National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Capital Area

# Catoctin Mountain Park

## *Administrative History Update*



Elise Elder-Norquist

# Catoctin Mountain Park
## *Administrative History Update*

By
Elise Elder-Norquist

*Presented to*

Catoctin Mountain Park

*In Partnership with*

the Organization of American Historians/National Park Service

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
December 2020




As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under US administration.

US Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Resource Stewardship and Science
Washington, DC

Publication Credits: Graphics from sources other than federal repositories may not be reproduced without the permission of the owners noted in the captions. Other information in this publication may be copied and used with the condition that full credit be given to the authors and publisher. Appropriate citations and bibliographic credits should be made for each use.

*Cover Photo:*
The Catoctin Forest
Courtesy of Catoctin Mountain Park, National Park Service

# Contents

List of Figures . . . . . xix
Acknowledgments . . . . . xix
Abbreviations . . . . . xx
Executive Summary . . . . . 1

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Statement of Purpose . . . . . 3
Methodology . . . . . 3
Historical Background and Context . . . . . 4

CHAPTER TWO

The Early Years

Chapter Summary . . . . . 17
The Catoctin RDA Before World War II . . . . . 18
*The CCC at Catoctin* . . . . . 18
*Early Organized Group Camp Use (1937–1941)* . . . . . 20
*Natural Resource Management* . . . . . 23
The Catoctin RDA During World War II . . . . . 25
*The Wartime Use of National Parks* . . . . . 25
*The OSS and Marine Occupation of the Catoctin RDA* . . . . . 25
*The Role of the Park Manager* . . . . . 28
The Fate of the Catoctin RDA . . . . . 30
*The State of the Catoctin RDA Post-War* . . . . . 30
*Fighting for Catoctin* . . . . . 30
*The Park's Relationship with NSF Thurmont* . . . . . 33
*Post-War Interpretation and Use* . . . . . 34
*Natural Resource Management* . . . . . 37

CHAPTER THREE

## Mission 66 and Job Corps (1955–1967)

Chapter Summary ..... 39
The NPS Mission 66 Program ..... 39
Mission 66 at Catoctin Mountain Park (1956–1966) ..... 40
Job Corps (1964–1969) ..... 46
*Camp Peniel* ..... 49
Interpretation and Use ..... 50
*Efforts to Increase General Park Visitation* ..... 50
*Camp Misty Mount: Interpretation and Use* ..... 53
*Camp Greentop: Interpretation and Use* ..... 54
*Frederick and Washington Counties Outdoor Schools* ..... 56
Natural Resource Management ..... 58
*Fish Management* ..... 58
*Wildlife Management* ..... 58
Protection ..... 58
*Forest Protection* ..... 58
*Fire Protection* ..... 59
*Boundary Protection* ..... 59
*Law Enforcement* ..... 60
*Visitor Health and Safety* ..... 60
*Outside Threats* ..... 61
The Park's Relationship with NSF Thurmont ..... 61

CHAPTER FOUR

## The Turn Toward Heritage Tourism and Environmental Education (1968–1975)

Chapter Summary ..... 63
Environmental Education ..... 63
Living History Interpretation ..... 65
Programming ..... 67
*Formal Programs* ..... 67
Round Meadow ..... 68
*Summer in the Parks and the DC Environmental Outdoor Laboratory School* ..... 68
*YCC* ..... 73
Camps Misty Mount and Greentop ..... 74
Fees and Permits ..... 74
Volunteers ..... 75

Resource Management . . . . . 75
Protection . . . . . 75
*Fire Protection* . . . . . 75
*Boundary Protection and Land Acquisition* . . . . . 76
*Outside Threats* . . . . . 77

CHAPTER FIVE

## Budget Cuts and the Increased Importance of Volunteers (1975–1991)

Chapter Summary . . . . . 79
Administration and Planning . . . . . 80
The Role of CAMPER in Park Management . . . . . 81
Interpretive Programming . . . . . 92
*Folk Culture Center* . . . . . 92
*Formal Programs* . . . . . 93
*Special Events and Offsite Programs* . . . . . 94
Round Meadow—The DC Environmental Outdoor Laboratory School and the Development Concept Plan for Round Meadow . . . . . 96
Camps Misty Mount and Greentop . . . . . 99
Fees and Permits . . . . . 100
Volunteers and Partnerships . . . . . 101
*Volunteer Groups* . . . . . 101
*Youth Service Groups* . . . . . 102
*Partnerships* . . . . . 104
Resource Management . . . . . 104
*Resource Management Plans and Cooperative Research Relationships* . . . . . 104
*Cultural Resource Management* . . . . . 106
*Fish and Wildlife Management* . . . . . 108
*Water Management* . . . . . 113
*Trail Management* . . . . . 114
*Plants and Trees* . . . . . 114
*Pest Management* . . . . . 117
*Climate* . . . . . 119
Protection . . . . . 119
*Fire Protection* . . . . . 119
*Health and Safety* . . . . . 120
*The Park's Relationship with NSF Thurmont* . . . . . 120

CHAPTER SIX

## Resuming Management of Catoctin Mountain Park (1991–1997)

Chapter Summary . . . . . 123
Park Management and Reorganization . . . . . 123
*The Reorganization of the Ranger Series and CAMPER's Role in Park Management* . . . . . 123
*The History of the Relationship Between Greenbelt/Baltimore-Washington Parkway and Catoctin Mountain Park* . . . . . 126
Educational Programs . . . . . 127
*Ranger Programs* . . . . . 127
*Loan Programs* . . . . . 127
Interpretive Programming . . . . . 128
*Audio-Visual* . . . . . 128
*Formal Programs* . . . . . 128
*Special Events* . . . . . 130
Recreation Management and Camp Use . . . . . 130
*Camp Misty Mount* . . . . . 130
*Camp Greentop* . . . . . 130
*Camp Round Meadow* . . . . . 132
*Campgrounds* . . . . . 133
Volunteers and Partnerships . . . . . 133
Resource Management . . . . . 134
*Cultural Resource Management* . . . . . 134
*Fish and Wildlife Management* . . . . . 135
*Water Management* . . . . . 139
*Wetlands* . . . . . 139
*Trail and Soil Management* . . . . . 140
*Plants and Trees* . . . . . 141
*Insect and Pest Control* . . . . . 144
*Ozone* . . . . . 145
Protection . . . . . 146
*Wildfire Management* . . . . . 146
*Boundary Protection* . . . . . 146
*The Park's Relationship with NSF Thurmont* . . . . . 146

CHAPTER SEVEN

## A Period of Planning, Reorganization, and Growth (May 1997–August 2015)


Chapter Summary ..... 147
Reorganization and Major Planning Efforts ..... 147
*Division Reorganization* ..... 147
*Bills to Rename the Park* ..... 154
*Important Planning Documents* ..... 155
*Presidential Initiatives* ..... 156
Maintenance ..... 157
Educational Programs ..... 160
*Ranger Programs* ..... 160
*Loan Programs* ..... 161
*Curriculum Materials and Lesson Guides* ..... 161
*First Bloom* ..... 161
*Programs for Teachers* ..... 162
Interpretive Programming ..... 163
*Audio-Visual Programs and Equipment* ..... 163
*Publications* ..... 164
*Museum Exhibits* ..... 164
*Waysides* ..... 165
*Eastern National* ..... 167
*Formal Programs* ..... 167
*Offsite Programs* ..... 172
*Special Events* ..... 173
Recreation Management ..... 174
*Camp Misty Mount* ..... 174
*Camp Greentop* ..... 175
*Camp Round Meadow* ..... 176
*Campgrounds* ..... 178
Volunteers and Partnerships ..... 180
*Volunteerism in the Park* ..... 180
*Bridging the Watershed* ..... 184
*Catoctin Forest Alliance (CFA)* ..... 185
*CAMPER and the Harpers Ferry Job Corps Center* ..... 187
*Tourism Council of Frederick County* ..... 189
Resource Management ..... 190
*General* ..... 190
*GIS* ..... 191

*Cultural Resource Management* . . . 192
*Verizon Cell Towers* . . . 197
*Fish and Wildlife Management* . . . 199
*Water Resources* . . . 206
*Trail Management* . . . 209
*Soil/Geological Resources* . . . 211
*Rare and Exotic Plants* . . . 212
*Trees and Tree Diseases* . . . 214
*Insect and Pest Control* . . . 216
*Air Quality and Ozone* . . . 219
Protection . . . 222
*Fire Management* . . . 222
*Health and Safety* . . . 223
*Boundary Protection and Land Acquisition* . . . 224
Threats . . . 225
*9/11/2001* . . . 225
*Munitions* . . . 228
*Surrounding Land Use* . . . 228
The Park's Relationship with NSF Thurmont . . . 229

CONCLUSION . . . 231

BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . 233
Primary Sources . . . 233
*Archives* . . . 233
*Books and Reports* . . . 233
*Congressional Documents* . . . 234
Secondary Sources . . . 235
*Books* . . . 235
*Articles and Newsletters* . . . 236
*Theses and Dissertations* . . . 236
*Newspaper Articles* . . . 237
*NPS Reports and Special Studies* . . . 239
*Websites* . . . 244

APPENDIX A . . . 247
Appendix A.1. – Superintendent Timeline . . . 247
Appendix A.2. –Timeline of Major Park Events . . . 248
Appendix A.3. – Timeline of Recent Major Planning Documents . . . 257

**Appendix B** ..... **259**
Appendix B.1. – New Deal Initiatives Explained ..... **259**
Appendix B.2. – Camp David Use ..... **263**
*President Franklin D. Roosevelt (March 1933–April 1945)* ..... **263**
*President Harry S. Truman (April 1945–January 1953)* ..... **264**
*President Dwight D. Eisenhower (January 1953–January 1961)* ..... **265**
*President John F. Kennedy (January 1961–November 1963)* ..... **266**
*President Lyndon B. Johnson (November 1963–January 1969)* ..... **266**
*President Nixon (January 1969–August 1974)* ..... **266**
*President Gerald R. Ford (August 1974–January 1977)* ..... **267**
*President Jimmy Carter (1977–1981)* ..... **267**
*President Ronald Reagan (January 1981–January 1989)* ..... **268**
*President George H.W. Bush (January 1989–January 1993)* ..... **269**
*President Bill Clinton (January 1993–January 2001)* ..... **269**
*President George W. Bush (January 2001–January 2009)* ..... **270**
*President Barack Obama (January 2009–January 2017)* ..... **270**

**Appendix C** ..... **271**
Appendix C.1. – Executive Order No. 7496, Transfer of Recreational Demonstration Area from the Resettlement Administration to the Department of the Interior ..... **271**
Appendix C.2. – Transcript of Petition ..... **273**
Appendix C.3. – Copy of the Original Letter Protesting Acquisition, 1936 ..... **274**
Appendix C.4. – List of Park Families ..... **275**
Appendix C.5. – Proposed African American Use of Recreational Demonstration Areas, 1936 ..... **277**
Appendix C.6. – Letter from President Truman ..... **278**
Appendix C.7. – Land Record on Name Change ..... **279**
Appendix C.8. – Memorandum of Agreement Between the NPS and Department of the Navy ..... **280**
Appendix C.9. – CAMPER Committees, 1984 ..... **284**
Appendix C.10. – CAMPER Treasure's Reports from 1984, 1987, and 1990 ..... **285**

**Appendix D Maps** ..... **292**

**Index** ..... **301**

# List of Figures


Figure 1: Map of the proposed project area as outlined in 1934. . . . . 8
Figure 2: Map of the final purchase area and three of the planned camps. . . . . 10
Figure 3: Farmyard of Reuben Fox (Tract 94). . . . . 12
Figure 4: House on Ike Smith's farm (Tract 93). . . . . 13
Figure 5: Board-and-batten shed on the property of Walter J. Shatzer (Tract 109). . . . 14
Figure 6: Some of the houses within the bounds of planned RDA. . . . . 15
Figure 7: CCC Company 1374 in front of Camp Catoctin. . . . . 18
Figure 8 Photograph of the central garage unit, circa 1940. . . . . 19
Figure 9: Boys with a Salvation Army group, circa 1938. . . . . 21
Figure 10: Camp Greentop campers and totem poles in 1938. . . . . 22
Figure 11: British soldier resting at Catoctin, 1941. . . . . 26
Figure 12: British soldiers resting at Catoctin, 1941. . . . . 26
Figure 13: The pool at Camp Misty Mount. . . . . 36
Figure 14: Camp Misty Mount pool, circa 1952. . . . . 36
Figure 15: Table of Contributing and Non-Contributing Structures. . . . . 42
Figure 16: The original laundry and shower buildings at the cabin camps. . . . . 43
Figure 17: The Blue Blazes Contact Station. . . . . 45
Figure 18: Dedication of the Catoctin JCCC on February 25, 1965. . . . . 47
Figure 19: Job Corps Vocational Training in Automotive Maintenance (left). . . . . 48
Figure 20: Job Corps Enrollees in Class Setting (right). . . . . 48
Figure 21: Camp Greentop totem pole and campers, 1957. . . . . 55
Figure 22: Demonstrations at the Blue Blazes Whiskey still, 1969. . . . . 66
Figure 23: Demonstrations at the Blue Blazes Whiskey still, 1969. . . . . 66
Figure 24: Dog sledding in the Park, circa 1972. . . . . 68
Figure 25: The Summer in the Parks program. . . . . 69
Figure 26: NPS Employee talking to children participating in the NEED Program. . . . . 70
Figure 27: Summer in the Parks participants on a nature hike. . . . . 71
Figure 28: Summer in the Parks participants cooking outdoors. . . . . 72
Figure 29: Summer in the Parks participants fishing. . . . . 72
Figure 30: CAMPER officers at the 1983 Board and Election Dinner. . . . . 83
Figure 31: CAMPER Horse Show. . . . . 85
Figure 32: Volunteer Horse Patrol member Chuck Wiseman. . . . . 86

Figure 33: Horse Patrol in 1990. . . . . 87
Figure 34: A VIP taking MLCC children on a wagon-ride in 1990. . . . . 89
Figure 35: Runners at the starting line for the first Catoctin Mountain Park Run. . . . . 95
Figure 36: President Jimmy Carter leaving Camp David for the Catoctin Mountain Park Run. . . . . 95
Figure 37: Dormitory replacement and rebuilding at Round Meadow, 1981. . . . . 98
Figure 38: Orville Bowersox, Al Webb, Keith Langdon, and Paul Strider, July 1984. . . 106
Figure 39: Evidence of bark stripping. . . . . 110
Figure 40: Park Ranger Jill Stahlnecker conducting telemetry project. . . . . 111
Figure 41: Handicapped Riding Program, June 1996. . . . . 131
Figure 42: Interpretive Park Ranger Debbie Mills. . . . . 162
Figure 43: Browns Farm Trail Sign. . . . . 165
Figure 44: Children from Westminster Elementary School hiking the Brown's Farm Trail. . . . . 166
Figure 45: Volunteers leading a demonstration in the blacksmith shop. . . . . 169
Figure 46: Volunteers and park staff present programs onsite. . . . . 169
Figure 47: Reproduction of a nineteenth-century sawmill constructed in the 1970s. . . 170
Figure 48: Totem pole carved by Frederick County Outdoor School student Erin Aylor, 1996. . . . . 173
Figure 49: New totem pole carved by Erin Aylor in 2006. . . . . 173
Figure 50: Downed tree at Camp Misty Mount following Hurricane Isabel. . . . . 178
Figure 51: Split and downed trees following Hurricane Isabel. . . . . 179
Figure 52: YCC enrollees learn basic job skills. . . . . 181
Figure 53: Geoscientist-in-the-park interns completing a survey. . . . . 183
Figure 54: Amish crew working on the rehabilitation of Camp Misty Mount infirmary, March 2013. . . . . 184
Figure 55: Students participating in the BTW program, 2010. . . . . 185
Figure 56: Artwork by Artist in Residence Carol Braun. . . . . 186
Figure 57: Groundbreaking on new visitor center addition, February 1995. . . . . 187
Figure 58: Harper's Ferry Job Corps students assisting with construction. . . . . 188
Figure 59: Visitor Center addition dedication ceremony, November 1996. . . . . 188
Figure 60: Superintendent J.D. Young, CAMPER Mike Brittain, CAMPER Fred Price, and NCR Director Robert Stanton, November 1996. . . . . 189
Figure 61: Gateway trail map. . . . . 210
Figure 62: Security closure area. . . . . 226

# Acknowledgments

I wish to extend appreciation and thanks to the National Park Service professionals who have assisted in the production of this Administrative History Update for Catoctin Mountain Park. Dean Herrin, Ph.D., former Chief Historian of the National Capital Region in Washington, DC, provided significant support, serving as a patient and informative guide. Thanks are also owed to Lindsey Donaldson, biologist, Catoctin Mountain Park who was courteous and helpful, and provided assistance throughout the entire process of researching, writing, and finalizing this report.

The various Park personnel, both former and present, who agreed to participate in an oral history interview for this project are also owed thanks. Their insight into management decisions and problems faced was extremely insightful and informed all aspects of this report. These individuals include Lindsey Donaldson, biologist; Rebecca Loncosky, biologist; Barbara Riddick, facility management system specialist; Jennie Pumphrey, revenue and fee manager; Mark Hauver, carpenter; Peggie Gaul, supervisory park ranger (I); Ron Harvey, park ranger (I); Scott Bell, former chief of resource management; Holly Rife, former chief ranger. The president of the Catoctin Forest Alliance (CFA), Jim Robbins, was also accommodating and took the time to participate in an oral history interview despite operating on a tight schedule.

Lastly, I would like Paul J. Zwirecki, the director of Public History Programs at the Organization for American Historians, for his support and direction throughout.

Elise Elder-Norquist
Richmond, VA
2020

# Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **AAA** | Agricultural Adjustment Administration |
| **ARRA** | American Recovery and Reinvestment Act |
| **ATF** | Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms |
| **BCI** | Bird community index |
| **BLM** | Bureau of Land Management |
| **BTW** | Bridging the Watershed |
| **CAMPER** | Catoctin Area Mountain Park Environmental Resources |
| **CATO** | Catoctin Mountain Park |
| **CCC** | Civilian Conservation Corps |
| **CETA** | Comprehensive Employment and Training Agency |
| **CFA** | Catoctin Forest AllianceCFSP Cunningham Falls State Park |
| **CLI** | Cultural Landscape Inventory |
| **CRM** | Cultural Resource Management |
| **CUE** | Center for Urban Ecology |
| **DCP** | Development Concept Plan |
| **DNR** | Department of Natural Resources |
| **DOI** | Department of the Interior |
| **DSH** | Subsistence Homesteads Division |
| **EA** | Environmental Assessment |
| **EAB** | Emerald ash borer |
| **EHS** | Elongate Hemlock Scale |
| **EIS** | Environmental Impact Statement |
| **EN** | Eastern National |
| **ESA** | Environmental Study Area |
| **FERA** | Federal Emergency Relief Administration |
| **FLETC** | Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers |
| **FMSS** | Facility Management System Specialist |
| **FONSI** | Finding of No Significant Impact |
| **FRV** | Fundamental Resource Value |

| | |
|---|---|
| **GIS** | Geographic Information Systems |
| **GMP** | General Management Plan |
| **HRS** | Historic Resource Study |
| **HSR** | Historic Structure Report |
| **I&M** | Inventory and Monitoring |
| **I&VS** | Interpretation and Visitor Services |
| **IAASP** | Indiana Amish Anabaptist Service Program |
| **IPM** | Integrated Pest Management |
| **IR&RM** | Interpretation and Resource Management |
| **JCCC** | Job Corps Conservation Center |
| **LCS** | List of Classified Structures |
| **LE** | Law Enforcement |
| **LRIP** | Long-Range Interpretive Plan |
| **MEC** | Munitions and explosives of concern |
| **MLCC** | Maryland League for Crippled Children |
| **MM** | Misty Mount |
| **MRCE** | Museum Resource Center |
| **MSMC** | Mount Saint Mary's College |
| **NACP** | National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, MD |
| **NBS** | National Bureau of Standards |
| **NCP** | National Capital Parks |
| **NCR** | National Capital Region |
| **NCRO** | National Capital Region Office |
| **NEED** | The National Environmental Education Development |
| **NEPA** | National Environmental Policy Act |
| **NHPA** | National Historic Preservation Act |
| **NIRA** | National Industrial Recovery Act |
| **NOAA** | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| **NPF** | National Park Foundation |
| **NPS** | National Park Service |
| **NRA** | National Recovery Administration |
| **NRPP** | Natural Resource Preservation Program |

| | |
|---|---|
| **NRT** | National Recreation Trails |
| **NSF** | Naval Support Facility |
| **NTS** | National Trails System |
| **OIRV** | Other Important Resources and Values |
| **OSS** | Office of Strategic Services |
| **PMIS** | Project Management Information System |
| **PWA** | Public Works Administration |
| **RA** | Resettlement Administration |
| **RDA** | Recreational Demonstration Area |
| **RMP** | Resource Management Plan |
| **RSP** | Resource Stewardship Plan |
| **RSS** | Resource Stewardship Strategy |
| **SCA** | Student Conservation Association |
| **SCEP** | Student Career Experience Position |
| **SCS** | Soil Conservation Service |
| **SHRO** | Servicing Human Resource Offices |
| **SUP** | Special Use Permit |
| **TMAP** | Transitional Management Assistance Program |
| **USDA** | United States Department of Agriculture |
| **USFS** | United States Forest Service |
| **USGS** | United States Geological Survey |
| **USPP** | United States Park Police |
| **USSS** | United States Secret Service |
| **VIP** | Volunteers in Parks |
| **VP&RE** | Visitor Protection and Resource Education |
| **VUA** | Visitor Use Assistants |
| **WASO** | Washington Support Office |
| **WNRC** | Washington National Records Center |
| **WPA** | Works Progress Administration |
| **WTF** | Wireless Telecommunication Facilities |
| **YCC** | Youth Conservation Corps |

# Executive Summary

The purpose of National Park Service (NPS) administrative histories is to document the events, decisions, and challenges faced by past park managers. This information can be used to inform current park managers and staff as it gives historical context to modern decision-making. This particular study updates Barbara Kirkconnell's Catoctin Mountain Park Administrative History (1988) which covers the timeframe from the Park's establishment to 1985. The update also provides historical information on issues and management decisions made thereafter.

The previous administrative history was completed when Tom McFadden was superintendent. McFadden, who administered the Park during a time of fiscal austerity, leaned heavily upon the Park support organization, "CAMPER, Inc." (Catoctin Area Mountain Park Environmental Resources), to keep the Park going. The role of CAMPER, which included fundraising, managing hundreds of volunteers, and managing cabin camp operations, was far-reaching; so far-reaching that the line between Friends group and official Park management was sometimes blurred. Some Park personnel were wary of CAMPER volunteers taking their job, while others found themselves so enmeshed in the group that they found it difficult to exercise management control. Undoubtedly, the money generated from CAMPER kept the Park running, but the appropriateness of their involvement ultimately fell under scrutiny. Superintendent McFadden's role in CAMPER, specifically the horse program, also fell under scrutiny and led to his retirement in 1991.

In 1992, under Superintendent J.D. Young, the cooperative agreement with CAMPER was not renewed. As a result, the Park resumed management and operation of Camp Misty Mount, Camp Greentop, and Round Meadow. This, as well as the Vail Agenda, a 1991–1992 NPS initiative to review the responsibilities and prospects of the agency, necessitated the auditing and reorganization of all Park positions. The Vail Agenda, in particular, resulted in the professionalization of the park ranger series, the creation of career paths within each field, and the implementation of a comprehensive development and training program for NPS employees. In addition to this restructuring, the Park also addressed a significant resource management concern—the white-tailed deer population—with the 1995 completion of the White-tailed Deer Management Environmental Assessment and subsequent Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). This marked the NPS's first attempt to manage the white-tailed deer population in a national park.

Mel Poole assumed the role of superintendent in 1997 and served in the position for 18 years. Under his direction, new properties were purchased, volunteerism increased, the Park's relationship with the Naval Support Facility Thurmont (NSF Thurmont or Camp David) improved, and a long list of planning documents was completed. These documents,

while indicating an increased awareness of Park resources, were evidence of the growing bureaucracy of the NPS as a whole. It was also under Superintendent Poole that the Park initiated deer removal efforts. In 2010, the first controlled deer removal was conducted in cooperation with US Department of Agriculture (USDA) sharpshooters. The goal of these efforts, which continue today, is to bring the deer population down and maintain it at a level that can support forest regeneration. The arrival of Superintendent Slade in May 2016 ushered in a new chapter at Catoctin Mountain Park. This chapter is already marked by an increased emphasis on employee safety and the systematic replacement of the decades-old Parkwide infrastructure.

CHAPTER ONE

# Introduction

## Statement of Purpose

The purpose of this study is to update the 1988 Catoctin Mountain Park Administrative History and provide historical information on issues and management decisions made thereafter. Such issues and topics include the establishment of the Park and the evolution of Park management, jurisdiction, facilities, use, programming, natural resource stewardship, cultural resource stewardship, and partnerships.

NPS administrative histories, one of several baseline studies required for each park unit, are critical to the preservation of each park's history. These documents inform current park managers and staff about the problems their predecessors faced and illustrate how their decisions reflected the broader social, cultural, economic, and political trends of the time. This information not only allows for a greater understanding of how and why certain policies have evolved, but also allows for more informed, thoughtful decision-making about recurring and future problems.

## Methodology

Primary and secondary resources were consulted for this study. Primary sources included the files at Park Headquarters (Camp Peniel), the Visitor Center, and the Resource Management building. Other primary sources referenced in this document include oral history interviews with past and present Park employees, files from the National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, MD (NACP), files from the Washington National Records Center (WNRC) in Suitland, MD, and files from the NPS Museum Resource Center (MRCE) in Landover, MD. Numerous secondary resources were also consulted, as they provide context on servicewide initiatives and park-specific issues. These resources included books, scholarly articles, and newspaper archives.

# Historical Background and Context

Catoctin Mountain Park is located between 1,000′ and 1,700′ above the Monocacy River within the Catoctin Mountain ridge-range, part of the Blue Ridge and Appalachian Mountain system. This landscape of eroded peaks and picturesque rock outcrops is primarily located within Frederick County, MD, although about 300 acres lie within Washington County. Rural, forested, and bisected by numerous creeks and their tributaries, the Park is within an hour of several urban centers, including Washington, DC and Baltimore, which are, respectively, approximately 60 miles to the southeast and 50 miles to the east.[1]

The mountain has a long history of human activity and habitation. About 9,000 years ago, the Early Archaic people (9600–7600 BCE) regularly encamped on Catoctin Mountain for several days at a time, exploiting the mountain's rich natural resources. These resources included edible berries and roots, wildlife, and metarhyolite (a hard, gray volcanic stone used to make spearpoints and other tools). The archeological record suggests that during the Middle Woodland period (200–700 CE), metarhyolite was quarried as part of a larger trade network. Algonquin-speaking people from as far away as the coastal plains quarried Catoctin's metarhyolite, shaping it into rough blanks at quarry sites and processing it further at periodically-revisited temporary base camps. This theory is supported by the presence of metarhyolite below the Falls of the Potomac and the presence of Woodland-period manufacturing sites along the western slope of the mountain near Foxville.[2]

Although European settlers arrived in the mid-Atlantic region as early as 1607, the settlement of western Maryland occurred much later. This was due to an ongoing border dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania, fear of warring Native American tribes, and

---

[1] Susan G. Horner, "Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area: National Register of Historic Places Inventory/ Nomination Form" (Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2014) [hereafter CATO NR], Section 7 page 5; Judith Earley and Jennifer Hanna, *Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscapes Inventory* (Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2000; re. 2004) [hereafter Earley & Hanna, *CATO CLI*], 2; Barbara Kirkconnell, *Catoctin Mountain Park: An Administrative History* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1988) [hereafter *CATO Admin. History*], 1.

[2] Earley & Hanna, *CATO CLI*, 27; John Bedell et. al.; *The People of the Mountain: Archaeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park Maryland. Vol. I.* (Final Report) (Prepared for the National Park Service by the Louis Berger Group, Inc., Washington, D.C., June 2011) [hereafter Bedell et. al., *People of the Mountain*], 2–8.
For additional information of the archeology of the region refer to: Maureen Kavanagh, *Archaeological Resources of the Monocacy River Region, Frederick and Carroll Counties* (Maryland. Annapolis, MD: Final Report Prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust by the Maryland Geological Survey Department of Natural Resources, 1982); R. Michael Stewart, "Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Patterns and the Testing of Predictive Site Location Models in the Great Valley of Maryland" (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Catholic University of America, 1980).
In 1980, the Maryland Geological Survey excavated the Myers' site on Owens Creek in the foothills of Catoctin Mountain. The projectile points found suggested habitation in the late Archaic to Middle Woodland periods. Edmund Wehrle, *Catoctin Mountain Park: An Historic Resource Study* (Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2000) [hereafter Wehrle, *CATO HRS*], 4.

the misperception that the soil in the Monocacy Valley was not suitable for farming. After the decline of the tobacco industry in the early 1700s, trappers and traders began to explore western Maryland. Settlers, largely German immigrants relocating from New York or Philadelphia, began to settle in the region in the 1730s. Settlement intensified after the border dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania came to an end in 1767.[3]

By the end of the eighteenth century, numerous small industries (tanneries, flour mills, and sawmills) had been established on the foothills of Catoctin Mountain. An iron industry had also developed after the completion of the Catoctin Furnace in 1776. Most of these industries needed fuel to operate, so timber was logged on the mountain. The Catoctin Furnace, in particular, needed a significant amount of wood to produce charcoal. During its peak years, roughly 1859 to 1885; the furnace required a minimum of 1,500 acres of timber a year to produce 4,500 tons of pig iron. Advances in modern steel manufacturing ultimately brought an end to the iron industry, and by 1903 the Catoctin Furnace had ceased all operations. Logging, however, continued to be a major industry on the mountain. Reportedly, there were as many as fifty logging companies in operation in the early twentieth century.[4]

The arrival of the Western Maryland Railroad in 1871 brought a new industry to the mountain: tourism. Some Mechanicstown (modern-day Thurmont) residents opened hotels and boarding rooms to support this growing industry. The introduction of the automobile in the 1920s accelerated tourism, bringing urban dwellers to more remote locations on the mountain. To accommodate the increasing number of tourists and to supplement their income, some mountain residents converted their homes into boarding houses. Theodore Roosevelt's "rugged life" movement also inspired the development of summer camps. Camp Airy, established at the foothills of the mountain in 1924, marked the beginning of organized youth recreation in the area. Another camp was established by

---

[3] For additional information on early settlers: Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 5–21, 30; Earley & Hanna, *CATO CLI,* 27–29; Bedell et. al., *People of the Mountain,* 10–22.
For additional information on the history of the area: Paula S. Reed, Dean Herrin, and Barbara Powell, *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland* (Frederick, MD: Catoctin Center for Regional Studies Frederick Community College, 2011); Elizabeth Kessel, "Germans on the Maryland Frontier: A Social History of Frederick County, Maryland, 1730–1800" (Ph.D. diss., Rice University, 1981).

[4] Colliers, or charcoal burners, were employed to burn wood to create charcoal. This charcoal was used to fuel the iron furnace, Bedell et. al., *People of the Mountain,* 33–36; Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 37–47, 90–97; Earley & Hanna, *CATO CLI,* 31–43.
For additional information on the iron industry in Western Maryland: Jean Libby, "African Ironworking Culture Among African American Ironworkers in Western Maryland, 1760–1850" (M.A. Thesis, San Francisco State University, 1991); Norman Waesche, "Economic History of Catoctin Furnace" (Term Paper, Johns Hopkins University, 1936).

Lawrence Richey, President Herbert Hoover's Secretary of Commerce, along Big Hunting Creek. President Hoover frequented Richey's fishing camp, leading many to proclaim that Catoctin Mountain was an outdoor recreational oasis fit for a president.[5]

The arrival of the Western Maryland Railroad did not impact the lives of mountain farmers. Farmers continued to produce grains (such as wheat, corn, rye, and oats) as well as apples, livestock, and butter, which were kept for consumption or sold at market. Some farmers sheared sheep, while others harvested crops on neighboring farms. One mountain resident worked as a butcher in the colder months, while another hauled goods from Baltimore. Most mountain farmers sold timber to bring in extra money and some even produced moonshine after the national prohibition was instituted in 1919. Catoctin Mountain was an ideal location for this illegal enterprise as it was secluded yet close enough to the roads leading to Baltimore and Washington. The Blue Blazes Still, located five miles west of Thurmont along Harman's Creek, was the largest and best-equipped illegal still ever identified in Frederick County. In 1929, the still was the site of an infamous raid.[6]

By 1930, the Depression had hit rural Frederick and Washington Counties. Mountain residents, traditionally Republican conservatives in favor of small government and private welfare, recognized the need for change and overwhelmingly supported Franklin D. Roosevelt for president. Roosevelt, inaugurated on March 4, 1933, passed fifteen major bills which reshaped every aspect of the economy during the first hundred days of his presidency. Agencies created by four of these bills—the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), and the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)—established the basis for Roosevelt's New Deal resource policy. FERA, in particular, was created to coordinate and provide federal relief grants to states. The Maryland Emergency Relief Administration coordinated Maryland's relief grants and programs, including the CCC.[7]

In addition to receiving FERA relief money, the Catoctin area also became a location of interest for another FERA initiative—the Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) program. This program called for the acquisition of submarginal land near metropolitan areas and the conversion of these lands into recreational facilities. While overall policy was set by the FERA Land Program Committee, the AAA's Land Policy Section managed the selection and purchase of land for the demonstration projects

---

[5] By an act of the Maryland Assembly in 1894, the name Mechanicstown was changed to Thurmont, meaning "Gateway to the Mountain," Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 4–6; Earley & Hanna, *CATO CLI,* 38–46; Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 89–90, 100–119; "History," *Camps Airy and Louise,* accessed March 2019, https://www.airylouise.org/about-us/history.

[6] Earley & Hanna, *CATO CLI,* 35–42, Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 104–111; 123–137.

[7] Wehrle, *CATO HRS*, 139–149.
For additional information on New Deal programs referenced throughout this section refer to Appendix B.1.

(classified as agricultural, recreational, wildlife, or Native American lands). Redevelopment activities fell under the purview of FERA's Division of Rural Rehabilitation. Recreational demonstration projects, however, were the direct responsibility of the NPS. In practice, the responsibilities of FERA, the NPS, the AAA, and the state often overlapped.[8]

Catoctin Mountain was identified as a site suitable for redevelopment for the following reasons:

1. The land was submarginal for farming (Criteria 1) because it had been ravaged by unsustainable farming practices for 150 years.[9] According to one NPS official, approximately 90 percent of the land was cut-over forest and only 10 percent was tillable land and pasture. Garland Williams, project manager of the Catoctin RDA, reported that of the roughly fifty families residing on the mountain, only eight managed to live solely from the land and had "adequately stocked and equipped" farms. Another twenty-six families supplemented their incomes with other jobs and approximately sixteen were on the relief roll. In the eyes of these government officials, the mountain residents were poor and barely making a living due to the substandard quality of the soil;[10]

2. Between the overharvesting of trees and the chestnut blight, which had destroyed nearly all of Frederick County's chestnut trees by the early 1920s, the condition of the forest was poor. The blighted chestnut trees and field stone, however, were suitable to use as building materials (Criteria 5);

3. Big Hunting Creek and Owens Creek provided water for fishing and swimming (Criteria 4 and 9);

4. Catoctin Mountain is located 55 miles from several metropolitan centers (Criteria 8);

5. The abandoned Catoctin Furnace provided historical interest (Criteria 6).[11]

---

[8] Wehrle, *CATO HRS*, 155; Harlan D. Unrau and G. Frank Williss, *Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s: An Administrative History* (Denver, CO: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1983), 108, 130–132; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 10.
On April 30, 1935, President Roosevelt passed the Emergency Relief Act and Executive Order 7027, which transferred resettlement projects to the Resettlement Administration, a new independent agency. The NPS remained actively involved with the resettlement projects. After about a year and a half, President Roosevelt passed Executive Order 7496 on November 14, 1936 (refer to Appendix C.1.) which transferred the RDAs to the Department of the Interior, Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 165.

[9] The Land Program's criteria for an RDA were: 1) the land must be submarginal for agriculture; 2) the area available must be between two and ten thousand acres; 3) the area must be for suitable year-round group and family camping; 4) there must be a lot of good water; 5) there were local building materials; 6) the surroundings were interesting; 7) the average price was $5 an acre (ended at $10 an acre); 8) the land was located within a 50 mile radius of a large city; and 9) water-based recreation was available, either natural or man-made, Conrad Wirth, *Parks, Politics, and the People* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 186–188; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 10.

[10] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 130.

[11] Wehrle, 121–132, 158; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 10–13.

All federal and state officials involved agreed that Catoctin Mountain constituted a regional problem and approved the Catoctin proposal. Initially, the project was designated A-2, denoting an agricultural demonstration project, but it was later reassigned as a recreational area (Maryland R-1).[12]

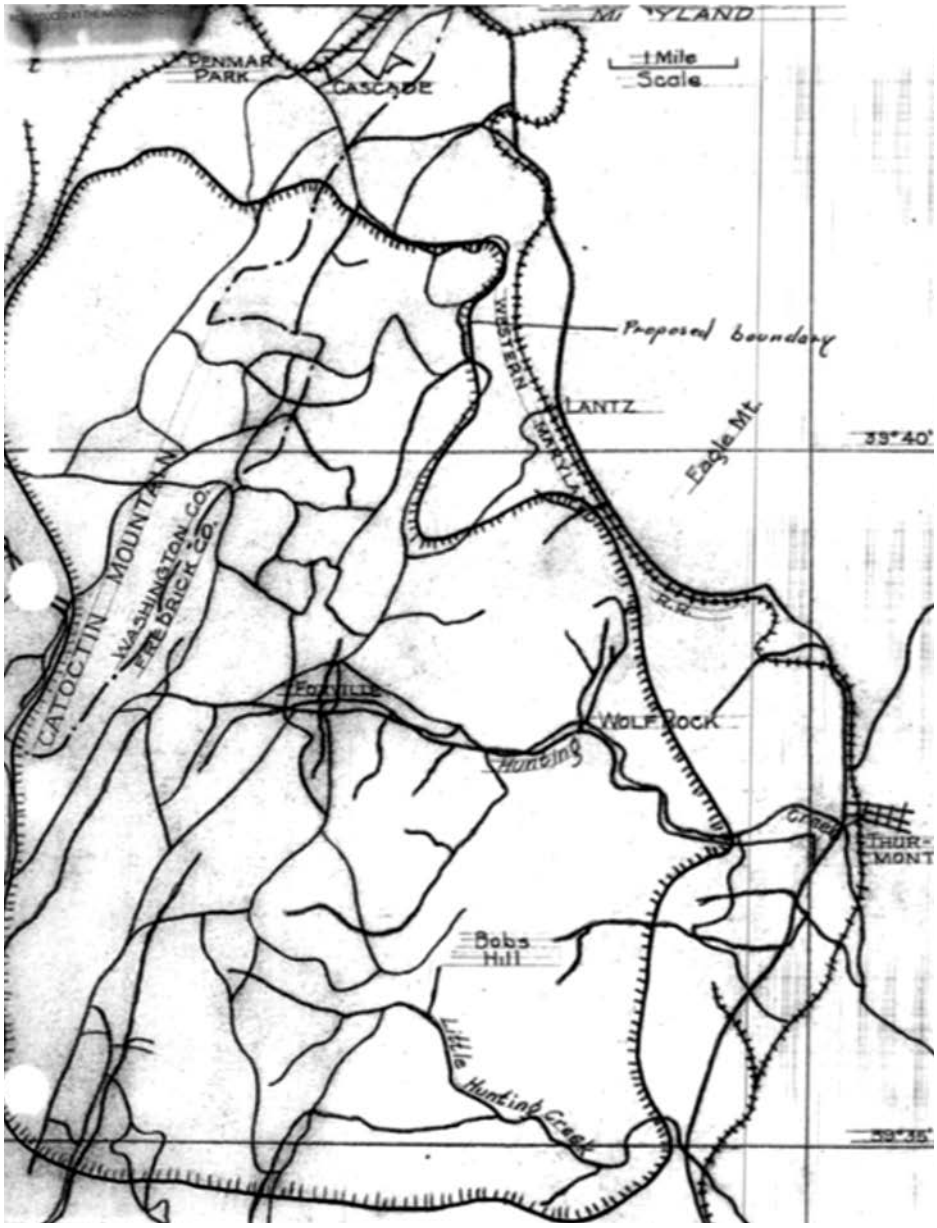



**Figure 1:** Map of the proposed project area as outlined in 1934 (NARA).

[12] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 13. A.W. Manchester, the regional director of the USDA's State Extension Service, had second thoughts about the Catoctin project. Manchester told another key official in the AAA that it would have been more appropriate to designate the project agricultural. It is unclear as to why Manchester changed his mind, though some suspect he recognized the land, if given proper use and expert guidance, had agricultural potential, Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 160–161.

In early March 1935, the land acquisition team arrived in Thurmont to survey the land, compile property descriptions, determine property values, and contact landowners to option tracts. Land acquisition was to be entirely voluntary, though condemnation could be used with the consent of the landowner if the title was too convoluted.[13] In cases where the owner was willing to sell, but was asking for a higher price, the land acquisition team was willing to negotiate. If an owner was unwilling to sell, the land acquisition team identified other tactics to secure the land option. Local financial institutions sometimes worked with the land acquisition team to identify landowners whose properties were near foreclosure.[14]

The land acquisition team was to appraise and option over 100 tracts covering over 20,000 acres.[15] By the summer of 1935, only 5,476 acres had been optioned. In the Park's Master Plan, which was submitted to the Regional Office on September 24, 1935, Park Manager Williams recommended that the purchase area for the Catoctin RDA be a maximum of 15,000 acres. The Regional Office responded with revisions, cutting the maximum purchase area from 15,000 to 10,333 acres and the purchase price from $200,000 to $155,000.[16] These modifications were made, in part, because some landowners within the project area were refusing to sell. The June 1935 *Washington Post* article "Catoctin Park Plans Menaced as Owners Refuse to Sell Land" highlights this struggle and suggests that much of the resistance was due to the planned restrictions on hunting.[17] In November 1935, a group of twenty-seven mountain residents and taxpayers in Frederick County sent a petition to the Land Policy Section of the USDA opposing the Catoctin RDA project.[18]

---

[13] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 15; Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 161–162.
In 1938, condemnation proceeds were initiated to settle the chain of title for 135 acres. 45 defendants were summoned to testify, "Government Plans Condemnation of 135 Acres in Frederick County, Maryland, *Catoctin Clarion*, July 28, 1939, as cited in Angela Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage of Social Reform Programs at Catoctin Mountain Park," *Public Historian* 38, no. 4 (November 2016): 172.

[14] Thurmont Bank president L.S. Birely, for instance, wrote to the land acquisition team, informing them that Reuben A. Fox's and Joseph Willard's mortgages were in default and they both owed a substantial amount in accumulated interest. The acquisition team was able to acquire these properties, Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 172.

[15] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 161.

[16] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 18–19.

[17] "Catoctin Park Plans Menaced as Owners Refuse to Sell Land," *The Washington Post,* June 24, 1935, as cited in Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 161.

[18] Refer to Appendix C.2. for a transcription of the petition and Appendix C.3. for a copy of the original. The petition does not include a reason as to why they opposed the park project. However, in an interview, Elwood Hauver, the nephew of Herman and the grandson of Albert (who signed the petition), indicated it was because their families had been in the area for generations and had formed a close-knit community, as cited in Angie R. Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs at Catoctin Mountain Park: A Special Resource Study" (Prepared for Catoctin Mountain Park, National Park Service by Middle Tennessee State University, 2015), 38–39.

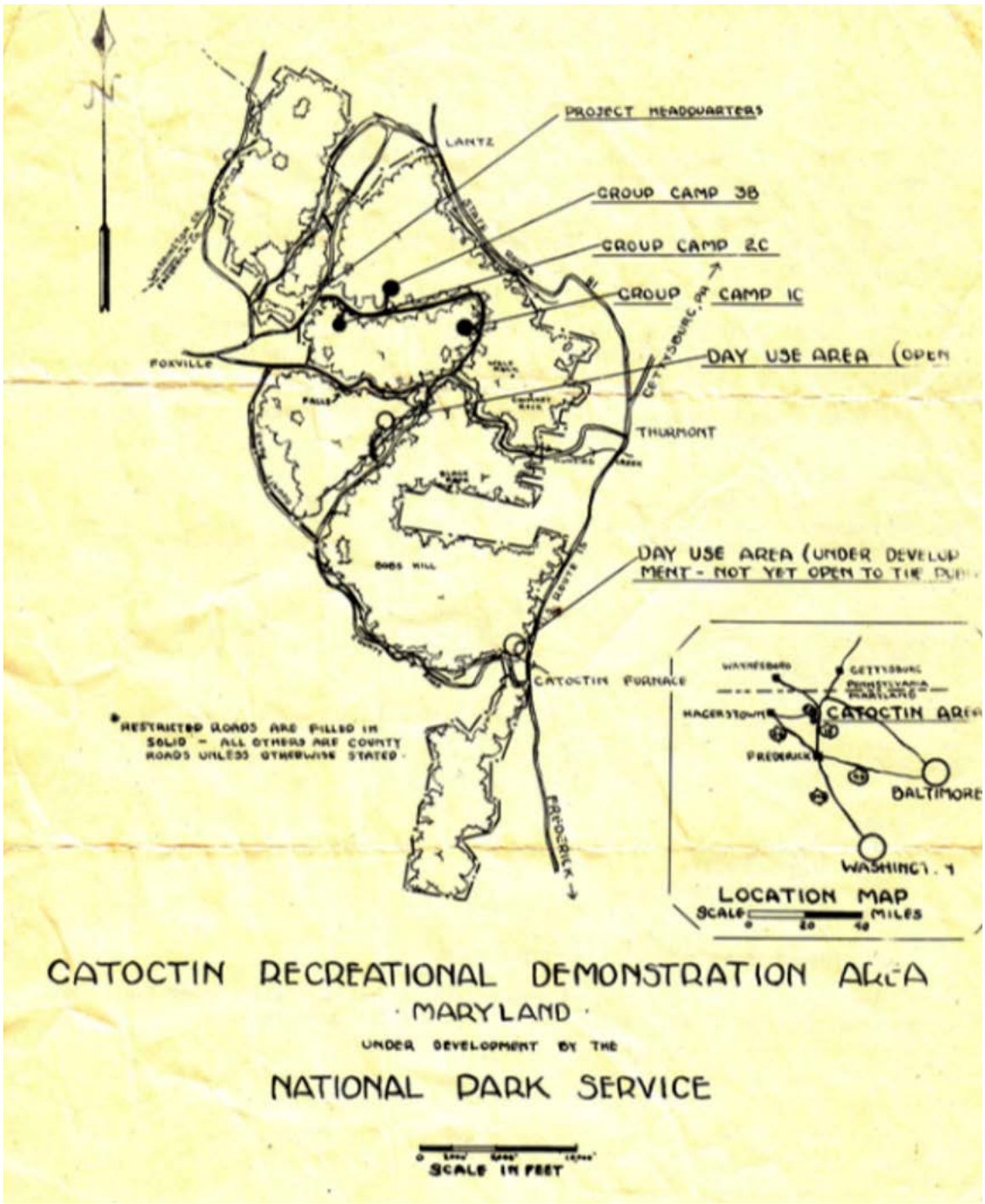



**Figure 2:** Map of the final purchase area and three of the planned camps.
Camps Misty Mount and Greentop were completed while Camp Hi-Catoctin was under development.

While the acquisition team struggled to obtain the remaining land options, Park Manager Williams transitioned into the physical development phase of the project. Before any work could commence, a sufficient amount of land had to be leased within the project area through temporary Special Use Permits. Prospective workers were then interviewed

for positions financed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA).[19] Williams anticipated significant local interest in the project because early records documented that 300 families were on relief in and immediately adjacent to the project area. Perhaps due to a mild economic recovery, there were actually fewer than one hundred men on federal relief within a 15-mile radius of the project area by November 1935. In need of several hundred laborers, the NPS briefly considered constructing an onsite transient camp administered by the WPA Transient Bureau. Instead, local workers were hired off relief rolls and supplemental workers were trucked in. The NPS also obtained "percentage exemptions," or allowances that permitted the hiring of non-relief workers with needed special skills.[20]

On January 2, 1936, fifty-five WPA workers arrived at the Catoctin RDA. By April 1936, there were almost five hundred men. These men surveyed and marked the sixty linear mile boundary of the RDA, cleared the land for development, created fire trails, built a three-and-a-half-mile service road, and cut timber. Local woodsmen familiar with the tools and techniques of traditional building were tasked with snaking logs and riving shingles. By the end of 1936, the WPA had completed the West Picnic Area, the administrative headquarters at Round Meadow, and had commenced construction on Camp Misty Mount.[21]

While some locals benefited from WPA employment, others deeply resented the Catoctin project. On May 2, 1936, three fires of suspicious origin broke out in the Park. Two hundred fifty men from the Catoctin RDA and the CCC camps at Boonsboro and the Frederick City watershed suppressed the fires. A private investigation firm hired by the State Forestry Department identified a group of mountain-area teenagers as the perpetrators. The teenagers vehemently denied involvement. The father of one of the teenagers, who had owned land acquired by the federal government for the development of the Catoctin RDA, also denied any knowledge but made it clear that he disagreed with the federal government's assessment that the mountain land had no value and was unproductive.[22]

---

[19] Although the NPS was responsible for shaping, sponsoring, and administering the project, Williams was to submit all reports to the Land Policy Section, the state of Maryland, and all other agencies involved for their recommendations or approval, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 14–25; Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 161–166. The WPA was a New Deal agency responsible for employing millions of unemployed skilled and unskilled Americans during the Great Depression. WPA workers largely carried out public works infrastructure projects such as the building of bridges, schools, and parks, Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 165–167.

[20] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 169–169; Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 176.

[21] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 169–171; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History: HRS,* 23–27; Earley & Hanna, *CATO CLI,* 55.

[22] Wehrle*, CATO HRS*, 172–173. Opposition was not limited to the Catoctin RDA. Blue Ridge Mountain landowners actively voiced their concern about the development of Shenandoah National Park through letter-writing campaigns and arson, Sara M. Gregg, *Managing the Mountains: Land Use Planning, The New Deal, and the Creation of a Federal Landscape in Appalachia* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2010), 133–136.

The acquisition process continued well into 1939, when condemnation proceedings were held on 810.3 acres within the project area. The District Court of Maryland ultimately ruled in favor of condemnation because the titles of over forty tracts were too convoluted. Although these proceedings were held with the approval of the landowner, many locals felt the federal government had forced condemnation and that the local banks had pressured them into selling their land to pay off their mortgages and the substantial amount of interest owed.[23] The entire process proved to be painful and disruptive. In an oral history interview one mountain resident recalled that losing his farm "tore [his] soul."[24] "It was a lovely home, they destroyed," he lamented, "we had land up there and them people there had lovely farms and potatoes, ground and all like that."[25] These remarks challenge the allegedly voluntary nature of the program and suggest that the local population and the federal government were not aligned on what constituted submarginal land. The condemnation of mountain farms also put stress on tenants, who made up 26 percent of farmers in Frederick County, and often did not have the resources to relocate.[26]



**Figure 3:** Farmyard of Reuben Fox (Tract 94), featuring bank barn, a variety of sheds, fruit tree, and a worn path, elements typical of a farmstead. Three families lived on the property when it was acquired by the federal government.

---

[23] The YCC conducted oral history interviews with former mountain residents, Wehrle*, CATO HRS,* 175.

[24] Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 174.

[25] Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 174.

[26] Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 174.

Initially, the federal government planned to help relocate families living on submarginal farms. L.C. Gray, assistant director of the Resettlement Administration's (RA) Land Utilization Program, told the local newspaper, the *Catoctin Clarion*, that "Families who are selling their land to the Government will be aided, if necessary, in finding better farms elsewhere."[27] The need for resettlement or relief assistance was even noted in the final report for the Catoctin RDA. This report cited that within the area already purchased (5,476 acres), there were approximately twenty-five families. Of these families, five were already on assistance, nine could presumably relocate themselves, sixteen would require "resettlement and rehabilitation," and six would need direct relief. The federal government later declared that the relocation of the mountain residents was the responsibility of the Maryland Relief Administration.[28]



**Figure 4:** House on Ike Smith's farm (Tract 93). Barn in the distance and vegetable plot in the foreground.

[27] "Catoctin Project Is Approved; Plans Are Okayed to Purchase 10,000 Acres," *Catoctin Clarion,* October 18, 1935, Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 175.

[28] Sirna (2016) speculates that resettlement "became a political 'hot potato'" because of the quick succession of administering agencies, Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage."

The available land acquisition records, census records, and oral histories provide little insight into whether the Catoctin RDA project improved the circumstances of mountain families. This research is further complicated by the number of tenants not accounted for. The records document that within the total purchase area (10,333 acres) there were approximately thirty-five families and thirty different landowners. While it is unknown if these families relocated to better farms, the census records indicate that the majority of dislocated mountain residents remained farmers and lived in Frederick and Washington Counties.[29]



**Figure 5:** Board-and-batten shed on the property of Walter J. Shatzer (Tract 109). Note the plowed fields behind the barn.

[29] Refer to Appendix C.4. for a list of families who lived on the mountain. This list was developed by Angie R. Sirna and originally included in Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs."



**Figure 6:** Some houses within the bounds of the planned Catoctin RDA.
Left: Tract 87; Top Middle: Tract Unknown; Bottom Middle: Tract 92; and Right: Tract 18.

CHAPTER TWO

# The Early Years

## Chapter Summary

The Catoctin RDA opened to organized group camp use in 1937, with the Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC) camping at Camp Misty Mount that first season. After the completion of Camp Greentop in 1938, the MLCC transitioned to this facility as it was better suited to the needs of the campers. This left Camp Misty Mount open for use by other organizations such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America. In 1941, the Park was requisitioned by the War Department and closed to the public. Unbeknownst to area residents, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the predecessor to the Central Intelligence Agency, was occupying the camps and conducting paramilitary training in the Park. President Roosevelt also adopted one of the cabin camps, Camp Hi-Catoctin, and converted it into his presidential retreat, Shangri-La.

After World War II, the future of the Catoctin RDA was heavily debated. It was the original intention of the federal government to turn all RDAs over to the state, but given the presidential retreat and the continued military presence in the area, the NPS did not foresee a future in which the Catoctin RDA would be transferred to the state. The transfer of the land was debated until 1954, when a compromise was reached. It was agreed that the portion of the RDA south of Route 77 (a total of 4,446.879 acres) would be given to the state of Maryland and named Cunningham Falls State Park (CFSP). The federal portion, a total of around 5,760 acres, was named Catoctin Mountain Park.

# The Catoctin RDA Before World War II

## *The CCC at Catoctin*

A CCC detachment arrived at the Catoctin RDA after the WPA had completed the heavier construction projects (the cabin camps, the central garage unit, etc.). In late April 1939, thirty-five men and one officer from the all-white CCC Company 1374 arrived at Catoctin to locate an appropriate site for their camp. The rest of the company, consisting of 200 young men aged 17 to 29, arrived soon after and within a few weeks had completed their new camp. CCC members were first tasked with conservation projects such as trail-blazing, reforestation, and stream improvements on Big Hunting Creek and Owens Creek. By the summer of 1941, they had completed numerous construction projects, including the Park Manager's residence, 12.5 miles of power lines, two sewage systems, a filter system, and two trailside shelters.[1]



**Figure 7:** CCC Company 1374 in front of Camp Catoctin.

[1] A CCC camp was planned at Catoctin as early as 1936, but plans were deferred because of the Park's mandate to provide work for the local community through the WPA. Officials planned WPA construction projects with the CCC in mind, Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 183–186.
For additional information on the CCC in the NCR: Lisa Pfueller Davidson and James A. Jacobs, "Civilian Conservation Corps Activities in the National Capital Region of the National Park Service" (Washington, DC: Historic American Building Survey, National Park Service, 2004).



**Figure 8:** Photograph of the central garage unit circa 1940. The building on the left is the current resource management office. The middle building was a tool house and was torn down in 1964. The building on the far right was the blacksmith shop.

While primarily a conservation program, the CCC was also a relief program, as it took young, unemployed men off the streets and gave them a job and an education. The War Department administered the CCC and taught the enrollees self-discipline and a strong work ethic through military drilling. All enrollees were required to attend vocational and education classes. The majority of Company 1374 entered the CCC at a roughly a seventh-grade learning level, and, by 1941, the majority were learning at a high school level. While most enrollees appreciated the opportunity provided to them by the CCC, some deserted the program. In early 1941, an increase in AWOL cases was attributed to the growing ability to find work elsewhere, the enrollees' tiring of discipline and hard work, and out-of-state enrollees being unaccustomed to isolated rural life. The program quickly became outdated and on November 7, 1941, one month prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, Company 1374 was disbanded. World War II effectively ended the CCC program, which was completely liquidated by Congress on July 2, 1942.[2]

[2] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 186–192.

## *Early Organized Group Camp Use (1937–1941)*

The original plans for the Catoctin RDA called for four organized group cabin camps. Camp 1-C (co-ed), Camp 2 (A12-C), Camp 3-B (boys), and Camp 4-G (girls). Long-range plans called for two additional camps: Camp 5, for African American use, was planned in the northwest section of the Park with an entrance off Foxville-Deerfield Road and Camp 6 was planned between Camps 1 and 2. Camps 5 and 6 were never constructed. Construction work commenced on Camp 4-G, located between Camp Hi-Catoctin and Mt. Lent, in August 1941. This camp was never completed, presumably due to the economy and the start of World War II. Only Camp 1 (Misty Mount), Camp 2 (Greentop), and Camp 3 (Hi-Catoctin) were completed.[3]

RDA projects across the country were designated as either "all white," "all colored," or "possible for white and colored camping."[4] The Catoctin RDA was designated as "possible for white and colored camping" in a September 1936 NPS memorandum.[5] In 1939, several African American groups from Baltimore wrote to Conrad Wirth, the NPS's supervisor of recreation and land planning, about the possible development of a camp for physically disabled African American children at the Catoctin RDA.[6] While the NPS was willing to give this proposal consideration, there was a lack of public works funds.[7] The NPS was also waiting on the Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study, which was being

---

[3] In 1940 ten camps were briefly considered. CATO NR, Section 7 page 21–23; Judith Earley, *Camp Misty Mount Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscape Report Volume 1* (Draft) (Prepared for National Capital Region, National Park Service, November 2007), 68; Earley & Hanna, *CATO CLI*, 56; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 28.
Records indicate that at some point, Camp 4-G considered for development as a two-unit camp for both boys and girls, "Organized Group Camp No. 4 Explanatory Statement," 1939. Folder "Historical Camp 4," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
For a discussion on the history of organized youth group camps in the United States: Abigail Van Slyck, *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890–1960* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2006).

[4] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 179.

[5] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 179.

[6] Groups who wrote to the NPS about the possible development of a camp for physically disabled African American children at the Catoctin RDA include the Women's Auxiliary of Morgan College, the Rose Ward Circle, the Housewives League of Baltimore, MD, Waters Catering Company. Inc., and Henry Watson Children's Aid Society. Folder "621 Construction Projects," Preliminary Proposal, Box 61, Recreational Demonstration Area Program Files, 1934–47, RDA Program Files, Records of the National Park Service, Record Group 79, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD [hereafter RDA Program Files, RG 79, NACP].

[7] Fred T. Johnston, Acting Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning to Ethel J. Day, Assistant Secretary, The Rose Ward Circle, May 17, 1939. Folder "621 Construction Projects," Preliminary Proposal, Box 61, RDA Program Files, RG 79, NACP.

conducted in cooperation with the state of Maryland.[8] Camp 5, designated for African American use, was ultimately included in the 1940 Master Plan but not constructed. Therefore, use of the group camps was limited to white campers.[9]

## Camp Misty Mount

The MLCC, formed in 1927 as an outgrowth of the Council of Jewish Women, began campaigning for a camp for physically disabled children as soon as the Catoctin RDA project was announced. Camp Misty Mount (Camp 1) was originally designated as a permanent camp for the MLCC. The topography proved to be too rugged for children with physical disabilities, so Camp Greentop (Camp 2) was developed for MLCC use. During the summer of 1937, while Camp Greentop was under construction, the MLCC stayed at Camp Misty Mount. Numerous organizations enquired about the use of Camp Misty Mount for the subsequent summers (the Elks, several religious groups, and some Baltimore-based African American organizations), and seasonal and intermittent permits were ultimately issued to the Salvation Army, various Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, and the Recreational Association of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Salvation Army and one Girl Scout troop from Hagerstown, MD, rented Camp Misty Mount on an annual basis. These groups usually rented the camp for one- to two-week periods.[10]



**Figure 9:** Boys with a Salvation Army group enjoying the pool at Camp Misty Mount, circa 1938.

---

[8] Conrad L. Wirth, Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning, NPS to Hon. George L. Radcliffe, United States Senate, May 22, 1939. Folder "621 Construction Projects," Preliminary Proposal, Box 61, RDA Program Files, RG 79, NACP.

[9] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 179–180.

[10] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 32, 65–66; Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 179; Earley & Hanna, *CATO CLI,* 59. The history of Camp Misty Mount is covered extensively by Kirkconnell (1988), Wehrle (2000), Earley & Hanna; (2002); Earley (2007); Earley and Weldon (2006, rev. 2018).

## Camp Greentop

The MLCC's program at Camp Greentop served physically disabled children (girls and boys aged seven to sixteen years old) from low-income families in Baltimore and rural Maryland. Many of these children seldom left their homes, so social interaction with other children was an essential aspect of the program. The program also sought to improve the physical condition of the campers through diet, mental stimulation, and physical activity in a natural setting. During the eight-week camping period, camp staff—generally consisting of physical education teachers, school administrators, and college and older high school students—hosted occupational and physical therapy programs that emphasized nature and physical activity. These programs included hiking, nature crafts (woodworking, weaving, bead and leatherwork, and painting), gardening, and swimming. The MLCC returned to the camp annually until World War II, when the Park was closed to the public.[11]



**Figure 10:** Camp Greentop campers and totem poles in 1938.

## Camp Hi-Catoctin

Camp Hi-Catoctin was initially constructed as a camp for boys, but modifications were made to accommodate family-group usage. The Federal Camp Council of Washington, DC, an organization designed to provide federal employees and their families with low-cost vacation opportunities, leased the camp for five-week periods for three consecutive summers (1939–1941). Girl Scout and Boy Scout troops from Frederick County and Washington, DC also camped at Hi-Catoctin for two-week periods during the

[11] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 66–68.

summer of 1941. Similar to Camps Misty Mount and Greentop, Camp Hi-Catoctin was closed to the public for the duration of the war. However, unlike Misty Mount and Greentop, Camp Hi-Catoctin remained closed to the public after the war.[12]

# *Natural Resource Management*

## Fish Management

In 1937, the trout fishing season in Maryland opened on April 1. However, by March 31, the federal government had only paid for 2,000′ of land along Big Hunting Creek. The remaining land had been optioned but not paid for. As a result, the NPS was unable to establish new regulations before the start of the season. On April 4, four days into the season, Region 1 approved new regulations. These regulations established that within the bounds of the Catoctin RDA the creel limit on Big Hunting Creek was five fish (under state management the limit was ten fish), the legal fish size was 9″ (raised from the state's 7″ limit), and campfires and night fishing were prohibited. In all other instances, state regulations were to be followed. Owens Creek, meanwhile, remained a bait-fishing stream.[13]

In 1938, fishing enthusiasts proposed the implementation of a "Fishing for Fun" program on Big Hunting Creek. This experimental program, first initiated at Spring Creek in Pennsylvania, allowed one hundred freshwater anglers a day to pay fifty cents above the cost of a Maryland fishing license to fish only with artificial flies. The NPS, in cooperation with the Maryland Conservation Commission, designated three-and-a-half miles of Big Hunting Creek within the bounds of the Catoctin RDA fly-fishing only. The Bureau of Fisheries agreed to stock the creek with brook and brown trout from a hatchery in Leetown, WV. On March 31, 1938, the day before the opening of the season, NPS Director Arno Cammerer announced that the "fly-fishing only" regulation would be implemented but the more elaborate system of number controls and fees would not. To aid in the enforcement of these regulations, the state of Maryland offered the Catoctin RDA three state game warden commissions in July 1938.[14]

For the 1940 season, Project Manager Williams proposed moving the opening date from April 1 to April 15. Williams recommended this change because cold weather led to low catches and the subsequent disregard of the Park's rules and regulations. Officials from the State Game and Inland Fish Commission opposed this proposed change because two

---

[12] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 42–43, 69.

[13] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 181–184.

[14] The Brotherhood of the Jungle Cock was formed by nationally recognized outdoor writers, sportsmen, and members of the Maryland State Game and Fish Protection Association to support the "Fishing for Fun" program. This group of over 100 anglers held annual campfire meetings at Camp Misty Mount to discuss their mission and plan publicity campaigns. The Brotherhood continued to meet at the Park annually, except for during World War II when it was closed to the public, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 182–195.

opening dates would cause confusion and overburden the state-managed streams which opened on April 1. Some state officials also challenged the federal government's right to set fishing dates and saw this proposal as an infringement on states' rights.[15] The NPS ultimately apologized for not consulting the State Game and Inland Fish Commission and revoked all subsidiary regulations approved for the Catoctin RDA on March 25, 1939. Per orders from the NPS director, the regulations for the Catoctin RDA and thirty other RDA's would conform to the April 19, 1937 decision of the Secretary of the Interior that regulations were not to be at "variance with the state laws and regulations governing fishing."[16]

On March 4, 1940, jurisdiction of Big Hunting Creek was transferred to the Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission, and in December 1940 a bill was introduced into the Maryland General Assembly to change the opening date to April 15. This new law became effective June 1, 1941, so it did not influence the 1941 fishing season. Thereafter, Park personnel, in cooperation with the State Game Wardens, jointly enforced the April 15 opening date, the five fish creel limit, and the use of artificial lures.[17]

## Wildlife Management

The Catoctin RDA was maintained as a wildlife sanctuary, so hunting and trapping were prohibited. Various wildlife populations, such as white-tailed deer, bobwhite quail, and wild turkey, were nurtured so as to allow population regrowth within and outside the bounds of the Park. White-tailed deer and wild turkey, in particular, had not been seen within the Park boundary for years because their populations had been extirpated from the mountain by hunting and habitat destruction. Thanks to a three-year feeding effort jointly supported by the state of Maryland and CCC enrollees, deer, mountain grouse, and quail populations had markedly increased by early 1942.[18]

---

[15] In 1939, the creel limit of five fish per day was "[t]he only change from previous years." This indicates that the creel limit was not enforced in 1938, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 184-185.

[16] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 187–188.

[17] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 188.
For additional information refer to Folder "Big Hunting Creek," Interpretive Files [hereafter Interp. Files] Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Building 127, CATO.

[18] To support small mammal and bird populations the CCC sowed grain around the perimeter of open fields. The state of Maryland supplied the sow, which was paid for with funds from the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act. This act, which was passed on September 2, 1937, levied a ten percent federal tax on ammunition and guns purchased by sportsmen. The resulting money was distributed to the states for the restoration of wildlife, research, restocking, and habitat management, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 184–198.
For additional information refer to Folder "Early Park Records Forestry, Fire Control, Fish, and Wildlife," Interp. Files, Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Building 127, CATO.

### Outside Threats: Route 77

The Route 77 project called for creating an east-west highway across northern Maryland, through the Catoctin RDA, to the new Susquehanna River Bridge at Harve de Grace. Although the proposed project would eliminate some of the road's dangerous curves and steep grades, NPS, state, and local officials opposed the project as it would lead to increased traffic, the destruction of the RDA's primitive atmosphere, and the potential destruction of the area's premier trout fishing stream, Big Hunting Creek. The Route 77 project was postponed during World War II because the Maryland State Roads Commission shifted its efforts to defense highways.[19]

## The Catoctin RDA During World War II

### *The Wartime Use of National Parks*

The NPS, like other domestic federal agencies, saw a cut in appropriations and personnel as priorities shifted to national defense. As NPS Director Newton B. Drury later explained, the Service was essentially functioning on a "protection and maintenance basis."[20] Matters of preserving and protecting were further complicated when the War and Navy Departments requested the wartime use of national parks. To ensure the protection of these natural, cultural, and historic landscapes, the NPS required alternate sites be considered first. If no other site was deemed suitable, the NPS agreed to issue a permit. Use varied, the Grand Canyon, Carlsbad Caverns, and Sequoia National Park were appropriated as rest camps for military personnel while Yosemite National Park and Lava Beds National Monument were appropriated as hospitalization and rehabilitation sites. Yosemite, Shenandoah, Yellowstone, Isle Royale, and Death Valley, as well various RDAs (e.g. Catoctin and Chopawamsic/Prince William Forest Park) were used for extensive military training exercises.[21]

### *The OSS and Marine Occupation of the Catoctin RDA*

In the summer of 1941, before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the US Army established a training camp at the Catoctin RDA. As a gesture of good will toward Great Britain, a half-dozen RDAs were also made available to British sailors from June to

---

[19] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 207.

[20] John Whiteclay Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II,* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008), 98.

[21] Oftentimes, the servicemen were housed in the cabin camps, lodges, or even the refurbished CCC work camps on the park's grounds, Chambers, *OSS Training,* 97–98.

November 1941. Camp Greentop hosted groups of British sailors for periods of one to two weeks. In total, some 630 British sailors stayed at Camp Greentop during the war.[22] It was in early 1942 that the War Department began negotiating the use of the Catoctin and Chopawamsic RDAs as paramilitary training camps. The fact that the OSS, the predecessor to the Central Intelligence Agency, was using the RDAs only became public knowledge within the last decade or so.[23]





**Figure 11 and Figure 12:** British soldiers resting at Catoctin after their ship, HMS *Illustrious,* was severely damaged during World War II, 1941.

Initially, the War Department was granted permission to use the RDAs until June 1, 1942. However, since an alternate site could not be identified, Secretary Ickes agreed to grant a Special Use Permit (SUP) to the War Department on May 16, 1942. This permit, retroactive to March 25, authorized the use of the lands and facilities within the Catoctin and Chopawamsic RDAs. The permit for the Catoctin RDA did not provide an expiration date but indicated that military use could be revoked at the will of the secretary. Other provisions were included to ensure the protection of the Park's natural and cultural resources. First, the permit required "that precaution shall be taken to preserve and protect all objects of a geological and historical nature… that wherever possible, structures, roads, as well as trees, shrubs and other natural terrain features, shall remain unmolested… [and] that every precaution shall be taken to protect the Area from fire and vandalism." Second, the permit required that the military consult with the NPS before building any new structures. If approved, the location of the structure was to be determined by the park

---

[22] The CCC barracks were still occupied by enrollees when the Army arrived. CCC members began to practice military drills alongside their work and in September 1941 began to attend a "national defense training program" in Hagerstown, MD. The program included courses on electric and acetylene welding, Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 194; Chambers, *OSS Training,* 97.

[23] "Catoctin Area Is Ordered Closed to the Public," *Catoctin Enterprise,* April 10, 1942, 1, as cited in Chambers, *OSS Training,* 102.

manager. Third, at the end of the War Department's occupation, all new structures were to be removed or transferred to the NPS and the site was to be restored to its original condition. Lastly, all private lands purchased by the War Department within the bounds of the RDA were to be transferred to the NPS.[24]

While the OSS occupied Camp Greentop and the facilities in and around Round Meadow, Camp Ritchie was issued a permit in May 1942 to use the northern portion of the Park for field exercises. Colonel Charles Y. Banfill informed Park Manager Williams that to minimize damage to the Park's resources, light vehicles or plywood mockups would be used to simulate tanks. There would be no firing of guns or explosives. Around the same time, the White House identified Camp Hi-Catoctin as an ideal location for President Roosevelt's new presidential retreat, Shangri-La. Alterations and additions were made to the facilities and on July 5, 1942, Roosevelt made his first trip to Shangri-La (for additional information about the presidential retreat, refer to Appendix B.2). The Marines were charged with guarding the presidential retreat and effective June 1942, they were permitted to occupy Camp Misty Mount. Both Camp Ritchie and the Marines had provisions similar to the War Department's included in their respective Special Use Permits.[25]

In October 1943, Camp Ritchie's permit was canceled because OSS activity in the Park had drastically increased. However, by early 1944, the OSS had shifted its focus to the Far East and was building training camps on the West Coast. By April 1944, the last operational group had completed its training at the Catoctin RDA and by the end of May the OSS had completely vacated the Park. Camp Ritchie, which was in need of additional space for its trainees, was issued an SUP, effective June 1, 1944, for the wartime use of Camp Greentop, Camp Misty Mount, the old CCC camp, and 1,800 acres in the northwest portion of the Park. The permit also placed new restrictions on weapons use and allocated additional costs to the military. General Banfill later determined the move was unnecessary, so trainees from Camp Ritchie were never housed at the Catoctin RDA.[26]

The Marine Corps requested use of Camp Greentop in July 1945 for the physical rehabilitation of troops wounded during the battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa. By October 4, 1945, a new SUP, extended through May 1, 1947, had been issued. This new permit benefited the NPS as the Marines, who had made several improvements to Camp Misty Mount (e.g. the winterization of the camp and the construction of a repair garage and

---

[24] When occupying the Catoctin RDA, the War Department optioned and purchased 225 acres of land from private owners. These tracts were located north of current Route 77, within the bounds of the current park. An additional 50 acres was acquired in 1943, bringing the War Department acquisition at the Catoctin RDA to 275 acres, Chambers, *OSS Training,* 100–105.

[25] Chambers, *OSS Training,* 125–137, 526; Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 202.
During the summer of 1943, Williams wrote to Colonel Banfield congratulating him and his men on the excellent care they were taking to preserve the natural growth in the area and their excellent job removing all the debris which resulted from the maneuvers, Chambers, *OSS Training,* 136–137.

[26] Chambers, *OSS Training,* 133–134.

combination recreation hall and movie theatre), rehabilitated Camp Greentop prior to their move uphill on January 5, 1946. The improvements, which included re-staining buildings, repairing windows and doors, replacing old plumbing, installing a new power line, and clearing dead and downed timber, were necessary as the camp had been "rapidly deteriorating" since the OSS had left in May 1944. Additional improvements included the construction of a service garage and a multi-use building that functioned as a movie theatre, recreation hall, and post exchange. In March 1947 the Marines vacated Camp Greentop.[27]

## *The Role of the Park Manager*

During World War II, three NPS personnel—Park Manager Williams, a clerk, and a handyman-mechanic—remained at the Park and retained control of the Park office, the Park Manager's residence, and the maintenance facility at Round Meadow. Park Manager Williams was to ensure the preservation and protection of the Park's resources; however, to his dismay, the OSS and the Marines did not always follow the provisions included in their respective Special Use Permits. The OSS did not protect the Park's natural resources, including cutting several oak trees measuring 15″ to 18″ in diameter for use in the construction of a "trainazium."[28] The Marines, despite having their own truck, used NPS vehicles to haul waste and did not reimburse the Park for the gasoline used. This was an issue because gasoline was rationed and in short supply during the war. In March 1943, Park Manager Williams warned that unless they provided gasoline for their own use, and also reimbursed the NPS for the 169 gallons of fuel loaned to them, the Park would run out of gasoline within the next 24 hours. Presumably, the Marines complied as operations continued at the Park.[29]

After the OSS vacated the Catoctin RDA in May 1944, Park Manager Williams was tasked with deciding which wartime changes to keep. In October 1945, Williams reported favorably on the winterization of Camp Greentop and the installation of a large forced-air heater in the central wash house. Structures that would be dangerous to civilians (e.g. the "trainzanium" and "house of horrors") were to be removed and all remaining booby-traps, mines, and unexploded munitions were be identified and eliminated by the Army Corps of Engineers. The Post Engineer at Camp Ritchie certified that the area was decontaminated at the end of September 1945, and Williams and a Bomb and Shell Disposal team inspected

---

[27] Chambers, *OSS Training,* 136–138, 526.

[28] The trainazium, which measured about twenty-by-twenty feet and soared eighteen feet into the area, was "designed to build the men's self-confidence, to build up their physical strength and dexterity, using their legs and arms and upper body to maneuver around in tight, narrow places, and to be agile on narrow high places." Chambers, *OSS Training,* 119, 108.

[29] Chambers, *OSS Training,* 132.

the Park in February 1946. No unexploded munitions were identified.[30] However, in 1999, an unexploded mortar round was found in an undeveloped area in the northwest section of the Park. The identification of this unexploded mortar round instigated a new series of field studies by the Army Corps of Engineers.[31]

Park Manager Williams continued to monitor the Marine's compliance with their SUP. Williams issued several warnings for permit violations but held off issuing a formal complaint because of the repairs and improvements made by Marines at both Camp Misty Mount and Greentop. One violation was the improper disposal of garbage and other materials. Rather than following the methods outlined in their SUP (burning or burying their rubbish in the landfill established for them in October 1943), the Marines left their garbage out in the open. This growing pile of trash attracted buzzards, crows, vermin, and stray dogs. Another violation took place in September 1946 while Park Manager Williams was away on assignment. The Marines, without approval, built a parking lot and two roads through the Park to Camp Greentop. In the process, nearly two dozen trees—including a half a dozen large red oak—were cut down. The Marines also appropriated NPS stone stockpiles and tore down several historic stone walls to make gravel for their roads. Upon his return, Williams filed a formal complaint with the major on command. Williams, perhaps frustrated with the Marine's continued violation of their SUP, also negotiated the early return of Camp Greentop. As part of this agreement, the NPS would accept the condition of Camp Greentop as-is, provided the Marines left some of their trucks, a tractor, and several water heaters and gas ranges. At the end of March 1947, two months before their SUP expired, the Marines vacated Camp Greentop.[32]

---

[30] Williams had the demolition area and its protective embankment and observation pits, the obstacle course, and the pistol and rifle ranges removed. The trainazium, the wreckage of an old vacant house that had collapsed during heavy explosives training, and the "house of horrors" were also removed. The latter, constructed at the site of the Camp Greentop stables, was used to provide close-quarters shooting practice which simulated the disorientation, confusion, stress, and fear that soldiers experience in actual combat. Chambers, *OSS Training,* 522–524; Dr. John Whiteclay Chambers II, "Training for War and Espionage: Office of Strategic Services Training During World War II," *Studies in Intelligence* 54, no. 2 (June 2010): 6–7.

[31] John Kempisty, "Case Incident Report: Explosives," May 17, 1999, CATO; Alion Science and Technology, *Final Site Inspection Report for Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area* (Prepared for US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville and US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, June 2008), pgs. E-1; Table ES-1.

[32] Chambers, *OSS Training,* 528–529.

# The Fate of the Catoctin RDA

## *The State of the Catoctin RDA Post-War*

After World War II came to an end, the Catoctin RDA did not receive sufficient funds for labor and maintenance. This meant the limited Park staff—the Park Manager, a custodian, clerk, handyman-mechanic, temporary maintenance worker, and a temporary laborer—could only protect one-fourth of the Park. Furthermore, it meant the maintenance crew lacked sufficient materials, vehicles, and equipment to perform much-needed repairs. These repairs included restoring the cabin camps, updating the water and electrical systems, repairing eight staff quarters and the service area, and removing growth along the Park's 7.5-mile telephone and power right-of-way. Park Manager Williams feared that if funds were not received immediately, the cabin camps would not be safe to operate during the 1948 group camping summer season.[33] In the years after, repairs were made incrementally.[34]

## *Fighting for Catoctin*

President Roosevelt signed legislation turning over the RDAs to their respective states in the summer of 1942. The Catoctin RDA was excluded from this transfer because the president thought the Park "would undoubtedly be traversed by an expansion by the Skyline Drive," which, presumably, would threaten the safety of Shangri-La. In early 1943, the NPS announced that all but six RDAs would be returned to their respective states. The six RDAs were to be studied for possible permanent inclusion in the federal park system. In

---

[33] Documents from Folder "Catoctin August 1941–Dec 1947," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, Records of the National Park Service, Record Group 79, Washington National Records Center, Suitland, Maryland (hereafter RG 79, WNRC): G.B. Williams, Catoctin RDA, Memorandum to Frank T. Gartside, NCP, October 15, 1947; Williams, Memorandum to Gartside, September 25, 1947; Williams, Memorandum to Superintendent, NCP, August 7, 1947.
The Sanitary Inspection of the Catoctin RDA recorded a number of issues, including improper operation and maintenance of the water facilities at Camps Misty Mount and Greentop. Howard W. Chapman, S.A. Sanitary Engineer, US Public Service, Sanitary Inspection of the Catoctin RDA, August 25, 1948. Folder "Catoctin Jan, 1948 to Dec, 1949," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC.

[34] Some of the cabin roofs were replaced and the plumbing was reconditioned at both Camps 1 and 2 in FY1951. The dining halls at both camps were also reroofed, the electric wiring and drain boards were repaired, the kitchens refloored, and screens replaced. The roofs and screens were replaced at both camp infirmaries and electrical was rewired. Gartside, Memorandum to Williams, September 20, 1950. Folder "Catoctin Jan 1950 to 1953," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC.
The overnight cabins at Camp 2 were rehabilitated in October of 1953 as part of a larger rehabilitation project of over thirty overnight cabins. Improvements for FY 1954 included the clearing of the power line right-of-way and the reroofing and repair of doors, windows, screens, porches and electrical wiring for cabins in Camps 1 and 2. Merel S. Sager, Chief, Landscape Architectural Division to Manager, Catoctin RDA, "Rehabilitation Projects for the 1954 Fiscal Year," August 14, 1953. Folder "Catoctin Jan 1950 to 1953," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC.

a letter dated August 28, 1943, Secretary Ickes informed Roosevelt that the Catoctin RDA would not be added to the Blue Ridge Parkway extension, but it would be an excellent addition to the National Capital Park (NCP) system.[35]

Some Maryland residents, especially those who were hunters, disagreed with the Catoctin RDA being added to the NCP system. The League of Maryland Sportsmen unanimously adopted a resolution in 1944 that condemned the government's decision to "[close] a large part of it to public use."[36] Joseph F. Kaylor, the Director of Maryland's Department of Forests and Parks, agreed and wrote to the NPS in May 1945 expressing that his department expected to start administering the Catoctin RDA.[37] The NPS responded months later, stating that because "of the continued military use of Catoctin, there appears no possibility of the transfer suggested."[38] Kaylor continued to press the federal government, and in December 1945 President Truman notified Maryland Governor Herbert R. O'Conor that "because of historical events of national and international interest now associated with [the] Catoctin Recreation Area this property should be retained by the Federal Government and made a part of the National Capital Parks System under the administration of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior"[39] Governor O'Conor disagreed with this decision, complaining that the federal government intended to make the Catoctin RDA a "shrine."[40]

Legislation (H.R. 3807) for the inclusion of the Catoctin RDA in the NCP system was introduced by Representative Glen Beall of Western Maryland in 1947.[41] While the bill moved through the legislative process, Kaylor sponsored a survey which showed that an overwhelming number of Frederick, Carroll, and Washington County locals supported state management of the Catoctin RDA.[42] State Forester H.C. Buckingham also wrote in the *Old Line Acorn* (the Maryland Board of Natural Resource's newsletter) that if the Park was managed by the state, 15 percent of the profits would go directly to Frederick County.

---

[35] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 211–212; *CATO NR,* Section 7 page 29–30; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History*, 95.

[36] In an interview, Lewis (presumably Donald Lewis, an avid hunter and a sharpshooter in Maryland) told Wehrle (2000) that the local hunters had long had an antagonistic relationship with Park Manager Williams, who they believed was too focused on preservation, not recreational use, Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 213.

[37] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 95.

[38] Wehrle, *CATO HRS*, 213.

[39] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 96; Refer to Appendix C.6.

[40] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 214.
Documents from Folder "Catoctin August 1942–Dec 1947," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC: "US to Train in Catoctin Area: Truman Tells O'Conor It Will Be Kept as Shrine," *Baltimore Sun,* December 6, 1945; "Retreat of Late President to be Federal Shrine," *Catoctin Enterprise,* December 7, 1945.

[41] H.R. 3807 also called for the transfer of the all lands purchased by the War Department, totaling approximately 280 acres, to the DOI, H.R. 3807, 80th Congress, 1st Session, June 12, 1947. Folder "Catoctin August 1942–Dec 1947," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC.

[42] *Baltimore Sun,* June 23, 1948, as cited in Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 215.

Whereas, under the NPS, all profits would go to the US Treasury. "I hardly think," wrote Buckingham, "that Representative Beall could have been aware of this when he introduced his bill."[43] Representative Beal responded to this backlash by backing away from the bill and in 1948 the Republican-majority Senate defeated H.R. 3807. The next year, the H.R. 4405 was introduced. This bill, which was essentially the same as H.R. 3807, was passed by the Democratic-majority Senate.[44]

Kaylor continued to challenge this decision, forcing Park Manager Williams to "undertake [a] mission on behalf of clearing the record."[45] Conrad Wirth, appointed Director of the NPS in December 1951, also responded to complaints from Kaylor and the League of Maryland Sportsmen.[46] Ultimately, President Eisenhower approved the transfer of the section of the RDA south of Route 77 to the state of Maryland. Although Kaylor responded that the state would be "only too glad to accept the land," some Maryland officials continued to push for full possession of the RDA.[47] In December 1953, the deeds, plats, and court records of the southern part of the RDA were conveyed to the state. In a ceremony held on June 11, 1954, NPS Director Wirth presented the title to Maryland Governor Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin. This land, which totaled 4,446.879 acres, was named Cunningham Falls State Park (CFSP). On July 12, 1954, the federal side, comprising approximately 5,760 acres, was named Catoctin Mountain Park. This name change was recorded in the land records on July 26, 1954.[48]

---

[43] Buckingham, "Catoctin Area," *Old Line Acorn,* January–April 1948, 5, as cited in Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 216.

[44] Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 216.

[45] Williams solicited letters from the Maryland-based groups that rented the camps at the Catoctin RDA. The Girl Scout Councils of Prince George, Frederick, and Washington Counties responded favorably, writing that the cabin camps were regularly maintained, the services of the Park Naturalist were excellent, and the Park staff held itself to high standards and was cooperative. The MLCC and the Carrollton Church of God in Westminster, MD also wrote letters praising the work of the NPS, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 98.
Additionally, Williams assembled visitor use statistics for the organized group camps and the Park's picnic areas to disprove Kaylor's assertion that the inclusion of the Catoctin RDA in the NCP system would result in the exclusion of Marylanders from sorely needed recreation areas. The statistics indicated that since 1937, 244 of the 303 short-term permits issued were to Maryland organizations; nine of the ten intermediate permits issued were to Maryland organizations, and eight of the ten seasonal permits issued were to Maryland organizations. It was also Park policy that Maryland organizations were given priority booking. The use of the West Picnic Area and fishing streams were also primarily used by Marylanders, Williams, Memorandum to Superintendent, NCP, June 16, 1946. Folder "Catoctin August 194–-Dec 1947," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC.

[46] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Jan 1950 to 1953," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC: Conrad L. Wirth, Director, NPS to Glen L. Martin, President, League of Maryland Sportsmen, Inc., Correspondence, April 16, 1952; Williams, Memorandum to Superintendent, NCP, June 16, 1946.

[47] *Baltimore Sun,* April 24, 1953; *Washington Times Herald,* March 15, 1953; *Frederick Post,* March 15, 1951; *Frederick Post,* March 19, 1953, as cited in Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 100–101.

[48] Appendix C.7.; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 101–102; *CATO NR,* Section 7 page 30.

## *The Park's Relationship with NSF Thurmont*

Shangri-La, the presidential retreat, is known formally as the Naval Support Facility Thurmont (NSF Thurmont). The history of the Navy's management of Thurmont dates back to the establishment of the retreat. During World War II, President Roosevelt was unable to seek rest and relaxation on his presidential yacht, the USS *Potomac,* because the United States Secret Service (USSS) and the Navy were concerned about German U-boats patrolling the Atlantic. The NPS, charged with identifying a site for a new presidential retreat, presented Camp Hi-Catoctin at the Catoctin RDA as an option. Roosevelt approved, and soon improvements and additions were being made to the camp. At the end of May 1942, US Marine Lt. Col. Charles Brooks, USSS Chief Michael Reilly, Signal Corps Lt. Col. William A. Beasley, and Conrad Wirth of the NPS met to discuss security for the president. It was agreed that twenty to forty Marines would be stationed at the RDA at all times, and when the president was in-residence, there would be a total of one hundred Marines.[49]

At the end of World War II, the reopening of the Park necessitated a formal agreement between NSF Thurmont and the NPS. On November 1, 1948, a cooperative agreement was signed, placing the presidential retreat under NPS jurisdiction. The cooperative agreement also established that: 1) the Navy was responsible for the administration, protection, and operation of the presidential retreat; 2) the Navy agreed to help fight forest and structural fires within the bounds of the Park; 3) the Navy assumed responsibility for the presidential retreat's swimming pool, roads, and utility costs; and 4) the Navy was to maintain a record of important historical figures who stayed at or visited the presidential retreat. The NPS, meanwhile, was responsible for the area outside Shangri-La, including Park roads, utilities, and snow and downed tree removal.[50]

In regard to utilities, and specifically water use, there was some friction between NSF Thurmont and Park Manager Williams. In August 1947, James H. Foskett, Naval Aide to the President, wrote to NCP Superintendent Irving C. Root informing him that for the second time in three days the presidential retreat was without water. Williams, however, reported that frequent checks of the pump indicated excessive water use.[51] Foskett protested, claiming the pool had been re-caulked and had only been drained and refilled twice that summer. Foskett went on to state "that not every complaint that we have had concerning unsatisfactory conditions at Catoctin or lack of cooperation on the part of the custodian has been brought to your attention. Each such incident has been carefully

---

[49] Additional protection measures were described in a memo from Reilly to Asst. Secretary Gaston, refer to Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 71–77.

[50] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 214; Refer to Appendix C.8.

[51] Documents from Folder "Catoctin August 1942–Dec 1947," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC: James H. Foskett, Rear Admiral, US Navy, Naval Aide to the President, to Irving C. Root, Superintendent, NPS, August 20, 1947; Williams, Memorandum to Irving C. Root, Superintendent, NPS, August 22, 1947.

investigated and effort made to work things out with him on a friendly and understanding basis. Only when that method has failed to bring about satisfactory results have I brought conditions to your attention."[52]

One of the unmentioned incidents may have been a disagreement over billing methods. Williams wrote to NCP Superintendent Root that "The US Navy officials charged with the responsibility of accounting for our power bills have doubted this office's integrity in preparing their bills. Such a doubt, which is not based on any actual data other than a meter reading which does not record the Camp's entire electric power consumption, is unjust as well as injurious to the good name of the National Park Service. We feel that a strong protest should be filed with the US Navy through our Departmental Headquarters."[53] Excessive water use continued to be an issue until 1953 when several leaks were located. These leaks proved to be wasting a majority of the water running through the Navy meter. The leaks were fixed and an additional tank for emergency use was recommended.[54]

# *Post-War Interpretation and Use*

## Environmental Interpretation – A General Overview

Before World War II, interpretive programming was not offered at the organized group camps or picnic areas. In the summer of 1948, William E. Randall, the Park's first Interpretive Specialist, worked with the counselors at Camps Misty Mount and Greentop and aided in the development of their nature programs. Randall's goal as Interpretive Specialist was to enable the camp counselors to develop an appreciation for and interest in the natural environment in their campers. Hikes were one of the many programs Randall introduced to the camp counselors and campers. The topics of these hikes varied and included general nature, stream exploration, geology, berry-gathering, and butterfly collecting. Nature crafts were another popular activity. In addition to facilitating interpretive programs, Randall was also responsible for making plant and wildlife observations and supervising the clearing of trails.[55] The next season, no naturalist services

---

[52] James H. Foskett, Rear Admiral, US Navy, Naval Aide to President to Irving C. Root, Superintendent, NPS, August 28, 1947. Folder "Catoctin August 1942–Dec 1947," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC.

[53] Williams, Memorandum to Superintendent, NCP, July 29, 1947. Folder "Catoctin August 1942–Dec 1947," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC.

[54] Williams, Memorandum to Harry T. Thompson, Acting Superintendent, NCP, July 27, 1953. Folder "Catoctin August 1942–Dec 1947," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC; Harry T. Thompson, Associate Superintendent, Memorandum to Lt. H.L. Culbreath, Jr., July 31, 1953. Folder "Catoctin Jan 1950–1953," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC.

[55] Animals were also captured by the campers and studied for a few days at a time before being released. William E. Randall, "Report of 1948 Season Naturalist," September 10, 1948. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1940s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Irving C. Root, Superintendent, NCP to Mary E. Church, Executive Secretary, MLCC, March 23, 1948. Folder "Catoctin Jan 1948–Dec 1949," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 138.

were offered. However, in 1950, a permanent position was established. Evan A. Haynes was hired as Interpretive Specialist and Marc Sagan was hired as Assistant Interpretive Specialist.[56]

Sagan replaced Haynes as Interpretive Specialist in 1952 and Charles J. Gebler was hired as the new Assistant Interpretive Specialist. Gebler reviewed the nature program at the Catoctin RDA, writing in his report on naturalist activities that interpretive services were limited to the two residential camps and a minimum amount of time was given to areas used by the public. To remedy this situation, Gebler suggested the two resident camps hire a nature counselor to carry on a full-time program in the camps. This arrangement would allow for the naturalist to provide interpretive services to the general public on Saturdays and Sundays. Interpretive services for the general public, such as bulletin boards, maps, and literature, were also nonexistent, so Gebler suggested providing these interpretive devices at Park Headquarters. Gebler also proposed constructing a trailside museum at Park Headquarters or at the picnic grounds.[57]

## Camp Misty Mount: Interpretation and Use

During the summer of 1948, Camp Misty Mount was host to several Girl Scout troops. These troops, totaling 260 Scouts and forty leaders, stayed at Camp Misty Mount for two-week periods between June 15th and mid-August. The next summer, the Hagerstown Council of Girl Scouts, Prince George Council of Girl Scouts, and Church of God of Maryland and West Virginia stayed at Camp Misty Mount. Before the campers arrived, the Interpretive Specialist held a pre-camp training for the counselors. The training involved an evening slide talk, a nature walk, and nature crafts demonstration. A Nature Table, essentially a small exhibit or museum, was also introduced as means of engaging the campers with nature. The 1950 season was an overall success, though the Interpretive Specialist did note there were several issues: 1) he found it difficult to find time to work with the counselors and campers; 2) there was too much of an emphasis on swimming; and 3) there was little interest in earning Girl Scout badges. A full-time nature

---

[56] Haynes also collected plant specimens and placed temporary trail labels at the picnic areas, Cunningham Falls, and the trails between the two areas. Sagan later wired permanent wood trail markers to the trees in the picnic area. The following year, over one-half of the signs were damaged and needed to be removed. Sheet metal was used to make new signs in 1952. Documents from Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Evan A. Haynes, Interpretive Specialist, "Report of Naturalist Sponsored Activity," pg. 4, August 31, 1950; Marc Sagan, Assistant Interpretive Specialist, "Report of the 1950 Season Naturalist," pgs. 5–7, August 30, 1950; Sagan, "Report of the 1951 Season Naturalist Activities," pg. 7.

[57] Charles J. Gebler, Assistant Interpretive Specialist, "Supplementary Report To Narrative Report of Naturalist, Catoctin RDA Summer 1952." Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

counselor was recommended so that more of an emphasis could be placed on environmental interpretation and education.[58] By 1954, the Girl Scouts had yet to designate a full-time nature counselor.[59]



**Figure 13:** The pool at Camp Misty Mount before the original flagstone was replaced by a concrete deck in 1952.



**Figure 14:** Camp Misty Mount pool, circa 1952. The pool was renovated and fenced-in in 1963.

---

[58] Documents from Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Sagan, "Report of the 1950 Season Naturalist," August 30, 1950, pgs. 2–5; Haynes, "Report of Naturalist Sponsored Activity," pgs. 2–4, August 31, 1950.

[59] Marc Sagan was promoted to the position of Park Naturalist (full-time, permanent) in 1954. Sagan, "Report on Naturalist Activities 16 July though 4 August 1954." Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

## Camp Greentop: Interpretation and Use

In 1947, the MLCC returned to the Catoctin RDA after five years at the Hopewell RDA in Reading, PA. No interpretive services were offered that first season back at the Park. The next year, Park Naturalist Randall helped integrate nature activities into their program. These activities were very similar to those offered at Camp Misty Mount, though there were a few programs specific to Greentop. For instance, a mock jury trial was held and involved a counselor being charged with "stealing" a collection of mounted butterflies. In the days after, information and posters about the mountain butterflies were displayed throughout the camp. The program ended with an educational session on butterflies. Wood carving was another popular activity. A large "totem pole" imitating those crafted by Native peoples of the Pacific Northwest was carved by the campers and erected in front of the camp office.[60]

During the 1950 summer camping season, Haynes and Sagan's naturalist services were "warmly received."[61] Similar activities were offered, though attendance varied due to the physical abilities of the campers and conflicts with other scheduled activities. Hikes of varying lengths and difficulties were devised to accommodate the walking limitations of the children. Hikers were grouped by the distance they could walk. Children in Group A were able to hike a half-mile, Group B one mile, Group C one-and-a-half miles, Group D two miles, and Group E three or more miles. Depending on the physical limitations of the group, some campers were bussed to the hiking location. The next season, the MLCC followed the recommendation of the Park Naturalists and assigned a full-time nature counselor and dedicated two counselors to hiking activities. Then, during the 1953 season, the MLCC began including adults with disabilities in its camping session at Camp Greentop. Adults camped for a period of two weeks in August.[62]

## *Natural Resource Management*

After World War II, the Interpretive Specialist or Park Naturalist developed observation cards and slide files on flora, birds, and other small mammals. Although there was no formal wildlife or natural resources management plan, Park Manager Williams'

---

[60] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 141–142; Randall, "Report of 1948 Season Naturalist," September 10, 1948. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1940s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[61] Haynes, "Report of Naturalist Sponsored Activity," pg. 3, August 31, 1950. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[62] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin History,* 143–144.
Documents from Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Sagan, "Report of the 1950 Season Naturalist," pgs. 2–3, August 30, 1950; Haynes, "Report of Naturalist Sponsored Activity," pg. 3, August 31, 1950; Sagan, "Report of the 1951 Season Naturalist Activities," pg. 7; Richard J. McNeil, Assistant Interpretive Specialist, "Compilation of Summary Reports of Nature Activities—1953."

sanctuary plan allowed for various wildlife populations to reestablish themselves in the Park. In early 1942, after a three-year winter-feeding program supported by Maryland state officials and the CCC, there was a marked increase in white-tailed deer, mountain grouse, and quail.[63] Regarding trail management, Assistant Interpretive Specialist Gebler reported in 1952 that "No efforts have been made . . . to improve the foot trails of Chimney Rock, Cunningham Falls, and many other wooded areas within the last four of five years. The trails are badly eroded, dangerous, and in the case of more isolated trails are almost completely grown over."[64]

[63] Wild turkeys, raised by the state of Maryland, were also experimentally released in 1952, see Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 197–198.

[64] Gebler, "Supplementary Report to Narrative Report of Naturalist … Summer 1952." Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
In 1952, a proposal was also sent to the Secretary of the Interior regarding amending "Title 36, Parks & Forests, Ch I, NPS, Department of the Interior, Part 2, General Regulations, Part 20, Section 20.24 Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area." The proposed amendment was to extend the fishing season to September 15 "in order to conform with the ruling made by the Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission extending the trout season," Acting Director, NPS to Secretary of the Interior, "Proposed Amendment of Section 20.24 (Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area …" April 11, 1952. Folder "Catoctin Jan 1950–1953," Box 40, Accession no. 64A-42, RG 79, WNRC.

CHAPTER THREE

# Mission 66 and Job Corps (1955–1967)

## Chapter Summary

The condition of the Park deteriorated during and after World War II due to a reduced budget and increased visitation. NPS Director Conrad Wirth responded to this problem, which was servicewide, by establishing the Mission 66 Program. This program, a 10-year program to modernize and enlarge the park system, was to be completed by the NPS's 50th anniversary. At Catoctin Mountain Park, numerous projects were completed, including the development of the Hog Rock Nature Trail, remodeling of both the Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount pools, the construction of two comfort stations and two staff residences, and the enlargement of the Blue Blazes Visitor Center. Some of the projects, such as the rehabilitation of the newly acquired Camp Peniel, were completed by Job Corps enrollees. Around this time, the Park naturalists also began to place more of an emphasis on environmental programming, requiring the organized group camps to have a dedicated nature counselor and instituting programs for the general public.

## The NPS Mission 66 Program

NPS appropriations were reduced during and after World War II. Reduced budgets and the abolishment of the CCC and other New Deal programs in 1942 further crippled the agency's ability to build and maintain roads, trails, bathrooms, and other visitor facilities. After wartime rationing and travel restrictions came to an end in 1945, visitors flooded both state and national parks. The NPS budget was not raised to accommodate this increased use but remained at or below pre-war levels. Therefore, park managers were faced with the challenge of managing and preserving national parks during a period of unprecedented visitation and limited budgets and staffing.[1]

[1] Ethan Carr, *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2007), 1–5.

Conrad Wirth, appointed Director of the NPS in December 1951, recognized that the agency needed to take a systematic, servicewide approach to park management and consolidated the regional design and construction staffs into two centralized offices: the Western Office of Design and Construction in San Francisco and the Eastern Office of Design and Construction in Philadelphia. Both offices, established on June 1, 1954, were directly overseen by professional division offices in Washington, DC. In 1955, Wirth assembled key staff into working and steering committees and within eight months a ten-year program to modernize and enlarge the park system was devised. This program was to be completed by 1966, the 50th anniversary of the NPS.[2]

Wirth named the program Mission 66, employing the word mission to promote a sense of wartime urgency. The Mission 66 program took a different approach to funding. Rather than submitting a yearly budget, the NPS asked Congress for an entire decade's worth of funding for the repair and building of roads, the hiring of additional employees, and the construction of new public use facilities. These changes would reduce traffic congestion, accommodate more visitors, and elevate the national park system to modern standards of comfort and efficiency. President Eisenhower approved the plan in January 1956 and on July 1, 1956, the NPS was allocated $786,545,600 for the Mission 66 program.[3]

## Mission 66 at Catoctin Mountain Park (1956–1966)

At Catoctin Mountain Park, Mission 66 funding was expected to impact an extensive number of projects, as the Park had not undergone any major maintenance or rehabilitation efforts since the 1930s. Mission 66 funding was requested for the resurfacing of Park roads, the paving of the utility area, the rehabilitating of trails, and the expansion of the Blue Blazes Contact Station into a joint Visitor Center and Administrative Office. Other planned new facilities included a nature museum, another cabin unit at Camp Misty Mount, two additional ninety-six-person camps, two primitive camps, a recreation building at Camp Greentop, and at least one employee residence. All swimming pools and camp utilities were to be upgraded and money was allocated for the purchase of two inholdings (Tract #21 and Tract #149).[4]

---

[2] Carr, *Mission 66,* 5–10; Conrad Wirth, *Parks, Politics, and the People*, 140; *National Registry of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*: *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2009), E3.

[3] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History*, 105–106; Sarah Allaback, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2000), accessed online July 2019, https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/allaback/vc0.htm.

[4] Tract #21 was owned by Stanley E. Hoover and was eight acres and Tract# 149 was five acres and owned by the Church of the Brethren, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 107.

Mission 66 funding for FY 1956 arrived at the end of the summer of 1955. This money was used to clear the Chimney Rock Trail; construct the trail's parking lot, entrance, and trail signs (completed April 1956); resurface the main road between the presidential retreat and the Visitor Center; construct a new well near the entrance to Camp Misty Mount; erect traffic control signs, bulletin board displays, and posters; and refurbish several miles of trails. More than one hundred buildings were re-shingled, the maintenance area was rehabilitated, and the carpenters' shop was updated with new plumbing and insulation. The kitchen and dining hall at Camp Greentop, which had been destroyed in a fire, were also rebuilt using Mission 66 funds between 1954–1955. In 1956, the Recreation Hall at Camp Greentop and the Hog Rock Nature Trail were completed. By the fall of 1957, the Hog Rock Nature Trail featured more than twenty interpretive signs. A small shelter at Blue Blazes was erected and featured a display map of the trail and information circulars for visitors.[5]

| Resource Name | Park Building No. | Style | Date | Resource Description | NR Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blue Blazes Contact Station (now Visitor Center | 127 | Rustic Revival / Park Service Modern | 1940; 1965 | Built as contact station; large Park Service Modern addition made in 1965; Park Office/ Visitor Center after 1965; another addition made in 1983 | NC |
| Quarters 4 (near Roads & Trails Maintenance Area) | 167 | Ranch | 1965 | 1-story, frame, ranch-style residence; low-slung side-gable roof, T-11 exterior cladding and asphalt shingled roof | NC |
| Blue Blazes Pumphouse | 168 | N/A | 1965 | Masonry construction: concrete foundation, cinderblock walls, and wood shingle roof | NC |
| Roads & Trails Maintenance Area – Sign Shed | 176 | N/A | 1966 | Butler-type metal frame building with metal siding. Built as a warehouse and laundry | NC |
| Greentop Dining Hall and Kitchen | 138 | Park Service Modern | 1954–1955 | Dining Hall/Cafeteria (Mission 66) 1-story, stone and frame, gable-roofed building | NC |
| Greentop, Recreation Hall | 139 | Park Service Modern | 1956 | (Mission 66?) 1-story, stone and frame, asymmetric, gable-roofed building | NC |

[5] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 106–109; Sagan, "Report of Naturalist's Activities at Catoctin Mountain Park: September 1 through September 30, 1955." Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
During the Mission 66 era, numerous facilities were repaired and constructed in the maintenance area. However, not all are considered representative of the design and planning goals of the Mission 66 program. Structures in the Roads & Trail Maintenance Area that are not considered Mission 66 resources include the maintenance shop & office building (built in 1965 by the Job Corps) and the vehicle shed (built by the YCC in 1979). The sign shed in the Roads & Trail Maintenance Area, constructed in 1966, is considered a non-contributing Mission 66 structure, *CATO NR,* Section 7 page 42–45.

| Resource Name | Park Building No. | Style | Date | Resource Description | NR Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greentop, Central Shower | 164 | Park Service Modern | 1962 | Mission 66, 1-story, side-gable frame building with board-and-batten cladding | NC |
| Greentop Stable Office | 169 | N/A | ca. 1965 | Modular trailer with frame shelter built over it. Formerly used as a storage building at Maintenance Area | NC |
| Greentop Swimming Pool & Pump Room | 165 | N/A | 1956 | Original pool (built in 1938) replaced in 1956. Concrete pool with concrete walkways around | NC |
| Misty Mount Swimming Pool | N/A | N/A | 1956 | Concrete, in-ground pool with a concrete deck. Original built 1937–38; replaced with new structure in 1956 under Mission 66 program | NC |
| Round Meadow Laundry Building/B&U Office/Storage | 175 | N/A | 1966 | One-story frame; built as a storage bldg. Now Laundry and Cultural Resource Office Mission 66 or Job Corps? | NC |
| Round Meadow Gym/ Conference Room | 177 | N/A | 1966 | One-story, metal-clad gymnasium with 1-story conference center addition. Mission 66 or Job Corps? | NC |
| Round Meadow Warehouse | 176 | N/A | 1966 | One-story, frame with low-pitch gable roof and loading bay doors on front. Mission 66 or Job Corps? | NC |
| Round Meadow Maintenance Shops | 189 | N/A | ca. 1965 | One-story, brick-faced concrete block with garage bays across full façade. Some infilled. Side-gable roof. Mission 66 or Job Corps? | NC |
| Jim Brown Pumphouse – Fire Cache Area | 174 | N/A | 1966 | Cinderblock pump house, Jim Brown area. | NC |
| Owens Creek Upper Comfort Station | 141 | Park Service Modern | 1966 | One-story, concrete block and frame comfort station with a nearly-flat gable roof and high-set windows | NC |
| Owens Creek Lower Comfort Station | 140 | Park Service Modern | 1965 | One-story, concrete block and frame comfort station with a nearly-flat gable roof and high-set windows | NC |
| Owens Creek Amphitheater | N/A | N/A | 1968 | Open-air amphitheater approached by rough-cut stone steps and wood ramps. A series of wooden benches set on concrete blocks with a projection box set on wood posts and covered by a shingled shed roof | NC |
| Quarters 5 and Ranger Station | 142 & 254 | Ranch | 1965 | One-story, frame ranch house near western edge of park at Foxville-Deerfield Rd intersection. Attached, 1-story frame ranger station/office | NC |

**Figure 15:** C=Contributing,NC=Non-Contributing. Adapted from the 2014 CATO NR.

In the fall of 1957, Park Manager Williams retired after 22 years. Numerous others left and assumed positions at other national parks, including Garland Williams, Jr., the Park's Chief of Maintenance for the past 10 years; Jack Boley, the Assistant Manager for the past 12 years; and Marc Sagan, the Park Naturalist/Interpretive Specialist for the past seven years. Charles E. Shank assumed the role of superintendent after Williams. During his tenure as superintendent, the Poplar Grove Youth Group Tent Camping Area was completed in the fall of 1958 and a fifty-site picnic area (Owens Creek Picnic Area) was set up along Foxville-Deerfield Road in early 1961. Shank passed away unexpectedly in July 1961.[6]




**Figure 16:** The original shower and laundry buildings at the cabin camps, called washhouses, were replaced with new ones during the Mission 66 years. This photograph shows the construction work on the washhouse at Camp Greentop in 1963.

[6] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 110–112; CATO NR, Section 7 page 38; Duncan R. Burchard, Park Naturalist, "Interpretive Prospectus for CATO," December 1964. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962–64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.

On October 19, 1961, Paul Webb arrived at the Park. Superintendent Webb was quick to devise plans and implement planning objectives. Within his first year as superintendent, all trails had been inspected, a list of repairs and improvements completed, and all Park buildings measured and counted to aid in accurate reporting. By 1962, the new washhouse at Camp Greentop had been constructed and by 1963 the pool at Camp Misty Mount had been replaced (the pool at Greentop was also completed in the 1960s but it is unclear as to the exact year).[7] In 1963, a management appraisal was completed, praising Webb's accomplishments. It read: "[Webb] is providing leadership of the highest quality in the management of the Park. He is knowledgeable about Service policies and procedures and applies them with effectiveness, so that the Park is being managed splendidly. Improvements are evident everywhere; funds resources are being used intelligently; employee morale is high; and he has a sense of mission and purpose which is inspiring and commendable."[8] This report, as well as the 1963 Public Health Engineer's report, brought attention to the poor condition of the Park, and Webb's efforts to rehabilitate it. In a letter to Webb, Associate Regional Director Robert C. Horne wrote "[these reports] indicate a long period, probably years, of inattention to adequate maintenance."[9] Horne also recognized Webb's efforts to address "the backlog of neglected maintenance," and offered suggestions as to how best to proceed. This was a more proactive approach for the Regional Office, which, according to Superintendent Webb, had previously been uninvolved and "neglectful about visiting the Park."[10]

In 1964, Camp Misty Mount was wired for electricity, the Charcoal Trail was completed, and the Owens Creek Picnic Area was opened to the public. The next year, a significant number of projects were completed, including two new staff residences

---

[7] *CATO NR,* Section 7 page 37.
Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962–64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC: Paul L. Webb, Superintendent, CATO to Regional Director, NCR, "Accelerated Public Works Program, Washington County, Maryland," July 19, 1963; Assistant Director to All Regional Directors and Chiefs, Field Design Offices, "Proposed Continuance of Accelerated Public Works Program," July 16, 1963.
According to the 1963 Sanitary Survey & Inspection Report, the swimming pool at Misty Mount had "been completed, reconditioned and converted to a reverse flow type of pool. With overflow at the existing scum gutter level instead of deck level. Some further improvement to the gutter design should be made in order that proper skimming of the pool surface is effect." John B. Thomas, Public Health Engineer, NCR Consultant, "Sanitary Survey & Inspections: CATO," June 1963. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962–64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC. However, the HSR for Camps Misty Mount and Greentop states that the swimming pools at both camps were rebuilt and enclosed with chain link fences in 1964, Jennifer H. Oeschger, *Cabin Camps Greentop and Misty Mount Historic Structure Report* (Washington, DC: NPS, 2018).

[8] Castro, Assistant Regional Director, Administration to Regional Director, "Catoctin Mountain Park Management Appraisal Report," November 20, 1963. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962–64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.

[9] Robert C. Horne, Associate Regional Director to Superintendent, CATO, "Memo: Maintenance—Catoctin Mountain Park," August 23, 1963. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962–64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.

[10] Assistant Regional Director, Administration to Regional Director, "Memo: Management Appraisal Report," November 6-8, 1963. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962–64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.

(Quarters 4 and Quarters 5); the lower comfort station at the Owens Creek Campground; the stable office at Camp Greentop; and the Maintenance Shop at Round Meadow. The rehabilitation and enlargement of the Blues Blazes Contact Station into a joint administrative office and visitors center was also completed in 1965. The new wing (22′ by 72′) housed a naturalist room, rangers' office, the superintendent's office, and a lobby with an information desk and orientation map. The part of the original building which had been the rangers' office was converted into a museum. Lastly, in 1965, the Park's Master Plan was completed, and J.B. Ferguson & Co. was contracted to conduct a professional survey of the Park boundary.[11]



**Figure 17:** The Blue Blazes Contact Station 36, before it was enlarged in 1965 to become the visitor center.

The enlargement of the contact station into a visitor center was actually completed under Superintendent Earl M. Semingsen (May 1965–January 1966). Webb left the Park in May 1965 to serve as the Superintendent of Carlsbad Caverns. Semingsen left the Park on January 15, 1966, and on February 24, 1966, Harold R. Jones assumed the position of

[11] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 112–115; CATO NR, Section 7 pages 43–64.

superintendent. In 1966, under Superintendent Jones, the Owens Creek Campground, the Chestnut Picnic Area, the warehouse at Round Meadow, and the upper comfort station at the Owens Creek campground were completed.[12]

The significance of the Park's Mission 66-era resources was not explored in the 2014 National Register Nomination update because not all of the Park's Mission 66-related resources were yet fifty years of age. Instead, these resources were included in the update as non-contributing. However, as of 2015, all Mission 66-era resources in the Park were over fifty years of age. A future study could analyze and identify the significance of the Mission 66 program within the Park and its associated resources (roads, trail, buildings, landscapes, and structures). Additionally, a future amendment to the nomination could potentially extend the period of significance to include this theme.[13]

# Job Corps (1964–1969)

President Lyndon B. Johnson's "War on Poverty," which was part of his administration's "Great Society" legislative plan, brought social reform back to the forefront of NPS operations. The Economic Opportunity Act, passed by Congress in August 1964, created the Office of Economic Opportunity and tasked it with organizing the War on Poverty's efforts through the Job Corps (a job training program), Head Start (a preschool program for disadvantaged children), VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), and the Community Action Program. The goal of the Job Corps program, in particular, was to improve the physical, mental, and moral strength of the country's youth with an emphasis on those at the lower end of the economic spectrum. The philosophy driving the Job Corps program was the belief that by removing the impoverished from their surroundings and giving them the training needed to succeed in life, poverty could be solved.[14]

The NPS took an interest in the Job Corps program due to the immense success of the CCC. Additionally, the Mission 66 program was in its final years, and the NPS saw the potential to use Job Corps enrollees to complete large construction projects. Therefore, even before the Economic Opportunity Act was passed by Congress, NPS officials set out to identify suitable locations for Job Corps Conservation Centers (JCCC). The Central Garage Unit (later known as Camp Round Meadow) and the unfinished girl's camp (Camp

---

[12] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History*.

[13] *CATO NR*, Section 8 page 69; Morris R. Nogle, Acting Superintendent, CATO to Director, "Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Report July 1966," August 12, 1966. Folder "A2615 1966–1967," Box 84, Ascension no. A2615, Catoctin Mountain Park and Baltimore-Washington Parkway [CATO], 1966–67, Administrative Files, 1949–71, RG 79, NACP.

[14] Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 181–183.

4-G) between Camp Hi-Catoctin and Mt. Lent were identified as possible JCCC sites by NPS officials in May 1964. The Camp Round Meadow site was determined adequate and Secretary Stewart Udall informed the staff at Catoctin to "go all out to get the Camp built as soon as possible." After the Office of Economic Opportunity chose Catoctin as its first center to open, work on the 60-acre site was hastened to meet the January 7, 1965 activation date.[15]



**Figure 18:** Dedication of the Catoctin JCCC on February 25, 1965.
Secretary Steward Udall and Sargent Shriver are holding the Job Corps flag.

The Catoctin JCCC was one of nine JCCCs hosted by the NPS between 1964 and 1969. Training was focused on conservation projects, though educational and job training opportunities were also provided. Similar to the CCC, the Job Corps was only open to males ages 16 to 21 years old. However, unlike the CCC, the Job Corps was integrated. Initially, there were only two African Americans on staff (one teacher and one counselor)

[15] Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 182; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 118.

and only one of the eighteen resident workers (those living in the dorms with the enrollees) was African American. The NPS instructed the Job Corps personnel at Catoctin to aggressively recruit minorities and by January 15, 1965, the number of African American enrollees was relatively equal to the number of white enrollees.[16]

Initially, there were thirty enrollees at the Catoctin JCCC. Through continual recruitment, the number of enrollees soared to 157. Within six months, however, nearly 40 percent of the enrollees had left. Enrollees left for numerous reasons, including media and visitor interest in the center, the proximity of the presidential retreat, staffing problems, and the lack of an indoor recreation facility during a bleak winter. Despite program issues and budget cuts, enrollees completed a significant amount of work. Enrollees put the final touches on the Catoctin JCCC, constructed signs and picnic tables for Catoctin Mountain Park and other parks in the NCP system, and completed 15 miles of trail repair. Catoctin JCCC enrollees also built a new maintenance facility near Camp Misty Mount, constructed fireplace circles at the organized group camps, and rehabilitated Camp Peniel.[17]





**Figure 19:** (left) Job Corps vocational training in automotive maintenance.
**Figure 20:** (right) Job Corps enrollees in a class setting.

Under President Nixon, many of Johnson's domestic programs were shut down. In April 1969, the Catoctin JCCC administrators were informed that despite the center's improved performance, the Catoctin JCCC was to be closed. Approximately 1,015 enrollees had passed through the Catoctin JCCC by the time it had closed. Little is known

[16] Since the Job Corps program was functioning at the height of the civil rights movement, there was some racial tension at the various JCCCs. Compared to other camps, there were only minor issues at Catoctin. In regard to education, most enrollees averaged a ninth-grade education, and many were illiterate. Under the guidance of education specialists, enrollees participated in reading and math classes while others took typewriting, bookkeeping, health, and drivers' education classes. Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 183–186; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 118–122.

[17] Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 184–186; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 120–121.

about these men and if their circumstances improved after the program. What is known is that the legacy of the Job Corps lives on at Catoctin through the JCCC dining hall, administration office, bunkhouse, gymnasium, and their work projects on Camp Peniel and the maintenance shop. These buildings are fifty years old and may be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.[18]

## *Camp Peniel*

In the spring of 1931, a man named Samuel Weybright donated his five-acre tract of unimproved land to the Church of Brethren of Hagerstown, MD, for the purpose of developing a youth church camp. The land was officially deeded to the church in 1937, and the church subsequently named the property "Camp Peniel." During World War II, the War Department sought to purchase the land, presumably for use in OSS operative training. The church declined to sell "because of its history, location, and moral value" and the Department threatened condemnation. Although this threat was dropped, Camp Peniel was closed for the 1942 summer camping season due to the wartime occupation of the Park. The camp was reopened in 1943, but attendance declined throughout the 1940s as new camps with desirable facilities (tennis courts, ball fields, parking space) opened elsewhere.[19]

In 1950, the Camp Peniel Trustee Board began to discuss moving to an alternate location. They proposed selling Camp Peniel to the NPS, but the agency did not have the funds to acquire the land. The next year, the board proposed a land exchange. The board would give the NPS the 15 acres they had purchased from the Hauvers in 1940 in exchange for the 15 acres owned by the federal government between their two pieces of land. US Senator Glenn Beall and Representative DeWitt Hyde of Maryland drafted identical bills (S. 329 and H.R. 8821) for the land transfer, both emphasizing the consolidation of federal land as the primary need. These bills were passed, and on November 25, 1959, the land exchange was finalized.[20]

The NPS and the Church of Brethren maintained a verbal understanding that the NPS had the right of first refusal on the church's land. Superintendent Webb wrote to the NCR in 1962 about purchasing this land, but his letters were left unanswered. Two years later, Webb wrote explaining the urgency of the situation because the church was planning to sell to any interested party. The NCR responded and by August 19, 1964, the federal government had purchased the land for $30,000. The 19.5-acre Camp Peniel tract became

---

[18] Sirna, "Tracing a Lineage," 186–187

[19] Jacob Replogle," Look to the Hills:" A Study of the Beginnings of Brethren Camping in Maryland (Bridgewater, VA: Bridgewater College, 1982).

[20] Replogle, "Look to the Hills"; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 125.

part of Catoctin Mountain Park and included an auditorium, dining hall, and nine cabins. Superintendent Webb transferred out of the Park before he could transform Camp Peniel into the Park's third organized group camp.[21]

# Interpretation and Use

## *Efforts to Increase General Park Visitation*

Before the Mission 66 program was initiated, interpretive activities at Catoctin were largely limited to the organized group camps. With the influx of Mission 66 funds in 1955, Park staff began to design and implement more programs and facilities for the general public. The Park Naturalist initiated organized walks (e.g. fall color walks, spring wildflower walks, and photography jaunts) and offsite interpretive services for groups such as the Frederick Bird Club.[22] Interpretive trail signs and interpretive displays were erected at trail heads and along Park trails for day-use visitors. By 1956, the Chimney Rock Trail had been cleared, the entrance and parking lot completed, and the trailside signs installed. The Hog Rock Nature Trail was completed in 1956, and by the fall of 1957 more than twenty self-guided interpretive signs had been erected along the trail. A small shelter constructed at Blue Blazes displayed a map of the trail and information circulars.[23] Special events were also held. In 1956, the NPS Founders Day celebration was held in celebration of both the 40th anniversary of the NPS and the inauguration of the Mission 66 Program at Catoctin.[24]

By 1957, the Park was starting to be seen by the local community as a nature center. More local groups began to request nature walks, interpretive and illustrated talks, and offsite slideshow presentations.[25] Four schools from Frederick County came to the Park for

---

[21] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 125.

[22] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 174.
Documents from Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Sagan, Park Naturalist, "Report on Naturalist's Activities: Month of December 1955;" Sagan, Memorandum to Park Naturalist, NCP, June 11, 1957; Sagan, "Report on Naturalist's Activities CATO: Month of April 1956."

[23] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 106–109.

[24] Documents from Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Sagan, "Report on Naturalist's Activities: Month of May 1956;" Sagan, "Monthly Narrative Report for August 1956," September 3, 1956; Press Memorandum, NPS Founders Day, Released before August 22, 1956; "Impressive Rites Held at Catoctin Mountain Park: Ceremonies Mark 40th Anniversary of National Park Service—Park Here Developed in 1936," Newspaper Clipping, Undated.

[25] The first mentioned illustrative talk was in 1956. This talk was given to the Maryland Ornithological Society in Baltimore in December 1956. Referenced documents from Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Sagant, "Monthly Narrative Report for November 1956," November 30, 1956; Sagan, "Monthly Narrative Report for January 1957," February 5, 1957.

one-day visits in June 1957. Each group was given an illustrated talk and taken on a hike. According to Park Naturalist Sagan's park naturalist report, this was "the first important use of the Park as a center for local nature education."[26] Despite the Park's improved program offerings, only about 10 percent of the talks and guided walks offered by the Park Naturalist were arranged for the general public.[27] The facilities at the Park simply did not suit general public use as they had been developed primarily for organized group camps.[28] The Park's Draft Master Plan (1963) explains that as a result, "The casual visitor is left, with the exception of one self-guiding trail and contact with Park personnel at headquarters or along roads and trails, to his own devices in enjoyment of the park. He may enjoy the benefits of scenic hiking, fishing and picnicking, but he may leave the park having acquired very little factual information about the park scene."[29]

Additional facilities were needed for the casual day-use visitor. In his 1957 park naturalist report, Sagan recommended the development of additional self-guiding devices (e.g. nature trails and trailside and roadside displays) and a visitor center. At the time, the Park Office functioned as both an administrative office and an exhibit space, which was confusing for the Park visitor.[30] Overnight facilities for the general public were also nonexistent. In the fall of 1958, Poplar Grove was laid out off Manahan Road for use as a youth group tent camping area.[31]

---

[26] Sagan to Park Naturalist, NCP, "Memo," June 11, 1957. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[27] Burchard, "Interpretive Prospectus for CATO," December 1964. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962–64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.
The following groups, which were not staying at either of the Park's organized group camps, participated in the Park's interpretive programs: National Capital Girl Scout Council, the Beltsville Girl Scouts, the Roosevelt Recreation Center, several 4th and 5th grade classes from the Lewistown School, the Church of the Brethren at Camp Peniel, and numerous other groups. Derek O. Hambly, Park Naturalist to Chief Park Naturalist, NCP, "Monthly Report of Activities January to December 1960." Folder "Interpretive Activities 1960s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[28] Hambly to Chief Park Naturalist, NCP, "Suggestions for Increasing Visitor Facilities," March 16, 1961. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1960s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[29] Draft Master Plan for Catoctin Mountain Park, June 11, 1963. Folder "1963 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[30] Sagan, "Seasonal Report: Resident Camps, Summer 1957," October 11, 1957. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
The current visitor center had no sign identifying it was open to the public. Upon entering, there was an information desk on one side of the entrance hall between the office and the restroom. There was nothing of interest to the Park patron except for information pamphlets and one backlighted panel, Burchard, Park Naturalist, "Interpretive Prospectus for CATO," December 1964. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962–64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.

[31] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 111; *CATO NR,* Section 7 page 38.

In early 1961, the Owens Creek Picnic Area was established off Foxville-Deerfield Road.[32] In his March 1961 report, "Suggestions for Increasing Visitor Facilities in Catoctin Mountain Park," Park Naturalist Hambly proposed establishing hiking facilities nearby to accommodate the increasing number of visitors to that section of the Park.[33] Hambly also suggested developing an interpretive display with a full-scale model of a hearth and hearth-shanty to provide visitors with an understanding of the area history; erecting interpretive devices at the Park's overlooks to explain the terrain and geology of the area; and installing roadside exhibits on local animal life or plants at trailheads and other points of interest for auto tourists.[34] The Park's Draft Master Plan (1963) included these proposals as well as recognized the need for additional overnight facilities for the general public.[35]

In 1963, the first annual fall Colorfest and the first annual Spring Wildflower Festival were held at the Park. These events featured guided walks, interpretive slide programs, and other seasonal activities (e.g. old-fashioned apple butter boiling, square dancing, and indoor campfire programs) and were later organized in cooperation with the Catoctin Tourist Council, which was formed by Superintendent Jones in the spring of 1965.[36] In 1964, the Charcoal Trail, which featured a wayside with several exhibits, was completed.[37] The Park's Interpretive Prospectus was also finalized. This document elaborated on earlier ideas and presented new ones, including the rehabilitation of the blacksmith shop as an exhibit; the extension of the Hog Rock Trail by a half a mile to add additional points of interest; and the creation of a nature reserve trail in an isolated

---

[32] Burchard, "Interpretive Prospectus for CATO," December 1964. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962–64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.

[33] Hambly proposed a circular trail that would follow Owens Creek, circle up into the hills west of the creek, and return to the starting point. Short lead-in trails along Foxville-Deerfield Road would allow visitors to access the trail from several points. Hambly thought this trail had the potential to be developed into an extended self-guiding trail. Hambly to Chief Park Naturalist, NCP, "Suggestions for Increasing Visitor Facilities in Catoctin Mountain Park," March 16, 1961. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1960s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[34] Abandoned coal hearth sites are located throughout the Park. Hambly recommended developing the interpretive displays at a site located approximately one-eighth of a mile north of the Hog Rock Parking Area. Hambly to Chief Park Naturalist, NCP, "Suggestions for Increasing Visitor Facilities in Catoctin Mountain Park," March 16, 1961. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1960s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[35] Draft Master Plan for Catoctin Mountain Park, June 11, 1963. Folder "1963 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[36] "Fall Colorfest to be held at Catoctin," *The Morning Herald* (Hagerstown, MD), October 13, 1971, 17; 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945-1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; "In Thurmont: Eighth Annual Season To Open At Catoctin Mountain Park," *The Baltimore Sun* (Baltimore, MD), May 14, 1971, 22.
The Catoctin Tourist Council was composed of representatives from local businesses, service clubs, churches, campgrounds and promoted the Thurmont area, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 161.

[37] Earley & Hanna, *CATO CLI,* 81.

location to allow for more productive bird watching and animal observation. Two nature trails were proposed near the Owens Creek Picnic Area: the Owens Creek Nature Trail for year-round use and the Foxville-Deerfield Picnic Area Nature Trail for seasonal use.[38]

In 1965, the Park's combined visitor center and museum was completed, and the Park's Master Plan was finalized.[39] The latter broadened the reach of the Park's interpretive programming by recognizing that year-round use by day-use visitors was possible. It also highlighted potential living history themes, which were later explored and presented to the public at the Park's Folk Culture Center (for additional information refer to Chapter 4, Living History Interpretation).[40] In 1966, a second camping area—the Owens Creek Campground—was opened to the public for vehicle and tent camping use. The opening of this facility coincided with the clearing of the nearby Deerfield Nature Trail, which follows old wagon roads and passes through an area with numerous charcoal hearths. In addition to the development of new facilities, the Park also initiated a program of regularly scheduled hikes for the general public and by-appointment walks for school groups.[41] In June 1967, the Park began offering campfire programs at the Owens Creek Campground.[42]

## *Camp Misty Mount: Interpretation and Use*

Camp Misty Mount was available for short- and long-term use. Short-term permits were issued to the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of America and to church groups and social clubs, such as the Tidewater Huntsmen Club (Baltimore, MD) and the Thurmont Lions Club. These groups were offered interpretive programs such as live animal demonstrations, interpretive walks, simple craft instructions, and nature games. Requests for the park naturalist's services, however, were infrequent. Park Naturalist Hambly wrote in his 1959

---

[38] This document proposed that a panoramic photo with labels identifying points of interest be printed on a metal photo sheet and cemented to a cast aluminum background sign, at both Chimney Rock and the Thurmont Vista, Burchard, "Interpretive Prospectus for CATO," December 1964. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962–64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.

[39] *CATO NR,* Section 7 page 40–41.

[40] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 159, 173.

[41] Burchard, "Interpretive Prospectus for Catoctin Mountain Park," December 1964. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1965," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC; Morris R. Nogle, Acting Superintendent, CATO to Director, "Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Report July 1966," August 12, 1966, "A2615 1966–1967," Box 84, Ascension no. A2615, Catoctin Mountain Park and Baltimore-Washington Parkway [CATO], 1966–67, Administrative Files, 1949–71, RG 79, NACP.

[42] Harold R. Jones, Superintendent to Director, "Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Report, June 1967," July 16, 1967. Folder "CATO A2615 1966–1967," Box 84, Accession no. A2615, Catoctin Mountain Park and Baltimore-Washington Parkway [CATO], 1966–67, Administrative Files, 1949–71, RG 79, NACP.

Annual Report that the "The majority of the groups spent their time playing baseball and other similar games. [Only about] one-half of the short-term campers took advantage of the hiking facilities in the Park."[43]

Meanwhile, some longer-term groups were required to have nature counselors. In 1955, a "nature counselor clause" was added to the camping contracts of both the Washington County Girl Scouts and the Prince Georges County Girl Scouts (renamed the Girl Scouts of Southern Maryland in 1957). This clause stipulated that the groups were to hire a dedicated nature counselor for the 1956 season rather than assign the role as an extra duty. The Park Naturalist continued to provide pre-camping training, though in 1957 Park Naturalist Sagan scheduled training throughout the camping season. This new approach proved to be effective. Derek O. Hambly, who replaced Sagan in 1958, and seasonal Park Naturalist Charles Holtzer offered a pre-season planning session.[44]

## *Camp Greentop: Interpretation and Use*

At Camp Greentop, long-term groups included the Maryland and Virginia Eldership of the Churches of God and the MLCC. In 1956, the church group agreed to employ a nature counselor. Park Naturalist Sagan trained the nature counselor but found that the group was ultimately "unprepared to carry on nature activities of any kind . . . The failure was not caused by opposition to nature activities but rather the lack of understanding of camp programs beyond bible classes and organized athletics."[45] The MLCC was also required to have a nature counselor on staff.[46] Sagan worked extensively with their nature counselor throughout the season, a dynamic which did not please the

---

[43] Hambly to Chief Naturalist, NCP, "Annual Report (10A2), Information and Interpretive Services, Catoctin Mountain Park, 1959," January 1, 1960, CATO.

[44] Documents from Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Sagan, "Report on Naturalist Activities: October 1 through October 31, 1955;" Sagan to Chief Naturalist, NCP, "Monthly Narrative Report for July 1956," August 1, 1956; Sagan "Seasonal Report: Resident Camps, Summer 1956," December 15, 1956; Sagan to Park Naturalist, NCP, "Monthly Narrative Report for July 1957," August 14. 1957; Hambly to Chief Naturalist, NCR, "Monthly Report of Activities, September 1959," October 1, 1959.
Hambly, Park Naturalist to Chief Naturalist, NCR, "Monthly Report of Activities, June 1960," July 7, 1960. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1960s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[45] Documents from Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Sagan, "Report on Naturalist's Activities: Month of June 1956;" "Counselor Training, June 1956."

[46] Documents from Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: "Counselor Training, June 1956;" Sagan, "Report on Naturalist's Activities: Month of May 1956."

camp administration. Sagan later wrote that "Major progress [was] made in the working relationship between the Park Naturalist and camp staff" once he began working "more as a counselor than as a resource person."[47]




**Figure 21:** Camp Greentop totem pole and campers, 1957.

The MLCC's nature counselors struggled to devote time to the program because of the League's full and highly organized schedule of activities.[48] After the 1958 camping season, the League informed the Park they no longer desired full-time nature counselors and would continue to focus their program on swimming, baseball, and other group activities. In 1959, Park Naturalist Hambly wrote in his annual report that such a program is "Contrary to the principles behind the group camping activities at Catoctin Mountain Park . . . these groups should be primarily interested in natural features of the area and the recreation that may be derived from these natural features."[49] Hambly, in his 1961

---

[47] Sagan to Chief Naturalist, NCP, "Monthly Narrative Report for August 1956," September 3, 1956. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[48] Charles Holtzer, Park Naturalist to Chief Park Naturalist, NCP, "Monthly Narrative Report for July 1958," August 2, 1958. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[49] Holtzer to Chief Park Naturalist, NCP, "Recommendations for the Summer Interpretive Program, Camps Greentop and Misty Mount," August 16, 1958. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Hambly to Chief Naturalist, NCP, "Annual Report (10A2), Information and Interpretive Services, CATO, 1959," January 1, 1960. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1960s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

"Summer Camping Program" report, went on to express that groups using the facilities "should be required to carry on an adequate program in keeping with certain standards that are adhered to by other campers in the area."[50] To improve the League's program, Hambly recommended including the following requirements in the camp contract: "1. A nature counselor whose sole duty is to plan and carry out a program of naturalist history; 2. A natural history program for the camp to be submitted for approval by the park naturalist before campers arrive; 3. Each child participate in at least two phases of the above mentioned program each week."[51]

## *Frederick and Washington Counties Outdoor Schools*

In September 1956, Dr. Warren Evans, the Frederick County Supervisor of Health and Physical Education, attended an Outdoor Education Workshop in Virginia. After learning about a successful outdoor school program in San Diego, CA, Dr. Evans reached out to Dr. James A. Sesenbaugh, the Superintendent of Frederick County Schools, about establishing a similar outdoor curriculum. Dr. Sesenbaugh gave Evans permission to develop a program, and soon Camp Misty Mount (later moved to Greentop) was reserved at a discounted cost from May 20-30, 1957.[52]

Dr. Evans collaborated with numerous state officials as well as Park staff in the development of the program. Frederick County Outdoor School staff attended a training session at the Park in April 1957 and at the beginning of May Park Naturalist Sagan visited two 6th grade classes to introduce the program and go over Park regulations.[53] The reason the program was developed for 6th graders, wrote Dr. Evans, "was based on advice from other school districts involved with resident Outdoor Education programs and the fact that in Frederick County these were the oldest children in self-contained classrooms. These 11–12-year olds are mature enough to take care of their personal needs, young enough not to create too many boy-girl problems and usually fairly easy to discipline effectively."[54]

Two 6th grade classes participated in the pilot program at the end of May 1957. This program was highly successful, so a second probationary two-week session was held at the Park from September 23 through October 18, 1957. A total of 300 6th graders

---

[50] For additional information on why Hambly found the nature program to be inadequate, refer to Hambly to Chief Park Naturalist, NCP, "Summer Camping Program—CATO," September 5, 1961. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1960s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[51] Hambly to Chief Park Naturalist, NCP, "Summer Camping Program—CATO," September 5, 1961. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1960s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[52] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 148; Dr. Warren R. Evans, "Some Comments on the Early History of the Frederick County Outdoor School-1957 to 1967." Folder "Frederick County Outdoor School," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[53] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 149–150.

[54] Evans, "Some Comments on the Early History of the Frederick County Outdoor School-1957 to 1967," Folder "Frederick County Outdoor School," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

participated in the program. Rather than being staffed by volunteers, as it had been during the first pilot program, this second trial program was staffed with salaried personnel throughout the entire eight weeks.[55] Park Naturalist Sagan noted that while the Park was involved in teacher training, the NPS should not assume responsibility for the program. Rather, it was the role of the Park to continue to provide the necessary assistance needed by the school system to successfully plan and operate the program.[56]

The Frederick County Outdoor School grew to be a huge success with 12,000 Frederick County 6th graders participating in the program by the end of its first decade. The influence of this program was widespread and led to the development of six other programs in Maryland counties. Montgomery County, for instance, established an outdoor school at Mar Lu Ridge in Jefferson, MD, and the Washington County School District established a program at Camp Misty Mount. The latter was modeled after the Frederick County Outdoor School and its pilot program was initiated on May 29, 1961.[57]

After the pilot program in 1961, the Washington County School District began holding its Outdoor School annually at Camp Misty Mount during the months of September, October, April, May, and early June. Typically, one hundred 6th grade students per week stayed at the camp. These students were from three to four classes, and, ideally, from different schools. Each class was accompanied by their classroom teacher and two volunteer high school counselors. The Outdoor School staff consisted of a principal, four teachers, four cooks, a nurse, and a custodian. Similar to Frederick County's program at Camp Greentop, Washington County's program at Camp Misty Mount was designed so students could learn about the environment through hands-on experiences.[58]

---

[55] Sagan, Memorandum to Park Naturalist, NCP, June 11, 1957, CATO.
There was a cooperative agreement in place with the Frostburg State Teachers College. They assigned student teachers as camp counselors for one week at a time. Townson State College also sent teachers to serve as counselors, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 151–153; Evans, "Some Comments on the Early History of the Frederick County Outdoor School-1957 to 1967." Folder "Frederick County Outdoor School," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[56] Sagan to Acting Chief Park Naturalist, NCP, "School Camping at Catoctin," October 1957. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[57] William I. Hopwood, "Outdoor Camp in 10th Year," Undated, CATO; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 140–155.

[For] additional information about the Frederick County Outdoor School refer to Folder "Frederick County Outdoor School," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[58] For additional information on the Washington County Outdoor School, refer to Folder "Washington County Outdoor School," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

# Natural Resource Management

## *Fish Management*

In May 1964, the NPS and Maryland State Game and Inland Fish officials met to discuss a "Fishing for Fun" program for the section of Big Hunting Creek within the bounds of the Park. During this meeting, both state and federal officials agreed that a catch-and-return program was now more practicable as the artificial fly-only regulation had been in place on Big Hunting Creek for 27 years. Starting May 1, 1965, the section of Big Hunting Creek from the Park boundary to Camp Peniel (approximately 0.9 miles) was designated a "Fishing for Fun" stream. Anglers were permitted to use one artificial fly with a single barbless hook and were to return all trout caught to the stream. This was the first change in fishing regulations since the Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission had assumed jurisdiction of Big Hunting Creek from the NPS in 1941.[59]

## *Wildlife Management*

While the Park Naturalist took notes on animal activities, there was no formal wildlife management plan in place. The 1964 draft Master Plan documents that "the question of wildlife management . . . is one that has been almost completely overlooked, not through neglect, but through lack of necessity."[60] There was also no wildlife census on record for the Park. If deemed necessary, wildlife management research would be completed in cooperation with other federal agencies, colleges, and universities.[61]

# Protection

## *Forest Protection*

After the CCC and the WPA left Catoctin, the Park had no reforestation program. Instead, the Park allowed the forest to regenerate through natural processes. Although little was done to change the natural course of events, the Park did monitor the trees when oak wilt was reported within a short distance from the Park. In 1959, a helicopter survey was

---

[59] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 189–190; O.L. Wallis, Aquatic Research Biologist, "Proposal for Fishing-For-Fun Program: Summary of Discussions Held at Catoctin Mountain Park, May 5, 1964," Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1965," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.

[60] Draft Master Plan for Catoctin Mountain Park, June 11, 1963. Folder "1963 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[61] Draft Master Plan, June 11, 1963. Folder "1963 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

completed to ensure that no trees in the Park appeared to be dying from the disease. Park rangers and the Regional plant pathologist also surveyed the Park in 1965 for Dutch Elm disease. No definite evidence was discovered.[62]

## *Fire Protection*

Records indicate that before World War II, the Park was considered a high fire hazard area. Therefore, elaborate fire control plans were in place and adequate equipment and tools were kept on hand. Protection activities were overshadowed by other work programs during and after the war and, as a result, the Park's fire suppression tools and equipment were either lost or worn. The Park came to rely heavily upon state and city fire departments for the suppression of forest and structural fires.[63] Superintendent Webb wrote to the NCR Director in 1963 expressing his concern that "Seemingly, all other activities [have] received precedence over protection."[64] He proposed creating a self-sufficient, first-line fire-fighting unit proficient in pre-suppression and suppression of forest and structural fires. To achieve this goal, proper equipment as well as training was needed.[65]

## *Boundary Protection*

In September 1955, Park Naturalist Marc Sagan began a boundary line study. This study largely entailed interviewing adjoining property owners and walking their property lines. Park Naturalist Derek O. Hambly continued this work and by 1960 had marked the Park's entire boundary for the first time since its establishment. Unfortunately, some

---

[62] Draft Master Plan, June 11, 1963. Folder "1963 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Hambly to Chief Naturalist, NCP, "Annual Report (10A2), Information and Interpretive Services, Catoctin Mountain Park, 1959," January 1, 1960. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1960s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Earl M. Semingsen, Superintendent, "Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Report, September 1965," October 14, 1965. Folder "Superintendents' Monthly Narrative Reports, NCR, Catoctin Mountain Job Corps Center, 1965," Box 116, Accession no. A2823, Administrative Files, 1949–71, RG 79, NACP.

[63] Draft Master Plan, June 11, 1963. Folder "1963 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Webb to Regional Director, NCR, "Fire Control and General Protection Requirements," July 10, 1963. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962-64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.

[64] Webb to Regional Director, NCR, "Fire Control and General Protection Requirements," July 10, 1963. Folder "Catoctin Mtn. 1962-64," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC.

[65] Draft Master Plan, June 11, 1963. Folder "1963 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

sections of the boundary were not accurate, so the 1963 draft Master Plan called for a certified survey. By 1965, Superintendent Webb had contracted J.B. Ferguson & Co. to resurvey the eastern Park boundary and identify errors in earlier surveys.[66]

## *Law Enforcement*

Due to ill-defined boundary lines, hunters often trespassed in the Park. The Park Naturalist, in cooperation with the USPP, spent a considerable amount of time patrolling the Park boundary during deer hunting season. In addition to hunters trespassing, law enforcement commonly faced theft, vandalism, littering, and speeding and reckless driving. Given that the Park maintained a proprietary jurisdiction, park rangers were permitted under Title 36 of the code of Federal Regulation to issue violation tickets to offenders. However, they could only cite, refer, or both, NSF Thurmont personnel to their commander for discipline.[67]

## *Visitor Health and Safety*

The Park, presidential retreat, and Navy trailer development deposited their refuse in the Park's landfill. Materials deposited on the landfill were to be burned and compacted by a crawler tractor; however, since the Park did not have a crawler tractor, rats and stray dogs had taken to the area. Another concern identified by a consultant Public Health Engineer in April 1964 was uncontrolled dumping. The consultant provided several recommendations to improve the situation, including fencing the area to prevent the blowing of loose trash and litter, renting a tractor to compact the refuse, clearing the surface area of all "promiscuous dumping," and compacting all refuse into a narrow, longitudinal pit.[68] By 1967, the situation had yet to be resolved so Acting Superintendent

---

[66] Documents from Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Sagan, "Report of Naturalist's Activities: September 1 through September 30, 1955;" Hambly, "Monthly Report of Activities, October 1958;" Hambly, "Monthly Report of Activities October 1960," November 1, 1960; Hambly, "Annual Report (10A2), Information and Interpretive Services, CATO, 1960," January 6, 1961.
Draft Master Plan, June 11, 1963. Folder "1963 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 219.

[67] Draft Master Plan, June 11, 1963. Folder "1963 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Sagan, "Report of Naturalist's Activities: Month of December 1955." Folder "Interpretive Activities 1950s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 212–213.

[68] Documents from Folder "CATO 1962–1964," Box 18, Accession no. 68A-3201, RG 79, WNRC: Assistant Regional Director Castro, Administration to Regional Director, "Management Appraisal Report," November 20, 1963; John B. Thomas, Public Health Engineer, "Report of Inspection and Sanitary Survey," April 1964; Castro to Regional Director, "Management Appraisal Report," November 20, 1963.

Gray met with the Superintendent of CFSP to discuss the possibility of using their landfill for dumping. A month later, the decision was made to close the Park's garbage dump and hire a commercial garbage firm to remove all refuse from the Park.[69]

## *Outside Threats*

In 1961, the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks proposed the impoundment of Big Hunting Creek to create a lake within CFSP. Since the proposed impoundment could drastically affect the ecology of the creek, Superintendent Webb recommended a professional study of the proposed plan. Maryland sportsmen also voiced concern that silt from dam building could negatively impact and even destroy the state's best trout fishing stream. On March 5, 1967, the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) granted the Department of Forests and Parks a permit for the impoundment of Big Hunting Creek. However, on behalf of Maryland sportsmen, a Baltimore attorney filed an appeal. Hearings were ordered by the judge, and at the end of January 1968 the Commission for Maryland State Water Resources heard the appeal of dam opponents. The Commission ultimately voted in support of the dam and work commenced. Big Hunting Creek soon ran "mud red" because no preventative measures were taken to prevent soil erosion.[70]

# The Park's Relationship with NSF Thurmont

In 1955, the NPS granted the US Navy permission to convert the former CCC barracks at Round Meadow into a trailer court for Navy personnel and their families. At first, several NPS officials, including NCP Associate Superintendent Harry T. Thompson, were opposed to this proposition. Thompson wrote to Park Manager Williams in August 1955 expressing that while he understood the appeal of the site (sewer, water, and power were available) he and NCP Superintendent Edward J. Kelly were concerned that once permitted there would be no stopping the expansion of the trailer court. Park Manager Williams was advised to inform Lt. Col. Fowler, the Officer in Charge of the presidential retreat, that the NPS "would prefer not to embark upon an installation of this kind within the Park."[71]

---

[69] Documents from Folder "A2615 1966–1967," Box 84, Accession no. A2615, Catoctin Mountain Park and Baltimore-Washington Parkway [CATO], 1966–67, Administrative Files, 1949–71, RG 79, NACP: Harold R. Jones, Superintendent, CATO Park to Director, NCP, "Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Report April 1967," May 11, 1967; Jones to Director, NCP, "Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Report May 1967," June 19, 1967.

[70] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 208–210.

[71] Harry T. Thompson, Associate Superintendent, NCP to Manager, CATO, "Request for Permission to Park Trailers in the Area," August 12, 1955, CATO.

It is unclear as to why Thompson and Kelly changed their minds, but by October 1955 the US Navy had been granted permission to establish a trailer court.[72] The two made a verbal agreement that the number of trailers was not to exceed five; however, by 1959 there were eighteen trailers. Years later, on December 27, 1965, the informal agreement was made a matter of record by White House Memorandum.[73]

---

[72] Thompson to Lt. Col. Fowler, Officer in Charge at Camp David, November 9, 1955, CATO. Park Manager Williams made arrangements for the CCC structures to be sold to the highest bidder. During this process, all labor incidental to providing utility service to the trailers was furnished by Navy personnel. Furthermore, only salvaged materials were supplied by the Park for the necessary extensions of the sewer line, water, and electric services. For this reason, Park Manager Williams recommended that the charge for the permit reflect only the cost of utilities, or $6.00 per month, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 156; Williams to Thompson, Associate Superintendent, NCP, November 1, 1955, CATO.

[73] By 1975, there were twenty-two trailers. Statement for Management: Catoctin Mountain Park, June 1976. Folder "1976 Statement for Management," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

CHAPTER FOUR

# The Turn Toward Heritage Tourism and Environmental Education (1968–1975)

## Chapter Summary

Frank Mentzer, who served as Superintendent from 1968 to 1972, significantly expanded the Park's interpretive efforts. The growing modern environmental movement, as well as changes within the NPS, influenced the development of servicewide environmental education initiatives. Superintendent Mentzer sought to implement some of these initiatives, such as the Environmental Study Areas (ESAs) program. Through the Summer in the Parks program, which brought inner-city children from Washington, DC to rural Catoctin Mountain Park for one-week-long camping experiences, the Park expanded programming to urban populations. Other environmental programs initiated at the Park include a Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) residential camp and the DC Public school system's Environmental Outdoor Laboratory. In addition to environmental education, Mentzer's Folk Culture Center also mirrored agency trends in interpretation.

## Environmental Education

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the modern environmental movement gained momentum. The movement emerged as a grassroots campaign and emphasized ecological integrity and quality of life concerns. Among many other environmental concerns, modern environmentalists focused their efforts on clean air and water, wilderness areas, and endangered species. The NPS, despite its mandate to preserve and protect the natural conditions of public lands, was largely uninformed about ecological management and the impact of park development and use on environmental resources. Criticism from within the modern environmentalist movement, as well as the passage of environmental

legislation during both the Johnson and Nixon administrations (e.g. the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970), forced the NPS to evaluate its role as a resource manager and to take a new, more proactive approach to resource management.[1]

One approach taken by the NPS was expanding, increasing, and diversifying the agency's interpretive activities, placing particular emphasis on environmental education and living history presentations. Numerous programs were developed, including the National Environmental Education Program, the Cooperative Program for Environmental Education, and the ESA program. Superintendent Mentzer, who arrived at Catoctin Mountain Park in 1968, pushed forward the agency's environmental education agenda and proposed developing Camp Peniel into an Environmental Education Conference and Resource Center. The proposed center would not only serve as a conference center and as the national center for the ESA program, but also as a repository for environmental materials and space for Park staff to develop environmental programs. Plans were developed and Job Corps schedules were redirected; however, due to the abolishment of the Job Corps program in 1969, Mentzer's plans fell through. Some environmental programs were held in Camp Peniel's auditorium, which was completed in early 1970, but it never fully developed into what Mentzer had envisioned.[2] However, in 1971, the entire Park was designated an ESA because of the historical use of the area.[3] It was in the 1972 Draft Master Plan that Superintendent Mentzer proposed restoring an old farm site near Owens Creek to create a new living history site—the future Brown's Farm ESA.[4]

---

[1] Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," 134–135; Richard West Sellars, *Preserving Nature in the National Parks: A History* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1997; rev. 2008), 204–46.

[2] Under Mentzer, the cabins and wooden toilets erected by the Church of the Brethren at Camp Peniel were razed by Job Corps enrollees and the dining hall was stripped to just its stone walls. The proposed new center at Camp Peniel was to include an auditorium and recreation building for two hundred people, a dormitory for fifty people, a cafeteria that could seat one hundred people, and an employee residence. Frank Pridemore, who assumed the role of superintendent in September 1972, ultimately renovated the auditorium at Camp Peniel to create a new, larger administrative office, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 126–129; Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," 134–135; Richard West Sellars, *Preserving Nature in the National Parks: A History* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1997; rev. 2008), 204–46.

[3] Statement for Management and Planning, September 1971. Folder "Frank Mentzer Papers Folder 1," Area Location 1.131, RM Files, Round Meadow, CATO.

[4] 1972 Master Plan for Catoctin Mountain Park. Folder "1972 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
It was in 1976, under Superintendent Frank Pridemore, that the Brown's Farm ESA was completed and opened to general public as well as school group use, 1976 Annual Report, pg. 15. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945-1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

# Living History Interpretation

Superintendent Mentzer identified the charcoaling industry on the mountain as the Park's primary interpretive vehicle. Mentzer developed the program in earnest, and on October 20, 1968, the outdoor living history exhibits on the Charcoal Trail and the new visitor center (completed in 1965) were formally dedicated. The Charcoal Trail featured a restored section of the old charcoal road leading to the Catoctin Furnace, a mule-drawn sled, and a replica of a charcoal hearth and collier's hut. Superintendent Menzter planned to expand the Park's living history program to include a Folk Culture Center.[5] The Catoctin Heritage Association (a group formed in 1969 to aid in the development of living history programming) and the Catoctin Mountain Tourist Council assisted the Park in the development of this program, marking the beginning of community involvement in Park programming.[6] In September 1969, the Park received approval from the Regional Office to host a trial living history program on the weekend of the annual Colorfest. About 1,400 visitors attended the event, which featured blacksmithing and apple-butter-making demonstrations.[7]

Given the success of the trial program, the NCR approved Superintendent Mentzer's request to establish a Folk Culture Center in the recently vacated JCCC building complex at Round Meadow. On the weekend of June 20, 1970, the Folk Culture Center and Environmental Museum were opened to the public. Volunteers demonstrated blacksmithing, apple-butter-making, riving shingles, kitchen crafts, spinning and weaving, broom-making, and soap making. The Catoctin Tourist Council operated the Country Store (or General Store) and Catoctin High School students staffed the store, which sold items made during the demonstrations. All profits went to the development and promotion of the Folk Culture Center. A demonstration on operating a whiskey still was also provided

---

[5] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 160–162.
Mentzer recounts that Chief Park Naturalist Duncan Burchard did not support the development of this program and insisted only nature-oriented interpretation was appropriate. Mentzer also recounts that by creating a living history museum, he hoped to redirect recreational activities to CFSP and away from the presidential retreat. The living history museum, however, was meant to tell an environmental story. But given the related cultural history, the program came to be seen as a living history program. Interview with Frank Mentzer (by interviewer Herb Evason), March 6, 1973, CATO Park Files.

[6] Superintendent Mentzer contributed a weekly column to the local newspaper, the *Catoctin Enterprise,* to inform the public about Park events and offerings. At the time, many people still thought the Park was closed because the "no trespassing" signs erected during the war years had yet to be removed. Mentzer's column not only increased awareness but also facilitated the formation of Catoctin Heritage Association in 1969. Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 163–164; Interview with Frank Mentzer (by interviewer Herb Evason), March 6, 1973, CATO Park Files.

[7] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 129, 161–165.
For information on the Colorfest, see Ann Burnside Love, "Catoctin Colorfest Draws Record Crowd, *The Frederick Post,* October 14, 1974; Love, "Catoctin Spring Festival to be Held This Weekend," *The Frederick Post,* October 1973; Love, "More Than 30,000 Attend Colorfest Weekend Sights," *The Frederick Post,* October 16, 1972, pg. A-1.

at the site of the infamous Blue Blazes Still. The still, while operational, did not produce whiskey viable for consumption or sale. Per the Park's permit with the Alcohol Tax division of the Internal Review Service, a vomit-inducing product called Bitrex was added to the mash to prevent ingestion.[8]





**Figure 22 and Figure 23:** Demonstrations at the Blue Blazes Whiskey still, 1969.

The Park received permission from the NCR to further promote and expand the Folk Culture Center because the program had drastically increased visitation to the Park. On opening weekend, there were 609 visitors to the Folk Culture Center, and on the weekends of July 3rd and 18th, there were a combined total of 4,973 visitors. Alice Allen, a cultural anthropologist and historian, transferred to the Park in December 1970 to develop elaborate craft exhibits based on the theme of "Man at Catoctin Mountain." This theme explored the human use of mountain resources and the impact of humans on the environment. New demonstrations, such as seasonal hog butchering demonstrations and maple syrup-making demonstrations, as well as teacher's manuals, brochures, and movies were also developed. The latter added to the educational value of the Folk Culture Center, which was open one day a week for school programs beginning early September 1970.[9]

Superintendent Mentzer planned numerous other living history exhibits. In 1973, the YCC (discussed below) completed the re-creation of a turn-of-the-century vertical sawmill in the vicinity of the Owens Creek Campground. Mentzer also developed plans for

---

[8] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 161–167.
Documents from Folder "Folk Craft Center General," Area Location 1.231, Interp. Files, VC, CATO: "State of the Arts in Catoctin Mountain Park," August 16, 1971; Mentzer to General Superintendent, NCP, "Living History Report- Catoctin," September 16, 1970.

[9] Mentzer to General Superintendent, NCP, "Living History Report—Catoctin," September 16, 1970. Folder "Folk Craft Center General," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 1274, CATO; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 166–169; "Catoctin Mountain is Scene of Maple Syrup Demonstration," *The Daily Mail* (Hagerstown, MD), March 12, 1971, 9.

reconstructing a larger living history farm at the site of an old farmstead. This living history farm was to feature a reconstructed gristmill and become home to the Folk Culture Center. This project, however, was never completed because Superintendent Mentzer transferred to another park in September 1972. Other projects which were not completed include the construction of a 350-site campsite and the replacement of the cabins at Camps Misty Mount and Greentop with more modern structures. The Folk Culture Center continued to operate under Superintendent Frank Pridemore (1972–1975) and Superintendent Tom McFadden (1975–1991). Budget cuts later forced the Park to cancel some demonstrations. The Country Butchering Demonstration was canceled in 1975, the Winter Festival was canceled in 1976, and all interpretive programs were canceled effective October 31, 1975.[10]

# Programming

## *Formal Programs*

When Superintendent Mentzer arrived at the Park in June 1968, limited interpretive programming was offered to day-use visitors. The programs offered included two campfire programs a week during the summer months, ranger-led nature walks on Sunday mornings, and several special events (e.g. the annual Colorfest and Spring Wildflower Festival). Mentzer quickly moved to expand the program, adding guided hikes to Wolf Rock and Chimney Rock, guided sunrise hikes to the Thurmont Vista, guided Charcoal Trail and Deerfield Nature Trail tours, and fly-tying demonstrations. Intermediate and advanced cross-country ski trails and snowmobile trails were also opened to facilitate year-round use. Both the *New York Times* and *Glamour* listed Catoctin as one of the nation's top cross-country skiing areas in 1971.[11] In 1972 the Park, in cooperation with the Catoctin Mountain Tourist Council, hosted its first Winter Festival. This festival featured dog sled and cross-country skiing demonstrations and free snowmobile rides.[12]

---

[10] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 169–171; 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.
For additional information refer to Folder "1969 Proposed Construction Programs," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[11] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 161, 175; "Thurmont 'On Map As Never Before,'" *The Post* (Frederick, MD), November 8, 1971.

[12] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 175; "Catoctin Festival Draws Large Crowd," *The Morning Herald* (Hagerstown, MD), February 8, 1972.




**Figure 24:** Dog sledding in the Park, circa 1972.

Some changes were made to the interpretive program schedule under Superintendent Pridemore. These changes, which were made to obtain a better balance and increase visitor participation, included discontinuing some of the poorly attended guided walks and weekday programs. Several new programs were initiated in their place, including an orienteering program and slide and movie programs. Budget cuts later forced the Park to cut back on all interpretive programs effective October 31, 1975.[13]

# Round Meadow

## *Summer in the Parks and the DC Environmental Outdoor Laboratory School*

Before the assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the subsequent April 1968 riots, NPS Director George B. Hartzog unveiled his plans for a program called Summer in the Parks. This program, influenced by industrial designer Russel Wright's program in NYC's Central Park, was to feature surprise trips to the region's outlying parks as well as events and activities such as musical performances, sporting events, and craft instructions in the NCP system. After the April 1968 riots, the program received higher

[13] The orienteering programs were organized by Les Holmes, Executive Director of the Appalachian Trail Club, and VIP, Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 177; 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

priority as federal officials saw its potential to help ease racial tension in the city.[14] More specifically, they saw the program's potential to reach African American communities as it incorporated inclusive programs such as cultural performances.[15]

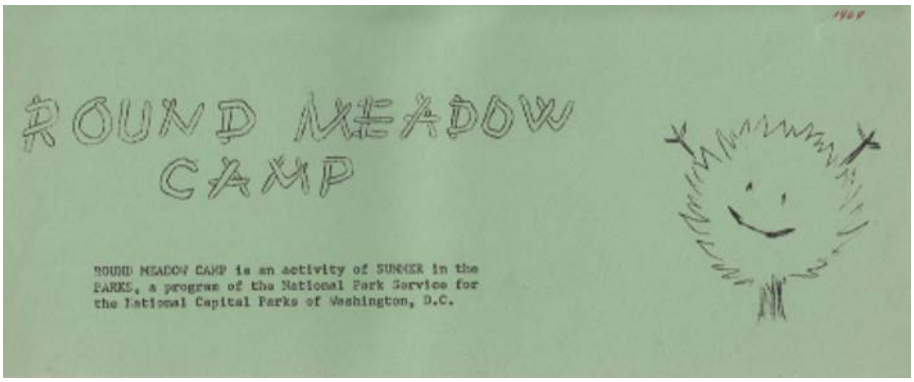



**Figure 25:** The Summer in the Parks program, first held at Catoctin Mountain Park in 1969, was called Round Meadow Camp.

The Summer in the Parks program did not reach Catoctin until July 1969, six weeks after the Job Corpsmen vacated the camp at Round Meadow. Sixty inner-city children from the District, both boys and girls, were bused to the Park for weeklong trips which included camping, fishing, hiking, and swimming. The program, referred to as Round Meadow Camp, was a success and continued throughout August and weekends in September.[16] When the Job Corps site was officially transferred to the Park in November 1969, the Director of Management Operations of the OE asked that Round Meadow house a program "designed to reach disadvantaged youth."[17] The Summer in the Parks program met these requirements and in 1970 Catoctin received $75,000 to run a three-week cultural arts camp staffed by music and dance professionals with an education background.[18] The cultural camp held three sessions, each lasting three weeks, and all sessions had about sixty children in attendance.[19] Summer in the Parks camp counselors at Catoctin later recounted

---

[14] Robinson & Associates, Inc., *National Capital Region Administrative History 1952–2005* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008), 152–153.

[15] Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," 136.

[16] Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," 137; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 157–158; "7th Group of DC Kiddies Visit Park," *The Gettysburg Times,* August 22, 1969, 1, 3; "Camp to Operate Weekends," *The Morning Herald* (Hagerstown, MD), September 3, 1969; "Fun at Camp Round Meadow," *The Catoctin Enterprise* (Thurmont, MD), August 22, 1968.

[17] Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," 129.

[18] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History*, 157–158; Gary P. Lindsey, "Catoctin proves as good as a trip through Disney Land," *The Washington Afro American,* September 1, 1970.

[19] Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," pg. 138.

that some children were scared to be in the woods the first few nights. Another child was quoted in the *Washington Post* as saying "No pollution! No pollution whatsoever! The air looks fresh!"[20]

The Summer in the Parks program overlapped with the DC Public School System's Environmental Outdoor Laboratory, which was in its pilot phase in 1970. The idea for this program was conceived in 1968 by Marguerite Selden, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of Summer Schools, Continuing Education and the Urban Service Corps. Selden, however, did not have a relationship with the NPS nor did she have the funds needed to start the program. Mrs. Alan Kirk, the wife of a special assistant to Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel (Jan. 1969–Nov. 1970), was a volunteer with the Urban Service Corps and facilitated federal-local cooperation. By the summer of 1970, the DC Public School System had permission to host its pilot program at Round Meadow. The DC Public School System was responsible for teaching while the NPS provided transportation and recreation.[21]

A total of 320 4th through 6th grade students participated in the program in 1970. Eighty students participated in each two-week session and were divided into groups of twenty. These groups spent half their day in study and the other half participating in outdoor activities. Since the Round Meadow Camp was operating simultaneously, the two groups were often integrated during campfire programs and mealtimes. In regard to the curriculum of the Environmental Outdoor Laboratory, the basic reading material was "We are Black," a series of ability-grouped short stories by and about African Americans. Ecology was also studied through the NPS's Project NEED (National Environmental Education Development), which was loosely structured and was aimed at increasing children's understanding of and appreciation for the natural environment.[22]



**Figure 26:** NPS employee talking to children participating in the NEED program.

[20] "Culture at Catoctin," *The Washington Post,* July 20, 1970, p. C-1, as quoted in Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs."

[21] Tony House, "Enclave is Location In Catoctin Mountains," *The Washington Star,* August 16, 1970, pg. G-1. Folder "DC Schools Summer Program," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[22] Tony House, "Enclave is Location In Catoctin Mountains," *The Washington Star,* August 16, 1970, pg. G-1. Folder "DC Schools Summer Program," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

In 1971, the Environmental Outdoor Laboratory operated for thirteen consecutive weeks (January 31st through May 28th) at Round Meadow. The DC Public School System's Department of Science provided curriculum writers and staff while the NPS offered the services of a park ranger. Approximately one hundred 5th grade students participated in the program per week. In 1973, funding for a thirty-six-week program was obtained through the Emergency School Aid Act (1972), which permitted the US Office of Education to allocate funds to school districts that were working to overcome segregation or reduce minority group isolation. Data provided by the Division of Research and Evaluation, a division of the DC public school system, indicated that 6th graders would benefit most from the program. Therefore, in 1973, the Environmental Outdoor Laboratory became an annual program for 6th grade students.[23] It is unclear if the Summer in the Parks program, which continued annually until 1976 in other NCR parks, continued to operate at Catoctin.[24]



**Figure 27:** Summer in the Parks participants on a nature hike through the Park, July 1969.

---

[23] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 158; "Outdoors—Nature's Learning Center: A Guide for Implementing an Outdoor Laboratory School Program," January 1976. Folder "DC Schools Summer Program," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; "Evaluation Summary: Environmental Outdoor Laboratory," 1971. Folder "Folk Craft Central General," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
As documented in the Park's 1975 Annual Report, a total of 4,894 6th grade students participated in the program in 1975. The Park provided a special three-day orientation for the DC school staff, which included thirty-two permanent teachers and counselors as well as the services of a park ranger. The park ranger regularly provided technical assistance, research information, training, counseling, slide talks to orient students to the Park and the mission of the NPS, and substitute teaching as needed. 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[24] "Summer in the Parks (1968–1976)," *National Park Service,* last modified March 18, 2019, https://www.nps.gov/articles/summer-in-the-parks-1968-1976.htm; Tom Zito, "A Cutback for Summer Programs in the Parks," *The Washington Post,* March 4, 1976, pg. F-1.



**Figure 28:** Summer in the Parks participants cooking outdoors, July 1969.



**Figure 29:** Summer in the Parks participants fishing at Rodman Meyer's farm pond off Emmitsburg Road.

## *YCC*

The YCC was another program developed out of the modern environmental movement. First introduced in Congress in 1957, the YCC bill was signed into law by President Nixon on August 13, 1970. Per the enabling legislation, boys and girls ages 15 to 18 completed conservation projects on public lands, gained firsthand experience in resource management, and attained an understanding of and an appreciation for the United States' outdoor heritage and environment.[25]

The DOI and the USDA were charged with coordinating the YCC program. When selecting applicants, administrators considered racial, economic, and social distribution. Available housing, potentially meaningful projects, and geographical distribution were considered when selecting site locations. Catoctin Mountain Park, which was selected as one of the sites, welcomed fifty enrollees in March 1971 for an eight-week period. The composition of enrollees was evenly distributed with girls accounting for twenty-six of the fifty participants. The majority were local to the area, half coming from rural areas in Frederick County and the other half from more urban local communities.[26]

The first YCC camp at Catoctin was administered by Ken Morgan, the Park's administrative officer, and was supervised by the Park's chief of maintenance and an interpretive park ranger. Teachers contracted from the Frederick County Public School System led the program with Paul Lambertson, a social studies teacher at Catoctin High School, serving as the YCC Director. Projects completed that first summer included researching and restoring the vertical sawmill at the Owens Creek Campground, constructing a hiking trail in the northern section of the Park, creating a seventeen-mile-long snowmobile and bridle path, improving the Poplar Grove Youth Group Tent Camp Area, and constructing a fire circle at Round Meadow. Jim Schafer, Lambertson's successor, initiated evening programs on American sign language, dulcimer making, photography, and nature. By 1974, Catoctin's YCC program was ranked first in Corps member satisfaction among all state and federal camps.[27]

---

[25] For a full history on YCC legislation refer to Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," pg. 138–139; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 130–131.
Both the media and politicians were curious as to how the young ladies were participating in the YCC program. During a hearing session on the YCC program, one female participant said the girls were doing the same work as the boys and they did not make it any easier for the girls. In response, Chair Henry Jackson said: "That sounds like women's lib." It is important to note there was a growing uneasiness about the progress of the women's movement at the time. As Sirna writes, "The inclusion of girls into the YCC indicates the perverseness of the women's movement in that era was also accompanied by negative connotations of 'women's liberation,'" Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," 144.

[26] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 130; Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," pg. 140–141.

[27] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 132–133; Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," pg. 140–146; Interview with Paul Lambertson and Jim Schaefer (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), July 14, 2015, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

## Camps Misty Mount and Greentop

The Washington County Outdoor School continued to use Misty Mount for their environmental education program. The 1975 Annual Report documents that in the spring and fall a total of 1,628 Washington County 6th grade students participated in eighteen five-day sessions under a permanent staff of five. Frederick County 6th graders also continued to occupy Greentop as part of the Frederick County Outdoor School. In 1975, 1,952 Frederick County 6th graders spent five days at the camp under a staff of six. The Frederick County Outdoor School ran for a total of sixteen weeks.[28]

The MLCC continued to occupy Camp Greentop for eight weeks during the summer months, though for a one-week period the Maryland Forestry Conservation Workshop was also held at Greentop. This program taught sixty-four high school–aged boys and girls about forest ecology and forestry management in a natural setting. Meanwhile, short-term groups such as the Girl Scouts and 4-H groups continued to rent Camp Misty Mount.[29]

## Fees and Permits

Permits for the Owens Creek campground were sold onsite by park rangers as part of the registration procedure. The campground was predominately used for weekend camping by residents of the Baltimore-Washington area. Visitation at the campground increased by 20 percent after the Park decided to keep one loop of the Deerfield Nature Trail open through November. Effective November 1, 1975, fees were instated at Poplar Grove, the organized youth group tent camping area. The concept of rotating the use of Poplar Grove I with a new site (Poplar Grove II) was also proposed and implemented to allow for regrowth and prevent overuse of the site.[30]

Due to an increased interest in backpack camping, the Park developed two Adirondack shelters in 1975. These sites, which included pit toilets and a fire circle, were available by registration. According to former Park Ranger Bart Truesdell, the YCC constructed an Adirondack shelter in the Raven Rock area in 1973. Another Adirondack shelter was constructed by the YCC in 1974.[31]

---

[28] 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[29] 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[30] 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[31] 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History*, 132; Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," pg. 144–146.

# Volunteers

On January 29, 1970, Public Law 91-357, also known as the "Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969," was enacted. This bill authorized the Secretary of the Interior "to recruit, train, and accept without regard to civil service classification laws, rules, or regulations the services of individuals without compensation as volunteers for or on aid of interpretive functions, or other visitor services or activities in and related to areas administered by the secretary through the National Park Service."[32] At Catoctin, "Volunteers in Parks" (VIPs) were supervised by the interpretive staff and assisted with the spring wildflower walks, staffed the information desk, Visitor Center, and museum, and assisted with craft demonstrations at the Folk Culture Center and the Blue Blazes Still. Students participating in the Executive High School Internship program also volunteered their time and were introduced to the various facets of park management as well as possible career options.[33]

# Resource Management

Although the Park did not have a Resource Management Plan, research programs were completed. Programs included a survey of vascular plants, which was completed in 1975, wildlife observations, and periodic water sampling on Big Hunting Creek and Owens Creek. The latter was initiated to monitor and detect any possible contamination caused by the sewage disposal system.[34]

# Protection

## *Fire Protection*

In 1971, the Park completed its Statement for Management, a document which presents the park's purpose and management goals, compiles information about the nature and significance of its resources, provides regional context and adjacent land considerations, and other information relevant to the management of the park. This

---

[32] *An Act to Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to Establish Volunteers in the Park Program, and for Other Purposes,* Public Law 91-537, *US Statutes at Large* 84 (1970): 472.

[33] 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[34] 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; 1972 Master Plan. Folder "1972 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Resource Management Plan, December 1980, pg. 7. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Charles J. Hickey, "The Vascular Flora of Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, Maryland" (M.S. Thesis, Towson State College, 1975).

information is likely to change very little, so the document is evaluated every two years and updated as needed. Catoctin's 1971 Statement for Management documents that as the forest matured, dead wood and humus built up on the forest floor, increasing the likelihood of a forest fire. As a preventative measure, the Park proposed opening remote areas through the expansion of the Park's hiking trails. The addition of snowmobile and bridle trails was also proposed as an effective means to decrease the dangers of a forest fire. Additionally, to prepare for and prevent fires in the Park, all fire equipment was routinely inspected, demonstrations were presented to Park staff and the leaders of the organized group camps, and all raised grills at the Owens Creek campground were replaced with ground-level units with tip-back grills. These grills served a twofold purpose: (1) they helped to prevent illegal ground fires and (2) they allowed for either grilling or a campfire. The grills were enthusiastically welcomed by visitors and problems with illegal ground fires were all but eliminated at the Owens Creek Campground.[35]

## *Boundary Protection and Land Acquisition*

The 1971 Statement for Management documents that the Park's boundaries were "very irregular, presenting problems for marking, maintenance and patrol, and occasionally causing misunderstandings with park neighborhoods."[36] Park boundary and jurisdiction issues could be addressed through land acquisition.[37] The acquisition of additional lands could also help prevent the further development of the areas adjacent to the Park. The 1972 Master Plan, for instance, proposed studying the desirability and feasibility of purchasing additional lands to the west and north of the Park. This was an area where the construction of second homes was becoming increasingly popular.[38]

---

[35] 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; Statement for Management and Planning, September 1, 1971. Folder "Frank Mentzer Papers Folder 1," Area Location 1.131, Building 1, CATO; Robinson & Associates Inc., *National Capital Region Administrative History, 1952–2005,* 83; *1988 Management Policies* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1988), Chapter 2, Page 5.

[36] 1971 Statement for Management and Planning. Folder "Frank Mentzer Papers Folder 1," Area Location 1.131, Building 1, CATO.

[37] 1971 Statement for Management and Planning. Folder "Frank Mentzer Papers Folder 1," Area Location 1.131, Building 1, CATO.

[38] The Master Plan also laid out land acquisition and easements in two phases. The first phase included the acquisition or exchange of lands to smooth out boundaries where irregular situations existed and the acquisition of lands between Maryland Highway 81 and the northern boundary of the Park, which were without access on that border. Other proposed areas for acquisition were the lands north and west of the park, which would help meet the park's expanding needs, and a corridor to permit link-up with the Appalachian Trail. 1972 Master Plan. Folder "1972 Master Plan," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

## *Outside Threats*

The planned widening of US 15, the main north-south corridor between Frederick and Gettysburg, was a major concern as it called for the expansion of the two-lane highway to a multilane highway from Lewistown north through CFSP to the eastern edge of Catoctin Mountain Park. The alternative, having the multilane highway bypass Thurmont to the east, would also have a dramatic impact. Increased traffic and noise, development in the immediate area, and damage to the remains of the historic mill ponds and races were of particular concern. In regard to the remains of the mill ponds and races, these historic features were used in the operation of sawmills.[39]

Allegheny Electric's proposed electrical transmission line was another threat. The plan, introduced in 1974, called for running an electrical route south from South Mountain and across Highway 491. This route, which would require a 200–300′ wide corridor for the 100′ high towers, would come close to the Park's northwest boundary and impact the aesthetic value of the area. The line would also cross a small stream, so nearby clearing operations could potentially negatively impact the watershed and water quality.[40]

---

[39] 1975 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; Statement for Management, June 1976. Folder "1976 Statement for Management," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[40] Statement for Management, June 1976. Folder "1976 Statement for Management," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

CHAPTER FIVE

# Budget Cuts and the Increased Importance of Volunteers (1975–1991)

## Chapter Summary

Superintendent Tom McFadden served the longest term as Superintendent since Mike Williams, who retired in the fall of 1957. McFadden, who administered the Park during a time of fiscal austerity, supported the development of a Friends group to support operations. This Friends group, incorporated as CAMPER on March 18, 1982, came to include over 500 members and eventually assumed management of Camp Misty Mount, Camp Greentop, and Round Meadow.

The Park completed its first Resource Management Plan and Cultural Resource Management Plan in 1981, under Superintendent McFadden. These reports were developed in response to the NPS's State of the Park report (1980) and a subsequent strategy document released in January 1981. The latter included a list of the most critical threats to national parks, called for additional resource management training, and the completion of Resource Management Plans by December 1981. The call for research management plans, however, has a more complicated history. In the 1950s and 1960s, the NPS was criticized by conservation groups and scientific communities for its focus on development rather than conservation. Several documents and events, originating both inside and outside of the NPS, brought attention to this issue in the 1960s. The NPS responded by shifting its attention from visitor access to protection. Three documents (one for recreation areas, one for historical areas, and one for natural areas) were also issued in 1968. These documents outlined administrative policies for national parks, including the

development of resource management plans. However, these plans were apparently not a national priority, as Catoctin Mountain Park and National Capital Parks-East were the first in the region to complete theirs.[1]

## Administration and Planning

Tom McFadden assumed the role of Superintendent in August 1975. In March 1977, the region's Operation Evaluations Team completed a review to further improve operations at Catoctin Mountain Park. McFadden responded to the recommendations included in this review by shifting the responsibility of budget preparation and fiscal responsibility from the administrative officer to the division chiefs. The workload of the administrative office was further lightened when the responsibility of responding to informational queries was shifted to the Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services (I&VS).[2] Maintenance operations were also improved when Cynthia Wyant, the clerk-stenographer in the administrative office, was transferred to the maintenance division in 1977 as an administrative clerk. Additional measures were taken to improve maintenance operations, including the establishment of a better work order system and the implementation of monthly meetings. In June 1982, the maintenance division received its own IBM personal computer, further improving operations.[3] In 1987, the maintenance management system, a more thorough tracking and planning system, was implemented. All employees were taught how to complete crew day cards and work orders so the division could obtain an accurate and detailed list of accomplishments. A small portion of the boundary was also resurveyed in 1987. This survey identified errors in the 1964 survey. The Park resurveyed another portion of the boundary in 1988 and additional conflicts with the old survey were identified.[4]

---

[1] The documents which brought attention to this issue were the 1962 *Wildlife Management in National Parks Report* (also referred to as the Stagner Report), and the 1963 *Report of the Advisory Board on Wildlife Management in National Parks* (also known as the Leopold Report), Robinson & Associates Inc., *National Capital Region Administrative History, 1952–2005,* 83–89; Larry N. Dilsaver, ed., *America's National Park System: The Critical Documents* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 1994), available online at https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/anps/index.htm.

[2] 1977 Annual Report, pg. 31–32. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[3] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1978 Annual Report, pg. 24; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 26; 1982 Annual Report, pg. 8; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 29. Wyant, who started working at the Park in 1973 as a part-time clerk-stenographer. recounts in an oral history interview that "he [McFadden] parked a computer on my desk and said, 'Make it work, Cynthia.'" The Park even paid for a lot of her computer training, including several computer programming classes at Frederick Community College. Interview with Cynthia Wyant (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), July 11, 2014, CATO Park Files.

[4] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1987 Annual Report; 1990 Annual Report, pg. 7.

# The Role of CAMPER in Park Management

## The Creation of a Friends Group

Tourism in the Washington, DC, area was expected to increase by at least 25 percent during the nation's Bicentennial celebration in 1976. In 1975, the NCR announced that the budget of all parks in the region would be cut by 10 percent, resulting in a reduction in personnel, services, and attractions. Budget curtailment was expected to have the most noticeable impact on Catoctin Mountain Park.[5] Superintendent McFadden recognized that if Park operations were to continue at or near their current level, increased volunteerism in the Park would be necessary. In 1977, "Friends of Catoctin Mountain Park" was formed by Park neighbors Les Holmes (US Army, retired), Clement Gardiner, and Glenn C. "Mike" Michel with the support of Superintendent McFadden.[6] The primary purpose of the Friends group was "to assist staff and the management of the park."[7] This entailed public relations, participation as VIPs, sponsoring groups such as the MLCC and the Boy Scouts, and presenting offsite and onsite interpretive programs. That first year, the Friends group also increased local understanding and support of the Park, developed the idea of "theme days" and "family days" at the Folk Culture Center, coordinated sign classes for Park staff and volunteers with the Maryland School of the Deaf, and sponsored Catoctin's first Explorer Post.[8]

The Friends group took on new volunteer responsibilities in the years after. They assisted in the operation of the Visitor Center, sponsored the annual photo contest, handled logistics for the 1979 Catoctin Mountain Park Run, and coordinated a picnic for the Park and the Frederick County Board of County Commissioners and the Planning

---

[5] According to one article, published in the *Washington Star* on October 20, 1975, all campsites were to be closed at Catoctin during the summer of 1976. Campsites at Greenbelt and Prince William Forest Park were also to be closed. It was anticipated that the NCR would offer the public one-third fewer campsites in 1976. The 1976 Annual Report, however, indicates that the campgrounds remained opened, Nick Wood, "Parks Service to Cut Programs," *The Post* (Frederick, MD), October 22, 1975; 1976 Annual Report, pg. 2. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[The] Winter Festival and the Folk Culture at Round Meadow were also to be eliminated from the Park's program offerings during the winter of 1975–76 and the summer of 1976, respectively, Thomas Love, "Inflation Squeezes Budget: Park Service Cuts Bicentennial Plans," *The Washington Star,* October 20, 1975. Folder "Newspaper Articles Volunteer Program," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[6] Another document states that Superintendent McFadden proposed the idea "to a good friend, Colonel Les Holmes (US Army Ret) … who liked what he heard and took off with it," W.L. "Mike" Brittain, "C.A.M.P.E.R.," CATO (additional information on publishing, etc. missing from file); "How's That Again," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* I, no. 1 (June 10, 1982): 6. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[7] Jonathan R. Flora, "Volunteers Help Catoctin Mountain Park Survive Budget Cuts," *The Frederick News Post,* August 1982.

[8] 1977 Annual Report, pgs. 23–24. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

Committee. In 1978, the Friends group contributed one hundred volunteer hours patrolling the trailheads during the Camp David Accords. The Accords, which President Jimmy Carter hosted at Camp David in September 1978, facilitated peace agreements between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Given the importance of those attending, the trails and a section of the Park were closed to the public.[9]

## The Incorporation of the Friends Group as CAMPER

Volunteers became increasingly important when budget cuts did not allow for the hiring of seasonal employees in 1982.[10] A *Frederick News Post* article stated that "Tom McFadden and his staff face a certain future of too much to do and too little with which to do it."[11] However, rather than offer fewer interpretive programs and activities, Superintendent McFadden engaged the help of the Catoctin Area Mountain Parks Environmental Resources, Inc. (CAMPER), the official registered entity (incorporated on March 18, 1982) of the Friends group. CAMPER consisted of volunteer members, officers, and a board of directors. As mandated by CAMPER's constitution and bylaws, policies were developed by the officers and Board and implemented through committees. These committees included the budget committee, the ways and means committee (developed and planned fundraising activities), the nominating committee (responsible for filling Officer and Board vacancies), the executive committee (composed of the past president of CAMPER, the officers, and the Superintendent of Catoctin Mountain Park), and the membership committee.[12]

---

[9] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1978 Annual Report, pgs. 1–3; 1979 Annual Report, pgs. 1–4, 18; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 23; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 5.

[10] 1982 Annual Report, pg. 1. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[11] Jim Gilford, "Volunteers in the Park are VIPs," *The Frederick News Post*, February 17, 1982.

[12] 1985 CAMPER Annual Report; Flora, "Volunteers help Catoctin Mountain Park," *The Frederick News Post*, August 1982; "Volunteers in Action—Our Progress," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* I, no. 1 (June 10, 1982): 1. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
Refer to Appendix C.9. for a list of the CAMPER committees and participating members of Park staff.

In 1982, CAMPER's three hundred or so members assisted in the operation of the visitor center, ran several nature walks, served as YCC leaders, and sponsored several work weekends.[13] Park Naturalist Jim Voigt, who took on the role of VIP coordinator, was glad to have the extra help "as the paid staff could only spread themselves so thin."[14] In the years after, CAMPER and its role in park management expanded.



**Figure 30:** CAMPER officers at the 1983 Board and Election Dinner.
Standing from left to right: Hank Laughlin, Dave Denton, Clint Walker, Irving Abb, Swede Larson, Les Holmes, Clifford Case, Angus Salisbury, then-Deputy Director Robert Stanton.
Seated from left to right: Mike Michel, Superintendent Tom McFadden, Charles Burt, and CAMPER President Mike Brittain.

---

[13] Flora, "Volunteers help Catoctin Mountain Park," *The Frederick News Post*, August 1982; "Volunteers in Action—Our Progress," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* I, no. 1 (June 10, 1982): 1. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[14] Documents from Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Park Ranger Bluell took over as VIP Coordinator in 1984, "Welcome Mark Bluell, Volunteer Coordinator," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* III, no. 1 (April 1984): 2; Jim Voigt resumed the role in 1986, "The President Salutes Volunteers," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* IV, no. 3 (May 1986); Sally Griffin took over as VIP Coordinator in 1989, "And … Here's a Warm Welcome to Two New Staff Members," *Hand in Hand* VII, no. 4 (November 1989): 1.

## CAMPER and the Park's Horse Program

In 1981, a horse program was initiated in the Park. The pavilions at Camps Misty Mount and Greentop were converted into stables, the existing horse trails were cleared by the YCC, and a new horse trail was constructed. Volunteers assisted with horse management activities, but Debbie Mills, then a part-time park aide, managed the program.[15] The next year, a volunteer horse patrol was established to serve as "the eyes and ears of the park service."[16] Composed of VIPs and members of CAMPER, the horse patrol assisted with visitor contact along trails, made wildlife observations, reported on trail conditions and boundary problems, performed minor trail maintenance, and assisted with horse management. Most volunteers brought their own horses, though some rode those stabled at the Park.[17] Superintendent McFadden later told the *Frederick News Post* that the horse patrol was important to Park operations because it "provides the park with a service which the park could not afford."[18]

Several other programs were initiated in 1982, including the "Park Ranger and his horse" program. This program introduced horses to the MLCC campers, many of whom had never seen or interacted with a horse.[19] In May 1982, CAMPER also organized and sponsored its first annual competitive trail ride. Twenty-seven riders participated in the event, completing two loops on the Park's horse trail, for a total of 13.7 miles. The event was a success and raised $371.13 for the CAMPER treasury. In November 1982, CAMPER organized its first annual Fall Pleasure Ride.[20]

In 1983, Park Aide Mills proposed the development of a "Handicapped Riding Program." Mills' idea was well received by the regional director, so she attended a training program at the National Center for Therapeutic Riding in Rock Creek Park. That summer,

---

[15] The new trail was located behind Camp Greentop and led to Hemlock Road. 1981 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.
Debbie Mills recounts that there were three horses stabled at the Park when she first started. Around 1985–86, when she left the horse program, there were approximately eleven horses stabled at the Park. Interview with Debbie Mills (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), March 9, 2015.

[16] Frederick Hochstetter, "Horse Patrol Seen as 'Eyes, Ears' of Park Service," *The Frederick News Post*, May 27, 1983.

[17] By 1983 there were six horses stabled at the Park. Frederick Hochstetter, "Horse Patrol Seen as 'Eyes, Ears' of Park Service," *The Frederick News Post,* May 27, 1983.

[1982] Annual Report, pg. 28. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; "VIP Horse Patrol," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* I, no. 2, September 9, 1982. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[18] Hochstetter, "Horse Patrol."

[19] 1982 Annual Report, pg. 10. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[20] Documents from Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: "Horse Patrol Events," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* I, no. 3, November 1982; "CAMPER Sponsors First Competitive Trail Ride," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* I, no. 1, June 10, 1982, pg. 3.

the first Handicapped Riding Program was held in the paddock at Camp Greentop. Park Aide Mills instructed the program, specifically the adult program, in cooperation with an instructor from Carol County's 4-H therapeutic riding program. Each rider was offered instruction in riding technique and taken on a short trail ride.[21] Three volunteers were needed for each horse and rider. While one led the horse, the other two worked with the campers as "side-walkers" or spotters.[22]



**Figure 31:** CAMPER Horse Show.

The horse patrol continued to be a popular volunteer program with ninety-six members contributing a total of 2,468 hours in 1983. In addition to patrolling the Park on horseback, patrol members organized CAMPER's second annual twenty-five-mile competitive trail ride (the trail ride in 1984 was sanctioned by the Eastern Competitive Trail Ride Association [ECTRA]), operated the patrol-sponsored concession stand (which netted $1,200), and helped maintain the Park's stables, tack, and trails. Other special

[21] Interview with Debbie Mills (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), March 9, 2015, CATO; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 25. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[22] "Rally Round and Help the Handicapped Ride," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* III, no. 1, June 1984. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

events, such as a banquet and barbeque, were organized by the horse patrol and raised over $900. All profits benefited the Park through CAMPER, though most of the profits supplementing the NPS's horse program budget.[23]




**Figure 32:** Volunteer Horse Patrol member Chuck Wiseman on the horse Rebel.

The volunteer horse patrol logged over 3,900 hours in 1984 and organized the third annual twenty-five-mile competitive trail ride in May ($622 was raised from this event). In June, 24 volunteers, including local Park neighbors and Seabees from Fort Ritchie, constructed a one hundred-foot wide by two hundred-foot-long riding ring at Round Meadow for the Handicapped Riding Program. An announcer's stand was also constructed

[23] 1983 Annual Report, ps. 6, 25. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; "News from Catoctin Mountain Horse Patrol," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* III, no. 1, April 1, 1984. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; 1984 CAMPER Annual Report.

by horse patrol volunteers with CAMPER funds and completed in time for the first annual CAMPER horse show in September. Two horse shows were held annually in the years after.[24]



**Figure 33:** Horse Patrol in 1990.

By 1985, the Handicapped Riding Program was known as one of the best riding programs for people with physical disabilities in the state. It even influenced the development of similar programs, including Frederick County's 4-H therapeutic riding program. However, in 1985, Debbie Mills transferred to the visitor center as a full-time park ranger. Mills recounts in an oral history interview that Dottie Carpenter, CAMPER's

---

[24] "Handicapped Riding Ring Constructed," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* III, no. 2, August 6, 1984. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Frederick Hochstetter, "Horse Riding Ring Dedicated at Catoctin Mountain Park," *The Frederick News Post*, July 28, 1984; Terry Talbert, "Handicapped Campers and Horses a Natural Combination," *The Herald Mail* (Hagerstown, MD), July 15, 1984; "First Annual Horse Show–Outstanding," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* III, no. 3, November 1984; Elly Abelow, "Camp Survives Changes," *The Frederick Journal*, August 1, 1984; Arthur S. Brisbane, "A Summer World for Handicapped," *The Washington Post*, July 1, 1984.
CAMPER invested a total of $2,274 into the Park's equestrian activities in 1984. This money supplemented NPS funds for the feeding and care of the horses stabled at the Park and was used to acquire tack and radio holsters for horse patrol members. 1984 CAMPER Annual Report.

volunteer coordinator, essentially took over the program.[25] Park Ranger Mills remained involved, presenting orientation programs on the Handicapped Riding Program to volunteers and League staff and managing the volunteer horse patrol.[26] In 1985, the patrol contributed a total of 6,456 volunteer hours, including a full-time stable employee.[27] An additional stable employee was supplied in 1987.[28]

According to Debbie Mills, the therapeutic riding program eventually transitioned into more of a pony ride.[29] In 1990, Park Craftsman Richard Roelke reconstructed a horse-drawn wagon and initiated horse-drawn wagon rides. The MLCC also began funding a riding program coordinator. This individual was responsible for the overall management of the program and was the liaison with the NPS's mounted patrol supervisor and CAMPER's Handicapped Riding Program chair.[30] Meanwhile, due to low profits and the amount of personnel required, CAMPER did not hold its two annual horse shows and competitive trail ride in 1990. In late 1990, CAMPER also decided it would cut back on the horse program the next year. CAMPER determined that the funds raised did not significantly outweigh the amount of work contributed by volunteers and Park staff, and funds raised could be more efficiently spent on critical Park projects. As the program underwent reorganization in February 1991, the number of horses was reduced. The number of patrol members was also limited and certain training requirements became mandatory for participation.[31]

---

[25] Carpenter went to New York to study therapeutic riding programs; it is unclear from oral histories and the available records when. Interview with Debbie Mills (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), March 9, 2015; "The Greentop Riding Program Needs You," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* IV, no. 2, April 1985. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; 1985 CAMPER Annual Report, 5.

[26] 1985 CAMPER Annual Report, 5; "A Round of Applause for VIPS," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* IV, no. 2, February 1986. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
Documents from Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 2," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: "New Ranger," *Hand in Hand* Newsletter IV, no. 3, July 1991; "Handicapped Riding Program Continues;" "Horse Patrol News for All," *Hand in Hand* Newsletter VIII, no. 2, May 1990.

[27] 1985 CAMPER Annual Report, 5.

[28] 1987 CAMPER Annual Report, 9.

[29] Interview with Debbie Mills (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), March 9, 2015.

[30] 1990 CAMPER Annual Report, pg. 25; 1990 Annual Report, 5. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.
Documents from Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 2," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: "Horse Patrol News and Announcements," *Hand in Hand* Newsletter VIII, no. 2, May 1990; "Helping the Handicapped Ride A C.A.M.P.E.R. Tradition," *Hand in Hand* Newsletter IX, no. 3, July 1991.

[31] 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services," 44, December 29, 1993. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE.



**Figure 34:** A VIP taking MLCC children on a wagon ride in 1990.

## CAMPER Management of the Cabin Camps and Round Meadow

CAMPER entered into an agreement with the NPS whereby it would operate Camp Misty Mount as short-term camping facility for families. All services were to be provided by CAMPER and funds from all activities connected to the camp were to be used to pay staff, complete maintenance, update facilities, and preserve the natural environment of the area. CAMPER officially began managing Camp Misty Mount on July 2, 1983. A member of CAMPER served as camp manager and was responsible for checking visitors in and out as well as accepting fees.[32] CAMPER also operated an Adopt-A-Cabin program in one section of the camp. As part of this program, volunteers, usually families, were assigned a cabin to take care of. In exchange for taking care of the cabin, the individual or family was allowed to use it for one-to-two weeks free of charge.[33] A total of 4,866 camper-nights, a 46 percent increase, were reported in 1983.[34]

---

[32] W.L. "Mike" Brittain, "C.A.M.P.E.R.," Volunteer Files, Area Location Volunteers/SCA/Interns, Building 1, CATO; "Family Cabin Camping," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* II, no. 1, September 1983. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; "Visitor Use and Facilities Survey of Group Camps," April 1984, pg. 16, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library, MRCE.

[33] 1983 Annual Report, pg. 7. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; "Visitor Use and Facilities Survey of Group Camps," April 1984, pgs. 14–15, 30–32, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library, MRCE.

[34] 1984 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

In 1984 both programs were assessed as part of a visitor use and facilities survey. The resulting survey documented that CAMPER had successfully accomplished its goals and reduced the Park's maintenance workload at Camp Misty Mount by 50 percent ($20,077 was spent by CAMPER to maintain and update the camp). This statement was supported by NPS records which indicated that the maintenance cost for the Park had decreased from an average of $26,500 annually to $14,000 in FY1984.[35] Given the effectiveness of CAMPER operations, the group assumed management of Round Meadow and Camp Greentop in 1985.[36] Camp hosts were onsite at Round Meadow to assist groups and ensure the dorms and other facilities remained clean.[37] The work performed by volunteers on Round Meadow and the funds raised through programs allowed CAMPER to provide the DC Public School System with an operating cost it could afford.[38]

## CAMPER Under Review

Although CAMPER was an asset to the Park during a period of fiscal austerity, the program fell under scrutiny. Operations Evaluation Reports were completed in August 1985 and May 1989, and in June 1991 a follow-up was conducted. One issue noted by reviewers was the size of CAMPER. Reviewers were concerned that because CAMPER had between two hundred to three hundred members, "the program is managing the park as opposed to the park managing the program."[39] Interviews with Park staff also indicated that because they felt so integrated into CAMPER, they found it difficult to exercise management control at the committee level. This resulted in low morale and, at times, some Park employees feeling threatened by CAMPER's involvement. The reviewers concluded that "some of the major issues in the park seem to be directly or indirectly related to the way the C.A.M.P.E.R Program is managed" and suggested creating space between CAMPER and Park management. This could be accomplished by removing the division

---

[35] "Visitor Use and Facilities Survey of Group Camps," April 1984, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library, MRCE.

[36] 1985 CAMPER Annual Report.

[37] "Good Housekeeping Award," *Hand in Hand* Newsletter VII, no. 3, August 1989. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 2," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[38] David Denton, CAMPER President to Andrew Jenkins III, Superintendent, DC Public Schools, Correspondence, August 16, 1990. Folder "A9819 DC Public School Programs 1978–1998," Area Location 2.31, "1945–1989 Permanent Files," Building 167, CATO.

[39] Operations Evaluation Report, Superintendent's Reply, and Review Team's Status Assessment Report, pg. 6, 1989–1991, Box 45, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library, MRCE.

chiefs from the committees and appointing a member of Park staff to serve as a coordinator. The coordinator would work with the committees in the development of proposals, which would then be sent to Park management for consideration.[40]

The horse program was also evaluated and described as "a country club, non productive and not following volunteer and Park Service guidelines."[41] Of particular concern was the ownership of the horses stabled at the Park, the extent to which CAMPER members owned the horses used in the program, and the size of the program. Former Chief Ranger Steintl proposed that the number of horses be reduced to two (according to Debbie Mills, at one point, there were eleven horses). Other proposed actions included not allowing any CAMPER member with a horse to participate in the program and not stabling CAMPER-owned or Park employee-owned horses at the Park.[42] After the 1989 Operations Evaluation Report, a thorough review of the program was conducted, a variety of operational guidelines and documents for the horse patrol were completed, and a reduced program was planned for 1991 to "improve quality and cost efficiency."[43] Toward the end of his superintendency, Superintendent McFadden gave Chief Ranger Steintl and Supervisory Park Ranger Sally Griffin permission to slowly decrease the volunteer horse patrol's involvement. Former Chief Ranger Steintl recounts in an oral history interview that he felt CAMPER was questionable as some volunteer horse patrol members "came to think of themselves more as a Ranger and less as an interpretive public assistance group."[44]

And while the appropriateness of CAMPER's involvement in Park operations can be debated, it is undeniable that it supported the Park during a time of severe budget cuts. In 1982, CAMPER raised $10,000 and in 1984 approximately $98,000 was generated. This money helped keep the Park running as the funds were used to support the operation of

---

[40] Operations Evaluation Report, Superintendent's Reply, and Review Team's Status Assessment Report, pgs. 6–7, 1989–1991, Box 45, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library, MRCE.
Superintendent McFadden recounts "it [CAMPER] was a hard sell …" and while he "made sure that it never pushed out a … career service person or even a temp . . [CAMPER still] caused friction with employees of the Park Service" as many were wary of volunteers taking their job, Interview with Tom McFadden (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 14, 2014.

[41] Operations Evaluation Report, Superintendent's Reply, and Review Team's Status Assessment Report, pg. 3, 1989–1991, Box 45, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library, MRCE.

[42] Operations Evaluation Report, Superintendent's Reply, and Review Team's Status Assessment Report, pg. 6, 1989–1991, Box 45, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library, MRCE.

[43] 1990 Annual Report, pg. 6. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; Interview with Debbie Mills (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), March 9, 2015.

[44] Interview with Roger Steintl (by interview Joan Zenzen), September 16, 2014.

Camps Misty Mount and Greentop, Round Meadow, and various interpretive programs and activities.[45] CAMPER, recounts Superintendent McFadden, "was the only way [he] could keep the place going."[46]

# Interpretive Programming

## *Folk Culture Center*

The Folk Culture Center continued to operate under Superintendent McFadden. It was open Saturdays and Sundays from July through October and on most holidays. Special theme weekends, which focused on a certain craft (e.g. food, herbs, folk music, and folk medicine), were instituted in 1976. The Park also entered into a cooperative agreement with the University of Maryland in 1976. Per this agreement, the Catoctin Mountain Company (a group of drama students) was permitted to give performances every Saturday and Sunday at the Folk Culture Center. These performances, referred to as "informances," were a combination of historical fact and dramatic interpretation. In 1977, "informances" were limited to Sundays to reduce the impact of heavy visitation.[47]

Budget cuts forced the Park to adjust and sometimes cancel programming throughout the late 1970s and the 1980s. Programs such as the country butchering demonstrations and the Winter Festival were canceled in 1976.[48] The schedule and frequency of weekday demonstrations and school tours were also impacted; in 1976, the Folk Culture Center was open 14 days in the spring and fall with demonstrations offered on a reservation basis. Tours continued to be scheduled by reservation in 1978 but were

---

[45] Refer to Appendix C.10. for copies of CAMPER's Treasurer's reports; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 7. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; The Right Man, in the Right Place, at the Right Time," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* IV, no. 2, April 1985. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
The funds generated through CAMPER allowed for the development of new programs and the revival of other programs, such as the blacksmith shop demonstrations in 1990 and 1991. 1990 and 1991 Annual Report, pgs. 5–6. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park (1984, 1987, 1989–93)," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[46] Interview with Tom McFadden (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 14, 2014.

[47] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1977 Annual Report, pgs. 2, 20, 31–32; 1976 Annual Report, pgs. 16–17.
"Folk Craft Center Program," *The Gettysburg Times,* August 29, 1977; "July 4 Stage Set at Catoctin," *The Gettysburg Times,* June 30, 1977; "Folk Music Featured at Catoctin Mountain Park," *The Gettysburg Times,* June 15, 1976; "Bluegrass Music Set for Catoctin Park," *The News* (Frederick, MD), July 28, 1977, pg. 6; "Catoctin Mountain Park Plans 'Mountain Heritage' Weekend," *The Daily Mail* (Hagerstown, MD), July 23, 1976, pg. 7.

[48] Park personnel were unable to participate in the annual maple syrup-making demonstration at CFSP in 1976. In 1977, Park personnel were unable to participate but provided equipment and the services of three VIPs. Involvement resumed in 1979. There is no mention of the Park participating in the years after, Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1976 Annual Report, pg. 16; 1977 Annual Report, pg. 21; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 4.

limited to Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The next year, the Center was open five Tuesdays in the spring and by reservation in the fall. In 1981, the Folk Culture Center, Environmental Museum, and blacksmith shop were officially closed. The blacksmith shop was reopened for the Frederick County Outdoor School in 1990 and the public on select dates beginning in 1991.[49]

Budget cuts also forced the Park to rely on VIPs to operate the whiskey still demonstrations. In 1982, VIPs exclusively operated the program every weekend from June to the end of October. VIPs assumed responsibility for the upkeep and winterizing of the facility in 1983. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) ultimately brought an end to the demonstrations, citing federal laws prohibiting distilling in any building or on any premises other than an authorized distilled spirits plant. The fact that Bitrex, a vomit-inducing agent, was added to the mash was irrelevant and the production of moonshine ceased at Catoctin Mountain Park on January 1, 1989.[50] Interpretive "demonstrations" continued to be offered, but no alcohol was produced.

## *Formal Programs*

Budget cuts forced the Park to cut back on all interpretive programs effective October 31, 1975. Les Holmes, the executive director of the Appalachian Trail Club and the co-founder of the Park's Friends group, initiated an orienteering program in 1975. This program was held annually and sponsored by CAMPER. In 1976, the number of guided walks was reduced, and Park staff focused more on onsite interpretation. At the same time, a Saturday morning environmental activity walk was instituted for children on a trial basis. This program became a regularly scheduled activity the following year. The annual Winter Festival was also canceled in 1976 and winter activities were offered on a limited scale.[51]

---

[49] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1976 Annual Report, pg. 8; 1978 Annual Report, pg. 9; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 10; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 9. "Catoctin Park is Scheduling School Tours," *The News* (Frederick, MD), September 7, 1976, A-14; "Craft Demonstrations Set for Catoctin Students," *The News* (Frederick, MD), March 19, 1975, B-5; "Folk Craft Tours at Catoctin," *The Gettysburg Times,* March 28, 1978, pg. 4; 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pg. 41, December 29, 1993, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library Files, MRCE.

[50] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1982 Annual Report, pg. 10; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 5.
1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, 39, December 29, 1993, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library Files, MRCE.

[51] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1975 Annual Report; 1976 Annual Report, pgs. 27–28; 1977 Annual Report, pgs. 1–2, 21; 1978 Annual Report, pgs. 1–2, 15–18; 1979 Annual Report, pgs. 1–3; 1981 Annual Report, pgs. 13, 23; Flora, "Volunteers Help Catoctin Mountain Park Survive Budget Cuts," *The Frederick News Post,* August 1982, included with 1982 Annual Report; 1983 Annual Report, pgs. 5–6; 1984 Annual Report.
In 1977 the snowmobile trail was re-designated a cross-country skiing trail because far more skiers were using the trail than snowmobilers, 1977 Annual Report, pg. 17.

In 1981, the interpretive program shifted its focus from themes of cultural and natural history to resource use and protection. An Aquatic Ecology Trail was constructed and interpretive signs were placed parallel to a tributary stream of Big Hunting Creek.[52] Another important change, the remodeling of the visitor center, was completed in 1982. As part of this remodel, the lobby was opened by removing two interior walls, the Park naturalist's office was enlarged to make room for a water quality analysis lab, and a display counter and bookshelves were installed for Parks & History Association sales items.[53] Founded in 1968, the now defunct Parks & History Association operated twenty-seven bookstores in the NCR. This was a service only a cooperating association could conduct because the government is prohibited from entering into business activities.[54]

After the incorporation of CAMPER in 1982, VIPs and CAMPER members began organizing and running the Park's interpretive programming. Programs included fly-fishing classes and seminars (Potomac Valley Fly Fishers), photo seminars, wildlife seminars, cross-country ski seminars, nature walks and talks, night walks, Charcoal Trail Walks, and campfire programs at the Owens Creek Campground.[55]

## *Special Events and Offsite Programs*

Although the Winter Festival was canceled in 1976 due to budget cuts, other special events and programs were offered, including the first annual Catoctin Photo Contest. This contest, first held in 1976, was sponsored annually by CAMPER after its incorporation in 1982. The Maryland Folklife Festival was held for the first time at Round Meadow in 1977.

---

[52] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1981 Annual Report, pgs. 11–14.
Park staff began to work environmental ethics and anti-litter ideas into all programs in 1979. On guided walks, visitors were given litter bags to pick up trash. A sign explaining renewable energy was also added on the Charcoal Trail. 1979 Annual Report, pgs. 19–20.

[53] 1982 Annual Report, pg. 12. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[54] In August 2004, the Park & History Association's cooperating association agreement with the NPS ended. Thereafter, Eastern National began operating the bookstores in NCR parks. EN, established in 1948 as Eastern National Park & Monument Association, also develops educational materials and supports interpretive programs in national parks across the east coast. Robinson & Associates, Inc., *National Capital Region Administrative History 1952–2005,* 45.

[55] The ski seminars were conducted by a number of volunteer groups, including the Outdoor School of Herndon, VA; the Outdoor School of Great Falls VA; the Trail House' Under the Sun Ski Shop; and River and Trail Outfitters, 1985 CAMPER Annual Report; 1987 CAMPER Annual Report; 1990 CAMPER Annual Report.

Approximately 20,000 people attended this two-day event, which was organized by the Maryland Arts Council. The festival featured exhibits, music, and craft demonstrations (e.g. knifemaking, papercutting, rug making, and chair caning).[56]



**Figure 35:** Runners at the starting line for the first Catoctin Mountain Park Run. Photographed on Manahan Road near Round Meadow.




**Figure 36:** President Jimmy Carter leaving Camp David for the Catoctin Mountain Park Run. Photographed on Park Central Road in front of Camp David.

---

[56] Documents Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1976 Annual Report, pgs. 2–3; 1977 Annual Report, pgs. 2–3, 24; 1978 Annual Report, pg. 3; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 3; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 23; 1982 Annual Report, pg. 2; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 5.
See also Folder "MD Folklife Festival Sept 17 to 18 1977," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; "Sponsored by Arts Council—3rd Annual Folklife Festival Slated at Catoctin This Week," *The Daily Mail* (Hagerstown, MD), September 14, 1977, 28; "Folklife Fete at Catoctin Pk.," *The Gettysburg Times,* September 15, 1977, 3.

The first Catoctin Mountain Park Run was held in September 1979. CAMPER handled logistics for this event, including sleeping facilities for runners and food services. Approximately nine hundred people participated in this event, most notably President Jimmy Carter. As part of the Northwestern Frederick County Civic Association's bike ride for people with mental health disabilities, the Park arranged for the approximately sixty participants to bike through a portion of the Park in April 1979. Furthermore, in 1985, the annual Winter Festival (also known as the Winter Carnival) was reinstated. The festival was sponsored annually by CAMPER.[57]

In addition to special events, offsite programs continued to be offered. However, reduced funds for overtime salary resulted in the reduction of offsite programs out of regular duty hours. Park staff attempted to cover all reasonable requests while CAMPER supplemented their efforts.[58]

## Round Meadow—The DC Environmental Outdoor Laboratory School and the Development Concept Plan for Round Meadow

The DC public school system, through a cooperative agreement with the NPS, continued to host their weeklong Environmental Outdoor Laboratory at Round Meadow. Due to school budget cutbacks and the periodic replacement of various facilities, the total number of students involved decreased from 4,895 in 1975 to 4,000 in 1976 and 2,574 in 1977.[59] In 1980, the DC public school system had insufficient funds to operate the program, and the DC government, which had helped pay for the program in the past, was unable to make up the difference because it was battling its own budget deficit. The National Football League Players Association ultimately donated $900,000 to keep the program running. "Unions for Youth," a career exploration program facilitated by the Players Union, was incorporated into the Environmental Outdoor Laboratory program.[60] According the Park's

---

[57] 1979 Annual Report, pgs. 2–3. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, 45, December 29, 1993, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library Files, MRCE.

[58] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1976 Annual Report, pg. 16; 1977 Annual Report, pg. 22; 1978 Annual Report, pg. 17; 1988 Annual Report, pg. 13.

[59] 1976 Annual Report, pg. 7. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; "Round Meadow Environmental Laboratory School – 1977–1978 Operational Fact Sheet." Folder "RM Environmental Center," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; Cooperative Agreement for Round Meadow Environmental School, October 24, 1978. Folder "A9819 DC Public School Programs 1978–1998," Area Location 2.31, 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[60] "NFL Players Funding Camp," *The Daily Mail* (Hagerstown, MD), October 14, 1980.

1981 Annual Report, the careers program was for 8th graders. It is unclear if the Environmental Outdoor Laboratory became a program for 8th graders because of this new relationship. Both programs ended in May 1981 due to insufficient funds.[61]

In 1982, the Development Concept Plan for Round Meadow was completed. This plan documents that for many years, the temporary facilities at Round Meadow were adapted to meet the Park's immediate needs. By the mid-1970s, the facilities had reached their expected use-life, but continued to be used despite escalating operation and maintenance costs.[62] In 1977, Park staff initiated Phase I planning for the update and replacement of Round Meadow's facilities. Two outdated trailers used as employees' quarters were demolished and a contract was awarded for the construction of two new dormitories. Plans were also prepared for Phase II, the replacement of the NPS trailers with a duplex residence for Park staff. The two dormitories were completed in 1978, bringing the total number of dormitories to four. However, that same year, one of the dormitories burned down.[63]

In 1979, the draft Development Concept Plan (DCP) and EA for Round Meadow was completed. This plan explored four alternatives: 1) partial dormitory replacement; 2) total dormitory replacement and rehabilitation of the Folk Culture Center; 3) total dormitory replacement, relocation of the Folk Culture Center to another location onsite, and relocation of the Navy Trailer Court offsite; and 4) total dormitory replacement and conversion of the Folk Culture Center into a conference center. By 1981, the dormitory which had burned down in 1978 had been replaced; however, in the fall, the DC public school system closed its Environmental Outdoor Laboratory due to insufficient funds.[64] The Folk Culture Center and Environmental Museum were also closed due to budget cuts.[65]

---

[61] 1981 Annual Report, pg. 9. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[62] Documents from Folder "D18 Planning Program (Master Plan)," Area Location 2.31, 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: Development Concept Plan: Camp Round Meadow [hereafter DCP Round Meadow], June 1982, 2-3; Superintendent, CATO to Regional Director, NCR, Memo: Record of Decision, Finding of No Significant Impact for the Development Concept Plan for Camp Round Meadow, Catoctin Mountain Park [hereafter Record of Decision, FONSI Round Meadow], March 30, 1982.

[63] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1977 Annual Report, pg. 10; 1978 Annual Report, pg. 6.

[64] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1979 Annual Report, pg. 2; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 20.
The EA for Round Meadow was released to the public and a public hearing was held in October 1980. Record of Decision, FONSI Round Meadow, March 30, 1982. Folder "D18 Planning Program (Master Plan)," Area Location 2.31, 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[65] 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, 41, December 29, 1993, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library Files, MRCE.



**Figure 37:** Dormitory replacement and rebuilding at Round Meadow, 1981.

In March 1982, the FONSI for the DCP was completed and in June 1982 the DCP was finalized. Per these documents, living history demonstrations were to be incorporated into interpretive programs at appropriate locations within the Park and in the local community. The facility would be temporarily reverted back to its original use as a maintenance area, but, eventually, relocated since it was incompatible with Round Meadow's primary function as a campus. The central core of the campus, which included four dormitories, a dining hall, museum, gymnasium, gazebo, and laundry/restroom, were to continue being used by the YCC and other environmental education programs. However, two of the dormitories were to be demolished. The Navy Trailer Court was to remain onsite until NSF Thurmont and the Park could identify a solution. Until the NPS trailers were removed, one of the trailers would house USPP on detail during presidential activities while the other would house practicum students, Student Conservation Association (SCA) interns, and volunteers and seasonal employees.[66]

Around 1982–1983, the DC public school system began operating a Nature Computer Camp at Round Meadow. This program, which accommodated eighty to ninety DC Public School 6th grade students each week for six consecutive weeks, provided student campers with the opportunity to become computer literate while also increasing their understanding of and appreciation for the natural environment. In November 1989, Frederick County Public Schools also began hosting their 8th grade Outdoor School

[66] The FONSI first references there being five Park housing units. Later, the document references two units. The Development Concept Plan only references two trailers. It is unclear as to when these trailers were placed at Round Meadow. Presumably, they were placed there after the two older trailers were demolished and removed in 1977. Documents from Folder "D18 Planning Program (Master Plan)," Area Location 2.31, 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: DCP Round Meadow, June 1982, 2–3; Record of Decision, FONSI Round Meadow, March 30, 1982.

program at Round Meadow. This program ran annually from November through April.[67] The Park's 1991 Annual Report documents that "Frederick County Schools are experiencing a substantial increase in the number of students and anticipate proposals to increase their use of Round Meadow."[68] It is important to note that the 1994 Statement for Interpretation—a park-level planning document which links interpretive programming with basic themes and management goals—presents information which conflicts with the 1989 to 1991 Annual Reports. This document states that the Frederick County Public Schools began using Round Meadow to accommodate a growing 6th grade population in October 1989. The 8th grade program, according to this document, was a three-day residential program that began in the winter of 1991. Full programming began in the winter of 1991–92.[69]

## Camps Misty Mount and Greentop

Washington and Frederick Counties continued to operate their weeklong 6th grade Outdoor School programs at Camps Misty Mount and Greentop, respectively, during the spring and fall. On weekends, both camps were rented by a variety of organized youth groups (e.g. Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts) and various church and community groups. During the summer, Camp Misty Mount was rented to 4-H groups from Frederick, Washington, and Carrol Counties as well as the Maryland Forest Service. The MLCC continued to rent Camp Greentop for eight weeks during the summer.[70]

In May 1978, Camp Misty Mount was closed for sewer repairs and all weekend groups were canceled. Camp Greentop continued to operate, and in 1978 the Park began to require that each group supply a copy of their environmental programs. The next year, the Washington County Outdoor School announced it would be moving to its own private facility. Consequently, Camp Misty Mount was vacant on spring and fall weekends in 1979; this reduced usage allowed for vegetative regrowth. During the summer of 1979, a variety of organized youth groups, as well as various church and community groups, rented Camp

---

[67] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1989 Annual Report, 2; 1990 Annual Report, 5; 1991 Annual Report, pg. 4.
1983 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; Folder "A9819 DC Public School Programs 1978–1998," Area Location 2.31, 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[68] 1991 Annual Report, pg. 4.

[69] 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, 36, December 29, 1993, Catoctin Mountain Park, Library Files, MRCE.

[70] 1976 Annual Report, pgs. 7-8. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; Elly Abelow, "Schools Give Outdoor Experience," *The Frederick Journal,* 1984; Elly Abelow, "Camp Greentop Changes With Time," *The Hagerstown Journal,* August 1, 1984.

Misty Mount on weekends and longer-term. Camp Misty Mount was closed again in 1981 for sewer repairs, though the camp was reopened for limited long-term summer use and fall weekend use in 1982. Camp Greentop remained open for most of the year, though spring weekend groups were canceled in 1981 due to reduced funding. The camp was reopened to youth and community groups in the fall of 1981.[71]

## Fees and Permits

Permits for the Owens Creek campground were sold onsite by Park personnel as part of the registration procedure. Additional budgetary restrictions in 1981 resulted in the elimination of a seasonal position and reduced contact and registration patrols. The elimination of the seasonal position necessitated greater reliance upon use-fee collection via envelope deposit. This system continued to be used while the Park technician position was vacant for much of the camping season.[72] Under the management of CAMPER, campgrounds hosts were assigned to the Owens Creek Campground. The hosts were responsible for fee collection, providing information to the public, reporting security and safety problems, and ensuring that sites were clean for each group.[73]

Park personnel collected fees for the Poplar Grove Youth Group Tent Camping Area, which was closed in the spring of 1976 to allow for a period of regrowth. Another area (Poplar Grove II) was developed and opened in April 1977 for youth group tent camping. Poplar Grove II, which was rotated with Poplar Grove I on a three-year cycle, had three sites instead of four, and only one vehicle was permitted per site. These policies were instituted to prevent additional resource damage. In 1981, a third group tent-camping area

---

[71] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1979 Annual Report, pg. 12; 1978 Annual Report, pgs. 5, 11; 1982 Annual Report, pg. 26.
Some weekend groups at Camp Greentop volunteered during their stay, including Garrison Forest School, Rockville United Methodist Church, Unitarian Universalist Church of Silver Spring, National Campers Civic Association, St. Clare's Church, First United Methodist Church, and the Broadview Baptist Church, 1985 CAMPER Annual Report.

[72] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO:1981 Annual Report, pg. 8; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 17.

[73] Documents from Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 2," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: "A Heart Warming Story of 'Campground Hosting,'" *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* V, no. 4, November 1987; "Owens Creek Campground Host Program—Welcome Back," *Hand in Hand* Newsletter VIII, no. 2, May 1990.

was considered to allow for a two-year rotational cycle. A backpack tent area was also considered, but the idea was abandoned as the existing Adirondack shelters were not being used to capacity. The shelters were available for hike-in camping by registration.[74]

# Volunteers and Partnerships

## *Volunteer Groups*

A headline in the *Frederick News Post* in 1982 reads: "Volunteers in the park are VIPs."[75] In all senses of the word, volunteers were VIPs as they supported the Park during a time of budget cuts and fiscal austerity. Volunteers—CAMPER members, VIPs, weekend groups, etc.—assisted with administration, interpretation, maintenance, resource management, and the coordination of youth programs and service projects. Total volunteer hours increased annually, rising from 3,500 hours in 1976 to 5,750 hours in 1977, 9,700 hours in 1983 to 10,000 hours in 1984, and 15,695 hours in 1987 to 16,863 hours in 1990.[76]

Some of the volunteer groups included the National Campers and Hikers Club—which primarily worked on rehabilitating the Owens Creek Campground—the National Campers Civic Association, and the Appalachian Trail Club.[77] In 1977, the Appalachian Trail Club created a blue-blazed spur to the Appalachian Trail in coordination with the Park. The club was responsible for maintaining the signs and markings and ensuring that

---

[74] In 1976, there was an increased demand for the use of rock outcroppings for climbing. A permit system was established to prevent resource deterioration as well as provide a safe and enjoyable visit for both climbers and hikers. Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1977 Annual Report, pg. 2, 17; 1976 Annual Report, pgs. 2-5, 28; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 3, 1981 Annual Report, ps. 11, 20.
Resource Management Plan, December 1980, 23. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[75] Jim Gilford, "Volunteers in the Park are VIPs," *The Frederick News Post,* February 17, 1982.

[76] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1977 Annual Report, pg. 27; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 15; 1982 Annual Report, pgs. 1, 10, 26–27; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 5.
A total of 421 VIPs also participated in a new volunteer initiative in 1990 called the Volunteer Trail Rehabilitation Program. Volunteers cleared or rehabilitated a total of 12,000 feet of trail, repaired or replaced eighty water bars or erosion control devices, and cleared and brushed over three miles of horse trails. Some minor erosion control was completed by the volunteers. Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1987 Annual Report; 1990 Annual Report, pgs. 7, 11.
Frederick Hochstetter, "Catoctin Mountain Park Volunteers Praised for 10,000 Hours of Service," *The Frederick News Post,* March 16, 1984.

[77] The National Campers and Hikers Club primarily worked on rehabilitating the Owens Creek Campground. Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1979 Annual Report, pg. 17; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 11; 1982 Annual Report, pgs. 27–28.
1987 Annual Report. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

development remained compatible with the Park's resources. Seabees, known formally as the US Naval Construction Battalion, also volunteered. In 1984, they built an addition to the Camp Greentop stable, repaired Manahan Road, completed carpentry and electrical work in the Camp Misty Mount office, and welded road gates. The Alternative Sentencing Program, which was operated by the Frederick County Sheriff's Department, began volunteering in the mid-1980s. Program participants completed tasks such as painting, the cutting of firewood, road work, litter pickup, and mowing.[78]

## *Youth Service Groups*

Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, as well as Cub packs, contributed volunteer service hours. Beginning in 1981, BSA Troop 270 assisted in the annual cleanup of the Poplar Grove Youth Group Tent Camping Area. The Francis Scott Key Chapter Order of the Arrow, which held its first annual Order of the Arrow weekend in the Park in 1975, completed several major projects, including the construction of a wooden footbridge, the reconstruction of the Charcoal Trail and its displays, and the rerouting of the Deerfield Nature Trail. Eagle Scout candidates also completed projects such as the rehabilitation of the Brown's Farm Trail, the construction of several new firehose boxes, and repairs to the Owens Creek campground amphitheater.[79]

Another volunteer group was Explorer Post #265. This group, formed in April 1976 by the Park's Friends group, consisted of young men and women from local high schools with an interest in the environment, conservation, and forestry. Post participants provided visitor services and interpretive programs and were supervised by four members of Park staff. In 1982, CAMPER established a new Explorer Post, Explorer Post #1075. Similar to

---

[78] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1977 Annual Report, pg. 24; 1984 Annual Report.
SeaBee Unit Naval Mobile Construction Battalion #5 and Naval Mobile Construction Reserve Units #15 and #25 also assisted in several maintenance projects during their stay at Camp David in 1987. The projects included the construction of the stable office addition at Greentop; laying block in the sign shop, ranger office, and detention area; the laying of pipe in the Round Meadow tennis court; the installation of a ceiling in the gymnasium conference room; and the replacement of the roof on building #83 in Round Meadow. 1987 Annual Report. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park (1984, 1987, 1989–93)," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[79] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1977 Annual Report, pg. 18; 1978 Annual Report, pg. 9; 1979 Annual Report, pgs. 11, 17, 27–28; 1982 Annual Report, pg. 28; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 13; 1984 Annual Report.
1987 Annual Report. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; 1987 CAMPER Annual Report; 1985 CAMPER Annual Report.

Explorer Post #265, this new post was largely composed of students from local high schools; however, it was open to anyone between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one. CAMPER supervised the Post while Park staff provided training.[80]

The Park hosted its first SCA interns in 1977. SCA interns lived and worked at the Park for ten weeks and were involved in all aspects of Park operations. Some conducted trail patrols, completed boundary marking, and conducted campfire programs and nature walks. Others assisted with research management projects such as gypsy moth monitoring, fishery management, rare plant species identification, and the location of cultural resources. The number of SCA interns fluctuated over the years but averaged at about two. Meanwhile, the YCC continued to spend a total of eight weeks in the Park. In 1977, enrollees constructed a new nature trail, the Spicebush Nature Trail. This handicap-accessible trail led from Camp Greentop to the Chestnut Picnic Area where three handicap-accessible picnic tables had been constructed. The program budget was cut in 1980 and in 1981 the Catoctin YCC was converted into a non-residential camp. Budget setbacks also influenced the number of enrollees the Park could host. In 1981 for instance, there were forty-four enrollees, in 1982 there were twelve enrollees, in 1983 there were thirty-two, and in 1989 there were six.[81]

High school students also volunteered through the Frederick County Board of Education's Executive High School Internship Program. Students spent a full semester in the Park and engaged in all aspects of Park operations. Local college students from the University of Maryland, Penn State, American University, Hood College, Frederick Community College, and Hagerstown Community College volunteered in the Park, and later volunteered as CAMPER interns. Internship activities included presenting campfire

---

[80] 1976 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; Statement for Management, June 1976. Folder "1976 Statement for Management," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
Documents from Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: "Explorer Post Begins," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* 1, no. 2 (September 1982): 3; "Explorer Post from Sally Thiele," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* 3, no. 1 (April 1984): 5.

[81] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1977 Annual Report, pg. 11; 1978 Annual Report, pg. 8; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 10; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 10; 1982 Annual Report, pg. 3; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 3.
Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park (1984, 1987, 1989–93)," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1989 Annual Report, 7; 1990 Annual Report, pg. 8; 1991 Annual Report, pg. 6.

and Folk Culture Center programs, researching deed and property records, interviewing county residents, performing white-tailed deer research, gypsy moth monitoring, surface water quality testing, rare plant identification, and vegetation plot monitoring.[82]

## *Partnerships*

By offering Thurmont officials positions on the Park's advisory board, the Park was able to maintain a working relationship with local government agencies. The Park also maintained a relationship with the Frederick County Tourism Council as well as the Council of Governments. A member of Park staff attended the Council of Governments' monthly meetings to stay up-to-date with proposed changes in local and county-wide regulations and legislation. This proved to be important in 1982 when the Park's Administrative Officer learned that Frederick City was exploring the option of extending Park Central Road as part of a major scenic road. The Park worked with the county's Planning and Zoning Commission to remove this proposal from the five-year highway comprehensive plan.[83]

# Resource Management

## *Resource Management Plans and Cooperative Research Relationships*

For many years the Park did not have a Resource Management Plan (RMP). However, natural science research programs were completed, including a Survey of Environmental Impact on Camp Areas (1975) and a Review of Ecological Problems (1978). The data collected from these and earlier studies was compiled in 1978 and informed the

---

[82] 1991 Annual Report, pg. 1. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park (1984, 1987, 1989–93)," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.
Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1976 Annual Report, pg. 18; 1977 Annual Report, pgs. 10–11; 1978 Annual Report, pg. 8; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 11; 1982 Annual Report, pg. 27; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 12; 1984 Annual Report.
Statement for Management, June 1976. Folder "1976 Statement for Management," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; 1990 CAMPER Annual Report.

[83] In 1976 a new sewer main was constructed from Camp Misty Mount to the visitor center and connected to the state's sewer system. Statement for Management, June 1976. Folder "1976 Statement for Management," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1978 Annual Report, pg. 19; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 3; 1982 Annual Report, pg. 2.

Park's first RMP, which was approved on July 6, 1981.[84] Information from twenty-six additional research programs, completed by Park staff, Maryland DNR, volunteers from Hood College, USGS, and USFS informed the 1983 update.[85]

In 1983, Superintendent McFadden and Dr. William Meredith, Dean of Undergraduate Studies at Mount Saint Mary's College (MSMC), signed a cooperative agreement which permitted MSMC students and faculty to conduct field-oriented natural science research in the Park. This was "a mutually beneficial agreement," explained Dr. Daniel Dobey, Assistant Professor of Biology at MSMC, because "It gives students a chance to get practical experience as biologists through a course or independent study and the park will receive valuable information from student research projects."[86] It was anticipated that between fifteen and twenty new research efforts would be conducted yearly through this agreement.[87]

In 1984, the Catoctin Research Center was established to support student, volunteer, and independent researchers. Facilities included wet and dry labs, office space, and equipment for the in-depth study of plant and animal life. Participation in volunteer research more than doubled in 1984, with the majority of the researchers from the undergraduate and graduate programs at MSMC and Hood College.[88] Given all the research which was being completed, the Park's RMP was revised and updated in 1987 and 1991. Other plans were completed, including a Mowing Plan, Vegetation Management Plan, and Trails Management Plan.[89]

---

[84] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1978 Annual Report, pg. 15; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 15.
Superintendent, CATO to Regional Director, NCR, "RMP," November 24, 1981. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[85] Examples of research programs completed in 1983 include: Effects of *Bascillus thuringiensis* on insects of the order lepidoptera; Impact of parasites on gypsy moth populations; Groundwater quality survey; Trout population survey (Maryland DNR); Life history of crayfish (volunteer, Howard University); Macroinvertebrates of Hunting Creek (Maryland DNR); Macroinvertebrates of Owens Creek (Resource Management staff); Helicopter deer census (Resource Management staff with the cooperation of the US Army); Rare plant census (Resource Management staff with volunteers and YCC); Effects of atmospheric deposition (USGS); Non-native gravel in park streams (Resource Management staff and YCC); Road salting effects (Resource Management staff with volunteers); Evaluation of gypsy moth control project (Forest Service and Resource Management staff).
Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1983 Annual Report, pg. 19; 1984 Annual Report.

[86] "Mount, National Park Service Unit Sign Cooperative Research Agreement," *The Frederick News Post,* March 14, 1984, pg. A-6.

[87] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1983 Annual Report, pg. 19; 1984 Annual Report.

[88] 1984 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[89] 1991 Annual Report, pg. 2. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park (1984, 1987, 1989–93)," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.




**Figure 38:** (left to right) Orville Bowersox, Al Webb, Keith Langdon, and Paul Strider, July 1984.

## *Cultural Resource Management*

In November 1981, Catoctin Mountain Park's first Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Plan was completed. This document noted that the preservation of human activities had been promoted entirely by the interpretive program and, in many cases, the program superseded any research. Moving forward, the Park was to rely on documented research before any action was taken. Planned research and CRM efforts included completing the accession and cataloguing of all artifacts in the Park, the development of a Collection Preservation Guide, artifact storage improvement, and an archeological survey.[90]

Several other important documents were completed in the 1980s. An Administrative History, which covered the establishment of the Park, land acquisition, natural resources and CRM, interpretation, and public use was completed by Barbara Kirkconnell in 1988. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, all surviving NPS architecture from the New Deal era became eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. On August 31, 1989, the Keeper of the National Register accepted a Multiple Property

---

[90] 1976 Statement for Management, Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 129, CATO; 1981 Cultural Resource Management Plan, pgs. 1–12. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.
Early curatorial work was completed by CETA worker hired as a Museum Aid in 1978. This individual worked on stabilizing and preserving all items, re-doing the accession book and catalogue cards, and photographing the entire collection. Another CETA worker completed an inventory of the museum collection in April 1979. Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1977 Annual Report, pg. 25; 1978 Annual Report, pg. 21; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 22.

Documentation Form for Emergency Conservation Work Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park and two associated National Register nominations for the Camp Misty Mount Historic District and Camp Greentop Historic District.[91]

The chief of maintenance was responsible for Section 106 compliance because the Park did not have a CRM position. An Operations Evaluation, which was initiated in 1989 and completed in 1991, documents that maintenance work completed on the Park's historic buildings and structures was not completed in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Historic stone steps were irreparably damaged when heavy equipment was used to remove the modern concrete placed over the steps. Key character-defining features at Camps Misty Mount and Greentop were also significantly altered when the cabin windows, historically aluminum sash, vinyl-glazed windows, were replaced with non-historic wood-framed, glass-paned windows.[92]

There were several incidents in 1990 which motivated Park staff to initiate a Cultural Resource Survey. First, a contractor dismantled a portion of a historic stone fence to use in a construction project. The contractor was stopped before significant harm was done. Second, an article published in *Outdoors Maryland* described someone's personal experience metal detecting and looting in the Park. These activities are strictly forbidden, and an investigation was conducted. The NPS also initiated a Cultural Resource Survey to assist with the development of a new CRM Plan. Phase I of the survey was completed in 1990 and involved: 1) conducting a random search to identify cultural resources in the Park and 2) compiling a comprehensive list of resources and documenting them on topographical maps using the UTM coordinate system. Phase II of the survey was completed in 1991 and included: 1) conducting a focused, systematic search for the types of cultural resources identified in 1990; 2) plotting all findings on a topographic map using the

---

[91] Earley, Misty Mount Cultural Landscape Report (Draft), 6; Chief Historian to Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Participation in Planning and Development Committee Study of Catoctin Mountain Park," May 20, 1984. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE; Sara Amy Leach, "Camp (1) Misty Mount Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form" (Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, October 11, 1989); Leach, "Camp (2) Greentop Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form" (Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, October 11, 1989); Leach, "Emergency Conservation Work Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park: National Register of History Places Inventory/Multiple Property Documentation Form" (Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, October 11, 1989).

[92] The Park's first cultural resources program manager was not hired until 2020, Kathleen Wackrow, personal communication with author, December 3, 2020.
Operations Evaluation Report, Superintendent's Reply, and Review Team's Status Assessment Report," 35–38, 1989–1991. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE; Earley, "Misty Mount Cultural Landscape Report (Draft)," 173.
Two other incidents in 1990 illustrated the importance of locating and protecting cultural resources. The first incident was when a contractor began to dismantle a stone wall for use in a park construction project. The second issue was an article published in the magazine *Outdoors in Maryland* which described relic hunting adventures inside the park and the removal of several artifacts from an old homestead, Project Number CATO-C-002.001,1994 Resource Management Plan. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

UTM coordinate system; and 3) interviewing Park neighbors, reviewing historical maps, and conducting deed research. The Parks & History Association funded Phase II and the hiring of two cultural resource assistants. Numerous cultural resources were identified in Phase I, including ninety-five charcoal hearths, eighteen colliers' huts, three distinguishable farmsteads, nineteen depressions, six springs or wells, and historic stone walls and fences.[93]

## *Fish and Wildlife Management*

### Fish

In 1975, natural/stream-bred trout were identified in Big Hunting Creek and in 1978 Park personnel initiated annual electro-fish surveys to monitor the population. The 1979 survey indicated that rainbow trout, which were stocked annually in the CFSP section of the stream, were naturally reproducing. Maryland DNR decided to curtail the stocking of Big Hunting Creek within the Park to promote this natural trout population. The population surveys also indicated that a small population of stream-bred brook and brown trout existed on Owens Creek.[94]

In 1980, a volunteer Stream Management Advisory Committee was formed to assist in the management of the Park's streams. This committee was made up of representatives from the NPS, Maryland DNR officials, and private special interest groups. Another group that assisted with stream management activities was the Comprehensive Employment and Training Agency (CETA), a Frederick County program that provided "eligible youth with useful work experience . . . to develop their maximum occupational potential and to obtain employment not subsidized under the Act."[95] CETA youth were hired through Frederick County's Summer Youth Employment Program and conducted stream improvement efforts, including the construction of log dams and small rock dams to create pools and the construction of deflectors and riprap to combat severe bank erosion.[96]

---

[93] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park (1984, 1987, 1989–93)," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP:1991 Annual Report, pg. 2; 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report, pg. 12.

[94] Resource Management Plan, December 1980, 23. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 1981 Annual Report, pgs. 21–22. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; Interview with Jim Voigt (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 27, 2014.

[95] "Stream Committee Activities," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* I, no. 3 (November 19, 1982). Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Building 127, CATO; Frederick County CETA Agreement, April 3, 1981. Folder "CETA Stream Activities—1980s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Building 127, CATO.

[96] Jim Voigt to McFadden, CETA Stream Project Report, September 1, 1980. Folder "CETA Stream Activities—1980s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

Cooperative monitoring efforts continued. In 1982, Maryland DNR population surveys of Owens Creek indicated the brook and brown trout were larger in size but smaller in number. The Big Hunting Creek survey indicated that almost two-thirds of the trout were stream-bred. This meant more stocked fish were being caught and removed, which was beneficial to the stream-bred trout population. Furthermore, after the formation of CAMPER in 1982, the Stream Management Advisory Committee was incorporated into CAMPER's Stream Ecology Advisory Committee. In 1985, the Committee began Phase I of a pilot stream improvement project on Big Hunting Creek. The project involved stabilizing the banks, constructing deflectors, and removing logs and trees blocking stream flow. Funds for stream improvement efforts were raised by the Committee at their annual Friends of Big Hunting Creek banquet.[97]

In 1987, the Hunting Creek Fisheries Agreement for Mutual Enforcement of Stream Regulations was implemented and rangers from Catoctin and CFSP were deputized. The following year, after two years of planning, public meetings, and state and federal permit applications, Phase II of the Stream Committee's improvement project was completed. Phase II efforts reduced bank erosion at Bear Branch and created several new pools on Big Hunting Creek, which offered an excellent low flow habitat for trout. Additional stream work was completed by the Committee in 1990.[98]

In 1990, the NPS and Maryland DNR also agreed to cease the stocking of exotic rainbow trout in the sections downstream from (north of) the campground bridge. This cooperative effort, effective January 1, 1991, brought both organizations in line with current management policies for managing native brook trout. In 1991, a new two-fish creel limit was instituted on Owens Creek to facilitate natural reproduction.[99]

## White-tailed Deer

In 1977, the Park entered into an agreement the Department of Biology at Hood College to monitor the deer population in the Park. Records were kept of sightings, pellet deposits, and browse utilization along established transects. Deer management continued to be a concern and in 1982, casual observation of spicebush and mountain laurel indicated that a browse problem was developing. That same year, the Thomas Johnson High School

---

[97] Documents from Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Building 127, CATO: "Stream Committee Activities," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* I, no. 3 (November 19, 1982); "Stream Committee Starts Improvement Project," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* IV, no. 4 (October 1985); "Advance Notice: Stream Committee Banquet," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* IV, no. 5 (December 1986).

[98] 1987 Annual Report. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; "1988 Stream Work Completed," *Hand in Hand* VI, no. 4 (October 1988). Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 2," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Building 127, CATO; 1990 CAMPER Annual Report, 16.

[99] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park (1984, 1987, 1989–93)," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report; 1991 Annual Report, pg. 2; 1990 Annual Report, pg. 4.

Junior Science Association assisted the Park with the construction of a one-twentieth-acre deer exclosure near the Charcoal Trail. The purpose of this exclosure was to monitor how the deer population was affecting vegetation growth.[100] Bark-stripping of elm trees, another indicator of a growing deer population, was identified in 1983.[101] The Park continued to monitor the deer population and plant regeneration through deer exclosures (three additional exclosures were added in 1985), aerial deer censuses (initiated in 1983), bark-stripping monitoring, spotlight surveys (initiated in 1989), telemetry surveys (radios funded by CAMPER and initiated in 1985), pellet group surveys, necropsies (initiated in 1988), and deer herd health studies.[102]



**Figure 39:** Evidence of bark stripping, 1984.

[100] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1977 Annual Report, pgs. 3–4; 1978 Annual Report, pg. 8; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 11; 1982 Annual Report, pgs. 15, 27.
Interview with Jim Voigt (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 27, 2014; "Environmental Education for High School Students," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* I, no. 2 (June 10, 1982). Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Building 127, CATO.

[101] The helicopter deer census revealed that the deer population in the Park was approximately 30% over carrying capacity, 1983 Annual Report, pgs. 20–21. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.
Memorandum: Deer Damage, May 6, 1983, Deer Information Files, Area Location N1615—Wildlife Resource and Area Management, Building 1, CATO.

[102] White Tail Deer Management Research 1981–1989, Deer Information File, Area Location N1615—Wildlife Resource and Area Management, Building 1, CATO; 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report, 2. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; William R. Davidson, "Report on Deer Herd Health Check, November 30" (Athens, GA: College of Veterinary Medicine (Parasitology), University of Georgia, 1988); Joey C. Fuller, "Bark-stripping of Slippery Elm by White-tailed Deer" (M.S. Thesis, West Virginia University, 1991); "Why We Are Pinning a 'Radio Tail' on Deer," *The Catoctin Volunteer Newsletter* V, no. 2 (June 1987). Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 1," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Building 127, CATO.



**Figure 40:** Park ranger Jill Stahlnecker conducting the first telemetry project, 1986.

In 1987, regional funding was reallocated to support a study of deer overpopulation and the ecological characteristics of white-tailed deer in the Park. From 1988 to 1989, the University of Georgia, in cooperation with the Center for Urban Ecology (CUE), monitored deer movements using telemetry, estimated age and sex ratios, doe to fawn ratios, and evaluated herd health in relation to carrying capacity. The final report, which was completed in 1990, concluded that significant habitat alterations were evident and likely to intensify in the future. The study went on to document that overbrowsing had already impacted the population of numerous bird species as well as numerous plant species listed as highly rare.[103] The report concluded that if left unmanaged, overbrowsing would "likely jeopardize the natural character of the Park's forested ecosystem for centuries to come" and "it is infeasible to expect natural ecological forces alone to balance the deer herd within the limits of the park's carrying capacity."[104]

---

[103] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1987 Annual Report; 1989 Annual Report, pgs. 3–4.
Robert J. Warren and Charles R. Ford, "Population and Ecological Characteristics of White-tailed Deer on Catoctin Mountain Park," Final report, US Department of Agriculture and School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, 1990.

[104] Warren and Ford, "Catoctin Mountain Park Cooperative Deer Research Project: Interim Report" (Prepared by University of Georgia for the NPS, 1989); NPS, *Final White-Tailed Deer Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2008), 16–17.
A Technical Advisory Committee was formed in 1989 to review concerns and procedures for addressing deer management issues at Catoctin. Committee members included local business leaders, orchard owners, MD DNR Wildlife Biologists, and a representative of the Human Society of the United States. Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1989 Annual Report, pgs. 3–4; 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report, pgs. 1,10.

In 1990 a vegetation monitoring program was initiated to establish baseline vegetative data and monitor the size of the Park's deer herd. This research was completed under the direction of Dr. Susan Bratton of the University of Georgia and under the field direction of Johnathan Hoeldkte, a graduate student. A total of forty-six open plots, each approximately twenty meters square, were established by the University of Georgia and CUE in 1990 and monitored until 1995. The initial draft of the Park's *White-tailed Deer Management Environmental Assessment* was also prepared in 1990 and completed in 1991 with the assistance from CUE and Park staff. This document went through several revisions.[105] Alternatives explored included: 1) taking no action; 2) initiating use of contraceptives; 3) restoring predators; 4) live capture and relocation; 5) increasing legal harvest outside the Park; 6) direct reduction by Park staff; 7) initiation of direct reduction by public hunting in the Park; and 8) controlling deer access to portions of the Park.[106]

The response of scientists, Park staff, the advisory committee, and the public was mixed. Resource Manager Howard told the *Frederick News* that this mixed response was not surprising, as "We're at the forefront of this. This will actually be the first attempt nationwide at white-tail management. Regardless of what way we go, it's going to be controversial."[107] The Humane Society of the United States, for instance, did not think that reducing the deer population would solve the problem because deer would respond with greater fawn production."[108] Meanwhile, University of Georgia scientists expressed that natural forces would almost certainly fail and hunting may be the more "natural" approach. Superintendent McFadden doubted the effectiveness of increased hunting outside the Park boundary but agreed that some form of hunting within the Park was needed. The public tended to agree with the scientists from the University of Georgia and Superintendent McFadden.[109] One local resident wrote to the Park, expressing that "[T]he time for surveys, studies, hearing and public comments is over . . . The problem is so serious it has moved beyond all that [referring to the other alternatives]."[110] Numerous

---

[105] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1990 Annual Report, pg. 4; This document states that forty-six were developed. All later documents mention forty-five plots, 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report, pg. 1; The Park also began to experiment with using ivory soap as a protective agent against deer browse in 1990. 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report, pgs. 1, 10.
NPS, Vegetation Baseline Data Sampling Design and Analyses (Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, MD, 2000).

[106] "Summary Report White-tailed Deer Management," February 15, 2000, Deer Information Files, Area Location N1615—Wildlife Resource and Area Management, Building 1, CATO.

[107] Linda Joy, "Hungry Deer Crowding Catoctin," *Frederick News Post,* February 2, 1991, A-1, A-4.

[108] Frank D. Roylance, "Catoctin Park Being Chewed to the Bone by Burgeoning Deer Herd," *Baltimore Sun,* March 5, 1991, A4.

[109] Roylance, "Catoctin Park Being Chewed to the Bone."

[110] Public Response to Deer Management. Folder 1990–1992, Deer Information Files, Area Location N1615—Wildlife Resource and Area Management, Building 1, CATO.

others were anti-hunting but expressed that it would be more humane to have deliberate and selective hunting rather than allowing the deer to starve to death. Furthermore, while some supported reduction efforts by NPS or deputized huntsmen, others expressed that the public should be permitted to assist with deer removal. The final decision was "no action," to continue studying the white tail deer population in order to make a more informed decision at a later time.[111]

### Wild Turkey

The Park's 1980 RMP recommended that a census be completed to determine the size of the wild turkey population within the Park. A vegetation study was also recommended, to address whether the forest would be able to support a growing wild turkey population.[112] In 1982, the Park and the Pennsylvania Game Commission determined that the wild turkey population was at or approaching carrying capacity. Game Biologist Gerry Wunz of the Commission warned that if the deer population was not controlled, wild turkey and other wildlife in the Park would be adversely effected as a result of long-term habitat degradation and competition for food. Degradation had already been noted with records of casual sighting indicating a drop in the number of observed poults.[113] In 1987, an evaluation survey was completed to established carrying capacity. Relocation of wild turkey to another Park was proposed as a management option.[114]

## *Water Management*

In 1976, the US Geological Survey (USGS) initiated a long-range hydrological study program at the request of the Park. The purpose of this study was to locate and inventory the Park's water resources until the program's end date in 1981. The resulting information was to be used to create visual overlays of ground and surface water identified in the Park. In June 1980, another water quality monitoring program was initiated by Resource Management staff. This study involved monitoring eight different chemical and physical parameters at eight different stations on a monthly basis. The following year, the Park's Water Resources Management Plan was completed, and it was updated and condensed into a project statement for the RMP in 1982. Other water quality studies included a ground and surface water quality study completed by the NCR Ecological Services Lab (1982–1982),

---

[111] Public Response to Deer Management. Folder 1990–1992, Deer Information Files, Area Location N1615—Wildlife Resource and Area Management, Building 1, CATO.

[112] Resource Management Plan, December 1980, pgs. 15–16. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[113] 1982 Annual Report, pg. 16. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[114] 1987 Resource Management Plan, pg. 19. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

drinking water quality studies, Maryland DNR's macroinvertebrate studies on Big Hunting Creek, and the Park's macroinvertebrate studies on Owens Creek. These tests evaluated the production and diversity of mountain stream headwaters.[115]

A severe water problem developed in the early 1980s when virtually all the Round Meadow sewage lagoon's effluent disappeared below ground. Although a plastic liner was installed at the lagoon, the Park was concerned that the ground water reservoirs, which supply all the Park's potable water, had been contaminated. The USGS was contracted in 1982 to conduct a three-year study of groundwater quality and subterranean flow characteristics. This study involved biological testing of the creeks and springs and the drilling of three test wells.[116]

## *Trail Management*

Soil erosion on trails was documented as a serious concern in the 1987 RMP. The plan documents that "Some of the trails follow old road cuts from the last century, and most of the rest were laid out almost half a century ago."[117] Steps for trail improvements were outlined in the 1987 draft Trails Management Plan and in 1990 the entire trail system was surveyed, remeasured, and evaluated for trail problems and hazards. A trail worksheet or log was then developed for each trail and levels of priority were established by resource management and maintenance personnel.[118]

## *Plants and Trees*

In 1976, the Park entered into an agreement with American University whereby the University would conduct a vegetation monitoring study, complete a final written report, and develop an aerial photo base-map for the Park. The Air Survey Corp of Reston, VA was contracted by the Park for the development of a topographic overlay. In addition to

---

[115] Statement for Management, June 1976, Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1981 Annual Report, pgs. 21–22; 1984 Annual Report; The drinking water quality studies involved daily chlorine tests completed by Park staff and weekly coliform tests by the Frederick County lab, 1982 Annual Report, pg. 13. Eventually, seven locations were tested for five parameters including temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity. 1987 Annual Report. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[116] 1987 Resource Management Plan, pg. 22. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 1983 Annual Report, pg. 21.

[117] 1987 Resource Management Plan, pg. 20. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 1991 Annual Report, pg. 2. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; Resource Manager to Superintendent, CATO, "Trail Program Evaluation—FY 90," October 11, 1990, Trails Files, N-1617 Plant Life Resource and Area Management – 11/13, Building 1, CATO.

[118] 1987 Resource Management Plan, pg. 20.

contracted research, other institutions, researchers, and students were permitted to conduct research in the Park. The Smithsonian Institution, for instance, was issued a permit in 1978 to collect mushrooms and related fungi for the purpose of research and public education.[119]

## Rare Plants

In 1983, five previously unrecorded rare plant species were identified. These species were listed by the Maryland DNR as rare, threatened, or endangered, which brought the total number of rare species in the Park to thirteen. Since many of the rare plants were concentrated in the streamside bogs along Owens Creek, the Nature Conservancy designated this one-kilometer area as an Outstanding Natural Area of Maryland. A plaque testifying to this designation was given to the Park and placed on display at the Visitor Center.[120]

Volunteers and YCC enrollees conducted the Park's first census of purple fringed orchids in June 1983. The Park expanded this effort to other species in 1984 and by 1985 a rare plant summary had been completed. This summary identified such species as ginseng, gooseberry, and nodding trillium. Periodic searches conducted in the years after revealed that many of these populations had declined dramatically, and some may have been extirpated. Twenty purple fringed orchids were located in the wetlands on the west side of the Park in 1990 and cages were placed around the individual plants. Leatherwoods were also identified.[121]

## Exotic Plants

When the Park's first RMP (1980) was completed, the extent of exotic or non-native plants was not sufficient to warrant major concern. If exotic plants were later identified as threatening, the plan called for the development of an active removal plan and periodic vegetation studies. By 1987, fifteen exotic plant species were identified in the Park.[122] European watercress was identified in 1984 in the section of Owens Creek

---

[119] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1976 Annual Report; 1978 Annual Report, pg. 9.

[120] 1990 Resource Management Accomplishments, pg. 5. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[121] 1983 Annual Report, pg. 23. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; 1990 Resource Management Accomplishments, pg. 5. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[122] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Resource Management Plan, December 1980, pg. 11.
The fifteen exotic plants identified in the park were: Japanese honeysuckle, tree of heaven, Asian wisteria, European watercress, multiflora rose, yellow buckeye, bird cherry, Japanese barberry, Russian olive, daylily, wineberry, oriental bittersweet, musk thistle, periwinkle, and star of Bethlehem, 1987 Resource Management Plan, pgs. 32–33.

designated an Outstanding Natural Area of Maryland. Park staff and volunteers greatly reduced the three known populations by hand-pulling. Almost three hundred yellow buckeye trees and saplings were identified in the Brown's Farm Area. This was ten times as many as suspected and the plant was rapidly spreading on the west side of the Park. Japanese barberry was another invasive species in the Owens Creek Watershed that required periodic removal efforts beginning in the mid-to-late 1980s.[123]

## Dutch Elm Disease

The NCR Ecological Service Laboratory identified Dutch Elm disease in the Park in 1981. One tree was removed near the superintendent's residence. Eight healthy trees were identified in Round Meadow. By 1990, these trees had perished. While Dutch Elm disease was the main culprit for elm death in the Park, a heavy infestation of Elm Leaf beetle also placed stress on the last remaining trees.[124]

## Dogwood Anthracnose

In 1984, dogwood anthracnose, a newly discovered disease that was first noticed around New York City in the mid-1970s, was identified in the Park. Park and USFS personnel initiated a study of the dogwoods and found that over one-half were dying and only 3 percent were uninfected.[125] In the fall of 1985, test plots were established with the intent of studying possible geographic resistance to the fungus. The test plots were to be monitored in cooperation with the US National Arboretum until 1988; however, widespread infection of the seedlings was noted in 1987.[126] USFS mortality surveys conducted the following year indicated that over 80 percent of the Park's dogwood trees

---

[123] 1984 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; 1987 Annual Report. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[124] 1981 Annual Report, pg. 16. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report, 8. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[125] The disease spread fast, killing hundreds of thousands of dogwoods from Connecticut to the Catoctins, 1984 Annual Report. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[126] 1987 Resource Management Plan, pg. 20.

had been killed by the fungus. Four organizations—CUE, USFS, the Smithsonian, and the University of North Carolina—continued studying the spread of the disease in the Park in 1990.[127]

In 1991, the Park, CUE, USFS, and the University of Tennessee initiated a long-term research project and established a seventy-two-tree dogwood nursery near the Resource Management building at Round Meadow. The University of Tennessee collected seeds from one possibly blight-resistant tree and propagated the seedlings at the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. The University of Tennessee also collected budwood from nine additional trees with the hope of propagating blight-resistant offspring.[128]

### American Chestnut

In 1986, a two and a half acre chestnut restoration plot with approximately thirty trees was established near the Chestnut Picnic Area. This plot was monitored by Park staff and volunteers in cooperation with West Virginia University. A second large grove of chestnuts was identified south of the Fire Cache in 1988. The grove was monitored but none of the trees produced any nuts. Three new mature chestnut trees were also identified in 1988, two on the slope northwest of the Thurmont Vista Overlook and the third at the Hog Rock Parking Area. Only one of the trees produced viable nuts. Two potentially viable seeds were planted at the CUE nursery, but neither germinated. The Chestnut Restoration Plot was abandoned in 1990 because most of the trees had succumbed to the blight.[129]

## *Pest Management*

Research permits were granted to outside organizations interested in conducting studies in the Park. In 1978, the Maryland Department of Agriculture was issued a permit to set up insect traps at various locations to determine the presence of gypsy moth adults in

---

[127] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1987 Annual Report.
Budwood was clipped from two dogwoods along the CFSP nature trail and sent to North Carolina. These trees showed very little sign of being affected by the fungus, so the budwood was grafted onto nursery-grown seedings with the intent of developing a blight-resistant dogwood, 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report, pg. 9.

[128] Project Statement: Insect and Disease Control, Anthracnose, pg. 43, 1994 Statement for Management File, Area Location 1.143, Building 1, CATO.

[129] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1987 Annual Report; 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report, pg. 8.
In other parts of the country blackgum trees across were showing symptoms identical to dogwood anthracnose. Butternut or white walnut trees were also being killed by a canker which was caused by a newly described fungus species. This information was brought to the attention of Park staff in 1990 and out of concern for the trees, an active monitoring program was established in 1991, Project Statement: Forest Insect and Disease Control, American Chestnut. Tree Diseases Files, Area Location N-1617 Plant Life Resource and Area Management, Building 1, CATO.

the Park. George Washington University was also given a permit for the collection of fruit fly specimens to study their genetic makeup. Other insects monitored were the eastern tent caterpillar and fall web worm, which were evidencing a population increase in 1981 and 1982. Locust borer and locust miner were identified in the summer of 1981. These insects were determined not to be a threat and no preventative action was taken.[130]

The gypsy moth, first identified in 1978, continued to threaten the Park's forest ecosystem. In 1981, the joint monitoring and control program with the Maryland Department of Agriculture expanded to include the USFS. The USFS identified gypsy moth "hot spots" and other areas with a high potential for damage. At these sites (the visitor center parking lot and Round Meadow) burlap barrier band traps were set. The following year, disparlure, a pheromone lure tape, was used. The USFS used fixed and variable radius survey plots spaced on a grid pattern to determine egg mass density and to predict defoliation. The highest egg mass concentrations were found at Camps Misty Mount and Greentop and around the visitor center. Long-range damage potential (mortality) was considered to be between nine and thirteen percent.[131]

In 1982, *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) was sprayed to prevent further deforestation. The USFS Morgantown office directed the operation while Park personnel marked the spray blocks using weather balloons. Park personnel coordinated with NSF Thurmont, and Camp David was sprayed using a different aircraft and chemical pesticide (Sevin 4 Oil). Population monitoring continued to determine the frequency of control action and in 1983 the Park was treated again. That same year, Dr. Robert Fusco was awarded a contract to determine if parasites could effectively be used in addition to the Bt treatments. Results from Fusco's research appeared to be favorable.[132]

In 1983, pest management was transferred from the maintenance division to the resource management division. In an effort to reduce chemical dependency for pest control, the Park initiated an active Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program in 1990.

---

[130] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1978 Annual Report, pg. 9; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 16; 1982 Annual Report, pg. 14.

[131] Rangers provided information about the gypsy moth program at the Owens Creek Campground and engaged campers at the cabin camps in the removal of caterpillars from trees. 1981 Annual Report, pgs. 11, 17. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.
Catoctin's RMP noted that due to the potential forest damage the gypsy moth could cause in the entire region of Western Maryland, the Park should continue to cooperate with the State in the planning and implementation of a control program. Other alternatives and their consequences were considered such as permitting the gypsy moth to continue to exist in the Park and working without the state of Maryland. Both alternatives were deemed ineffective, Resource Management Plan, December 1980, pgs. 8-9. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[132] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1982 Annual Report, pgs. 14–15, 27; A contract was awarded to Mount Saint Mary's College for research into the effect of Bt treatment on non-target butterflies and moths. This study was to be completed in 1984. 1983 Annual Report, pg. 20.
Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93. Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1990 Annual Report, pg. 3; 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report, pg. 8.

This program included monitoring efforts, habitat manipulation, manual removal of exotic plants, and education. Pests the Park typically dealt with were oriental roaches, carpenter ants, bats, weeds, and exotic thistles. Bt continued to be sprayed to control the gypsy moth population in the Park until 1990.[133]

## *Climate*

Various universities were issued research permits to monitor air quality in the Park. In 1978, a student from the University of Maryland received a permit to set up a fog droplet collector at Camp Round Meadow. The resulting data on the acidity or pH of atmospheric water was shared with the Park. Years later, in 1984, the Park participated in the Servicewide Ozone Study and found that more than ten species of native plants were suffering from obvious injury. Given this data, the Park received $5,000 in research funding from the air and water quality division. Park personnel monitored ozone effects on two milkweed plots and the resulting data was sent to the air quality division. Resource Management Specialist Paul Strider also identified specimens of wild blackberry suffering from ozone effects in 1987, and preliminary reports from the air quality division suggested this plant could serve as a bioindicator species for ozone effects on the forest floor.[134]

# Protection

## *Fire Protection*

Catoctin Mountain Park entered into a cooperative agreement with the Thurmont Fire and Rescue Squad in 1977. This agreement outlined the responsibilities of each organization in the case of a forest or structural fire. A similar agreement was planned for NSF Thurmont but was not completed that year. Other fire control efforts included the installation of smoke detectors in all Park buildings, annual all-employee fire protection training (fire tool use and safety, operation of the Park's fire vehicles, and fire behavior and fire line construction), and fire safety and first aid training for the organized group camp

---

[133] 1983 Annual Report, pg. 23. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; 1990 Resource Management Accomplishment Report, pg. 11. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[134] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1978 Annual Report, pgs. 8–9; 1984 Annual Report.
1987 Annual Report. Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

staffs. On October 1, 1981, the Park initiated its own fire weather monitoring program. Previously, the Park had relied on the measurements taken at Gambrill State Park to monitor fire danger status. Weather readings were taken at the Park daily.[135]

## *Health and Safety*

In 1976, the Park's Statement for Management noted that all systems for sewage treatment were either dated or overloaded. Water quality tests conducted by the state of Maryland's Water Quality division indicated that pollutants had leaked into the local streams through the Park's sand filter system. Other water systems in the Park, such as the sewage treatment lagoon at Round Meadow, indicated some pollution in the form of fecal coliforms. Because of this issue, the Park received a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit from the US Environmental Protection Agency, Region III in 1976. This permit was valid until the Park's waste treatment problems were resolved.[136]

Efforts were made to improve conditions and in July 1978 the Park submitted a request to the National Capital Regional Office (NCRO) for professional services. Representatives from the NCRO inspected the lagoon and initiated a study on what type and size of system was needed to aerate the lagoon. In March of the following year, an analysis of alternative solutions was submitted and by September a contract for the installation of the aeration system was awarded. The aerator was placed in service in December 1979.[137]

## *The Park's Relationship with NSF Thurmont*

In 1975, quarterly meetings were initiated with the security personnel at Camp David to improve communication and "create a harmonious working atmosphere."[138] Despite these meetings, the relationship remained strained. Superintendent McFadden attributed the strained relationship, in part, to the Park's jurisdiction. The Park maintained

---

[135] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1976 Annual Report; 1977 Annual Report, pg. 8; 1981 Annual Report, pg. 15.
Statement for Management, June 1976. Folder "1976 Statement for Management," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.
The largest fire during McFadden's tenure took place on February 27, 1978, when one of the dorms at Round Meadow (the Maple Dorm) burned down. The Maryland State Fire Marshall's Office reported that a combustible product (clothing, boots, gloves, etc.) had been placed at the floor level alongside one of the basement heaters and had been exposed for such a time as to cause ignition. 1978 Annual Report, pg. 6. Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO; McFadden to Jack B. Hobbs, Safety Division, NCR, Memo: Standard Form 95—Claim for Damage," July 5, 1978. Folder "A9819 DC Public School Programs 1978–1998," Area Location 2.31, 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO.

[136] Statement for Management, June 1976. Folder "1976 Statement for Management," Area Location 1.229, File Cabinet 2, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[137] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1978 Annual Report, pg. 5; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 5.

[138] McFadden, Memo to Regional Director, April 30, 1979, as cited in Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History*, 215.

proprietary jurisdiction, which meant that when responding to law enforcement calls, park rangers and state and local law enforcement officers did not have equal authority. In other words, the government had not taken over the state's obligations for law enforcement when acquiring the land. Park personnel thus faced the difficult task of enforcing speed limits, which Camp David personnel were notorious for disobeying. Superintendent McFadden, after one particularly horrendous and fatal accident, was motivated to change the Park's jurisdiction. This situation also heighted how ambiguous the Service's role was because, unbeknownst to McFadden, he was responsible for notifying the next of kin.[139]

McFadden sent a memorandum to Regional Director Robert Stanton, requesting the Park's protection category be changed. In June 1977, eighteen months later, the regional director informed Superintendent McFadden that the Park's jurisdiction had been changed from proprietary to concurrent. This meant the federal government shared law enforcement responsibilities with the local and state officers. Both federal, state, and local law enforcement officers could respond to calls, investigate, arrest, and charge suspects.[140] In 1976, prior to this change in jurisdiction, only two members of Park staff were Class 1, or qualified for law enforcement activities. After the jurisdiction change, Park personnel were sent to the Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Brunswick, GA to take a basic police school course. By 1978, Supervisory Park Ranger Roger Steintl, Park Technician Timothy Keilholtz, and Interpretive Park Ranger Mark Bluell were certified. Two additional park rangers were certified in 1979.[141]

Although the federal government and state and local authorities shared law enforcement responsibilities in the Park, the state police were largely unavailable. As a result, additional law enforcement rangers and USPP were needed. Increased vandalism, poaching and hunting violations, and traffic to and from the presidential retreat in the 1980s exacerbated this problem. However, even with the help of the USPP, which was paid overtime by the USSS, six full-time law enforcement rangers were needed. Rick Robbins, the NCR solicitor, and Superintendent McFadden addressed this problem by obtaining exclusive jurisdiction in 1982. Exclusive jurisdiction meant Park personnel were solely responsible for law enforcement in the Park.[142]

---

[139] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 215–216; Interview with Tom McFadden (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 14, 2014, CATO Park Files; "Territorial Jurisdiction on Federal Property," *Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC)*, accessed November 2020, https://www.fletc.gov/audio/territorial-jurisdiction-federal-property-mp3.

[140] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 215–216; Interview with Tom McFadden (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 14, 2014, CATO Park Files.

[141] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1976 Annual Report, pg. 24; 1977 Annual Report, pgs. 5–7; 1978 Annual Report, pgs. 4, 13; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 16.

[142] Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History,* 215–217; Interview with Tom McFadden (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 14, 2014, CATO Park Files.

Jurisdiction changes were only one factor that contributed to an improved relationship with Camp David. In 1976, after the completion of an underground electrical system, NSF Thurmont began to be billed separately for all electrical energy. The following year, the Park continued its efforts to improve relations by organizing a series of orientation programs for NSF Thurmont personnel. IR&RM staff presented the series which covered topics such as the history of the Park, rules and regulations, and programs and activities.[143] Park personnel also responded to complaints about deer at Camp David. Park rangers tranquilized and relocated the deer from the camp.[144]

These efforts helped improve relations and soon joint Christmas parties, children's Easter egg hunts, New Year's Eve dances, Valentine's Day dances, and other events were being held at Camp Greentop. Superintendent McFadden recounts in an oral history interview that "[the parties] really started opening doors, and we got to know one another. And so the whole relationship with Camp David changed to the point where some of our people were going up there and up until that time, you'd never got past that front gate."[145] Former Interpretive Park Ranger Debbie Mills was one of the Park employees who made frequent visits to the presidential retreat. Almost every weekend she brought a horse up to the presidential retreat because President Reagan was an avid rider. These frequent visits allowed Mills to build a relationship with the commanding officer and other NSF Thurmont personnel. Mills and her family, and later most if not all Park personnel, were invited to NSF Thurmont's annual Fourth of July party.[146]

Park rangers continued to provide additional staffing and support when the president or foreign leaders were at the presidential retreat. During Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Camp David (February 3 to 5, 1978) with President Jimmy Carter, park rangers provided 24-hour security services and supported the use of the Camp Greentop recreation hall as headquarters for press and media. Rangers also escorted the press within the secured area. The Camp David Accords, held in September 1978, was another major event. Rangers were responsible for responding to filming requests, erecting barricades, securing the area outside of Camp David 24 hours a day and, providing dispatch services at the Visitor Center 24 hours a day.[147]

---

[143] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1976 Annual Report; 1977 Annual Report, pgs. 9, 15-16.

[144] 1987 Resource Management Plan, pg. 39. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[145] Interview with Tom McFadden (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 14, 2014, CATO Park Files; 1981 Annual Report.

[146] Interview with Debbie Mills (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), March 9, 2015.

[147] Documents from Binder "Superintendent's Reports," 1945–1989 Permanent Files, Building 167, CATO: 1976 Annual Report, pgs. 13-14; For information on other important visits refer to 1979 Annual Report, pg. 16.

CHAPTER SIX

# Resuming Management of Catoctin Mountain Park (1991–1997)

## Chapter Summary

James D. (J.D.) Young served as superintendent for six years. His tenure coincided with the Vail Symposium (1991) and the subsequent Vail Agenda (1992), which presented six strategic objectives, identified a variety of agency-wide issues, and provided recommendations and strategies to address these issues. The recommendations of the Vail Agenda directly impacted Catoctin Mountain Park, including the professionalization of the park ranger series (Rangers Futures initiative), the creation of career paths within each field, and the initiation and implementation of a comprehensive development and training program for NPS employees. In addition to auditing and reorganizing the Park's organizational structure, significant steps were taken toward managing the white-tailed deer population in the Park with the completion of the White-tailed Deer Management EA and FONSI in 1995.

## Park Management and Reorganization

### *The Reorganization of the Ranger Series and CAMPER's Role in Park Management*

Tom McFadden, after serving sixteen years as superintendent at Catoctin Mountain Park, announced his retirement in June 1991. One hundred and fifty CAMPER members, the commander of NSF Thurmont, and USSS and Park personnel honored McFadden in a

celebration at the Cozy Restaurant in Thurmont.[1] J.D. Young assumed the role of superintendent on July 15, 1991.[2] Given the scrutiny that CAMPER and the horse program had received in the 1989 Operations Evaluation Report and the June 1991 follow-up report, Superintendent J.D. Young reduced the organization's involvement in Park management. In 1992, the cooperative agreement with CAMPER was not renewed and the Park resumed management of Camps Misty Mount, Greentop, and Round Meadow. Letters were sent to the organized group camps in February 1992, informing them that CAMPER was no longer managing the camps. This transition necessitated the hiring of temporary employees (park rangers, lifeguards, and fee collectors) for the 1992 summer camping season. CAMPER, meanwhile, continued to volunteer in the Park within the guidelines of the regional volunteer program. Volunteers participated in the horse program, patrolling the Park on their own or on one of the Park's horses; Superintendent Young gradually phased out this program.[3]

In addition to facilitating a new relationship with CAMPER, Superintendent Young had to audit and reorganize all Park positions, in particular the park ranger series (GS-0025), as a result of the Vail Agenda.[4] The staffing level for resource management—3 FTE's at GS-9, GS-7, GS-4—was identified as inadequate to handle the current workload. The grade levels were also far below other comparable resource management programs in the region and did not reflect the job complexity or the technical background required. An upgrade request was made in 1994 as part of the Park reorganization plan. The 1994 RMP noted that if position grades were not updated, "the retention of skilled employees and the ability to attract qualified applicants to fill vacancies will be difficult and will compromise the professional quality of the program."[5]

After the Ranger Futures program was initiated, the Park's divisions were as follows:

---

1 Tom McFadden: A Man Who Made Things Happen!," *Hand in Hand* IX, no. 3 (July 1991): 4. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 2," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Building 127, CATO.

2 "Welcome 'JD,'" *Hand in Hand* IX, no. 3 (July 1991): 4. Folder "CAMPER Newsletters Part 2," Area Location 1.175, File Cabinet 3, Building 127, CATO.

3 1992 Annual Report, pgs. 1, 8. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; Interview with Roger Steintl (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), September 16, 2014, CATO Park Files; JD Young, Superintendent to Tiny King, Accounts Payable Dept., Board of Education of Frederick County, Correspondence, Feburary 12, 1992; 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services Catoctin Mountain Park," 44, December 29, 1993. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE.

4 1992 Annual Report, pg. 8. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

5 1994 Resource Management Plan, pg. 12. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

**MANAGEMENT:** superintendent (GS-13) and support staff, including secretary (GS-7); clerk-stenographer (GS-5); and clerk-typist (GS-5). The superintendent directly oversaw the chief of IR&RM (GS-12); the supervisory park ranger (GS-12); facility manager (GS-11); and administrative officer (GS-11).

**IR&RM:** chief of IR&RM (GS-12); resource manager (GS-11); two park rangers in resource management with law enforcement (LE) commissions (GS-5/7/9); park naturalist (GS-11) (50 percent interpretation, 15 percent VIP Coordinator, 15 percent Curator, 10 percent supervisory, and 10 percent LE); one park ranger (GS-5/7/9) with primary duties in interpretation (40 percent horse operations, 30 percent I&VS, 20 percent law enforcement, and 10 percent accessibility coordinator); one park ranger (GS-5/7/9) 100 percent I&VS; one lead park ranger (GS-5/7/9) responsible for protection, fire control, and campground activities; one park ranger (GS-5/7/9) with primary duties in protection, fire control, and campground activities. Temporary staff included two GS-3 park rangers (fee collection) and one GS-4 park ranger (horse operations).

**ADMINISTRATION:** administrative officer (GS-11); administrative technician (GS-7); administrative clerk (GS-4).

**MAINTENANCE:** facility manager (GS-11); maintenance mechanic foreman (WS-11); administrative clerk (GS-11); pipefitter (WG-19); wooden sign maker (WG-7); two maintenance mechanics (one WG-9, one WG-10); three carpenters (WG-9); four motor vehicle operators (WG-5); and one maintenance worker (WG-7). Temporary staff included a WG-9 carpenter; three WG-5 maintenance workers; and a WG-3 laborer.[6]

---

[6] 1994 Statement for Management, 48–52, Area Location 1.143, Building 1, CATO; 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pg. 16, December 29, 1993. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE.
The Resource Management Division had three full-time staff members (GS-11 resource management specialist and two GS-5/7/9 rangers) and all three had LE commissions. This staffing level was not adequate to support the division's workload, so funding was requested for one FTE to develop and operate a GIS program in 1994. Funding was received for a seasonal GIS position in 1995, though additional funding for a seasonal GIS was later needed to complete the project. Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Project Statement: Resource Protection, Law Enforcement. Folder "1996 Resource Management Plan;" 1994 Resource Management Plan, pg. 12; Resource Management Objectives—1995, pg. 1; Project Statement: GIS, Ground Truth & Digitize. Folder "1996 Resource Management Plan;" Project Statement: GIS Operations," pg. 7. Folder "1997 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishments Report."

## *The History of the Relationship Between Greenbelt/Baltimore-Washington Parkway and Catoctin Mountain Park*

Before 1965, most of the park units in the region were divided into one of three categories: 1) National Memorials, National Cemeteries, and National Parkways; 2) Parks, Parkways, and Playgrounds of the National Capital, and 3) Parks and Other Areas in the Region. Parks in these categories had no individual superintendent and fell under T. Sutton Jett, the first Director of the National Capital Region (January 22, 1962–January 13, 1968), overall authority. Only two park units in the region—Prince William Forest Park and Catoctin Mountain Park—had superintendents who reported to Regional Director Jett. A reorganization was implemented on May 23, 1965, and as part of this reorganization, the NCR was renamed NCP and divided into five units: Central NCP, North NCP, East NCP, Prince William Forest Park/George Washington Memorial Parkway, and Catoctin Mountain Park/Baltimore-Washington Parkway (which included Greenbelt Park). A superintendent was placed in charge of each unit to increase effectiveness.[7]

The superintendent of Catoctin Mountain Park was thus responsible for all operations encompassing the 5,700 acres at Catoctin Mountain Park, the 1,106 acres at Greenbelt Park, and the thirty-six miles of dual roadway of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. This included administration (word processing, filing, mail, telephones), program development, budget development, maintenance planning/development/construction, resource management, interpretation, public information services/relations, recreational activities and facilities, safety, and LE.[8] The additional responsibilities associated with managing Greenbelt/Baltimore-Washington Parkway were, recounts former Superintendent McFadden, "a lot. In fact, sometimes it was almost more than you could deal with."[9] McFadden found himself "spending more time there [in the Baltimore courts]" than in the Park because "the parkway was having accidents all the time. . . ."[10] Cynthia Wyant, the administrative clerk in the maintenance division from 1977 to 1984 (and later the Park's Administrative Officer), spent a lot of time on the road, in her responsibility for implementing the maintenance management system at Greenbelt. "[I]t really wasn't efficient for us to manage that area being so far away geographically," she recounts, " So he [Superintendent J.D. Young] initiated and got that unit transferred to National Capital

---

7 Robinson & Associates, Inc., *National Capital Region Administrative History 1952–2005*, 19–20, Appendix A, pg. 12; *Greenbelt Foundation Document Overview* (National Park Service: December 2016).

8 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pg. 48, December 29, 1993. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE.

9 Interview with Tom McFadden (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 14, 2014, CATO Park Files.

10 Interview with Tom McFadden (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 14, 2014, CATO Park Files.

Parks-East."[11] In 1995, both Greenbelt Park and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway were transferred to the new Superintendent of Greenbelt/Baltimore-Washington Parkway, part of National Capital Parks-East.[12]

# Educational Programs

## *Ranger Programs*

Curriculum guides obtained from the Frederick, Washington, and DC Public School Systems were used to develop formal education programs.[13] In January 1992, a program was offered to the Frederick County School District's three-day residential program for 8th graders on a voluntary basis. This daytime program was incorporated into the Frederick County Public School schedule for the 1992–93 school year. It was offered four times a week as part of the school's back-to-back 3-day winter programming. The Frederick County Public Schools 6th grade program was an evening program and was offered in both the spring and fall for approximately 15 weeks. Non-residential school groups were also encouraged to select programs from the Park's Teachers/Group Leaders Guide which complemented their curriculum.[14]

## *Loan Programs*

In 1993, the Park was awarded Challenge Cost Share funds for the development of an interactive computer program on white-tailed deer management. This program, called Deer Discovery, was developed by Supervisory Park Ranger Sally Griffin and volunteer Ron Walker for the DC summer computer program at Camp Round Meadow and for the local school system. The program provided an overview of white-tailed deer ecology and focused on the themes of habitat, predator/prey, and carrying capacity. Students would

---

[11] Interview with Cynthia Wyant (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), July 11, 2014, CATO Park Files.

[12] Robinson & Associates Inc., *Greenbelt Park, National Capital Parks-East, Historic Resources Study* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2006), 105.

[13] 1992 Annual Report, pg. 6–7. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[14] The Teachers/Group Leader Guide was developed in 1990, 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pgs. 16, 24–36, December 29, 1993. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE.

begin by selecting habitat components for their forest, deer population size, and predator and competitor species. Management options were explored in the scenario developed by the student, and a report was produced at the end with the results of their forest.[15]

In 1995, the Park's one formal cultural education program, a traveling trunk program, was initiated after a grant was received from the National Park Foundation (NPF) in December 1993. "Close Encounters of Catoctin" was designed for 5th grade students and contained items for the student to handle, teacher background information, and suggested activities. Information on Native American use of the area and the African American experience was also incorporated into the traveling trunk program.[16]

# Interpretive Programming

## *Audio-Visual*

The 1994 Statement for Interpretation documents that a special initiative was integrated into the program in 1992. During their respective celebrated month, the Park showed films related to Black history, women's history, and Hispanic heritage at the visitor center. The Park also requested that the NCRO research the history of African Americans in the Park and in the surrounding area. Regional Interpretive Historian David Larsen was tasked with this project, which continued into 1993.[17] It is unclear if this project was ever completed.

## *Formal Programs*

The Park continued to offer many of the same programs, including guided walks (e.g. discovery walks, wildflower walks, and fall color walks), demonstrations, talks, and evening campfire programs. Demonstrations included cross-country ski seminars, orienteering courses, fly-tying demonstrations (initiated in 1982), and spring and fall photo

---

[15] 1993 Annual Report, pg. 4. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; Interview with Sally Griffin (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), February 3, 2015, CATO Park Files; Deer Discovery Program, 1993, Deer Information Files, Area Location N1615—Wildlife Resource and Area Management, Building 1, CATO.

[16] 1996 Resource Management (Update). Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pg. 49, December 29, 1993. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE.

[17] Final Status Report for Fiscal Year '93 Objectives, pgs. 22–23. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pgs. 16, 25, December 29, 1993. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE; 1992 Calendar of Events. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s," Area Location, 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

seminars. The ski seminars (initiated in 1979) were a combination of lecture, film, and demonstration; however, the public did not put on skis and a lesson was not part of the program. Orienteering (initiated in 1975) included a slideshow, classroom practical exercise, and field course of one mile. Photo seminars (initiated in 1981) were either an indoor lecture or a combination of lecture and fieldwork. Visitors were encouraged to bring their own equipment and a skilled photographer was present to work with the participants.[18]

As discussed in Chapter 5, the blacksmith shop was re-opened for Frederick County School use in 1990. The following year, the building was made available to the public for three days per year. Tours were self-guiding, though an interpreter or volunteer was to be present when the facility was open to the public. The Blue Blazes Whiskey Still program ran in the spring and fall on weekends for two-hour periods. Talks were continual, usually lasting twenty minutes each time a group gathered. Talks were later offered on a rotational basis during the months of July and August. Beginning in 1991, sawmill programs were conducted on Sundays in July and August on a rotational basis. Sawmill programs were dropped from the schedule in 1993 due to low attendance.[19]

Evening programs were offered at the Owens Creek Campground amphitheater on Saturday evenings from Memorial Day through Labor Day. These programs, which lasted thirty to forty-five minutes, were the highest-attended programs offered by the Park. Topics varied but all pertained to the mission of the NPS, the Park's natural and cultural resources, and the recreational opportunities available. Evening programs also resumed at Camp Misty Mount once the Park resumed management of the camp in 1992. These evening programs, which included an orientation and brief history of the Park, were held in the dining hall on Friday evenings at 8:30 pm. Attendance was lower than expected that first year because many campers were still checking in. The following season, programs were scheduled for Saturdays at 6:30 pm. Attendance varied from week to week but improved overall, so this schedule was continued.[20]

In addition to evening programs, children's interpretive programs were also reinstated at Camp Misty Mount in 1992. That first year, the children's program was held on Saturdays at 10:00 am. Attendance varied greatly, so the following year the program was moved to Sundays at 10:00 am. Topics covered generally focused on "the food chain and web of life concepts." However, when older children were in attendance, endangered species concepts were introduced. Additional children's programs were offered at the

---

[18] 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pgs. 32–42, December 29, 1993. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE; Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[19] 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pgs. 10, 40–41. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE

[20] 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pgs. 34, 46. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE.

visitor center every other Saturday from Memorial Day to Labor Day. These afternoon programs were identified as "Kids Stuff" on the yearly calendar of events. Adult-level interpretive programs offered at the Visitor Center covered such topics as tree identification, air quality, and bats.[21]

## *Special Events*

The annual Winter Festival (also referred to as the Winter Carnival), which was reinstated in 1985 after a ten-year lapse, was called off in 1991 due to the Park's heavy workload. In 1992, the program was reinstated as Winter Wonderland. However, due to budget concerns, it was canceled the following year.[22]

# Recreation Management and Camp Use

## *Camp Misty Mount*

The Park resumed management of Camp Misty Mount in 1992. Camp Misty Mount continued to be operated as a public use camp for families and was available for use on a short-term rental basis. Supplementary temporary staff—two GS-03 park rangers (fee collection) and a GS-04 park ranger (stable)—were hired to operate Camp Misty Mount and the other organized group camps. This included registering campers, handling fees, and performing light cleaning. Maintenance work was the responsibility of Park maintenance staff. Volunteer camp hosts, usually a retired person or couple, lived in the former staff quarters (now referred to as the "volunteer host cabin") from mid-April to mid-October. The purpose of the camp host was to provide a sense of security for campers as well as assist the park rangers in camp operations.[23]

## *Camp Greentop*

As with Camp Misty Mount, the Park resumed management of Camp Greentop in 1992. Until 1996, the Frederick County Public School System continued to hold its Outdoor School for 6th graders at Camp Greentop. In 1996, the Frederick County Outdoor School

---

[21] 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pg. 46, December 29, 1993. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE; Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[22] 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor, pg. 45, December 29, 1993. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE.

[23] 1994 Statement for Management, pgs. 10, 26, 45-49, Area Location 1.143, Building 1, CATO; 1992 Annual Report, pgs. 1–3. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; Judith Earley, "Misty Mount Cultural Landscape Report (Draft)," 173.

ceased operations, ending nearly forty years of residential environmental education in the Park. The program was reconfigured into a one-day field trip for 5th and 6th graders in 1997. The 5th grade program was operated by an Outdoor School teacher and involved students learning about Native American stone tools at the visitor center. Meanwhile, the 6th grade groups sampled stream waters and conducted simulated deer population studies in the Owens Creek Picnic Area. Neither group had formal contact with park rangers.[24]



**Figure 41:** MLCC on a horse as part of the Handicapped Riding Program, June 1996.

[24] *Catoctin Mountain Park: Long-Range Interpretive Plan* (Harpers Ferry, WV: Harpers Ferry Interpretive Planning, 2008) [hereafter 2008 CATO LRIP], 18.

The MLCC continued to conduct their program at Camp Greentop. This included the operation of the "Handicapped Riding Program." Interpretive Park Ranger Don Stanley served as the horse program coordinator and was responsible for setting the riding schedule, providing orientation and training to League staff, and caring for the horses, tack, and equestrian facilities. A park ranger, intermittent assisted with the program on a limited basis. Meanwhile, the League had their own horse program coordinator who designed and operated the program, which had to be approved by the park program coordinator. Three camp counselors per session served as lead and side-walkers for the riding exercises. This core staff was supplemented by volunteers.[25]

Park Ranger Stanley had to decrease his involvement with this program because his time was divided between the horse program, I&VS, LE, and handicapped accessibility coordinator duties. The Park proposed entering into a Challenge Cost Share Agreement with the League in 1993 to fund and upgrade the park ranger, intermittent position to full-time. A full-time position was not only important for operations but was also essential for the League's American Camping Association accreditation. It is unclear if the position was ultimately funded, though oral history interviews indicate the program continued to operate.[26]

## *Camp Round Meadow*

According to the 1989 to 1991 Park Annual Reports, the Frederick County Outdoor School came to include a program for 8th graders at Round Meadow. This program operated from November through April.[27] Other records, which contradict the Annual Reports, document that the 8th grade program was a three-day residential program that began in the winter of 1991.[28] There is also reference to a program at Round Meadow becoming one for both 8th and 6th grade students.[29] It is unclear from the available records if this program ceased operations in 1996 along with the program at Camp Greentop.

The DC School System continued to operate its 5-week computer education program at Camp Round Meadow (established in 1982). Camp Round Meadow also hosted several conferences, training programs, and various weekend and short-term groups. In

---

[25] Challenge Cost Share Projects, FY94, August 11, 1993. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[26] Challenge Cost Share Projects, FY94, August 11, 1993. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Interview with Debbie Mills (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), March 9, 2015, CATO Park Files.

[27] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989-93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980-2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1989 Annual Report, pg. 2; 1990 Annual Report, pg. 5; 1991 Annual Report, pg. 4.

[28] 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services Catoctin Mountain Park, 10. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE.

[29] 1994 Statement for Management, pg. 26, Area Location 1.143, Building 1, CATO.

1992 and 1993, the Park hosted DC inner-city youth through the Church Association for Community Services. The group encamped at the Park (though it is unclear which facility) for three weekends and received a brief orientation from a park ranger. This program was part of the Regional Office's initiative to support and host urban and culturally diverse populations in the region's parks.[30]

### *Campgrounds*

Recreational facilities included the 51-campsite Owens Creek Campground. This family camping facility was available for use mid-April through mid-November. Volunteer campground hosts were onsite almost every month of the season to assist campers. Fees continued to be received by envelope on the honor basis. The 75-person capacity Poplar Grove Tent Camping Area was open year-round except for March 1st through April 15th. Poplar Grove I and Poplar Grove II were on a three-year rotation to allow for regrowth.[31] Park rangers regularly checked groups in and out from the group tent-camping area.

## Volunteers and Partnerships

Volunteerism significantly decreased after the cooperative agreement with CAMPER ended in 1992. Volunteer hours dropped from 26,207 hours in 1991 to 6,022 hours in 1993. Groups such as the Boy Scouts and the Order of the Arrow Ordeal continued to complete service projects such as the annual Poplar Grove cleanup, tree removal from Park roads, and Adirondack shelter rehabilitation. VIPs volunteered at the Visitor Center, aided in the operation of interpretive programs, and assisted on horse and hiking trail work days.[32] Resource management and interpretive personnel supervised the

---

[30] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989-93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980-2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1992 Annual Report, pg. 1; 1993 Annual Report, pg. 1.

[31] Final Status Report for Fiscal Year '93 Objectives, September 16, 1993, 35. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 1992 Annual Report, pg. 3. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989-93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980-2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; 1994 Statement for Interpretation and Visitor Services, pg. 9. Folder "CATO Operations Report," Box 45, Series I.D., MRCE; 1996 Statement for Management Binder, pg. 38, Area Location 1.143, Building 1, CATO.

[32] 1993 Annual Report, pgs. 1–2. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989-93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980-2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; Fiscal Year 1992 Objectives, pgs. 16-17. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

trail work.[33] Other groups which continued to volunteer in the Park include the National Campers & Hikers Association and the Alternative Sentencing Program. The Victor Cullen Center, a juvenile detention center, began volunteering in the Park in 1993.[34]

The Park actively sought to provide high school and college-aged students with educational and practical experiences in all aspects of park operations. In 1993, resource management personnel assumed supervision of the YCC program from the division of maintenance. Environmental education was incorporated into all projects, including gypsy moth surveys, trout population surveys, and exotic plant surveys. SCA Interns, meanwhile, continued to support resource management and interpretive activities.[35] Partnerships were also maintained with local colleges to promote the parks as a classroom concept. MSMC, Hood College, and Frederick Community College students completed a variety of research studies and projects, including insect studies and exotic plant studies.[36]

# Resource Management

## *Cultural Resource Management*

### Archeology

In 1992, an intern spent ten weeks continuing the FY 1991 Cultural Resource Survey. A second research intern, funded by the Parks & History Association, continued surveying the Park in mid-June 1992. At the end of the year, a total of 323 cultural resources were located and mapped. A final report was prepared, listing all resources and their UTM coordinates. In total, fourteen archeological sites were identified and could be arranged into six categories—abandoned farm and dwelling sites; charcoal pits; prehistoric, isolated finds; artifact scatters associated with hunting or stone processing; workshop quarries; and

---

[33] Resource Management Activities—1995, pg. 8. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[34] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989-93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980-2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1992 Annual Report, pg. 2; 1993 Annual Report, pgs. 1–2.

[35] 1993 Annual Report, pg. 2. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989-93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980-2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; Final Status Report for Fiscal Year '93. Objectives, September 16, 1993, pgs. 16, 22, 37. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[36] Resource Management Objectives—1995, pgs. 1–2. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

rock shelters. However, as of 1994, less than 5 percent of the Park had been surveyed so an archeological survey of the entire Park was recommended. In 1995, the Cultural Resource Survey continued with the surveying of the Raven Rock area.[37]

## Historic Preservation

In 1993, the Park established a cultural resource preservation team to inventory and prioritize restoration needs for Camps Misty Mount and Greentop. This team, consisting of maintenance and resource management personnel, conducted annual inspections of all historic buildings and structures. In 1994, the Park's historic properties were documented as in fair to poor condition due to degradation by insects, rodents, rotting, and over fifty years of regular use. To prevent further deterioration, the Park's large backlog of maintenance projects needed to be addressed, which would require additional FTE's.[38]

# *Fish and Wildlife Management*

## Fish

NPS-77, the Service's first comprehensive guideline on natural resource management, included policy and program guidelines and objectives for recreational fishing in national parks.[39] Per NPS-77, "In natural, cultural, and park development zones, fisheries management will seek to preserve or restore natural aquatic habitats and the natural abundance and distribution of native aquatic species, including fish . . . "[40] The stocking of Big Hunting Creek with exotic fish was contrary to this policy, though stocking

---

[37] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Fiscal Year 1992 Objectives, pg. 2; 1994 Resource Management Plan, pg. 13; In 1995, the initial Cultural Resource Management Assessment Program report was completed. This profile compared resource issues with funding and FTE needs, Resource Management Activities—1995, pgs. 1–2.

[1992] Annual Report, pg. 5. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989-93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980-2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP; Scott Colby, *Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Resource Survey* (Thurmont, MD: National Park Service, 1992).

[38] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Project Statement: Historic Structures Preservation, Inspections & Rehab. Folder "1994 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishment Report;" 1994 Resource Management Plan, pgs. 11, 13.
1992 Annual Report, pgs. 5-6. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989-93, Superintendents' Annual Narrative Reports, 1980-2001," Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[39] National Park Service, *National Resource Management Reference Manual #77* (NPS-77) (National Park Service: Washington, DC: 1991), ch.1, 4, ch. 3, 32–44.

[40] NPS, *National Resource Management Reference Manual,* ch. 3, 33.

could continue provided that the Park received Special Use Zone designation.[41] The Park's resource manager instead recommended that Big Hunting Creek be maintained as a natural management zone.[42] By October 1993, the Park and Maryland DNR had completed a joint "Fisheries Management Plan for Big Hunting Creek."[43] The following regulations were implemented to protect this resource and maintain Big Hunting Creek as a viable recreational facility:

**ZONE DESIGNATION**

1. The sections of Big Hunting Creek upstream of Route 77 above Cunningham Falls and the tributary, known as Distillery Run, are designated Natural Zones.
2. The one mile section from Camp Peniel to the downstream park boundary was designated a Special Use Zone. This section received this designation because the construction of the Big Hunting Creek dam in 1972 affected the management of the creek's flow rate, water temperature, and turbidity just as much as natural processes.

**REGULATIONS**

1. Fishing will be limited to catch-and-return, artificial fly-fishing only, in all waters of Big Hunting Creek and its tributaries within both Catoctin Mountain Park and CFSP.
2. The fishing season will be open all year and a Maryland fishing license and trout stamp are required to fish in these waters.

**STOCKING**

1. No trout will be stocked upstream of Cunningham Falls Lake.

---

[41] NPS, *National Resource Management Reference Manual,* ch. 3, 34.
CATO Resource Manager notes that the definition of Special Use Zone is found in Chapter 3, page 35 and deals with reservoirs and channelized streams. In his opinion, Big Hunting Creek did not fall under either of these categories, Management Zone Designation—Big Hunting Creek Fishery Policy—All Park Waters, January 3, 1992, Fisheries Information Files, Area Location N1619 Water Life and Resources, Building 1, CATO.

[42] Management Zone Designation—Big Hunting Creek Fishery Policy—All Park Waters, January 3, 1992, Fisheries Information Files, Area Location N1619 Water Life and Resources, Building 1, CATO.

[43] Fisheries Management Plan for Big Hunting Creek, October 1993, Fisheries Information Files, Area Location N1619 Water Life and Resources, Building 1, CATO.

2. Supplemental stocking of Big Hunting Creek will take place below Cunningham Falls Lake through the cooperative trout hatchery program.[44]

3. No brown trout will be stocked in Big Hunting Creek.

**MONITORING AND STREAM IMPROVEMENT**

1. An annual population survey (electrofishing) will be conducted to monitor trout and other fish populations.

2. MD DNR will monitor water quality through chemical/physical testing and macroinvertebrate sampling throughout the year.

3. Stream improvement work will be limited to that which is necessary to restore the habitat.[45]

The Park and Maryland DNR continued to support native brook trout populations in Owens Creek. No trout or other fish species were stocked in the creek and exotic fish (e.g. brown or rainbow trout) were to be removed. Spawning surveys were conducted in the fall and fry surveys were conducted in the spring to identify critical spawning areas in need of protection from Park development or recreational impacts. Water quality was also monitored monthly and existing fishing regulations were maintained (two-fish creel limits at Owens and Ike Smith Creeks and catch-and-return at Distillery Run). In 1994, Maryland DNR initiated a new regulation on Owens Creek downstream of Raven Rock Park Road. From June to March 1, this area of Owens Creek was catch-and-return, artificial fly use only. This policy was continued because of increasing fishing pressure.[46]

## White-tailed Deer

In 1992, the University of Georgia, in cooperation with CUE, entered into its third year of extensively monitoring the Park's 45 open vegetation plots. Meanwhile, resource management personnel continued to monitor the exclosures which had been established a

---

[44] Fisheries Management Plan for Big Hunting Creek, October 1993, Fisheries Information Files, Area Location N1619 Water Life and Resources, Building 1, CATO.
The project statement for fishery management in the 1994 RMP documents that stocking of the section of stream below the dam will be limited to brook and rainbow trout at a rate of 1,000 per year. Approximately 350 will be stocked in the Catoctin Mountain Park section of the stream, Project Statement: Fishery Management Big Hunting Creek. Folder "1994 Resource Management Plan." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[45] Project Statement: Fishery Management Big Hunting Creek. Folder "1994 Resource Management Plan." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files—22, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[46] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Project Statement: Fishery Management, Native Trout Production. Folder "1994 Resource Management Plan;" Fiscal Year 1992 Objectives, pg. 3; Project Statement: Fishery Management, Native Trout Protection. Folder "1996 Resource Management Plan;" Resource Management Activities—1995, pgs. 2-3.

decade prior. These plots showed significant results and a new exclosure was constructed next to the Falls Nature Trail in 1992 to interpret the impact of the deer population on the Park's forest ecology. Other monitoring efforts continued, including aerial surveys, spring fawn counts, and spotlight surveys.[47]

A severe winter storm in 1993 led to the demise of nearly half the Park's deer population (reduced from 545 in 1992 to 259 in 1993).[48] Bone marrow fat from thirty-four deer was examined, and the results indicated the deer were in a state of starvation when they died.[49] That same year, the Park submitted an application to enter into a Challenge Cost Share Agreement with volunteer Ron Walker. Per this agreement, Walker would complete a two-year telemetry study to record daily and seasonal movements and habitat utilization. Four deer were radio collared and monitored each month until June 1995. Park staff continued to monitor the collared deer on a reduced schedule for an additional year.[50] From this study the park learned many does had very small home ranges.

In 1995, the White-tailed Deer Management EA was completed and a FONSI was issued. The preferred alternative called for fencing threatened and endangered plants, increasing legal hunting outside of the Park, and allowing the deer population to regulate itself naturally.[51] Extensive monitoring was to continue through mast crop surveys, aerial population surveys, necropsies, bark-stripping monitoring, and spotlight surveys. In 1995, the five-year open vegetation monitoring program run through CUE also ended, and the number of open plots monitored the next year was reduced from 45 to 12. Resource management personnel planned to rotate the surveyed plots every year. A final report on this study was to be completed; however, because those involved in the monitoring efforts were no longer with the NPS, the Park proposed obtaining Natural Resource Preservation Program (NRPP) funding to contract a college student to complete it.[52]

---

[47] 1992 Annual Report, pgs. 4–5. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[48] Jim Gilford, "Deer Herd at Catoctin Mountain Park thinned by Snows," *The Frederick News Post,* June 1993.

[49] Project Statement: White Tail Deer Management, Herd Health & Necropsy. Folder "1994 Resource Management Plan." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; NPS, *Catoctin Mountain Park Deer Mortality Survey* (Thurmont, MD: National Park Service, 1993).

[50] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Challenge Cost Share Program Application: W.T. Deer Management. Folder "1993 Challenge Cost Share Applications;" Project Statement: White Tail Deer Management, Population Monitoring. Folder "1994 to 1995 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishment;" Resource Management Activities Catoctin Mountain Park—1995, pg. 11.

[51] National Park Service, *White-tailed Deer Management Environmental Assessment in Catoctin Mountain Park,* and Finding of No Significant Impact (Thurmont, MD, National Park Service, 1995).

[52] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Resource Management Activities—1995, pg. 11; Resource Management Objectives—1995," pg. 1.

## *Water Management*

Resource management personnel continued to test surface water at eight sites in the Park on a monthly basis. Other areas were tested as needed. At each of the sites, temperature, dissolved oxygen, salinity, and specific conductivity were tested using a portable meter. Samples were collected and tested for pH, ammonia, nitrate, conductivity, and turbidity. Furthermore, the Park continued to test drinking water systems for lead on an as-needed basis and chlorine and bacteria samples were collected by Park personnel and taken monthly to the Frederick County Health Department to be analyzed by the state. Additional stream water monitoring was scheduled for the next several years due to the expansion of a sewage treatment plant near the headwaters of Owens Creek. Other testing efforts included Maryland DNR's macroinvertebrate sampling on Big Hunting and Owens Creeks. Park personnel used the same testing protocol on Ike Smith Creek, Distillery Run, and Owens Creek.[53]

In 1996, a series of monitoring wells were installed near the base of an abandoned landfill in the Park (the landfill used by the OSS during their World War II occupation of the Park). This project, referred to as TRASHCAN, was implemented because a recent geophysical survey and soil gas sample indicated a variety of possible contaminates beneath the surface. These contaminates had the potential to contaminate the groundwater. Initial water quality testing was completed in 1997 and the results indicated no significant contamination had occurred.[54]

## *Wetlands*

In 1992, the Park initiated a survey to locate and map drainage areas, intermittent streams, springs, and potential wetlands. No official wetlands delineations were made; however, three areas were informally evaluated.[55] The first was the Owens Creek wetland, which covers approximately five acres between the Owens Creek Picnic Area and the Owens Creek Campground. This area had been designated as an outstanding Maryland

---

[53] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Project Statement: Surface Water Quality Monitoring, Macroinvertebrate Sample. Folder "1994 Project Statement."
Resource Management staff also requested funds for a two-year contract study for the collection of baseline data on pesticide, fertilizer, bacteria, and heavy metal contamination, Project Statement: Water Quality Monitoring, Physical and Chemical Tests. Folder "1994 Project Statements."
In 1995, requests were made for $20,000 for a two-year study of heavy metals, pesticides, and bacteria in all park surface waters, Resource Management Activities—1995, pg. 8.

[54] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Project Statement: Hazard Waste Site Investigation, TRASHCAN. Folder "1998 Resource Management Plan;" 1998 Resource Management Activities.

[55] Project Statement: Wetlands, Survey & Delineation. Folder "1994 Project Statement." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning, Building 1—22, CATO.

Natural Area by the Maryland Nature Conservancy in 1983 due to its unique assemblage of endangered plants.[56] Two other wetland areas were identified: the Lantz Marsh and an area in the Owens Creek Watershed which received outflow from a sewage treatment plant.[57] A wetlands survey and area delineation were deemed necessary to properly manage and protect these wetlands from maintenance and development activities.[58]

In 1995, a technical assistance request was submitted to the NCRO for a feasibility study on converting the Camp Round Meadow sewage lagoon into a wetland. This request was approved, and the study was scheduled for December 1995. By 1997, the Park was connected to Foxville Garden's sewage treatment plant and the wetland assessment had been completed. Water was left in the lagoon for the Canada geese and wood ducks, which raised their young in it. The aeration system also remained operational as it reduced the organic matter on the bottom of the lagoon. However, no additional progress had been made on converting the lagoon into a wetland.[59]

## *Trail and Soil Management*

The Park's Trails Management Plan, which was completed and implemented in 1992, included inspecting trail conditions on a regular basis to identify problem areas, establishing work priorities, and measuring trail profiles to determine the significance of erosion problems. Erosion was a major concern because of the potential sedimentation of

---

[56] "At least three state-listed plants occur in the wetland, including long-bracted orchid, which is state-endangered, and large purple fringed orchid and leatherwood, which are state-listed threatened species," Jane E. Thomas et al., *Catoctin Mountain Park Natural Resource Condition Assessment: National Capital Region,* Natural Resource Report NPS/CATO/NRR/2013-745 (Fort Collins, CO: National Park Service, December 2013) [hereafter 2013 CATO Natural Resource Condition Assessment], 19.

[57] NPS Water Resources completed an informal delineation of the Lantz Marsh in 1992. This delineation proved to be very difficult due to the soil types, Project Statement: Wetlands, Survey & Delineation. Folder "1994 Project Statement." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[58] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Per Federal Executive Order 11000, "the National Park Service was required to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands to preserve and enhance their natural and beneficial values." Furthermore, federal actions involving waters of the United States, including wetlands, were subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The National Park Service, per Section 313 of the Clean Water Act, was also required to comply with state wetland regulations for non-tidal wetlands Project Statement: Wetlands, Survey & Delineation. Folder "1994 Project Statement."
Project Statement: Water Quality Monitoring, Physical/Chemical/Bio. Folder "1998 Resource Management Plan."

[59] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning, Building 1, CATO: Resource Management Activities—1995, pg. 8; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 13; Project Statement: Special Use Area Management. Folder "1997 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishment Reports;" Project: Wetland Construction, Sewage Lagoon Conservation. Folder "1997 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishment Reports." 2003 Annual Report, pg. 13.

Big Hunting Creek, Owens Creek, and Ike Smith Creek.[60] Hydrologists from the NCR and WRD were consulted on this issue and a stream bank monitoring program was initiated in 1995 to determine the impact of these processes on aquatic invertebrate and fish populations. This monitoring program involved measuring the established stream cross sections and the bottom rubble, riparian vegetation, and habitat complexity every three years. Annual inspections were also to be made of the road shoulders to identify problem areas.[61] In regard to soil surveys, the CUE and the USDA initiated an NRPP-funded soil survey in 1992 with the goal of completing a soil map of the entire Park.[62] This project was completed in 1994.[63]

## *Plants and Trees*

### Rare Plants

Based on information from the Maryland Natural Heritage Program, resource management personnel compiled a list of plants which were threatened/endangered. Seven of the plants identified were already on the Maryland Natural Heritage Program list (American chestnut, pale corydalis, leatherwood, American ginseng, purple fringed orchid, false pennyroyal, and nodding trillium). In 1993, two of these plants, American ginseng and false pennyroyal, were identified for the first time in 10 years. Resource management personnel speculated that the deer die-off during the severe winter of 1992–93 may have allowed for these two rare plants to reappear.[64]

Other rare and threatened plants were in decline due to deer overbrowsing. In an effort to protect these species of concern, wire fences were erected around a small number of specimens, including purple fringed orchids, pale corydalis, dutchman's breeches, nodding ladies tresses, ragged fringed orchids, nodding trillium, leatherwood, and buttonbush. Purple fringed orchid, in particular, were monitored in 1994 along Owens Creek. Wire enclosures were placed around the plants and seeds were collected for

---

[60] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1993 Annual Report, pg. 3; Project Statement: Trail Management, Planning & Monitoring. Folder "1994 Project Statement."

[61] Project Statement: Stream Impact: Erosion/Sediment from Roads. Folder "1994 Project Statements." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[62] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1990 Annual Report, pg. 4; 1993 Annual Report, pg. 3. 1994 Statement for Management, pg. 41, Area Location 1.143, Building 1, CATO.

[63] Resource Management Activities—1995. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[64] Project Statement: Rare & Threatened Species, Survey & Monitoring. Folder "1994 Project Statement." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

propagation. If seedlings were produced, they would be reintroduced in the Park. Resource management staff were regretful to discover that no plants were ever grown from the seeds.[65]

In 1995, state employees from the Natural Heritage Program identified a population of long-bracted orchids. This species had not been identified in the Park for many years. Unfortunately, the population of American ginseng identified in 1993 did not reappear in 1994 nor 1995. All other rare plants were monitored and documented. Butternut, a Maryland rare species, was added to the Park's monitoring list in 1997.[66]

## Exotic Plants

Informal surveys indicated increased encroachment of exotic species, the most aggressive being garlic mustard and beefsteak. Field surveys and control measures were initiated to mitigate the spread of these species as well as ailanthus, buckeye, Japanese barberry, musk thistle, and crown vetch. Large ailanthus trees were cut and treated with Ammate to prevent regrowth, thistle was hand pulled before flowering and seed production, crown vetch was removed by hand-pulling or treated with Roundup, and buckeye, which had previously been treated as an invasive species, was treated as a naturalized plant and left to grow in 1995.[67]

In an effort to assess the impact of exotic plants on rare native species, a survey was initiated to map and quantify exotics and identify areas where exotic encroachment had the potential to threaten rare plant species. Monitoring plots were established to measure the spread of aggressive exotics in 1994. Two test plots, for example, were established to measure the rate of spread of Japanese barberry. By 1997, the Park had yet to receiving funding for a comprehensive survey.[68]

---

[65] Project Statement: Rare and Threatened Plants, Exclosure Program. Folder "1994 Project Statement." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[66] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Resource Management—1995, pg. 6. Folder "1994 Project Statement;" Project Statement: Rare, Threatened & Species of Special Concern, Inventory & Monitoring, Folder "1997—Annual Accomplishment Report."

[67] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files—22, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Project Statement: Alien Species Management, Monitoring Program. Folder "1994 Project Statement;" NCR Annual Resource Management Report FY1992, pg. 1; Final Status Report for Fiscal Year '93 Objectives, September 16, 1993, pg. 4; Resource Management Activities—1995, pg. 5; Project Statement Sheet: Alien Species, Monitoring Program.
Folder "1994 Project Statement;" Resource Management Activities—1995, pg. 5.
1992 Annual Report, pg. 6. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[68] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Resource Management Activities—1995, pg. 5; Project Statement: Alien Species, Monitoring Program. Folder "1994 Project Statement;" Project Statement: Alien Species Management, Monitoring & Control, Folder "1997 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishment Reports."

## Dogwood Anthracnose

The Park continued to cooperate with the USFS and CUE. In 1992, Dr. James Sherald of CUE coordinated a second planting of dogwood trees at Camp Round Meadow, bringing the total number of trees to one hundred. These trees showed very little sign of blight when checked in 1995. That same year, Dr. Sherald examined the test plots established in 1985 for evidence of regeneration. Although several surviving mature specimens were found, regeneration was almost nonexistent in the twenty research plots. In November 1995, Dr. Sherald completed his final report on this study. Meanwhile, Park personnel conducted informal roadside surveys to document surviving trees and collect seeds to germinate in the NCR Greenhouse. In regard to the University of Tennessee's research into developing a blight-resistant strain of dogwood, preliminary results were positive in 1992.[69]

## Chestnut and Oak Tree Decline

Two years after the Chestnut Restoration Project ended, the Park entered into a cooperative agreement with the American Chestnut Society. The Society attempted to graft blight-resistant stock from native shoots inside the Park. These grafting attempts were not successful, though Park staff, with the help of volunteers, continued to survey and map areas displaying evidence of American chestnut root sprouts.[70]

In regard to oak trees, a small area with numerous dead oaks was located on the east boundary of the Park, above Flanagan's Orchards in 1994. The year after, a two-acre monitoring plot was established, and 40 percent of the oak trees were noted as dead or in decline. Continued decline was documented in 1996. This was a major concern as further decline could impact the health of the Park's forest ecosystem. After the 1997 survey, surveys were to be repeated every three years.[71]

---

[69] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Project Statement CATO-N-017.002, 0096-0097. Folder "1994 Project Statement;" Resource Management Activities—1995," pg. 4; Project Number CATO-N-027.002. Folder "1997 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishment Report;" 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 10; Resource Management Activities—1995, pg. 4.
1992 Annual Report, pg. 5. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[70] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Fiscal Year 1992 Objectives, pg 3; Project Statement: Forest Insect and Disease Control, American Chestnut. Folder "1997 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishments Report."

[71] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Resource Management Activities—1995, pg. 3; Project Statement: Forest Insect & Disease Control. Folder "1994 Project Statement;" Project Statement: Forest and Insect & Disease Control. Folder "1997 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishments Report."

# *Insect and Pest Control*

## Gypsy Moth

Comprehensive monitoring programs continued under the superintendency of J.D. Young. The eighty-eight monitoring sites spread out across the Park on a five hundred meter grid were observed annually. In June, baited carton traps were used to capture male moths. The number of moths in these traps was counted in late September and egg mass surveys were conducted in December. In July, an aerial survey was conducted in cooperation with the USFS to monitor defoliation. Results from 1992 to 1997 indicated treatment was not needed. In fact, because the egg mass counts from the previous three years were low, the number of monitoring sites was reduced by half in 1995. This was to be continued as long as the population remained low.[72]

## Hemlock Wooly Adelgid and Hemlock Decline

The hemlock wooly adelgid, a new forest pest, was identified in all three major stands of hemlock in 1992. Although the population was low, the USFS was consulted and a monitoring program was developed. In 1993, a dense area of hemlock near the eastern boundary of the Park showed signs of severe die-back. Hemlock wooly adelgid were found in small numbers, but it was not clear if the sparse and gray look to the trees was caused by hemlock wooly adelgid or some other cause. The Park consulted with Dr. Sherald of CUE to identify the cause of the hemlock decline, which had been identified in other parts of Maryland. Dr. Sherald informed the Park that the decline appeared to be unrelated to the hemlock wooly adelgid. Six test plots were established in 1994 and to mitigate further damage, thirty hemlocks were sprayed with insecticidal soap. By 1995, two of the thirty hemlocks sprayed with insecticidal had died and three of the six test plots showed continued mortality. Elongate hemlock scale (EHS) was also observed in 1995.[73]

---

[72] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1994 Resource Management Plan, pg. 53; Resource Management Activities—1995, pg. 3; Project Statement: Gypsy Moth Management. Folder "1997 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishments Report."
A number of dead gypsy moth larvae were found exhibiting symptoms of Entomophaga maimaiga in 1995. This fungal disease, which could serve as a natural control, had been reported at several locations in the Mid-Atlantic region since 1989. Project Statement: Gypsy Moth Management, Folder "1996 Resource Management Plan (Update)."
1992 Annual Report, pg. 5. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[73] Documents from Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP: 1992 Annual Report, pg. 5; 1993 Annual Report, pg. 2.
Project Statement: Forest and Insect Disease Control, Eastern Hemlock. Folder "1997 Resource Management Projects—Annual Accomplishments Report." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Resource Management—1995, pg. 3.

## Integrated Pest Management Plans

IPM objectives in 1992 included the annual inspections of Park facilities, maintaining records of inspections and treatments, performing IPM management on reported or discovered areas of concern, termite inspections and treatment as necessary, inventorying exotic vegetation species, developing standard operation procedures for IPM actions, and coordinating with the regional IPM coordinator. The Park initiated planning for an IPM Plan in 1994 and two years later it was completed. This plan outlined the responsibilities of the IPM coordinator, prescribed annual inspections of problem areas, set priorities for treatment, and addressed applicator certification, pesticide storage and disposal, record keeping, priority setting, and alternative actions to reduce chemical dependency for pest control.[74]

## *Ozone*

Researchers from MSMC initiated a study in 1992 to analyze the impact of ozone damage on Park vegetation. Air samples were collected and analyzed, and the results indicated the ozone levels in the Park were not outside the range for a rural location in the eastern United States. The Park, in cooperation with the local college, planned to initiate a 5-year program to monitor damage to sensitive plants as well as the concentration of ozone in the atmosphere.[75] However, the MSMC ozone monitoring program ended in 1993.[76] Furthermore, since the Park had been an unofficial reporting station for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) since 1966, temperature and precipitation records were collected daily at the Park's weather station.[77] The fire weather monitoring station, which has been in operation since 1982, continued to record humidity, maximum and minimum temperature, and wind speed and direction.[78]

---

[74] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Fiscal Year 1992 Objectives, pg. 2; Project Statement: Integrated Pest Management Plan.
Park Ranger Wayne Rose, "IPM Plan for Catoctin Mountain Park," February 7, 1995. IPM Records Files, N50—Pest and Control Files," Building 1, CATO.
A public agency permit from the Maryland Department of Agriculture was required for any public agency whose employees apply pesticides to public property. The permit was renewed annually. Any employee who performed pest control in the park was also required to register with the Maryland Department of Agriculture and certification was required. Employees who were not certified or registered were only permitted to apply pesticides if a certified applicator or registered employee was present, Project Statement: Integrated Pest Management Plan. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[75] Project Statement CATO-N-020.001, 0110. Folder "1994 Project Statement." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[76] Resource Stewardship Plan (Version 1.0), pg. 4, July 2005. Resource Management Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning, Building 1, CATO.

[77] 1994 Resource Management Plan, pg. 7. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[78] Resource Stewardship Plan (Version 1.0), pg. 4, July 2005. Resource Management Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

# Protection

## *Wildfire Management*

In 1994, a prescribed fire was planned for research purposes in two areas of the Park with different vegetation types. The size of the burn was to be approximately one-half acre and each area was to contain a twenty by twenty meter vegetation monitoring plot with a fence to prevent deer browse. Monitoring was to be performed annually to document regrowth. In accordance with NPS Fire Management Policies, a prescribed burn management plan was to be prepared for this project.[79] This burn was ultimately not completed.[80]

## *Boundary Protection*

Areas adjacent to the Park were experiencing increased levels of growth and development in the 1990s. This resulted in an increase in boundary disputes and reports of encroachment.[81] In an effort to resolve boundary issues, the Park worked with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to complete a full cadastral survey of a portion of the Park boundary in 1993. This survey, as well as previous resurveys in the 1980s, suggested the 1965 survey contained significant errors.[82]

## *The Park's Relationship with NSF Thurmont*

Under Superintendent J.D. Young, the Park continued to cooperate with the NSF Thurmont on matters of security for the presidential retreat. Orientation programs were also provided, Park personnel coordinated with NSF Thurmont when contracting work was needed (electrical, sewer, etc.), and joint wildlife and wildland fire training sessions were held. Despite the 1982 DCP's call to relocate Foxville Gardens, the Navy trailer court, the area continued to be used. In 1994, the number of trailers was limited to 19.[83]

---

[79] Project Statement: Wildfire Management, Prescribed Fire Mgt. Folder "1994 Project Statement." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[80] Lindsey Donaldson, personal communication with author, September 17, 2020.

[81] 1994 Resource Management Plan. Folder "1994 Project Statement." Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[82] This survey was initiated to resolve a boundary discrepancy with an adjacent landowner, Sam Royer, 1993 Annual Report, pg. 2. Folder "Catoctin Mountain Park, 1984, 1987, 1989–93, Box 12, Superintendent's Annual Narrative Reports, 1980–2001, RG 79, NACP.

[83] Fiscal Year 1992 Objectives, pg. 16. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Final Status Report for Fiscal Year 93; 1994 Statement for Management, pg. 21, Area Location 1.143, Building 1, CATO.

CHAPTER SEVEN

# A Period of Planning, Reorganization, and Growth (May 1997–August 2015)

## Chapter Summary

Superintendent Mel Poole guided Catoctin Mountain Park for 18 years. Under his direction, a significant number of planning documents were completed, including a State of the Park Report (2006), Strategic Plan (2007), Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2008), Resource Stewardship Strategy (2013), and an updated State of the Park Report (2014). These reports, while indicating an increased awareness of preserving and protecting resources, are evidence of the increased bureaucracy of the NPS as a whole. In addition to planning documents, Superintendent Poole was interested in volunteer and partnership development, improving the Park's relationship with CFSP, and purchasing land in the local watersheds. It was also under Superintendent Poole that the final White-tailed Deer Management Plan/EIS (2008) was completed, and controlled deer removal was initiated in cooperation with USDA sharpshooters in 2010.

## Reorganization and Major Planning Efforts

### *Division Reorganization*

The Division of IR&RM consisted of the chief ranger and eight field positions. In 1998, Chief Ranger Roger Steintl requested an additional LE Ranger position because the current staffing level could only provide protective and emergency response for 12 to 14 hours a day (night incidents were either missed or handled via the visitor center's answering service). The addition of a full-time LE position would also allow for those with LE commissions to focus more on their primary duties (e.g. interpretation/visitor services

or resource management). Two additional positions were proposed: a computer specialist position and a biologist position. The computer specialist position was suggested because all ranger activities had been computerized in the early 1990s. Meanwhile, the biologist position was needed to cover the loss of CUE expertise and technical support (last received in 1995) and would be responsible for scientific research, specifically the vegetation monitoring program.[1] Some of these changes did not go into effect until after Chief Ranger Steintl retired.

Of the eight field positions in IR&RM, three were dedicated to resource management. Since the end of 1997, one of these positions had been vacant, so a seasonal park ranger was hired in 1998. Park Ranger Mark Kerr, who was previously at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, filled the vacant position in June 1998 but resigned in August 1999. A seasonal position was extended into the fall of 1998 to cover this vacancy. Additional seasonal park rangers were hired between 1999 and 2001 to assist with Geographic Information System (GIS) work, exotic plant surveys and control, and vegetation monitoring.[2]

With the continued specialization of Park Service positions, Resource Manager Jim Voigt, who had served in the position for ten years, was converted from a park ranger (025) to a biologist (401) and was upgraded to a GS-12 in 2001. The permanent field staff positions were filled by Becky Loncosky (GS-09-LE) and Jeremey Ropp (GS-07-LE). The latter had filled Mark Kerr's vacant position in FY03. Scott Bell was also hired as an environmental compliance specialist—a term position—in December 2001. Funding for his

---

[1] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Catoctin Mountain Park Resource Management/Visitor Protection Program, Appropriating Subcommittee Hearing Briefing Statement, February 20, 1998; 1998 Resource Management Plan (Update), pg. 10.
CUE was established by the NCR "to help the region responsibly manage natural resources in their complex urban environment." They did this by providing technical assistance to parks and implementing and managing region-wide resource management programs. In 1994, as part of the reorganization of the NPS, CUE was transferred to the National Biological Survey of the USGS. USGS administered the program with the expectation that CUE would continue to assistant the NCR. In 1995, the USGS decreased its staffing, which included all but one member of CUE staff. Robinson & Associates Inc., *National Capital Region Administrative History, 1952–2005*, 90.

[2] Wayne Rose accepted a transfer to Hopewell Culture NHS at the end of 1997. Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1997 Resource Management Activities, pg. 1; 1998 Resource Management Activities, pg. 1; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 1; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 1; 2000 Resource Management Report, pgs. 1–2; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 2.

position was split between the Park and Verizon Wireless.[3] This brought the total number of permanent rangers in IR&RM (one vacant) to ten. Nine of the ten IR&RM positions had LE duties.[4] The organization of the Park was as follows:

> **ADMINISTRATION DIVISION:** superintendent's secretary, administrative officer, personnel management specialist, contract specialist, supply technician, and administrative support assistant.[5]
>
> **MAINTENANCE DIVISION:** maintenance mechanic supervisor (buildings & utilities), maintenance mechanic supervisor (roads & trails), three carpenters, two maintenance mechanics (pipefitter/plumber and wooden sign maker), administrative clerk/technician, two motor vehicle operators, and two maintenance workers. Seasonal positions were hired as needed and as funds permitted.[6]
>
> **IR&RM:** chief ranger, five park rangers (interpretation/visitor services and LE), one biologist, two GS-09 park rangers in resource management, one environmental compliance specialist (term position). Seasonal positions were hired as needed.[7]

Chief Ranger Steintl, who had been at the Park since October 1973, retired in late 2004. The following year, in August 2005, Holly Rife filled the vacant position. That same year, the division of IR&RM underwent a significant reorganization with the interpretation/visitor services and LE component of IR&RM becoming the division of visitor protection and resource education (VP&RE) and the resource management component becoming the division of resource management. One resource management position was converted to a full-time LE position while a new resource management position was to be acquired through the Operations Formula System process. This position

---

[3] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 2; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 2; 2003 Resource Management Report.
FY2002 Annual Performance Plan, Revised February 1, 2002, pg. 12, Museum Resource Center Library, MRCE. Scott Bell was originally hired to complete the white-tailed deer EIS; however, it was decided that the Denver Environmental Quality Division would write the document. Instead, Bell worked on the EA for the Verizon cell towers, Interview with Scott Bell (by interviewer Elise Elder), June 27, 2019.

[4] FY2002 Annual Performance Plan, Revised February 1, 2002, 12, Museum Resource Center Library, MRCE.

[5] FY2002 Annual Performance Plan, Revised February 1, 2002, 12, Museum Resource Center Library, MRCE. In 1994, the division consisted of the superintendent's secretary, a clerk-stenographer, clerk-typist, administrative officer, administrative technician, and an administrative clerk. 1994 Statement for Management, pgs. 48-52, Area Location 1.143, Building 1, CATO.

[6] In 1994, the division consisted of the facility manager, a maintenance mechanic foreman, three carpenters, two maintenance mechanics, one pipefitter/plumber, one wooden sign maker, one administrative clerk/technician, four motor vehicle operators, and one maintenance worker, 1994 Statement for Management, pgs. 48-52, Area Location 1.143, Building 1, CATO; FY2002 Annual Performance Plan, Revised February 1, 2002, pg. 12, Museum Resource Center Library, MRCE.

[7] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 2; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 2; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 1.

was to be responsible for compliance, park planning, and GIS support. A second combined position (resource management and LE) was proposed for conversion to a full-time biologist position. If completed, the Park would have three full-time resource management positions.[8]

Additional personnel changes occurred in 2006. One permanent park ranger position (GS-09-LE) was recruited and Becky Loncosky's position (GS-09-LE) was converted to a full-time biologist position (GS-11). The resource management term position acquired through the Operations Formula System process in 2005 was not filled in 2006 due to a budget deficit. As a result, there were only two full-time resource management positions in 2006. However, the removal of the LE commission allowed Biologist Loncosky to focus on her resource management duties. Previously, she had covered an average of two evening patrol shifts per week and assisted with extra patrols on weekends, holidays, and during all presidential visits. After the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, her time was split evenly between resource management and LE.[9]

Increased security after September 11, 2001, also put a strain on the interpretive park rangers as two of the three had LE commissions. One position was designated to spend 51 percent of their time on LE duties. Additional collateral duties (volunteer coordinator, curator, webmaster, accessibility coordinator, etc.) were divided between the three interpretive park rangers. After the professionalization of the NPS workforce, several of these collateral duties required additional training, documentation, and program management. This combination of increasingly complex and demanding collateral duties with LE responsibilities impacted the division's ability to give sufficient time and resources to interpretation. "Staffing," documents the Park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2008), was "simply inadequate to staff an effective interpretive program and a full-time visitor center. As a result, the interpretive staff is unable to fully use their skills and creativity when providing interpretive media and services for the public."[10]

In 2007, a safety and occupational health specialist (GS-12) joined Park staff. This position was shared with C&O Canal National Historical Park. Resource Manager Jim Voigt also retired in October 2007. His position was filled by Sean Denniston in 2008. The computer/information technology special position requested in 1998 had still not been fulfilled as of 2008, so human resources specialist Andy Ludwig completed information

---

[8] Documents from Folder "A2621 2004," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2004 Annual Report; 2005 Annual Report, pgs. 3–4.
Interview with Holly Rife (by interviewer Elise Elder), June 27, 2019.

[9] The third position still had a law enforcement commission, 2006 Annual Report, 3, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.
Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pg. 15; 2002 Resource Management Report, pgs. 16–17; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 11.

[10] Visitor Use Assistants (VUAs) covered the Visitor Center when interpretive personnel were needed for law enforcement coverage, 2008 CATO LRIP, 16–17.

technology tasks such as responding to troubleshooting calls, installing hardware and software, and maintaining the headquarters network operation and data links.[11] A new position, supervisory park ranger (LE), was created in 2008 and filled by Chris Mengel.[12]

Numerous other personnel changes occurred in FY2009: Tina Cartwright became chief of the maintenance division in December 2008; Jennie Pumphrey was converted from a temporary position to superintendent's secretary in January 2009; administrative technician Barbara Riddick was transferred from the maintenance division to the administrative division in February 2009; Christopher Elbich joined the staff as an interpretive park ranger in April 2009; and Barry Aldridge and Britney LeCrone joined Park staff as park rangers (LE) in September 2009. Biologist Lindsey Donaldson was hired as the Park's third permanent biologist in 2009, bringing the number of full-time resource management staff to three. Donaldson was hired to implement the white-tailed deer management plan. In 2009, NCR parks also met to discuss locations and implementation plans for the region's two servicing human resource offices (SHRO). The movement to centralize human resources functions occurred in response to an agency-wide mandate to reduce the number of Delegating Examining Units held by individual parks.[13]

Sean Denniston, the chief of the division of resource management, transferred to Whiskeytown National Recreational Area in May 2010. Supervisory Park Ranger, Interpretation, Sally Griffin also retired on January 2, 2010, and Interpretive Park Ranger Debbie Mills acted in the position until Susan Burke was hired in June 2010. Matt Gilford also joined Park staff as a park ranger (GS-05-I) in May 2010. The supervisory park ranger (LE) position was filled by Ryan Petersen. Petersen brought new ideas to the Park, some of which included the introduction of safety tailgates, use of force reporting forms, speed checks during peak commute hours, and a new alternative work schedule for the winter.[14]

In April 2010 Administrative Technician Barbara Riddick transferred to the maintenance division as the new facility management system specialist (FMSS or MAXIMO). The loss of the administrative technician position dramatically increased the workload for the superintendent's secretary, Jennie Pumphrey, in the administrative division. Administrative Officer Cynthia Wyant looked for alternate ways to fill the vacancy, and through a special hiring authority, a student career experience position (SCEP) was established. In late September 2010, the administrative support assistant (office automation) position was filled by Lily Caplan, a graduate student from MSMC.

---

[11] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2007 Annual Report, pgs. 3, 8; 2010 Annual Report, pg. 3.

[12] Lindsey Donaldson, personal communication with author, September 17, 2020.

[13] 2009 Annual Report, pgs. 2–3, 15, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[14] 2010 Annual Report, pgs. 4–6, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

Additionally, after the retirement of Robert Wilhide in January 2010, the separate roads & trails and buildings & utilities branches were eliminated. Frank Smith was promoted to maintenance mechanic supervisor, the only supervisory position in the division.[15]

The plan to centralize human resources functions was implemented in March 2010. The Western SHRO, located at Manassas National Battlefield Park, handled human resources functions for Catoctin Mountain Park. Andy Ludwig, selected as the shared information technology specialist position with Antietam National Battlefield, served as the Park's liaison with the SHRO. In October 2010, Scott Bell was hired as the new chief of resource management. The seasonal position held by Colleen Ely was also converted to a SCEP position. Conditional upon Ely's fulfilling her college degree obligations, the SCEP position was to be converted to a permanent six-month position subject to furlough. This position managed the mapping and GIS program.[16]

The centralization of human resources functions resulted in Park staff taking on additional duties. Each division became responsible for the hiring of seasonal staff and Biologist Loncosky took over the interviewing and hiring of YCC enrollees. Rather than submitting purchase orders to a supply technician, each division had the added responsibility of placing orders with their government credit card.[17] In an oral history interview, Mark Hauver recounts that before the centralization of human resources functions, personnel in the maintenance division were assigned a job to complete, the materials were already there, and they were able to get straight to work. After, maintenance personnel had the added responsibility of ordering the materials and organizing delivery or pickup.[18]

In 2013, all federal government agencies were significantly impacted by sequestration, a fiscal policy procedure implemented by Congress to address the federal budget deficit. The NPS was required to take a 5 percent reduction in funds, a loss of about $134 million, for the rest of FY 2013. NPS Director Jonathan Jarvis explained in a memorandum to NPS employees that furloughs should be expected and about one thousand fewer seasonal staff would be hired. This resulted in the reduction of visitor services, hours of operation, and the closing of park areas due to insufficient staffing.[19]

---

[15] 2010 Annual Report, pg. 4, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[16] 2010 Annual Report, pg. 4, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.
Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Natural Resource Challenge Report—2011, pg. 1; Natural Resource Challenge Report—2012, pg. 1.

[17] Interview with Becky Loncosky (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 30, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[18] Interview with Mark Hauver (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 30, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[19] Chuck Raasch, "National Park Service Prepares for Sequester Cuts," *USA Today,* March 11, 2013; Jonathan Jarvis, Director, NPS, Memorandum to Regional Directors, Associate and Assistant Directors, USPP Re: Sequestration, January 25, 2013; Jarvis, Memorandum to All NPS Employees Re: Update on Preparations for Potential Shutdown, February 26, 2013.

Catoctin responded to the sequestration by closing the visitor center on weekdays.[20] Positions that were not permanent were no longer funded, including the six-month subject-to-furlough SCEP GIS position. The Park also lost one LE position. A permanent biological science technician and cultural resource specialist from Antietam National Battlefield were employed for the summer at Catoctin to help Antietam cut their budget. Sequestration also effected travel and training budgets. Travel caps were put in place by Regional offices which all but did away with travel for training and conference attendance.[21]

In 2014, before Superintendent Mel Poole retired, Peggie Gaul was hired to work in VP&RE. She replaced Alicia Lafever who transferred to another park. Around December 2014, after the retirement of Holly Rife, resource education was moved to the division of resource management. This move was made in an attempt to encourage the development of new programs.[22] It was also thought that interpretive personnel would be better informed on current cultural and natural resource projects if part of the division of resource management.[23] However, this transition made it difficult for the Park to identify appropriate funding sources for projects and prioritize interpretive needs. Furthermore, under the division of resource management, interpretation was not well represented at the management level because the supervisory park ranger (I) did not attend management meetings and their needs were conveyed by the chief of resource management. The Transitional Management Assistance Program Report for Catoctin Mountain Park (TMAP) (2015), which was completed after the retirement of Superintendent Mel Poole, recommended that a separate division of interpretation, education, and volunteers be created.[24]

In the 2014 Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey, Catoctin was rated the lowest park in the region due to poor communication. While the division chiefs and superintendent met regularly, top-down communication was limited, and Park staff were often uninformed about why certain decisions were made. Communication in and between divisions was also

---

[20] Lisa Rein, "Sequester Takes its Toll on Mall, Park Police and Smithsonian Museums," *Washington Post,* May 2, 2013.

[21] Interview with Peggie Gaul (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019, CATO Park Files; Lindsey Donaldson, personal communication with author, March 1, 2019; Lindsey Donaldson, personal communication with author, September 17, 2020.

[22] Interview with Scott Bell (by interviewer Elise Elder), June 27, 2019, CATO Park Files; Interview with Peggie Gaul (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[23] Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 29, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[24] Other organizational and management issues were documented in the TMAP (2015). The lack of a vision, for instance, made it difficult to set a direction for Park activities. As a result, personnel reverted to the status quo. Also, Division Chiefs could not compete fully for funding sources as they were uncertain where their efforts should be focused, *Inspections and Evaluations Program: Transitional Management Assistance Report for Catoctin Mountain Park* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2015) [hereafter 2015 CATO TMAP], 5–6, 21.

limited because division meetings were held irregularly.[25] Some employees expressed that there was an "us versus them" mentality between employees and management and between divisions, specifically the maintenance and the ranger divisions.[26] In regard to maintenance, the report documented a lack of a work order process. Maintenance personnel charged all their work and labor hours to the same broad work orders, which meant daily corrective maintenance work order costs and labor hours were not fully captured.[27]

Despite these issues, the TMAP noted that the Park had 1) a good planning foundation since the Park had a Foundation Document (2013), Resource Stewardship Strategy (2013), Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2008), State of the Park Report, and implementation plans for deer management and fire management; 2) the highest-rated visitor experience of any Park in the NCR; 3) a great cadre of volunteers; and 4) a talented staff who worked well together during special events.[28]

## *Bills to Rename the Park*

In 2002, Senator Paul Sarbanes introduced S.B. 3024 into the Senate. This bill called for the re-designation of Catoctin Mountain Park as Catoctin Mountain National Recreational Area. This change was suggested because of the continual misidentification of the Park by the general public.[29] The bill did not pass the Senate, so Senator Sarbanes reintroduced the bill (S.B. 328) the following year. The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources approved the bill with amendment, but the bill stalled in the House Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands.[30] Another bill (S.B. 777) was introduced in 2005 and stalled in the Subcommittee.[31]

---

[25] Comments from interviews also revealed the following additional issues: 1) Division chiefs did not have the ability to certify pay in Quicktime (the Park had only one QuickTime certifier); 2) the Administrative Division lacked a person knowledgeable of the contracting/construction process; 3) employees were not being held accountable for damage to government property; and 4) dual controls were not followed in handling donation monies, 2015 CATO TMAP, 6, 15.

[26] Interview with Mark Hauver (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 30, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[27] Other concerns were that the Asset Management Reporting System was only marginally used, work orders were being created without all the required data, and the facility manager was not familiar with capital investment strategy and its role in the overall facility management plan for the Park, 2015 CATO TMAP, 18.

[28] 2015 CATO TMAP, 2.

[29] US Congress. Senate. *A Bill to Designate Catoctin Mountain Park in the State of Maryland as the "Catoctin Mountain Park National Recreation Area," and for Other Purposes*. 107th Congress, 2nd session, December 2002, S. Doc. 3024; 2005 Annual Report, 2. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[30] US Congress. Senate. *A bill to Designate Catoctin Mountain Park in the State of Maryland as the "Catoctin Mountain Park National Recreation Area," and for Other Purposes [Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area Designation Act]*. 108th Congress, 1st session, 2003, S. Doc. 328; US Congress. Senate. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. *Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area Designation Act [To accompany S. 328]*. 108th Congress, 1st session, 2003, S. Rep. 108-24.

[31] US Congress. Senate. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. *Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area Designation Act [To accompany S. 777]*. 109th Congress, 1st session, 2005, S. Rep. 109-171.

## *Important Planning Documents*

The State of the Park Report, which was finalized in February 2006, documents that the Park's budget had declined by 1.4 percent between FY 2003 and 2004. In FY 2005, the budget increased by 3.1 percent; however, the Park's ability to maintain full-time employees and hire seasonal personnel was hampered by inflation, salary increases, and rising utility and fuel costs. By 2005, the Park employed two fewer permanent staff and about seven fewer temporary staff than it had five years prior. The maintenance division was most significantly impacted, having lost five positions since 2000. Other critical unfunded positions included a cultural resources specialist, information technology specialist, facility management specialist, and additional LE rangers. A full-time biologist was needed for compliance and GIS work (this position was filled in 2006 when Rebecca Loncosky's position transitioned from a GS-205 park ranger to a GS-401 biologist position). Although the Park's budget was usually augmented by special funding sources, the amount varied from year to year and was limited to specific projects.[32] As a result, budget cuts not only led to a loss of personnel but also a backlog of FMSS work and Project Management Information System (PMIS) projects amounting to several million dollars.[33]

Catoctin's General Management Plan (GMP) had last been completed in 1978 and was in need of an update. Since 1999, the Park had been submitting requests for an updated GMP. It was not until 2006 that the first phase of general management planning was initiated. A Foundation Document, which could be adopted as part of the GMP or left as a stand-alone document, was initiated in 2006 and completed in 2013.[34] The Interpretive Foundations portion of the Comprehensive Interpretive Plan was also completed in 2006, and the Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) was completed in 2008. Planning efforts

---

[32] The goal of this document was "to provide information that will help policy-makers, the public, and the National Park Service improve conditions in national parks, celebrate successes as models for other parks, and ensure a lasting legacy for future generations," State of the Park: Catoctin Mountain Park (Thurmont, MD: National Park Service, 2006), 2.

[33] For more information on how reduced staff and backlogged projects affected the park's cultural resources refer to the Cultural Resource section below, 2005 Annual Report, pg. 11. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[34] 2005 Annual Report, pg. 1. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; National Park Service, *Management Policies 2006* (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2006), 22; Foundation Document: Catoctin Mountain Park (Thurmont, MD: National Park Service, 2013) [hereafter 2013 CATO Foundation Document].

continued with the development of a draft Core Mission Plan and the Park's five year Strategic Plan in 2007. The latter was required by the 1993 Government Performance and Results Act.[35]

## *Presidential Initiatives*

### National Parks Centennial Initiative and Centennial Challenge

President George W. Bush issued a memorandum on August 24, 2006, calling on the NPS to further enhance national parks in the years leading up to the 2016 centennial celebration of the NPS. The President directed the agency to establish performance goals to prepare for another century of conservation, preservation, and enjoyment. To support the conservation and preservation of national parks, the President's Centennial Commitment gave $100 million a year to the NPS for the following: 1) the hiring of more seasonal rangers, interpreters, and maintenance workers; 2) the repair of buildings; 3) the improvement of natural landscapes; and 4) the enhancement of the Junior/Web Ranger program. Meanwhile, the President's Centennial Challenge encouraged individuals, foundations, businesses, and the private sector to contribute at least $100 million annually. A new National Park Centennial Fund of $100 million would match up to $100 million annually for the next ten years. This initiative provided the NPS with up to $3 billion in new funds for the next ten years.[36]

The initiative ultimately collapsed and was reborn into a program that allowed funding for projects which had a 50-percent match from partners. The only program Catoctin Mountain Park participated in was the national Find Your Park campaign.[37] Find Your Park is a collaboration between the NPS and the NPF and is "designed to encourage people to find their personal connections to our national parks." This is facilitated through innovative search and curated experiences on the Find Your Park website.[38] Another centennial initiative, Every Kid in a Park, was announced by President Obama in 2015. As part of this initiative, every 4th grader across the United States was eligible to receive an "Every Kid in a Park" pass which provided them and their family with free admission to all

---

[35] 2006 Annual Report, pg. 1, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.; 2007 Annual Report, 8. Folder "Annual Report FY 2007," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.
The Government Performance and Results Act mandates that federal government agencies: 1) develop a strategic plan outlining their overall goals and objectives; 2) develop an annual performance plan with means of quantifiably measuring progress and 3) completed performance reports describing the agency's success in meeting the established standards and measures, 2008 CATO LRIP, 6.

[36] "National Parks Centennial Initiative," *NPS.gov*, accessed December 2019, https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/budget/appropriations/2008/upload/National-Parks-Centennial-Initiative.pdf.

[37] Lindsey Donaldson, personal communication with author, September 17, 2020.

[38] "About," *Find Your Park,* access November 2020, https://findyourpark.com/about.

federal lands and waters for one full year. Furthermore, as part of this initiative, the NPS could apply for funds through the NPF to cover the cost of transportation for schools with the greatest financial need. This program was not initiated at Catoctin Mountain Park until 2016, which is outside of the scope of this project.[39]

## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

At the urging of President Obama, Congress passed the ARRA on February 13, 2009. This act, a direct response to the nation's economic crisis, had three immediate goals: 1) create new jobs and save existing ones; 2) spur economic activity and invest in long-term growth; and 3) engender unprecedented levels of accountability and transparency in government spending. To achieve these goals $275 billion was made available for federal contracts, grants, and loans.[40] Through this Act, the NPS was able to invest $750 million in nearly 800 projects across the country.[41] Some of these projects were completed at Catoctin Mountain Park.

Administrative Officer Cynthia Wyant served as the Park's ARRA coordinator and Contract Specialist Brenda Thompson was responsible for contracting and reporting. The Park's first project funded by the ARRA program was PMIS #150630: repair and replace fire hydrants (completed 2010).[42] PMIS #149747: replace sections of underground electric distribution system was the Park's second project to be funded. In addition to funding projects, the ARRA funded the exchange of the resource management division's 2003 Ford Crown Vic for a more fuel-efficient 2010 Ford Fusion hybrid sedan. An additional four vehicles were to be acquired in FY2010, though only two new LE vehicles (Chevrolet Tahoe) were actually acquired.[43]

# Maintenance

Due to numerous retirements and budget cuts, the number of full-time permanent employees in the maintenance division was almost cut in half—from approximately twelve employees to six. As a result, maintenance personnel hired to conduct specific tasks (e.g.

---

[39] "News Release: President Obama Announces Every Kid in a Park Initiative," *NPS.gov*, February 19, 2015, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/centennial/president-obama-announces-every-kid-in-a-park-initiative.htm.

[40] "American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Program," *NPS.gov*, accessed December of 2019, https://www.nps.gov/pore/learn/management/planning_arra.htm.

[41] "American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009," *NPS.gov*, accessed December of 2009, https://www.nps.gov/grca/learn/management/arra.htm.

[42] Documents from 2009 Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: Annual Report, pgs. 6–7. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009;" 2010 Annual Report, pgs. 9, 24. Folder "2010 Annual Report Folder."

[43] 2010 Annual Report, 9. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010." Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

carpentry) had to take on additional duties such as the changing of locks, sign-making, and the graveling of Park roads.[44] It also resulted in a backlog of maintenance projects, patchwork repairs, and an increasing number of projects being contracted out.[45] Some improvements were made to the Park's infrastructure, but the funding requests submitted by the chief of maintenance did not meet the demands of the Park.[46] The following are examples of some of the repairs that were funded:

> **SEWAGE:** In 2007, the failing septic tanks at Camp Misty Mount, Camp Greentop, and Camp Round Meadow were abandoned. The sewage from Camp Greentop was diverted to the Park Central Road gravity sewer main, which conveys sewage to the Navy operated wastewater treatment facility just south of Camp Round Meadow. Meanwhile, the sewage from Camp Misty Mount, the main maintenance area, the visitor center area, and headquarters area, was diverted to Town of Thurmont wastewater treatment facilities. The Owens Creek Campground remained on its own septic field. Park staff recount that the old pipes and manholes, which date back to the 1930s, frequently failed due to sewage blockages caused by root intrusion. Patchworks repairs were made, but there continued to be issues.[47]
>
> **WATER:** Piecemeal repairs were made to the waterlines. In 2010, the 20,000-gallon water tank at Camp Misty Mount developed a leak. This tank provides water for the entire east side of the Park. The camp was shut off from the main water supply for two weeks while repairs were made. A portable water tanker was rented so the camp could remain open.[48] Incremental repairs continued to be made by the maintenance staff, but no large-scale, Parkwide infrastructure replacement was completed.[49]
>
> **CAMP MISTY MOUNT POOL:** The pool at Camp Misty Mount was maintained and operational despite being at the end of its engineered lifespan. In December 2010, the EA for the replacement of the pool and shower facility was completed. The EA documented that as a result of numerous cracks in the concrete, the pool was losing about two inches of water a day (approximately 2,900 gallons/day). Furthermore, the EA documented that the existing facilities

---

[44] Interview with Mark Hauver (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 30, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[45] Interview with Mark Hauver (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 30, 2019, CATO Park Files; Interview with Barbara Riddick (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 9, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[46] Interview with Scott Bell (by interviewer Elise Elder), June 27, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[47] JMT, *Utility Infrastructure Report: Catoctin Mountain Park* (Prepared by JMT for the NCR Design and Construction Branch, Washington, DC, 2018), 25–28.

[48] 2010 Annual Report, pg. 11. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[49] JMT, *Utility Infrastructure Report: Catoctin Mountain Park,* 11–15.

were not ADA accessible. Three alternatives were explored and Alternative C—upgrade the swimming pool to eighty-two feet by thirty-three feet and add an ADA beach entrance into the pool—was selected.[50]

The FONSI for the project was approved in April 2012. However, the Park was unable to move forward because the Maryland Department of the Environment continued to request additional information. The Park responded to these requests, which varied from investigating the use of infiltration galleries to the use of plants to mitigate potential environmental consequences. The Maryland Department of the Environment was slow to respond, so in February 2013 the Park requested an extension of the March 1, 2013 deadline. Approval was received in April 2013.[51]

**CAMP GREENTOP POOL:** The pool at Camp Greentop received patchwork repairs but remained operational despite reaching the end of its engineered lifespan in 2009. In 2014, Scott Bell, the chief of resource management, requested NCRO assistance with archeological monitoring. This monitoring was to take place during the installation of a temporary, above-ground swimming pool at Camp Greentop. The regional archeologist responded to the request and the temporary swimming pool was installed in a grassy area west of the permanent, in-ground pool. The circular pool measured thirty-two feet in diameter with an additional two foot clearance. Installation required excavating to a depth of fourteen inches. Several possible quartz and rhyolite lithics were collected during the excavation. NCR Regional Archeologist Dr. Stephen Potter determined the lithics to be non-cultural.[52]

---

[50] 2009 Annual Report, pg. 8. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; NPS, *EA Replacement of Swimming Pool and Rehabilitation of the Bathhouse at Camp Misty Mount: Catoctin Mountain Park* (Thurmont, MD: National Park Service, 2010), iii; NPS, *FONSI Replacement of Swimming Pool and Rehabilitation of the Bathhouse at Camp Misty Mount: Catoctin Mountain Park* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2012), 2.

[51] NPS, *FONSI Replacement of Swimming Pool and Rehabilitation of the Bathhouse at Camp Misty Mount: Catoctin Mountain Park* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2012), 2–7; Mel Poole, Superintendent, "Briefing Statement: Camp Misty Mount (MM) Pool Renovations/Rehabilitation," February 25, 2013, Area Location L76 Environmental Compliance, Building 1, CATO; Maryland Department of the Environment, "Stormwater Management and Sediment & Erosion Control Approval State/Federal Projects," April 25, 2013, N3041—Hydrology and Ground Water Files, Area Location N30—Geological Resources and Studies, Building 1, CATO.

[52] 2009 Annual Report, pg. 8, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.
Documents from Area Location H22—Cultural Resources Studies and Research Files, Building 1, CATO: Archeologist, NCR, Regional Archeology Program to Superintendent, Archeology Files; Archeological Services, Section 106 Clearance for Installation of Temporary Swimming Pool at Camp Greentop, July 31, 2014.

# Educational Programs

## *Ranger Programs*

In 2005, special one-year funding was received to improve the Park's educational programs. Background information on local school curriculums was researched by two seasonal interpretive park rangers.[53] The redesign of the Park's educational programs—Catoctin Critters (first grade, ages 5–7), Growing Up (second grade, ages 6–8), Everybody Eats (third grade, ages 7–9), Seasonal Signals (fourth grade, ages 8–10), and Autumn Leaves (first through fourth grade, ages 5–10)—was completed in 2007.[54] Beginning in 2010, more of an emphasis was placed on school programs.[55] These programs were usually conducted at the Park, though Park personnel would occasionally travel for offsite programs. Visits included both pre- and post-visit materials.[56]

The State of the Park Report (2014) documents that Catoctin's education programs for school groups were of moderate concern. Agency-wide Interpretive Reports document that since 2009, the number of programs offered and the attendance at these programs had increased. However, because the number of programs offered was highly sensitive to local school and NPS budget constraints, the ideal number of programs had yet to be attained.[57] One of the groups which used the Park to supplement its educational programming was the Frederick County Public School System. During the 2006–2007 school year, the Frederick County Public School System resumed its 5th and 6th grade field trips to Catoctin Mountain Park. Although these groups participated in curriculum-based programs at the visitor center and at the Owens Creek Picnic Area, there was minimal interaction with park rangers.[58]

---

[53] 2005 Annual Report, pgs. 9–10. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[54] 2007 Annual Report, pg. 12. Folder "Annual Report FY 2007," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[55] Catoctin Mountain Park: State of the Park (Thurmont, MD: National Park Service, 2014) [hereafter 2014 CATO State of the Park], 17.

[56] 2008 CATO LRIP, 30.

[57] 2014 CATO State of the Park, 17.

[58] In 2005, the Frederick County School System created "essential field trips" for each grade level. Catoctin Mountain Park was not considered essential, so no trips were planned to the Park during the 2005–06 school year, 2008 CATO LRIP, 18, 32; Interview with Peggie Gaul (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019, CATO Park Files.

## *Loan Programs*

The Park loaned out two computer software programs to local schools at no cost. The Deer Discovery program, developed in 1993, was PC-compatible and was targeted at 6th graders (ages 10–12). The second program was the National Park Links to the Chesapeake Bay, which was targeted at 7th graders (ages 11–13). Both computer programs were developed by Supervisory Ranger (I) Sally Griffin and volunteer Ron Walker. In 1998, Supervisory Park Ranger (I) Griffin received the NPS Freeman Tilden Award for excellence in interpretation for creating the National Park Links to the Chesapeake Bay computer program.[59]

An educational traveling trunk was also available for free (teachers responsible for pickup and drop-off). This free program—Close Encounters of the Catoctin Kind (5th grade, ages 9–11)—included five discovery units, artifacts, teacher background information, and suggested student activities.[60]

## *Curriculum Materials and Lesson Guides*

A series of lesson plans was made available for free online. The topics included: 1) Economic Incentives for Economic Development; 2) Mapping Your Community; 3) The Cost of Wages; 4) The Price of Freedom; 5) Revitalizing the Spirit; and 6) Suggested Additional Activities. A Teaching with Historic Places program, which was entitled Camp Misty Mount: A Place for Regrowth, was also available online at the Teaching with Historic Places Website.[61]

## *First Bloom*

In July 2010, the Park received an NPF grant for the First Bloom program, a program developed and operated in partnership with Robert Morton Elementary School and the Catoctin Forest Alliance (CFA), the Park's new Friends group as of 2009 the NPF grant funded the transportation of three 4th grade field trips to the Park during the 2010–2011 school year. These field trips had both an interpretive and service project component. In the fall of 2010, students learned about invasive plants and human impact on water quality. During the winter, students researched a variety of plants to determine if they were native or non-native to Catoctin Mountain Park. Although the students did not visit the Park during the winter months, Park staff visited the school and held conference calls with

---

[59] Griffin developed the concept, conducted the research, and wrote the text of the second computer learning program while volunteer Ron Walker developed the actual software, 2008 CATO LRIP, 30; Interview with Sally Griffin (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), February 3, 2015.

[60] 2008 CATO LRIP, 30.

[61] 2008 CATO LRIP, 30.

the students. Students then developed a plan and planted a native wildflower garden at the Visitor Center on Earth Day 2011. The NPF grant funded the purchase of the plants for the garden.[62]



**Figure 42:** Interpretive Park Ranger Debbie Mills speaking with the children participating in the First Bloom program.

## *Programs for Teachers*

The Teacher Ranger Teacher program, an extended professional development opportunity, was created in 2010 and operated at Catoctin Mountain Park in 2010–11 and again in 2015. Teacher Ranger Teacher, part of the larger Teacher Corps concept, provided educators working in predominately Title 1 K–12 schools with the opportunity to learn about the resources and educational materials available through the NPS. Teachers selected to participate in the program would have the opportunity to engage in Park education projects, participate in webinars about lesson planning, and develop at least one lesson to be used in the classroom or as an onsite activity in the Park. Administration of the Teacher

[62] 2010 Annual Report, pgs. 12–13. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

Ranger Teacher program was provided through a Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit agreement with the University of Colorado, Denver, the latter of which provided professional development hours and graduate credit hours to participating teachers.[63]

In addition to the Teacher Ranger Teacher program, the NPF awarded Catoctin Mountain Park a Park Steward Grant for the 2011–2012 school year. Funded by Bank of America, this program gave high school teachers and students the opportunity to explore the relevance of national parks through the implementation of year-long service-learning activities. During the 2011–2012 school year, North Hagerstown High School (Washington County, MD) International Baccalaureate biology students participated in a program led by teacher Wendy Fraker in cooperation with the Catoctin Forest Alliance (CFA) and the Alice Ferguson Foundation. Students removed invasive plant species as part of their residential experience at Camp Greentop and developed learning modules about the importance of national park preservation and environmental awareness. Students shared their learning modules and mentored middle school students who participated in day trips to the park.[64] The NPF awarded the Park another Park Steward Grant in 2013 for the 2013–2014 school season. This grant was funded by the University of Phoenix.[65]

# Interpretive Programming

## *Audio-Visual Programs and Equipment*

In 2004, the Park received funding for a three-year project to replace the audio-visual equipment at Camp Round Meadow and the Owens Creek Campground. The following year, the visitor center auditorium was completely upgraded with a laptop computer, LCD projector, VCR and DVD player, new sound system, internet access, electronic whiteboard, and closed captioning capabilities. Round Meadow received an

---

[63] "NPS Teacher Corps is an umbrella concept that incorporates all of the ways that educators interact with the NPS, including volunteerism, summer seasonal employees who are teachers, teacher workshops and professional development seminars, retired education who work for or volunteer for the NPS, or park-based activities that include teacher involvement," NPS Teacher-Ranger-Teacher: Summer 2017 TRT Placement Information, VC Files, CATO.
Biologist Loncosky was informed by former Interpretive Park Ranger Debbie Mills that the TRT program likely operated in the Park in 2010–2011 and again in 2015 and 2017, Rebecca Loncosky, personal communication with author, October 1, 2020.

[64] "Residential Environmental Education Returns to Catoctin Mountain Park for the 2011–2012 School Year," *Catoctin Mountain Park—National Park Service,* Last Modified April 10, 2015, https://www.nps.gov/cato/learn/news/residential-environmental-education-returns-to-catoctin-mountain-park-for-the-2011-2012-school-year.htm.

[65] University of Phoenix, "National Park Foundation and University of Phoenix Award Grants to Eighteen National Parks to Engage Next Generation of National Park Stewards," *Cision PR Newswire*, May 7, 2013, https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/national-park-foundation-and-university-of-phoenix-award-grants-to-eighteen-national-parks-to-engage-next-generation-of-national-park-stewards-206392421.html.

LCD projector, VCR and DVD player, and new sound system while the campground received an upgraded sound system and LCD projector. Park Ranger Debbie Mill also coordinated the acquisition of a podcast studio in 2007.[66]

The Park, in cooperation with George Washington Memorial Parkway and Prince William Forest Park, applied for a grant in 2009. This grant funded the development of a short film on the World War II home front. The full film, as well as a five-minute version, were shown to the 5th grade Frederick County students during their one-day field trip to the Park. In 2010, ten digital construction cameras were purchased for the interpretive program. These cameras were loaned to students and representative or outstanding images were added to the Park image library.[67]

## *Publications*

The condition of publications was documented as in good condition in the State of the Park Report (2014). A new park brochure was produced in 2010 in cooperation with the Harpers Ferry Design Center and the inaugural Catoctin Mountain Park Newsletter was issued as an electronic document in the fall of 2010. The newspaper, a joint venture between the Park and CFSP, allowed visitors to obtain information about both parks in one location. In 2010, a new Junior Ranger publication was also completed.[68]

## *Museum Exhibits*

The exhibit room in the Visitor Center was last updated in 1991, although additions to the taxidermy animal display were made periodically after that date. Several specimens were added in 2005 and more specimens were added in late 2006. The Park's LRIP (2008) documents that exhibits in the visitor center included touch-table displays, a tree slice, and a forty-gallon river tank with native fish. In 2009, recommendations from the LRIP were implemented, including replacing the twenty-plus-year-old light-up map in the visitor center with a new 52″ television with a touch screen overlay. Some minor alterations were made to the bookstore. Despite these improvements, the State of the Park Report (2014)

---

[66] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2004 Annual Report, pg. 1. Folder "A2621 2004;" 2005 Annual Report, pg. 9. Folder "A2621 2005;" 2007 Annual Report, pg. 12. Folder "Annual FY 2007 Report."

[67] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2009 Annual Report, pg. 10. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009;" 2010 Annual Report, pg. 12. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010."

[68] 2010 Annual Report, pg. 14. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; 2014 CATO State of the Park Report, 17.

report documents that the condition of the Visitor Center exhibits and collier hut and whiskey still replicas were of significant concern. Some minor repairs were performed on the sawmill in 2011.[69]

## *Waysides*

In 2004, the Park received funding for a three-year project to replace twenty-seven wayside exhibits along three interpretive trails (Spicebush Nature Trail, Charcoal Trail, and Whiskey Still Trail) and replace three stand-alone exhibits. The new wayside exhibits were installed in the summer of 2006. Watershed waysides were also erected in partnership with the Monocacy & Catoctin Watershed Alliance, a group founded in 2006 to preserve and protect watersheds. In 2010, Park staff successfully wrote an NPF grant proposal for the replacement of an aging wooden bulletin board at the Thurmont Vista Parking Lot. A new recycled plastic board matching the rest of the boards in the Park was installed.[70]




**Figure 43:** Sign marking the start of the Browns Farm Trail, 2013.

In 2012, Catoctin personnel applied for an Active Trails Grant through the NPF. The Park was awarded the grant and the resulting funds were used to build and install two waysides—one at Owens Creek Picnic Area and the other at Round Meadow. These

---

[69] 2008 CATO LRIP, 18, 25; 2009 Annual Report. 9. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[70] 2008 CATO LRIP, 26; 2006 Annual Report, pgs. 8, 13, 2.25 Area Location, Building 1, CATO. Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2004 Annual Report, pg. 1. Folder "A2621 2004;" 2009 Annual Report, pg. 1. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009;" 2010 Annual Report, pgs.11, 15. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010."

waysides were installed as part of the Kids in Parks TRACK Trails program.[71] This program was created in 2008 by the Blue Ridge Parkway Foundation, the NPS, and the Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Carolina Foundation to "formally link the health of children to the health of parks by creating a strong network of trails and partners in the communities on and along the Blue Ridge Parkway."[72] The regional program successfully encouraged children to have outdoor adventures using self-guided brochures, and soon expanded to include other local, state, and national parks across the country. In 2013, Catoctin officially joined the Kids in Parks TRACK Trails program when over one hundred 4th grade students from Westminster Elementary School participated in a ceremonial ribbon cutting at Round Meadow.[73] The State of the Park (2014) report documents that the waysides and bulletin boards in the Park were in good condition as all were less than five years old.[74]



**Figure 44:** Interpretive Park Ranger Debbie Mills and children from Westminster Elementary School hiking the Brown's Farm Trail after the ribbon-cutting ceremony, March 2013.

---

[71] National Park Foundation, "National Park Foundation Grants More Than $200,000 To Restore and Establish Trails And Promote Healthy Lives in America's National Parks," *Cision PR Newswire*, May 24, 2012, https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/national-park-foundation-grants-more-than-200000-to-restore-and-establish-trails-and-promote-healthy-lives-in-americas-national-parks-153671035.html.

[72] "About Kids in Parks," *Kids in Parks TRACK Trail,* accessed November 2020, https://www.kidsinparks.com/about.

[73] "About Kids in Parks," *Kids in Parks TRACK Trail;* Karen Gardner, "Kids in Parks Comes to Local Parks," *The Frederick News Post,* May 2, 2013, https://www.fredericknewspost.com/news/environment/kids-in-parks-comes-to-local-parks/article_fe52aaa3-a000-508a-b2d1-1f428f8e05da.html.

[74] 2014 State of the Park, 17.

## *Eastern National*

In 2003, Eastern National (EN) became the Park's cooperating association for the sale of interpretive publications and education products. The sales made by EN funded an EN donation account, which supported the Park's interpretive programs. Since the bookstore/sales area did not generate enough sales, the Park did not have an EN salesperson. Park Ranger Debbie Mills, who was the EN liaison, was responsible for completing inventory requests, reviewing and approving new inventory, overseeing daily operations, completing sales ledgers, and compiling and making cash deposits.[75]

In the fall of 2008, EN President George Minnucci visited the Park's EN store and recommended several improvements. Funds for these improvements were provided by EN and through the Challenge Cost Share program. The latter funded the installation of a custom-printed slat wall with the image of one of the Park's cabins on it. In addition to visual improvements, Minnuci worked with Park staff to provide new sales items with strong interpretive messages. These changes resulted in a banner year for EN in 2009 with gross sales totaling $30,395, an increase of thirty-one percent from 2008. The relationship between the Park and EN remained beneficial with EN continuing to sponsor door prizes at the annual Thurmont-Emmitsburg Community Show and co-sponsoring the Park's annual volunteer recognition dinner.[76]

## *Formal Programs*

A variety of interpretive programs were presented year-round at the visitor center and at other locations in the Park. Programs were largely held on the weekends, except when programs celebrating the Park's anniversary fell on a weekday. Most programs addressed family audiences and were from one-half hour to an hour long. Programs specifically for adults or children were listed on the calendar of events.[77]

The interpretive programs varied from year to year and the number of programs offered fluctuated due to staffing levels, budget, or both. The State of the Park Report (2014) documents that the ranger programs were of moderate concern, but the number and variety of programs offered had increased by approximately sixty percent from 2007 to 2014, with the greatest increase between 2010 and 2011. Program attendance had also increased with participation up approximately 38 percent in 2011.[78]

---

[75] 2005 Annual Report, pg. 5. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; 2008 CATO LRIP, 17.

[76] 2009 Annual Report, pg. 13. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[77] 2008 CATO LRIP, 28.

[78] 2014 CATO State of the Park Report, 17.

**RECREATION (WINTER OUTDOOR SPORTS, CAMPING EXPO):** Annual cross-country ski seminars were held at least four times a year in the winter.[79] In 2003, the annual seminars were replaced with two Winter Outdoor Sports programs. Winter Outdoor Sports programs were offered once a year until 2007. Camping/Backpacking expos/demonstrations were introduced in the spring of 2003. This program, which was presented by volunteers from local retail outfitters, involved informal presentations driven by the interests of the participating visitors. This program was not held annually.[80] In 2011, a new program was introduced. The "Hiking Challenge" was the most popular program that year and involved challenging visitors to hike all twenty-five miles of the Park's trails. Upon completion, visitors would receive either a carabineer or a water bottle as a token of accomplishment.[81]

**RECREATIONAL SKILLS:** Orienteering classes were held bi-annually. Three programs were generally offered in March and four in November. Park rangers or volunteers gave the one-hour-long indoor demonstration on basic map and compass use. Participants then had the opportunity to test what they had learned on the Park's permanent one and one-half mile orienteering course. This program required advance registration and was appropriate for children 6th grade and up. Photography seminars were also held in the Park. This program was not offered annually and the season it was offered varied. A discovery GPS program was introduced in 2003 but was not offered annually.[82]

**DEMONSTRATIONS (BLACKSMITH SHOP, WHISKEY STILL, SAWMILL, AND FLY-TYING):** Demonstrations were generally offered every year on Saturdays or Sundays. Demonstrations were presented in an "open house" format which meant that visitors could arrive anytime during the two-hour session. These programs, which were led by both park rangers and volunteers, were tailored to the interests of the visitors.[83]

---

[79] Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[80] Documents from Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s;" Folder "Interpretive Activities 2000–2010."
2008 CATO LRIP, 29.

[81] FY2011 Servicewide Interpretive Report, Building 127, CATO.

[82] Documents from Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s;" Folder "Interpretive Activities 2000–2010."
2008 CATO LRIP, 29.

[83] Documents from Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s;" Folder "Interpretive Activities 2000–2010."



**Figure 45:** Volunteers leading a demonstration in the blacksmith shop.




**Figure 46:** Volunteers and Park staff present programs onsite. After 1989, the Park was no longer allowed to produce whiskey as part of the whiskey still demonstration, despite the addition of Bitrex, a vomit inducting agent.



**Figure 47:** Reproduction of a nineteenth-century vertical sawmill constructed in the 1970s. The boardwalk was constructed in 1999 to improve accessibility.

**WALKS (WILDFLOWER WALKS, FALL COLOR WALKS, ETC.):** Charcoal Trail talks were eliminated in 1997. However, at least three wildflower walks were scheduled each spring. Fall color walks were also offered each year and were generally held twice a day for three to four days. These walks were led by either an Interpretive park ranger, resource management personnel, or an SCA intern. Special hikes, such as a National Parks Week hike, fitness hike, NPS Founder's Day hike, and National Parks Day history hike, were sporadically organized and led by park rangers.[84]

**EVENING PROGRAMS:** Evening campfire programs were presented on Saturdays at the Owens Creek campground from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Programs were one-half to one hour long and the topics were "rangers' choice." Topics included the natural and cultural history of Catoctin Mountain Park and the history of the NPS. On Saturday evenings from Memorial Day through the end of September evening programs

[84] Documents from Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s;" Folder "Interpretive Activities 2000–2010."

were also presented at Camp Misty Mount. These programs were designed for families as well as children. The VUAs working at Camp Misty Mount would select the program most suited to each evening's audience.[85]

**ADULT-LEVEL PRESENTATIONS:** Interpretive talks covering such topics as tree identification, bats, and deer, and interpretive walks—such as a wetlands walk—were offered on weekends during the summer. The number of scheduled programs declined annually and ceased completely in 1997. Summer nature programs for adults were reintroduced in 2002, but were removed from the programming schedule in 2007. However, a program called "deer management in Catoctin Mountain Park" was offered a total of eleven times during the winter of 2009–2010. This was program was presented by a seasonal interpreter (GS-07) who had been hired specifically to provide an adult-level program related to the implementation of the Park's Deer Management Plan. Other programs were developed, including a spring International Migratory Bird Day program and a program on the African American experience in the Catoctin area.[86]

**CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS:** Children's programs, such as "Kids Stuff," were held at Camp Misty Mount and presented by VUAs operating under the supervision of a park ranger LE. In the early 1990s, at least five programs were offered during the summer. By 1995, only one to two summer programs were offered and in 1997 no programs were offered. Children's programs were reintroduced in 2002; however, few, if any, were offered thereafter. In 2007 and 2009, a junior ranger program was held in the spring for children ages 6–8 and 9–11. A new program called Out and About: A Day Outdoors with Park Rangers was also field-tested in cooperation with CFSP in 2009. In 2010, the program was renamed Joint Jr. Ranger Camp. A total of six programs were scheduled, but only two were held due to a scheduling conflict with the local school systems. The CFA helped operate this program by collecting fees and confirming registrations.[87] It is unclear if this program was continued annually, though junior ranger booklets were made available for self-guided activities.[88]

---

[85] Documents from Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s;" Folder "Interpretive Activities 2000–2010."

[86] Documents from Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s;" Folder "Interpretive Activities 2000–2010."
2008 CATO LRIP, 30.

[87] Documents from Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s;" Folder "Interpretive Activities 2000–2010."
Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2010 Annual Report, pg. 5. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010;" 2009 Annual Report, pgs. 1–2. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009."
As part of the program, the "seventeen Junior Rangers joined their senior counterparts in hands-on activities focused on the importance of wetlands and watershed protection, and on human impacts on these resources during the two-day session held in Catoctin Mountain Park and Cunningham Falls State Park," 2010 Annual Report, pg. 13. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010."

[88] Kathleen Wackrow, personal communication with author, September 30, 2020.

## *Offsite Programs*

Park personnel were actively involved in the community and presented a variety of offsite programs. In 1998, the Park began to participate in the annual Thurmont-Emmitsburg Community Show. Park personnel set up a variety of displays covering topics such as species of concern, hemlock wooly adelgid, and the West Nile virus.[89] Park personnel also continued to participate in the National Fishing Day program, which had been held annually at CFSP since 1995.[90] Other offsite programs the Park participated in include: the annual Thurmont Business Fair/Business Expo; Thurmont Firemen's Parade; Catoctin District Boy Scout Leadership Training; Walmart Fishing Program; Thurmont's National Night Out; Emmitsburg's Volunteer Fire Department Open House; Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture; Route 15 Tourism Center Open House; Frederick's annual Bell and History Days program; and Museums by Candlelight.[91]

Programs were also presented to professionals and students. In 2003, Biologist Becky Loncosky presented a poster on the Park's blight-resistant dogwood at the George Wright Conference in San Diego, CA. Biologist Lindsey Donaldson presented a program on deer management and a poster on the Park's climate change initiative at the George Wright Conference in New Orleans, LA in 2011. In 2012, Park personnel presented a poster on stream temperatures at the Maryland Stream Symposium. Other members of Park staff presented programs at local schools and colleges.[92] The State of Park Report (2014) documents that since 2010 the number of programs offered had increased. This corresponds with the 2010 initiative to place a greater emphasis on outreach. Participation had also increased by approximately 30 percent since 2007.[93]

---

[89] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 15; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 11; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 12; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 16; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 10.

[90] 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 1, 14–15. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[91] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2005 Annual Report, 10. Folder "A2621 2005;" 2007 Annual Report, pgs. 8–9. Folder "Annual Report FY 2007;" Thurmont Business Expo, Friends of Big Hunting Creek annual dinner, and Route 15 Tourism Center Open House, 2009 Annual Report, pg. 1. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009."
The Park started participating in the National Night Out and Emmitsburg's Volunteer Fire Department Open House in 2006, 2006 Annual Report, pg. 13, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[92] Documents Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 12; Natural Resource Challenge Report—2011, pgs. 5–6; Natural Resource Challenge Report—2012, pg. 7; 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 1, 14–15; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 11; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 12; Natural Resource Challenge Reports—2011, pgs. 7–8.
Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2005 Annual Report, pg. 10. Folder "A2621 2005;" 2010 Annual Report, pg. 5.

[93] 2014 CATO State of the Park Report, 17.

## *Special Events*

In 2001, the Park celebrated its 65th anniversary by offering a special program called "The WPA, CCC, and Catoctin."[94] Four new interpretive programs were developed and presented in celebration of the Park's birthday seventieth anniversary in 2006. The first program, "Catoctin's Early Years & the OSS, 1936–1949," featured special guest Dr. John Chambers of Rutgers University. "Catoctin's Youth Programs, YCC, Jobs Corps," "Catoctin's Partnerships, Schools, and Environmental Education," and "Craft Center Era and Catoctin's Volunteers" were the three other programs. The latter featured demonstrations by a local volunteer blacksmith and broom maker.[95]

On April 1, 2006, during the seventieth-anniversary celebration, a new totem pole was dedicated at Camp Greentop. The old "totem pole," carved by former Frederick County Outdoor School student Erin Aylor, stood from 1991 to 2006. Aylor, a professional artist, carved the replacement with the assistance of several Boy Scouts. The seventieth-anniversary celebration concluded on November 14th with the release of a special anniversary stamp cancelation. Interpretive Park Ranger Debbie Mills also coordinated the design and development of a Park t-shirt and commemorative pin through EN. These items were on sale at the visitor center.[96]

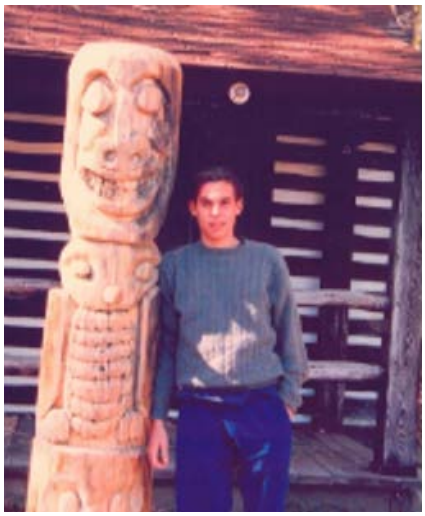




**Figure 48:** (left) Totem pole carved by Frederick County Outdoor School student Erin Aylor in 1991.
**Figure 49:** (right) New totem pole created by former Frederick County Outdoor School student, Erin Ayler in 2006.

---

[94] 2000 to 2006 Calendar of Events. Folder "Interpretive Activities 2000–2010," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO.

[95] Seventieth Anniversary Events. Folder "Interpretive Activities 2000–2010," Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO; 2006 Annual Report, pg. 14. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[96] 2006 Annual Report, pgs. 4, 11, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

Another special program, the Journey through Hallowed Ground Extreme Summer Camp, was organized by the Frederick County Historical Society in 2010. This weeklong camp featured a one-day program at Catoctin Mountain Park. Acting Resource Education Supervisor Debbie Mills coordinated with the Historical Society on the development and operation of the one-day program at Catoctin, which involved campers being secretly brought to Round Meadow where they pretended to assume the identity of an agent of the OSS and conduct covert operations. At the end of the day, Superintendent Mel Poole presented a campfire program on the OSS at Catoctin.[97]

# Recreation Management

## *Camp Misty Mount*

In 2005, a computerized reservation system for Camp Misty Mount became fully operational. The Campground Master Reservation software program was installed on the network at Park Headquarters and was accessible at four workstations (two at headquarters, one at the visitor center, and one at Camp Misty Mount). The administration division maintained the reservation system during the closure season, answering phones and taking reservations by mail. In 2010, Interpretive Park Ranger Mills coordinated the transition to Reserve America, the national campground reservation system.[98] However, the administrative division continued to manage the reservations. Family groups received priority, though the camp could also be reserved for weddings. One of the largest reoccurring groups to rent Camp Misty Mount were the Latter-Day Saints.[99] Unfortunately, due to a decreased interest in outdoor recreation, cabin rentals have declined over the years.[100]

Seasonal VUAs and camp hosts operated Camp Misty Mount under the supervision of a permanent park ranger (LE).[101] VUAs assisted with the check-ins, check-outs, and custodial work at Camps Misty Mount and Greentop and at Round Meadow. One VUA was

---

[97] 2006 Annual Report, pgs. 13–14, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[98] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2005 Annual Report, pgs. 8–9. Folder "A2621 2005;" 2009 Annual Report, pgs. 6–15. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009 Folder;" 2010 Annual Report, pg. 3. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010."

[99] Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019.

[100] Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019; 2010 Annual Report, pg. 3. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; Interview with Holly Rife (by interviewer Elise Elder), June 27, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[101] 2009 Annual Report, pg. 11. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

responsible for operating the interpretive program at Camp Misty Mount, one assisted at the horse stables, and, when LE coverage was needed elsewhere in the Park, a VUA operated the visitor center. In 2006, Supervisory Ranger (I) Sally Griffin assigned one VUA to the visitor center full-time. The VUA, Jennie Pumphrey, opened and closed the center and presented informal interpretation at the visitor center, the Owens Creek Campground, and Camp Misty Mount.[102] When a convenience store was opened in the Camp Misty Mount office in 2009, the VUAs were responsible for its operation. Due to low sales, the items (t-shirts, patches, pins, toothbrushes, etc.) eventually moved to the EN shop at the visitor center.[103]

## Camp Misty Mount Horse Stable

After Superintendent J.D. Young phased out the horse patrol program, the stables at Camp Misty Mount sat unused. Although minor maintenance work was completed, the building eventually fell into a state of disrepair. In 2006, Superintendent Mel Poole, in cooperation with the NCRO, began to assess the impact of removing this structure from the Park's cultural resources. The building, constructed in the 1980s by Park maintenance staff and YCC enrollees, was determined to be non-historical. It was not until October 2012 that the removal was cleared for National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act compliance. The building was removed, and the area was reseeded and mulched to foster the regrowth of a meadow. Historically, the area has been a part of a larger meadow used since the 1930s as a play and tent-camping area.[104]

## *Camp Greentop*

The VUAs stationed at the Camp Misty Mount office assisted the park ranger (LE) with check-ins and check-outs and custodial work at Camp Greentop.[105] In 2006, the campground master reservation software program was expanded to include this camp.[106]

---

[102] Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[103] 2009 Annual Report, pg. 11. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[104] Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources, February 2007; Letter of Compliance Completion: NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) and NHPA (National Historic Preservation Act) Clearance Removal of Non-historic Misty Mount Stable and Tack Room Building (Building #230), October 22, 2012; Real Property Record: Camp Misty Mount Stable, February 8, 1983. Folder "Disposed MM 230 Stable Tack Room," Cultural Server, CATO.

[105] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 16; 2000 Resource Management Report, 12; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 10.
2005 Annual Report, pg. 8. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[106] 2006 Annual Report, pg. 9. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

Reservations were handled by the superintendent's secretary, Jennie Pumphrey, from January 2009 to August 2016. Pumphrey also handled fee collection and the processing of deposits to the Treasury.[107]

The MLCC continued to occupy Camp Greentop during the summertime. Some of the more independent campers would stay for a few days at Walnut Springs, the private campground off Manahan Road, but this program came to an end after archeological sites were identified in the area. The League, as part of their programming, also continued to operate the "handicapped riding program." A VUA, under the supervision of a park ranger, was responsible for taking care of the horses, cleaning the stalls, providing food and medical care to the horses, training the riding assistants, and helping lead the horses. In 2005, before the Park's involvement in the program came to an end, a total of twenty-five lessons for 132 campers were offered. The League assumed full responsibility for the program in FY 2006, though a park ranger (LE) would check on the horses and order hay and sawdust for the stables. Around 2011–2012, the League stopped operating the therapeutic riding program.[108]

Other groups that rented Camp Greentop include the Girl Scouts of the National Capital. This group came to the Park annually in both the spring and fall. A Church of the Latter-Day Saints group and a separate family group also began renting the camp annually around 2012–13. Happy Destiny Retreat, a twelve-step retreat based on the principles of Alcoholics Anonymous, began renting either Camp Greentop or Camp Round Meadow around 2005. Camp Greentop could also be rented for weddings, but they were not high on the selection list.[109]

## *Camp Round Meadow*

In 2006, the campground master reservation software program was expanded to include Round Meadow. Reservations were handled by the superintendent's secretary, Jennie Pumphrey, while a full-time park ranger (LE) managed the camp. The seasonal staff

[107] Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019.

[108] 2005 Annual Report, pg. 9. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019.

[109] Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019.

(VUAs) at Camp Misty Mount assisted with check-ins and check-outs at Round Meadow.[110] While there was an RV pad onsite, Camp Round Meadow did not have a campground host.[111]

The DC Public School System continued to operate its computer nature program at Round Meadow until the early 2000s.[112] In 2010, a 2nd Nature Camp was sponsored at Camp Round Meadow by the NCR and the Latin American Youth Center of Washington, DC. This program gave underserved youths, in this case a group of high school age students from the DC Latin American Center, the opportunity to experience national parks through the medium of art, music, dance, photography, and video. Participants also attended an interpretive program and participated in a stream water study with the YCC and Bridging the Watershed.[113]

In 2014, the NCR was one of thirty-nine recipients of the NPF's America's Best Idea grant. The grant funded *Fly By Light: Discover Your True Nature* (FBL), a pilot program and partnership with One Common Unity, a nonprofit dedicated to improving "life outcomes for at risk youth in Washington, DC by providing quality and comprehensive social, emotional, and creative arts learning programming and wilderness immersion."[114] National parks in the greater Washington area, in cooperation with One Common Unity, held a series of after-school workshops and retreats.[115] One of the retreats was held at Camp Round Meadow in August 2014. Forty youths, led by twenty-five adult professionals and facilitators, spent a week at the Park, participating in "arts-based peace education workshops [designed] to inspire inquiry, intellectual creativity, self-expression, empowerment and emotional literacy through inter-generational dialogues and workshops in nature."[116]

---

[110] 2006 Annual Report, pg. 9. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.
Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2009 Annual Report, pg. 11; 2010 Annual Report, pg. 13.

[111] Camp Round Meadow had a campground host when managed by CAMPER. Jennie Pumphrey, appointed to the position of Revenue and Fee Manager in 2016, decided to reinstitute the campground host position at Round Meadow in 2019. Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019, CATO Park Files; Interview with Ron Harvey (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019.

[112] Summer Nature and Computer Camp—2001. Folder "DC Schools Summer Program," Area Location 1.231, File Cabinet 2, Building 127, CATO.

[113] Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[114] "DC Area National Parks Receive America's Best Idea Grant from the National Park Foundation," *National Park Service,* December 8, 2014, https://www.nps.gov/frdo/learn/news/dc-area-national-parks-receive-grant-from-the-national-park-foundation.htm.

[115] "DC Area National Parks Receive America's Best Idea Grant from the National Park Foundation," *National Park Service,* December 8, 2014.

[116] National Park Service, "Catoctin Mountain Park News Release: One Common Unity Brings Youth, Parents and Adult Professionals to End of Year Summer Retreat," August 12, 2014.

In the years after the DC Computer Nature Camp came to an end, the majority of the groups who rented Camp Round Meadow were church groups, such as the Latter-Day Saints. Another group that had been renting the camp since around 2005 was the Happy Destiny Retreat. Depending on availability, this group either rented Camp Greentop or Camp Round Meadow.[117]

## *Campgrounds*

In the early 2000s, the Park started using Spherix, a campground reservation software, to manage reservations for the Poplar Grove Youth Group Tent Camping Area. The system not only managed reservations but also notified campers when there was a closure. This aspect of the system proved to be particularly helpful when Hurricane Isabel struck the Park in 2003, caused a significant amount of damage.[118] In 2006, Poplar Grove transitioned from Spherix to Reserve America, the national campground reservation system.[119] Interpretive Park Ranger Debbie Mills managed the reservation system while a park ranger (LE) handled orientation, check-in, and supervision.[120]



**Figure 50:** Downed tree at Camp Misty Mount after Hurricane Isabel.

---

[117] Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[118] Rebecca Loncosky, personal communication with author, October 1, 2020.

[119] 2006 Annual Report, pg. 9. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[120] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2009 Annual Report, pg. 11; 2010 Annual Report, pg. 15. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010."
Rebecca Loncosky, personal communication with author, October 1, 2020.



**Figure 51:** Split and downed trees after Hurricane Isabel.

The Owens Creek campground continued to operate on a first-come first-serve basis with fee collection via an envelope deposit.[121] In the early 2010s, the Owens Creek campground and the Park's Adirondack shelters were made available by reservation through Reserve America.[122] A park ranger (LE) was responsible for the management of Owens Creek Campground as well as the hiring and supervision of the campground host.[123] The campground host was required to commit to one month and was responsible for assisting rangers in fee collection, providing minor maintenance and cleanup at the campsite, and helping campsite visitors.[124]

The State of the Park Report (2014) documents that the condition of camping and picnicking at Catoctin Mountain Park was of moderate concern. Trends showed that visitor counts, campsite registrations, and receipts were slowly decreasing. The trend correlated with an overall decrease in outdoor recreation nationwide.[125]

---

[121] Rebecca Loncosky, personal communication with author, April 2019.

[122] 2014 CATO State of the Park, 23.

[123] The volunteer coordinator posted the volunteer campground host position online at volunteer.gov and reviewed the initial applications. The park ranger (LE) made the final decision as to who was selected. Interview with Ron Harvey (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019.

[124] Rebecca Loncosky, personal communication with author, October 1, 2020; "Volunteer—Catoctin Mountain Park," *National Park Service,* last updated June 16, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/cato/getinvolved/volunteer.htm.

[125] 2014 CATO State of the Park, 18.

# Volunteers and Partnerships

## *Volunteerism in the Park*

Interpretive Park Ranger Debbie Mills served as Catoctin's VIP coordinator. Mills coordinated the projects completed by volunteer groups such as the Church of Latter-Day Saints, the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, various Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, the Order of the Arrow, NSF Thurmont, the Alternative Sentencing program, the United Way Volunteer Center of Frederick, the Mountain Club of Maryland, and numerous school and local community groups. These groups contributed service hours to a variety of projects, including exotic plant removal, trail rehabilitation, and stream improvement. Volunteers also assisted at the visitor center and performed administrative tasks. Trail work, in particular, was completed under the supervision of an interpretive park ranger during the annual volunteer trail work days, National Public Land days, or the National Park Across America trail work days.[126] Between 2008 and 2012, there was a five-year average of 1,082 volunteers contributing an average of 13,856 hours of service.[127]

Interpretive park rangers supervised the annual Order of the Arrow Ordeal until the program was transitioned to the maintenance division in 2006. Some projects completed as part of the Ordeal include the construction of a pavilion at Poplar Grove I (FY1997–1999); the construction of the Owens Creek amphitheater boardwalk (FY1998–1999); and the construction of handicap-accessible ramps through the Park.[128] Boy Scout troops and Eagle Scout candidates also completed a variety of volunteer projects, including historic road and stone fence restoration work (2003); the annual Poplar Grove cleanup

---

[126] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2005 Annual Report, pg. 4. Folder "A2621 2005;" 2007 Annual Report, pg. 13. Folder "Annual Report FY 2007;" 2009 Annual Report, pg. 1; 2010 Annual Report, pgs. 16–17.
Documents from Area Location 1.174, File Cabinet 3, Interp. Files, Building 127, CATO: 1997 Calendar of Events. Folder "Interpretive Activities 1990s;" 2000 Calendar of Events. Folder "Interpretive Activities 2000–2010."
Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2000 Resource Management Report, pgs. 4–5; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg.10.

[2006] Annual Report, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Annual Activity and Expense Report," November 14, 2013, Building 127, CATO.

[127] 2014 CATO State of the Park, 19; 2010 Annual Report, 16–17, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; Annual Activity and Expense Report, November 14, 2013, Building 127, CATO; Annual Activity and Expense Report, November 6, 2014, Building 127, CATO.

[128] Documents from Past Funding, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: FY 1999 Challenge Cost Share Program Application: Camp Greentop Cabin Ramps; FY98 Challenge Cost Share Program Project Completion Form: Owens Amphitheater Board Walks;" FY97 Challenge Cost Share Program Project Completion Form: Poplar Grove I, Shelter Construction."
2005 Annual Report, pg. 4. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; 2006 Annual Report, pg. 14. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

(2007); and exotic plant removal.[129] BSA Troop 470, a group who regularly volunteered in the Park, earned the Hornaday Troop Award in 2010. This troop was the first in Frederick County to earn the award since its inception in 1914.[130] Another Boy Scout troop, Troop 270, won the NCR Youth Group Hartzog Award in 2014 for their volunteer efforts in the Park.[131]



**Figure 52:** YCC enrollees learn basic job skills while also contributing to the preservation of the park's natural resources.

The Park continued to provide high school and college students with educational and practical opportunities. YCC enrollees were supervised by the division of resource management and a seasonal YCC Coordinator when funding was available. The number of enrollees varied in accordance with the Park's budget, but the number of enrollees

---

[129] 2003 Resource Management Report, pgs. 4, 10. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.
Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2005 Annual Report, pg. 4; 2007 Annual Report, pg. 13.
Annual Activity and Expense Report: CATO, November 14, 2013, Building 127 Files, CATO.

[130] 2010 Annual Report, pg. 1, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[131] Natural Resource Challenge Report—2011, pg. 8. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Annual Activity and Expense Report, November 6, 2014, Building 127, CATO.

generally ranged between six and eight. In 1998, YCC enrollees began to split their time between Catoctin, Antietam National Battlefield Park, and Monocacy National Battlefield Park. This partnership continued until the mid-2000s. After this partnership ended, YCC enrollees continued to complete various projects in the Park, including exotic plant removal, horse trail maintenance, campsite rehabilitation, trout population monitoring, purple fringed orchid monitoring, air quality and stream water testing, and egg mass and trout surveys.[132]

Interns were funded by Public Land Corp grants, the Challenge Cost Share program, NPF grants, and CAMPER's annual Friends of Big Hunting Creek banquet. In 1998, a Public Land Corp grant funded a combined SCA intern with Antietam National Battlefield Park and work crews from the Maryland Conservation Corps and AmeriCorps. Funds raised by the Friends of Big Hunting Creek also funded an SCA intern.[133] The interns, whose time was split between resource management and interpretation, completed a variety of projects, including the installation of deer fencing, deer population monitoring, and research on the history of the Park's interpretive program.[134] Depending on the availability of funds, SCA Interns were usually hosted at the Park each summer.[135]

The resource management division hosted its first Chicago Botanic Garden intern in 2009. This intern was shared with C&O Canal, which had hired the intern through a program sponsored by the Chicago Botanic Garden. The intern assisted with the monitoring of twenty-one vegetation plots and rare plant species documentation. This program continued through 2013, with one intern working per summer. Other interns in 2009 included a GIS intern recruited through the NCR Urban Ecology Research Learning

---

[132] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities; Natural Resource Challenge Report—2011, pg. 8; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 3; 2000 Resource Management Report, pgs. 2–3; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 3; 2006 Annual Report.
Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2009 Annual Report, pg. 4; 2010 Annual Report, pg. 21.

[133] The sharing of interns began long before 2000. Becky Loncosky shared an intern in 1989, and was not the first, Becky Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 21, 2020.
Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 4.

[134] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 2; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 2; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 2; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 2.
2007 Annual Report, 9, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[135] In 2010 the Resource Management Division consisted of two SCA interns and an eight-person SCA trail crew. The SCA high school crew camped in the Park for three weeks while they raised the tread surface on a section of horse trail which had been plagued by erosion for over thirty years, 2010 Annual Report, pg. 6, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; Natural Resource Challenge—2011, pgs. 7, 16-21. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.
14 SCA Interns contributed 1,544 hours in the park in 2014 and an SCA high school trail crew simplified trails near the visitor center by building a bridge across the Still Creek, Annual Activity and Expense Report, November 6, 2014, VC Files, CATO.

Alliance and an intern from Hood College.[136] In 2010, the Park hosted its first Geoscientist-in-the-Park intern. This intern worked on the Park's geology webpage. The Park then had a Geoscientist-in-the-Park intern each year through 2012.[137] Catoctin High School students, as part of the NPF's Park Stewards program, also applied oral history interview techniques during the Frederick County Outdoor School Reunion at Camp Greentop in 2013. The following year, Catoctin High School students monitored stream conditions and collected oral histories at the 2nd Outdoor School Reunion.[138]



**Figure 53:** Geoscientist-in-the-Park intern using a total station to complete a survey, November 2011.

In 2011, the Indiana Amish Anabaptist Service Program (IAASP) of Nappanee, IN requested information on volunteer opportunities in national parks. The Amish are conscientious objectors, so the goal of the IAASP was to find other ways the young men could serve their country. Joy Pietschman, the agency-wide volunteer coordinator, connected the Amish with Catoctin Mountain Park. Superintendent Mel Poole, in partnership with the CFA, coordinated a one-month pilot program for the Amish in August 2011. The NPS and the CFA handled logistics and provided housing, the chief of maintenance selected the project, and the IAASP covered transportation, food, and other costs. Two of the Park's carpenters supervised while an experienced volunteer carpenter

[136] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2009 Annual Report, pg. 4; 2010 Annual Report, pg. 6.

[137] Natural Resource Challenge—2011, pgs. 7, 16–21. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[138] Annual Activity and Expense Report, November 4, 2013, VC Files, CATO; Annual Activity and Expense Report, November 6, 2014, Building 127 Files, CATO.

assisted. After the pilot program ended in August 2011, the Amish returned annually to work on restoring the historic cabin camps. In 2013, for instance, the former camp infirmary at Camp Misty (Cabin 16) was restored. The Amish stripped the cabin of all modern modifications and removed and replaced damaged logs and timbers. During their time off, volunteers took the group to Washington, DC, Gettysburg National Military Park, and Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.[139]



**Figure 54:** Amish crew working on the rehabilitation of the Camp Misty Mount infirmary, March 2013.

## *Bridging the Watershed*

Bridging the Watershed (BTW), an outreach program of the Alice Ferguson Foundation, was formed in 1998 with funds from an NPF grant. BTW, operated in partnership with the NPS, was developed as an education program for high school students in Washington, DC, an underserved population in national parks. NCR parks functioned as living laboratories that could support school curriculums and help increase awareness

[139] "Camp Misty Mount Cabin 16 Restoration Project," March 2013, Cultural Resource Files, Building 167, CATO; Interview with Jim Robbins (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 29, 2019, CATO Park Files; Interview with Frank Smith (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), September 10, 2015; Interview with Ron Harvey (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019; Interview with Mel Poole (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), June 22, 2015.

and understanding of the Potomac watershed.[140] Interpretive park rangers at Catoctin Mountain Park connected with the BTW in 2009 and in August a BTW training was held at Camp Misty Mount.[141] The first BTW program was held at Catoctin in 2010. Multiple field trips were scheduled to the Park in the spring and fall. A workspace was also provided to a BTW intern at the visitor center from July through August. A portion of the BTW Summer Institute was held at Catoctin in June 2010.[142] There was at least one more BTW program at Catoctin in 2012, but the Park's involvement with the program stopped due to a lack of personnel and concern about the brook trout population in the Blue Blazes Creek.[143]



**Figure 55:** Students participating in the BTW program at Catoctin in 2010.

## *Catoctin Forest Alliance (CFA)*

In 2009 the CFA, a 501(c)(3) organization, was formed by a group of dedicated volunteers to promote the preservation of Catoctin Mountain Park, CFSP, and the Catoctin Mountain area in general. As the Park's primary friend group, the CFA assisted with the joint Junior Ranger program in 2010 by collecting fees and confirming registrations. The CFA also initiated an Artist-in-Residence program in 2010. Three artists were selected by

---

[140] "Bridging the Watershed," 1, VC Files, CATO.

[141] 2009 Annual Report, pg. 2. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[142] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2010 Annual Report, pg. 2. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010."

[143] Kathleen Wackrow, personal communication with author, September 30, 2020; Rebecca Loncosky, personal communication with author, October 1, 2020.

the CFA committee to spend two weeks at Camp Misty Mount. The selected artists used the natural setting of the Park as inspiration for paintings and other artworks. During "en plein air" sessions, the artists shared their artistic process with visitors. Each artist donated a Park-related piece to the CFA for an offsite exhibit at the end of their stay.[144]

The CFA also developed programs that educated both youths and adults about being stewards and champions of the environment. The SUCCESS program was specifically designed to empower students with disabilities to become contributing members of society by "assisting them in developing social competencies, promoting their independence, and encouraging self-advocacy for them in a safe and nurturing environment."[145] This post-secondary transition program was designed for students ages 18 to 21 who had completed at least four years in a comprehensive high school and exhibited the ability to work independently in the domain of competitive employment. Students in the program worked in a community-based setting to learn skills for independent living and at the end of the program they received a Maryland Certificate of Completion.[146]

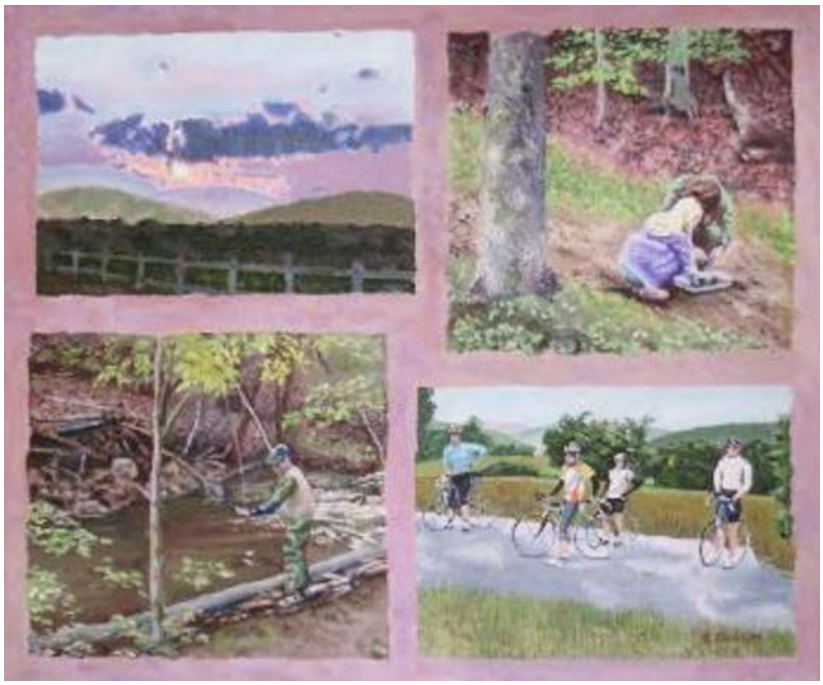


**Figure 56:** Artwork by 2010 Artist in Residence Carol Braun.

---

[144] 2010 Annual Report, 13. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; AIR Planning Committee, *Catoctin Forest Alliance Artist-in-Residence: Strategic Plan*, February 2010, Visitor Center Files, CATO; AIR Planning Committee, *Catoctin Forest Alliance Artist-in-Residence: Activity Plan,* March 2010, VC Files, CATO.

[145] "Success Program," *Catoctin Forest Alliance,* accessed December 2019, http://www.catoctinforestalliance.org/index.php/programs.

[146] "Success Program," *Catoctin Forest Alliance,* accessed December 2019.

## *CAMPER and the Harpers Ferry Job Corps Center*

In 1993, CAMPER was "in the process of down-sizing its operations" and agreed to fund the materials and supplies needed for an addition to the Visitor Center. The Challenge Cost Share Agreement application for this project documents that the Park would be responsible for preparing the architectural drawings, equipment use, and providing personnel.[147] Work began on the addition—a large work and storage room with a single-vehicle garage—in February 1995. Students from the Harpers Ferry Job Corps Center, one of three remaining Job Corps centers associated with the NPS, assisted in the construction. The Visitor center addition was dedicated on November 16, 1996.[148]



**Figure 57:** Groundbreaking and foundation construction on the new visitor center addition, February 1995.

[147] Challenge Cost Share Program Application: Visitor Center Addition, August 1993. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[148] Folder "Visitor Center Addition 1995," Area Location 1.172, File Cabinet 4, Building 127, CATO.



**Figure 58:** Harpers Ferry Job Corps students assisting with construction on the new visitor center wing, 1995.



**Figure 59:** Two Harpers Ferry Job Corps students preparing for the dedication ceremony with then-National Capital Field Area Director Robert Stanton and Superintendent J.D. Young, November 16, 1996.

Another project was completed in cooperation with the Harpers Ferry Job Corps in 2011. The Park applied for and was awarded an NPF Active Trails grant for the purchase of WoodCarpet, a poured-in-place wood fiber which is pervious, natural, sustainable, and provides for universal accessibility. Funds were awarded with the understanding that the WoodCarpet would be installed on the Spicebush Trail by a volunteer crew and that the trail would be used to develop new partnerships. The Park partnered with the Harpers

Ferry Job Corps and the crew removed the existing asphalt on the trail and poured the WoodCarpet to make the trail accessible to all visitors. Park personnel had explored other alternatives to asphalt and concrete at other locations throughout the Park with minimal success. The WoodCarpet, first installed at three campsites in the Owens Creek Campground, proved to be the most aesthetically pleasing and practical. Converting the Spicebush Trail, located off the Chestnut Picnic Area, was the next step in making the Park more accessible.[149]



**Figure 60:** Superintendent J.D. Young, CAMPER Mike Brittain, CAMPER Fred Price, and NCR Director Robert Stanton, November 16, 1996.

## *Tourism Council of Frederick County*

Catoctin Mountain Park has long worked with the Tourism Council of Frederick County on the development and marketing of tourism products.[150] The Frederick Historic Sites Consortium, a program of the Tourism Council of Frederick County, was formed in 1991 with the mission "to support, promote and develop the historic sites and museums of Frederick County, and to increase community awareness of their value."[151] The Park

---

[149] Rick Dandes, "Trail Blazers," *Recreation Management,* accessed November 2020, https://recmanagement.com/feature_print.php?fid=201301FP01; "Catoctin Mountain Park Partners with Harpers Ferry Job Corps to Renovate Spicebush Nature Trail for Great Accessibility," *National Park Service,* Last Modified September 7, 2011, https://www.nps.gov/cato/learn/news/catoctin-mountain-park-partners-with-harpers-ferry-job-corps-center-to-renovate-spicebush-nature-trail-for-greater-accessibility.htm.

[150] Catoctin Mountain Park: Long-Range Interpretive Plan (Harpers Ferry, WV: Harpers Ferry Interpretive Planning, 2008), 32.

[151] "About Us," *Frederick Historic Sites Consortium,* accessed December 2019, http://www.frederickhsc.org/about.html.

participated in the programs developed by the Consortium, including Museums by Candlelight. This program involved numerous sites waiving fees for an afternoon and evening of hands-on activities, living history interpretation, tours, and musical entertainment.[152] At Catoctin, visitors could craft (e.g. pinecone and peanut butter bird feeder), tour the exhibit area with a flashlight, and watch a film on a topic relevant to the NPS (e.g. the Discovery Channel's *The Greater Washington DC National Parks, For the People*).[153] The Park also participated in the Consortium's Bell and History Days. This event occurred the first weekend in April and rang in the new museum season with museums across the county offering special programs.[154] At the Catoctin, visitors could participate in an activity which involved assuming a "false identity" and searching Camp Greentop for the burial place of a hidden World War II mascot. This activity taught visitors about the OSS in the Park.[155]

# Resource Management

## *General*

In response to the Government Performance and Results Act (1993), the NPS prepared a five-year strategic plan which stressed the Service's natural resource stewardship role. The Natural Resource Challenge Program (1999) elaborated on the Service's role by providing more specific natural resource action goals and strategies. The President's FY 2000 and FY 2001 budget appropriated nearly thirty million dollars to the NPS for the implementation of the program. That first year, funds were allotted for inventory and monitoring (I&M) actions. Funded projects in the years after included: 1) a joint USGS/NPS vegetation mapping program; 2) water and air quality monitoring; 3) the development of a native species protection program; 4) the establishment of four multi-park exotic plant management teams (e.g. NCR Exotic Plant Management Team); 5) NPS participation in cooperative ecosystem studies units on college campuses; 6) hosting

---

[152] "About Us," *Frederick Historic Sites Consortium,* accessed December 2019.

[153] *Frederick Historic Sites Consortium,* "A Free Holiday Program for All Ages: Museums by Candlelight," December 2005, available online at http://www.frederickhsc.org/pdf/mbc05.pdf.

[154] "About Us," *Frederick Historic Sites Consortium,* accessed December 2019, http://www.frederickhsc.org/about.html.

[155] FY2011 Servicewide Interpretive Report, VC Files, CATO.

outside researchers; and 7) completing air emissions inventories and water resource protection and restoration projects. (The Natural Resource Challenge and I&M efforts will be discussed in their corresponding sections below.[156])

In addition to the abovementioned programs, the Park completed its Resource Stewardship Plan in July 2005. This document, which was mandated by Director's Order 2.1 and replaced the existing requirement for RMPs, was completed in conjunction with GMP planning. More specifically, this plan would support GMP planning by providing a thorough discussion on the current state of the Park's natural resources, future concerns, and planning needs.[157] Information from this document is referenced throughout this chapter.

The Park's first State of the Park Report was completed in 2006. This report rated the overall condition of Catoctin's natural resources as "good" (82 out of 100). At the time, this was one of the highest ratings in the Service. Information presented in the 2006 State of the Park Report, the Park's new Foundation Document (2013), the 2014 State of the Park Report, and Resource Stewardship Strategy (2013) will be discussed in their corresponding sections below.[158]

## *GIS*

GIS maps enhanced the Park's I&M program as they documented the location of natural and cultural resources and helped guide management and control efforts.[159] In 2001, a seasonal GIS position was funded, and GIS maps were prepared for a variety of projects using GPS data. Projects completed in 2001 included mapping the cultural resources at Camp Peniel, the electric line between Round Meadow and Ike Smith Creek, the Chestnut and Owens Creek Picnic Areas, and both Poplar Grove sites. GPS was also used to locate the permanent field markers installed to mark the gypsy moth monitoring

---

[156] NPS, *Natural Resource Challenge: The National Park Service's Action Plan for Preserving Natural Resources* (Washington, DC: NPS, 1999), 3–4, 19–20; Catoctin Mountain Park Resource Stewardship Strategy (Thurmont, MD: National Park Service, 2013) [hereafter 2013 CATO RSS], 3; *The Natural Resource Challenge: The National Park's Action Plan for Natural Resources,* Brochure (Lakewood, CO: Natural Resource Program Center), 2, 19–20.

[157] The purpose of the Resource Stewardship Plan (RSP) was "to provide comprehensive strategies based in peer-review science in order to facilitate achievement or maintenance of desired resource decisions. The strategies detailed in the RSP [were] on 10–20-year timelines in order to encourage consistency through multiple 5-year strategic planning cycles," *Catoctin Mountain Park Resource Stewardship Plan (Version 1.0)* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2005), 2.

[158] 2006 CATO State of the Park Report, 3; Natural Resource Challenge Report—2012, pg. 2. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[159] The Park's GIS program was upgraded in 1998 when $4,000 was obtained to upgrade the GIS system (ArcView updated to version 3.1 and ArcPress extension was purchased) and fund ArcView training for two employees. The GIS computer and primary resource management computer were upgraded in 1999 with Y2K replacement funding. Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 4.

grid points. GIS maps in 2002 included stands of paw paw, stream improvement devices on Big Hunting Creek, archeological sites, vegetation monitoring plots, gypsy moth defoliation, monitoring grid posts, and species of concern.[160] In 2003, a fire history report was completed with all sixteen fires mapped using GIS.[161]

# *Cultural Resource Management*

## Historic Preservation

The Park's resource management specialist regularly went through the Section 106 process and applied for and received special funds for historic building stabilization, cabin restoration work, and updates to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). Funding for this work was limited, so projects were completed incrementally. Efforts throughout the late 1990s and 2000s were focused on cabin restoration and the removal of non-historic additions. For instance, the non-historic concrete ramps added to the Camp Greentop cabins in the 1970s were removed and replaced with wood ramps. At Camp Misty Mount, the non-historic additions to the stone foundations of the dining hall were removed and all exterior wood surfaces were re-stained to return the buildings to their historic appearance.[162] Gradually, the condition of the Park's historic buildings improved with nineteen of the fifty-six historic buildings documented as in "good" condition in 1999, twenty-eight in "good" condition in 2000, and thirty-four in "good" condition in 2002.[163]

In 2006, Catoctin Mountain Park's State of the Park Report was completed. This report scored the condition of the Park's cultural resources (archeology, cultural landscapes, history, historic structures, archives, and museum collections) as sixty-four out of one hundred, or "fair." Numerous factors contributed to the "fair" score, including

---

[160] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 2; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 4.

[161] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Project Statement: Wildfire Management, Fuel Reduction, Folder "1994 Resource Management Plan;" 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 3; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 7; Fire History GIS Layer, October 2003. CATO Fire History Files, Area Location Y—Fire Management—20, Building 1, CATO.

[162] 2005 Annual Report, pgs. 5–6. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; List of Classified Structures Program, 1955-2003, National Archives Catalogue, accessed December 2019, https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6981843.

[163] Not only were the ramps historically wood, but also the concrete ramps were creating water problems. These water problems resulted in significant rot to the cabin's front sill logs and entrance floor joists. The front roof supports were also sagging and there was immediate danger of the entrance floor collapsing, Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Project Statement: Historic Structure Preservation, Stabilize Greentop Cabins, 1999 Resource Management Plan; FY 1999 Challenge Cost Share Program Application: Camp Greentop Cabin Ramps. Past Funding Files.
FY2002 Annual Performance Plan, Revised February 1, 2002, 6, Museum Resource Center Library, MRCE.

decreased funding and budget cuts. Budget cuts, in particular, had resulted in the maintenance staff losing five full-time permanent personnel. This prevented the division from conducting comprehensive annual inspections of the Park's LCS and NRHP listed structures. By 2010, fifty-one of the Park's sixty-four LCS-listed historic camp structures were in "good" condition. Of the remaining structures, eleven were in "fair" condition and two were in "poor" condition. Factors that contributed to the condition of the buildings included revenue loss, deferred maintenance, budget capacity (which limited rehabilitation to one cabin per year), storm water and pest damage, limited personnel with needed historic preservation skills, difficulty obtaining original buildings materials (e.g. chestnut), and damage from modern appliances, systems, and utilities.[164]

What was termed "Completeness of Documentation" in the Park's Foundation Document (2013), RSS (2013), and 2014 State of the Park Report was documented as warranting moderate concern. To preserve and maintain the Park's historic cabin camps, Historic Structures Reports (HSRs) were recommended for Camps Misty Mount and Greentop. Other recommended management documents included a Comprehensive Treatment Plan, a Preservation Maintenance Plan, Historic Structure Assessment Report, Cabin Camp Management Plan, Historic Preservation Maintenance Plan, and a Business Management Plan. In June 2013, the HSR *Quarters 1: Superintendents Residence, Garage, and Permanent Masonry Landscape Features* was completed. The HSR for Camp Greentop and Camp Misty Mount was completed in 2018.[165]

Not all historic structures in the Park were classified as a fundamental resource or value (FRV). However, these historic structures were still recognized as important, so they were classified under the category "other important resources and values" (OIRVs). Similar to the FRVs, these structures were affected by deferred maintenance and budget capacity. To maintain these OIRVs the following were recommended: an inventory and evaluation of the Park's Mission 66 structures; determination of NR eligibility for the Braestrup structures (refer to the section on Boundary Protection and Land Acquisition below); an evaluation of structures eligible for listing on the NRHP; Historic Resource Studies (HRSs)

---

[164] 2006 CATO State of the Park Report, 14-17; 2013 CATO RSS, 23.

[165] Rebecca Cybularz, *Catoctin Mountain Park Quarters 1 Superintendent's Residence, Garage, and Permanent Masonry Landscape History Structure Report* (Thurmont, MD: National Park Service Historic Preservation Training Center, National Park Service, June 2013); Oeschger, *Cabin Camps Greentop and Misty Mount HSR*; 2014 CATO State of the Park Report, 13–14; 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 26; 2013 CATO RSS, 23, 73.

for three buildings at Round Meadow and other representative buildings and structures; and a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), HRS, and HSR for Round Meadow.[166] By 2014, the Park was listed as a new historic district on the NRHP.[167]

## Historical Knowledge

The State of the Park Report (2006) documents that Catoctin Mountain Park's history was "well-documented."[168] In 1998, Cultural Resource Preservation Program funding was awarded for the completion of an HRS. Edmund Wehrle of the University of Maryland completed the HRS in 2002, which explored such topics as subsistence farming on the mountain, the charcoal industry, the African American and Native American experience, and early Park history.[169] In 2008, John Chambers of Rutgers University completed a study on the use of national parks by the OSS during World War II. Several former OSS officers who had trained at Camp Greentop met and spoke with Park staff.[170] The Park also initiated research for an updated Administrative History (1986–2006) in 2007. This document was not completed.[171]

Ethnographic resources were identified as an FRV in the Foundation Document (2013). This FRV warranted significant concern as a systematic ethnographic survey had yet to be completed. The Park only had anecdotal information, and what the Park did have (oral history sources, recorded archival media, and video and cassette tapes) was deteriorating. To improve the condition of this FRV, the following data and planning needs were recommended: 1) a Parkwide Ethnographic Overview and Assessment; 2) documentation of pre-Park affiliation (e.g. landowners, Church of the Brethren, early tourism, mushroom gathering as cultural foodways, etc.); 3) documentation of World War II activities (i.e. presidential retreat and OSS); 4) documentation of post-Park

---

[166] 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 36–37; 41.

[167] In 2002, NCR Cultural Resource Management Specialists Gary Scott and Maureen Joseph visited the park and suggested pursuing a National Register nomination for the entire park. In an effort to fund this project, a special funding request was entered into PMIS in 2003 for Cultural Resource Preservation Program funds. Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 5; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 5.
2014 CATO NR.

[168] 2006 CATO State of the Park Report, 15.

[169] 1998 Resource Management Activities. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Edmund Wehrle, *Catoctin Mountain Park: Historic Resource Study* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2000).

[170] 2005 Annual Report, pgs. 10, 1.26 location area, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; John Whiteclay Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008).

[171] 2007 Annual Report, pg. 7, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; Judith Earley, "Misty Mount Cultural Landscape Report (Draft)" Prepared for Catoctin Mountain Park, 2008.

establishment affiliation (i.e. MLCC, WPA, pre-presidential use of Camp #3, CCC, Job Corps, and YCC); 5) documentation of major environmental education programs; and the 6) completion of an Oral History Program and Plan.[172] To date, Dr. Angie Sirna has thoroughly researched the YCC and other human conservation programs at Catoctin Mountain Park.[173]

## Cultural Landscapes

The State of the Park Report (2006) documents that the cultural landscape program at Catoctin was in "excellent" condition.[174] Relevant documents included a CLI for Catoctin Mountain Park (2002), a CLI for Camp Misty Mount (2006), and a CLI for Camp Greentop (2015).[175] The actual cultural landscape was documented as in "fair" condition. Camp Misty Mount, in particular, was in "good" condition and Camp Greentop was "undetermined." Factors that contributed to this rating included the lack of cultural landscape information on newly acquired properties and various landscape components (e.g. the Braestrup property, Walnut Springs, and Lewis property), deer browsing, social trails, and regional air quality. Numerous data and planning documents were recommended to help preserve and protect this FRV, including a CLR for the entire Park and the individual cultural landscapes within.[176] In 2007, Judith Earley completed a draft CLR for Camp Misty Mount. This document was never finalized.[177]

## Archeology

The Park's twelve known archeological sites were listed as in "good" condition in the State of the Park Report (2006). However, the sites were not well-documented, no funds had been dedicated to maintaining them, none of the sites had been evaluated for inclusion on the NRHP, and few had ever been completely evaluated because funds did not allow for

---

[172] The Parkwide Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, which was classified High Priority, "would provide comprehensive background study of types, uses, and users of ethnographic resources and data gaps. Potential associated groups included those associated with therapeutic recreation, the [OSS], and the nation's first Job Corps Center," 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 27–28, 41.

[173] Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs," 2015.

[174] 2006 CATO State of the Park, 16.

[175] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 5.
Judith Earley and Jennifer Hanna, *Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscapes Inventory* (Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2000; rev. 2004); Judith Earley and Daniel Weldon, *Camp Misty Mount, Catoctin Mountain Park: Cultural Landscapes Inventory* (Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2006); Jennifer Stromberg and Michael Commisso, *Camp Greentop, Catoctin Mountain Park: Cultural Landscapes Inventory* (Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2015).

[176] 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 29, 41.

[177] 2007 Annual Report, pgs. 7, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; Judith Earley, "Misty Mount Cultural Landscape Report (Draft)," Prepared for Catoctin Mountain Park, 2007.

an archeology program or staff archeologist. Archeological surveys were only completed as part of environmental impact assessments, which resulted "in a haphazard inventory of the park" and little proactive archeological work. As of 2006, only 5 percent of the Park had been surveyed for archeological remains, so the number of archeological resources and sites within the Park was unknown.[178]

Archeologists from Louis Berger were contracted to conduct a four-year archeological field investigation in 2006.[179] This assessment, identification, and evaluation of archeological resources was completed as part of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program, a program developed to address National Historic Preservation Act requirements, Executive Order 11593, and the requirements of the Archeological Resources Protection Act. A total of 119 new archeological sites were discovered in Catoctin Mountain Park during Phase I investigations (walk-over examination and systematic shovel testing). Phase II investigations were conducted on nine of the eleven previously recorded sites. Of these sites, six were identified as eligible for listing on the NRHP.[180]

The Park's archeological resources were classified as an OIRV in the Foundation Document (2013). This OIRV, which included 131 known archeological resources, was documented as in "good" condition. Potential threats to this condition were the lack of Archeological Resources Protection Act trained staff; the high probability of archeological resources in unexplored areas of the Park; exotic plant removal and erosion; and trail maintenance. Recommended research to protect this OIRV included an archeological investigation near the original CCC/WPA camps; an exploration of OSS-related archeological resources near Camp Greentop; and an archeological investigation of the prehistoric and historic sites identified in the 2011 report. An Archeological Protection Strategy for LE rangers was also recommended.[181]

## Museum Collections

The designated museum curator had both interpretation and LE duties. As a result, there was a backlog of artifacts to catalogue. This issue was resolved in 2003 when a representative from the NCR MRCE sorted and catalogued Catoctin's insect collection.[182] In 2006, the first step in a major de-accessioning project was completed with the formal transfer of some of Catoctin's collection to MRCE. For the first time in over five years, the

---

[178] 2006 CATO State of the Park Report, 18.

[179] 2010 Annual Report, pg. 22. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[180] Bedell et. al., *People of the Mountain.* I, 1.

[181] 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 37, 41.

[182] 2006 CATO State of the Park Report, 19.

annual museum inventory included objects stored at MRCE.[183] In 2007, Catoctin's Scope of Collections was re-written and the deaccession project was completed with the transfer of over 500 objects. This transfer eliminated all but three objects that did not fit the scope of collection. The remaining objects were on loan to Rose Hill Manor. In June 2010, curatorial duties were transferred from interpretation to the resource management division.[184] This shift occurred because the I&M program and the regional push for baseline studies brought in more natural history collections.[185]

The museum collection and archives were classified as an OIRV in the Foundation Document (2013). Although the entirety of the objects in Catoctin's collection had been catalogued, the condition of the museum collection was documented as in "poor" condition. This was attributed to the substandard climate and humidity control and lack of fire suppression control in the artifact storage facility. Additional concerns were insect infestations, the inadequate curation and cataloguing of some of the collection, and the inadequate protection of primary resources. Recommendations to improve and maintain this OIRV included obtaining MRCE or CUE support; digitalizing historic photos, maps, and drawings; and the development of a Collection Management Plan.[186] In 2015, Catoctin's Scope of Collections was updated. This document set goals to address the "poor but stable" condition of the collection.[187]

## *Verizon Cell Towers*

In an effort to improve cellular communications, Verizon Wireless submitted an application on May 15, 2002, for the placement of four wireless telecommunication facilities (WTF) within the Park.[188] In the application, Verizon stated "the wireless phone signal strength in the area is too low to sustain reliable wireless telephone coverage . . . [and] the population in the area will benefit by the improved telecommunication services

---

[183] 2006 Annual Report, pg. 13. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[184] Scope of Collections: Catoctin Mountain Park (Thurmont, MD: Catoctin Mountain Park, National Park Service, 2007) [hereafter 2007 CATO Scope of Collections].
Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2007 Annual Report, pgs. 7–8. Folder "Annual Report FY 2007;" 2010 Annual Report, pg. 22. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010."

[185] Interview with Becky Loncosky (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 30, 2019, CATO Park Files.

[186] 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 38.

[187] Some of the goals included: 1) improving the storage condition of the archival collection by placing items in protected file folders, fireproof cabinets, etc.; 2) accessioning new items as needed and staying up-to-date with the status of items; and 3) evaluating objects from the craft center/living history program for deaccession, Scope of Collection: Catoctin Mountain Park (Thurmont, MD: Catoctin Mountain Park, National Park Service, 2015), 4, 11.

[188] Interview with Scott Bell (by interviewer Elise Elder), June 27, 2010, CATO Park Files; *Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Decision for the Construction of Wireless Telecommunication Facilities and Support Compounds within Catoctin Mountain Park* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2003), 1.

for safety, personal and business needs."[189] The Park, as a federally administered property, was required by Section 704 (c) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 to make federal property available, including parklands, for authorized telecommunication companies, provided there are no conflicts with the department or agency's mission.[190]

The NPS, in accordance with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (1969), prepared an EA. As part of this process, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associations, Inc. of Frederick, MD completed a field screening at the proposed sites. The resulting report, *Phase I Archival and Archeological Investigation of Four Wireless Telecommunication Network Facility Sites for Verizon Wireless, Thurmont, Maryland* (2002), determined that the proposed project would have no effect on archeological resources.[191] Numerous other studies (balloon tests, soil test borings, video analysis, etc.) were completed to assess the impact of the proposed WTFs on Catoctin's natural and cultural resources. These studies were used to analyze four alternatives. Alternative B, the preferred alternative, called for the placement of two WTFs in the Park, one in an adjacent property operated by the Navy, and one at an alternate location outside of the Park.[192] This alternative was approved and by the end of 2003 three of the four WTFs were functional. The last of the four WTFs was constructed at Park headquarters in 2005. Resource management updated Verizon's right-of-way permit when needed and monitored operations to ensure compliance with the permit.[193]

In 2009, AT&T proposed collocating its WTFs with Verizon's to improve area coverage. The purpose of taking this action was to improve AT&T coverage in the area because the current signal was too low to sustain reliable coverage A Phase I archeological survey was conducted in June 2011 as part of the environmental review process. Two alternatives were ultimately considered: Alternative A) no action and Alternative B)

---

[189] *Environmental Assessment: Construction of Wireless Telecommunication Facilities and Support Compounds Within Catoctin Mountain Park* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2003), 2-3.

[190] *Environmental Assessment: Construction of Wireless Telecommunication*, 3.

[191] *Environmental Assessment: Construction of Wireless Telecommunication,* 3, 33–34.

[192] The four alternatives were: Alternative A: No Action; Alternative B: the placement of four WTFs in the Park, one at an adjacent property operated by the Navy, and one at an alternate location outside of the Park; Alternative C: The placement of three WTFs in the Park and two at alternate locations outside of the Park; Alternative D: the placement of two WTFs in the Park and two at alternate locations outside of the Park, *Environmental Assessment: Construction of Wireless Telecommunication,* 9–13.
Alternative A, the environmentally preferred alternative, was not selected because it did not meet the Park's goals and objectives. Alternative C, which suggested the McAfee Farm as an alternative location to a Round Meadow site, was not selected because coverage would not be as reliable with a WTF being erected outside of the Park. Similarly, Alterative C would result in greater coverage holes, thereby resulting in less reliable coverage.

[193] 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 6. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 2005 Annual Report, pg. 2. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; Interview with Scott Bell (by interviewer Elise Elder), June 27, 2019.

collocation. Alternative B, the preferred alternative, was determined to be not a major federal action, so an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was not prepared.[194] The colocation project was completed in 2012–2013.[195]

## *Fish and Wildlife Management*

### Fish

Big Hunting Creek was managed in cooperation with Maryland DNR per the joint Fisheries Management Plan for Big Hunting Creek (1993). The section of Big Hunting Creek within the Park was designated a Special Use Zone and was stocked with brook trout in May and rainbow trout in June. These trout were reared by the Potomac Valley Fly Fishermen and Maryland Fly Anglers. Resource Management and Maryland DNR conducted electroshock surveys at various locations to monitor the population.[196]

In 2000, funds were received for a joint brook trout genetic diversity project with the USGS biological resource division at the Leetown Science Center. Park personnel collected tissue samples from fifty trout in each stream and the Leetown Science Center extracted DNA and performed genetic analyses on the samples. The analyses indicated there was a high degree of diversity between the brook trout populations in each stream. Maryland DNR also initiated a four-year survey on fish and macroinvertebrate populations in 2001. Macroinvertebrate specimens were collected, identified, and preserved and adult and young-of-year trout were monitored at four fixed stations. Their report, completed in 2004, indicated that the brook trout population was healthy and natural reproduction was good despite there being a decrease in population numbers at all fixed stations.[197]

In 2011, resource management personnel initiated an in-house pilot study to assess whether changing water temperature was impacting the trout population. Streams of concern were identified, and water and air temperature sensors were deployed at ten sites. The resulting report, "Establishing a Baseline of Critical Data Impacting Brook Trout at

---

[194] 2009 Annual Report, pg. 15. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; NPS, *Environmental Assessment for the Proposed AT&T Collocations at Four Wireless Telecommunication Facilities Within Catoctin Mountain Park* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, June 2011), i, 2; Lyle C. Torp and Karl Franz, *Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey of Impact Areas at the Site 97-Park Central Road Telecommunications Site, Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, Frederick County, Maryland* (Prepared by the Ottery Group, Olney, MD for Catoctin Mountain Park, March 2011).

[195] Rebecca Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020.

[196] CAMPER Stream Committee was still in existence and met three times a year. Their annual banquet was held in March and Resource Manager James Voigt presented the banquet program. Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pgs. 12–13; 1999 Resource Management Reports, pg. 14.

[197] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2000 Resource Management Report, pgs. 2, 10; Major Resource Management Accomplishments—2000, pg. 3; Resource Stewardship Plan (Version 1.0), July 2005, pg. 10.

Catoctin Mountain Park," concluded that a larger, more comprehensive study was needed. Dr. Than Hitt of USGS, who had been monitoring stream temperatures with Shenandoah National Park, conducted two separate projects for Catoctin. The first project was a widespread and intensive temperature monitoring study. During this project, USGS identified dermo cystidium, a disease that had never been identified in a fish population on the east coast. The disease was occurring in blue ridge sculpin in Big Hunting Creek above the falls.[198]

The fish communities were documented as warranting moderate concern in Catoctin Mountain Park's RSS (2013). Indicators of condition varied, though the condition of brook trout was moderate and trending downward.[199] Increased water temperatures, resulting from the loss of hemlock and other tree species near stream banks, was documented as one threat. Erosion, which could cause floods that wash away fish eggs and destroy sensitive fish habitats, was identified as another threat. Other threats included outside agricultural activities and fish barriers."[200] To protect and maintain this FRV, a Watershed Management Plan, Stormwater Management Plan, and Pond Management Plan for the Lewis Pond and Braestrup ponds were recommended.[201]

## General Wildlife

Resource Management personnel continued to make wildlife observations and conduct surveys. In 1999, the Park entered into a Challenge Cost Share Agreement with Hood College for a long-term, in-depth amphibian monitoring survey. The purpose of this study was to ascertain whether the amphibian population was impacted by deer browse.[202]

---

[198] Resource Stewardship Plan (Version 1.0), 6–7. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019, CATO Park Files.
Additional research included: 1) an NRPP Regional Block grant funded a project called "Assessment of Status and Effects of Dermocystidium sp. Infection in Blue Ridge Sculpin at Catoctin." Completed in 2016 by Vicki Blazer and Than Hitt (USGS); 2) a USGS NRPP funded project called "Presence and Prevalence of Ranavirus and Chytrid Pathogens Among Amphibians of Catoctin Mountain Park." Completed in FY14 by Christine Densmore and Evan Grant (USGS); 3) a USGS NRPP funded study called "Forecasting Stream Habitat and Brook Trout Responses to Climate Change in Catoctin Mountain Park." Completed by Than Hitt in FY15, Lindsey Donaldson, email to author, June 4, 2020.

[199] 2013 CATO RSS, 21; 2014 CATO State of the Park Report, 8.

[200] 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 27.

[201] 2013 CATO RSS, 70.

[202] FY1999 Challenge Cost Share Program Application: Amphibian Survey. Folder "FY1999 Challenge Cost Share Program Applications." Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 2. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning, Building 1, CATO.

A preliminary report entitled "Assessment of the Impact of Deer Exclosures on Salamander Abundance" was completed by Kindahl/Wollerman. While Park records indicate that monitoring continued until 2005, no final report has been identified.[203]

In 2000, wild turkey sightings were down for the fourth year in a row. Threats to wild turkeys included deer overpopulation, poachers, and weather which could compromise nesting success. Black bears, which had been extirpated from western Maryland because of habitat destruction from timbering, were documented as making an unexpected return in 2001. In 2001, the I&M program also funded a small mammal survey of NCR parks. This survey, which was completed by the National Zoological Park's Conservation and Research Center, documented that the beaver and mink in Catoctin Mountain Park were making a promising recovery. In the spring and fall of 2001, rattlesnake den surveys were conducted, and volunteers commenced a two-year bird survey. John Sinclair of the CUE completed the 2001–2002 reports as well as a 2003 bird survey report.[204]

The broad-headed skink, a species new to the Park, was identified at Hog Rock in 2002. Reptile and amphibian surveys of NCR parks were also initiated by Drs. Thomas K. Pauley and Mark B. Watson. The latter, completed in 2003, did not identify any new species in Catoctin Mountain Park.[205] In 2004, two bat studies were initiated, one by Dr. Maarten J. Vonhof of Princeton University and the other by the NCR Center for Environmental Science. A total of fifty-one bats representing four species were identified.[206] Other studies included a USGS breeding bird survey (2009), a dragonfly and damselfly survey (2009), a small mammal tracking project (2009), a rattlesnake study (2010), microstegium research

---

[203] Rebecca Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020.

[204] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 4; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 3; 2001 Resource Management Report, pgs. 4, 12; 2001 Resource Management Report, pgs. 4, 12; 2003 Resource Management Report, pgs. 17; Resource Stewardship Plan (Version 1.0), July 2005, 9.

[2006] CATO State of the Park Report, 8; W.J. McShea and C. O'Brien, "Small Mammal Survey of National Capital Region Parks." Prepared for the National Park Service by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, 2003.

[205] Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2002 Resource Management Report, pgs. 4, 15; 2002 Resource Management Report, pgs. 4, 15; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 17.
T.K. Pauley, M.B. Watson, and J.C. Mitchell, "Final Report: Reptile and Amphibian Inventories in Eight Parks in the National Capital Region," 2005.

[206] Scientific and Research Collecting Permit: 2004 Analysis of Population Genetic Structure and Migratory Pathways in Four Species of Bat (Study # CATO-00013; Permit # CATO-2004-SCI-0013), N2219—Research Proposals and Projects Files, Area Location N22—Records of Research Programs and Partnerships—16, Building 1, CATO; Resource Stewardship Plan (Version 1.0), July 2005, pg.10, Resource Management Planning Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

by Penn State (2010), and a wild turkey and grouse survey by CUE (2010).[207] Studies in 2011 included a ground beetle survey (West Virginia University); bear genetic research (Maryland DNR), Emerald Ash Borer monitoring (CATO and Frederick County); and microstegium and rattlesnake research.[208] An Amphibian and Reptile Inventory Report was also completed in 2011, identifying seventeen amphibian species and thirteen reptile species in the Park.[209]

Catoctin Mountain Park's RSS (2013) documented the condition of the Park's wildlife community as warranting moderate concern. Bird species richness was in a "good" condition, the bird community index (BCI) warranted moderate concern, and the deer population warranted significant concern. Continued monitoring of wildlife populations (small mammals, birds, bats, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates) and a complete inventory of invertebrates was recommended.[210]

## White-tailed Deer

The EA and FONSI for the Deer Management Plan were approved in January 1995. This plan called for the continued monitoring of the Park's deer population, the protection of rare plant species, and vegetation monitoring. By 1999, however, it was clear the current management plan was not working because there was no evidence of forest regeneration or increased plant diversity.[211]

In 2000, a deer management advisory team was assembled. Dr. Brian Underwood of Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, a member of the advisory team, recommended the Park conduct distance sampling rather than telemetry surveys. This technique, which was developed by Dr. Underwood himself, was initiated that same year. The annual aerial deer survey was also completed, documenting the largest deer population since surveys were initiated in 1983. Park personnel responded to this information by applying for an NRPP Block Grant to fund a two-year project to develop an EIS. This request was not approved and another request was submitted in 2001. The request was approved for FY 2003 and the

---

[207] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2007 Annual Report; 2009 Annual Report, pg. 16.
Documents from Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22: 2010 Annual Report, pgs. 19–20. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files. Natural Resource Challenge Report—2004, pg. 2. Past Funding Files.

[208] Natural Resource Challenge—2011, pgs. 1, 5. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 7; W.H. Martin, "The Timber Rattlesnake in Catoctin Mountain Park: Status, Trends and Management Recommendations," 2013.

[209] 2013 CATO RSS, 41; T. Valencia and L. Donaldson, "Amphibian and Reptile Inventory Report Catoctin Mountain Park," 2011.

[210] 2013 CATO RSS, 20, 69.

[211] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pgs. 13–14; 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 3, 13; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 10.

process of preparing the EIS was initiated.[212] By early 2007, the draft EIS, which included four management alternatives, was available for public review. Some members of the public wrote to the Park expressing their concerns or support. The Humane Society of the United States wrote that the use of lethal management options was neither ethical nor ecologically sound. Others, including some members of the general public, the National Rifle Association, and the Safari Club, were upset that the option of a public hunt was not included.[213]

Gettysburg National Military Park, which had approved lethal action to manage their deer population in 1995, essentially "broke the ice" and on April 17, 2009, Alternative C—Combined Lethal Actions (Sharpshooting and Capture and Euthanasia)—was approved.[214] In February 2010, deer management efforts were initiated in cooperation with USDA Wildlife Services. Originally, the USDA was to remove deer until the target deer density goal of fifteen to twenty deer per square mile was met. Subsequent deer removal efforts were to be conducted by Park personnel. However, since the USDA sharpshooters were skilled and had the needed equipment, Catoctin Mountain Park entered into a cooperative agreement with the USDA to continue deer removal.[215]

Colorado State University, which partners with the USDA Biological Resource division, tested the deer samples for chronic waste disease. No deer tested positive for chronic waste disease, so the deer were sent to a meat processor on the Eastern Shore. The Maryland Food Bank, which picked up meat from the same butcher, agreed to bring the Park's meat back to the Thurmont Food Bank, provided the surplus meat was distributed to the Hagerstown and Frederick Pantries. Other small local food banks such as the Help Hotline in Sabillasville and the Lunch Place in Waynesboro received the extra meat.

---

[212] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2000 Resource Management Report, pgs. 3, 10; Major Resource Management Accomplishments—2000; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 3; 2002 Resource Management Report, pgs. 3, 15; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 7.

[213] Alternatives for the management of white-tailed deer were as follows: Alternative A: No action; Alternative B: Combined non-lethal actions; Alternative C: Combined lethal actions—sharpshooting and capture and euthanasia (Preferred Alternative); Alternative D: Combined lethal and non-lethal actions, *Final White-tailed Deer Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement: Catoctin Mountain Park* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2008), 46–70, 393.
Documents from Deer Information Files, Area Location N615—Wildlife Resource and Area Management, Building 1, CATO: Lauren Nolfo-Clements, Ph.D., Wildlife Scientist, Humane Society of the United States to Superintendent Mel Poole, CATO, Letter, February 2, 2007; Safari Club International and Safari Club, email to Superintendent, February 2, 2007; Susan Recce, Director Conservation, Wildlife and Natural Resources, NRA email to Becky Loncosky, Park Biologist, January 9, 2009.

[214] Interview with Becky Loncosky (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 31, 2019; *Record of Decision: White-tailed Deer Management Plan/Environmental Statement Catoctin Mountain Park,* 4–5.

[215] Before any population reduction efforts were initiated, Biologist Donaldson wrote an Operations and Safety Plan, issued a press release, coordinated with NSF Thurmont, and notified the local police and sheriff's departments, Maryland DNR, and CFSP. Additionally, informational meetings were held with Park personnel, programs on deer management were given at the Visitor Center, and a Park Ranger (I) went to local schools to educate the children on the Park's efforts, Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 29, 2019.

Catoctin had originally intended to keep the meat local; however, due to the large quantities of deer being removed, local meat processors would not bid on the job. The only butcher who bid on the job was on the Eastern Shore.[216]

Control methods commenced in December 2010 after rifle season. This adjustment was made because of pushback from some members of the local community. Every other week, Monday through Thursday, between December and the end of February-beginning of March, Park personnel and the USDA conducted deer management. For safety reasons (hazardous snow and ice), the third season commenced in November 2011 and continued through late March 2012. Some locals did not approve of this new schedule because control efforts commenced before rifle season. Around this time, the state also began to require the submission of an Operations and Safety Plan before any control methods could be initiated. This requirement was included in the state's permit with the USDA. In the years after, the state began to require more and more information from the Park before they would issue the permit to the USDA.[217]

## Vegetation Monitoring

The NPS and Hood College entered into a Challenge Cost Share Agreement in 1997 for a long-term vegetation monitoring program. A Hood College graduate student developed and implemented a new vegetation monitoring program for this study because the methodology and sampling technique used in the CUE/University of Georgia study (1990–1994) was too extensive to be continued by Park staff. The new monitoring program paired six twenty-meter by twenty-meter open plots with three exclosure plots. The three exclosure plots, which had been constructed ten years prior, were enlarged in 1997.[218] Early

---

[216] Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 29, 2019.

[217] Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 29, 2019.
Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: A total of 192 deer were safely removed from the Park in 2011 and more than 4,700 pounds of meat were donated to the Food Bank. Natural Resource Challenge Report—2011, pg. 5.
A total of 226 deer were removed from the park in FY2012 and approximately 5,100 pounds of meat were donated to the Food Bank. All chronic waste disease samples were negative. Natural Resource Challenge Report—2012, pg. 1.

[218] Documents from Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: FY 1998 Challenge Cost Share Program Application; FY97 Challenge Cost Share Program Project Completion Form.
Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1999 Resource Management Report; Project Statement: White-tailed Deer Management, Vegetation Monitoring. Folder "1998 Resource Management Report."
In 1999 Hood College completed their analysis of the vegetation plot data, comparing the data collected in 1997 and 1998 to the data collected on the twelve monitoring plots. Their final report confirmed that deer browsing significantly impacted plant abundance and diversity, Douglas H. Boucher and Kerrie L. Kyde, "Effects of Deer Enclosures on Plant Abundance and Diversity in Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: 1999 Results" (Frederick, MD: Department of Biology, Hood College, 1999).

results from this study showed that plant abundance and richness were significantly higher in exclosures. Therefore, if the deer population was left uncontrolled, plant species, animal species, and Park's entire forest ecosystem could be negatively impacted.[219]

In 1999, a seasonal position began converting the CUE/University of Georgia vegetation monitoring data into a format suitable for statistical analysis. The actual analysis was funded by an NRPP Block Grant and completed by the University of Maryland.[220] In 2003, Dr. Estelle Russek-Cohen of the University of Maryland submitted her final report, which noted a "significant decline in the number of plant species and density over the entire combined study period."[221] Recommendations from this report and Dr. Susan Stoudt of the USFS influenced the development of a new vegetation monitoring program in 2003. Six twenty-meter by twenty-meter plots were randomly selected from the forty-five original plots established in 1990. Each plot was paired with an adjoining exclosure plot measuring twenty meters by twenty meters. The exclosures were built in 2003. Sampling techniques remained the same, but the focus was on tree seedlings. In 2005, no seedlings measured between 26 cm and 150 cm, indicating that very little forest regeneration had occurred over the past five to ten years.[222]

Given that tree regeneration would take about ten years, Sean Denniston, the former chief of resource management, decided to plant trees in the Park. Around 2009–2010, trees were planted in the blowdown area off Route 77. Superintendent Mel Poole also requested that trees be planted on the newly acquired Lewis property around the house and pond. The Monocacy & Catoctin Watershed Alliance funded this project. Under Scott Bell, the new chief of resource management, natural regrowth was the preferred management alternative.[223]

---

[219] Dana M. Backer and Douglas Boucher, "The Impact of White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus) Browsing on Plant Biodiversity at Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland," (Frederick, MD: Department of Biology, Hood College, 1997).

[220] Another deer exclosure, located near the Owens Creek Campground, was enlarged in 1998. Two vegetation plots were set up nearby. Documents from Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pg. 14; 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 3, 14; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 13.

[221] Dr. Estelle Russek-Cohen, "A Statistical Analysis of Vegetation Data Collected during 1990–1995 and 2000–2002. Possible Impacts of White-tailed Deer on Vegetation within Catoctin Mountain Park." Biometrics Program, University of Maryland, 2003; National Park Service "Final White-tailed Deer Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement" (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2008), 107.

[222] 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 18. Objectives, Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Natural Resource Challenge Report—2003. Past Funding Records Files. Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.
In addition to the new vegetation plots established in 2004, a new set of open and exclosure plots were established in 2005 to evaluate forest regeneration in an area affected by a tornado disturbance. 2005 Annual Report, pgs. 6–7. Folder "A2621 2004," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[223] Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 29, 2019, CATO Park Files.

In 2011–2012, two years after the USDA sharpshooters began implementing measures to control the Park's deer population, preliminary vegetation counts were conducted. The results from this study suggested that forest regeneration was occurring; however, given that it had only been two years, more time was needed to establish if this was a trend. The following year, nineteen of the forty-six vegetation plots that were paired with exclosures were monitored with the help of a Chicago Botanic Garden intern. The small number of tree seedlings in 2012 did not meet the Park's goal of 67 percent of the plots having more than fifty-one seedlings. The State of the Park (2014) report documents that the Park had "the lowest rate of tree seedling generation among thirty-nine national parks in the Northeast and National Capital regions between Virginia and Maine." Native seedling regeneration was 398 per hectare between 2006 and 2009 and only one of forty-nine plots had adequate forest stocking.[224]

# *Water Resources*

## Water Quality Monitoring and Studies

Water quality monitoring was regularly conducted to assess the health of the Park's streams. Monitoring efforts consisted of Maryland DNR's macroinvertebrate sampling on Big Hunting Creek; periodic surveys on Ike Smith Creek, Still Creek, and the headwaters of Owens Creek; and monthly surface water tests at eight sites in the Park. Testing, including for lead and aluminum in 1996, typically indicated an overall good water quality. In 2010, the responsibility of collecting bi-monthly drinking water samples was transferred from the LE rangers to resource management staff. Park personnel responsible for collecting the samples were required by the state of Maryland to complete a water sampler certification class and maintain certification.[225]

In addition to the Park's monitoring efforts, numerous studies and management plans were completed. In 1998, a technical assistance request for a ground water study was sent to the NCRO. WRD technical assistance was not received, so the Park continued to request special funding. It is unclear based on the available records if this project was

---

[224] Documents from Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Natural Resource Challenge Report—2011, pg. 1; Natural Resource Challenge Report—2012, pg. 1.
2014 CATO State of the Park, 8.
The Park has met its seedling goal. As of 2020, there are eleven times the number of seedlings now as there were in 2010. This information is, however, outside of the scope of this project, Lindsey Donaldson, personal communication with author, September 22, 2020.

[225] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pg. 11; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 13.
Documents from Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Natural Resource Challenge Report—2003, Natural Resource Challenge Report—2011, pg. 5.
2010 Annual Report, 21, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

completed. A draft Water Resources Scoping Report was also completed in 1998 and reviewed in 2000. In 2005, Mark Flora of WRD was tasked with completing the final scoping report which discussed water resource issues and determining if a Water Resource Management Plan was needed. A technical assistance request for the development of a Stormwater Management Plan was also sent to the WRD at the NCRO in 2003.[226] No records were identified during the course of this study to indicate whether this project was completed.[227]

Catoctin Mountain Park's Natural Resource Condition Assessment, Foundation Document, and RSS were completed in 2013. These documents analyzed the condition of the Park's water resources and provided strategies to improve conditions. The water quality and quantity of Owens Creek and Big Hunting Creek were documented as warranting moderate concern. Some factors which could negatively impact these resources included increasing sediment loads; seasonal variability in precipitation; loss of tree coverage along streams due to forest pests; outside developments; and decreased water flow from headwater streams. A Watershed Management Plan was suggested.[228]

Wetlands were another water resource. Annual water tests and macroinvertebrate tests were conducted on the wetland west of Round Meadow, which received outflow from the Foxville Gardens sewage treatment plant. Between 1997 and 1999, a total of four overflow incidents occurred at the sewage plant; however, because the outflow was very dilute, there was no significant impact on the stream. Only a high amount of ammonia (2.5ppm) was documented. A few readings in 2000 showed high levels of ammonia, but overall readings were good. In 2003, Maryland WRD was consulted about filling the abandoned lagoon. This lagoon was not officially designated a wetland habitat but still functioned as one and required amphibian monitoring. Restoration of the sewage lagoon, including filling the lagoon and returning the two-acre site to its original contour, was

---

[226] It is unclear if the groundwater study was ever completed, but as of 2020, the Park is conducting a groundwater project with the USGS, Rebecca Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 3, 2020.
Resource Stewardship Plan (Version 1.0), July 2005, pg. 6, Resource Management Planning Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.
Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pgs. 3, 12–13; 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 12–13; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 11; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 16.
Natural Resource Challenge Report—2003". Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[227] Rebecca Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020.

[228] 2013 CATO Natural Resource Condition Assessment, 58; 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 34; 2013 CATO *RSS,* 28–29, 71–72.

completed in 2005. Most of the lagoon was filled in, though a small area was left for an amphibian habitat. Forty trees were also planted, and the area was mulched and seeded with native grass.[229]

Park personnel continued to survey the Park for wetlands. In 2002, a small wetland was surveyed and delineated just south of Park Central Road, west of Hog Rock. By 2013, eighteen wetland areas had been identified in the Park. One of these wetland areas, the Hog Rock wetland, is located adjacent to the Hog Rock Trail and covers approximately 0.4 acres. No known state-listed species were identified in this wetland, but the high diversity of plant species in this small area made it unique.[230]

## Increased Water Withdrawal

In 1996, CFSP requested permission to double their water withdrawal from Big Hunting Creek to support the operation of their lake. This request, which had the potential to negatively impact the ecosystem of Big Hunting Creek, was not resolved for two years. Through a series of meetings with the Maryland DNR and CFSP, the NCR solicitor's office, WRD, and the Stream Committee, a compromise was reached in the spring of 1998. It was agreed that water withdrawal would be increased until the CFSP developed an improved water monitoring and reporting program. Technical assistance was provided by WRD and NCR hydrologist Doug Curtis. By 1999, improvements had been made and water withdrawal was back to its previous amount.[231]

## Drought

Maryland experienced a severe drought from July 1998 through August 1999. The upper portions of Big Hunting Creek were nearly dry and at times the water release from the dam was at or just below the minimum level. Fish population surveys/electroshock surveys conducted between 1998 and 1999 by Park staff and Maryland DNR indicated that only a few locations were effected by drought conditions. Populations of brook trout were down on Still Creek, Owens Creek, and upper Owens Creek. The number of young were also much lower than in previous years, presumably due to low flow conditions. Drought conditions were slightly more normal in 2000, but the drought returned in 2001. Both Still

---

[229] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 12; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 9; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 16.
2005 Annual Report, 7, Folder "A2621 2005," 1.26 Location Area, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[230] 2002 Resource Management Report, 14. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 2013 CATO Natural Resource Condition Assessment, 19.

[231] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 14; 1998 Resource Management Activities, pg. 11; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 11; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 9.
2013 CATO Natural Resource Condition Assessment, 1.

Creek and Ike Smith Creek nearly dried up in 2001, and in 2002 they were dry. The upper portions of Big Hunting Creek were nearly dry in 2002. The dam was also impacted and was at the minimum level or slightly below. This severe drought ended in 2003 when heavy rains and snow caused Big Hunting Creek to flood several times.[232]

## *Trail Management*

The Trails Management Plan was reviewed and updated on a five-year review cycle. Per the 2007 plan, the roads and trails branch of the maintenance division was responsible for trail management. Reports of trail conditions, including reports of hazardous and downed trees, were sent to the roads and trails office. Although the maintenance division was primarily responsible for the Park's trails, resource management supervised YCC trail work and interpretive park rangers supervised volunteer trail work. Around 2010, the roads and trails branch was eliminated, and thereafter no one division was responsible for trail maintenance. Resource management provided guidance and marked the areas which needed work while interpretive park rangers oversaw volunteer trail work. Resource management continued to oversee the YCC trail work.[233]

In May 2009, an EA for the relocation of a hiking trail was completed. This project was proposed because visitors descending the Wolf Rock-Chimney Rock Trail often mistook the small trailhead leading to the Park Headquarters parking area as the trail leading to the visitor center. Rather than hiking back up the trail to return via the trail system, visitors often hiked back along Maryland Route 77. This was extremely dangerous as the road is narrow and visibility is limited. The EA explored three alternatives and Alternative B, the development of a trail running parallel to Maryland Route 77, was the preferred alternative.[234] The NPS and YCC installed this trail in the summer of 2009.[235]

---

[232] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 12; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 9; 2001 Resource Management Report, pgs. 10–11; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 10; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 15.

[233] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pgs. 6–7; 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 7–8; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 5; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 6.
Trails Management Plan: Catoctin Mountain Park (Thurmont, MD: Catoctin Mountain Park, National Park Service, 2007), 5; Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 29, 2019; Interview with Becky Loncosky (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 30, 2019.

[234] *Environmental Assessment to Relocate a Hiking Trail—Catoctin Mountain Park* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, May 2009)

[235] Becky Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020.

The 26.6-mile Catoctin Trail, which passes through Catoctin Mountain Park, CFSP, Gambrill State Park, and two municipal watersheds while traversing the eastern-most ridge of the Blue Ridge Mountains, was designated a National Recreation Trail in June 2011.[236] Passed in 1968, the National Trails System Act (as amended) created the National Trails System (NTS) "to provide additional outdoor recreation opportunities and to promote the preservation of access to the outdoors areas and historic resources of the nation."[237] Four classes of trails were established: National Scenic Trails, National Historic Trails, National Recreation Trails, and Connecting or Side Trails. To date, there are almost 1,300 trails included in the NTS and they are located in all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Twenty-one of these trails are administered by the NPS, one is administered by the BLM, and two are jointly administered by the NPS and BLM. These trails have been built in partnership with local communities and stakeholders. Portions of the Catoctin National Recreation Trail, for instance, were designed and constructed by the WPA and the CCC in the 1930s.[238]

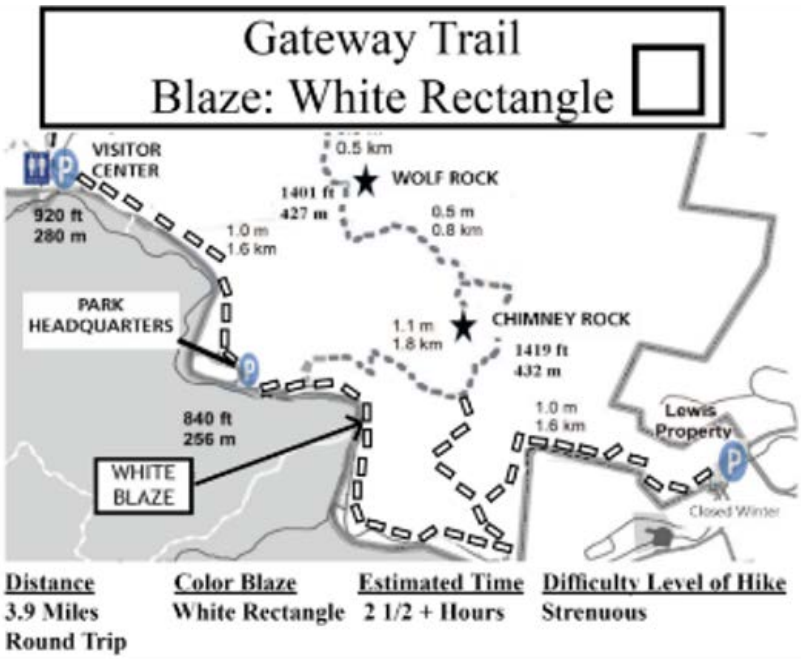



**Figure 61:** Gateway Trail map (CATO Park Files).

---

[236] "Catoctin Trail Designated National Recreation Trail," *National Park Service,* June 3, 2011, https://www.nps.gov/cato/learn/news/catoctin-trail-designated-national-recreation-trail.htm.

[237] Sandra L. Johnson, Technical Information Special, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division, "History of the National Trails System," *American Trails,* accessed November 2020, https://www.americantrails.org/national-trails-system/history.

[238] "Catoctin Trail Designated National Recreation Trail," *National Park Service,* June 3, 2011; "National Trails System Act Legislation," National Park Service, last modified April 24, 2019, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationaltrailssystem/national-trails-system-act-legislation.htm.

In 2013, the Park began planning a new hiking trail that would link the gateway community of Thurmont to the established trail system in Catoctin Mountain Park. This one-and-a half to two mile trail would commence at the newly acquired Lewis property and connect to an existing trail that goes to Park Headquarters and on to the Visitor Center. This trail would allow hikers to hike all the way through the Park to the Catoctin National Recreation Trail and, eventually, the Appalachian Trail. Between 2013 and 2015, Park personnel applied for National Recreation Trails and Maryland Heritage Authority grants. Funding was received and trail work was scheduled to commence in the spring of 2015. The Gateway Trail was completed in 2016 after Superintendent Poole retired.[239]

In the Park's Foundation Document (2013), the condition of the Park's trail system was documented as in "good" condition. However, because trail management was not designated to one specific division, the document noted the "occasional lack of coordination with trail management activities and resource protection."[240] The Foundation Document (2013) also identified ways and means of improving the Park's trail system. One proposed method was linking the Catoctin National Recreation Trail to the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Another was the completion of a Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan. This document would provide comprehensive guidance on several key issues, including trail and road circulation within and adjacent to the Park, trail links to CFSP and other local state park units, and signage improvements.[241]

## *Soil/Geological Resources*

In 1994, the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) completed a soil survey. The complete soils map and report was finalized in 1998.[242] In 2009, as part of the agencywide I&M initiative, the Catoctin Mountain Park Geologic Resources Inventory Report was completed. This report discusses how the Park's water and soil issues are interrelated and how changes in the hydrologic regime can impact channel morphology. The extent and severity of erosion, specifically on Big Hunting Creek and Owens Creek, was discussed in a report completed in 2010. This report documented that along a designated seventy-five meter sample segment, erosion was occurring along a ten meter segment on the right bank of Big Hunting Creek and on a fifteen meter segment on the left bank. A twenty-five meter segment was documented on the right bank of Owens

---

[239] National Recreation Trails Program (NRT) Grant Application, Maryland State Highway Administration FY2014, "Development of a Non-motorized, Natural Surface, Multi-use Trail at Catoctin Mountain Park," Building 1, CATO; Maryland Heritage Areas Authority Grants Program Application, Maryland Historic Trust FY2015, "Construction of the Gateway Trail Head Area," Building 1, CATO; Outcome Report for Trail Gateway Workshop at Lewis Property (Thurmont, MD: NPS, June 2016).

[240] 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 33.

[241] 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 33–41.

[242] 1998 Resource Management Activities. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

Creek, and a twenty meter segment was documented on the left bank. In 2012, the Catoctin Mountain Park Soil and Trail Analysis was completed. This document analyzed the soil on the Park's trails and identified soil erosion mitigation measures.[243]

## *Rare and Exotic Plants*

### Rare Plants

In 1998, a base level of environmental quality consisting of fifty species of concern (both plant and animal) was identified. Some of these species were listed by the state as rare or threatened.[244] Rare plants, some of which were Maryland state-listed species, continued to be monitored, including Torrey's mountain mint, long-bracted orchids, trailing arbutus, ginseng, ladies' tresses, nodding trillium, ragged fringed orchids, cardinal flowers, red Canada lilies, butternut, American chestnut, and table mountain pine. Some of these plants, such as the purple fringed orchids, had wire cages constructed around them to protect against deer browse.[245]

### Exotic Plants

In 1999, the Park was awarded a Canon/NPF Expedition into the Parks grant for an exotic plant survey. This project, completed in partnership with Hood College, was initiated in April 1999. A total of twenty-one vegetation plots and exclosures, twenty-five roadside plots, and thirty interior plots were censused. Experimental treatments such as hand-pulling, herbicide use, and flaming were implemented at four sites. The final report

---

[243] 2013 CATO RSS, 19, 41; Trista Thornberry-Ehrlich, *Catoctin Mountain Park Geologic Resources Inventory Report,* Natural Resource Report NPS/NRPC/GRD/NRR—2009/120 (Denver, CO: National Park Service, 2009); B. Morgan, Biological Monitoring for Water Resources of National Capital Region Network Parks: 2010 Spring and Summer Stream Sampling Field Report (Washington, DC: National Park Service: 2010); J. Berlejung, *Catoctin Mountain Park Soil and Trail Analysis* (Prepared for the NPS by the Geological Society of America, 2012).

[244] FY2002 Annual Performance Plan, Revised February 1, 2002, 5, Museum Resource Center Library, MRCE.

[245] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pgs. 10–11; 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 10–11; 2000 Resource Management Report, pgs. 7–9; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 9; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 11; 2003 Resource Management Report, pgs. 13–14. Natural Resource Challenge Report—2012, pg. 2. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.
Table Mountain Pine: in 2003 a survey was initiated to confirm the presence of this species. Several small populations were mapped out, but none showed signs of regeneration. Resource management staff submitted a technical assistance request to NPS BRMD to assess the feasibility of restoring this fire-dependent species and develop a project statement. 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 14. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

for this project was completed in December 2000.[246] In 2003, another extensive exotic plant survey was funded by an NRPP Block Grant. Seasonal bio-technicians reviewed and compiled data on all previous surveys and control efforts dating back to 1992. This data was used to create GIS maps documenting the locations of eighteen exotic plant species and the locations of previous control efforts. The seasonal bio-technicians also initiated a total Park survey and collected GPS locations along the Park boundary (twenty-two miles), along Park roads (eight-and-a-half miles), and in the interior of the Park. A poster on this project was displayed at the NPS GIS Conference in Orlando, FL. In 2004, the two-year exotic plant project was completed, and the resulting information was used to guide exotic plant control efforts.[247]

Thistle was one of the numerous exotic species which required hand-pulling. Other plants were treated with Roundup, including crown vetch (first identified in 1994), multiflora rose (first treated in 1998), Japanese barberry, and bush clover.[248] Stumps of ailanthus were initially treated with Ammate. Garlon herbicide was first used by the NCR Exotic Plant Management Team to treat the stumps in 2003. Mile-a-minute was initially removed by hand-pulling, but in 2002 the Exotic Plant Management Team began using Rodeo. Oriental bittersweet, beefsteak, wisteria, and "rock snot" were other invasive species in the Park. Beefsteak, in particular, was noted as a growing concern in 1998 and 1999.[249]

## Special Vegetation Surveys and Other Monitoring Efforts

In November 2001, a forest fire burned three acres of forest between the visitor center and Wolf Rock. One twenty-meter by twenty-meter exclosure and paired open plot were established to monitor regrowth. In the spring of 2002, the area was reexamined, and the two plots showed significant differences in plant density and height. These plots were monitored every year from 2002 to 2010 and then every three years until 2016. Significant

---

[246] Interpretive displays on the Park's efforts were presented at the Thurmont Community Show, Park Visitor Center, and Maryland Native Plant Society Conference at MSMC in 1999. Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 3, 8; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 2.

[247] Documents from Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2003 Resource Management Report, pgs. 7, 9. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files; Natural Resource Challenge Report—2004.
"Summary: 2003–2004 NRPP Exotic Plant Project at Catoctin Mountain Park" (Thurmont, MD, 2004).

[248] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Major Resource Management Accomplishments—2000, pg. 2; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 7; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 9; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 10.

[249] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pgs. 7–9; 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 8–9; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 6; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 7; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 9; 2003 Resource Management Report, pgs. 10–11.

differences in the amount and species of vegetation were evident. The area outside the exclosure was mostly grasses whereas native trees, shrubs, and forbs were growing inside the exclosure. Another study initiated in 2002 was a special vegetation survey. The purpose of this survey was to investigate several plant taxa believed to be underrepresented in the Park collections. These plant species included ferns and grasses. None of the species surveyed, collected, and mapped that first year were new to the Park.[250]

## *Trees and Tree Diseases*

### Microburst Monitoring

On June 30, 1998, a microburst struck Catoctin Mountain Park. An area near Camp Misty Mount was most severely affected with several hundred large trees destroyed. The Park and MSMC entered into an agreement whereby MSMC biology students would monitor the microburst area to evaluate regrowth and the impact of exotic plant encroachment and deer browse on tree regeneration. This cooperative study was initiated in 1998 and completed in 2000. From 2001 to 2008, Park personnel monitored the twenty-meter by twenty-meter exclosures and open plots annually. The plots were then monitored by Park personnel on a three-year rotation between the years 2009 and 2016.[251]

### Paw Paw, Maple Seedlings, and White Pine

In 1998, three stands of paw paw were surveyed and mapped. These stands were located on Route 77 west of the Visitor Center, east of the Camp Misty Mount stable, and off Park Central Road above Hog Rock. The seedlings and saplings in each paw paw stand were monitored and continued to show no sign of deer browse. In 1999, a tremendous growth of maple seedlings—up to one hundred forty seedlings per acre—was documented. Three open and three enclosed plots were established near the Hog Rock Parking Area to evaluate the impact of deer browse and competition with microstegium on maple seedling survival. Park staff continued to monitor maple seedling density until 2002.[252]

---

[250] 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 13. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Park Ranger Jeremy Murphy, *Vegetation Report 2002* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, November 13, 2002).

[251] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pg. 11; 1998 Resource Management Accomplishments, pg. 1; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 11; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 10; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 12. Becky Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 3, 2020.

[252] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pg. 9; 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 10–11; 2000 Resource Management Report, pgs. 7–8; 2001 Resource Management Report, pgs. 8, 14; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 10; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 13. Becky Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020.

In 2001 a survey was conducted on a stand of white pine trees growing off the Thurmont Vista Trail. As this was the only known area in the Park where white pine was reproducing, several specimens were fenced and monitored. Other white pines, which had been planted between the Round Meadow dining hall and garage in 2000, were also fenced to prevent deer browse. In 2002, this area was converted into a natural meadow by ceasing mowing. The following year, the fencing was removed because the trees had grown to be above ten feet in height. After the first snowfall in December 2003, the Park recorded that deer had eaten all the tree foliage they could reach.[253]

## Dogwood Anthracnose

The dogwood seeds collected and germinated at the NCR Greenhouse in the fall of 1995 were transported to the Park as seedlings in 1997. These seedlings were planted in the tree nursery at Round Meadow. A dozen more seedlings from the NCR Greenhouse were planted along Park Central Road in 1999. Twenty additional seedings were transplanted in 2000, and several more were planted in 2001. The trees were monitored, and in 2003 their protective cages were enlarged because they had fertilized.[254]

In regard to the University of Tennessee's research into a blight-resistant strain of dogwood, their research was successful. In November 2001, Dr. Mark Windham of the University of Tennessee planted eighteen blight-resistant trees (named Appalachian Spring) at the visitor center, the entrance of Camps David, Misty Mount, Greentop, and the Hog Rock Parking Area. The remaining Appalachian Spring dogwoods were planted in April 2002 along Park Central Road. All eighteen trees appeared to be in good health and flowered in May; however, they did not produce seeds. In 2003, eighteen were alive but exhibited symptoms of powdery mildew.[255] Many of these trees continue to survive today.[256]

---

[253] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 11.

[254] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pgs. 8–9; 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 9–10; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 7; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 12.

[255] Another disease the Park monitored for was beech bark disease. In 1999 a survey was conducted, and no evidence of the disease was identified between 1999 and 2003. Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 10; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg.12; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 9; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 7; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 12.

[256] Becky Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020.

### Hazardous Trees

The resource management and maintenance divisions jointly surveyed the Park for hazardous trees until Resource Manager Jim Voigt retired in 2007. Thereafter, hazard tree marking was the sole responsibility of the resource management division. The Park's State of the Park Report (2014) documents that park rangers (LE) later took an active role and patrolled the trails for hazardous trees. While smaller trees could be removed by maintenance personnel, contractors (e.g. Greentree and Excel Tree Expert Company) were hired for larger projects. 2003 was one of the busiest years for hazard tree removal due to there being a series of ice storms, a severe thunderstorm in May, and Hurricane Isabel in September. Hurricane Katrina and its associated tornado and storm cell in September 2005 also resulted in hundreds of fallen trees and the destruction of two Park vehicles.[257]

## *Insect and Pest Control*

### IPM

The IPM coordinator and those licensed to use pesticides continued to use the same methods and treatments described in the 1996 IPM Plan for wasps, yellow jackets, hornet nests, mice, and carpenter ants, and bees. In 1998 Sentricon replaced Chlorpyrifos (Durban TC) as the preferred treatment for termites. Additional preventative and control methods were included in the plan for pests such as bats, skunks, squirrels, poison ivy, mosquitos, and invasive exotic plants.[258]

### Gypsy Moth

Under Superintendent Mel Poole, the comprehensive monitoring program established by the USFS was continued. Baited carton traps used to capture male moths were placed in June and July and counted in August and September. The resulting data was submitted to the USFS in Morgantown, WV. An annual aerial survey was also conducted by the USFS to monitor defoliation. Park staff, meanwhile, conducted egg mass surveys and monitored the fourteen established plots. Although the population was found to be

---

[257] 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 12. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; 2005 Annual Report, pg. 7. Folder "A2621 2004," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; 2014 State of the Park Report, 23.
In 2006, the Park entered into a four-year contract with Excel Tree Expert Company. A new contract was in development with Excel Tree Expert Company in 2010, 2010 Annual Report, pg. 21, Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO

[258] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1999 Resource Management Report; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 5; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 7; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 5; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 6; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 1998 Resource Management Activities.
Integrated Pest Management Plan: Catoctin Mountain Park (Update), January 2004, 19–26.

increasing, the Park was not treated in 1998 and 1999. In 2001, 840 acres on the east side of Catoctin Mountain Park was treated with an aerial application of *Btk*. In 2002, the Park was treated with an aerial application of Gypchek, a new solution specifically designed to target gypsy moths. The Park was treated again in 2003 (67 acres with gypchek), 2007 (1,339 acres with *Btk*), 2008 (3,404 acres with *Btk*) and 2009 (833 with gypchek). No gypsy moth treatments were required in 2010 nor the years after.[259] In 2010, the Park's lead USFS cooperator, Rod Whiteman, passed away after an airplane accident in an area nearby the Park. Aerial gypsy moth surveys were discontinued after this tragic incident, though informal monitoring continued.[260]

## Hemlock Wooly Adelgid and Hemlock Decline

Catoctin Mountain Park Resource Management personnel continued to monitor the plots established along Big Hunting Creek in 1994. Three of the plots showed continued signs of mortality and EHS. From 1994 to 1998, individual trees were marked and monitored. Photographs of the individual trees were taken in 1997 to monitor the continuing decline. In 1999, the Park entered into a cooperative agreement with MSMC for the monitoring of hemlock decline in the Park. The report "Hemlock Monitoring Catoctin Mountain Park" concluded that there was no noticeable decline.[261]

In an attempt to control the hemlock wooly adelgid infestation, hemlocks in the landscaped area of Round Meadow were treated with horticultural oil in 2000, 2001, and 2004. The Park, in cooperation with Eco Scientific Solutions and USFS, tried an experimental insecticide treatment in 2002. Pointer, a systemic insecticide, was injected into fifty-six eastern hemlock trees along Big Hunting Creek and at Round Meadow. USFS marked the trees and the following year USFS noticed a slight improvement. In 2003, an EA was prepared for hemlock woolly adelgid suppression. Three alternatives were presented

---

[259] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pg. 8; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 9; 2001 Resource Management Report, pgs. 2, 6–7; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 7; 2003 Resource Management Report, pgs. 6, 9.
Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin Files, Building 159, CATO: 2007 Annual Report, pgs. 6–7; 2009 Annual Report, pg. 16.
Natural Resource Challenge Report—2009, pg. 2. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Interview with Becky Loncosky (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 31, 2019; *Gypsy Moth Suppression Program Environmental Assessment* (Thurmont, MD: Catoctin Mountain Park, National Park Service, 2003).

[260] Interview with Becky Loncosky (by interviewer Elise Elder), April 31, 2019.

[261] A new monitoring plot was established off the Thurmont Vista Trail in 1999. Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1999 Resource Management Report, pgs. 1, 10; 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 6; 1998 Resource Management Activities, pg. 8; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 2003 Resource Management Report, pg. 12.
Becky Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020.

and the preferred alternative—the release of the ladybeetle—was selected. Cold weather during the winter of 2002–2003 reduced the adelgid population, so the planned beetle release in 2004 was canceled.[262]

In May 2004, the USDA Forest Service prepared a biological evaluation of hemlock woolly adelgid and EHS at Catoctin Mountain Park. Surveys were conducted by USDA personnel to evaluate hemlock woolly adelgid densities and EHS population densities in the Hemlock Road, Bear Branch, and Round Meadow areas. USDA personnel assessed the need for treatment and recommended that the trees at Round Meadow be sprayed with a horticultural oil.[263] Trees were treated with an injection of Imidacloprid in 2014, but both adelgid and scale continue to be present and many hemlocks have died.[264]

## White Pine Weevil

White pine weevil, a new insect pest, was identified in 2002 in white pines near the resource management office. A survey was conducted and indicated that most of the white pines planted in the last five years were infested. Forest pest experts from Penn State University were consulted and they recommended pruning the tops of the infested trees to remove the larvae.[265] The trees remained healthy after this treatment.[266]

## Rusty Crayfish

The rusty crayfish, a large and aggressive freshwater crayfish native to Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee, was spreading rapidly across North America. This crayfish was identified in Big Hunting Creek downstream from the Park. If the Park waters were invaded by the rusty crayfish, fish eggs would be fed upon and the habitat quality would be reduced. Freshwater mussels, seventy percent of which are threatened or endangered in Maryland, were also at risk because the rusty cray fish feed on mussels.[267]

---

[262] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2000 Resource Management Report, pg. 6; 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 8; 2003 Resource Management Report, pgs. 12; 2003 Resource Management Report, pgs .4, 6.
Natural Resource Challenge Report, pg. 1. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[263] Resource Stewardship Plan (Version 1.0), July 2005, pg. 4, Resource Management Planning Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[264] The trees were injected with Imidacloprid again in 2019, Becky Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020.

[265] 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 8. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[266] Becky Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020.

[267] 2013 CATO Natural Resource Condition Assessment, 28.

### Emerald Ash Borer

The emerald ash borer (EAB), a beetle native to Asia and first identified in North American in 2002, destroys the water and nutrient conducting tissues under the bark of ash trees. This results in die-back and the eventual death of the tree. In 2012, EAB was identified in Washington County, MD, which is less than 20 miles from the Park.[268] EAB has since killed most of the ash trees in the Park.[269]

## *Air Quality and Ozone*

Air quality monitoring became an agency-wide initiative in the 1990s.[270] In 1998, the Park submitted a request to the NPS Air Resources Division for technical assistance in the development of an air quality monitoring program. The Park's 1999 and 2000 requests were denied. After several years of funding and technical assistance requests, funding was received in May 2003. That year a National Atmospheric Deposition Program site (#MD07) was set up in the Park to monitor wet deposition as part of the National Trends Network. Weekly precipitation samples were collected, tested for pH and conductivity, and sent to the University of Illinois for detailed chemical analysis (Ca, Mg, Na, NH4, NO3, Cl, SO4, and PO4). This NDAP site was not an NPS air quality monitoring station. The site was discontinued in 2013 due to the close proximity and similarity of the results attained by the National Atmospheric Deposition Program site at Gettysburg National Military Park.[271]

In FY 2010, the NPS secured ten million dollars to establish the agencywide Climate Change Response Program. This program was responsible for working with parks, regions, and national programs and offices to implement the agencywide Climate Change Response

---

[268] 2013 CATO Natural Resource Condition Assessment, 28.

[269] The number of hazard trees removed from the Park has increased significantly since 2016 as a result of EAB, Becky Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020.

[270] 2013 CATO Natural Resource Condition Assessment, 28.

[271] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 1998 Resource Management Activities, pg. 4; 1999 Resource Management Report, pg. 5; 2003 Resource Management Report, 4; 2000 Resource Management Report, 3. Another multi-year research project was initiated by Dr. James Lawrey of George Mason University in 2004. Dr. Lawrey investigated the use of lichens in NCR parks to monitor air quality. The lichen floristic information was used to establish a baseline for the lichen community in NCR parks, Documents from Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Natural Resource Challenge Report—2004; Natural Resource Challenge Report—2003.
Becky Loncosky, personal communication with author, September 1, 2020; Resource Stewardship Plan (Version 1.0), July 2005, pg. 4, Resource Management Planning Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

Strategy.[272] One strategy called for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.[273] Catoctin Mountain Park responded to this strategy by implementing a greenhouse gas monitoring program in 2010 with the goal of becoming a Climate Friendly Park.[274]

Catoctin secured its first SCA climate change intern with assistance from CUE in 2010.[275] The SCA climate change intern completed an initial greenhouse gas inventory by gathering data and inputting it into the Climate Leadership in Parks tool. That tool provided an emission profile, which was used by Park personnel to prioritize greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies. Purchased electricity was identified as the Park's largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions in FY 2011. Mobile combustion was the second-largest contributor. The resulting data also indicated that emissions had actually increased by 33 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2011. This increase was attributed to the Park changing its energy provider.[276] SCA interns were funded by the Youth Partnership Program between 2011 and 2018.[277]

Strategies for reducing energy consumption and transportation emissions were developed and implemented. By October 2012 the Park had installed occupancy sensor lights in some offices; installed programmable thermostats; installed some on-demand tankless water heaters; replaced two fleet vehicles with hybrid vehicles; installed rain barrels at Round Meadow to demonstrate wastewater-saving opportunities; installed a composting unit at Camp Greentop; expanded the Park's recycling program to include fluorescent bulbs, ballasts, and batteries; replaced old cleaning materials with greener cleaning products; updated the solid waste contract to include additional recycling services; and installed a rain garden and educational interpretive wayside at Round

---

[272] *Climate Change Response Strategy* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2010), 3.

[273] *Climate Change Response Strategy,* 19.

[274] 2010 Annual Report, 22. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

The Climate Friendly Parks Program began as a collaborative effort between the NPS and the US Environmental Protection Agency in 2002. The program "provides resources and support for Parks to measure and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to plan ways to adapt to a changing climate, and to educate the public about climate change." To become a Climate Friendly Park, parks had to complete a baseline greenhouse gas inventory, attend a workshop, and develop an action plan. Office of the Inspector General, *Evaluation—National Park Service: Climate Friendly Parks Initiative* (Report No.: HI-EV-NPS-0001-2010) (Washington, DC: Office of the Inspector General, August 2011), 2.

[275] 2010 Annual Report, pg. 22. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[276] FY2011 was assigned as the baseline greenhouse gas inventory year for the Park and data categories for the greenhouse gas inventory included stationary combustion, mobile combustion (park's vehicle fleet, mowers, etc.), solid waste, refrigeration, and wastewater, NPS, *Catoctin Mountain Park Climate Action Plan* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, March 2013), 4–8.

[277] Natural Resource Challenge—2012, pg. 2. Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO; Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019.

Meadow.[278] A Clean Cities Proposal was also submitted to fund the replacement of four of the Park's gasoline vehicles with four hybrid vehicles, the replacement of three gasoline mowers with four propane mowers; and the installation of charging stations. Funds were received and five charging stations were installed in the Park. A single station was installed at Park Headquarters, a double electric station was installed at the visitor center, and another double electric station was installed at Round Meadow. The initial plan was to allow visitors to use the charging stations at no charge; however, the Park received a memo from the Washington Support Office (WASO) stating that electricity could not be given out for free. This severely complicated matters as the Park did not have a concessionaire to charge visitors for using electricity. Biologist Lindsey Donaldson and WASO were unable to find a solution to this problem. Adopt-a-Charger ended up donating the needed funds.[279]

The Park's Natural Resource Condition Assessment (2013), RSS (2013), and State of the Park Report (2014) document that the air quality status for Catoctin Mountain Park was very degraded (thirteen percent). The RSS (2013) and State of the Park Report (2014) both document that from 2005 to 2009 the estimated ozone level was 75.9 parts per billion (ppb). Based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks this ozone level warranted moderate concern; however, the condition was elevated to "warrants significant concern" because Catoctin Mountain Park falls within a county designated by the US Environmental Protection Agency as not meeting the ground-level ozone standard of an eight-hour average concentration of seventy-five ppb. This meant that plants in the Park were at high risk for ozone damage.[280]

---

[278] The 2012 Natural Resource Challenge report documents that the park applied through the Clean Cities Initiative for three—not four—electric vehicles for the park. Two Chevy Volts for the administrative division and a hybrid Escape for the resource management division. Documents from Past Funding Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Natural Resource Challenge—2012, pgs. 1, 8–13; Natural Resource Challenge Report—2011, pgs. 8-9.

[279] Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019.

[280] 2013 CATO Natural Resource Condition Assessment, 40, 117–118; 2013 CATO RSS, 27; National Park Service, *State of the Park: Catoctin Mountain Park* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2014), 3; Robert J. Kohut, Ph.D., *Ozone Risk Assessment for Vital Signs Monitoring Networks, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail, Natural Resource Report,* NPS/NRPC/ARD/NRTR—2007/001 (Fort Collins, CO: National Park Service, 2007); Robert J. Kohut, Ph.D., *National Capital Region Network: Assessing the Risk of Foliar Injury from Ozone on Vegetation in Parks in the National Capital Region Network* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, October 2004).

# Protection

## *Fire Management*

The Park cooperated with other parks, Maryland DNR, and local and volunteer fire departments (e.g. Smithburg Community Volunteer Fire Company, Wolfsville Volunteer Fire Company, Guardian Hose Company of Thurmont, and Blue Ridge Summit Volunteer Fire and Rescue Squad) on matters related to fire management.[281] This cooperative relationship was crucial to the success of the Park's fire program as the county fire department usually provided the initial response attack on Park fires.[282] In addition to providing mutual aid and assistance for structural and wildland fires, these cooperative relationships provided opportunities for joint training.[283] Park personnel also collaborated with Maryland DNR during the development of the 2004 Fire Management Plan. This plan documents Catoctin's fire management objectives, operational programs, and the necessary research needed to manage wildland and prescribed fires. It is linked to the Park's RMP as it integrates fire management objectives with other resource management programs. The primary purpose of the document was to provide an action plan and enable the Park to safely use fire as a tool for resource management and protection.[284]

Around 2010–2011 Park personnel began exploring prescribed fires as a viable management option. In 2012, Catoctin's Fire Management Plan was revised to include specific locations where management was needed. The Braestrup property, the newly acquired historic farmstead and cultural landscape in the northern section of the Park, was identified as a location where prescribed fires could be used to maintain the historic field representation. Prescribed fire was also considered as an option to promote the growth of table mountain pine, a species impacted by leaf litter build-up.[285] Before the Braestrup

---

[281] "Fire Management Plan for Catoctin Mountain Park" (Thurmont, MD: Catoctin Mountain Park, National Park Service, September 2004) [hereafter 2004 CATO Fire Management Plan], 48; "Fire Management Plan for Catoctin Mountain Park" (Thurmont, MD: Catoctin Mountain Park, National Park Service, January 2012) [hereafter 2012 CATO Fire Management Plan], 98.

[282] 2004 CATO Fire Management Plan, 48.

[283] 2006 Annual Report, pg. 12, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[284] 2004 CATO Fire Management Plan, 1, 16.

[285] The 2012 Fire Management Plan also recognized the potential to use prescribed fires as a tool to control exotic vegetation as well as research fire effects, including smoke management. Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019; 2012 CATO Fire Management Plan, 13.

prescribed fire was initiated, vegetation monitoring plots were established by the Northeast Region's fire effects monitoring team. These plots would supply pre-burn and post-burn data and facilitate analysis on the effectiveness of the Braestrup burn.[286]

In addition to prescribed fires, fuel reduction was initiated in areas where the fuel load was high, where an ignition source was likely to exist, and where facilities would be threatened by fire. Efforts were also made to reduce fuel load along Park roads to maintain a network of fire breaks. Fuel reduction in the Park's historic districts (Camps Greentop and Misty Mount) was conducted where the fuel load was high and around the perimeter to maintain a fire break. The fuel reduction program involved chipping the medium fuels, cutting and removing the heavy fuels, and raking leaves (light fuel) away from the cabins. Downed wood was cut and removed under a FIREPRO funded contract.[287] According to Zeke Seabright, the NCR Fire Management Officer, FIREPRO use was discontinued around 2003. In 2015, a Fuel Reduction Contract was issued.[288]

## *Health and Safety*

The Park's safety committee conducted monthly safety inspections. Safety concerns were then communicated to Park management and arrangements were made for correcting or mitigating the concerns.[289] In 1999, Park personnel began to organize an annual Health & Safety Fair. A variety of companies displayed their products at this event and Park personnel prepared exhibits on various safety issues, such as the West Nile virus.[290]

In 2006, the Park's safety officer retired and Acting Safety Officer Jeremy Murphy worked closely with the NCR safety officer to complete a Parkwide safety audit. Murphy also attended the monthly work plan meetings to clarify safety inspection concerns. One

---

[286] In March 2016, the Braestrup prescribed fire was conducted and the following month a prescribed fire was conducted at Quarters 5. The Quarters 5 fire was conducted to manage an exotic plant infestation. It was also done last minute, so no pre-burn vegetation plots had been established. Observationally, it appeared that the prescribed fire did not improve the exotic plant situation and may have made it worse. However, without pre- and post-burn vegetation data, the effectiveness of the burn could not be determined. Park personnel decided to stop conducting prescribed fires at Quarters 5 given this lack of data, Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019.

[287] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: Project Statement: Wildfire Management & Research, 1998 Resource Management Plan; Project Statement: Wildfire Management, Fuel Reduction, Folder "2004 Resource Management Plan;" Project Statement: Historic Structures, Fire Protection, Folder "2004 Resource Management Plan."

[288] Lindsey Donaldson, personal communication with author, August 28, 2020.

[289] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2002 Resource Management Report, pg. 2; 1997 Resource Management Activities; 2003 Resource Management Report, pgs. 3–4.

[2005] Annual Report, pg. 8. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[290] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2001 Resource Management Report, pg. 6; 2006 Annual Report, pg. 12. 2005 Annual Report, pg. 8. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

concern was airborne irritants, and at the request of the Park, an industrial hygienist evaluated the visitor center. Nothing of concern was noted during the inspection, though some minor changes were made to improve air flow and quality. Another concern was an outbreak of norovirus at one of the residential camps. Park staff actively worked with the residential camp director to control the outbreak and involved regional and WASO public health officials as well as state and county health officials. By partnering with these departments and agencies the outbreak was quickly resolved.[291]

Although the Park had a safety program, the Transitional Management Assistance Report for Catoctin Mountain Park (TMAP) (2015) documents that the safety culture was weak.[292] The Safety Committee conducted facility audits when there were committee meetings, but outside of the meetings little was done to address concerns not related to personal protective equipment. For example, a dust collection system was purchased for the carpentry shop, but it was left in its box for about 14 years. Over the years, the dust collection system was brought up, but no effort was made to hire a contractor to install it. This negatively impacted morale in the maintenance division.[293]

## *Boundary Protection and Land Acquisition*

Outside growth and development resulted in an increasing number of boundary disputes and encroachments. The resolution of these disputes was complicated by discrepancies in the 1965 Ferguson survey. Resurveys of various portions of the boundary were completed in 1987, 1992, and 1993. A minor boundary dispute with the Fedak property near Round Meadow was resolved in 1998 via a small property exchange. A full cadastral survey was needed to address inaccuracies and handle future land disputes.[294] In the spring of 2010, a cadastral survey was completed by Dewberry and Davis LLC for 3,650 linear feet of the boundary in the northwest portion of the Park, west of Foxfille-Deerfield Road. The survey resulted in clearly demarcated boundary lines as well as a land dispute. This dispute was resolved the following year through a land exchange. A full cadastral survey was not completed while Mel Poole was superintendent.[295]

---

[291] 2006 Annual Report, pgs. 11–12. Objectives, Accomplishments and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[292] 2015 CATO TMAP, 9.

[293] Interview with Lindsey Donaldson (by interviewer Elise Elder), May 1, 2019; 2012 CATO Fire Management Plan, 13.

[294] Project Statement: Threats to Park Exterior, Boundary Management. Folder "1998 Resource Management Plan." Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[295] 2010 Annual Report, pg. 23. Folder "Annual Report FY 2010," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; Lindsey Donaldson, personal communication with author, August 28, 2020.

In addition to boundary protection, Superintendent Mel Poole facilitated the acquisition of new properties. In 2009, the Braestrup property, which included 63.82 acres adjacent to the northern area of the Park, was purchased. The property was evaluated by the Regional Historic Architect, the Regional Historian, and an archeology crew in 2010. It was identified as a late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century farmstead dating back to an original land patent in the area.[296] In March 2011, Schnabel Engineering, LLC, submitted a Level 1 Pre-acquisition Survey for the Lewis property. The subject property was 17.82 acres and included a one-story residential structure, a garage, and two sheds. Most of the property was wooded, undeveloped land. The Lewis property was purchased in 2011.[297]

# Threats

## *9/11/2001*

On the morning of September 11, 2001, al-Qaeda, a terrorist group, conducted a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks against the United States. The first two hijacked planes, American Airlines Flight 11 and United Airlines Flight 175, crashed into the twin towers in Lower Manhattan. A third plane, American Airlines Flight 77, crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, VA. Hearing word of these attacks, Park personnel convened at the visitor center. Superintendent Mel Poole, having received dozens of messages about a plane crashing into the presidential retreat, informed the media that there had been no such crash. Park personnel, with the assistance of CFSP park rangers, then proceeded to close

[296] Documents from Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO: 2009 Annual Report, 18. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009;" 2010 Annual Report, 22. Folder "2010 Annual Report."

[297] Schnabel Engineering, LLC, *Lewis Property Level 1 Pre-Acquisition Survey,* Prepared by Schnabel Engineering, LCC for National Capital Region (Washington, DC: National Park Service, March 2011); Lindsey Donaldson, personal communication with author, September 3, 2020.

the central portion of the Park (Park Central Road, Manahan Road, Camps Greentop and Misty Mount, Round Meadow, the Chestnut Picnic Area, and Poplar Grove). Full closure was in place at approximately 4 pm and remained in effect for 30 days.[298]

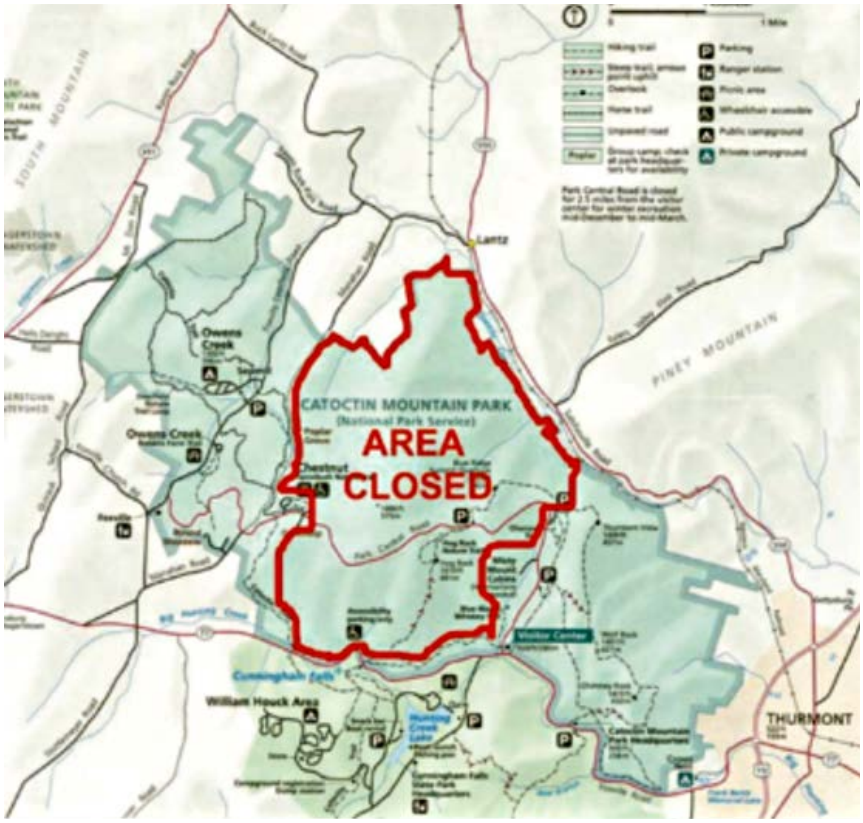



**Figure 62:** Map outlining security closure area.

[298] Mel Poole, Oral History Interview with Joan Zenzen, Catoctin Mountain Park, June 22, 2015, 33–35; J. Kempisty, "Supplementary Case/Incident Report: Assist Other Agency—Park Closures," September 11, 1991. The incidents on 9/11/2001 put everyone on alert. On the day of the attack, the USSS received a report of suspicious persons with heavy accents asking for directions to MD Route 77 and the Park. An NPS Park Ranger, along with Maryland State Police, and Thurmont Police, stopped the vehicle at the Visitor Center. Both suspects were taken in for questioning by the USSS. It was determined that the two suspects, both from Austria, were not a threat. Another report of suspicious persons was received three days later. Rangers from CFSP pullover two suspicious persons who had stopped at the residence of an off-duty Maryland State Police trooper and enquired about the location of Camp David. The plates on their car had been reported canceled, so the USSS took the suspects in for questioning. The occupants of the car, two Israeli nationals, were determined to be no threat. Several other suspicious persons were reported in the days after the attacks. "Supplementary Case/Incident Reports," September 2001. Barnhart recounts arriving at Round Meadow early in the morning and being summoned by Chief Ranger Steintl to the entrance of Camp David. He was to get there ASAP and be briefed on the situation. That is when he heard about the terrorist attacks and a plane headed to Camp David; Mike Barnhart, Oral History Interview with Joan Zenzen, December 15, 2015, CATO, 29–32.

Park rangers and USPP provided 24-hour support to the USSS after the terrorist attacks on 9/11. This support included additional security patrols, manning the four checkpoints and security posts, and assistance at press events hosted at Camp Greentop and Round Meadow. After the Park was reopened, partial closures (twenty-five percent) went into effect during presidential or other protectee visits. Six park rangers initially staffed the security posts; by 2002 that number was reduced to four rangers. Furthermore, when the president used areas of the Park outside of the retreat, two to four additional park rangers were posted to security. At the request of the USSS, additional foot and vehicle patrols were conducted outside normal coverage hours. These patrols (two shifts daily covering twenty to twenty-two hours) occurred whether or not the president was in-residence. In 2005, the USSS agreed to reimburse the Park for up to four park rangers (LE) assigned to security during presidential visits.[299]

After Catoctin Mountain Park reopened to the general public, Park personnel had to respond to closure notices with as little as two hours warning. The Park was advised to expect closures every weekend unless the president was out of the area, but unscheduled visits could happen at any time. As of April 2002, one hundred days of closures requiring 24-hour security coverage had occurred. More than 476 shifts were extended to due security requirements and approximately seventy-five percent, or 375, were covered by Park personnel. This brought personnel hours significantly overbudget, so the Park requested emergency law and order funding in 2002.[300] By February 2003, the Park had experienced 163 days of closures requiring 24-hour coverage. The Park provided four personnel (three Level 1 LE officers and one Level 2) and one vehicle while USPP provided five Level 1 LE officers.[301]

Park rangers were stretched thin, and those with LE commissions found their time split between LE and their primary duties. Some members of Park staff also attended training courses on topics such as weapons of mass destruction, incident response to terrorist bombings, and vehicle ambush countermeasures. In 2004, Park Ranger Don Stanley arranged for the Fort Detrick Hazmat Unit to incorporate a weapons of mass destruction scenario into Urban Fire Interface Training day. Additionally, in August 2004, President George W. Bush issued a Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-12) which mandated the implementation of a secure, government-wide form of identification to enhance security, increase efficiency, reduce identity fraud, and protect personal private

---

[299] 2005 Annual Report, pg.11. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[300] Superintendent Mel Poole to Budget Officer, NCR, "Request for Emergency Law and Order Funding," June 25, 2002, CATO.

[301] Roger Steintl, "Incident Summary: Security," February 10, 2003, CATO.

property.[302] Smart cards, the new DOI identification badges, were developed and implemented by Human Resources Specialist Andy Ludwig in 2009.[303]Administrative staff served as the personal identity verification registrars and issuers.[304]

## *Munitions*

In 1999, Chief Ranger Roger Steintl received a report of a possible munition in the northwest section of the Park. The object in question appeared to be an unexploded mortar round, so the area was cordoned off and emergency operation procedures were implemented. The device was blown up in place with C-4.[305] In 2006, Alion Science and Technology Corporation was contracted by the US Army Corps of Engineers to inspect the site and evaluate the potential of MEC (munitions and explosives of concern) existing in the Park. The resulting report, which was completed in 2008, did not identify any sites of significant concern.[306]

## *Surrounding Land Use*

Changing land-uses patterns and increased urbanization threatened Catoctin Mountain Park's water resources, air quality, natural sounds, and night sky conditions. The Park's 1998 Resource Management Plan documents that between 1993 and 1998, the development of a new and expanded sewage treatment plant, hog farm, and homes in the headwaters area upstream the Park were a potential threat. State and county highway maintenance crews had also started using asphalt, widening roads, applying herbicides on a large scale, and dredging wetland areas in the headwaters, all of which threatened the Park's resources.[307]

---

[302] Documents from Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO: 2002 Resource Management Report, pgs. 2, 16–17; 2003 Resource Management Report, pgs. 3, 11.

[2005] Annual Report, pgs. 4, 8. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO; "Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12: Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors [HSPD 12]," August 27, 2004, *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* 40, no. 35, 1709–1710, http://www.gpoaccess.gov/wcomp/index.html.

[303] 2009 Annual Report, pg. 3. Folder "Annual Report FY 2009," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[304] 2005 Annual Report, pg. 3. Folder "A2621 2005," Area Location 1.26, Admin. Files, Building 159, CATO.

[305] John Kempisty, "Case Incident Report: Explosives," May 17, 1999, CATO.

[306] Alion Science and Technology, *Final Site Inspection Report for Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area* (Prepared for US Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville and US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, June 2008), pgs. E-1; Table ES-1.

[307] 1998 Resource Management Plan. Objectives Accomplishments, and Plans Files, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

While the Park's 2013 Resource Condition Assessment documents that Frederick County had done a good job buffering the Park from outside developments, the zoning of the residential and village center was of concern. Already, one building site within commercial zoning (Village Center) impacted the headwaters and aquifer recharge areas of Big Hunting Creek. Buildup in the residential areas had the potential to cause wildlife habitat fragmentation and create a wildfire interface.[308] Development, which brought haze, pollution, and up-zoning, also threatened the Park's views and vistas. A viewshed analysis, trail use counts, Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan, and Partnership Enhancement Plan were recommended to improve, maintain, and preserve this FRV.[309]

Natural sounds, which were affected by traffic noise in most areas of the Park, were of significant concern. Air quality conditions were documented as warranting significant concern, and were deteriorating due to development in urban areas. Night sky conditions were impacted by night lighting in the camps and parking lots. To improve night sky conditions, Park personnel replaced floodlights with down-facing lighting. The implementation of the Climate Friendly Park Action Plan (completed in 2010) and the development of an Exterior Lighting Plan were recommended.[310] A Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management Plan had been completed several years prior in 2005.[311]

## The Park's Relationship with NSF Thurmont

In the early 2000s, NSF Thurmont hosted a joint annual spring picnic, and those in attendance were given a tour of the presidential retreat.[312] In 2006, Contract Specialist Brenda Thompson implemented a new solid waste management and recycling contract for the Park and NSF Thurmont. This combined contract provided cost savings for both the NPS and the Navy.[313] According to some members of Park staff, the relationship with NSF Thurmont later became strained and coordination was poor.[314]

---

[308] 2013 CATO Natural Resource Condition Assessment, 27.

[309] 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 25, 39–40. Frederick County had a plan completed in 2004, Lardner/Klein Landscape Architects, *Corridor Management Plan for the US 15 Catoctin Mountain Scenic Byway* (Prepared for Frederick County, MD, 2004).

[310] 2013 CATO Foundation Document, 30–31, 40; 2013 CATO RSS, 26–28.

[311] *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management Plan* (Thurmont, MD: NPS, 2005).

[312] Interview with Mike Barnhart (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), December 15, 2015; Interview with Scott Bell (by interviewer Elise Elder), June 27, 2019; Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019.

[313] 2006 Annual Report, pg. 7, Area Location Resource Management Budget and Planning—22, Building 1, CATO.

[314] Interview with Scott Bell (by interviewer Elise Elder), June 27, 2019.

In early March 2012, President Obama announced that the G8 Summit was going to be moved from Chicago to Camp David.[315] In preparation for this event, barriers were erected at specified locations, portable toilets were placed throughout the Park, generators were brought in, extra tower lighting was installed for night operations, and additional gravel was laid at the picnic area designated as a drop-off point for members of the press arriving by bus.[316] The gym at Round Meadow was also rented and set up as a media center. During the actual Summit, which took place May 18–19, the entire park was closed to the public. Route 77 from Thurmont, near Frank's Pond, all the way to CFSP at Catoctin Hollow Road was also closed. The visitor center functioned as the Incident Command Center and the center was staffed around the clock by personnel in the administration division.[317] Additional Park Service personnel were brought in to support LE activities such as the joint management of security checkpoints with the USSS. Park Service LE personnel were onsite 24 hours during the Summit.[318]

[315] Interview with Mel Poole (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), June 22, 2015.

[316] Interview with Cynthia Wyant (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), July 11, 2014.

[317] Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019.

[318] Interview with Cynthia Wyant (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), July 11, 2014.

# Conclusion

Catoctin Mountain Park's management, use, and programming has undergone many changes since the Park was developed in the 1930s. From its establishment, to the Park's turn toward heritage tourism and environmental education, to the most recent emphasis on planning documents, resource management, and partnership development, the history of the Park has continued to mirror both NPS and national trends. While mirroring these greater trends, it is the approach of Park management that shapes and colors these movements. This can be seen most clearly when looking at the role of superintendent. Under Superintendent Mel Poole, a significant number of planning documents were completed which allow for the better management and preservation of the Park's natural and cultural resources. Additionally, land was purchased, and partnerships were developed and maintained. Undeniably, Mel Poole contributed to the growth of the Park. However, while plans were made and land was purchased, the Park's TMAP documents that the fabric of the Park, its employees, felt like they lacked guidance and direction toward a shared goal.

The arrival of Superintendent Rick Slade in May 2016 signaled a new era at Catoctin Mountain Park. Park management and personnel have taken a step back and are looking at how their goals, objectives, and decisions meet the Park's vision. Annual work plans are developed at planning workshops which help guide management decisions and ensure that each division is working together toward the same greater goal. Communication, cooperation, and coordination between divisions have improved. This is evidenced in the joint management of the Park's trails, the division of resource management assuming responsibility for compliance work, the maintenance division completing trail work, and the Interpretive staff overseeing volunteer trail work. The safety culture has also significantly improved, as previously unaddressed safety concerns have been resolved. Furthermore, rather than using the monthly safety committee meetings to conduct facility audits, committee members now have an agenda of discussion items, and steps are actively taken to address problems or concerns. This has increased morale as Park employees now feel their safety is a priority.

In regard to resource management and the methods initiated in 2010 to manage deer population size, the desired results are being achieved. Deer herd health has improved, there is evidence of tree regeneration (eleven times more seedlings are now produced than when management efforts were first initiated), and threatened species such as the purple fringed orchid no longer have to be enclosed. Prescribed fires are now used to promote the growth of native species such as table mountain pine in the Wolf Rock and

Chimney Rock areas of the Park. In the maintenance division, funds are actively being pursued for projects such as replacing the pool at Camp Misty Mount and updating the Parkwide infrastructure, such as plumbing and electrical, which are long past their use-life.

Interpretation has also improved significantly as new personnel have brought in fresh ideas. The trail steward program has expanded to include the Bark Ranger Program. Volunteers and their dogs can join this program, which involves hiking through the Park and reporting on the condition of the trails, assisting visitors, offering information and interpretive contacts, and providing safety messaging. A Discovery Room was created at the visitor center to engage family groups visiting the Park. Previously, family groups would use the bathrooms in the visitor center and leave within a matter of minutes. Now, the Discovery Room is a go-to destination that young children enjoy revisiting. The museum has also been modernized and includes kid-friendly tactical exhibits.

Numerous other programs and improvements have been initiated since Rick Slade assumed the role of superintendent. The positive impact of these changes is evident through oral history interviews and conversations with Park employees. Morale has significantly improved, and Park personnel are passionate about their jobs and are excited for the future.

# Bibliography

## Primary Sources

### *Archives*

Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, MD

Washington National Records Center, Suitland, MD

NPS Museum Resource Center, Landover, MD

Frederick County Library, Frederick, MD

National Archives, College Park, MD

Thurmont Regional Library, Thurmont, MD

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, Digital Collections

Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and Museum, Digital Collections

### *Books and Reports*

National Park Service. *1988 Management Policies.* Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1988.

———. National Resource Management Reference Manual #77 (NPS-77). Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1991.

———. *National Parks for the 21st Century: The Vail Agenda*. Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1992.

———. *National Parks for the 21st Century: The Vail Agenda: Report and Recommendations to the Director of the National Park Service from the Steering Committee of the 75th Anniversary Symposium.* Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1992.

———. *Natural Resource Challenge: The National Park Service's Action Plan for Preserving Natural Resources.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1999.

———. *Comprehensive Interpretive Planning: Interpretation and Education Guideline*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2000.

———. *2006 Management Policies*. Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2006.

———. *Climate Change Response Strategy*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, September 2010.

———. *The Natural Resource Challenge: The National Park's Action Plan for Natural Resources*. Brochure. Lakewood, CO: Natural Resource Program Center, Undated.

Wirth, Conrad. *Parks, Politics, and the People*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

## *Congressional Documents*

US Congress. Senate. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area Designation Act [To accompany S. 777]. 109th Cong., 1st session, 2005, S. Rep. 109-171.

US Congress. Senate. A bill to designate Catoctin Mountain Park in the State of Maryland as the "Catoctin Mountain Park National Recreation Area," and for other purposes. 107th Cong., 2nd session, December 2002, S. Doc. 3024.

US Congress. Senate. A bill to designate Catoctin Mountain Park in the State of Maryland as the "Catoctin Mountain Park National Recreation Area," and for other purposes [Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area Designation Act]. 108th Cong., 1st session, 2003, S. Doc. 328.

US Congress. Senate. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area Designation Act [To accompany S. 328]. 108th Cong., 1st session, 2003, S. Rep. 108-24.

# Secondary Sources

## *Books*

Allaback, Sarah. *Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type.* Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2000.

Carr, Ethan. *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma.* Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 2007.

Dilsaver, Larry N., ed. *America's National Park System: The Critical Documents.* Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 1994.

Gregg, Sara M. *Managing the Mountains: Land Use Planning, The New Deal, and the Creation of a Federal Landscape in Appalachia.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 2010.

Kavanagh, Maureen. *Archaeological Resources of the Monocacy River Region, Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland.* Annapolis, MD: Final Report Prepared for the Maryland Historical Trust by the Maryland Geological Survey Department of Natural Resources, 1982.

Phillips, Sarah T. *This Land, This Nation: Conservation, Rural America, and the New Deal.* New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Reed, Paula S., Dean Herrin, and Barbara Powell. *Tillers of the Soil: A History of Agriculture in Mid-Maryland.* Frederick, MD: Catoctin Center for Regional Studies Frederick Community College, 2011.

Replogle, Jacob. *"Look to the Hills:" A Study of the Beginnings of Brethren Camping in Maryland.* Bridgewater, VA: Bridgewater College, 1982.

Runte, Alfred. *National Parks: The American Experience.* 2nd Edition. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1987.

Sellars, Richard West. *Preserving Nature in the National Parks: A History.* 1997. Reprint, New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2008.

Unrau, Harlan D. and G. Frank Williss. *Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s: An Administrative History.* Denver, CO: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1983.

Van Slyck, Abigail. *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890-1960.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2006.

## *Articles and Newsletters*

Chambers II, Dr. John Whiteclay. "Training for War and Espionage: Office of Strategic Services Training During World War II." *Studies in Intelligence* 54, no. 2 (June 2010): 1–28.

"Ranger Career Progress Report." *Newsletter: Employees & Alumni Association of the National Park Service* (Spring 1994): 1.

Sanders, Bill. "A Brief History of the Ranger Careers Initiative in the National Park Service." *The Journal of the Association of National Park Rangers: RANGER: Stewards for Parks, Visitors & Each Other* 30, no. 3 (Summer 2014): 8–9.

Sirna, Angela. "Tracing a Lineage of Social Reform Programs at Catoctin Mountain Park." *Public Historian* 38, no. 4 (November 2016): 167–89.

Unrau, Harlan and G. Frank Williss. "To Preserve the Nation's Past: The Growth of Historic Preservation in the National Park Service During the 1930s." *Public Historian* 9, no. 2 (April 1987): 19–49.

## *Theses and Dissertations*

Fuller, J.C. "Bark-stripping of Slippery Elm by White-tailed Deer."
M.S. Thesis. West Virginia University, 1991.

Hickey, Charles J. "The Vascular Flora of Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, Maryland."
M.S. Thesis, Towson State College, 1975.

Kessel, Elizabeth. "Germans on the Maryland Frontier: A Social History of Frederick County, Maryland, 1730–1800." Ph.D. diss., Rice University, 1981.

Libby, Jean. "African Ironworking Culture Among African American Ironworkers in Western Maryland, 1760–1850." M.A. Thesis, San Francisco State University, 1991.

Stewart, R. Michael. "Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Patterns and the Testing of Predictive Site Location Models in the Great Valley of Maryland," Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Catholic University of America, 1980.

Waesche, Norman. "Economic History of Catoctin Furnace."
Term Paper, Johns Hopkins University, 1936.

## *Newspaper Articles*

"7th Group of DC Kiddies Visit Park." *The Gettysburg Times,* August 22, 1969, 1, 3.

Abelow, Elly. "Camp Survives Changes." *The Frederick Journal,* August 1, 1984.

———. "Schools Give Outdoor Experience." *The Frederick Journal,* 1984.

———. "Camp Greentop Changes With Time." *The Hagerstown Journal,* August 1, 1984.

"Bluegrass Music set for Catoctin Park." *The News* (Frederick, MD), July 28, 1977, 6.

Brisbane, Arthur S. "A Summer World for Handicapped."
*The Washington Post,* July 1, 1984.

"Camp to Operate Weekends." *The Morning Herald* (Hagerstown, MD), September 3, 1969.

"Catoctin Festival Draws Large Crowd." *The Morning Herald* (Hagerstown, MD),
February 8, 1972.

"Catoctin Mountain Park Plans 'Mountain Heritage' Weekend." *The Daily Mail*
(Hagerstown, MD), July 23, 1976, 7.

"Catoctin Project Is Approved; Plans Are Okayed to Purchase 10,000 Acres."
*Catoctin Clarion,* October 18, 1935.

"Catoctin Park is Scheduling School Tours." *The News* (Frederick, MD),
September 7, 1976, A-14.

"Catoctin Park Plans Menaced as Owners Refuse to Sell Land." *The Washington Post,*
June 24, 1935.

"Craft Demonstrations Set for Catoctin Students." *The News* (Frederick, MD),
March 19, 1975, pg. B-5.

"Government Plans Condemnation of 135 Acres in Frederick County, Maryland."
*Catoctin Clarion,* July 28, 1939.

"Folk Craft Center Program." *The Gettysburg Times,* August 29, 1977.

"Folk Craft Tours at Catoctin." *The Gettysburg Times,* March 28, 1978, 4.

"Folklife Fete at Catoctin Pk." *The Gettysburg Times,* September 15, 1977, 3.

"Folk Music Featured at Catoctin Mountain Park." *The Gettysburg Times,* June 15, 1976.

"Fun at Camp Round Meadow." *The Catoctin Enterprise* (Thurmont, MD),
August 22, 1968.

Gardner, Karen. “Kids in Parks Comes to Local Parks.” *The Frederick News Post,* May 2, 2013, https://www.fredericknewspost.com/news/environment/kids-in-parks-comes-to-local-parks/article_fe52aaa3-a000-508a-b2d1-1f428f8e05da.html.

Gilford, Jim. “Deer Herd at Catoctin Mountain Park Thinned by Snows.” *The Frederick News Post,* June 1993.

Hochstetter, Frederick. “Horse Patrol Seen as ‘Eyes, Ears’ of Park Service.” *The Frederick News Post,* May 27, 1983.

———. “Horse Riding Ring Dedicated at Catoctin Mountain Park.” *The Frederick News Post,* July 28, 1984.

———. “Catoctin Mountain Park volunteers praised for 10,000 Hours of Service.” *The Frederick News Post*, March 16, 1984.

House, Tony. “Enclave is Location in Catoctin Mountains.” *The Washington Star,* August 16, 1970.

Joy, Linda. “Hungry Deer Crowding Catoctin.” *Frederick News Post,* February 2, 1991, A-1, A-4.

“July 4 Stage Set at Catoctin.” *The Gettysburg Times,* June 30, 1977.

Lantz, Emily Emerson. “Catoctin Furnace Has Rich Past.”

Lindsey, Gary P. “Catoctin Proves as Good as a Trip Through Disney Land.” *The Washington Afro American,* September 1, 1970.

Love, Ann Burnside Love. “Catoctin Colorfest Draws Record Crowd.” *The Frederick Post,* October 14, 1974.

———. “Catoctin Spring Festival to be Held This Weekend.” *The Frederick Post,* October 1973.

———. “More Than 30,000 Attend Colorfest Weekend Sights.” *The Frederick Post,* October 16, 1972, A-1.

Love, Thomas. “Inflation Squeezes Budget: Park Service Cuts Bicentennial Plans.” *The Washington Star,* October 20, 1975.

Luken, Maude. “Catoctin Furnace—A Different Village.” *American Motorist,* September 1930.

“Mount, National Park Service Unit Sign Cooperative Research Agreement.” *The Frederick News Post,* March 14, 1984, A-6.

“NFL Players Funding Camp.” *The Daily Mail* (Hagerstown, MD), October 14, 1980.

Raasch, Chuck. “National Park Service Prepares for Sequester Cuts.”
*USA Today,* March 11, 2013.

Rein, Lisa. “Sequester Takes its Toll on Mall, Park Police and Smithsonian Museums.”
*Washington Post,* May 2, 2013.

Roylance, Frank D. “Catoctin Park Being Chewed to the Bone by Burgeoning Deer Herd.”
*Baltimore Sun,* March 5, 1991, A4.

“Sponsored by Arts Council – 3rd Annual Folklife Festival Slated at Catoctin This Week.”
*The Daily Mail* (Hagerstown, MD), September 14, 1977, 28.

Talbert, Terry, “Handicapped Campers and Horses a Natural Combination.”
*The Herald Mail* (Hagerstown, MD), July 15, 1984.

“Thurmont ‘On Map As Never Before.’” *The Post* (Frederick, MD), November 8, 1971.

Wood, Nick. “Parks Service to Cut Programs.” *The Post* (Frederick, MD), October 22, 1975.

Zito, Tom. “A Cutback for Summer Programs in the Parks.”
*The Washington Post,* March 4, 1976, F-1.

## *NPS Reports and Special Studies*

Backer Dana M. and Douglas Boucher. “The Impact of White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus) Browsing on Plant Biodiversity at Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland.”
Frederick, MD: Department of Biology, Hood College, 1997.

Bedell John, Gregory Katz, Jason Shellenhamer, Lisa Kraus, and Sarah Groesbeck.
*The People of the Mountain: Archaeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park Maryland Volume I* (Final Report).
Prepared for the National Park Service by The Louis Berger Group Inc., Washington, D.C., June 2011.

———. *People of the Mountain Archaeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park Maryland Volume II* (Final Report).
Prepared for the National Park Service by The Louis Berger Group Inc., Washington, D.C., June 2011.

Boucher, Douglas H. and Kerrie L. Kyde. “Effects of Deer Enclosures on Plant Abundance and Diversity in Catoctin Mountain Park, Maryland: 1999 Results.”
Department of Biology, Hood College, Frederick, MD, 1999.

Chambers, John Whiteclay. *OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008.

Colby, Scott. *Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Resource Survey.* Thurmont, MD: National Park Service, 1992.

Cybularz, Rebecca. *Catoctin Mountain Park Quarters 1 Superintendent's Residence, Garage, and Permanent Masonry Landscape History Structure Report.* Thurmont, MD: Historic Preservation Training Center, National Park Service, June 2013.

Earley, Judith, and Jennifer Hanna. *Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscapes Inventory.* Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2000.

Earley, Judith, and Deniel Weldon. *Camp Misty Mount, Catoctin Mountain Park: Cultural Landscapes Inventory.* Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2006.

Earley, Judith. "Camp Misty Mount Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Landscape Report Volume 1 (Draft)." Prepared for National Capital Region, National Park Service, November 2007.

Davidson, William R. "Report on Deer Herd Health Check, November 30." Athens, GA: College of Veterinary Medicine (Parasitology), University of Georgia, 1988.

Davidson, Lisa Pfueller and James A. Jacobs. "Civilian Conservation Corps Activities in the National Capital Region of the National Park Service." Washington, DC: Historic American Building Survey, National Park Service, 2004.

Horner, Susan G. "Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area: National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form." Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2014.

JMT. *Utility Infrastructure Report: Catoctin Mountain Park.* Prepared by JMT for the NCR Design and Construction Branch, National Park Service, 2018.

Kirkconnell, Barbara. *Catoctin Mountain Park: An Administrative History.* Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 1988.

Kohut, Robert J. *National Capital Region Network: Assessing the Risk of Foliar Injury from Ozone on Vegetation in Parks in the National Capital Region Network.* Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, October 2004.

———. *Ozone Risk Assessment for Vital Signs Monitoring Networks, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail* (Natural Resource Report, NPS/NRPC/ARD/NRTR—2007/001). Fort Collins, CO: National Park Service, 2007.

Lardner/Klein Landscape Architects. *Corridor Management Plan for the US 15 Catoctin Mountain Scenic Byway.* Prepared for Frederick County, MD, 2004.

Le, Yen, and Margaret Littlejohn. *Catoctin Mountain Park Visitor Use Study—Summer 2002* [Visitor Services Project Report 138]. Prepared for Catoctin Mountain Park, National Park Service, 2003.

Martin, W.H. "The Timber Rattlesnake in Catoctin Mountain Park: Status, Trends and Management Recommendations." 2013.

Murphy, Jeremy. *Vegetation Report 2002*. Thurmond, MD: National Park Service, November 13, 2002.

Robinson & Associates Inc. *National Capital Region Administrative History, 1952–2005* Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008.

Leach, Sara Amy. "Camp (1) Misty Mount Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form." Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, October 11, 1989.

———. "Camp (2) Greentop Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form." Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, October 11, 1989.

———. "Emergency Conservation Work Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park: National Register of History Places Inventory/Multiple Property Documentation Form." Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, October 11, 1989.

McShea, W.J., and C. O'Brien. "Small Mammal Survey of National Capital Region Parks.' Prepared for the National Park Service by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, 2003.

National Park Service. Catoctin Mountain Park Deer Mortality Survey. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1993.

———. Catoctin Mountain Park Deer Telemetry Project 1994–1995 Summary Report. 1994.

———. *White-tailed Deer Management Environmental Assessment in Catoctin Mountain Park,* and Finding of No Significant Impact. 1995.

———. Catoctin Mountain Park Spotlight Survey Results. 1999.

———. Catoctin Mountain Park Aerial Deer Census. 1999.

———. Vegetation Baseline Data Sampling Design and Analyses. 2000.

———. Catoctin Mountain Park Trails Management Plan. 2002.

———. Environmental Assessment: Construction of Wireless Telecommunication Facilities and Support Compounds Within Catoctin Mountain Park. 2003.

———. Finding of No Significant Impact and Notice of Decision for the Construction of Wireless Telecommunication Facilities and Support Compounds within Catoctin Mountain Park. 2003.

———. Fire Management Plan for Catoctin Mountain Park. 2004.

———. Integrated Pest Management Plan: Catoctin Mountain Park (Update). 2004.

———. Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management Plan. 2005.

———. State of the Park Report for Catoctin Mountain Park. 2006.

———. Catoctin Mountain Park Scope of Collections. 2007.

———. Catoctin Mountain Park Trails Management Plan. 2007.

———. Final White-tailed Deer Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement: Catoctin Mountain Park. 2008.

———. Catoctin Mountain Park: Long-Range Interpretive Plan. Harpers Ferry, WV: Harpers Ferry Interpretive Planning, 2008.

———. National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. 2009.

———. Record of Decision: White-tailed Deer Management Plan/Environmental Statement Catoctin Mountain Park. 2009.

———. Environmental Assessment to Relocate a Hiking Trail—Catoctin Mountain Park. 2009.

———. Environmental Assessment of Replacement of Swimming Pool and Rehabilitation of the Bathhouse at Camp Misty Mount: Catoctin Mountain Park.
Thurmont, MD: National Park Service, 2010.

———. Environmental Assessment for the Proposed AT&T Collocations at Four Wireless Telecommunication Facilities Within Catoctin Mountain Park. 2011.

———. Fire Management Plan for Catoctin Mountain Park. 2012.

———. Catoctin Mountain Park Resource Stewardship Strategy. 2013.

———. Foundation Document: Catoctin Mountain Park. 2013.

———. Catoctin Mountain Park Climate Action Plan. 2013.

———. State of the Park: Catoctin Mountain Park. 2014.

———. Scope of Collection: Catoctin Mountain Park. 2015.

———. Inspections and Evaluations Program: Transitional Management Assistance Report for Catoctin Mountain Park. 2015.

———. Greenbelt Foundation Document Overview. 2016.

Oeschger, Jennifer H. *Cabin Camps Greentop and Misty Mount Historic Structure Report.* Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2018.

Office of the Inspector General. *Evaluation—National Park Service: Climate Friendly Parks Initiative* (Report No.: HI-EV-NPS-0001-2010). Washington, DC: Office of the Inspector General, August 2011.

Pauley, T.K., M.B. Watson, and J.C. Mitchell. "Final Report: Reptile and Amphibian Inventories in Eight Parks in the National Capital Region." 2005.

Robinson & Associates Inc. *Greenbelt Park, National Capital Parks-East, Historic Resources* Study. Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2006.

———. *National Capital Region Administrative History 1952–2005*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008.

Russek-Cohen, Estelle. "A Statistical Analysis of Vegetation Data Collected during 1990–1995 and 2000–2002. Possible Impacts of White-tailed Deer on Vegetation within Catoctin Mountain Park." Biometrics Program, University of Maryland, 2003.

Schmit, J.P., J. Parrish, and J. P. Campbell. National Capital Region Network: 2006–2009 Forest Pest, Pathogen and Exotic Plant Status Report." Natural Resource Technical Report NPS/NCRN/NRTR—2012/650. Fort Collins, CO: National Park Service, 2012.

Schnabel Engineering, LLC. *Lewis Property Level 1 Pre-Acquisition Survey*. Prepared by Schnabel Engineering, LCC for National Capital Region, National Park Service, March 2011.

Sirna, Angela. "Human Conservation Programs at Catoctin Mountain Park: A Special Resource Study." Prepared by Middle Tennessee State University for the National Park Service, 2015.

Stromberg, Jennifer and Michael Commisso. *Camp Greentop, Catoctin Mountain Park: Cultural Landscapes Inventory.* Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2016.

Thomas, Jane E. P.S. Bell, J.P. Campbell, S.D. Costanzo, W.C. Dennison, L. Donaldson, M. Lehman, R. Loncosky, M. Nortrup. *Catoctin Mountain Park Natural Resource Condition*

*Assessment: National Capital Region.* Natural Resource Report NPS/CATO/NRR/2013-745. Fort Collins, CO: National Park Service, December 2013.

Thornberry-Ehrlich, Trista. *Catoctin Mountain Park Geologic Resources Inventory Report* (Natural Resource Report NPS/NRPC/GRD/NRR—2009/120). Denver, CO: National Park Service, 2009.

Tooker, Megan Weaver, and Adam Smith. *Camp David Historic Resources Study.* Champaign, IL: Construction and Engineering Laboratory, US Army Engineer and Research Development Center, January 2011.

Torp, Lyle C. and Karl Franz. *Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey of Impact Areas at the Site 97-Park Central Road Telecommunications Site, Catoctin Mountain Park, Thurmont, Frederick County, Maryland.* Prepared by the Ottery Group, Olney, MD for Catoctin Mountain Park, March 2011.

Valencia, T. and L. Donaldson. "Amphibian and Reptile Inventory Report Catoctin Mountain Park." 2011.

Warren, R. J., and C. R. Ford. *Catoctin Mountain Park Cooperative Deer Research Project: Interim Report.* Prepared by University of Georgia for Catoctin Mountain Park, 1989.

———. "Population and Ecological Characteristics of White-tailed Deer on Catoctin Mountain Park." Final Report. Prepared by the US Department of Agriculture and School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, GA for Catoctin Mountain Park, 1990.

Wehrle, Edmund. *Catoctin Mountain Park: An Historic Resource Study.* Washington, DC: National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2000.

## *Websites*

"About Kids in Parks." *Kids in Parks TRACK Trail.* Accessed November 2020. https://www.kidsinparks.com/about.

"About Us." *Frederick Historic Sites Consortium.* Accessed December 2019. http://www.frederickhsc.org/about.html.

"All Actions S.328—108th Congress (2003-2004)." *Congress.gov.* https://www.congress.gov/bill/108th-congress/senate-bill/328/all-info?r=2.

"All Actions S.777—109th Congress (2005-2006)." *Congress.gov.* https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/senate-bill/777/all-actions?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22catoctin+national+recreation+area%22%5D%7D&r=1&overview=closed#tabs.

"American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Program." *National Park Service*. Accessed December 2019. https://www.nps.gov/pore/learn/management/planning_arra.htm.

"American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009." *National Park Service*. Accessed December 2019. https://www.nps.gov/grca/learn/management/arra.htm.

"Briefing Statement for Northeast Regional Natural Resource Managers—Park Resource Stewardship Plan Policy (Draft Director's Order 2.1)." March 10, 2005. http://npshistory.com/publications/eq/rmp/rsp-brief-2005.pdf.

"Camp David Accords and the Arab-Israeli Peace Process." *Office of the Historian, Department of State*. Accessed November 2019. https://history.state.gov/milestones/1977-1980/camp-david.

"Catoctin Trail Designated National Recreation Trail." *National Park Service*. June 3, 2011. https://www.nps.gov/cato/learn/news/catoctin-trail-designated-national-recreation-trail.htm.

"Civilian Conservation Corps." *National Park Service*. Accessed July 2019. https://www.nps.gov/thro/learn/historyculture/civilian-conservation-corps.htm.

"DC Area National Parks Receive America's Best Idea Grant from the National Park Foundation." *National Park Service*. December 8, 2014. https://www.nps.gov/frdo/learn/news/dc-area-national-parks-receive-grant-from-the-national-park-foundation.htm.

"History." *Camps Airy and Louise*. Accessed March 2019. https://www.airylouise.org/about-us/history.

"Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12: Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors [HSPD 12]." August 27, 2004. *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* 40, no. 35, p. 1709-1710. http://www.gpoaccess.gov/wcomp/index.html.

Johnson, Sandra L, Technical Information Special, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division. "History of the National Trails System." *American Trails*. Accessed November 2020. https://www.americantrails.org/national-trails-system/history.

"National Parks Centennial Initiative." *National Park Service*. Accessed December 2019. https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/budget/appropriations/2008/upload/National-Parks-Centennial-Initiative.pdf.

National Park Foundation. "National Park Foundation Grants More Than $200,000 To Restore And Establish Trails And Promote Healthy Lives in America's National Parks." *Cision PR Newswire*. May 24, 2012. https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/

national-park-foundation-grants-more-than-200000-to-restore-and-establish-trails-and-promote-healthy-lives-in-americas-national-parks-153671035.html.

"National Trails System Act Legislation." *National Park Service*. Last Modified April 24, 2019. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationaltrailssystem/national-trails-system-act-legislation.htm.

"Residential Environmental Education Returns to Catoctin Mountain Park for the 2011-2012 School Year." *National Park Service*. Last Modified April 10, 2015. https://www.nps.gov/cato/learn/news/residential-environmental-education-returns-to-catoctin-mountain-park-for-the-2011-2012-school-year.htm.

"Success Program." *Catoctin Forest Alliance*. Accessed December 2019. http://www.catoctinforestalliance.org/index.php/programs.

"Summer in the Parks (1968-1976)." *National Park Service*. Last Modified March 18, 2019. https://www.nps.gov/articles/summer-in-the-parks-1968-1976.htm.

"Territorial Jurisdiction on Federal Property." *Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC)*. Accessed November 2020, https://www.fletc.gov/audio/territorial-jurisdiction-federal-property-mp3.

University of Phoenix. "National Park Foundation and University of Phoenix Award Grants to Eighteen National Parks to Engage Next Generation of National Park Stewards." *Cision PR Newswire*. May 7, 2013. https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/national-park-foundation-and-university-of-phoenix-award-grants-to-eighteen-national-parks-to-engage-next-generation-of-national-park-stewards-206392421.html.

"Volunteer—Catoctin Mountain Park." *National Park Service*. Last Modified June 16, 2020, https://www.nps.gov/cato/getinvolved/volunteer.htm.

# Appendix A

## Appendix A.1. – Superintendent Timeline

Mike Williams ..... February 1935–August 1957

Charles E. Shank ..... September 1957–July 1981

Paul Webb ..... October 1961–May 1965

Earl M. Semingsen ..... August 1965–January 1966

Harold R. Jones ..... February 1966–June 1968

Frank Mentzer ..... June 1968–September 1972

Frank Pridemore ..... Fall 1972–August 1975

Tom McFadden ..... August 1975–June 1991

J.D. Young ..... July 1991–January 1997

Mel Poole ..... March 1997–August 2015

Rick Slade ..... May 2016–Present

# Appendix A.2. –Timeline of Major Park Events

**1933** May: Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) was allocated $500,000,000 in direct relief money to be spent by the federal government through state and local agencies

June: National Industrial Recovery Act passed and $3,300,000,000 appropriated for relief efforts through public works

**1934** January: Land Planning Committee established within FERA to consider the country's land utilization problems. Four major types of demonstration projects were identified—agricultural, recreational, wildlife, and Native American lands

December: Catoctin region proposal submitted to the National Park Service

**1935** January: The Catoctin project was designated Catoctin Recreational Area, Maryland R-1

**1936** WPA arrived at Catoctin

**1937** Camp Misty Mount completed and opened for organized group camp use

**1938** Camp Greentop completed and opened for organized group camp use

**1939** April: CCC arrived at Catoctin

Camp Hi-Catoctin completed and opened for use by the Federal Camp Council

**1941** March: Jurisdiction of Big Hunting Creek transferred from the federal government to Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission

June-August: British sailors enjoyed respite at Camp Greentop. At some point during the summer, the US Army also established a temporary training camp at Catoctin

November: CCC Company 1347 disbanded

**1942** April: Camp Hi-Catoctin and the unfinished Camp 4 were identified as possible sites for President Franklin D. Roosevelt's (Roosevelt) presidential retreat. Camp Hi-Catoctin ultimately selected and converted for the president's use

May: War Department issued a special use permit to use the land and facilities within the Catoctin RDA for paramilitary training. Park is subsequently closed to the public. Camp Ritchie also granted a permit to use the north portion of the Catoctin RDA for field exercises

June: Marines issued a permit for the wartime use of Camp Misty Mount

July: Roosevelt's first day trip to the newly finished presidential retreat, Shangri-La

**1943** October: Permit issued to Camp Ritchie canceled because OSS activity in the Park had drastically increased.

**1944** May: The OSS ceased paramilitary training operations at the Catoctin RDA

June: Camp Ritchie issued a permit to use Camp Misty Mount, Camp Greentop, the CCC buildings, and 1,800 acres in the northwest undeveloped portion of the Park. Ultimately, Camp Ritchie trainees were not brought to the Park

**1945** October: Permit issued to the Marines for the wartime use of Camp Misty Mount revoked and a new permit issued for Camp Greentop

**1946** January: Marines officially vacated Camp Misty Mount and moved to Camp Greentop

**1947** March: Marines vacated Camp Greentop and the camp was reopened to organized group camp use in the summer

**1948** November: Catoctin Mountain Park entered into a formal agreement with NSF Thurmont

June: Camp Misty Mount reopened to organized group camp use. William E. Randall, the Park's first Interpretive Specialist, offered interpretive services to the organized group camps

**1949** No naturalist services offered at the organized group camps

**1950** Permanent Interpretive Specialist position established and filled by Evan A. Haynes

**1954** June: Title for the portion of the Catoctin RDA south of Route 77 presented to the state of Maryland. This land, totaling 4,446.879 acres, was named Cunningham Falls State Park (CFSP). The federal side, comprising approximately 5,760 acres, was named Catoctin Mountain Park

**1955** Nature counselor clause included in the camping contracts of both the Washington County and Prince George County Girl Scout troops

NPS granted the US Navy permission to convert the former CCC barracks at Round Meadow into a trailer court for Navy personnel and their families

**1956** President Eisenhower approved the NPS's Mission 66 program and $786,545,600 was allocated for this 10-year program to modernize and enlarge the park system

**1957** Park Manager (now Superintendent) Williams retired after 22 years at the Park

Park starting to be seen as a local nature center

Frederick County Outdoor School begins at Camp Greentop

**1958** Poplar Grove Youth Group Tent Camping Area completed

**1959** Hog Rock Nature Trail completed

Helicopter survey indicates none of the trees were dying from oak wilt

**1961** May: Washington County Outdoor School initiated Outdoor School at Camp Misty Mount

October: Superintendent Paul Webb arrived at the Park

**1963** First Annual Colorfest and Spring Wildflower Festival

**1964** Job Corps Conservation Center established

19.5-acre Camp Peniel purchased from the Church of the Brethren

**1965** May: Fishing for Fun Program implemented on the section of Big Hunting Creek from the Park boundary to Camp Peniel (approximately 0.9 miles)

Combined Visitor Center and museum completed

Park Rangers and the Regional Plant Pathologist surveyed the Park for Dutch Elm disease. No definite evidence was discovered

J.B. Ferguson & Co. contracted to resurvey the eastern Park boundary and identify errors in earlier surveys

Informal agreement with the US Navy for their trailer court made a matter of record by White House Memorandum

Superintendent of Catoctin Mountain Park assumed management of Greenbelt/ Baltimore-Washington Parkway

**1966** Regularly scheduled hikes for the general public initiated

**1967** Campfire programs initiated at the Owens Creek Campground

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources granted the Department of Forests and Parks a permit for the impoundment of Big Hunting Creek

**1968** October: Charcoal Trail completed

**1969** Job Corps Conservation Center shut down

July: Inner-city children from Washington, DC brought to the Park as part of the Summer in the Parks program

October: Folk Culture Center and Environmental Museum opened at Round Meadow

**1971** Park designated an ESA

Snowmobile access opened in the Park

March: Youth Conservation Corps camp established at the Park

May: The DC public school system began to host their Outdoor Laboratory School at Round Meadow

**1973** YCC completed re-creation of a vertical sawmill in the vicinity of the Owens Creek Campground

**1975** Due to budget cuts all programs were cut effective October 31st

Two Adirondack shelters developed due to an increased interest in backpack camping

Orienteering program established

**1976** USGS initiated a long-range hydrological study program to locate and inventory the Park's water resources until the program's end date in 1981

After the completion of an underground electrical system, NSF Thurmont began to be billed separately for all electrical energy

**1977** Poplar Grove II developed to allow for regrowth at Poplar Grove I. Sites to be rotated on a three-year cycle

"Friends of Catoctin Mountain Park" formed by Park neighbors

Entered into an agreement with the Department of Biology at Hood College to monitor the deer population in the Park

**1978** Camp Misty Mount closed for sewer repairs

Organized groups using cabin camps required to supply a copy of the environmental program

Annual electro-fish surveys initiated to monitor the population of stream-bred trout in Big Hunting Creek

Maryland Department of Agriculture was issued a permit to set up insect traps at various locations to determine the presence of gypsy moth adults in the Park

**1979** Electro-fish survey indicated rainbow trout, which were stocked annually in the CFSP section of the stream, were naturally reproducing

Maryland DNR curtailed the stocking of Big Hunting Creek within the Park to promote the natural rainbow trout population.

**1980** Monthly monitoring of eight different chemical and physical parameters at eight different stations initiated by Park staff

**1981** Camp Misty Mount closed for sewer repairs

Pavilions at Camps Misty Mount and Greentop converted into stables

Volunteer horse patrol program formed

Park's first RMP and Cultural Resource Management Plan approved

Water Resource Management Plan completed

The NCR Ecological Service Laboratory identified Dutch Elm disease in the Park

The USFS began to collaborate with the Park on gypsy moth monitoring

**1982** Park received its first word processor unit

"Park Ranger and His Horse" program instituted

Friends group incorporated as "Catoctin Area Mountain Parks Environmental Resources, Inc."

1/20-acre deer exclosure established uphill from the Charcoal Trail to monitor vegetation growth

The USGS was contracted to conduct a three-year study of groundwater quality and subterranean flow characteristics

Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) was sprayed to prevent further deforestation caused by a gypsy moth

The Park maintained proprietary jurisdiction until Rick Robbins, the NCR solicitor, found that with the exception of a few areas proprietarily acquired after 1942 the Park was an area of exclusive jurisdiction

**1983** CAMPER operating Misty Mount as a family camp. Instituted an Adopt-a-Cabin program in one section of the camp

"Handicapped Riding Program" initiated at Camp Greentop for the MLCC

The Park entered into a cooperative agreement with Mount Saint Mary's College. Per this agreement, college students would have the opportunity to complete field research in the Park

Bark-stripping of elm trees, another indicator of a growing deer population, was identified

Initiated annual aerial deer censuses

**1984** Riding ring built at Round Meadow

The Park and USFS initiated a study of the Park's dogwoods and found that over one-half were dying and only 3 percent were uninfected.

**1985** Test plots were established with the intent of studying possible geographic resistance to the fungus. The test plots were to be monitored in cooperation with the US National Arboretum until 1988

**1987** Maintenance Division began using the Maintenance Management System

The Hunting Creek Fisheries Agreement for Mutual Enforcement of Stream Regulations was affected and Rangers from Catoctin and CFSP were deputized.

**1981** Folk Culture Center, Environmental Museum, and Blacksmith Shop closed due to budget cuts

DC Outdoor Laboratory School closed to due insufficient funds

**1982** DC Public School System started a summer program at Round Meadow to introduce youth to computers

DCP for Round Meadow completed

**1986** A 2.5-acre Chestnut Restoration Plot with approximately thirty trees was established near the Chestnut Picnic Area. This plot was monitored by Park staff and volunteers in cooperation with West Virginia University

**1988** The University of Georgia, in cooperation with CUE, initiated a two-year study of deer movement within the Park

**1989** Whiskey production no longer allowed as part of the Whiskey Still Demonstration despite the addition of Bitrex, a vomit inducting agent

Frederick County Public School System began hosting 8th grade Outdoor School at Round Meadow

Initiated annual spotlight surveys to monitor the deer population

**1990** Phase I of Cultural Resource Survey initiated

Final report of the University of Georgia/CUE study completed.

Vegetation Monitoring Program was initiated to establish baseline vegetative data and monitor the size of the Park's deer herd. Completed under the direction of Dr. Susan Bratton of the University of Georgia and under the field direction of Johnathan Hoeldkte, a graduate student. A total of forty-six open plots, each approximately 20 meters square, were established as part of this study

The initial draft of the Park's White-tailed Deer Management Environmental Assessment was also prepared in 1990 with the assistance of CUE and Park staff

The Chestnut Restoration Plot was abandoned because most of the trees had succumbed to the blight

**1991** Phase II of Cultural Resource Survey initiated

The Park, CUE, USFS, and the University of Tennessee initiated a long-term research project in an attempt to develop a blight-resistant dogwood tree

8th Frederick County Outdoor School program at Round Meadow became 3-day residential program

**1992** Cooperative agreement with CAMPER not renewed. Park resumed management of Camp Misty Mount, Camp Greentop, and Round Meadow

The hemlock woolly adelgid, a new forest pest, was identified in all three major stands of hemlock

**1993** Interactive computer program called "Deer Discovery" developed for the local school systems

The Park and Maryland DNR completed a joint "Fisheries Management Plan for Big Hunting Creek"

BLM completed a full cadastral survey of a portion of the Park boundary

**1994** Six test plots were established to monitor impact of the hemlock woolly adelgid

**1995** Management of Greenbelt Park and the Baltimore-Washington Parkway transferred to National Capital Parks-East

Traveling trunk program initiated

White-tailed Deer Management Environmental Assessment was completed and a FONSI was issued. The preferred alternative called for fencing threatened and endangered plants, increasing legal hunting outside of the Park, and allowing the deer population to regulate itself naturally

**1997** Challenge Cost Share Agreement with Hood College for long-term vegetation monitoring program

**2001** Park closed for 30 days after the terrorist attacks

**2002** S.B. 3024 introduced to change the name of the Park to Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area

**2003** S.B. 328 introduced to change the name of the Park to Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area

National Atmospheric Deposition Program set up in the Park

**2005** The Division of IR&RM was split into two divisions, the Division of VP&RE and the Division of Resource Management

S.B. 777 introduced to change the name of the Park to Catoctin Mountain National Recreation Area

**2008** John Whiteclay Chambers completed *OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II*

**2009** Braestrup property, totaling 63.82 acres, purchased by the NPS

**2010** Separate Roads & Trails and Buildings & Utilities in the Maintenance Division eliminated

SHRO established, centralizing human resources functions

First Bloom Program initiated

First SCA Climate Change Intern

Initiated deer management population control with USDA sharpshooters

**2011** Amish begin to volunteer in the Park

Camp David Historic Resource Study completed

**2013** Government sequestration

**2014** Interpretation moved to the Division of Resource Management

**2016** Prescribed fire at the Braestrup property

# Appendix A.3. – Timeline of Recent Major Planning Documents

**1988** Administrative History

**1989** Camp Misty Mount Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Listing

Camp Greentop Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Listing

Emergency Conservation Work Architecture at Catoctin Mountain Park, Multiple Property Documentation Form, National Register of Historic Places

**1992** Catoctin Mountain Park Cultural Resource Survey

Trails Management Plan

**1995** White-tailed Deer Management Environmental Assessment in Catoctin Mountain Park, and Finding of No Significant Impact

**2000** Catoctin Mountain Park Historic Resource Study

Catoctin Mountain Park CLI

**2002** Trails Management Plan

**2004** Revised Catoctin Mountain Park CLI

Fire Management Plan

**2005** Resource Stewardship Plan

**2006** State of the Park Report

Comprehensive Interpretive Plan

Camp Misty Mount Cultural Landscapes Inventory

**2007** Strategic Plan

Core Mission Plan

Draft Camp Misty Mount Cultural Landscape Report

Trails Management Plan

Scope of Collections

**2008** Long-Range Interpretive Plan

**2009** Geologic Resources Inventory Report

**2011** Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park

**2012** Fire Management Plan

**2013** Foundation Document

Resource Stewardship Strategy

Natural Resource Condition Assessment

Climate Action Plan

Quarters 1 Superintendent's Residence, Garage, and Permanent Masonry Landscape History Structure Report

**2014** State of the Park Report

**2015** Camp Greentop Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Scope of Collections

Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area: National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form.

**2018** Cabin Camps Greentop and Misty Mount Historic Structure Report

# Appendix B

## Appendix B.1. – New Deal Initiatives Explained

### The Agricultural Adjustment Administration

The Agricultural Adjustment Act authorized the creation of a new USDA agency, the AAA. Production control was the primary purpose of the AAA. Specifically, the AAA offered subsidies to farmers in exchange for limiting the production of certain crops. It was hoped these subsidies would limit the overproduction of basic crops (e.g. corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, tobacco, and milk) and allow for crop prices to increase.[1]

### Land Policy Section

The AAA created the Land Policy Section to coordinate its approach to land use. More specifically, the Land Policy Section selected lands to be acquired and oversaw the conversion of poor farmland into more sustainable uses (e.g. the development of new state parks and forests). The Land Policy Section also selected where displaced farming families could be resettled.[2]

### The Civilian Conservation Corps

The Emergency Work Conservation Act authorized the creation of the CCC, which provided about 3 million unemployed young men ages 17 to 23 with conservation jobs over its 9-year life span. Conservation jobs included reforesting public lands, preventing soil erosion, and improving national parks and forests. In return for their work, CCC enrollees received a small paycheck ($30/month), training, an education, and free medical and dental care. CCC workers typically served 6-month terms with the option of re-enrolling at the end of each term for a maximum of two years.[3]

---

[1] Sarah T. Phillips, *This Land, This Nation: Conservation, Rural America, and the New Deal* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007) [hereafter Phillips, *This Land, This Nation*], 76–77.

[2] Phillips, *This Land, This Nation,* 111; Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 155.

[3] Phillips, *This Land, This Nation,* 77–78; Civilian Conservation Corps," *National Park Service,* accessed July 2019, https://www.nps.gov/thro/learn/historyculture/civilian-conservation-corps.htm.

## Federal Emergency Relief Administration

FERA, an independent welfare agency, was created to direct, coordinate, and provide federal relief grants. These grants were given to the states, which developed and operated relief programs for the urban and rural poor.[4]

## Division of Rural Rehabilitation

This division, which was under FERA, offered assistance to rural farmers who had been foreclosed on, bought out by the government, or uprooted by crop failure. Rather than provide direct relief, this division sought to provide rural farmers with the means for self-support. Essentially, it was thought that rural, unemployed farmers could become self-supporting when aided with the building and purchasing of small subsistence plots within planned rural communities.[5]

## Land Program Division

The Land Program, or the Land Utilization Program, was tasked with coordinating the purchase and reutilization of submarginal lands. The Land Program had six objectives:

1. Conversion of poor land to other and more proper uses;
2. Prevention of the misuse of land by erosion or other causes, and a restoration of land productivity;
3. Improvement of economics and social status of families occupying poverty farms;
4. Improvement of the economic and social status of "industrially stranded population groups" occupying essentially rural areas, including readjustment and rehabilitation of Native American population by acquisition of lands to enable them to make appropriate and constructively planned use of combined land areas in units suited to their needs;
5. Reducing the costs of local governments and of local public institutions and services; and
6. Encouragement of land use planning by setting up experimental projects which will serve as reputable demonstrations of types of adjustments applicable to various regions in the United States.[6]

---

[4] Phillips, *This Land, This Nation,* 111.

[5] Phillips, *This Land, This Nation,* 111–117; Gregg, *Managing the Mountains,* 178–179.

[6] Unrau and Williss, *Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s,* 130.

## Resettlement Administration

Under the Emergency Relief Act and Executive Order 7027 (April 30, 1935) all resettlement projects under the Land Use Program were transferred to a new, independent agency called the RA. The RA was responsible for converting submarginal land, resettling impoverished rural and urban families, and coordinating land conservation programs that would serve as a means to improve the local economy.

It was thought that the new RA would allow for a more coordinated nationwide planning process as the AAA, FERA, and DSH (Subsistence Homesteads Division) had been operating under the mandates of different departments. The RA, however, faced countless difficulties because it was not recognized by Congress and it was dependent on funds allocated to other New Deal agencies (e.g the WPA).[7]

## The Division of Land Utilization

The Division of Land Utilization of the RA was responsible for coordinating submarginal land conversions.[8] As a result, the RDA program fell under the jurisdiction of this division.[9]

## The Rural Resettlement Administration

The Rural Resettlement Administration of the RA took over the rehabilitation and resettlement projects of the DSH (Subsistence Homesteads Division) and the FERA's Rural Rehabilitation Division.[10]

## National Industrial Recovery Act

The NIRA established the National Recovery Administration (NRA), which was tasked with regulating production, prices, wages, and hours. This act also contained rural resource provisions and was to complement the farm recovery program. Title II of the NIRA authorized the federal government to build subsistence homesteads (DSH) to address the imbalance of populations in urban and rural locations. Title III appropriated $3.3 billion for a Public Works Administration (PWA).[11]

---

7 Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 165; Gregg, *Managing the Mountains,* 179, 195.

8 Gregg, *Managing the Mountains,* 195.

9 Wirth, *Parks, Politics, and the People,* 189.

10 Gregg, *Managing the Mountains,* 195.

11 Phillips, *This Land, This Nation,* 78.

## Subsistence Homesteads Division

The Subsistence Homesteads Division, authorized by Title II of the NIRA, was created to address industrial distress and redistribute the overbalance of population in industrial centers. As part of the back-to-the-land movement, many impoverished workers left cities and sought refuge in the country. The DSH attempted to serve these populations by developing experimental programs, such as worker garden homesteads near industrial centers.[12]

## Public Works Administration

The PWA, created by the NIRA, was created to foster national recovery by funding large-scale public works jobs (e.g. highways, bridges, and buildings). Unlike the CCC and the WPA, the PWA did not directly hire the unemployed; rather, loans or grants were given to the states which then hired private contractors. Harold L. Ickes, the Secretary of the Interior, oversaw this program.[13]

[12] Phillips, *This Land, This Nation,* 114–115.

# Appendix B.2. – Camp David Use

## *President Franklin D. Roosevelt (March 1933–April 1945)*

During World War II, President Roosevelt was unable to seek rest and relaxation on his presidential yacht, the USS *Potomac,* because the USSS and the Navy were concerned about German U boats patrolling the Atlantic. The NPS, charged with identifying a site for a new presidential retreat, presented Camp Hi-Catoctin and Camp 4 at the Catoctin RDA as options. On April 15, 1942, Conrad Wirth gave White House officials a tour of the Catoctin RDA. They were impressed by Camp Hi-Catoctin, and the President was brought to the Park a week later to assess the site. One story claims President Roosevelt, upon seeing the site, exclaimed "This is Shangri-La," a reference to James Hilton's *The Lost Horizon.* Once President Roosevelt gave his final approval, reconstruction work proceeded quickly with the help of WPA laborers from various local projects. Kathie Hogan (1979), Barbara Kirkconnell (1988), W. Dale Nelson (1995), and Wehrle (2000) provide detailed accounts of the design and construction of the presidential retreat.[14]

On July 5, 1942, Roosevelt, his secretary, and four guests took a day trip to the newly completed presidential retreat, Shangri-La. Thereafter, Roosevelt made frequent trips, visiting the presidential retreat seventeen times in the summers of 1942 and 1943. The Presidential election in 1944 kept Roosevelt busy, so he only visited the retreat four times in 1944. The following year, he did not make any trips and passed away in April 1945. In total, Roosevelt spent 64 days at the retreat. He often brought guests with him, the most famous being British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. On May 15, 1943, Roosevelt, the First Lady, Harry Hopkins, and Churchill drove to Shangri-La. The two talked politics, fished on Big Hunting Creek, and visited Fred Tresselt's goldfish ponds at the Catoctin Furnace. During this visit, some Thurmont residents saw Churchill and Roosevelt while they were stopped at a stoplight.[15] One member of the OSS cadre, Joseph Lazarsky, also recounts meeting Churchill while serving as sergeant on duty: "I went up to check on how they were doing. Churchill comes walking down alone. There wasn't much light, but you could see him. He had his cigar, and in one hand, he had a drink in his hand. He introduced himself . . . We chatted about two or three minutes, an exchange of greetings . . . Recognizing this as a security risk, the Marine Corps later moved the guard posts further down the hill to create a larger security zone.[16]

---

[14] W. Dale Nelson, *The President is at Camp David* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1995), 6, as cited in Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 202; Kathie Hogan, "A Secret in the Catoctin Mountains, A History of Camp David," (Honors Paper, Hood College, 1979); Kirkconnell, *CATO Admin. History;* Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks,* 125–126.

The locals remained silent about Shangri-La; however, on October 15, 1943, the *Chicago Tribune* reported that the presidential retreat was in the Catoctin RDA. The article noted that NPS officials had "confirmed the fact that the President used Catoctin on several occasions in the past."[17] The NPS denied being the source of the leak, but the floodgates had already been opened. Articles appeared in the *Catoctin Enterprise,* recounting the story of Churchill visiting the presidential retreat. In late September 1945, months after Roosevelt's passing, the White House decided to "take the lid off" Shangri-La and the presidential retreat was opened to reporters for tours.[18]

## *President Harry S. Truman (April 1945–January 1953)*

Harry S. Truman, who succeeded Roosevelt as president, was largely unenthusiastic about the presidential retreat. Truman told Lieutenant Commander William M. Rigdon, Assistant Naval Aide to the President and the Officer in Charge of Shangri-La, that he felt "cooped up" because of the foliage growing up the walls of the Main Lodge. Although the trees and underbrush were cleared, the president and First Family preferred to vacation each summer in Key West, Florida, or at their home in Independence, Missouri. Truman also found rest and relaxation on board the presidential yacht, the USS *Williamsburg.* For the duration of his presidency, Truman visited the camp only nine times, for a total of 27 days. President Truman did not entertain any foreign visitors at Shangri-La.[19]

Since his visits to Shangri-La were infrequent, President Truman opened Shangri-La to his staff. Steam heat was installed in the Main Lodge and in some of the guest cabins to allow for year-round use. Thereafter, Shangri-La was used nearly every week with arrangements being made through the office of the Naval Aide of the President. The guests were expected to comply with camp regulations, pay for food and other expenses not included in the usual ration, and were not permitted to host parties that involved excessive drinking, unbecoming conduct, and high-stakes gambling. For security reasons, guests were not to discuss the camp's location, facilities, or any phase of its operations.[20]

---

[17] *Chicago Daily News,* October 22, 1943, as cited in Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 206.

[18] *Catoctin Enterprise,* October 22, 1943, as cited in Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 206–207.
During the war, there was a severe shortage of farm labor in the Catoctin area. Professor T.B. Symons of the Maryland Extension Service arranged to have teenagers work on the farms and also developed a program that put German POWS to work on farms in the region. Symons recommended the Catoctin RDA as a possible POW camp, but the idea was rejected because of the presidential retreat and the military's occupation of Camps 1 and 2, *Catoctin Enterprise,* June 11, 1943, as cited in Wehrle, *CATO HRS,* 211.

[19] Peter Michelmore, "Camp David: Hideaway for Presidents (draft)," November 1975. Folder "Camp David—History," Box 10, Robert T. Hartmann Files, Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library; Megan Weaver Tooker and Adam Smith, *Camp David Historic Resources Study* [hereafter *Camp David HRS*] (Champaign, IL: Construction and Engineering Laboratory, US Army Engineer and Research Development Center, January 2011), 32–33.

[20] Peter Michelmore, "Camp David: Hideaway for Presidents (draft)," November 1975. Folder "Camp David—History," Box 10, Robert T. Hartmann Files, Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library; Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 33.

## *President Dwight D. Eisenhower (January 1953–January 1961)*

President Eisenhower renamed the presidential retreat "Camp David" after his grandson and treated it as his private residence. Therefore, White House staff were no longer permitted to use the retreat, though it remained open to aides and Cabinet members when he was not in-residence. Camp David was a place for Eisenhower to relax, so the family's living quarters were made more private, air-conditioning was installed, and the lawn east of the Main Lodge was converted into a three-hole golf course. Eisenhower even visited the MLCC children at Camp Greentop and attended church services in Thurmont. President Eisenhower visited the presidential retreat a total of forty-nine times.[21]

Although Camp David was primarily a place for relaxation, Eisenhower held his first Cabinet Meeting at the retreat on November 22, 1955. During this meeting, the Soviet Union's increasingly anti-American stance was discussed, and several important decisions were reached, including asking Congress to aid in the reconstruction of Egypt's Aswan dam, increasing propaganda in Eastern Europe, halting cuts to the military budget, and devoting more money to the Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile System. In addition to the Cabinet, Eisenhower hosted foreign leaders such as British Prime Minister Macmillan and Chair Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union. Khrushchev, in his book *Khrushchev Remembers,* recalls his visit to Camp David, writing: "We went for walks together and had some useful informal talks" about military spending. Both Eisenhower and Khrushchev agreed that "some sort of an agreement [was needed] in order to stop this fruitless, really wasteful rivalry."[22] The phrase "the spirit of Camp David" was coined from these meetings.[23]

## *President John F. Kennedy (January 1961–November 1963)*

President Kennedy visited Camp David nineteen times during his time in office. Kennedy and the First Family preferred to "rent and weekend" at Glen Ora in Virginia or on Cape Cod. However, while their lease was up at Glen Ora and while they were building Wexford, their 166-acre estate outside of Middleburg, VA, President Kennedy had the Navy construct a riding ring for his daughter at Camp David. In addition to the riding ring, the Kennedy's also asked for the recreation hall to be converted into a chapel. Navy and Marine Corps personnel and their families were invited to attend services at the chapel

---

[21] Michelmore, "Camp David: Hideaway for Presidents (draft)"; Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 36–41.

[22] Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev, *Khrushchev Remembers* (Boston: Little Brown & Company, 1970), as referenced in Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 36–41.

[23] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 36–41.

with the First Family. When the president and the First Family were not in-residence, White House staff were permitted to book Camp David on a priority basis through the Naval Aide. Guests were permitted to use all facilities but the President's Lodge.[24]

## *President Lyndon B. Johnson (November 1963–January 1969)*

President Johnson initially thought it was inappropriate for the "American leader" to drop out of sight, so he considered closing Camp David. However, after escaping to the presidential retreat after a particularly tiring White House banquet, the Johnsons began to make frequent visits to Camp David. President Johnson visited Camp David a total of twenty-nine times during his presidency. He held conferences and meetings with aides, Cabinet members, foreign heads of state at Camp David.[25]

## *President Richard Nixon (January 1969–August 1974)*

President Nixon spent more than two times the total combined time spent by his five predecessors at the presidential retreat. He also spent more than five times more time at the retreat than any individual president who preceded him. While a place of relaxation, President Nixon also hosted numerous foreign heads of state at Camp David, including Prime Minister Gorton of Australia (May 1960), President Pompidou of France (February 1970), British Prime Minister Heath (December 1970), President Broz of Yuloslavia (October 1971), President Medici of Brazil (1971), President Echeveria of Mexico (June 1972), President Houphonet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast (October 1973), and President Ceausescu of Romania (December 1973). In June 1973, after a two-day Summit on nuclear weapons at the White House, Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev was hosted at Camp David. The Soviet Premier and President Nixon spent ten days at Camp David discussing the Middle East and further SALT agreements. This particular visit required a large number of staff as well as satellite facilities at Camp Greentop and the Cozy Motel in Thurmont.[26]

---

[24] Tooker and Smith, 42–43.

[25] Tooker and Smith, 43–47; Michelmore, "Camp David: Hideaway for Presidents (draft)."

[26] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 48–52.

## *President Gerald R. Ford (August 1974–January 1977)*

In comparison to the previous administration, President Gerald R. Ford was an infrequent visitor to Camp David. He only hosted one foreign head, President and Mrs. Suharto of Indonesia (July 5, 175), and made only seventeen visits to the retreat during his sixty months in office. President Ford did, however, make the presidential retreat available to senior White House staff and Cabinet members.[27]

## *President Jimmy Carter (1977–1981)*

President Jimmy Carter visited Camp David ninety-nine times for a total of 277 days. As did former presidents, Carter invited foreign officials to the retreat. On February 3, 1978, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Mrs. Sadat visited the retreat. Sadat returned to the retreat in September 1978 for the Camp David Accords with President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. After this thirteen-day summit, the three heads of state returned to Washington for the signing of the Camp David Accords. These historic Accords established the framework for peace between the two countries by formalizing Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist and developing a procedure for Palestinian self-government in Gaza and the West Bank.[28] Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Prime Minister Khalil of Egypt, Foreign Minister Dayan of Israel and their respective staffs met again at Camp David in February 1979 to continue Middle East peace talks.[29]

When the president was not in peace talks, President Carter and the First Family were active in the Park. President Carter participated in the first Catoctin Mountain Park Run in September 1979 and reportedly collapsed from heat exhaustion.[30] Fishing was another activity enjoyed by President Carter and he was often accompanied by Chief Ranger Roger Steintl and Resource Manager Jim Voigt.[31] Former Resource Manager Voigt recounts in an oral history interview that on Father's Day 1980, Superintendent McFadden called him early in the morning because President Carter had received a fly-tying kit and wanted Voigt to show him how to use it. McFadden told Voigt, "He'll [referring to the

---

[27] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 53–56.

[28] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 57–60; "Camp David Accords and the Arab-Israeli Peace Process," *Office of the Historian, Department of State,* accessed November 2019, https://history.state.gov/milestones/1977-1980/camp-david.

[29] Tooker and Smith, 59.

[30] Interview with Mike Barnhart (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), December 15, 2015.

[31] Interview with Roger Steintl (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), September 16, 2014.

president] be at your house in a half an hour."[32] In addition to fishing, President Carter was known to enjoy cross-country skiing and bike riding in the Park.[33] When not in-residence, Carter opened the retreat to Cabinet members and staff aides and their families.[34]

## *President Ronald Reagan (January 1981–January 1989)*

President Reagan made monthly visits to Camp David and spent a total of 571 days at the presidential retreat during his eight-year presidency. At the time, this was more time spent than any other president.[35] Both President Reagan and the First Lady were avid horseback riders, so Park staff constructed a 3.5-mile horse trail.[36] Reagan was also known for his noontime radio broadcasts. On April 19, 1982, he addressed the nation by radio for the first time from Camp David. Starting in September 1982, his Saturday noontime radio broadcasts became a regular part of his routine when visiting Camp David. The President addressed the nation by radio in an effort to keep the American public informed on issues of national and international interest.[37]

In regard to foreign dignitaries, President Reagan hosted President Lopez-Portillo of Mexico at Camp David June 8–9, 1981. Reagan and Lopez-Portillo engaged in a series of formal Mexican-American working meetings as well as enjoyed riding horses around the camp. The second foreign Head of State hosted by Reagan at Camp David was British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. President Reagan also invited members of Congress to Camp David for casual luncheons and tours of the retreat. The first luncheon, held on July 26, 1981, was attended by thirteen members of Congress. The second, held on August 15, 1982, was attended by thirty-eight members of Congress.[38]

Under the Reagan administration, security was increased at Camp David. In the 1983 article entitled "Camp David Starting to Look Like Armed Camp," UPI White House Reporter Helen Thomas reported that "Camp David is beginning to resemble an armed

---

[32] Interview with Jim Voigt (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), August 27, 2014. President Carter also requested that either or both Steintl and Voigt join him during his visits to Spruce Creek in Pennsylvania and the Federal Fish Hatchery in Leetown, WV; Interview with Roger Steintl (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), September 16, 2014; 1979 Annual Report, pg. 16.

[33] 1978 Annual Report, pg. 14.

[34] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 63.

[35] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 65–68.

[36] Interview with Frank Smith (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), September 10, 2015.

[37] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 68.

[38] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 65–68.

camp more and more" as new stronger gates were being erected for security reasons. The sign "Camp David" was also replaced with "Camp III."[39] In 1984, a page system was initiated in cooperation with the NPS to ensure more effective 24-hour response.[40]

## *President George H.W. Bush (January 1989–January 1993)*

President Bush visited Camp David on average three weekends per month. While some members of his staff (doctor, nurse, military aide, and a member of the White House press office) were invited to attend, Bush Sr. primarily used the retreat for family events. The family, including children and grandchildren, spent several Christmases at Camp David, and the President's daughter, Doro, was even married at the retreat. Some activities enjoyed by the president and his family included walking the camp's nature trails, golfing, fishing, and playing horseshoe.[41]

Records indicate that Bush Sr. hosted eighteen foreign leaders at Camp David during his time in office, including Presidents Gorbachev of the USSR and Yeltsin of Russia.[42] Other foreign visitors included Germany's Chancellor Kohl and Britain's Prime Minister Major.[43] Later in his presidency, Bush Sr. opened Camp David to Vice President Quayle and his family as well as to his senior White House staff.[44]

Under President Bush Sr., security was tightened in 1990 due to events in the Persian Gulf, and in 1991, during Desert Storm, Park Rangers, USPP, and the USSS held joint meetings proceeding each presidential visit. During these meetings operations and increased security efforts were discussed.[45]

## *President Bill Clinton (January 1993–January 2001)*

President Clinton rarely traveled to the presidential retreat during the first seventeen months of his administration. After spending three weekends at Camp David in July of 1994, President Clinton began making more frequent visits to the retreat. The first foreign Head of State Clinton hosted at Camp David was Prime Minister Tony Blair of Great Britain. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the President of Brazil, also visited Camp David on June 7, 1998. Paule Tarso Flecha de Lima, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, accompanied Cardoso to the retreat. The Middle East Peace Summit took place at

---

[39] Helen Thomas, "Backstairs at the White House: Camp David Starting to Look like Armed Camp," *The Daily Mail,* October 17, 1983, included with the 1983 Annual Report.

[40] 1984 Annual Report.

[41] 1984 Annual Report, pgs. 70–75.

[42] 1984 Annual Report, pg. 70.

[43] 1990 Annual Report, pg. 3.

[44] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 75.

[45] 1990 Annual Report, pg. 3; 1991 Annual Report, pgs. 5–6.

Camp David in July of 2000; Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian Authority Chair Yasser Arafat met but were unable to negotiate a settlement on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

When not in meetings with foreign heads of state, President Clinton was known to bike, golf, horseback ride, swim, rollerblade, and cross-country ski at the camp. President Clinton also enjoyed walking the nature trails.[46] However, unlike some other presidents, President Clinton and the First Family liked to keep to themselves. Former Park Ranger Mike Barnhart recounts that at the Clinton's going away party, Hillary Clinton told him that Camp David was the only place they could go to live like a family.[47]

## *President George W. Bush (January 2001–January 2009)*

President George W. Bush visited Camp David 149 times for a total of approximately 487 days. Former Park Ranger Mike Barnhart recounts in an oral history interview that President Bush was a runner. During a morning meeting at Camp David, at which Barnhart was in attendance, the president asked a new USSS agent if he liked to run. The president then took off running to see if the agent could keep up. Barnhart also recounts that President Bush started biking in the Park after he hurt his knee.[48] President Bush hosted nineteen foreign leaders at Camp David during his presidency, including Prime Minister Tony Blair, Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed al Nahyan of Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates, Vladimir Putin of Russia, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan.[49]

## *President Barack Obama (January 2009–January 2017)*

President Barack Obama visited the presidential retreat eleven times during the first year of his presidency. While President Obama enjoyed playing golf and basketball at Camp David, after that first year he was not a frequent visitor. The First Family visited the presidential retreat more than the President.[50]

---

[46] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 76–77.

[47] Interview with Mike Barnhart (by interviewer Joan Zenzen), December 15, 2015.

[48] Tooker and Smith, pg. 26.

[49] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 78.

[50] Tooker and Smith, *Camp David HRS,* 82; Interview with Jennie Pumphrey (by interviewer Elise Elder), July 3, 2019.

# Appendix C

## Appendix C.1. – Executive Order No. 7496, Transfer of Recreational Demonstration Area from the Resettlement Administration to the Department of the Interior

EXECUTIVE ORDER (No. 7496 — Nov. 14, 1936 — 1 F.R. 1946)
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, FUNCTIONS, FUNDS, ETC., PERTAINING TO RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FROM THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 200), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (Public No. 739, 74th Congress), I hereby order as follows:

1. There is transferred from the Resettlement Administration to the Secretary of the Interior (a) all the real and personal property or any interest therein, together with all contracts, options, rights and interests, books, papers, memoranda, records, etc., acquired by the Resettlement Administration in connection with the recreational demonstration projects set forth in the attached schedule with funds appropriated or made available to carry out the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act by the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933 (48 Stat. 274, 275), and by the Emergency Appropriation Act fiscal year 1935 (48 Stat. 1055), and with funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (Public, No. 739, 74th Congress), and (b) all personnel, whether in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, now employed in connection with the acquisition of land for those recreational demonstration projects, together with all administration personnel records pertaining to the employees transferred, and to those employees engaged in development activities as of July 31, 1936, who were released by the Resettlement Administration on that date to permit the Department of the Interior to enter them on its rolls as of August 1.

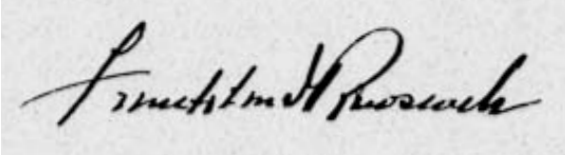
2. There is transferred and allocated to the Secretary of the Interior all balances of appropriations heretofore made available to or allotted for expenditure by the Resettlement Administration both for acquiring land for the recreational projects set forth in the attached schedule and for developing those projects, under the said National

Industrial Recovery Act, Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, to be used for the purposes for which such funds were made available or allotted to the Resettlement Administration. The Secretary of the Interior shall assume all outstanding obligations, commitments, and encumbrances heretofore incurred by the Resettlement Administration in connection with the said projects.

3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, through the National Park Service, to complete and administer the projects transferred to him by this Executive Order and to exercise with respect to any real or personal property or any interest therein, contracts, options, rights and interests, books, papers, memoranda, and records acquired in connection with such projects, all the powers and functions given to the Resettlement

Administration in connection therewith by Executive Orders Nos. 7027 and 7028 of April 30, 1935, and April 30, 1935, respectively.

4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the administrative functions transferred and delegated to him by this Executive Order.



Franklin D. Roosevelt
THE WHITE HOUSE November 14, 1936
[Reprint from Original]

Executive Order 7496 of November 14, 1936, Transfer of Property Functions, Funds, Etc., Pertaining to Recreational Demonstration Projects from the Resettlement Administration to the Secretary Of The Interior, *Code of Federal Regulations,* title 3 (1936). From Executive Orders and Presidential Proclamations, 1933–1936, Folder 7485-7531, November 6, 1936–December 31, 1936, Series 1 Executive Orders, Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum Website. Version Date 2013.

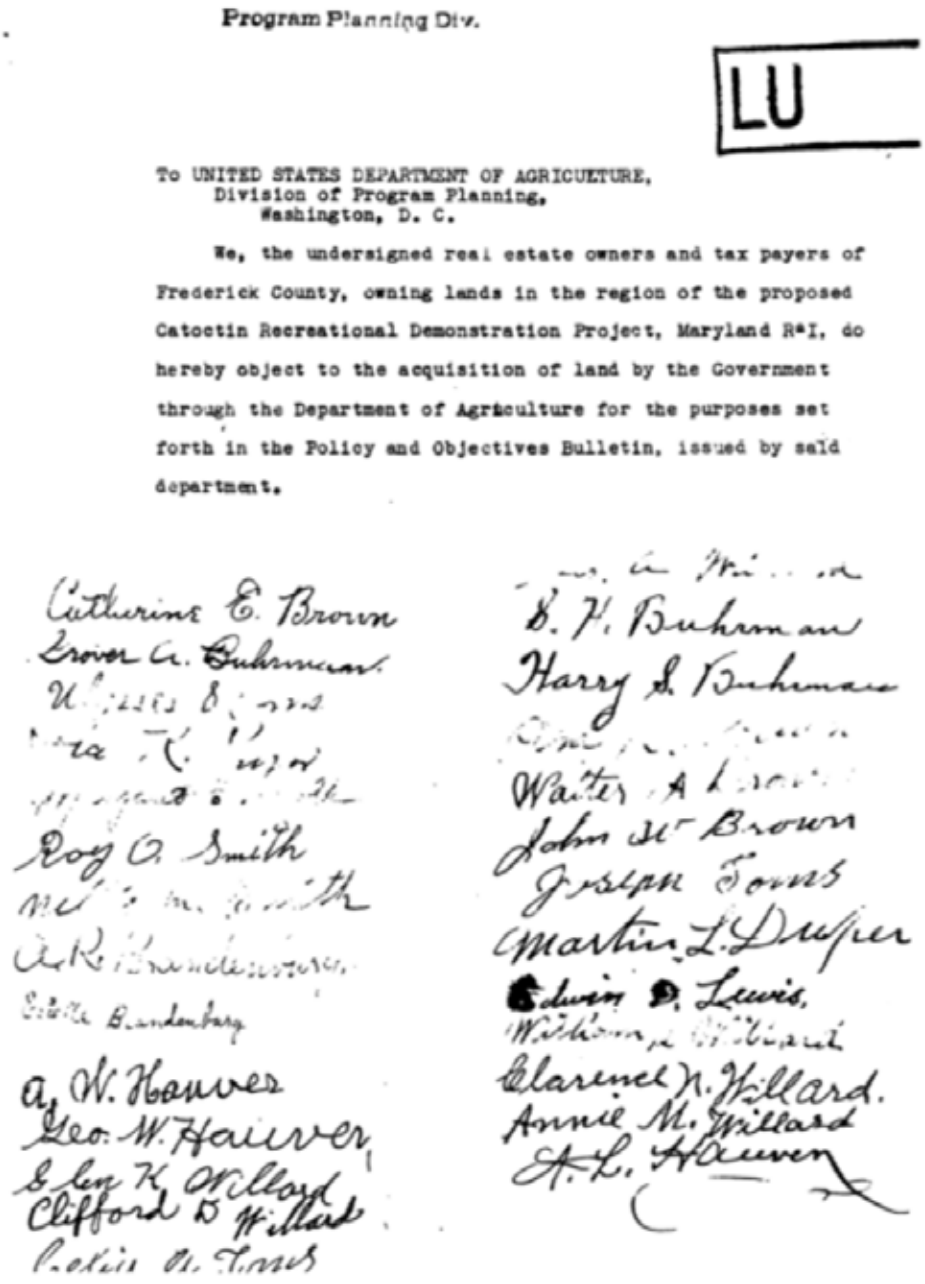
# Appendix C.2. – Transcript of Petition

"We, the undersigned real estate owners and tax payers of Frederick County, owning lands in the region of the proposed Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Project, Maryland R-1, do hereby object to the acquisition of land by the Government through the Department of Agriculture for the purposes set forth in the Policy and Objectives Bulletin, issues by said department."

| | |
|---|---|
| Catherine E. Brown | George A. Willard |
| Grover A. Buhrman | S. H. Buhrman |
| Ulysses S. Toms | Harry S. Burhman |
| Ira R. Pryor | Ora R. Willard |
| Margaret E. Wolfe | Walter A. Brown |
| Roy O. Smith | John W. Brown |
| Mellie M. Smith | Joseph Toms |
| A. R. Brandenburg | Martin L. Dulpher |
| Estelle Brandenburg | Edwin D. Lewis |
| A. W. Hauver | Clarence N. Willard |
| Geo. W. Hauver | Annie M. Willard |
| Glen K. Willard | A.L. Hauver |
| Clifford D. Willard | |
| Celia A. Toms | |

Transcript by Angie R. Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs at Catoctin Mountain Park: A Special Resource Study," prepared by Middle Tennessee State University for Catoctin Mountain Park, 2015.

# Appendix C.3. – Copy of the Original Letter Protesting Acquisition, 1936



Program Planning Div.

LU

To UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUETURE,
Division of Program Planning,
Washington, D. C.

We, the undersigned real estate owners and tax payers of Frederick County, owning lands in the region of the proposed Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Project, Maryland R-I, do hereby object to the acquisition of land by the Government through the Department of Agriculture for the purposes set forth in the Policy and Objectives Bulletin, issued by said department.

Catherine E. Brown
Grover A. Buhrman
Roy A. Smith
A. K. Brandenburg
Sallie Brandenburg
A. W. Hauver
Geo. W. Hauver
Clifford D. Willard
B. H. Buhrman
Harry S. Buhrman
John H. Brown
Joseph Toms
Martin L. Dresser
Edwin D. Lewis
Clarence N. Willard
Annie M. Willard
A. L. Hauver

Letter Protesting Catoctin Land Acquisition, Box 61, Recreational Demonstration Area Program Files, 1934–47, RDA Program Files, Records of the National Park Service, Record Group 79, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

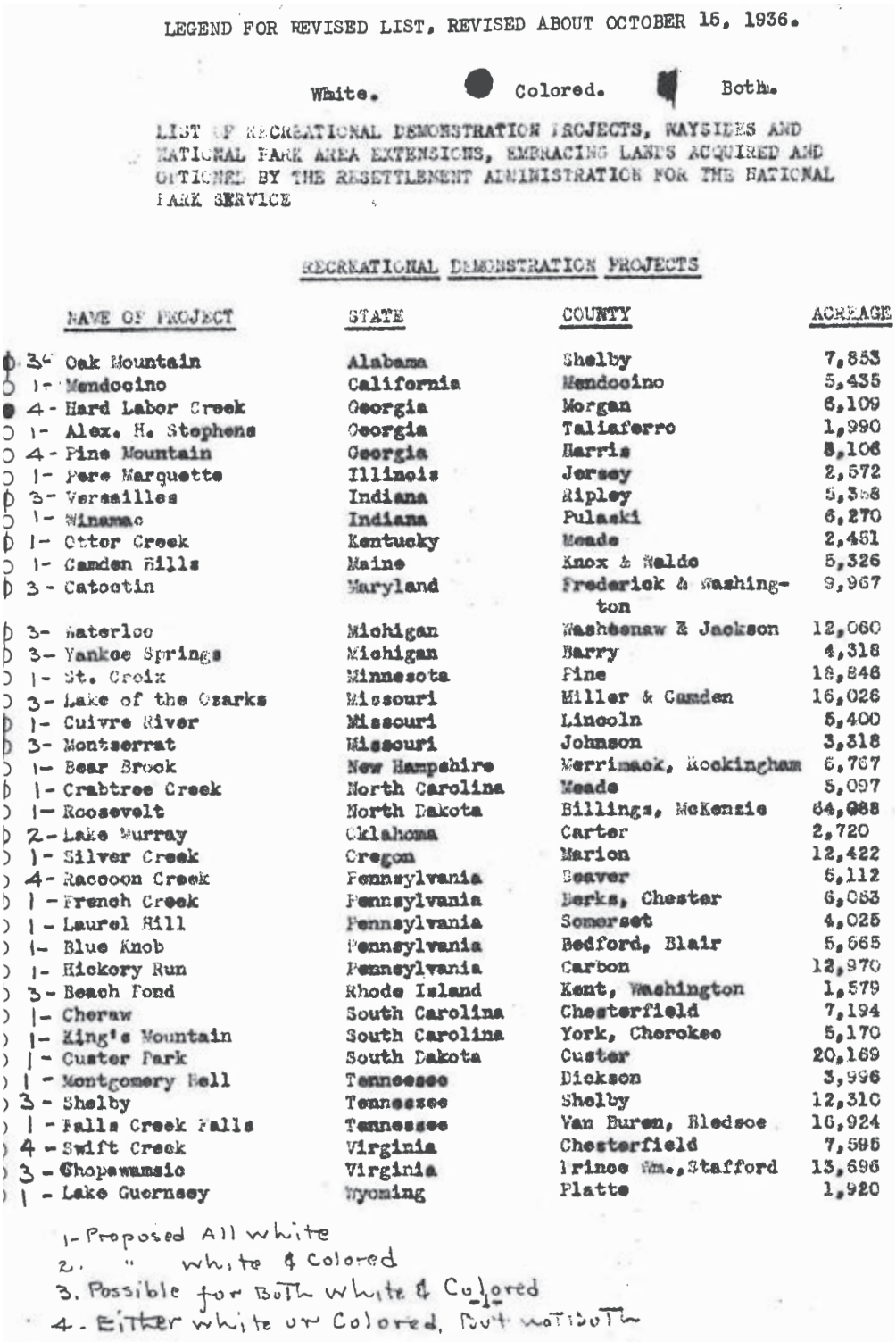
# Appendix C.4. – List of Park Families

| Tract Number | Land Owner | Number of Persons | Dwelling Type and Age | Next Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A.J. Barnes | 8 | Slab Shack, 10 years old (Government acquired June 15, 1937) | Unknown |
| 15 | Irving A. Fox | 6 | Frame house, 28 years old (May 27, 1937) | Fox continued to live along Foxville-Deerfield Road. Tenants unknown. |
| 18 | Roy E. Lewis | 3 | Frame house, 22 years old (November 6, 1936) | Bought a farm in Lewistown, but employed by WPA in 1940. |
| 35 | Charles R.V. Fox | 5 | Frame house, 25 years old (June 16, 1937; removed 1938) | Unknown. |
| 47 | Charles Winfield | 5 | Frame house, 15 years old (January 30, 1937) | Moved to a farm on Mount Zion Road. |
| 53 | Hampton Wolf | 8 | Frame house, 22 years old (June 15, 1937) | Moved to a farm along New State Road. Worked as a carpenter for WPA in 1940. |
| 55 | Farmers and Merchants Bank | 6 | Frame house, 20 years old (June 21, 1938) | Unknown. |
| 60 | Keller Moser | 4 | House, 30 years old (March 12, 1937) | Unknown. |
| 87 | Thurmont Bank | 4 | House, 28 years old (October 19, 1939) | Unknown. |
| 88 | Ivie Brooks | 3 | Frame house, 20 years old (October 27, 1939) | Unknown. |
| 92 (a-d) | C.H. Brown | 3 families (18 people) | Frame, 20 years old; Frame, 22 years old; Frame, 10 years old (December 23, 1937, and August 4, 1938) | Unknown. |
| 93 | Ike Smith | 2 families (16 people) | 2 frame houses, 25 years old (April 29, 1937) | Ike and family moved to Cascades area nearby in Washington County. Home valued at $2500. |
| 94 | Rueben A. Fox | 3 families (9 people) | 2 frame houses, 30 years old (August 28, 1937) | Reuben died in 1939. Tenant couple Clyde and Virginia Kendall moved nearby. Clyde worked for WPA. |
| 96 | Joseph E. Willard | 5 | Frame house, 40 years old (July 21, 1938) | Bought farm in nearby Ringgold, MD. Home valued at $1200. |
| 103 | Alvy R. Smith | 6 | Frame house, 41 years old (October 26, 1937) | Bought farm on Hollow Road. Home valued at $800. Listed as WPA laborer for park project. |
| 104 | Addison Wolf | 1 | House burned in 1934 (January 17, 1939) | Unknown |
| 105 | Elmer Wolf | 6 | Frame, 35 years old (July 19, 1938) | Unknown. |

| Tract Number | Land Owner | Number of Persons | Dwelling Type and Age | Next Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106 | Jackson Wolf | 2 | Frame, 38 years old (October 26, 1937) | Farmer, rented home in 1940. |
| 107 | Albert Brown | 5 | Frame, 45 years old (February 2, 1937) | Bought farm on New Road. Home valued at $200. |
| 108 | Charles Allen Brown | 7 | Frame, 20 years old (October 27, 1937) | Bought a farm along Friends Creek Road. Home valued at $800. |
| 109 | Walter J. Shatzer | 2 | Log and frame house, 50 years old (July 21, 1938) | Unknown |
| 111 | Michael Wilhide | 2 | Frame, 30 years old (June 15, 1937) | Lived along RFD-2 Thurmont. He is listed as a farmer, but not living on a farm. |
| 152 | Earl Brown | 5 | Frame house, 30 years old (February 2, 1937) | Bought a farm along Friends Creek Road. Home valued at $1000. |
| 153 | Stanley Brown | 3 | Frame and log house, 9 years old (January 30, 1937) | Bought home in Ringgold valued at $1,000. Worked as caretaker at Fort Ritchie with $1200 income. |
| 154 | Victor Brown | 6 | Frame and log house, 25 years old | Lived along Foxville-Deerfield Road and was post master. Home valued at $2000. Was a farmer in 1930. |
| 156 | Karl M. Brown | 5 | House burned in 1934 (October 27, 1936) | Karl Brown owned a farm along Foxville-Deerfield Road. Home valued at $800 and had lodger working for park. |
| 223 | Clemmie Fox | 5 | Log and frame, 30 years old (March 27, 1937) | Not sure if Clemmie was living at this property or renting elsewhere, according to census material. She was renting a place along Foxville-Deerfield in 1940 with no listed occupation. |
| 226 | James B. Fox | 2 | Frame, 15 years old (October 26, 1937) | Died in 1938. |
| 236 | Frederick County Realty | 6 | Log house, 10 years (June 21, 1938) | Unknown |
| 255 | George W. Flohr | 1 | Log and frame house, 50 years old (June 15, 1937) | Unknown |
| 257 | Peoples Liquidating Company | 5 | Frame, 50 years old (April 30, 1937) | Unknown |
| 271 | Steve Oris | 1 | House burned 1933 (July 26, 1937) | Unknown |

This list was abstracted from acquisition records and the 1930 and 1940 U.S. Censuses by Angie R. Sirna, refer to Angie R. Sirna, "Human Conservation Programs at Catoctin Mountain Park: A Special Resource Study," prepared by Middle Tennessee State University for Catoctin Mountain Park, 2015.

# Appendix C.5. – Proposed African American Use of Recreational Demonstration Areas, 1936



LEGEND FOR REVISED LIST, REVISED ABOUT OCTOBER 16, 1936.

White. ● Colored. ◧ Both.

LIST OF RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, WAYSIDES AND NATIONAL PARK AREA EXTENSIONS, EMBRACING LANDS ACQUIRED AND OPTIONED BY THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

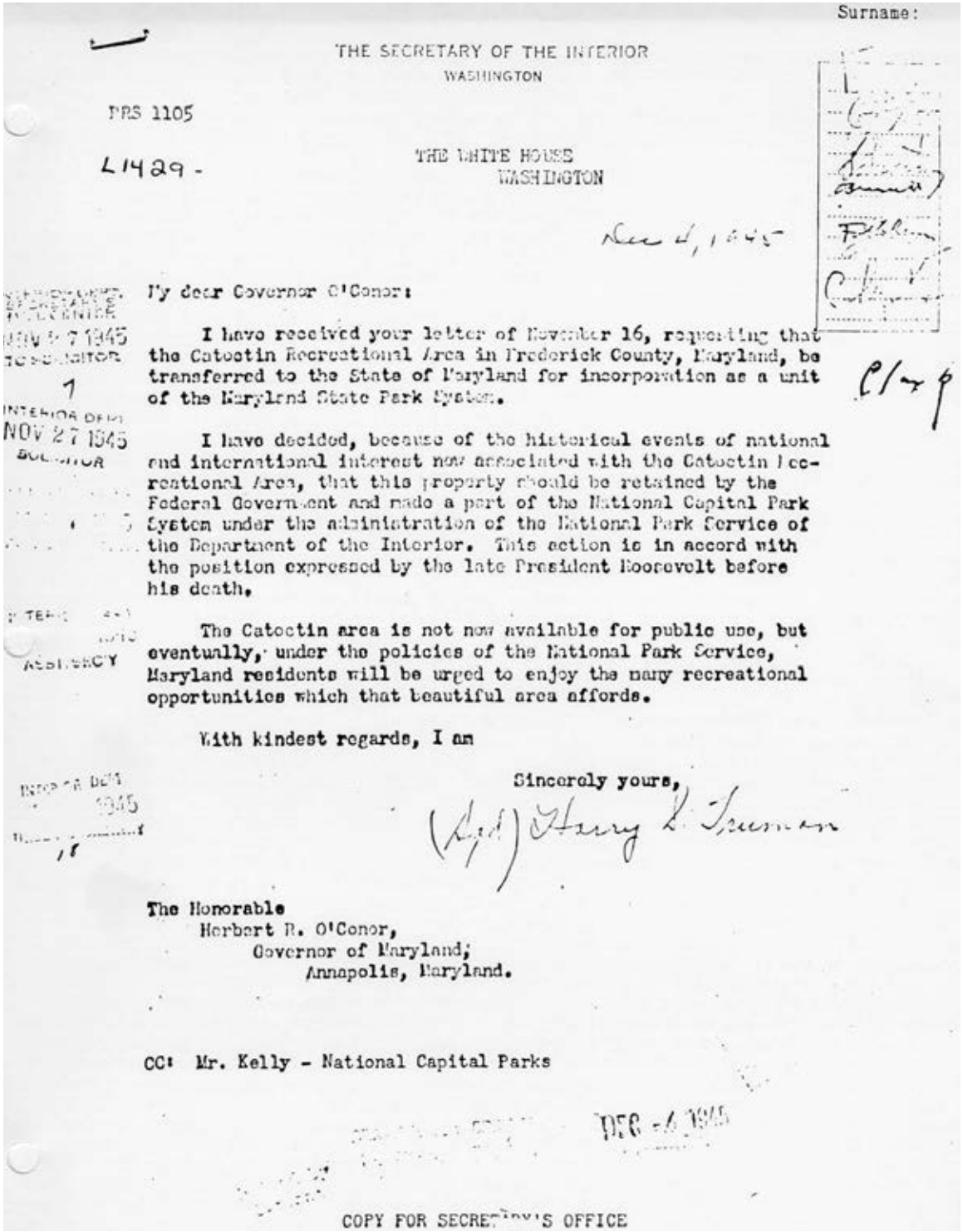
RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

| | NAME OF PROJECT | STATE | COUNTY | ACREAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ◐ 3- | Oak Mountain | Alabama | Shelby | 7,853 |
| ○ 1- | Mendocino | California | Mendocino | 5,435 |
| ● 4- | Hard Labor Creek | Georgia | Morgan | 6,109 |
| ○ 1- | Alex. H. Stephens | Georgia | Taliaferro | 1,990 |
| ○ 4- | Pine Mountain | Georgia | Harris | 8,106 |
| ○ 1- | Pere Marquette | Illinois | Jersey | 2,572 |
| ◐ 3- | Versailles | Indiana | Ripley | 5,358 |
| ○ 1- | Winamac | Indiana | Pulaski | 6,270 |
| ◐ 1- | Otter Creek | Kentucky | Meade | 2,451 |
| ○ 1- | Camden Hills | Maine | Knox & Waldo | 5,326 |
| ◐ 3- | Catoctin | Maryland | Frederick & Washington | 9,967 |
| ◐ 3- | Waterloo | Michigan | Washtenaw & Jackson | 12,060 |
| ◐ 3- | Yankee Springs | Michigan | Barry | 4,318 |
| ○ 1- | St. Croix | Minnesota | Pine | 16,846 |
| ○ 3- | Lake of the Ozarks | Missouri | Miller & Camden | 16,026 |
| ◐ 1- | Cuivre River | Missouri | Lincoln | 5,400 |
| ◐ 3- | Montserrat | Missouri | Johnson | 3,318 |
| ○ 1- | Bear Brook | New Hampshire | Merrimack, Rockingham | 6,767 |
| ◐ 1- | Crabtree Creek | North Carolina | Meade | 5,097 |
| ○ 1- | Roosevelt | North Dakota | Billings, McKenzie | 64,088 |
| ◐ 2- | Lake Murray | Oklahoma | Carter | 2,720 |
| ○ 1- | Silver Creek | Oregon | Marion | 12,422 |
| ○ 4- | Raccoon Creek | Pennsylvania | Beaver | 6,112 |
| ○ 1- | French Creek | Pennsylvania | Berks, Chester | 6,083 |
| ○ 1- | Laurel Hill | Pennsylvania | Somerset | 4,025 |
| ○ 1- | Blue Knob | Pennsylvania | Bedford, Blair | 5,665 |
| ○ 1- | Hickory Run | Pennsylvania | Carbon | 12,970 |
| ○ 3- | Beach Pond | Rhode Island | Kent, Washington | 1,579 |
| ○ 1- | Cheraw | South Carolina | Chesterfield | 7,194 |
| ○ 1- | King's Mountain | South Carolina | York, Cherokee | 5,170 |
| ○ 1- | Custer Park | South Dakota | Custer | 20,169 |
| ○ 1- | Montgomery Bell | Tennessee | Dickson | 3,996 |
| ○ 3- | Shelby | Tennessee | Shelby | 12,310 |
| ○ 1- | Falls Creek Falls | Tennessee | Van Buren, Bledsoe | 16,924 |
| ○ 4- | Swift Creek | Virginia | Chesterfield | 7,595 |
| ○ 3- | Chopawamsic | Virginia | Prince Wm., Stafford | 13,696 |
| ○ 1- | Lake Guernsey | Wyoming | Platte | 1,920 |

1- Proposed All white
2. " white & Colored
3. Possible for Both white & Colored
4. Either white or Colored, but not both

List of Recreational Demonstration Projects and Locations for Possible African American Use, Box 17, Recreational Demonstration Area Program Files, 1934–47, RDA Program Files, Records of the National Park Service, Record Group 79, National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.

# Appendix C.6. – Letter from President Truman



Surname:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

PRS 1105

L1429 -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dec 4, 1945

My dear Governor O'Conor:

I have received your letter of November 16, requesting that the Catoctin Recreational Area in Frederick County, Maryland, be transferred to the State of Maryland for incorporation as a unit of the Maryland State Park System.

I have decided, because of the historical events of national and international interest now associated with the Catoctin Recreational Area, that this property should be retained by the Federal Government and made a part of the National Capital Park System under the administration of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. This action is in accord with the position expressed by the late President Roosevelt before his death.

The Catoctin area is not now available for public use, but eventually, under the policies of the National Park Service, Maryland residents will be urged to enjoy the many recreational opportunities which that beautiful area affords.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Harry S. Truman

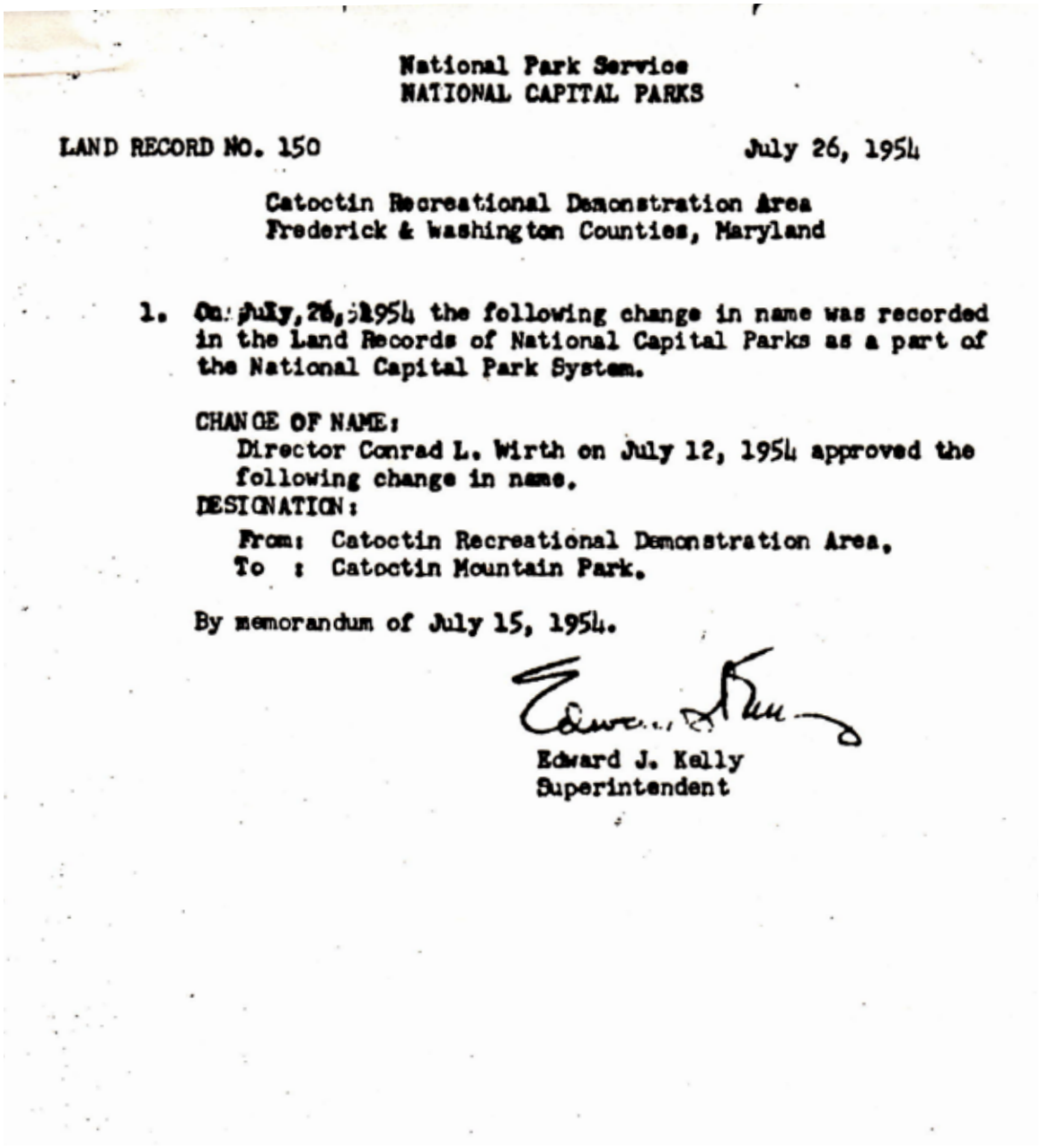
The Honorable
Herbert R. O'Conor,
Governor of Maryland,
Annapolis, Maryland.

CC: Mr. Kelly - National Capital Parks

DEC -4 1945

COPY FOR SECRETARY'S OFFICE

# Appendix C.7. – Land Record on Name Change



National Park Service
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

LAND RECORD NO. 150 July 26, 1954

Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area
Frederick & Washington Counties, Maryland

1. On July 26, 1954 the following change in name was recorded in the Land Records of National Capital Parks as a part of the National Capital Park System.

CHANGE OF NAME:
Director Conrad L. Wirth on July 12, 1954 approved the following change in name.
DESIGNATION:
From: Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area,
To : Catoctin Mountain Park.

By memorandum of July 15, 1954.

Edward J. Kelly
Superintendent

# Appendix C.8. – Memorandum of Agreement Between the NPS and Department of the Navy

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, RELATING TO THE OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF "SHANGRI LA" IN THE CATOCTIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA, MARYLAND

WHEREAS, the National Park Service has basic administrative jurisdiction, as a part of the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, Maryland, over certain lands hereinafter referred to as "Shangri La";

WHEREAS, it appears desirable in the public interest that the Department of the Navy maintain and operate said "Shangri La" for naval purposes, and for the accomplishment of this purpose that a cooperative agreement be entered into between the National Park Service and the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy;

NOW, THEREFORE, the National Park Service and the Department of the Navy do hereby mutually agree as follows:

1. This agreement shall apply to the area in the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area known as "Shangri La" and outlined in red on the attached map (Exhibit A).

It is understood that the National Park Service shall retain basic jurisdiction over the above described lands as a part of the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area and that the lands shall remain subject to all laws applicable to such lands and shall remain subject to the rules and regulations prescribed for the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area as published in the Code of Federal Regulations Cumulative Supplement, Book 7, Title 36, Part 6, page 9833 to the extent that such rules and regulations are applicable to and not inconsistent with the use and occupancy of the "Shangri La" area by the Navy Department for the purposes contemplated by this agreement.

2. During the existence of this agreement, the National Park Service will make no further improvements in the "Shangri La" area. Subject

to the availability of funds the Department of the Navy will undertake the development, construction, maintenance, operation and administration of "Shangri La", such development to be in accord with the general outline shown on the General Development Plan which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof. Before making any developments that differ in any material respects from the nature of those shown on Exhibit "A", a plan or plans showing the general character thereof will be submitted by the Department of the Navy to the National Park Service for clearance in advance of construction.

3. The Department of the Navy shall assume primary responsibility for the administration, protection and operation of the "Shangri La" area and shall assist and cooperate with the National Park Service with regard to fire fighting; shall maintain all roads and utilities within the "Shangri La" area; shall assume the cost of all utilities installed by it or furnished solely to it by Public Utility Companies and the proportionate cost of such utilities as it may share use of with the National Park Service; shall maintain the area in a safe and sanitary manner and properly dispose of all garbage and refuse, and the Department of the Navy shall defray all costs of operating and maintaining the swimming pool covered by the permit, and shall contribute to the National Park Service on a pro rata basis for the operation, maintenance, and repair of the pumping station providing water for the "Shangri La" area.

4. The Department of the Navy shall have the exclusive use of the

swimming pool, bath house and fountain located north of the fence enclosing the "Shangri La" area as delineated on Exhibit "A", which facilities shall be maintained by the National Park Service at the expense of the Department of the Navy.

5. The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy, shall maintain a record of all utilities installed to show specific locations of switches, valves, underground installations and the like, and shall forbid the carrying or use of firearms on the area for other than police or protective purposes.

6. The Department of the Navy shall maintain and preserve a historic record of the use of "Shangri La", and its use by and for important, historic and eminent personages.

7. The Department of the Navy shall return the area to the National Park Service, upon termination of this agreement, and hereby agrees that any improvements made thereon shall be returned in good, safe operating condition or, at the option of the National Park Service, be removed and the surroundings returned to their original condition.

8. This agreement shall become effective upon approval by the Director, National Park Service, and the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and shall remain in force and effect until terminated by mutual agreement of the parties hereto; provided that the party seeking such termination shall give to the other party sixty (60) days written notice of its desire to terminate.

SUBMITTED: NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Dates _____ By (sgd.)
Superintendent

APPROVED:

Dates _____ (sgd.)
Acting Director, National Park Service

Dates 11/1/48 (sgd).
Acting Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

THIS AGREEMENT HAS BEEN UPDATED AND REVISED. THE CURRENT MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED ON APRIL 22, 1976.

# Appendix C.9. – CAMPER Committees, 1984

In 1984, sub-committees were established and objectives prepared for each committee. The following is a list of each committee and their function, designated staff coordinator and volunteer chairperson:

| Committee | Staff Coordinator | VIP Chairperson |
|---|---|---|
| Administration | Mark Bluell | Mike Brittain |
| Hand-In-Hand (Newsletter) | | Angus Salisbury |
| Budget | | |
| Mailings | | |
| Membership | | Chuck Burt |
| Board of Directors | | |
| Long-range Planning | | |
| Awards & Recognition | | Clem Gardiner |
| Meetings | | |
| Interpretation | Jim Voigt/ | Milton Tegeler |
| VC Info. | Sally Thiele | |
| Programs | | |
| Exhibits | | |
| Library | | |
| Horse Operation | Debbie Mills | Valarie Ensor |
| Patrol | | |
| Care | | |
| Trail Maint. | | Irving Abb |
| Equestrian Progs. | | Marilynn Miller |
| Resource Mgt. | Keith Langdon/ | Al Webb |
| Research | Paul Strider | Dan Dobey |
| Field Projects | | Al Webb |
| Literature Search | | Dan Dobey |
| Cabin Camp Progs. | Bill Gray/ | Clint Walker |
| Misty Mount | John Hart | Mary McMahon |
| Greentop | | |
| Round Meadow | | |
| Cultural Resources | Keith Langdon/ | Mike Michel |
| Park History | Paul Strider | Paul Frye |
| Youth Programs | | Dale Frazier |
| Explorer Post | Sally Thiele | Kathy Plumb |
| BSA Projects | Roger Steintl | |
| YCC | Ken Morgan | |
| Special Populations | Mark Bluell | Mary McMahon |
| Accessibility | | |
| Handicapped Neighbors | | |

# Appendix C.10. – CAMPER Treasure's Reports from 1984, 1987, and 1990

C.A.M.P.E.R. TREASURER'S REPORT

1984

Receipts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beginning Balance 1/01/84 | $ 1,282.47 |
| Dues | 1,304.00 |
| Donations | 1,248.75 |
| Visitor Center (Patches) | 668.84 |
| Visitor Center (Concession) | 1,093.35 |
| Trail Ride | 1,660.00 |
| Horse Show | 1,520.00 |
| Dinners | 2,082.58 |
| Misty Mount Receipts | 18,483.59 |
| Miscellaneous | 308.00 |
| | $29,561.58 |

CAMPER's income was invested in a variety of programs at Catoctin Mountain Park. A brief summary follows. (Dollars have been rounded off to the nearest whole number.)

Treasurer's Report (contd)

| | |
|---|---|
| Administrative Functions | 658.00 |
| Insurance required to operate in the park, communication needs, coordination with the Youth Conservation Corps, telephones and postage were provided. | |
| Public Relations | 553.00 |
| CAMPER hosted members of other govt. agencies at some of our recreational functions and invited others as our guests at the Annual Dinner and our Recognition night. A thank you evening at Misty Mount was provided for a SeaBee detachment for their work in the park. | |
| Employee Salaries | 8,800.00 |
| A manager received reimbursement for specific tasks at Misty Mount. Pool lifeguards were employed, gate guards and laborers employed to work at Misty Mount and an assistant to the stable manager was employed to assist with the care of horses at two stables. | |
| Utilities & Services | 3,000.00 |
| CAMPER paid for the utilities at Misty Mount. | |
| Park Recreational & Interpretive Programs | 2,858.00 |
| CAMPER held its first horse show in 1984 and its third competitive trail ride. The one in 1984 was a sanctioned ride. Our first Christmas party for members, park staff and their children was a huge success. Nature walks and talks, interpretive efforts at the still and other programs received some financial support. Total contribution to a wide-range of programs... | |
| Conducting Volunteer Business, Recruitment & Recognition | 4,615.00 |
| The first CAMPER patch was completed, ordered and will be presented to each member as they pay their annual dues in 1985. A barbeque was held by the Horse Patrol to thank active members and recruit new ones. Our Annual business meeting and dinner helped launch the 1984 year. The standard awards system was established in 1984, seeing over 175 persons recognized. Awards were designed, built and presented for the Sanctioned Trail Ride. Our annual corn roast and picnic had 130 in attendance and Saturday evening at Misty Mount held new meaning for many with square dancing and other entertainment. | |

Building Construction & Preservation 1,231.00

CAMPER built the riding ring and announcer and registration building at Round Meadow. We provided material for building repairs at Misty Mount.

Explorers 100.00

Funds were provided to our youth group for one field trip.

Printing 1,500.00

CAMPER provided the quarterly newsletter, Hand-In-Hand to our membership and other interested persons and agencies. Various informational materials, brochures and forms were provided for the visitor and related persons.

| Publication Provided | Number Printed |
|---|---|
| °Misty Mount Informational Brochure | 5,000 |
| °Fly Fisherman's Guide to Big Hunting Creek | 3,500 |
| °CAMPER, Inc. Be Someone Special-Join CAMPER | 2,000 |
| °Catoctin Horse Patrol | 2,000 |
| °Still "Certificate of Competence" | 300 |
| °Annual Interpretive Activity Folder | 1,000 |
| °Cross-Country Ski Brochure | 1,000 |
| °Annual Report | 500 |
| °Recognitioin Dinner Program | 200 |
| °Annual Meeting Program | 200 |
| °Application to Join VIPs and CAMPER | 2,000 |
| °Honor Roll | 500 |
| °Informational Material - Variety | 5,000 |

Interpretive & Museum Displays 161.00

Each year, we have various animals and birds mounted for display. These are supplied from road kills and other types of accidents. This year, a turkey and chick were donated and can now be seen at the Visitor Center.

Training Aids 68.00

CAMPER supplied the CPR and First Aid books for the Training Library.

Treasurer's Report (contd)

Tools, Supplies & Materials 628.00

A weedeater for Misty Mount, hammers, lumber, nails, plywood glue and plumbing supplies were purchased for Misty Mount and projects throughout the park.

Equestrian Activities & Horse Patrol 2,274.00

Money was provided to supplement and support the feeding and care of the horses. Tack was acquired to properly equip all horses with standard safe tack. Radio holsters were obtained to provide patrol members with communications and to protect the equipment.

° ° °

Total Actual Dollar Investment by CAMPER in Park Programs: $ 26,446.00

TOTAL HOURS CONVERTED TO DOLLARS

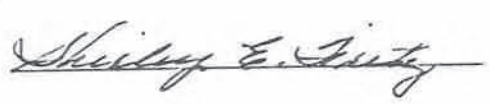
| Date | Description | Hours | = | Dollars | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4/7-8 | Greentop | 353 | = | 2,990 | |
| 4/4-8 | Park General | 11 | = | 93 | |
| 4/28-29 | Misty Mount | 458 | = | 3,585 | |
| 11/3-4 | Misty Mount | 81 | = | 815 | |
| 11/3-4 | Greentop | 632 | = | 3,483 | |
| 11/3-4 | Park General | 12 | = | 95 | |
| 1984 | Misty Mount Day Projects | 1,085 | = | 9,500 | |
| 1984 | All Other Vol. Hrs. | 7,601 | = | 51,231 | |
| | TOTAL HOURS IN 1984 = | 10,233 | = | $71,792 | $71,792.00 |

TOTAL INVESTED BY CAMPER MEMBERS IN 1984: $98,238.00

## 1985 CAMPER FINANCIAL STATEMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Balance - January 1, 1985 | $3,966.65 |
| Receipts - 1985 | 97,794.67 |
| Disbursements | 87,790.60 |
| Total Closing Ledger Balance December 31, 1985 | 13,970.72 |
| Closing Bank Balance December 31, 1985 | 13,970.72 |

Annual Variance -0-



## 1987 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 1, 1987 Opening Balance | | $24,669.29 |
| | Income | Expenses |
| Administrative | $10,399.70 | $12,135.28 |
| Visitor Center/ Interpretation | 3,091.34 | 1,436.43 |
| Youth Programs | - | 320.13 |
| Resource Mgt. | - | 3,419.56 |
| Horse Operation | 4,088.33 | 17,801.98 |
| Cabin Rental | 144,993.81 | 99,242.92 |
| Winter Carnival | 804.57 | 405.53 |
| Stream Committee | 3,494.00 | 2,193.84 |
| Capital Improvement | - | - |
| Janitorial Employment | - | - |
| Special Account | - | 3,788.56 |
| Greenbelt | 50.00 | - |
| Totals | $166,921.75 | $140,744.23 |
| Closing 1987 Balance | | $ 50,846.81 |

Total contributions to Mike Michel Fund as of 12/31/87 - $2,755.00

Shirley E. Beatty

Catoctin Mountain Park
1990 C.A.M.P.E.R. Accounting System

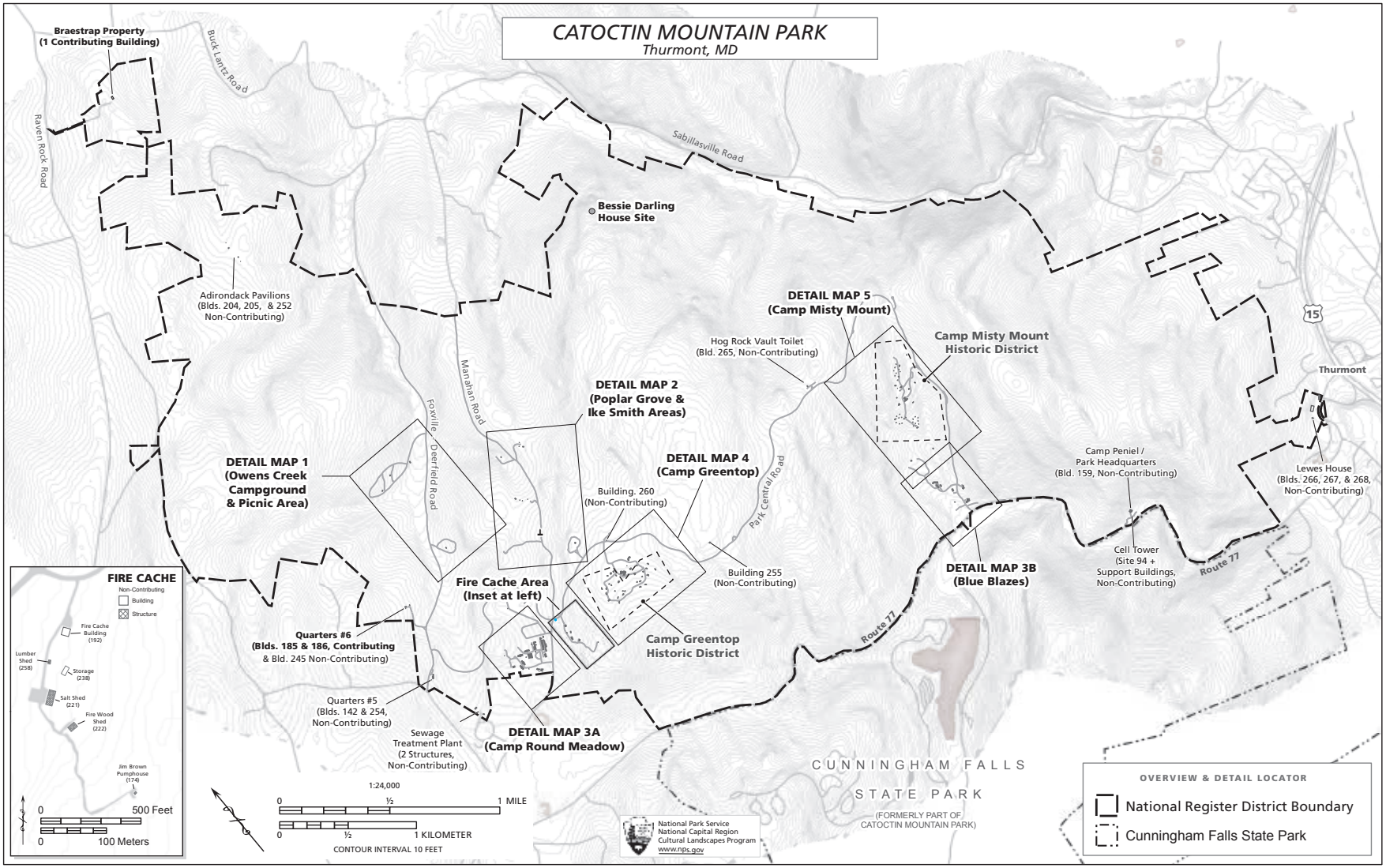
* * * *

| Acct. No. | Projected Expenses | Actual Expenses | Projected Income | Actual Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | $18,900.00 | $21,475.89 | 0 | $ 428.80 |
| 102 | 1,600.00 | 1,438.15 | 1,200.00 | 793.25 |
| 103 | 750.00 | 517.40 | 900.00 | 512.50 |
| 105 | 1,835.00 | 309.48 | 3,000.00 | 2,875.00 |
| 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,077.84 |
| 107 | 960.00 | 502.22 | 975,00 | 677.00 |
| 200 | 7,125.00 | 4,516.39 | 4,950.00 | 2,568.93 |
| 201 | 1,945.00 | 1,466.66 | 2,500 (donation) | 0 |
| 300 | 850.00 | 317.10 | 0 | 0 |
| 400 | 4,675.00 | 4,666.64 | 350 (carryover) | 0 |
| 500 | 24,850.00 | 20,356.22 | 0 | 0 |
| 601 | 600.00 | 125.00 | 0 | 150.00 |
| 602 | 300.00 | 194.61 | 0 | 0 |
| 603 | 575.00 | 413.46 | 1,350.00 | 1,212.84 |
| 604 | 945.00 | 608.13 | 1,550.00 | 1,966.22 |
| 605 | 500.00 | 429.64 | 1,500.00 | 1,510.00 |
| 701 | 86,100.00 | 79,195.50 | 83,000.00 | 75,016.18 |
| 702 | 15,900.00 | 21,002.03 | 28,700.00 | 31,724.03 |
| 703 | 56,950.00 | 51,839.45 | 73,500.00 | 84,821.00 |
| 800 | 1,125.00 | 650.65 | 1,136.00 | 316.74 |
| 900 | 5,880.00 | 3,156.36 | 6,195.00 | 5,104.98 |
| 1003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 827.00 |
| 1100 | 5,000.00 | 5,064.88 | 8,300.00 | 10,188.78 |
| 1200 | 11,600.00 | 14,431.99 | 17,205.00 | 23,959.00 |
| | $248,965.00 | $232,677.85 | $236,311.00 | $249,730.09 |

* * * *

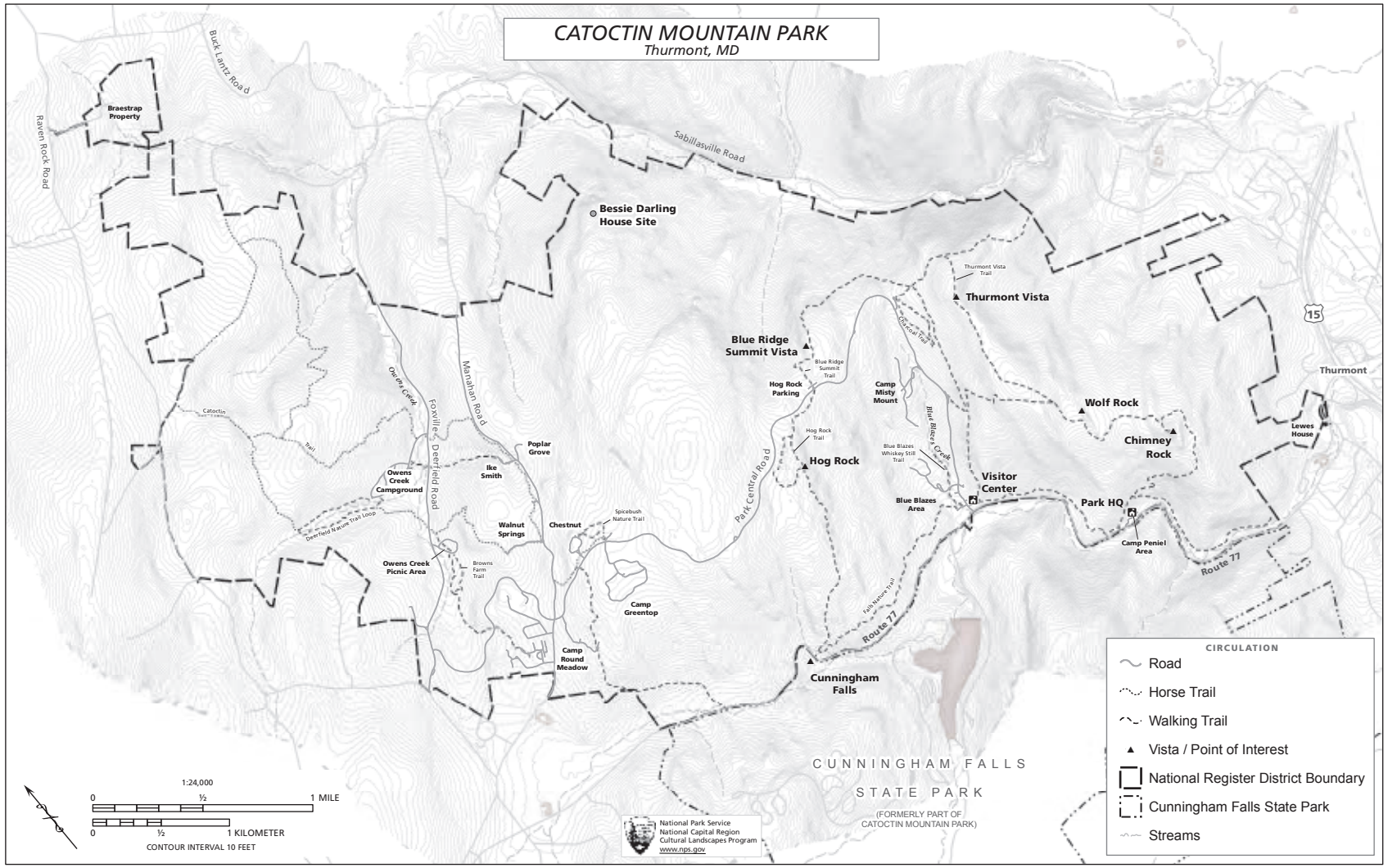
# Appendix D

# Maps



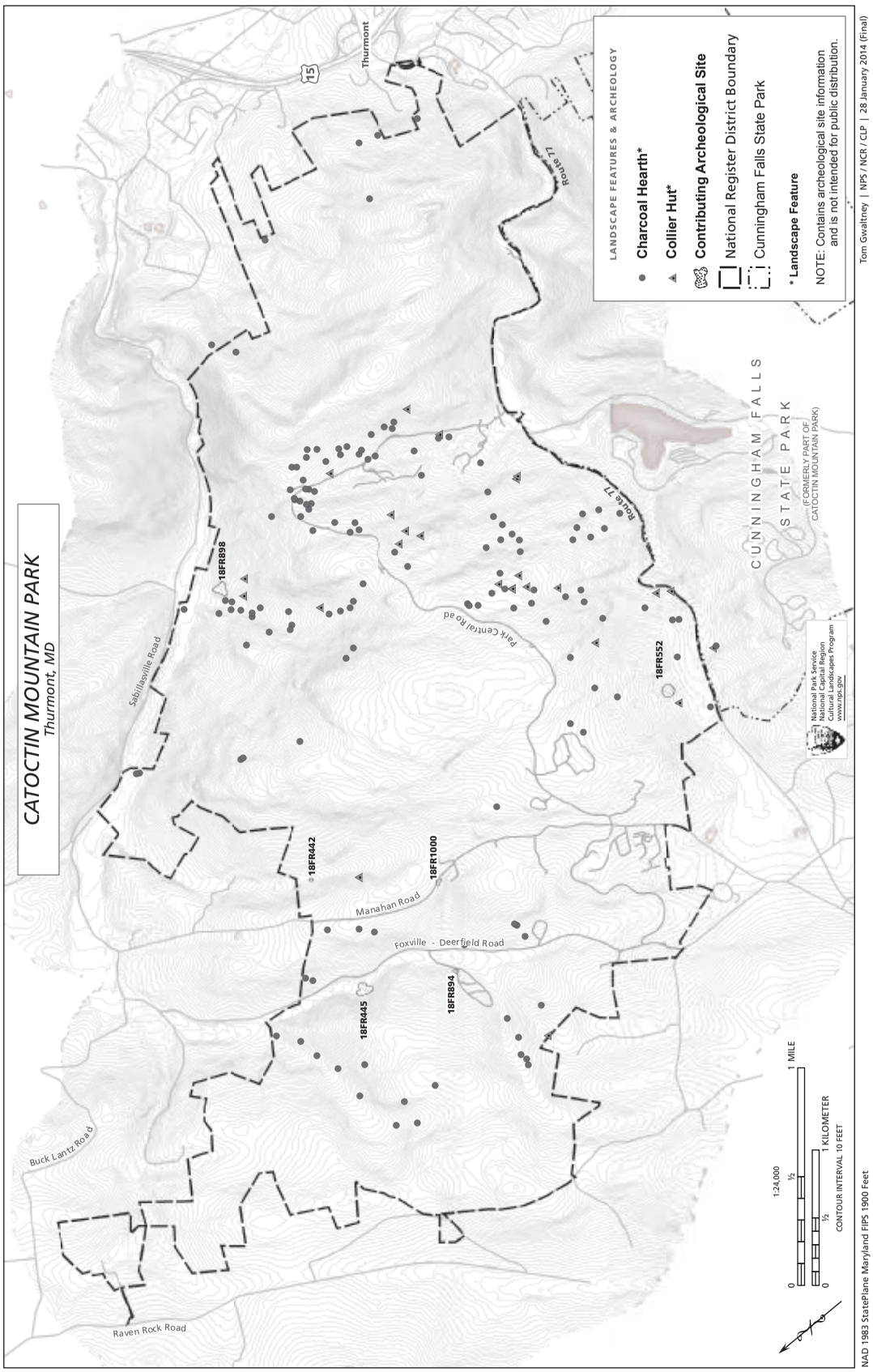

NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900 Feet

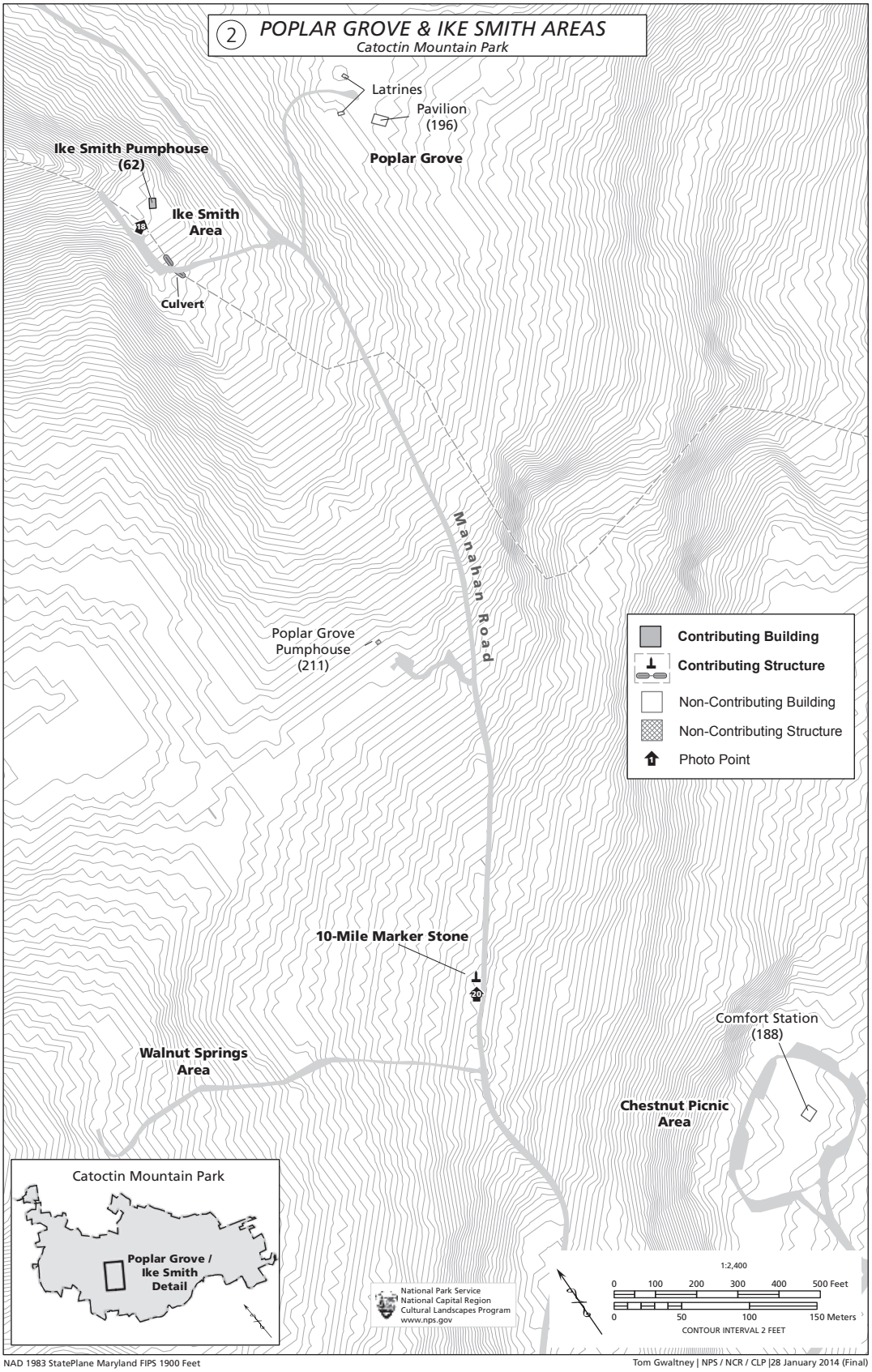
Tom Gwaltney | NPS / NCR / CLP | 28 January 2014 (Final)

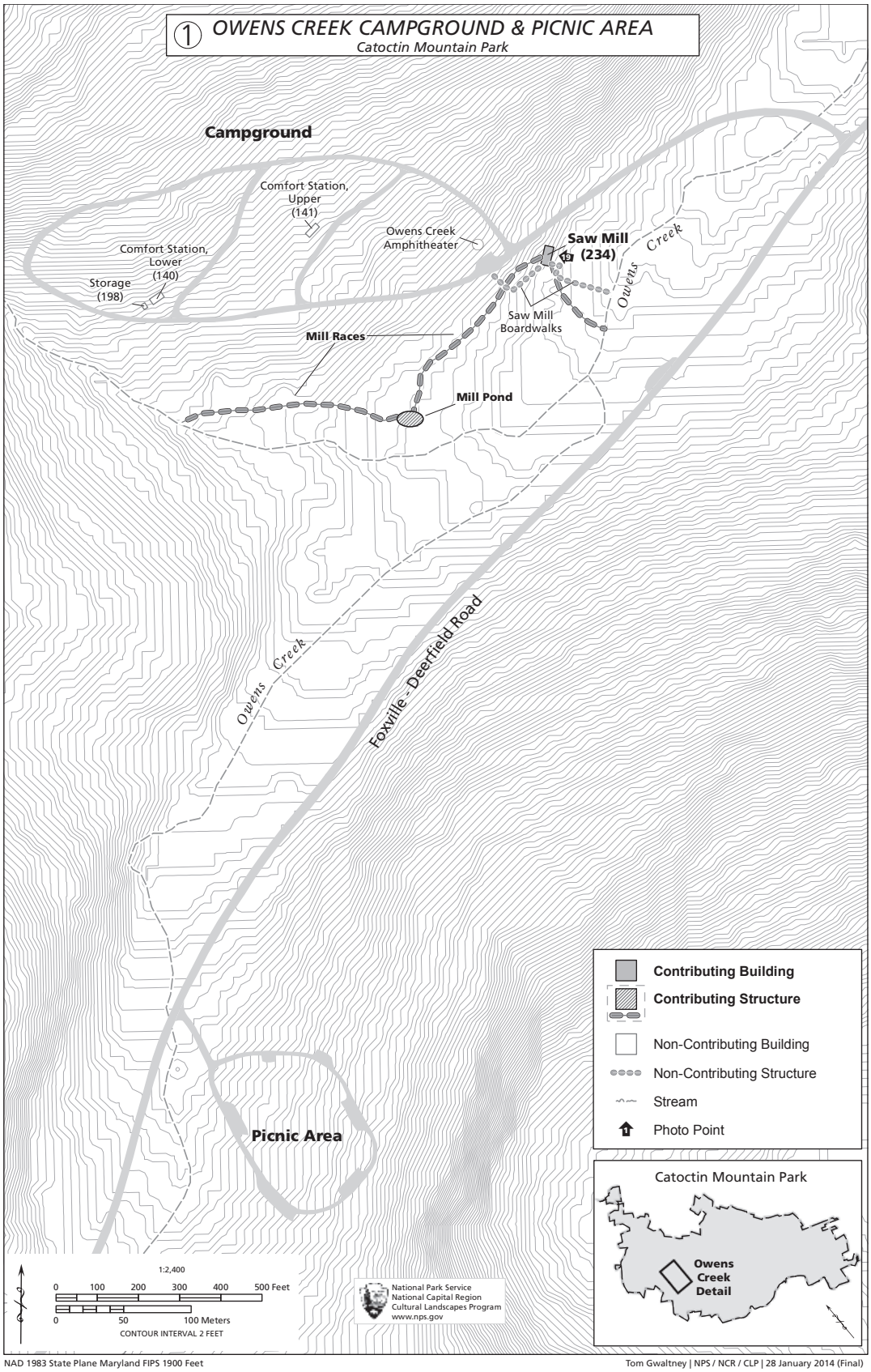


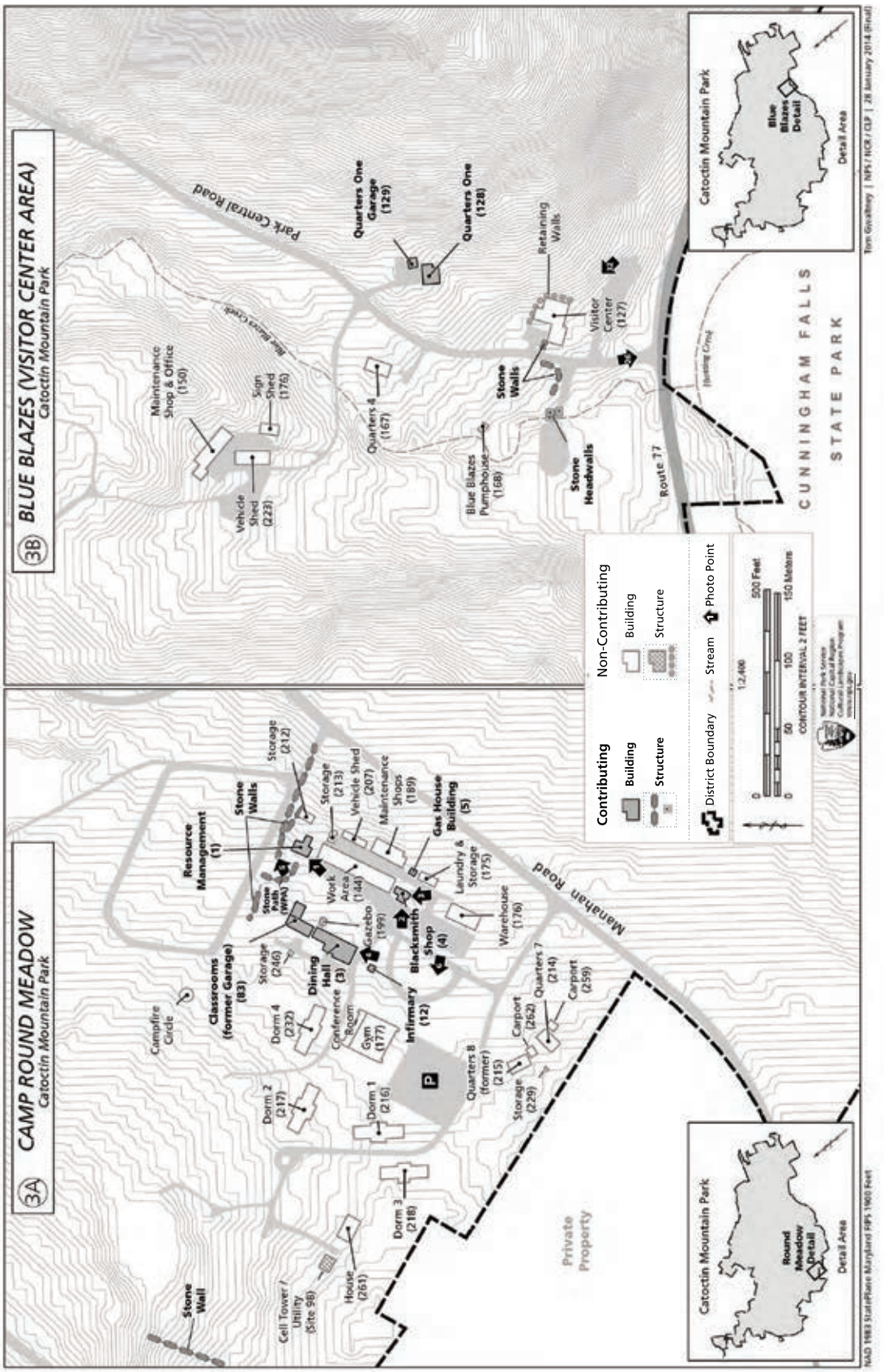

NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900 Feet

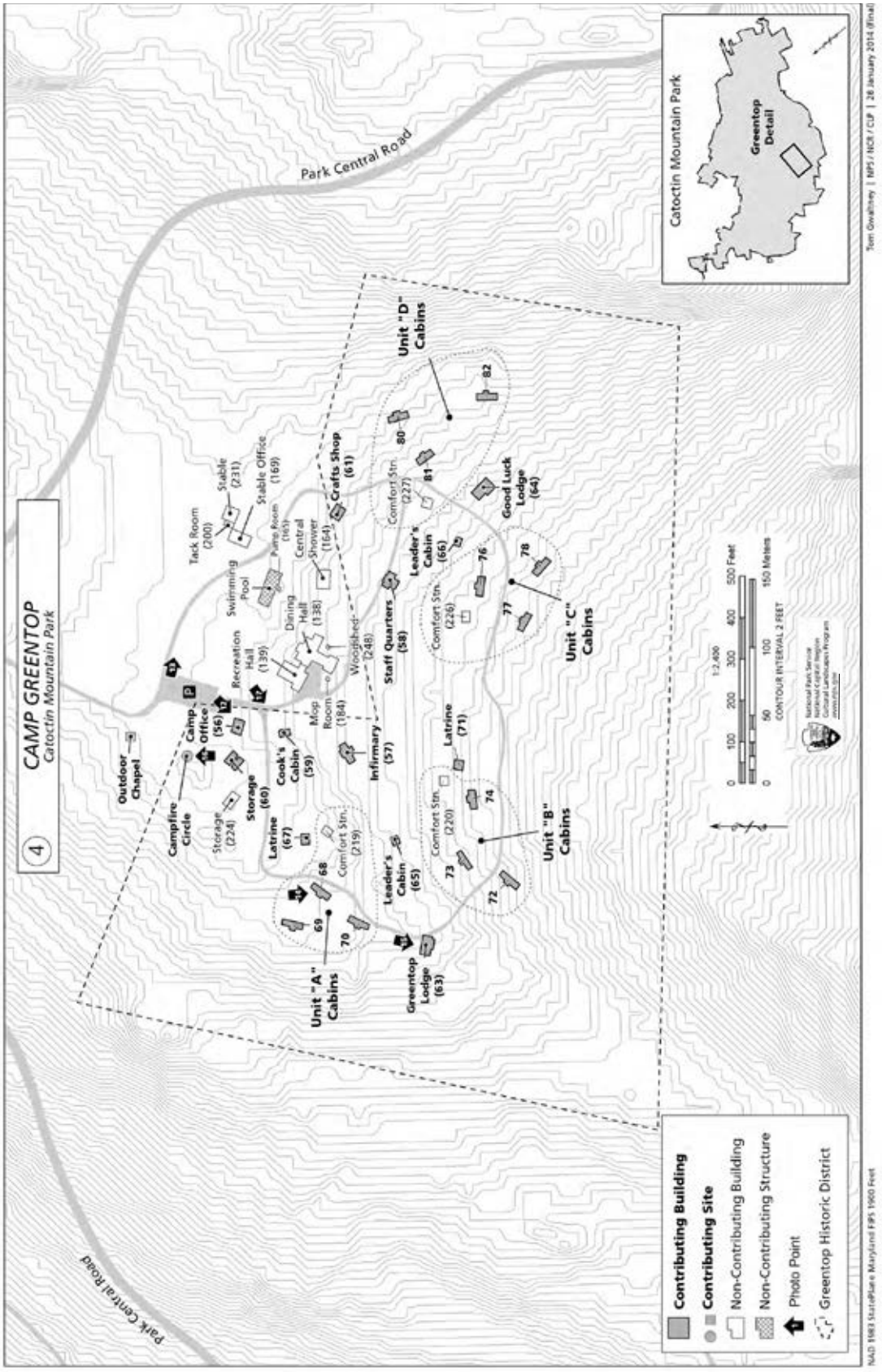
Tom Gwaltney | NPS / NCR / CLP | 28 January 2014 (Final)

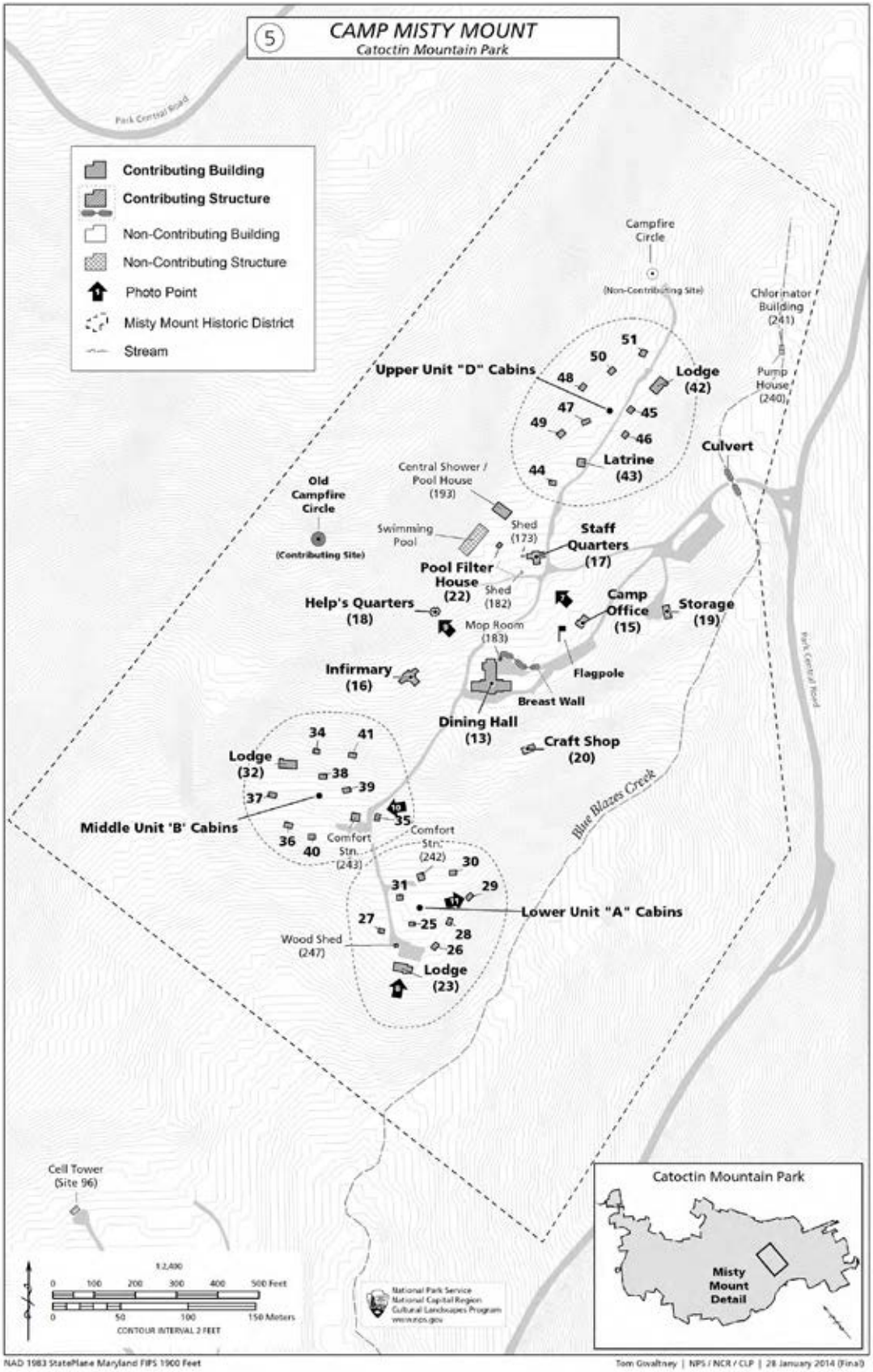

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK
Thurmont, MD
LANDSCAPE FEATURES & ARCHEOLOGY
Charcoal Hearth*
Collier Hut*
Contributing Archeological Site
National Register District Boundary
Cunningham Falls State Park
* Landscape Feature
NOTE: Contains archeological site information and is not intended for public distribution.
CUNNINGHAM FALLS STATE PARK
(FORMERLY PART OF CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN PARK)
Thurmont
15
Route 77
Sabillasville Road
Park Central Road
Manahan Road
Foxville - Deerfield Road
Buck Lantz Road
Raven Rock Road
18FR898
18FR442
18FR1000
18FR552
18FR894
18FR445
National Park Service
Natural Resource Stewardship
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov
1:24,000
0
½
1 MILE
0
½
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900 Feet
Tom Gwaltney | NPS / NCR / CLP | 28 January 2014 (final)


2 POPLAR GROVE & IKE SMITH AREAS
Catoctin Mountain Park
Latrines
Pavilion
(196)
Poplar Grove
Ike Smith Pumphouse
(62)
Ike Smith
Area
18
Culvert
Manahan Road
Poplar Grove
Pumphouse
(211)
Contributing Building
Contributing Structure
Non-Contributing Building
Non-Contributing Structure
Photo Point
10-Mile Marker Stone
20
Comfort Station
(188)
Walnut Springs
Area
Chestnut Picnic
Area
Catoctin Mountain Park
Poplar Grove /
Ike Smith
Detail
National Park Service
National Capital Region
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov
1:2,400
0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet
0 50 100 150 Meters
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 FEET
NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900 Feet
Tom Gwaltney | NPS / NCR / CLP |28 January 2014 (Final)


1 OWENS CREEK CAMPGROUND & PICNIC AREA
Catoctin Mountain Park
Campground
Comfort Station, Upper (141)
Comfort Station, Lower (140)
Storage (198)
Owens Creek Amphitheater
Saw Mill (234)
Owens Creek
Saw Mill Boardwalks
Mill Races
Mill Pond
Foxville - Deerfield Road
Owens Creek
Picnic Area
Contributing Building
Contributing Structure
Non-Contributing Building
Non-Contributing Structure
Stream
Photo Point
Catoctin Mountain Park
Owens Creek Detail
1:2,400
0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet
0 50 100 Meters
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 FEET
National Park Service
National Capital Region
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov
NAD 1983 State Plane Maryland FIPS 1900 Feet
Tom Gwaltney | NPS / NCR / CLP | 28 January 2014 (Final)


3A CAMP ROUND MEADOW
Catoctin Mountain Park
3B BLUE BLAZES (VISITOR CENTER AREA)
Catoctin Mountain Park
Park Central Road
Manahan Road
Route 77
Private Property
CUNNINGHAM FALLS STATE PARK
Resource Management (1)
Classrooms (former Garage) (83)
Dining Hall (3)
Infirmary (12)
Blacksmith Shop (4)
Gas House Building (5)
Maintenance Shops (169)
Vehicle Shed (207)
Laundry & Storage (175)
Warehouse (176)
Gazebo (199)
Work Area (144)
Stone Arch (WM4)
Stone Walls
Storage (212)
Storage (213)
Storage (246)
Conference Room
Gym (177)
Dorm 1 (216)
Dorm 2 (217)
Dorm 3 (218)
Dorm 4 (232)
Quarters 8 (former) (215)
Quarters 7 (214)
Carport (259)
Carport (262)
Storage (229)
Campfire Circle
Stone Wall
Cell Tower / Utility (Site 98)
House (261)
Maintenance Shop & Office (150)
Sign Shed (176)
Vehicle Shed (223)
Quarters 4 (167)
Quarters One Garage (129)
Quarters One (128)
Blue Blazes Pumphouse (168)
Stone Walls
Stone Headwalls
Retaining Walls
Visitor Center (127)
Contributing
Building
Structure
Non-Contributing
Building
Structure
District Boundary
Stream
Photo Point
1:2,400
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 FEET
500 Feet
150 Meters
Catoctin Mountain Park
Round Meadow Detail
Detail Area
Catoctin Mountain Park
Blue Blazes Detail
Detail Area
NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900 Feet
Tom Gwaltney | NPS / NCR / CLP | 28 January 2014 (final)


4
CAMP GREENTOP
Catoctin Mountain Park
Park Central Road
Park Central Road
Outdoor Chapel
Campfire Circle
Camp Office (56)
Storage (224)
Storage (60)
Latrine (67)
Cook's Cabin (59)
Recreation Hall (139)
Tack Room (200)
Stable (231)
Stable Office (169)
Swimming Pool
Pump Room (165)
Central Shower (164)
Crafts Shop (61)
Dining Hall (138)
Mop Room (184)
Woodshed (248)
Infirmary (57)
Staff Quarters (58)
Comfort Stn. (227)
Leader's Cabin (66)
Comfort Stn. (226)
Latrine (71)
Comfort Stn. (220)
Leader's Cabin (65)
Comfort Stn. (219)
Unit "A" Cabins
Greentop Lodge (63)
Unit "B" Cabins
Unit "C" Cabins
Unit "D" Cabins
Good Luck Lodge (64)
68
69
70
72
73
74
76
77
78
80
81
82
Contributing Building
Contributing Site
Non-Contributing Building
Non-Contributing Structure
Photo Point
Greentop Historic District
1:2,400
0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet
0 50 100 150 Meters
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 FEET
Catoctin Mountain Park
Greentop Detail
NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900 Feet
Tom Gwaltney | NPS / NCR / CLP | 28 January 2014 (final)


5
CAMP MISTY MOUNT
Catoctin Mountain Park
Park Central Road
Contributing Building
Contributing Structure
Non-Contributing Building
Non-Contributing Structure
Photo Point
Misty Mount Historic District
Stream
Campfire Circle
(Non-Contributing Site)
Chlorinator Building (241)
Pump House (240)
Upper Unit "D" Cabins
51
50
48
47
49
45
46
44
Lodge (42)
Latrine (43)
Culvert
Central Shower / Pool House (193)
Old Campfire Circle
(Contributing Site)
Swimming Pool
Shed (173)
Staff Quarters (17)
Pool Filter House (22)
Shed (182)
Help's Quarters (18)
Mop Room (183)
Camp Office (15)
Storage (19)
Infirmary (16)
Flagpole
Breast Wall
Dining Hall (13)
Craft Shop (20)
Lodge (32)
34
41
38
39
37
35
Middle Unit 'B' Cabins
36
40
Comfort Stn. (243)
Comfort Stn. (242)
30
31
29
Lower Unit "A" Cabins
27
25
28
26
Wood Shed (247)
Lodge (23)
Blue Blazes Creek
Park Central Road
Cell Tower (Site 96)
1:2,400
0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet
0 50 100 150 Meters
CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 FEET
National Park Service
National Capital Region
Cultural Landscapes Program
www.nps.gov
Catoctin Mountain Park
Misty Mount Detail
NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900 Feet
Tom Givaltney | NPS / NCR / CLP | 28 January 2014 (Final)

# Index

Page numbers in *italics* refer to images and photos.
Footnotes are referenced with "n" followed by the footnote number.


## A

AAA. *See* Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)

acquisition of Catoctin RDA, 7–15, *8*, *10*, *12–15*, 30–32: initial resistance to, 11–12; relocation of families during, 12–15

Active Trails Grants (NPS), 165–66

Adirondack shelters, 74, 101, 133, 179

administrative histories: methodology used for, 3; and the National Park Service (NPS), 1, 3; purpose of, 1, 3

Administrative Office (Catoctin Mountain Park), 40

Adopt-A-Cabin program, 89

aeration systems, 120, 140

African American activism, 20–21, 20n6, 128

Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), 6, 7, 8n12, 259

air quality, 119, 219–21, 229

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), 93

Alcoholics Anonymous, 176

Alice Ferguson Foundation, 163, 184

Alion Science and Technology Corporation, 28

Allegheny Electric, 77

Allen, Alice, 66

Alternative Sentencing Program (Frederick County Sheriff's Department), 102, 134

American Chestnut Society, 143

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), 157

animal demonstrations, 53

animals. *See* wildlife

Antietam National Battlefield Park, 182

Appalachian Mountains, 4

Appalachian National Scenic Trail, 211

Appalachian Trail Club, 93, 101–2, 211

archeological efforts, 4, 4n2 134–35, 195–96

Archeological Resources Protection Act, 196

Army (US): at Catoctin RDA, 25–28, *26*

Army Corps of Engineers, 28–29: and removal of dangerous training materials from Camp Greentop, 28–29

ARRA. *See* American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

Artist-in-Residence programs, 185–86, *186*

ATF. *See* Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)

audio-visual assets, 128, 163–64

Aylor, Erin, 173

## B

backpack camping, 74

Banfill, Charles Y., 27

bark stripping, *110*. *See also under* wildlife management

BCI. *See* bird community index (BCI)

Beall, Glen, 31–32, 49

Bell, Scott, 148–49, 152, 205

bible classes, 54

bicentennial celebration, 1976 (US), 81

Big Hunting Creek, 5–6, 18, 23–24, 58, 61, 75, 94, 108, 109, 135–36, 139, 140–41, 199, 207, 208–9, 211, 217, 218, 229

bird community index (BCI), 202

Bitrex (use at the Blue Blazes Whiskey Still), 66, 93, 169

blacksmith shop programs, 129, 168, *169*

BLM. *See* Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Blue Blazes Contact Station, 40, *45*, *298*

Blue Blazes Creek, 185

Blue Blazes Whiskey Still, 6, 65–66, *66*, 93, 129, 168, *169*

Blue Ridge Mountains, 4, 210

Blue Ridge Parkway extension, 31

Bluell, Mark, 121

Boley, Jack, 43

boundary protection efforts, 59–60, 75–76, 146, 224–25

boundary surveys, 45

Boy Scouts of America, 21, 53, 102, 133, 180–81

Braestrup property, 222–23

Bratton, Susan, 112

Bridging the Watershed (BTW) program, 184–85, *185*

British Army: at Catoctin RDA, 25–26, *26*

Brotherhood of the Jungle Cock, 23n14

Brown's Farm Environmental Study Area (Brown's Farm ESA), 64

Browns Farm Trail, *165*, *166*

BTW. *See* Bridging the Watershed (BTW) program

Buckingham, H. C., 31

budget cuts, 79–122, 152–53: and park deterioration, 39; post–World War II, 39

budget limitations. *See* budget cuts

Bureau of Fisheries (US), 23

Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 146

Bush, George H. W., 269

Bush, George W., 156, 227–28, 270

# C

C&O Canal National Historical Park, 150

Cammerer, Arno, 23

Camp Airy, 5–6

Camp David. *See* Naval Support Facility Thurmont (NSF Thurmont)

Camp David Accords (Carter), 82, 122

Camp Greentop, 37, 74, 99–100, *299*: audio-visual equipment updates, 163–64; cabins in, 67; and Churches of God, 54; completion of, 17; during the period of 1955–67, 54–56; during the period of 1968–75, 74; during the period of 1975–91, 99–100; during the period of 1991–97, 130–32; founding of (at Catoctin RDA), 22; Frederick County Outdoor School, 74, 130–31; holiday events, 122; initial interpretation and use, 37; management of, 130–32; Marines vacating of, 29; Maryland Forestry Conservation Workshop, 74; and the Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC), 17, 22, 37, 54–55, 74, 99, 131–32; and physical rehabilitation of troops (World War II), 27; and physically disabled children, *22*; pools at, 39; Recreation Hall, 41; recreation management, 175–76; removal of dangerous military training materials from, 28–29; and Superintendent James D. Young, 1; stables at, 45, 84, 1022; use by the OSS, 27–28; washhouse (circa 1963), *43*

Camp Hi-Catoctin, 22–23: closing of, 23; and Franklin D. Roosevelt, 17; and scout troops, 22–23; and Shangri-La/Naval Support Facility Thurmont (NSF Thurmont), 17, 27, 33

Camp Misty Mount, *36*, 74, 99–100, *300*: and the Boy Scouts of America, 17, 53; cabins in, 67; children's programs at, 129–30; during the period of 1955–67, 53–54; during the period of 1968–75, 74; during the period of 1975–91, 99–100; during the period of 1991–97, 130; electricity installation at, 44–45; evening programs, 170–71; founding of (at Catoctin RDA), 21–22, *21;* 4-H Groups, 74; and Frederick County Outdoor School, 56–57; and the Girl Scouts of America, 17, 53, 35–36, 74; horse stable, 175; initial interpretation and use, 35–36; and James D. Young, 1; management of, 130; and the Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC), 17; pools at, *36*, 39, 44, 158–59;

recreation management, 175; and the Salvation Army, *21*; stables at, 84; and the US Marines, 27–28; Washington County Outdoor School, 74

Camp Peniel, 3, 39, 48–50, 64

Camp Ritchie, 27: removal of dangerous military training materials from, 28–29

Camp Round Meadow. *See* Round Meadow

CAMPER, Inc. *See* Catoctin Area Mountain Park Environmental Resources (CAMPER, Inc.)

campfire programs, 53, 67

campgrounds (Catoctin Mountain Park), 133, 178–79: during the period of 1991–97, 133; during the period of 1997–2015, 178–80. *See specific site names*

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, 25

Carter, Jimmy, 82, *95*, 122, 267–68

CATO. *See* Catoctin Mountain Park (CATO)

Catoctin Area Mountain Park Environmental Resources (CAMPER, Inc.), 1, 79, 81–92, *83*, 123–25, 187–89, *284–91*: Adopt-A-Cabin program, 89; and fundraising efforts, 91–92; review of, 90–91

Catoctin Forest Alliance (CFA), 161, 163, 185–86

Catoctin Furnace, 5, 65

Catoctin Heritage Association, 65

Catoctin Mountain: area of, 4; and bootlegging (during Prohibition), 6; establishment as Catoctin RDA, 7–15, *8*, *10*, *12–15*, 18–32; during the Great Depression, 6; and the Early Archaic people (9600–7600 BCE), 4; early tourism in, 4–5; and farming, 6; first presidential visits to, 5–6; and New Deal redevelopment programs, 6–8, 6n7, *8*, *10*

Catoctin Mountain Park (CATO): acquisition of, 11–15, 30–32; before 1955, 17–38; and budgetary concerns, 79–122; and CAMPER, Inc., 81–92, 187–89; as Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), 11–15, 18–32; and Cunningham Falls State Park (CFSP), 17, 208; during the period of 1955–67, 39–62; during the period of 1968–75, 63–78; during the period of 1975–91, 79–122; during the period of 1991–97, 123–46; during the period of 1997–2015, 147–230; efforts to increase visitation of, 50–53; and environmental education, 34–35, 50–51, 63–64; fees and permits at, 74, 100–101; future of, 232; health and safety efforts, 60–61, 120, 223–24; and heritage tourism, 63–78; historical background of, 4–15; initial resistance to, 11–12; interpretive programming; 65–67, 92–96, 128–30, 163–74; land acquisition efforts, 49–50, 76, 224–25; law enforcement efforts, 60; location of, 4; maintenance efforts, 157–59; maps of, *292–300*; and Mission 66, 40–46; and Naval Support Facility Thurmont (NSF Thurmont), 33–34, 61–62, 120–22, 146, 229–30; official name change (from Catoctin RDA), 32; planning efforts, 147–230; post–World War II, 34–37, 39; programs at, 67–73, 92–96; protection of, 75–77, 119–22, 146, 222–25; recreation management, 174–79; reorganization of, 123–46, 147–230; and resource management, 37–38, 58–61, 75, 104–19, 134–45, 190–221; school programs, 50–51, 56–57, 127, 160–63; superintendents of, 1–2, 247; threats to, 25, 61, 77, 225–29, *226*; timeline of, 247–58; and volunteers, 75, 79–122, 133–34, 180–90. *See also* Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (Catoctin RDA)

Catoctin Mountain Park Administrative History (Kirkconnell, 1988), 1–2, 3, 106–7

Catoctin Mountain Park Run, 96–96, *95*

Catoctin Mountain Park Soil and Trail Analysis (2012), 212

Catoctin Mountain Tourist Council, 65, 67

Catoctin National Recreation Trail, 211

Catoctin Photo Contest, 94

Catoctin RDA. *See* Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA)

Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (Catoctin RDA), 11–15, 17–32: acquisition by the National Park Service (NPS), 30–32; British troops at (during World War II), 26, *26*; and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 18–20, *18*, *19*; construction of and plans for, 18, 20; and Cunningham Falls State Park (CFSP), 17; debate regarding, 17; during World War II, 25–29; fate of, 30–38; fishing at, 23–24; group camp use (1937–41), 20–23; military use of, 25–26; and the National Capital Park (NCP) system, 30–31; resource management efforts, 23–24; Office of Strategic Services (OSS) occupation of, 25–28; park management of, 28–29; pre–World War II, 18–25; post–World War II, 30; renaming of (as Catoctin Mountain Park), 32; and Route 77, 25;

US Marine Corps occupation of, 26–28; and wildlife management, 24. *See also* Catoctin Mountain Park

Catoctin Research Center, 105, *106*

Catoctin Tourist Council, 52, 65

Catoctin Trail, 210

CCC. *See* Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

cell phone towers, 197–99

Center for Urban Ecology (CUE), 111, 147–48, 148n1

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), 17

Central Park (NYC), 68

CETA. *See* Comprehensive Employment and Training Agency (CETA)

CFA. *See* Catoctin Forest Alliance (CFA)

CFSP. *See* Cunningham Falls State Park (CFSP)

Challenge Cost Share program, 167

charcoal industry (history at Catoctin Mountain Park), 65

Charcoal Trail, 44–45, 52, 65, 67, 94, 110, 165, 170

Chestnut Picnic Area, 103, 117, 189

Chestnut Restoration Project, 143

Chicago Botanic Garden, 206

children's programs, 171

Chimney Rock Trail, 23, 38, 41, 50, 67

Chopawamsic/Prince William Forest Park, 25

chronic waste disease, 203

Church Association for Community Services, 133

Church of Brethren, 49–50

civil rights movement, 48n16, 68–69

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 6, 18–20, *18*, *19*, 26n22, 39, 259

CLI. *See* Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

Climate Change Response Strategy (NPS), 219–20

Climate Friendly Park Action Plan (2010), 220, 229

Climate Leadership in Parks tool, 220

climate research (at Catoctin Mountain Park), 119

Clinton, Bill, 269–70

Collection Management Plan, 197

Collection Preservation Guide, 106

colliers (charcoal burners), 5n4

colonization (US), 4–5

Colorfest, 52, 65, 67

comfort stations, 39, 44–45

Commission for Maryland State Water Resources, 61

communication issues between divisions (Catoctin Mountain Park), 153–54

Community Action Program (Economic Opportunity Act, 1964), 46

composting, 220

Comprehensive Employment and Training Agency (CETA), 108

Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, 121

Cooperative Program for Environmental Education, 64

cooperative research (at Catoctin Mountain Park), 104–5

Core Mission Plan (2007), 155–56

Council of Jewish Women, 21

Country Butchering Demonstration (pre-1975), 67

craft programs, 22, 34, 35, 53, 65, 66, 75, 95, 190

CRM. *See* Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Plan

cross-country skiing seminars, 67, 129, 168

CUE. *See* Center for Urban Ecology (CUE)

Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), 193–94, 195–96

cultural landscape programs, 195

cultural resource management, 106–8, 134–35, 192–97

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Plan, 79, 106–8

Cultural Resource Survey (1991), 134–35

Cunningham Falls State Park (CFSP), 17, 32, 38, 61: proposed manmade lake, 61

# D

dam building, 61

DCP. *See* Development Concept Plan (DCP), 1982

Death Valley National Park, 25

deer management. *See* white-tailed deer management

Deer Management Plan (1995), 202

Deerfield Nature Trail, 5, 67, 74

demonstrations (at Catoctin Mountain Park), 65–66

Denniston, Sean, 150, 205

Department of Natural Resources (DNR). *See* Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Department of the Interior (DOI), 271–72

Depression, the. *See* Great Depression

Development Concept Plan (DCP), 1982, 97–98, 146

disease (of trees), 58–59, 116, 143, 214–16. *See also* plants and tree management

Distillery Run, 139

Division of Interpretation and Visitor Services (I&VS), 80, 125, 132

DNR. *See* Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Dobey, Daniel, 105

dog sledding (in Catoctin Mountain Park), 67–68, *68*

DOI. *See* Department of the Interior (DOI)

Donaldson, Lindsey, 172, 221

Draft Master Plan (Catoctin Mountain Park): 1963, 51, 52; 1972, 64

drought, 208–9. *See also* water management

Drury, Newton B., 225

Dutch Elm disease, 58–59, 116. *See also* disease (of trees); plants and tree management

# E

EA. *See* Environmental Assessment (EA)

EAB. *See* emerald ash borer (EAB)

Earley, Judith, 195

Earth Day celebrations, 161–62

Eastern National (EN), 167

Economic Opportunity Act (1964), 46

educational programs in Catoctin Mountain Park: during the period of 1991–97, 127–28; during the period of 1997–2015, 160–62. *See also* school programs; *specific names of programs*

EHS. *See* Elongate Hemlock Scale (EHS)

EIS. *See* Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Eisenhower, Dwight D., 32, 40, 265

electricity installation (Camp Misty Mount), 44–45

Elongate Hemlock Scale (EHS), 144, 217–28

Ely, Colleen, 152

emerald ash borer (EAB), 219

Emergency School Aid Act (1972), 71

emission reduction, 220–21

employment at Catoctin Mountain Park: administrative clerk, 80; assistant interpretive specialist, 35, 38; biologist, 148; chief ranger, 147; computer specialist, 148; divisions of, 149; field positions, 147; human resources, 152; internships, 182–83, *183*; interpretive specialist, 34–35, 37–38; in the late 1950s/early 1960s, 42–43; LE Ranger, 147–48; park manager at Catoctin RDA, 26–28; park naturalist, 37–38, 53–54, 60; ranger, 60, 123–25; reorganization of (in the early 2000s), 147–54; specialization of,

148–49; superintendent, 1, 2, 247; training programs, 123; and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), 11–12

EN. *See* Eastern National (EN)

endangered species, 115. *See under* plants and trees; wildlife

energy consumption reduction, 220–21

Environmental Assessment (EA), 198

environmental education, 63–64

Environmental Education Conference and Resource Center, 64

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), 198–99

environmental interpretation, 34–35

environmental movement. *See* modern environmental movement

Environmental Outdoor Laboratory School (DC public schools), 63, 68–72, 96–99

environmental programming, 39

Environmental Study Area (ESA) program, 63–64

erosion. *See* soil erosion

ESA. *See* Environmental Study Area (ESA)

European colonizers (US), 4–5

Evans, Warren, 56

evening programs, 170–71

Every Kid in a Park initiative, 156–57

Executive Order No. 7496, 271–72

Explorer Post #1075, 102–3

Explorer Post #265, 102–3

# F

Facility Management System Specialist (FMSS), 151, 155

fall color walks, 170

Falls Nature Trail, 138

farming (in colonial times), 5, 6

Federal Camp Council of Washington, DC, 22

Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), 6–7, 260

Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (2014), 153–54

fees and permits in Catoctin Mountain Park, 74, 100–101: during the period of 1968–75, 74–75; during the period of 1975–91, 100–101;

FERA. *See* Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)

field trips, 131, 160, 161, 164, 185

Find Your Park campaign, 156

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), 1, 98, 138, 123

Fire Cache, 117

fire management. *See* fire protection efforts

Fire Management Plan, 222

fire protection efforts, 59, 75–76, 119–20, 222–23

First Bloom program, 161–62, *162*

fish management, 23–24, 58, 108–9, 135–37, 199–200

fish population surveys, 208–9

Fisheries Management Plan for Big Hunting Creek (1993), 199

fishing: brook trout, 23; brown trout, 23; fees for, 23; fishing seasons, 23–24; fly-fishing programs, 94; programs for, 23–24, 58; regulation of, 23–24, 108–9, 135–37, 199–200; stocking of fish, 23; trout, 23, 61

Fishing for Fun program, 23–24, 58

Flora, Mark, 207

fly-tying demonstrations, 67

FMSS. *See* Facility Management System Specialist (FMSS)

Folk Culture Center, 53, 65–66, 67, 81, 92–93

FONSI. *See* Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

Ford, Gerald, 267

forest fire prevention, 75–76. *See also* fire protection efforts

forest protection efforts, 58–59, 119–20

formal programs in Catoctin Mountain Park, 67–68, 93–94, 167–71: first formal programs (1968–75), 67; formal programs during the period of 1975–91, 93–94; interpretive programs, 128–30, 163–74. *See also specific types of programs*

Foskett, James H., 33–34

Foundation Document (2013), 207, 211

Founders Day (NPS), 50

4-H Groups (at Camp Misty Mount), 74, 85, 87, 99

Fourth of July celebrations, 122

Fox, Reuben, 12

Foxville Gardens, 146, 207

Foxville, Deerfield Picnic Area Nature Trail, 52–53

Frederick Bird Club, 50

Frederick County Health Department, 139

Frederick County Historical Society, 174

Frederick County Outdoor School, 74, 98–99, 130–31, 132

Frederick County Tourism Council, 104

Frederick Historic Sites Consortium, 189–90

friends groups, 1, 79, 81–82, 109

FRV. *See* Fundamental Resource Value (FRV)

Fundamental Resource Value (FRV), 194

fundraising efforts, 91–92

## G

Gambrill State Park, 120

garbage collection/removal, 60–61

Gardiner, Clement, 81

Gateway Trail, *210*, 210–11

Gaul, Peggie, 153

Gebler, Charles J., 35, 38

G8 Summit, 230

General Management Plan (GMP), 155

Geographic Information System (GIS), 148, 191–92

George Washington Memorial Parkway, 164

George Wright Conference, 172

Geoscientist-in-the-Park internships, 183

Gettysburg National Military Park, 184, 203

Girl Scouts of America, 35–36, 53, 74, 102

Girl Scouts of Southern Maryland, 54

Girl Scouts of the National Capital, 176

GIS. *See* Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

GMP. *See* General Management Plan (GMP)

Government Performance and Results Act (1993), 155–56, 190–91

Grand Canyon National Park, 25

Gray, L. C., 13, 60–61

Great Society (Johnson), 46

Great Depression, 6

Greenbelt Park, 126–27

Greenbelt/Baltimore-Washington Parkway, 126–27

Greentop. *See* Camp Greentop

Griffin, Sally, 91, 127–28, 175

grills: installation of, 76

group camps (at Catoctin RDA), 20–23

guided walks, 93

gypsy moths, 117–18, 144, 216–17

## H

Hambly, Derek O., 52, 53–54, 54–56, 59

Handicapped Riding Program, 84–88, *89*, *131*, 131–32

Harpers Ferry Job Corps Center, 187–89

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, 148, 184

Hartzog, George B., 68–69

Haynes, Evan A., 35, 37

Head Start (Economic Opportunity Act, 1964), 46

health and safety efforts, 60–61, 120, 223–24

helicopter surveys, 58–59

hemlock wooly adelgid, 144–45, 217–18

heritage tourism, 63–78

Hickel, Walter, 70

high school student volunteer programs, 103–4

hiking facilities, 52

hiking programs, 34, 37, 53

historic preservation, 135, 192–94

Historic Resource Study (HRS), 193–94

Historic Structure Report (HSR), 193–94

historical knowledge of Catoctin Mountain Park, 4–15, 194–95

HMS *Illustrious*, 26

Hog Rock, 117, 214, 215

Hog Rock Nature Trail, 39, 41, 50, 52–53

holiday events at Catoctin Mountain Park, 122

Holmes, Les, 81, 93

Holtzer, Charles, 54

Hoover, Herbert, 5–6

Hopewell Recreational Demonstration Area (Hopewell RDA), 37

Horne, Robert C., 44

horse patrols, 84, 85–87, *86*, *87*, 91

horse riding, 84–89, 85, 175: Handicapped Riding Program, 84–88, *89*, *131*, 131–32

HRS. *See* Historic Resource Study (HRS)

HSR. *See* Historic Structure Report (HSR)

human resources, 152. *See also* employment at Catoctin Mountain Park

Humane Society of the United States, 202–3

hunting, 112–13, 121

Hunting Creek Fisheries Agreement for Mutual Enforcement of Stream Regulations (1987), 109

Hurricane Isabel, *178*, *179*

Hurricane Katrina, 216

Hyde, DeWitt, 49

# I

IAASP. *See* Indiana Amish Anabaptist Service Program (IAASP)

I&M. *See* Inventory and Monitoring (I&M)

I&VS. *See* Interpretation and Visitor Services (I&VS)

Ickes, Harold L., 26, 31, 262

Ike Smith Creek, 140–41, 208–9

impoundment, 61

increasing park visitation, 50–53

Indiana Amish Anabaptist Service Program (IAASP), 183–84, *184*

inner-city outreach programs, 68–72, 132–33

insect and pest control. *See* pest management

Integrated Pest Management (IPM), 145, 216. *See also* pest management

internships, 182–83, *183*. *See also* employment at Catoctin Mountain Park

Interpretation and Resource Management (IR&RM), 122, 147, 148–49

interpretive programs in Catoctin Mountain Park, 63, 67, 92–96, 128–30: audio-visual elements, 128, 163–64; at Camp Greentop, 37; at Camp Misty Mount, 35–36; and Eastern National, 167; and formal programs, 128–30, 167–71; during the period of 1955–67, 50–58; during the period of 1975–91, 92–96; during the period of 1991–97, 128–30; during the period of 1997–2015, 163–74; environmental programs, 34–35; museum exhibits, 164–65, 196–97; NPS expansion of, 64; offsite, 172; and publications, 164; and special events, 130, 173–74; and waysides, 165–66. *See also specific types of programs*

Interpretive Prospectus (Catoctin Mountain Park), 52

interpretive specialists, 34–35, 37–38

interpretive walks, 53

invasive plant species, 163

IPM. *See* Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

IR&RM. *See* Interpretation and Resource Management (IR&RM)

iron industry (colonial times), 5, 5n4

Isle Royale National Park, 25

# J

Jarvis, Jonathan, 152–53

J. B. Ferguson & Co., 45

JCCC. *See* Job Corps Conservation Center (JCCC)

Jett, T. Sutton, 126

Job Corps Conservation Centers (JCCC), 46–47, *47*: Catoctin JCCC, 46–49; closing of, 48–49

Job Corps, 39, 46–50, *48*: founding of, 46; goals of, 46; and integration, 47–49; male-only policy, 47–48; Harpers Ferry Job Corps Center, 187–89; and the National Park Service (NPS), 46–47; the 1969 abolishment of, 64; philosophy on poverty, 46

Johnson, Lyndon B., 46, 48–49, 63–64, 266

Jones, Harold R., 45–46, 52

# K

Kaylor, Joseph F., 31, 32

Keilholtz, Timothy, 121

Kelly, Edward J., 61–62

Kennedy, John F., 265–66

Kerr, Mark, 148

Kids in Parks TRACK Trails program, 165–66, *166*

King, Martin Luther Jr., 68

Kirk, Mrs. Alan, 70

Kirkconnell, Barbara, 1–2, 106–7

# L

Lambertson, Paul, 73

land acquisition (and Catoctin Mountain Park), 76, 224–25

landfills, 60–61

Lantz Marsh, 140

Larsen, David, 128

Latin American Youth Center of Washington, 177

Lava Beds National Monument, 25

law enforcement, 60, 120–21

Law Enforcement (LE) Rangers, 60, 147–48, 149–51, 225–27

LCS. *See* List of Classified Structures (LCS)

LE. *See* Law Enforcement (LE)

League of Maryland Sportsmen, 31, 32

Leetown Science Center, 199

light pollution, 229

List of Classified Structures (LCS), 192

living history interpretation, 65–67

loan programs, 127–28, 161

location of Catoctin Mountain Park, 4

logging (in colonial times), 5

Loncosky, Becky, 148, 150, 155, 172

Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) (2008), 147, 150, 155

LRIP. *See* Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP)

Ludwig, Andy, 150–51, 152

# M

maintenance efforts, 157–59

Manassas National Battlefield Park, 152

manmade lakes, 61

maps of Catoctin Mountain Park, *292–300*

Marines (US): garbage disposal at Camp Misty Mount/Greentop, 29; at Shangri-La/Naval Support Facility Thurmont (NSF Thurmont), 33; and use of Catoctin RDA natural resources, 25–28, 29

Maryland Department of Agriculture, 117–18, 145n74

Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, 31, 61

Maryland Department of Natural Resources, 61, 109, 135–37, 199

Maryland Emergency Relief Administration, 6

Maryland Fly Anglers, 199

Maryland Folklife Festival, 94–95

Maryland Geological Survey, 4n2

Maryland Heritage Authority, 211

Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC), 17, 21, 22, 37, 54–56, 74, 99, *131*, 131–32

Maryland Natural Heritage Program, 141

Maryland Nature Conservancy, 139–40

Maryland Relief Administration, 13

Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission, 23–24, 58

Maryland State Roads Commission, 25

Maryland Stream Symposium, 172

Master Plan (Catoctin Mountain Park), in 1935, 9, *10*, 45; in 1963, 53; in 1972, 76–77, 76n38

McFadden, Tom, 1, 67, 79, 80–81, 82, 91, 105, 112–13, 120–21, 122, 123–24, 126

McKeldin, Theodore Roosevelt, 32

MEC. *See* munitions and explosives of concern (MEC)

Mengel, Chris, 151

Mentzer, Frank, 63, 64–65, 66–67

Mentzer's Folk Culture Center, 63

Meredith, William, 105

metarhyolite, 4

methodology used for this administrative history, 3

Michel, Glenn C. "Mike," 81

microburst monitoring, 214

Middle Woodland period (200–700 CE), 4

military training: at US National Parks, 25

Mill, Debbie, 84–85, 85n21, 87–88, 122, *162*, 163–64, *166*, 173–74, 178, 180

Minnucci, George, 167

Mission 66, 39–46: significance of, 46; and upgrades to Catoctin Mountain Park, 40–42, *41–42*

Misty Mount (MM). *See* Camp Misty Mount

MLCC. *See* Maryland League for Crippled Children (MLCC)

modern environmental movement, 63–64, 73

monitoring wells, 139

Monocacy & Catoctin Watershed Alliance, 165, 205

Monocacy National Battlefield Park, 182

Monocacy River, 4, 4n2

Morgan, Ken, 73

Mount Saint Mary's College (MSMC), 105

MRCE. *See* Museum Resource Center (MRCE)

MSMC. *See* Mount Saint Mary's College (MSMC)

munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), 228

Murphy, Jeremy, 223–24

museum exhibits at Catoctin Mountain Park, 53, 164–65, 196–97

Museum Resource Center (MRCE), 196–97

Museums by Candlelight, 189–90

## N

NACP. *See* National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, MD (NACP)

National Archives and Records Administration in College Park, MD (NACP), 3

National Bureau of Standards (NBS), 211–12

National Campers & Hikers Association, 101, 134

National Campers Civic Association, 101

National Capital Park (NCP) system: acquisition of Catoctin RDA, 30–31

National Capital Parks-East, 80, 126–27

National Capital Region (NCR), 49–50

National Capital Region Office (NCRO), 206

National Environmental Education Development program (NEED), 70–71, *70*

National Environmental Education Program, 64

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 64, 175, 198

National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, 64

National Fishing Day, 172

National Football League (NFL) Players Association, 96–97

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 175, 196

National Historic Trails, 210

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA), 6

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), 145

National Park Foundation (NPF), 128

National Park Service (NPS): acquisition of Catoctin RDA, 7–15, *8*, *10*, *12–15*, 30–32; administrative histories, 1–2, 3; Air Resources Division, 219; budgetary concerns, 25, 152–53, 79–122; centennial initiative and challenge, 156; centralization of offices of, 40; and environmental education, 63–64; fiftieth anniversary commemoration, 39–40; Fire Management Policies, 146; fishing policies, 23–24, 58, 199–200; fortieth anniversary celebration, 50; Founders Day, 50; interpretive programs, 64, 92–96, 128–30; Job Corps, 46–49; Job Corps Conservation Centers, 47–48; Mission 66, 39–46; and the modern environmental movement, 63–64; Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study, 20–21; and proactive resource management, 63–64, 134–45, 190–221; and the scientific community, 79–80; and social reform, 46; and the US War Department, 27–28; and the Vail Agenda, 1; vegetation monitoring, 204–6; during World War II, 25

National Park Service Museum Resource Center. *See* NPS Museum Resource Center

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits, 120

National Recovery Administration (NRA), 261–62

National Recreation Trails (NRT), 210, 211

National Register of Historic Places, 49, 106–7

National Rifle Association (NRA), 203

National Scenic Trails, 210

National Trails System (NTS), 210

Native American history programs, 128

native wildflower gardening, 161–62

Natural Heritage Program, 142

Natural Resource Challenge Program (1999), 190–91

Natural Resource Condition Assessment (2013), 207

Natural Resource Preservation Program (NRPP), 138, 213

Nature Computer Camp (DC public school), 98–99

The Nature Conservancy, 115

nature counselors (in Scouting), 54

nature games, 53

nature programs: at Catoctin Mountain Park, 34–37; at Camp Greentop, 36–37; at Camp Misty Mount, 35–36

Nature Table, 35

nature trails. *See* trails

nature walks, 50–51, 67

Naval Support Facility Thurmont (NSF Thurmont), 1, 33–34, 263–70: and Catoctin Mountain Park, 33–34, 61–62, 120–22, 146, 229–30; and the G8 Summit, 230; presidential visits to, 121–22, 263–70; security at, 121–22

Navy (US), 33–34: trailer court at Round Meadow, 61–62, 98, 146. *See also* Foxville Gardens

NBS. *See* National Bureau of Standards (NBS)

NCP. *See* National Capital Parks (NCP)

NCR Exotic Plant Management Team, 213

NCR. *See* National Capital Region (NCR)

NCRO. *See* National Capital Region Office (NCRO)

NEED. *See* National Environmental Education Development (NEED)

NEPA. *See* National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

New Deal, 6–8, 6n7, 259–62: Agricultural Adjustment Administration, 259; Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 259; Division of Land Utilization, 261; Division of Rural Rehabilitation, 260; Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 260; Land Policy Section, 259; Land Program Division, 260; National Industrial Recovery Act, 261; Public Works Administration, 262; Resettlement Administration, 261; Rural Resettlement Administration, 261; Subsistence Homesteads Division 262

9/11. *See* September 11, 2001

NHPA. *See* National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

NIRA. *See* National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)

Nixon, Richard, 48–49, 63–64, 73, 266

NOAA. *See* National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

noise pollution, 229

North Hagerstown High School, 16

NPF. *See* National Park Foundation (NPF)

NPS Museum Resource Center (MRCE), 3

NPS. *See* National Park Service (NPS)

NPS-77, 135–36

NRA. *See* National Recovery Administration (NRA)

NRPP. *See* Natural Resource Preservation Program (NRPP)

NRT. *See* National Recreation Trails (NRT)

NSF Thurmont. *See* Naval Support Facility Thurmont (NSF Thurmont)

NTS. *See* National Trails System (NTS)

# O

O'Conor, Herbert R., 31

Obama, Barack, 20, 156–57, 270–71

observation cards, 37–38

Office of Strategic Services (OSS): at Catoctin RDA, 17, 25–28, 190

offsite programs, 94–96, 172

OIRV. *See* Other Important Resources and Values (OIRV)

One Common Unity, 177

Operations Formula System, 149–50

oral histories, 3

OSS. *See* Office of Strategic Services (OSS)

Other Important Resources and Values (OIRV), 196–97

outdoor schools (Frederick and Washington counties), 56–57. *See also* Frederick County Outdoor School; school programs; Washington County Outdoor School

Owens Creek, 18, 64, 75, 114, 115–16, 137, 139, 140–41, 141, 207, 208–9, 211–12

Owens Creek Campground, 44–45, 66, 73–74, 94, 100, 101, 129, 133, 139–40, 179, 189, *297*

Owens Creek Nature Trail, 52–53

Owens Creek Picnic Area, 43, 44–45, 52–53, 139–40, 160, 165–66

Owens Creek Watershed, 116, 140

ozone damage, 119, 145, 219–21

# P

park managers at Catoctin RDA, 26–28

park naturalists, 37–38, 53–54, 60

Park Steward Grant, 163

Parks & History Association, 94, 134

partnerships (Catoctin Mountain Park). *See* volunteers/partnerships in Catoctin Mountain Park

Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, 202

Pearl Harbor, 25

permits, 74, 100–101

pest management, 117–19, 144–45, 216–19. *See under* wildlife

photography seminars, 129

Pietschman, Joy, 183

planning efforts (Catoctin Mountain Park), 147–230

plants and trees (at Catoctin Mountain Park): 114–17, 141–43, 204–6, 214–16: American Chestnut, 117; chestnut and oak tree decline, 143; Dogwood Anthracnose, 116–17, 143, 215; Dutch elm disease, 116; exotic plants, 115–16, 142, 212–13; hazardous trees, 216; hemlock decline, 144; maple trees, 214–15; microburst monitoring, 214; paw paw, 214–15; rare plants, 115, 141–42, 212; vegetation monitoring, 204–6, 213–14; white pine, 214–16. *See also* plants and tree management

plants and trees management: 114–17, 141–43, 204–6, 214–16

poaching, 121

Poole, Mel, 1, 147, 153, 175, 211, 216–17, 224–26, 231

Poplar Grove Youth Group Tent Camping Area, 43, 51, 73, 74, 100–101, 133, 178, *296*; site rotation of (I and II), 74

Potomac Valley Fly Fishers, 94, 199

Potomac Watershed, 184–85

presidential initiatives: for the National Parks Centennial, 156; American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), 157

presidential retreats. *See* Naval Support Facility Thurmont (NSF Thurmont)

Pridemore, Frank, 67–68

Prince Georges County Girl Scouts, 54

Prince William Forest Park, 126, 164

programs (at Catoctin Mountain Park), 67–73

Prohibition, 6

protection efforts in Catoctin Mountain Park, 75–77, 119–20, 146, 222–25: during the period of 1955–67, 58–61; during the period of 1968–75, 75; during the period of 1975–91, 119–20; during the period of 1991–97, 146; during the period of 1997–2015, 222–24

Public Law 91-357. *See* Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969

Public Works Administration (PWA), 262

Pumphrey, Jennie¸175, 176–77

PWA. *See* Public Works Administration (PWA)

# R

RA. *See* Resettlement Administration (RA)

railroads: arrival in Western Maryland, 5; and the advent of tourism, 5

Randall, William E., 34

Ranger Futures program, 124–25, 123

ranger programs (at Catoctin Mountain Park), 127, 160

rangers (at Catoctin Mountain Park), 12–25

Raven Rock, 74, 135

RDA. *See* Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA)

RDA. *See* Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) program,

Reagan, Ronald, 122, 268–69

recreation management in Catoctin Mountain Park: during the period of 1991–97, 130–33; during the period of 1997–2015, 174–80. *See also specific camp names*

Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) program, 6–7, 7n9, 11, 30–31

reforestation programs, 58–59

renaming efforts (Catoctin Mountain Park), 154

reorganization of Catoctin Mountain Park: during the period of 1991–97, 123–26; during the period of 1997–2015, 147–57

requisitioning of Catoctin RDA (US War Department), 17

Reserve America, 178, 179

Resettlement Administration (RA), 13. *See also* acquisition of Catoctin RDA

Resource Condition Assessment (2013), 229

Resource Management building (Catoctin Mountain Park), 3

resource management in Catoctin Mountain Park, 37–38, 75, 104–19, 134–45, 190–221: at Catoctin RDA, 23–24; during the period of

1955–67, 58; during the period of 1968–75, 75; during the period of 1975–91, 104–19; during the period of 1991–97, 134–46; during the period of 1997–2015, 190–221

Resource Management Plan (RMP), 75, 79

Resource Stewardship Strategy (RSS), 147

resources consulted for this administrative history, 3

Review of Ecological Problems (1978), 104–5

Richey, Lawrence, 5–6

riots of April 1968, 68–69. *See also* civil rights movement

RMP. *See* Resource Management Plan (RMP)

Robbins, Rick, 121

Robert Morton Elementary School, 161

rock-climbing, 101n74

Roelke, Richard, 88

Roosevelt, Franklin D., 5, 6–7, 17, 27, 30–31, 33–34, 263–64, 271–72

Root, Irving C., 33–34

Ropp, Jeremey, 148

Rose, Wayne, 148n2

Rose Hill Manor, 197

Round Meadow, 97–98, *98*, *298*: audio-visual equipment updates, 163–64; CAMPER management of, 89–90; computer programs at, 17–28; conversion of CCC barracks into trailers for Navy personnel (1955), 61–62; Development Concept Plan for, 96–99; during the period of 1968–75, 67; during the period of 1975–91, 96–99; during the period of 1991–97, 132–33; Environmental Outdoor Laboratory program (DC public schools), 63, 70–72, 96–99; Folk Culture Center, 65–66; Frederick County Outdoor School, 132; maintenance shop, 45; management of, 132–33; programs at, 68–73; recreation management, 176–78; Resource Management building, 117; sewage treatment lagoon, 120, 114, 140, 207–8; and Superintendent James D. Young, 1; trees in, 215; use by the OSS, 27; waysides, 165–66;

Round Meadow Camp (Summer in the Parks program), 68–70, *69*

Route 77, 25, 32

RSS. *See* Resource Stewardship Strategy (RSS)

Russek-Cohen, Estelle, 205

rusty crayfish, 218

# S

Sadat, Anwar, 122

Sagan, Marc, 35, 37, 43, 50–51, 54–55, 57, 59–60

Salvation Army, 21: at Camp Misty Mount, *21*

Sarbanes, Paul, 154

sawmill programs, 129, 168, *170*

SCA. *See* Student Conservation Association (SCA)

Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan, 211

Schafer, Jim, 73

school programs: curriculum/lesson guides, 161; environmental education, 50–51; Environmental Outdoor Laboratory program (DC public schools), 63, 70–72, 96–99; First Bloom, 161–62; for 6th graders, 56–57, 74, 98; for 8th graders, 99, 127; for high schoolers, 74; for teachers, 162–63; Frederick County Outdoor School, 56–57, 74, 98–99, 130–31, 132; Maryland Forestry Conservation Workshop, 74; ranger programs, 127, 160; Washington County Outdoor School, 57, 74; Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), 73

Scope of Collections (Catoctin), 196–97

scouting. *See* Boy Scouts of America; Girl Scouts of America

SCS. *See* Soil Conservation Service (SCS)

Seabright, Zeke, 223

security measures, 225–27

seedling generation, 203, 206

segregation: at Catoctin RDA, 20–21; and Recreational Demonstration Areas, *277*

Selden, Marguerite, 70

Semingsen, Earl M., 45

September 11, 2001, 150, 225–28

sequestration, 152–53

Sequoia National Park, 25

Servicewide Ozone Study (NPS), 119

Servicing Human Resource Offices (SHRO), 151–52

Sesenbaugh, James A., 56

sewage treatment, 120, 140, 158, 207–8

Shangri-La, 17, 27, 30–31, 33–34, 263–64. *See also* Naval Support Facility Thurmont (NSF Thurmont)

Shank, Charles E., 43

sharpshooters (deer management), 2, 147, 203, 206

Shatzer, Walter J., 14

Shenandoah National Park, 25

Sherald, James, 143, 144

SHRO. *See* Servicing Human Resource Offices (SHRO)

silt, 61

Sirna, Angie¸194–95

Slade, Rick, 2, 231–32

Smith, Ike, 13

Smith Creek, 139

Smithsonian Institution, 114–15

snowmobile trails, 67

Soil Conservation Service (SCS), 211–12

soil erosion, 61, 108–9, 114, 140–41, 211–12

soil management, 140–41, 211–12

soil surveys, 211–12

Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management Plan (2005), 229

special events, 94–96, 130, 173–74

Special Use Zone designation, 135–36

Special Use Zone, 199

Spherix, 178

Spicebush Nature Trail, 103, 165, 188–89

Spring Wildflower Festival, 52, 67

staff at Catoctin Mountain Park. *See* employment at Catoctin Mountain Park

staff residences (Catoctin Mountain Park), 39, 44–45

Stahlnecker, Jill, 111

Stanley, Don, 132

Stanton, Robert, 121, *189*

State of Park Report (Catoctin Mountain Park): 2006, 147, 155, 191, 192–93, 194–96, 195; 2014, 147, 160, 164, 167, 172, 179, 216

Statement for Management (Catoctin Mountain Park), 1971, 75–76

Steintl, Roger, 91, 121, 147–49, 228

Stewardship Plan (2005), 191

Still Creek, 208–9

Strategic Plan (Catoctin Mountain Park), 2007, 147, 155–56

Stream Ecology Advisory Committee, 109

Stream Management Advisory Committee, 108, 109

Strider, Paul, 119

Student Conservation Association (SCA), 103

Summer in the Parks: 63, 68–72, *69*, *71–72*

Summer Youth Employment Program (Frederick County), 108

superintendents (Catoctin Mountain Park), 1–2, 247. *See also individual names of superintendents*

surrounding land use (in the area of Catoctin Mountain Park), 228–29

Survey of Environmental Impact on Camp Areas (1975), 104–5

Susquehanna River Bridge, 25

Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program, 196

## T

Teacher Ranger Teacher program, 162–63

Telecommunications Act of 1996, 197–98

telemetry surveys, *111*, 202

terrorism (and protection efforts against), 225–28

Thomas Johnson High School Junior Science Association, 109–10

Thompson, Brenda, 157, 229

Thompson, Harry T., 61–62

threats to Catoctin Mountain Park, 25, 61, 77, 225–29

Thurmont-Emmitsburg Community Show, 167, 172

Thurmont Fire and Rescue Squad, 119

Thurmont Lions Club, 53

Thurmont Vista, 67, 117, 165, 215

ticketing (law enforcement), 60

Tidewater Huntsmen Club, 53

timelines (Catoctin Mountain Park): of major events at, 248–56; of planning documents, 257–58; of superintendents, 247

TMAP. *See* Transitional Management Assistance Program (TMAP)

totem poles, 37, *55*, *173*

tourism: early tourism in the Catoctin Mountain area, 5–6

Tourism Council of Frederick County, 189–90

trail management, 114, 140–41, 209–11, *210*

Trails Management Plan (Catoctin Mountain Park), 140–41

trails, 38, 209–11: erosion of, 38, 114; interpretive trail signs and displays, 50. *See also specific trail names*; trail management

Transitional Management Assistance Program (TMAP), 153, 224

Transitional Management Assistance Program Report for Catoctin Mountain Park, 2015, 153, 224

trapping and trading (colonial times), 5

tree disease, 58–59, 116, 143, 214–16. *See also* plants and tree management

trout fishing season, 23

Truesdell, Bart, 74

Truman, Harry S., 31, 264, *278*

## U

Udall, Stewart, *47*

Underwood, Brian, 202

Urban Service Corps, 70

US 15, 77

US Army Corps of Engineers, 228

US Army. *See* Army (US)

US Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2, 9, 73, 141, 147, 203–4, 206, 218

US Environmental Protection Agency, 120, 221

US Geological Survey (USGS), 113, 199

US Marine Corps. *See* Marine Corps (US)

US Naval Construction Battalion (Seabees), 101–2

US Office of Strategic Services (OSS). *See* Office of Strategic Services (OSS)

US Park Police (USPP), 121

US Secret Service (USSS), 33, 121

US War Department. *See* War Department (US)

USDA. *See* US Department of Agriculture (USDA)

USGS. *See* US Geological Survey (USGS)

USPP. *See* US Park Police (USPP)

USS *Potomac*, 33–34

USSS. *See* US Secret Service (USSS)

## V

Vail Agenda, 1, 123, 124

Vail Symposium, 123

vandalism, 121

vegetation monitoring, 204–6, 213–14

vegetation studies, 110, 113

Verizon Wireless, 148–49: cell towers in Catoctin Mountain Park, 197–99

Victor Cullen Center, 134

VIP. *See* Volunteers in Parks (VIP)

Visitor Center (Catoctin Mountain Park), 3, 40, 41, 45–46, 53, 115, 164–65, 175, 187, *187–88*

Visitor Protection and Resource Education (VP&RE), 149–50, 153

VISTA. *See* Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)

Voigt, Jim, 148, 150, 216

Volunteers in Parks (VIP), 75, 94–95, 101

Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), 46

Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969, 75

volunteers/partnerships in Catoctin Mountain Park, 75, 79–122, 13–34, 180–90: Bridging the Watershed, 184–85; and CAMPER, Inc., 187–89; Catoctin Forest Alliance (CFA), 185–86; during the period of 1968–75, 75; during the period of 1975–91, 101–4; during the period of 1991–97, 133–34; during the period of 1997–2015, 180–90; and the Tourism Council of Frederick County, 189–90; and Job Corps, 187–89. *See also specific program and organization names*

VP&RE. *See* Visitor Protection and Resource Education (VP&RE)

## W

Walker, Ron, 127–28, 138

Walnut Springs, 176

War Department (US): and use of Catoctin RDA natural resources, 28; and the and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 19; purchase of land from private owners, 27n24; requisitioning of Catoctin RDA, 17; use of national parks/RDAs, 25–28

War on Poverty (Johnson), 46

washhouse (Camp Greentop), *43*, 44

Washington County Girl Scouts, 54

Washington County Outdoor School, 57, 74

Washington National Records Center (WNRC), 3

Washington Support Office (WASO), 221

WASO. *See* Washington Support Office (WASO)

water management, 113–14, 139, 158, 206–9

water quality monitoring, 206–8. *See also* water management

Water Resources Management Plan, (1982), 113

Water Resources Scoping Report (1998 and 2005), 207

water withdrawal, 208. *See also* water management

Watershed Management Plan, 207

waysides, 164–66, *165*

Webb, Paul, 44, 45, 49–50, 59–60, 61

Wehrle, Edmund¸194

Western Maryland Railroad, 5, 6

wetlands, 139–40, 207–8

Weybright, Samuel, 49

Whiskey Still Trail, 165

Whiskeytown National Recreational Area, 151

Whiteman, Rod, 217

white pine weevil, 218

white-tailed deer, 24, 38, 109–13, 127–28, 137–38, 202–4. *See also* wildlife; wildlife management

white-tailed deer management, 1, 2, 137–38, 123, 202–4

*White-tailed Deer Management Environmental Assessment*, 1, 112, 123

White-tailed Deer Management Plan (2008), 147

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, 64

wildflower walks, 170

wildlife: bats, 201; black bears, 201; bobwhite quail, 24; brook trout, 23, 108; butterflies, 37; Canada geese, 140; capture and study of, 34n55; Catoctin Mountain Park wildlife (overview), 200–202; fish, 23–24, 58, 108–9, 135–37, 199–200; gypsy moth, 144, 117–18, 216–17; hemlock wooly adelgid, 144–45, 217–18; mountain grouse, 24, 38; populations, 24; quail, 38; rainbow trout, 108, 109; reptiles and amphibians, 201; stream-bred trout, 108; trout (general), 23, 61; white pine weevil, 218;

white-tailed deer, 1, 2, 24, 38, 109–13, 137–38, 202–4; wild turkey, 24, 38n63, 113, 201; wood ducks, 140. *See also* wildlife management

wildlife management, 58, 108–13, 135–38, 146, 199–206: at Catoctin RDA, 24–25; emerald ash borer, 219; fish, 58, 108–9, 135–37, 199–200; gypsy moth, 117–18; 144, 216–17; hemlock wooly adelgid, 144–45; protection efforts, 146; rusty crayfish, 218; of white-tailed deer, 1, 2, 123, 137–38, 202–4

wildlife sanctuaries, 24

Williams, Garland Jr., 4, 7, 9, 10–11, 23, 24, 27, 28–29, 30, 32, 37–38

Williams, Mike, 61, 79

Windham, Mark, 215

Winter Carnival. *See* Winter Festival

Winter Festival, 67, 93, 94, 96, 130

Winter Outdoor Sports programs, 168

Wireless Telecommunication Facilities (WTF), 198–99

Wirth, Conrad, 20–21, 32, 39, 40

WNRC. *See* Washington National Records Center (WNRC)

Wolf Rock, 67, 213–14, 231–32

Wolf Rock-Chimney Rock Trail, 209

WoodCarpet, 188–89

Works Progress Administration (WPA), 11–12, 18

World War II: and Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), 17–30; use of National Parks during, 25

WPA. *See* Works Progress Administration (WPA)

Wright, Russel, 68

WTF. *See* Wireless Telecommunication Facilities (WTF)

Wyant, Cynthia, 80, 126, 157

YCC. *See* Youth Conservation Corps (YCC)

# Y

Yellowstone National Park, 25

Yosemite National Park, 25

Young, James D. (J. D.), 1–2, 123, *189*

Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), 63, 73, 115, 181–82, 209, *181*

youth group tent camping, 51

youth service groups, 102–4