues due west for 2,000 feet, then turns slightly northeast for 1,500 feet to form a 52 acre quadrangle.

The project area encompasses buildings that support overnight organized camping activities. Among the contributing buildings are the administration/office, infirmary, staff quarters, helps' quarters, craft shop/nature cabin, and storage. These serve as a hub of buildings shared by occupants of the four individual unit camps. Each unit camp is situated like a satellite group of buildings that includes a latrine and three 10-person camper cabins. Two leaders' cabins, two laundries, and two lodges are interspersed to serve more than one unit camp. Four unit comfort stations and a storage facility are modern, non-historic structures. A dining hall, swimming pool, and related buildings are non-contributing but compatible. All contributing buildings and structures in the district are related to the development of NPS sponsored rustic architecture and landscape architecture in concert with the rise of outdoor recreation during New Deal-era relief efforts. The quality craftsmanship and carefully articulated design of architecture and landscape architectural elements developed from 1935 to 1948 has been largely maintained, thus preserving the spirit and character in which the camp was conceived and built. The district includes 22 contributing buildings and ten non-contributing buildings.

State and County:

State: MD

County: Frederick County

Size (Acres): 52.00

Location Map:



Camp Greentop is situated in the southern half of the western side of Catoctin Mountain Park, just outside of the town of Thurmont, Maryland (NCR).

Management Unit: CATO

Tract Numbers: 92
96c
156
161

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

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

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

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: With Permission

Explanatory Narrative:

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

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Camp Greentop

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Adjacent lands contribute to the significance and integrity of the Camp Greentop cultural landscape in their preservation of the historic, rural character of the area, inasmuch as they remain either in agriculture, as rural districts, in forest or as parkland under other jurisdictions. The farmland of the Harbaugh Valley and the open fields of Foxville are in sharp contrast to the enclosing woodland of most of the park, and are reminiscent of the nineteenth and early-twentieth century look of parts of the park. Travel on rural roads surrounding the park reveals secluded farmsteads with similar features to those of the pre-park landscape. However, semi-suburban development is moving into areas within the park. New development can be seen in the housing clusters that have sprung up recently around Thurmont. US 15, which runs along the foot of the mountains, was widened in the early 1980s, and highway conveniences developed around the Thurmont exit. Although there is modern development surrounding the parent property, it does not severely impact the historic significance and integrity of the property at this time.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Camp Greentop is a component landscape of Catoclin Mountain Park and was documented and listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district on October 11, 1989. It was also part of a multiple property listing under the title of "Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Catoclin Mountain Park," also dated October 11, 1989. The listing was updated by the addition of a contributing feature through a Determination of Eligibility in 1999: a campfire circle and a surrounding amphitheater composed of wood plank benches. The addition of this feature received concurrence from the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer on December 7, 1999. On August 7, 2014, Camp Greentop was documented and listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of federally owned land associated with Catoclin Mountain Park's historic district.

Camp Greentop's existing 1989 National Register nomination does not give sufficient attention to landscape features.

According to research conducted for this CLI and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide" Camp Greentop's landscape is inadequately documented based on the existing National Register documentation. The National Register nomination describes and evaluates, to some extent, most of the district's major historic buildings and structures, but it does not describe and list all the contributing landscape characteristics and features. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the property is considered "Entered-Inadequately Documented."

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Camp Greentop Historic District
NRIS Number:	89001583
Primary Certification Date:	08/07/2014
Other Certifications and Date:	NRIS (8901583) Camp (2) Greentop Historic District - 10/11/1989
Name in National Register:	Camp Greentop Historic District
NRIS Number:	89001583
Primary Certification Date:	08/07/2014
	NRIS (6400257) ECW Works at Catoclin Mountain - 10/11/1989

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Period of Significance:	
Time Period:	CE 1935 - 1948
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Time Period:	CE 1935 - 1948
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works
Time Period:	CE 1935 - 1948
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	General Recreation

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Subcategory:	Prehistoric
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Social History

Statement of Significance:

As presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Camp Greentop is a historic district with significance within state and local contexts under two Criteria – A and C. On August 7, 2014, Camp Greentop was documented and listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of federally owned land associated with Catoctin Mountain Park’s historic district.

The Catoctin Mountain Park historic district nomination form identified Camp Greentop for national and state significance under Criteria A and C. It met Criterion A in the areas of entertainment and recreation, as well as social history for its representation of the New Deal; it met Criterion C for significance in Park Rustic style architecture and landscape architecture. The period of significance is given as 1935 to 1938, but it is suggested that the significant period for the Camp Greentop cultural landscape should span the years 1935 to 1948. The beginning date would be the year the site was approved for development as an RDA and 1948 would encompass the addition of all contributing

features in the camp.

CRITERION A

Entertainment/Recreation:

The Camp Greentop landscape acquires national significance under Criterion A within the area of entertainment and recreation as an organized group camp during the 1930s. With the proposal for a Recreational Demonstration Area to be developed in the Catoctin area in 1935, lobbyists for the Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC) strongly pushed for the development of what would be the first organized group camp for youth with disabilities in the state of Maryland. The Camp Greentop landscape was significant in this selection due to its relatively flat terrain, nestled between two mountains on a central plateau. The majority of physically disabled youth attending the camp had polio or bone tuberculosis and were dependent upon crutches, making the level terrain of Camp Greentop suitable. The MLCC organized youth group was comprised of low to middle income city-dwelling children, many of which were bedridden or suffered through long periods of hospitalizations. Camp Greentop was established as a retreat from these situations and would provide much needed healing and personal growth through the natural surroundings and fresh air in the mountains.

Social History:

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

The land planning policies under which land for the RDAs was acquired were one of the first attempts at such policy by the federal government. To address rural poverty and farm lands that had become economically obsolete, an agricultural program known as the Submarginal Land Acquisition Program was developed to help poor farmers sell their unproductive lands and resettle onto better farmland or other situations. The program sought to address natural resource conservation by specifically targeting lands with eroding soils, and inefficient land uses deemed better suited to other use. Much of this program involved the conversion of farmland into forest, which was already the existing condition of the Catoctin RDA, but it consisted of forest that had been subject to extractives uses for more than a century and more recently had borne the effects of the chestnut blight, leaving little merchantable timber remaining. It was not only distressed farms and rural poverty, but the condition of the Catoctin forests that concerned state proponents of the project and led them to select this site.

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

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

The buildings and landscape at Camp Greentop illustrate the mission of the RDA program to utilize WPA and CCC labor to conserve natural resources and create recreational areas for the enjoyment of the public. The Department of the Interior, National Park Service, responsible for the land development aspect of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) plan oversaw the design and construction of the group camps for the RDAs.

CRITERION C

Architecture:

As part of the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, the Camp Greentop landscape derives state significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture for containing distinct rustic style architecture of the 1930s New Deal-era parks. Developed under the guidance of National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth, a member of the Land Planning Committee of Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), Camp Greentop's cabin camp is a typical example of NPS Park Rustic style architecture, and adheres to the guidelines for camp building and arrangement found throughout the national park system.

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

Landscape Architecture:

The Camp Greentop landscape has state significance in the area of landscape architecture as a contributing element within the historic district laid out by the National Park Service using New Deal-era design principles. The 1937 plan for the group camp based on an NPS architect Albert Good's principles for designing park structures, consisted of a central core of buildings with satellite units sited to take advantage of the natural terrain, sunlight, and views, but to limit the views of each other. Equally important to rustic styling, besides the materials and the way these were handled in producing a building

or feature, is the way any kind of construction was fitted to the landscape. Minimal grading was employed and natural features such as trees and an existing field was preserved. Methods of achieving naturalistic siting had been carefully developed over the previous decades by the NPS and influences in this area extended farther back in time as well.

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

At Catoctin, the central core of each group camp was comprised of a dining hall, an infirmary, a swimming pool, a crafts building, staff housing, “help’s” quarters, a washhouse, and storage shed. The camp units, arranged a short distance from the core, each had cabins for the campers, a leader’s cabin, a small lodge, a latrine, and a drinking foundation, all united by a trail. Each camp also had a campfire circle located in a secluded spot some distance from the buildings. From these general design principles, Camp Greentop’s layout experienced modifications to be more suitable for campers with disabilities. A six to eight-foot-wide trail encircled the compound and passed through each unit, while no building was to be more than 600 feet from the dining hall to prevent overexertion especially for the youngest campers. In order to allow for frequent rest breaks under large shade trees and prevent tripping hazards, more than half of the small trees and all the underbrush from the unit areas were cleared, while any large trees preventing the sun from reaching the buildings for at least two hours a day were also eliminated. The Maryland League asked that the trails be “well-defined” and suggested that “if they become muddy in wet weather” they be “surfaced with loose, small gravel or fine stone chips.” (*Earley and Hanna, 2004, p. 57).

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:	Designed
	Vernacular
	Historic Site

Other Use/Function

Domestic (Residential)-Other
Campground/Picnic Area
Military Facility (Post)
Agricultural Field
Extractive Facility (Mining) - Other

Other Type of Use or Function

Historic
Both Current And Historic
Historic
Historic
Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Camp Greentop
Camp 2
Camp 2- C
Camp 2-A / 2-C
Organized Group Camp 2-A / 2-C

Type of Name

Both Current And Historic
Historic
Historic
Historic
Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1750 - 1800	Explored	Explorers and traders entered the region. Some of the first properties in the mountains are platted during these years.
	Settled	English from eastern Maryland and Germans from Pennsylvania found good mill locations and pockets of farmland in this part of Catoclin Mountains.
CE 1800 - 1935	Farmed/Harvested	Historically, farming occupied about 10 or 15 percent of present day Catoclin Mountain Park. The rest of the land was forested and used to produce charcoal for the nearby iron furnace, bark for tanning, and timber for local and distant sawmills. A local industry produced barrels and railroad car pins and residents made shingles and sold cordwood. People also gathered chestnuts and blueberries, hogs roamed some areas and fattened on chestnuts, and during Prohibition, the forest provided seclusion for distilling "Catoclin moonshine."

Camp Greentop
Catoclin Mountain Park

CE 1934	Planned	January 1934: Land Planning Committee set up within Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) to address problems of agricultural lands. National Park Service representatives attend Committee meetings.
	Planned	In July, Land Program (Submarginal Land Acquisition Program) formulated, with money to buy farmland to be converted to other uses. Projects were recreational, general agricultural, biological or related to Indian trust lands. Program was to be run by FERA and Agriculture Assistance Administration (AAA). NPS state park division began search for suitable land for recreational demonstration projects.
	Planned	In late summer, Maryland's Cooperative Extension Service at the University of Maryland proposed the Catoclin Mountain area for project.
CE 1935	Planned	In early January, NPS state park division (Branch of Planning and State Cooperation) submitted "A Preliminary Proposal for the Catoclin Recreational Area in Washington and Frederick Counties" to the Land Policy section of the AAA. Catoclin area is found to have "many submarginal farms" and to constitute "a problem area." Ten thousand acres investigated for demonstration project.
	Purchased/Sold	Late January: Surveyors from the Land Policy Section arrived in Catoclin area to begin land acquisition.
	Land Transfer	(Program transfer) April 30, 1935: Executive Orders 7027 and 7028 created the Resettlement Administration (RA) and consolidated the Land Program of FERA and the AAA within the RA.
CE 1935 - 1940	Purchased/Sold	In January, a boundary line around proposed project area included 12,456 acres (176 tracts). By October 1935, acquisition restricted to a maximum of 10,333 acres. Lengthy title clearance and other problems, including resistance by some residents, prolonged purchase over several years. By June 30, 1936, 9869 acres optioned (about 130 tracts). By 1939, nearly all 9869 acres purchased. (all from 1939 Master Plan) By 1940, government owned 9878 acres in fee simple. (rev. 1940 Gen Dev Plan)

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CE 1935	Planned	March 1935: Project manager for Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, G.B. Williams, began planning process.
	Planned	July 1935: Preliminary plans submitted to Washington office from NPS regional office in Richmond, Virginia.
CE 1936	Demolished	About seven farmsteads and 25 to 30 other residences razed - almost all were on the west side of the Catoctin project area. No buildings occupied site of future camps Misty Mount or Greentop. Iron salvaged from the buildings was refashioned at the project blacksmith into hardware for camp and buildings.
CE 1936 - 1937	Built	Beginning in February 1936 and continuing through winter, central garage unit - also called the administrative area or utility group designed and constructed. Unit located on west side of project area, later named Round Meadow. Sawmill and rock crusher set up there.
CE 1936	Land Transfer	(Program transfer) November 14, 1936: Executive Order No. 7496 officially transferred authority over recreational demonstration projects from the Resettlement Administration (RA) to the Secretary of the Interior. Various NPS histories state that this action took effect on August 1, 1936, before the date of the executive order.
	Planned	Master Plan prepared for Catoctin RDA. Drawing # 9014-1-1 (3/17/37).
CE 1938 - 1941	Built	Camp 2 plans were completed and the camp opened in 1938. The first season's campers dubbed it "Greentop" because of "their appreciation of the abundance of green trees on top of the mountain." The camp was operated by the Maryland League for Crippled Children for four summers, until 1941.

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CE 1938 - 1940	Planned	Although most features constructed by this time, a Master Plan for entire RDA prepared, with separate sheets for different elements and with different dates: Property Map, dated 2/3/39 (#9073-A); Roads - Trails and Fire Control Plan, dated 6/30/39 (#9015-A; Vegetative Cover Map 6/1/38 (#9076); Layout Plan, Group Camp 1-C, rev. 4/5/38 (#9003-A-1-1); Layout Plan, Group Camp 2-C, dated 7/12/38 (#9007-C), and Layout plans for Camp 3-B, West Picnic Area, and Manor House Day Use Area. - Engineer: W.H. Wagner, A.W. Johns, Jr. Approved June 23, 1940 by regional office. - In 1940, there were plans to build 9 or 10 organized camps in the Catoctin RDA. "Report to Accompany Master Plan" prepared by G.B. Williams, submitted February 24, 1942.
CE 1939	Designed	Architects and draftsmen no longer working at Catoctin RDA. Drawings generated at regional office in Richmond. - Project architect A.R. Vanston moves to a regional office, perhaps to Richmond.
	Land Transfer	NPS sought legislation to initiate the return of most RDAs to their respective states.
CE 1939 - 1941	Developed	Electricity was extended to Camp Greentop, other organized camps, and Mount Lent. The CCC wired all camp buildings, including latrines, except for the campers' cabins, the leaders' cabins, and the lodges.
	Inhabited	April 1939 - November 1941: Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Camp # 1374 was established at Catoctin RDA. The CCC completed conservation projects throughout the park and added electricity to Camp Greentop in 1939.
	Developed	Natural resource development continues until 1941, when all work ceased because of the threat of U.S. involvement in WWII.
CE 1941	Inhabited	Late summer and fall of 1941: The early war years began with Camp Greentop and Mt. Lent housing the British Royal Navy, temporarily docked in Baltimore.
CE 1942	Land Transfer	April 4, 1942: special use permit issued to Army for use of Catoctin RDA.
	Inhabited	April 24, 1942: FDR chose the third camp, Camp 3-B as his secure presidential retreat

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	Land Transfer	June 6, 1942: Secretary of the Interior authorized to convey or lease all the RDA projects to their respective states, except Catoctin and Chopawamsic RDAs, the latter in Virginia, near Washington DC, a wayside at Manassas battlefield and Hopewell Village in Pennsylvania.
CE 1942 - 1946	Inhabited	Summer camping season cancelled and remains closed to the public through the duration of the war. Through a special use permit, the War Department was given over almost the entire section of the RDA north of Route 77 until May 1944 when the OSS ceased training operations. The Marines remained until late 1946 under other special use permits for 1401 acres of land.
CE 1942 - 1947	Inhabited	Units of the armed forces, including a special detail of the Navy assigned to the President, the OSS, Marines and other military, were assigned to the Catoctin RDA during the war and for some period after. Most were housed in the cabin camps. The army troops in OSS training were housed at Camp Greentop.
CE 1942	Built	Camp Greentop's cabins were winterized for year-round use.
CE 1942 - 1946	Built	During the war years, various manipulations of the land in specific areas, including Camp Greentop, accompanied use of the RDA by the military. Heavy timber obstacle courses, target pits, and rifle ranges were built in the vicinity of Camp Greentop and the CCC camp.
CE 1943 - 1946	Land Transfer	August 30, 1943: FDR approves addition of Catoctin RDA to national park system.
CE 1946	Inhabited	U.S. Marines sent to Catoctin for post-war recuperation were housed initially at Camp 1 (Misty Mount) but relocated in January 1946 to Camp 2 (Greentop).
	Inhabited	In December of 1946, President Truman ordered the transfer of the Marines occupying Greentop in time for use by the children, of the Maryland League for Crippled Children, in the summer of 1947.

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CE 1946 - 1947	Rehabilitated	The Army rehabilitated Camp Greentop by staining the facades of buildings, replacing plumbing, repairing doors and windows, installing new power lines and clearing downed timber. They filled and regraded the target pits and demolition area, removed the obstacle courses, and removed some buildings they had added. Other buildings, such as the two Quonset huts at Greentop and the showers, flush toilets, and additions to buildings at the CCC camp, were left.
CE 1947 - 1937	Land Transfer	March 18, 1947: Special use permit for Army terminated.
CE 1947	Inhabited	July 1947: Camp Greentop is reopened to the public and occupied by the Maryland League for Crippled Children.
CE 1947 - 1948	Built	Summer 1947: at the request of the Maryland League for Crippled Children, an outdoor chapel, with a stone altar and rows of benches is built at Camp Greentop.
CE 1948	Built	Camp Greentop's campers, under the guidance of the park's first naturalist, fashioned a totem pole as part of the nature craft program and erected it outside the camp office. It stood until at least the summer of 1987. (It was replaced in 2006.)
CE 1949	Stabilized	All buildings (121 of them) in park resingled, including all buildings in Camp Greentop. (Williams interview, CATO files)
CE 1946 - 1954	Reconstructed	Earthen or lightly graveled paths, in place during the late 1940s and early 1950s, have been paved and some relocated.
CE 1953	Inhabited	Adults with disabilities (ages 16+) begin camping at Greentop for two-week sessions in August
	Paved	Road System Plan (841/20012), part of master plan, instituted new nomenclature of park roads.
CE 1954	Land Transfer	June 1954: 4445 acres of Catoctin RDA, south of Route 77, transferred to State of Maryland. July 12, 1954: What remained of the RDA (the northern part) was redesignated Catoctin Mountain Park.

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CE 1954 - 1955	Destroyed	June 1954: Electrical storm burned down Camp Greentop's dining hall.
CE 1955	Built	A new dining hall was constructed in 1955 to replace the original.
CE 1954 - 1955	Built	Sometime before 1955 a metal pipe swing set is built behind the original dining hall.
CE 1956 - 1966	Maintained	Decade called Mission 66 in National Park Service history - a service-wide period of repair and expansion after reduced budgets of war years. Park designers and planners rejected the rustic idiom of past park-building.
	Built	During the Mission 66 road-resurfacing project, both spur roads to Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount were paved with asphalt
CE 1956	Expanded	The original pool (built in 1938) replaced in 1956 with concrete pool and concrete walkways.
CE 1959	Built	The park built a new recreation hall at Greentop adjacent to the new dining hall, after the Quonset hut burned.
CE 1957 - 1980	Established	Camp Greentop became the site of the first outdoor Education program in Maryland and one of the earliest in the U.S. when the Frederick County School Board established their nature program in the spring of 1957, known as the "outdoor school program," and continued into the 1980s.
CE 1962	Built	Greentop's central washhouse, containing showers and laundry, is replaced with a new building.
CE 1963 - 1964	Stabilized	Swimming pool (4/1/63) and water pipes (8/64) repaired in camps 1 and 2 (Misty Mount and Greentop). Swimming pools enclosed within chain link fences. Part of Mission 66 work plan.
CE 1965	Planned	December 6, 1965: General Development Plan, part of the Master Plan.

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CE 1965 - 1969	Inhabited	Establishment of the Job Corps, part of President Johnson's War on Poverty. This was a program for urban youths at Catoclin Mt. Park - the first nationwide. Job Corps enrollees refurbished trails, worked on the trailhead areas, and built small structures and park signs.
CE 1965	Built	Greentop stable office built. Formerly used as a storage building at Maintenance Area.
CE 1967 - 1968	Stabilized	Sewage system at Camps 1 and 2 repaired (11/67 and 10/68).
CE 1965 - 1969	Built	In the mid- to late-1960s, Job Corps crews built new fire circles at both Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount.
CE 1970 - 1979	Built	The cabins were originally built on stone piers and reached by a couple or more stone steps. Concrete ramps were built to a number of the cabins at Camp Greentop for ADA access.
	Built	In the 1970s, YCC crews built pavilions at Camps Greentop, Misty Mount, Round Meadow, and Poplar Grove.
CE 1971 - 1981	Inhabited	The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) was introduced to Catoclin in 1971 as a summer residence program after the closure of the Job Corps. The YCC's focus was conservation projects on public lands, similar to the CCC. The YCC maintained trails, constructed small buildings, and worked on erosion control and stream repairs. The YCC's budget was reduced in 1981 and continued as a major source of labor for the park, but was no longer a residential program.
CE 1976	Built	The Spicebush Nature Trail, constructed in 1976, a wheelchair-accessible loop that connects Camp Greentop with the Chestnut Picnic Area.
CE 1978 - 1981	Built	Four new restrooms were built at Camp Greentop. The original WPA latrine at unit A was converted to a laundry, and the two at units C and D were razed. The latrine for unit B is now a storage building.
CE 1976 - 1979	Altered	Late 1970s, the YCC-built pavilion at Greentop was converted to a stable; the playing field was divided, and part of it became a pasture.

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CE 1980	Inhabited	A smaller Quonset hut, left by the Army, was used for storage until replaced by a larger building in the 1980s.
	Planted	White pines were planted around the field at Greentop in the 1980s for ornamental purposes and functioned as a screen.
CE 1981	Built	Stable and Tack Room built at Greentop in 1981.
CE 1983	Built	Hog Rock Trail (1956) to Cunningham Falls was resurfaced in the 1970s and extended to Greentop in 1983.
CE 1983 - 1984	Reconstructed	During waterline work in 1983 or 1984, the original, rustic stone drinking fountains at both Greentop and Misty Mount were replaced with the concrete fountains that are found there today.
CE 1989	Built	Camp Misty Mount and Camp Greentop recognized as historically significant as expressions of New Deal efforts and NPS rustic design, and listed on National Register of Historic Places.
CE 1991	Reconstructed	In 1991, the park reworked all the roadway ditches.
CE 1992	Planted	In 1992, the park planted 230 saplings in areas such as Camp Greentop that were damaged by an ice storm.
CE 2000 - 2004	Built	In the early 2000s, wood ramps replaced the concrete ADA accessible ramps to many of the buildings constructed in the mid- to late-1970s.
CE 2003	Damaged	Hurricane Isabel (September 18, 2003) strikes Catoctin Mountain Park. Many trees are toppled and some buildings are damaged. Damage to Camp Greentop includes downed trees and roof repairs.
CE 2004	Built	Wheelchair accessible ramps and the stable fencing project are completed at Camp Greentop in July.
CE 2006 - 2015	Built	A new totem pole is built during the 2006 camp season by Camp Greentop campers and still stands today.

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CE 2008 - 2009	Conserved	Gypsy moth suppression program at the park.
CE 2008	Altered	The electrical distribution system and sanitary sewer system is upgraded at Camp Greentop.
	Altered	In May of 2008, the drain lines in Good Luck Lodge (Building # 64) are replaced.
CE 2009	Conserved	Efforts to control invasive exotic plant species at Catoctin Mountain Park.
	Built	A wood chip lined trail to the Leaders' Cabin for Units A & B (Building # 65).
CE 2010	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of Good Luck Lodge in 2010.
CE 2014 - 2015	Rehabilitated	In process: In an effort to help reduce climate change impact, Catoctin Mountain Park begins upgrading lighting and fixtures through the ESPC (Siemens) Project. This includes the installation of programmable thermostats, replacement of incandescent lighting with LED and CFL lighting for interior and exterior lighting, motion sensors, and replacement of old lighting fixtures to upgraded systems.
CE 2010	Stabilized	The waterlines were repaired at Greentop in May 2010.
CE 2011	Altered	The underground electric line near the Greentop office (Building # 56) was repaired in June 2011.
CE 2012	Built	In March 2012, The waterline adjacent to the horse stable is replaced at Camp Greentop.
CE 2013	Altered	In March 2013, new wood shingles are put on historic cabins (Building #s: 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 63, 64, 77, 82) and new metal roofs are put on non-historic structures (Building #s: 164, 219, 220, 224, 226, 227).
	Altered	In July, the swing set in the open area adjacent to the pool is replaced at Camp Greentop.

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	Built	A new ABA compliance trail is installed at Camp Greentop Campfire circle and office.
CE 2014	Preserved	Camp Greentop, Camp Misty Mount, and the presidential retreat recognized as contributing resources in the 2014 Catoctin Mountain Park Historic District Nomination.
	Stabilized	In March, the stone chimneys, for both Greentop Lodge and Good Luck Lodge (Building #s: 63 & 64) were repointed and stabilized
	Altered	In September 2014, manhole covers in Camp Greentop and Round Meadow are repaired
CE 2015	Rehabilitated	The wooden floors are replaced in Camp Greentop cabins (#74, #76, #77, #78, #80, #81) during March 2015.
	Rehabilitated	In process: Repair of the sewer lines and manholes at Camp Greentop.

Physical History:

PREHISTORY TO 1730's

Catoctin Mountain Park was established in an area that has been inhabited by humans for more than 9,000 years. The earliest well-established habitation of the mid-Atlantic region dates to the Paleoindian period (9000 BC). Early Native Americans utilized the landscape to quarry rhyolite, most extensively during the Late Woodland Period (200 and 700 AD). A rich archeological record of human use permeates the landscape with a Native American rock shelter and a rhyolite quarry/workshop, preserving important information from the Late Archaic and Woodland periods as well as the early historical era. The current east/west road crossing the mountain, Maryland State Route 77, may have originated as an Indian trail which provided access to the bands of rhyolite on the park's west side. The quarried stone formed the basis of a regional trade network. (Horner, 2014, p. 104.)

With the arrival of European settlers in other parts of Maryland, beginning in the 1630s, a clearer picture emerges of the native population in the region. Early accounts from European settlers suggest a state of tension between coastal Indians and their neighbors to the northwest. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 6) A series of raids and battles may have discouraged permanent settlement in the western reaches of Maryland, which sat as disputed territory between warring tribes. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 6)

INITIAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AND EARLY GROWTH, 1740 TO 1934

People of European descent did not begin to settle the area until the mid-eighteenth century, primarily on the west side of Catoctin Mountain along the north/south running valley drained by Owens Creek; the same location Native Americans quarried rhyolite. The underlying basalt and rhyolite formed soils conducive to agriculture where slope permitted. The two stone types provided fieldstone used as building materials for chimneys; fences that delineated property boundaries and fields; and foundations and piers for houses, bank barns, and other farm buildings. In the late eighteenth century timbering, charcoaling, and charcoaling roads developed throughout the region to support the burgeoning iron industry. (Horner, 2014, p. 6)

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

Early Land Use and Development, 1800s

The patterns of land use established by the beginning of the nineteenth century, based on timber utilization and farming, remained in place until the 1930s. Land use in the Catoctin Mountain region during the nineteenth century was like a map of resources. Only certain areas, even on the west side, had arable soils; the rest was forest. Farmers in the agricultural area generally

owned more wooded than cleared land and may have had only an acre or two of orchard. (Horner, 2014, p. 8)

Forested land, which accounted for the majority of what became park land, was used for charcoaling, logging, and the collection of bark for tanning. It provided wood for making shingles and barrel staves. Woodlots were exploited for fence posts, fuel, and other uses. The appearance of the forest would have changed frequently during the years between the advent of the furnace and the beginning of the RDA. During these years, as one section of timber was harvested another would be allowed to grow. A rotational period of twenty to thirty years between cuttings kept the forest young. (Horner, 2014, p. 9)

Another historic land use was subsistence farming, which occupied about 10 or 15 percent of present day Catoctin Mountain Park. The production of iron ore was also a major industry in the Catoctin area. The Catoctin Iron Furnace, constructed in the late eighteenth century was located at the foot of Catoctin Mountain in Frederick County. It remained in operation until the iron industry declined in the late nineteenth century, with its final closure in 1903. The furnace relied heavily on the resources of the mountains, especially timber. The abundance of chestnut trees in the area also provided people with an additional income gathering chestnuts. Camp Greentop lies within the area where charcoaling and logging were active but the area was not thought to have been used as farmland during this time period. (Earley, 2006)

Evolution of Transportation and the Rise of Tourism

In the mountainous Catoctin area, transportation had been a perennial problem. What roads existed as the new century began were often barely passable. Many were dirt trails through dense forest, with tree stumps cut at 16 inches so axles could clear them. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 45) During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries a growing population produced pressure to create a network of useful, reliable roads radiating out from the city of Baltimore. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 47) The first phase of the transportation revolution affecting the Catoctin area involved the Westminster-Hagerstown Turnpike, completed in 1816, which connected to the National Road in Hagerstown and ran through Mechanicstown (modern day Thurmont). (Wehrle, 2000, p. 47)

The railroad had been transforming western Maryland since the 1830s, but the area north of Frederick City had to wait over forty years to be connected to the east by rail. It was not until March 1871 the Western Maryland Railroad was brought into Mechanicstown and through to the rest of Frederick County. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 90) In the aftermath of the Civil War, the rapid expansion of the railroad into the northern part of Western Maryland offered new excitement and pointed to a brighter future. The railroad reached and transformed formerly remote areas, including the Catoctin area. In northern Frederick and Washington counties, the railroad opened up tourism to the mountain area and revived agriculture and industry in the region. (Horner, 2014, p. 9)

From the time of the earliest settlers, the mountain had provided residents with recreation and leisure along with the valuable natural resources that drove local industry. Well before the Civil

War (1861-1865), picnickers and hikers, believing in the benefits of fresh air and pure water, enjoyed the beauty of the mountain. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 101) In the years following the Civil War, many Americans enjoyed greater prosperity and more leisure time, but it was with the arrival of the railroad that recreation increasingly became a business in the Catoctins. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 102) Soon hotels and boarding houses, observation towers, and dance pavilions were springing up everywhere around the mountainous landscape.

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

In the Catoctin Mountain area, the first three decades of the twentieth century witnessed a continuing shift away from an emphasis on industry and farming toward recreation and tourism. By 1903, the iron furnace was closed. World War I, no doubt, interrupted the development of the tourist trade in the Catoctins. The 1920s, however, brought yet another form of tourism to the mountains, based on a new form of transportation – the automobile. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 114) Alongside the auto-touring phenomenon, Theodore Roosevelt helped spur the “rugged life” movement, which inspired Americans to return to the “rugged life” enjoyed by American pioneers. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 116) As a result of this early outdoor movement, recreational hiking clubs sprang up across the country, including Maryland. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 116) A major component of the movement aimed to rescue children from unhealthy city living, even if it was only a few weeks during the summer – as a result, the 1920s saw the first of organized youth recreation use of the Catoctin area. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 117)

The most salient features of the built environment of the highland valley were established prior to 1850. Cleared fields and pastures were set in a predominantly forested matrix. There was a loose web of county roads that connected the farmsteads to each other, to the small villages, and to main roads. Farm and logging roads formed a finer pattern. Like their counterparts in the wider valleys and foothills, mountain farmsteads were usually a cluster of buildings situated in relation to each other, united by paths and farm lanes, and divided into sections by fences and, in the mountains, stone walls. Local residents owned the timber tracts that surrounded cleared farmland. They were probably less frequently culled than the furnace’s timber land, but undoubtedly still presented a changing picture as different sections were cut. A few people in the mountain community held large forested acreages. The size of a property would not necessarily have affected the look of the landscape, since so much of it was forest. (Horner, 2014, p. 18)

The Great Depression and the New Deal

Within a year of the stock market crash (1929), Washington and Frederick counties began to feel the sting of the Depression as well. A hot, dry spring ended with a fire destroying several thousand acres of land. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 139) This was followed by a summer plagued with a terrible region-wide drought, which had devastating effects on the major industry, agriculture. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 139) By winter, county relief cases grew in number, quickly overwhelming local charities. With the 1932 election of New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Catoctin residents hoped for a change.

FDR's New Deal efforts brought initial relief for many in the Catoctin area, but FDR also hoped to bring about economic recovery and initiate fundamental reform. The first idea of removing farmers from unproductive farms surfaced during the "farm crisis" of the 1920s. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 154) Roosevelt had created a reforestation program involving the purchasing and transformation of abandoned farms. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 155) With the advent of the New Deal with its mandate finding solutions to the ever-worsening farm crisis, plans for rural resettlement and rehabilitation found a ready venue.

The Land Planning Committee was created to oversee the resettlement of farmers from poor land. (Wehrle, 2000) Once land was chosen and acquired, the redevelopment activities fell under the purview of FERA's (Federal Emergency Relief Administration) Division of Rural Rehabilitation and Stranded Populations, (Wehrle, 2000, p. 155) but much of the planning and rehabilitation often fell to the various states involved. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 155) It was in this confusing morass that Catoctin Mountain Park was conceived. Viewing the FERA's program as a unique opportunity to acquire land that would "provide a much needed recreation facility for large numbers of people," the NPS threw itself into the land purchasing program in hopes of acquiring land for parks near urban areas. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 156) Eventually, the NPS participated in the purchase and development of forty-six parks, known as Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDAs), in twenty-four states.

The park itself grew out of the New Deal's agenda to address persistent poverty, especially in rural areas, with the removal of poor farmers from submarginal land. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 157) In 1934 the land on and around Catoctin Mountain was identified as an overall candidate for redevelopment for "good roads," proximity to the nearby Appalachian trail, and Hunting Creek, which might be dammed up in portions to create swimming pools. Although many of the local people disagreed, the government felt that farmers were also in economic distress, many on relief, and living on farm land "not yielding enough for families." (Wehrle, 2000, pp. 157-158) Another significant concern for the Catoctin area was the condition of the 10,000-acres of forest (10% consisted of "tillable land and pasture"). Between the tree harvesting and chestnut blight of the early twentieth century, the wooded areas on the mountain were in poor condition. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 158) On January 7, 1935, the state of Maryland, the NPS, FERA's Land Planning Committee, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's Land Program all agreed upon the Catoctin site as an RDA project. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 160)

The Catoctin project was one of forty-six recreation projects developed by the NPS under New Deal sponsorship. Nineteenth century scientific writings about the unhealthiness of urban life and the need for fresh air and sunshine, particularly for children, led to the creation of "Fresh

Air” relief societies, organized to bring under privileged children to the country in the summer. The birth of motorized vehicles ushered in automobile touring and camping. These ideals, in conjunction with the existing economic and environmental stress of the 1930s, provided the background setting for the design plan that the NPS used to create Recreational Demonstration Areas, a very distinct kind of group campsite. (Horner, 2014, p. 19)

RDA Development and Land Acquisition

Park development in the Catoctin area began quickly after the establishment of the federal Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) in 1934, and made use of many of the same locations as previous occupants, because these areas were the most adaptable. The flatter landscape near the Native American rhyolite quarries and the later agricultural fields became the site of the RDA headquarters and maintenance area. The broad and somewhat drier central plateau, never a farming area, had a few openings where two of the final three cabin camps were located, one being Camp Greentop. (Horner, 2014, p. 7)

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

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

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

According to research, each of these tracts held buildings and structures on them, but none of them were located within the proposed boundary of Camp Greentop. There was an existing clearing of vegetation, but there is uncertainty behind its original purpose. It may have been a pasture for livestock grazing. At the time of acquisition the landscape in the Camp Greentop area consisted of exploited timber resources, fallen chestnut trees, sparse understory

vegetation, and relatively flat topography with few rock outcroppings. The forest covered the majority of the landscape, with the exception of the field clearing, and consisted of young, second generation deciduous vegetation. The landscape had probably been used for timber harvesting for either the iron or timber industries in the mid- to late- nineteenth century.

Creation of the RDA represented a clear break from nineteenth century patterns of land use. Although there was little continuity of earlier uses, several prime locations that were used in one way in the nineteenth century were readapted for use by the RDA, resulting in a recycling of the site of earlier activity for a new kind of use. (Horner, 2014, p. 9) For instance, the play field at Camp Greentop was developed on the old clearing of vegetation.

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

WPA Construction and Labor, 1935

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

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

Early Park Planning, 1935 to 1938

Interest in creating an organized group camp for children with disabilities began with the proposition of an RDA to be built in Maryland. The Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC) lobbied strongly in favor of the first camp designated solely for disabled youth in the state of Maryland, and their wish was granted. As the public recreation programs of the NPS grew in the early 1930s, Albert Good, an NPS architect, assembled principles for designing park structures. These principles, along with additional MLCC specifications, were later used in 1937 to guide the early development of Camp Greentop. (Horner, 2014, p. 22)

Camp 2, later named Camp Greentop, was located on the more level terrain of the central plateau, south of the service road and closer to the west side of the park. The camp occupied about forty acres situated where there had been an opening of about ten to twenty acres within an area that was otherwise wooded land. The previous land use of this opening is unknown but may have been a grazing field, farm field, or a space related to logging. (Horner, 2014, p. 22)

The surrounding landscape consisted of a couple of other openings of similar size across the service road, which may have been the remnants of fields. The Vegetative Cover Map of 1938 describes the area as Red, White, and Black Oak type. The Camp 2 site was described as having a “good growth of young timber” and being “practically free of rocks and gullies.” There was no mention of landscaping in the original development specifications. (Cultural Landscapes at Camp Misty Mount & Camp Greentop, 1998, p. 4) The existing clearings were improved as meadow or playing fields, one within Camp 2, and the other across the service road, present-day Park Central Road. (Horner, 2014, pp. 22-23)

Albert Good’s principles for group camp development were utilized at Camp Greentop, along with the Maryland League for Crippled Children’s suggestions for the construction of the camp. Much of the design at Camp Greentop was commonly prescribed as layouts for group camps in other RDAs, and was an arrangement made up of a central core of buildings with satellite units sited to take advantage of the natural terrain, sunlight, and views, but to limit views of each other. Local materials and local builders influenced the outcome at each place. At Catoclin, the central core of each group camp was comprised of a dining room/kitchen, an infirmary, a swimming pool, a crafts building, staff housing, “helps” quarters, a washhouse, and storage shed. At Camp Greentop, four camp units were arranged a short distance, no further than 600 feet from the core, set by MLCC needs. Each camp unit had cabins for the campers, a leader’s cabin, a latrine, and a drinking fountain, all united by a main trail. The need for a lodge at each of the four units was reduced down to two, as also determined by MLCC design specifications. (Horner, 2014, p. 23)

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

Civilian Conservation Corps, 1939 to 1941

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

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

Landscape Changes at Camp Greentop, 1941 to 1948

Changes to the park began shortly after the closure of the park to the public in 1941 with the potential involvement of the United States in WWII, and would remain closed for the duration of the war. A major influence in the RDA's military involvement was FDR's selection and establishment of nearby group camp Hi-Catoctin as his presidential retreat, which he named Shangri-La in 1942. In the summer of 1941, Camp Greentop housed British sailors. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 198) With the Catoctin RDA involvement in the war effort, Camp Greentop's special MLCC equipment was removed and the MLCC moved its operations temporarily to the French Creek RDA at the Hopewell Village National Historic Site. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 197) The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) was issued a Special Use Permit on 4/4/1942. That fall the OSS took over Camp Greentop and became a military training camp. (Wehrle, 2000, p. 198)

The OSS ceased training operations in May 1944, but the Marines retained special use permits and remained at the park until 3/28/1947. During this time, various manipulations of the landscape occurred at Camp Greentop. Heavy timber obstacle courses, target pits, and rifle ranges were built utilizing the local materials of the park. (Earley and Hanna, 2004, p. 66) Meanwhile with Roosevelt's death in April 1945 and the end of the war later that summer, Marines were sent from Iwo Jima and Okinawa to Catoctin for post-war recuperation. They were initially housed at Camp Misty Mount, but in January of 1946, Marines were transferred to Camp Greentop. Little if any changes occurred to the landscape during the few years following the war. (Horner, 2014, p. 29)

In December of 1946, President Truman ordered the transfer of the Marines occupying Greentop in time for use by the children in the summer of 1947. (Kirkconnell, Kuss, and Kauffman, 1988, p. 90) In move-out preparations, the Army rehabilitated the camp by staining the facades of buildings, replacing plumbing, repairing doors and windows, installing new power lines, and clearing downed timber. They filled and re-graded the target pits and demolition area, removed the obstacle courses and some war-era buildings. The Army left two Quonset huts at Greentop, one of which became the recreation building. (Horner, 2014, p. 29)

In 1947, the president's Marine guards moved out and the Maryland League for Crippled Children resumed camping at Greentop for the first time in five years. Some changes remained from the period of military use. These included the winterizing of the cabins; and because of the lack of NPS staff during the war period, many maintenance jobs had been left undone, especially plumbing. Staff had a very tiresome first summer back at the camp removing boards from the craft shop windows, clearing debris from the shop, and making general maintenance repairs. (Kirkconnell, Kuss, and Kauffman, 1988, pp. 141-142) Shortly after their return, Camp

Camp Greentop

Catoctin Mountain Park

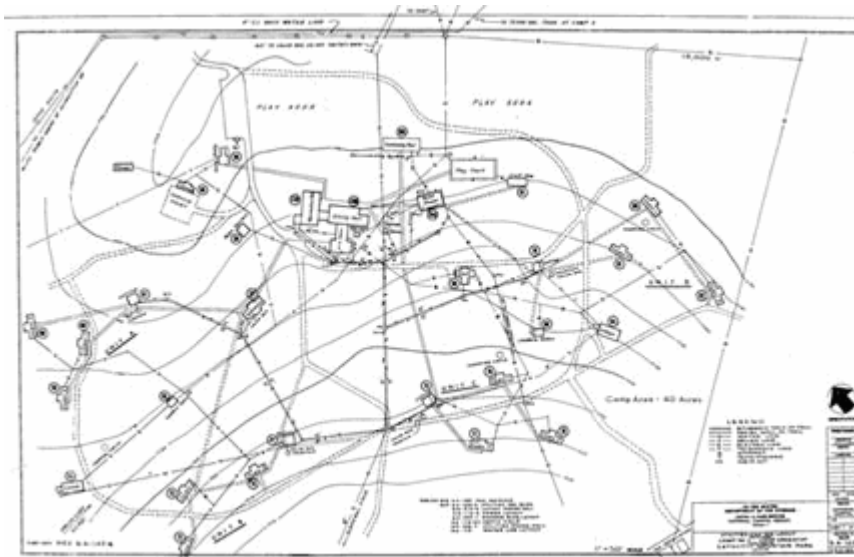
Greentop campers requested the addition of an outdoor chapel. This addition was influenced by the campers' five seasons spent at the alternative French Creek RDA, where they had taken a preference to the RDA's outdoor chapel. The chapel at Camp Greentop consisted of a stone altar and rows of benches similar in form to the campfire circle. In 1948, Greentop campers, under the guidance of the park's first naturalist, fashioned a totem pole as part of the nature craft program and erected it outside the camp office, establishing a tradition carried on in succeeding years. The totem pole remained through the late-1980s. (Horner, 2014, p. 31)

With the end of rustic-style design at Camp Greentop in 1948, so ends the period of significance. Although the Camp Greentop landscape underwent many war-era design changes during the WWII period, most of these changes were returned to their original state before opening the park back up to the public, with the exception of the Army's two Quonset hut additions. During the war, most RDAs were closed to the public as they provided suitable space and privacy for military training. After the war, most RDAs were returned to their respective states and became state parks. Because of the national significance of FDR's presidential retreat, Shangri-La, the entire Catoctin RDA was not returned to the state of Maryland after World War II. In 1945, President Harry S. Truman (1884-1972), citing "historical events of national and international interest," associated with Catoctin, announced that the park would remain under Federal management as a park of the nation's capital under NPS jurisdiction. (Horner, 2014, p. 31)



Camp Greentop layout plan, 1938 (841-9007C, CATO TIC Files).

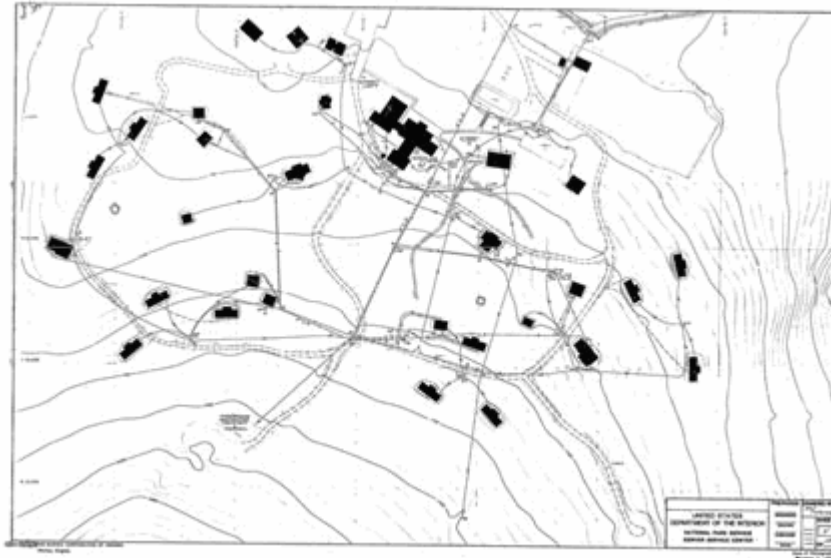
Camp Greentop
Catoctin Mountain Park



Camp Greentop utilities and general layout plan, 1967 (841-80338, CATO TIC files).



Trail surfacing plan at Camp Greentop, 1976 (841-80408, CATO TIC files).



Camp Greentop site layout, 1982 (841-41022, CATO TIC files).



Catoctin RDA project manager Garland "Mike" Williams in front of Camp Greentop's camp office after a 1938 ice storm. (CMP, 1938)



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



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



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

BOUNDARY CHANGE AND MISSION 66: 1954 TO 1965

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

After the war, new park architecture began to reflect a more modern style. The RDA parks that retain the rustic qualities of the ECW-era architectural and landscape elements codified in NPS guidelines, as examples of both a period and style of architectural development, reflect a significant legacy nationwide. (Horner, 2014, p. 32)

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

recreational and conservation uses established during the period of RDA development.

After the onset of World War II, few resources went towards maintenance or upgrading of facilities. When park usage increased after the war, park resources suffered nation-wide. Funding to refurbish and expand facilities, with an emphasis on visitor services was requested by the NPS, with a start date of 1956 and an end goal of 1966, for the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service. Since Catoctin Mountain Park was owned by the National Park Service, it received Mission 66 funds. (Horner, 2014, p. 36) As part of Mission 66 some changes were made in the park. Photographs from the 1950s show the main trail edged with stones of about eight to twelve inches in diameter, possibly constructed as a Mission 66 effort. In 1956, the pool was replaced and enclosed with a chain link fence, a new building replaced the central washhouse in 1962, and a new recreation hall was built in 1959 after the 1940s era Quonset hut burned down. The spur road into the cabin camp was paved as part of the Mission 66 road-resurfacing project. (Horner, 2014, p. 38)

Aside from the slight Mission 66 changes during the 1950s, Camp Greentop became the site of the first outdoor education program in Maryland and one of the earliest in the U.S., when the Frederick County School Board established their program in the spring of 1957. The nature program, known as the “outdoor school program,” continued at Camp Greentop until 1997, consisting of two-week periods through the spring and fall. Principles established in the mid-1950s emphasized camp life and natural science, until the 1970s with a focus more on the interrelationships between man and nature, environmental education and ecological theories that taught people’s place in the environment, teaching preservation. (Kirkconnell, Kuss, and Kauffman, 1988, p. 151)

GREENTOP LANDSCAPE:1965 TO PRESENT

The Job Corps came to Catoctin Mountain Park in 1965. As a program for urban youth, part of President Lyndon Johnson’s “Great Society” package of social reforms, Job Corps enrollees refurbished trails, worked on the trailhead areas, and built small structures and signs throughout the park. They also built trash receptacles and fireplaces, although not the stone fireplaces of New Deal design, throughout the park until 1969. (Horner, 2014, p. 36) At Camp Greentop, Job Corps crews built a new fireplace, replacing the stone fire circle of the New Deal era.

Between 1980 and 2000, while the park appraised and studied its existing resources, limited facilities construction occurred. Recognition of the changing ecology of the park and the need for more information about cultural resources developed during these years. The advent of the gypsy moth and its effects were readily discernable, but the effects of deer overpopulation were only slowly recognized. Conservation, the other mandate of the park, is a much broader science today than it was in 1935, and this is reflected in the many natural resource projects carried out by the park.)(Homer, 2014, p. 10) Today there are many park programs addressed to ecological problems, including the most recently recognized one of invasive exotic species. (Horner, 36)

The 1970s included the changing of park-wide trails and roads usage to allow them to remain open for winter sports. In the winter, Park Central Road, which is closed to cars for those

months, and certain other trails are open to cross country skiing. (Horner, 2014, p. 10) A change that affected Camp Greentop in the 1970s was the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). It added access in the form of concrete ramps to buildings to the cabins that had been reached only by stone steps. (Horner, 2014, p. 37) Between 1978 and 1981, the park added four new restrooms to Camp Greentop. The original WPA latrine at unit A was converted to a laundry, and the two at units C and D were razed. The latrine for unit B is now a storage building. In 1983 or 1984, concrete fountains replaced the original, rustic stone drinking fountains. (Horner, 2014, p. 38) Good Luck Lodge, one of the two original lodges built for Camp Greentop, now serves as seasonal employee quarters. (Horner, 2014, p. 40) Trail usage was very popular and after the loss of much of the park's trails with the division of the park in 1954, trail development took a priority. Hog Rock Trail to Cunningham Falls was resurfaced in the 1970s and extended to Camp Greentop in 1983. (Horner, 2014, p. 41) The Spicebush Nature Trail was constructed in 1976, a wheelchair-accessible loop connecting Camp Greentop with the Chestnut Picnic Area. (Horner, 2014, p. 42) In 1981, a stable and tack room were constructed at Greentop. At some point a bridal trail was added on behind the stable and connects on the north side of Park Central Road at the Camp Greentop entrance road with the park's horse trail.

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

The plantings of the last fifty years can be categorized as either ornamental or ecological in nature. Typically implemented in association with construction projects in developed areas, ornamental plantings are generally for visual and functional purposes. For example, the white pines (*Pinus strobus*) planted around the field at Camp Greentop in the 1980s were planted for ornamental purposes and function as a screen. Plantings of a more ecological nature include those made for study purposes or in response to impacts such as ice storm damage or loss of vegetation from soil compaction. In 1992, the park planted two-hundred thirty saplings in areas at Camp Greentop that were damaged by an ice storm. Because of deer browse, plantings have needed the protection of wire mesh fencing. Heavy recreational use of the park's campgrounds, cabin camps, picnic grounds, and trails cause soil compaction, erosion, and loss of vegetation. In an effort to spur regeneration, sections of public campgrounds have been taken out of use on a rotational basis, graded, fertilized, and mulched. (Horner, 2014, p. 42) In September of 2003, Hurricane Isabel caused structural damage to roofing at Camp Greentop and downed trees, but otherwise the camp's landscape remained the same. (Briefing Statement, CATO, Hurricane Isabel Damage Assessment Report for 9/23/03) In 2006, Greentop campers constructed a new totem pole outside the office building, where it remains.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

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

The physical integrity of the Camp Greentop landscape is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1935-1948) with current conditions. Many of the landscape's historic characteristics and features are still intact. The landscape continues to function primarily as the setting for its original historic function: a seasonal organized group camp for youth with disabilities. Located on a relatively flat portion of mountainous terrain, the Camp Greentop landscape was intentionally positioned within a flatter central plateau between two converging mountains in order to be more accessible for its intended visitors. The layout of the group camp is still in the original arrangement, consisting of a central core of buildings with satellite units branching off and connected through circulation. Both the perimeter and interior landscape vegetation are still extant and relatively unchanged, consisting of deciduous forest and evoking the spatial character shaped by the NPS through the mid-1930s. Other features that remain from the historic period include the pasture and playfield, the campfire circle, the outdoor chapel, and 22 of the original buildings, including both lodges and all four of the original cabin camp units.

Since the historic period, a wind break of white pines has been planted near the play field and pasture; a horse stable and facility have been added; the historic stone drinking fountains have been replaced with concrete fountains; the swimming pool has been replaced and included the addition of a post-and-chain fence around the perimeter; both the dining hall and recreation buildings have been replaced with more modern structures; and some structures have been repurposed or altered for functions such as comfort stations or cabin camps. However, the majority of changes that took place in the historic district were primarily related to the circulation and structures in efforts to provide greater accessibility. These changes included the asphalt paving of the major circulation and foot paths through the camp, along with minor alterations in the location of the paths, and the additions of concrete ramps to any above grade buildings or structures. These ramps were later replaced with removable wooden ramps to better preserve the structural integrity of the historic buildings. Despite these changes to circulation, vegetation, structures, constructed water features, and small scale features, the Camp Greentop landscape retains overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity or the extent to which a property evokes its appearance during a particular historic period, usually the period of significance. While evaluation of integrity is often a subjective judgment, particularly for a landscape, it must be grounded

Camp Greentop

Catoctin Mountain Park

in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is essential for a property to convey its significance, though all seven qualities of integrity need not be present to convey a sense of past time and place.

Location:

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

Design:

The Camp Greentop cultural landscape continues to evoke the principles of rustic design, as well as the unique design ideals espoused by the Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC). The design of Camp Greentop as an organized group camp was a central element used by New Deal-era parks in their designs for Recreational Demonstration Areas in the 1930s. RDA group camps like Camp Greentop were set aside and delineated on plans as submarginal land to be repurposed and used as recreation for inner city and underprivileged youth, providing an escape to fresh air and nature. This design remains today.

Setting:

Despite the increased need for stricter regulations regarding accessibility, the landscape and circulation patterns have changed little since the historic period. Camp Greentop continues to be set within a forested mountain landscape that provides the scenic and healing qualities of nature and functions as an organized group camp. The Camp Greentop landscape's relationship to the surrounding park is still generally the same as when it was originally developed. Additions, removals, and changes have occurred to some of the features since the historic period including the circulation patterns, but overall have not diminished the site's setting.

Materials:

In the development of Camp Greentop, the materials used were chosen for their natural qualities, in rough or little-manipulated states and used to produce rather primitive forms. Materials were gathered locally within the park and consisted of stone, fallen chestnut logs, and cedar (shingles). Local raw materials were chosen to create a design that embraced the rustic design principles of New Deal-era parks. These elements can be seen primarily in the camp structures through the use of hewn logs,

chinked with a white mortar, resting on stone piers.

Workmanship:

Within Camp Greentop, workmanship provided by WPA and CCC relief workers remains evident in the design of most of the buildings, small scale features, and the vegetation. For the most part, the historic structures have been maintained and preserved. Some original small-scale features that remain and continue to contribute to the significance to the landscape include the campfire circle and the outdoor chapel. Trees, shrubs, and the open fields have been maintained but forest regeneration has been slowed due to a larger deer population whose predation of young saplings is park-wide.

Feeling:

During the historic period, Camp Greentop was largely characterized by its rural setting and atmosphere as a healing refuge from hectic, unhealthy city life for children with disabilities. While suburbanization is encroaching on the parent landscape's boundaries, Camp Greentop's feeling as a refuge from urban life remains today in part due to the intact vegetation, buildings and structures, and circulation elements.

Association:

Camp Greentop continues to convey its association with its purpose and function as an organized group camp for urban children with disabilities. Collectively the majority of the landscape features and elements embody the historic purpose and vision of Camp Greentop as seen by the Maryland League for Crippled Children as well as the New Deal's Recreational Demonstration Area efforts.

Aspects of Integrity:

Location
Design
Setting
Materials
Workmanship
Feeling

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:

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

Situated on a flat central plateau, the general topography of the Camp Greentop area provided relatively level terrain prior to the RDA development and required little grading of the site to be accessible to campers with disabilities. For the most part, the mountainous landscape at

Greentop has not been altered or changed significantly from its historic configuration.

Evaluation:

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

Spatial Organization

Historic and Existing Conditions:

The spatial organization of the Camp Greentop landscape during the period of significance was heavily influenced by the topography of the central plateau, vegetation, NPS design specifications for group camps of the New Deal-era time period, as well as the needs of the youth campers with disabilities such as polio and bone tuberculosis. The historic organization of the buildings and structures generally consisted of a cluster arrangement of a central core of buildings, surrounded by satellite units that included the camper cabins.

Most of the historic cluster arrangement is still extant, although some of the buildings and structures have been repurposed or replaced with non-contributing, modern structures like the dining hall and recreation building. The field clearing, forestland, and circulation patterns have substantial integrity, with exception to the northeastern portion of the camp where the addition of some ornamental white pines adversely impacted the historic integrity of the clearing.

Evaluation:

The spatial organization is consistent with the park use period and contributes to the cultural landscape. The degree of openness versus forested area with the park-development period as the land changed to recreational use has remained similar to historic conditions. The roadways and land forms divide the camp and land in patterns similar to those of the historic period. The integrity of the landscapes spatial organization is only slightly diminished by the addition of non-contributing modern buildings and structures replacing original historically significant features. Overall, the spatial organization contributes to the historic character of the Camp Greentop landscape.

Land Use

Historic and Existing Conditions:

Throughout most of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and into the start of the twentieth centuries, the Catoclin Mountain area, including the Camp Greentop landscape, had been valued primarily for its resources including iron and timber. Tourism in the area during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries helped contribute to the area being developed as an RDA in 1934. Set on a central plateau with level terrain, the Camp Greentop landscape was developed into a group camp for children with disabilities. The camp occupied about fifty-two acres situated where there was an opening of about ten to twenty acres within an area that was otherwise wooded land. The clearing was improved and used by the campers as a playing field. As a result of over exploitation of the landscape and the timber resources prior to the camp development,

preservation of the land both at Camp Greentop and the Catoclin RDA became important components to the development of the park.

Since the beginning of the period of significance, the Camp Greentop landscape continued to be used as an organized group camp for children with disabilities and remains a component landscape to Catoclin Mountain Park. Overnight camping still continues, but has also expanded its uses to include comfort stations and equestrian facilities. The remnant open field has been used as the camp's playing field and this use continues today. Forest and timber resources are still regenerating, although since the 1980s have been hindered with over-population of the white-tail deer in the park.

Evaluation:

The land use of the Camp Greentop landscape has changed little since the period of significance, and contributes to the historic character of the properties.

Topography

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

Since the period of significance, no major changes or alterations to the landscape's topography has occurred.

Evaluation:

The mountainous topography of the landscape and the flat central plateau on which Camp Greentop is situated, remain integral features of the park, have changed little since the period of significance, and contribute to the cultural landscape.

Vegetation

Historic and Existing Conditions:

Historically there were two primary types of vegetation that occurred within the landscape before Camp Greentop's development. These included woodland comprised of primarily native, second growth deciduous forest vegetation, and cleared pasture possibly associated with grazing space for livestock.

Prior to the decline of industry in the mountains during the late nineteenth century, the forest was typically used to provide resources for logging, charcoal, and the iron furnace. However, changes in land use that occurred during the period of significance altered the management for the wooded areas. During timber harvesting efforts to construct group camps at Catoclin, blighted chestnut was collected from the Camp Greentop area. (Cultural Landscapes at Camp Misty Mount & Camp Greentop, 1988, p. 4) To suit MLCC's needs, construction directions were given to clear more than half the small trees and all the underbrush from the unit areas,

and remove any large trees preventing the sun from reaching the buildings for at least two hours a day. (Horner, 2014, p. 23) During the period of significance, the CCC planted a large variety of vegetation including “Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), Dogwood (*Cornus* spp.), Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Beech (*Fagus* spp.), Shadbush (*Amelanchier* spp.), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*), Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*), Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis* spp.), Spice Bush (*Lindera benzoin*), Viburnums (*Viburnum* spp.), miscellaneous small shrubs and to a lesser degree Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Black Birch (*Betula lenta*), Hickory (*Carya* spp.), Ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), and Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).” (Cultural Landscapes at Camp Misty Mount & Camp Greentop, 1998, p. 4)

Since the period of significance, no major vegetation changes have occurred. The forested areas are less than a century old. Routine pruning of dead and damaged tree limbs around the camp and the removal of hazard trees if needed, continues to help maintain a healthy forest and a safe environment for campers. In the 1980s, an ornamental screen of white pines were planted near the field and horse barns. Today, the invasive plant, Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), can be found growing along the shoulders of the main road and in other parts of the project area.

Evaluation:

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

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Playfield and Pasture

Feature Identification Number: 175572

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Eastern deciduous forest vegetation

Feature Identification Number: 175574

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Ornamental Specimen White Pine Screen (5

Feature Identification Number: 175576

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Vegetation in Camp Greentop includes a playfield (top), a non-contributing white pine visual screen (bottom left), and horse pasture (bottom right). (NCR)

Circulation

Historic and Existing Conditions:

The main gravel loop within Camp Greentop reflects the historic spatial organization of the landscape where circulation developed to unite all four units (A-D) to the central core of buildings. During the historic period, the gravel loop consisted of a six to eight-foot-wide gravel trail encircling the compound and passing through each unit. Several other trails, some of which may have already existed as “woods” roads, led into the forest in different directions and one led to the campfire circle. There is no confirmation that the narrower paths seen in later documents, connecting each cabin with the latrine of its subunit and leading to the dining hall, were built at this time so further research is needed. The Maryland League asked that the trails be “well-defined” and suggested that “if they become muddy in wet weather” they be “surfaced with loose, small gravel or fine stone chips.” WPA workers also constructed a road spur to connect Camp Greentop with the service road. The spur was paved with gravel and provided a small graveled area for parking along the entry drive. The road was ten feet wide and less than a quarter mile in length. (Horner, 2014, p. 24)

Following the historic period, changes in the circulation across the camp have slightly affected the integrity of the landscape. Most changes to the circulation have been to accommodate a broader range of campers with disabilities, and improving wheelchair accessibility. Changes include paving with an asphalt surface and some relocation of earthen or lightly graveled paths in 1967, 1976, and before 1982. The main circulation loop road was no longer used only as a pedestrian foot trail, but began to be used by vehicles, probably mostly service vehicles. Today there is also the occasional traffic of campers unloading gear and returning their cars to the parking lot. This new use has some impact on the road and surrounding landscape. Further research is needed to determine if the paths connecting camping cabins to other buildings were developed during the period of significance, but by the 1950s, this internal system of paths was

extant. In 1967 the park paved some of the paths that comprised this network. Another effort to pave the remaining paths occurred in 1976. Further refinements to the path system around the central core were made before 1982.

Evaluation:

The gravel loop road, now used by service vehicles, originally (c. 1940) was used as a pedestrian trail. It was surfaced with small gravel and stone dust. The loop “trail” remains in the same alignment, has a gravel surface, and is one of the most important landscape features remaining from the 1940s. Although the use today has changed, the gravel loop road still retains integrity in location and materials.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Main Gravel Loop Road

Feature Identification Number: 175580

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Spur Entrance Road

Feature Identification Number: 175582

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Pedestrian Foot Paths

Feature Identification Number: 175584

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Camp Greentop current circulation patterns: main gravel loop road (top left), asphalt surfaced pedestrian trail (top right), social trail between cabins (bottom left), and concrete sidewalk to recreation hall (bottom right). (NCR)

Buildings and Structures

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Historic and Existing Conditions:

During the historic period, buildings were a defining characteristic of the Camp Greentop cultural landscape. Following the acquisition of lands that were later combined to form the camp property, plans and specifications for the camp were produced. Construction took place in 1938 with WPA relief workers building the central core and four satellite units. Timber used in construction of the camp was culled from leased tracts and shaped and dressed at the RDA sawmill. Some buildings were frame while others were built using hewn logs. Logs were chestnut, the framing was oak, trim and boards were either chestnut, oak, or hemlock, tongue and groove flooring was oak, roof shingles were red oak, and the foundation walls, piers and porches were of local stone. Creosote colored with oil from crank-case draining was used to coat the exteriors of the wood cabins while the interiors were treated with linseed oil. The larger buildings had stone fireplaces. The chinking for log buildings and the mortar for stone construction used Portland cement made from crushed local rock sand. Hardware fabricated at the blacksmith used found iron scraps. (Horner, 2014, p. 22)

The central core of the group camp was comprised of a dining room/kitchen, an infirmary, a swimming pool, a crafts building, staff housing, “help’s” quarters, a washhouse, and storage shed. Branching off were four camp units (A-D), arranged a short distance from the core, each had cabins for the campers, a leader’s cabin, a latrine, and a drinking fountain, all united by a trail. There was also a campfire circle, located in a secluded spot some distance from the buildings. (Horner, 2014, p. 21) Specific to Camp Greentop was the addition of only two lodges, as opposed to one for each camp unit, a design specification specific to the Maryland League for Handicapped Children’s needs. The MLCC also requested larger cabins that housed eight campers and two counselors, and a 600 foot limit on the distance of cabins to the dining hall.

In 1939, CCC workers extended electricity to the camp. All camp buildings, including the latrines, were wired except for the campers’ cabins, the leaders’ cabins, and the lodges. (Horner, 2014, p. 28)

During WWII, while the camp was closed to the public, the Army troops in OSS training at Camp Greentop winterized the cabins for year round use. Electricity was extended to all the remaining buildings, the bathhouse was enlarged, and amenities such as a movie theater, recreation building, and telephone exchange were added. (Horner, 2014, p. 29) In 1946, the Army rehabilitated Camp Greentop by staining the facades of buildings, replacing plumbing, repairing doors and windows, and installing new power lines. (Horner, 2014, p. 29) The Army removed some buildings added during the war era, but left some, such as the two Quonset huts at Camp Greentop. (Horner, 2014, p. 29)

Since 1948 the majority of buildings and structures have had some changes. The swimming pool, washhouse, and latrines have been altered or replaced. The dining hall burned down and was replaced in 1955, a new one-story, stone and frame, asymmetric, gable-roofed recreation hall was added in 1956. In 1962, a new building replaced the camp’s central washhouse.

Around 1965, a modular trailer with frame shelter built over it, which was formerly used as a storage building at the Blue Blazes Maintenance Area was added to Camp Greentop and became the stable office. (Horner, 2014, p. 48) In the 1970s, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) access was added to buildings that were reached by stone steps. (Horner, 2014, p. 48) A stable was constructed in 1982. This frame building had a raised central monitor, gable roofs and a one-story, frame tack room addition. (Horner, 2014, p. 48)

Over the years, the buildings have withstood and benefited from the preservative functions of various wood treatments, including stains of different hues of brown. Their roofs, originally of wood shakes made from local red oaks, were redone with asphalt shingles after World War II and remained that way until re-shingled with cedar shakes 20 years ago.

Evaluation:

Some of the buildings and structures in the Camp Greentop landscape have changed since the period of significance. Of the 27 original buildings that stood from 1935-1948, 22 remain with much of their historic character intact. These RDA buildings at Camp Greentop contribute to the component cultural landscape.

Contributing Character-defining Features:

Units A-D – Cabins 1-3
Camp Office
Crafts Shop
Help's Cabin/Cook's Cabin
Infirmary
Latrines A & B –
Leaders' Cabins A, B, C, D
Lodge
Good Luck Lodge
Staff Quarters
Storage Building
Campfire Circle
Outdoor Chapel

Non-contributing Character-defining Features:

Dining Hall & Kitchen
Recreation Hall
Central Shower
Mop Room
Comfort Stations A, B, C, D
Storage Shed
Wood Shed
Stable Office
Stable and Tack Room

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Latrines B

Feature Identification Number: 177403

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 507655

LCS Structure Name: Greentop Latrine (Unit B)

LCS Structure Number: GT071

Feature: Leaders' Cabins A/B

Feature Identification Number: 177405

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23334

LCS Structure Name: Greentop Leaders' Cabin (Units A&B)

LCS Structure Number: GT065H

Feature: Leaders' Cabins C/D

Feature Identification Number: 177407

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23335

LCS Structure Name: Greentop Leaders' Cabin (Units C&D)

LCS Structure Number: GT066H

Feature: Lodge

Feature Identification Number: 177409

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23333
LCS Structure Name: Greentop Lodge
LCS Structure Number: GT063H

Feature: Good Luck Lodge

Feature Identification Number: 177411

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 100097
LCS Structure Name: Greentop Lodge
LCS Structure Number: GT064H

Feature: Staff Quarters

Feature Identification Number: 177413

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23329
LCS Structure Name: Greentop Staff Quarters
LCS Structure Number: GT058H

Feature: Storage Building

Feature Identification Number: 177415

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23331
LCS Structure Name: Greentop Storage Building
LCS Structure Number: GT060H

Feature: Campfire Circle

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Feature Identification Number:	177417
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	100506
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop, Campfire Circle
LCS Structure Number:	GT-OOO-1
Feature: Outdoor Chapel	
Feature Identification Number:	177421
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	1042609
LCS Structure Name:	Camp Greentop, Outdoor Chapel
LCS Structure Number:	GT-Chapel
Feature: Dining Hall & Kitchen	
Feature Identification Number:	177423
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Recreation Hall	
Feature Identification Number:	177425
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Central Shower	
Feature Identification Number:	177427
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible

Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Mop Room	
Feature Identification Number:	177429
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Comfort Stations B	
Feature Identification Number:	177431
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Comfort Stations C	
Feature Identification Number:	177433
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Comfort Stations D	
Feature Identification Number:	177435
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
Feature: Storage Shed	
Feature Identification Number:	177437
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing – compatible
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	

Feature: Wood Shed

Feature Identification Number: 177439

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Stable Office

Feature Identification Number: 177441

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Stable and Tack Room

Feature Identification Number: 177443

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Campfire circle remnants (WPA)

Feature Identification Number: 177445

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Stone bases of the original drinking fountains

Feature Identification Number: 177447

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: New Drinking Fountains

Feature Identification Number: 177449

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude	Longitude
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0.0000000000

Feature: Dinner Bell

Feature Identification Number:	177451
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Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing
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Latitude	Longitude
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0.0000000000

Feature: Signage

Feature Identification Number:	177453
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Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing
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Latitude	Longitude
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0.0000000000

Feature: Modern Lighting Fixtures

Feature Identification Number:	177455
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Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing
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Latitude	Longitude
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0.0000000000

Feature: Clothesline

Feature Identification Number:	177457
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Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing
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Latitude	Longitude
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0.0000000000

Feature: Playground

Feature Identification Number:	177459
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Type of Feature Contribution:	Non contributing
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Latitude	Longitude
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0.0000000000

Feature: Small Stone Retaining Wall

Feature Identification Number: 177469

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Basketball Court

Feature Identification Number: 177471

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Flagpole

Feature Identification Number: 177473

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Totem Pole

Feature Identification Number: 177475

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Unit A Cabin 1

Feature Identification Number: 177289

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23337

LCS Structure Name: Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit A)

LCS Structure Number: GT068H

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Feature: Unit A Cabin 2

Feature Identification Number: 177281

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23338

LCS Structure Name: Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit A)

LCS Structure Number: GT069H

Feature: Unit A Cabin 3

Feature Identification Number: 177283

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23339

LCS Structure Name: Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit A)

LCS Structure Number: GT070H

Feature: Unit B Cabin 1

Feature Identification Number: 177285

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23340

LCS Structure Name: Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit B)

LCS Structure Number: GT072H

Feature: Unit B Cabin 2

Feature Identification Number: 177287

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

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IDLCS Number:	100089
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit B)
LCS Structure Number:	GT073H
Feature:	Unit B Cabin 3
Feature Identification Number:	177291
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	100090
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit B)
LCS Structure Number:	GT074H
Feature:	Units C Cabin 1
Feature Identification Number:	177307
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	100091
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit C)
LCS Structure Number:	GT076H
Feature:	Units C Cabin 2
Feature Identification Number:	177309
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	100092
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit C)
LCS Structure Number:	GT077H
Feature:	Units C Cabin 3
Feature Identification Number:	177311

Camp Greentop
Catoctin Mountain Park

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	100093
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit C)
LCS Structure Number:	GT078H
Feature: Unit D Cabin 1	
Feature Identification Number:	177313
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	100094
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Cabin 1 (Unit D)
LCS Structure Number:	GT080H
Feature: Unit D Cabin 2	
Feature Identification Number:	177315
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	100095
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Cabin 2 (Unit D)
LCS Structure Number:	GT081H
Feature: Unit D Cabin 3	
Feature Identification Number:	177317
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	100096
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Cabin 3 (Unit D)

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LCS Structure Number:	GT082H
Feature:	Camp Office
Feature Identification Number:	177319
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	100088
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Camp Office
LCS Structure Number:	GT056H
Feature:	Crafts Shop
Feature Identification Number:	177321
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	23332
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Crafts Shop
LCS Structure Number:	GT061H
Feature:	Help's Cabin/Cook's Cabin
Feature Identification Number:	177323
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude
0.0000000000	
IDLCS Number:	23330
LCS Structure Name:	Greentop Help's Cabin
LCS Structure Number:	GT059H
Feature:	Infirmery
Feature Identification Number:	177325
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Latitude	Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23328
LCS Structure Name: Greentop Infirmary
LCS Structure Number: GT057H

Feature: Latrines A

Feature Identification Number: 177401

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

IDLCS Number: 23336
LCS Structure Name: Greentop Latrine (Unit A)
LCS Structure Number: GT067H

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Buildings and structures: campfire circle (top left), outdoor chapel (top right), camp office building (bottom left), and Non-contributing horse stable and tack room (bottom right). (NCR)



Buildings and structures: Crafts shop (top left), non-contributing dining hall (top right), infirmary building (bottom left), and Good Luck Lodge (bottom right). (NCR)



Buildings and structures: leader's cabin (top left), unit "A" latrine and laundry building (top right), non-contributing unit "A" comfort station (bottom left), and unit "B" latrine (bottom right). (NCR)



Contributing buildings and structures at Camp Greentop include the camping cabins (NCR).

Cluster Arrangement

CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT

Historic and Existing Conditions:

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

Since the period of significance, there have been no dramatic changes to cluster arrangement of the central core and satellite units of the camp, with the exception of the horse office (c. 1965), stable, and tack room buildings (1981) added on the northeast side of the landscape.

Evaluation:

The historic arrangement of the four residential camp units (A, B, C, and D) and the central administrative cluster remains mostly intact from the RDA development period and contributes to the historic character of the site.

Constructed Water Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:

During the historic period, swimming pools were incorporated into organized camp settings as a "forced substitute" when manmade or natural lake frontage was lacking--as at Camp Greentop. The original pool measured 25 by 75 feet, and had a depth of only 18 inches to 7 feet. It occupied the site east of the main camp area. (Camp (2) Greentop Historic District NR Nomination, Leach, 1989)

In 1956, the original swimming pool at the camp was replaced with a concrete pool and surrounding concrete walkway. In 1963 or 1964, during Mission 66 efforts, a chain link fence was added around the entire perimeter of the pool. Since the 1960s, there have been no significant changes to the pool.

Evaluation:

Although the pool was part of the original Camp Greentop plans, both the pool itself and the surrounding settings have been rebuilt since the historic period. The pool no longer contributes to the significance of the cultural landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Non-Contributing
Swimming pool

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Swimming Pool

Feature Identification Number: 175924

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Swimming pool with wheel-chair access located within Greentop's playfield. (NCR)

Small Scale Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:

During the historic period, small-scale features at Camp Greentop included the New Deal-era stone drinking fountains located in each of the four camp units (A-D), campfire circle and camp signage.

Since the period of significance, both the campfire circle and the stone drinking fountains have been relocated and changed, leaving only trace amounts of the originals remaining. During the mid- to late- 1960s, the YCC rebuilt the campfire circle. The original drinking fountains were replaced with concrete ones in either 1983 or 1984. Signage has remained similar to the style used in the historic period, but the font used today may be more modern than the original.

At some point since 1948, additions to the park have included a dinner bell added outside the dining hall, a flagpole that is possibly of the same height and in the same location outside the office, as the historical flag pole, a clothesline, a basketball court, and a playground in the playing field. In 2006 a totem pole was installed outside the front of the office, in the same location as the historically significant one erected in 1948. Modern light fixtures are in the process of being installed near the parking and along the foot paths through the camp in efforts to reduce climate change impacts.

Evaluation:

The campfire circle remnants and stone bases of the original drinking fountains are small-scale features that contribute to the cultural landscape. Some unoriginal features including the flagpole and totem pole are not contributing to the cultural landscape, but because they are features that were replaced in kind and kept in the original locations, are compatible to the significance of the landscape.

Character-defining Features:

Contributing:

Campfire circle remnants (WPA)

Stone bases of the original drinking fountains

Non Contributing

New Drinking Fountains

Dinner Bell

Signage

Modern Lighting Fixtures

Clothesline

Playground

Small Stone Retaining Wall

Basketball Court

Non Contributing, Compatible

Flagpole
Totem Pole

Character-defining Features:

Feature: New Drinking Fountains

Feature Identification Number: 175936

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature: Dinner Bell

Feature Identification Number: 175938

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Signage

Feature Identification Number: 175940

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Modern Lighting Fixtures

Feature Identification Number: 175942

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Clothesline

Feature Identification Number: 175944

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Latitude Longitude

0.0000000000

Feature: Playground

Feature Identification Number: 175946

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Small Stone Retaining Wall
Feature Identification Number: 175948

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Basketball Court
Feature Identification Number: 175950

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Flagpole
Feature Identification Number: 175952
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Totem Pole
Feature Identification Number: 175954
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible
Latitude Longitude
0.0000000000

Feature: Campfire circle remnants (WPA)
Feature Identification Number: 175926
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100506
LCS Structure Name: Greentop, Campfire Circle

LCS Structure Number: GT-000-1

Feature: Stone bases of the original drinking fountain

Feature Identification Number: 175933

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

LCS Structure Name: Greentop, Campfire Circle

LCS Structure Number: GT-000-1

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Small-scale: swing-set playground (top left), light fixtures (top right), totem pole (bottom left), baseball cage and bleachers (bottom right). (NCR)



Camp Greentop

Catoctin Mountain Park

Small-scale features: dinner bell outside dining hall (top left), clothesline outside wash house (top right), drinking fountains (bottom left), athletic court with basketball hoops (bottom right).



Small-scale features at Camp Greentop include signage: signage at the outdoor chapel (left), and way-finding signage at the camp entrance along Park Central Road (right). (NCR)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/01/2015

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This determination takes into account both the landscape and the buildings situated therein. In order to maintain the condition of the property as 'Good' the park should continue to stabilize and maintain buildings and structures, and monitor and control invasive plant species. Remove overgrown vegetation where there is a negative impact on structures.

Stabilization Measures:

1. Promote natural regeneration by planting native trees and shrubs, and protect new planting with cages.
2. Try different methods (hand pulling and herbicide spraying) to remove Japanese stiltgrass and beefsteak plant from the groundcover of the cabin camp.
3. Reduce deer population to lessen effect on vegetation regeneration.
4. Reconfigure non-historic pedestrian path system to respond to visitor use and deter volunteer trail development.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Visitation

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: According to Director's Order #42, Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services, the goal of the National Park Service is to ensure that all people, citizens with disabilities, have the highest level of accessibility that is reasonable to the programs, facilities, and services in conformance with applicable regulations and standards. Based on current regulations and standards, most of Camp Greentop was inaccessible to people with mobility impairments, resulting in the alteration of circulation layout and materials.

Type of Impact: Pests/Diseases

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: White-tailed deer have become a major issue in recent years at Catoctin Mountain Park, as the park had one of the greatest densities of white tail deer for a NPS property. The deer

overabundance is due to the lack of predators, mild winters, and increased suburban development providing additional deer browse throughout Frederick County. Deer browsing has adversely impacted the historic character of the landscape by damaging and halting forest regeneration.

Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	The forest patterns of Catoctin Mountain Park, particularly on Camp Greentop, are integral to the cultural landscape and play a prominent role in the interpretation and development of the park. The proliferation of invasive exotic plant species, in particular Japanese stiltgrass, remains a major issue as they threaten grassland and woodland habitats. The invasive, non-native plant has become dominant on sunny slopes, diminishing the native flora, especially in disturbed areas such as roadsides and ditches. The park staff addresses this problem regularly. It is important to keep new invasive vegetation from seeding.
Type of Impact:	Other
Other Impact:	Building Color
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Reddish stain on buildings is reminiscent of redwood, a California-native tree, diminishing the regional character that was intended in the original design. The original staining of the external walls of most structures created a black color. This is a condition that lingers from past practices and more appropriate stains are used now. However, because renewal of paints and stains is not a frequent event, this impact will change slowly over time.

Treatment

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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