

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PISCATAWAY PARK

Scope of Collection Statement

Recommended by:  6/18/2019
Laura Anderson
Regional Curator, NCR
Date

Prepared by:  6/18/19
Mike Antonioni
Park Curator, PISC
Date

Reviewed  6/18/2019
Renny Bergeron
Supervisory Museum Curator, NCR
Date

Approved by:  7/3/19
Christine M. Smith
Superintendent, PISC
Date

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

Piscataway Park (PISC) was created as a unit of the National Park Service (NPS) on October 4, 1961, through Public Law 87-362. The park is located along the Maryland shore of the Potomac River approximately 10 miles south of Washington, DC, and contains more than 4,500 acres of parkland. Approximately one-third of the land that comprises Piscataway Park is owned by the National Park Service, and nearly two-thirds of the park is privately owned. The National Park Service holds scenic easements over the privately owned land. The park also includes the 8.3-Acre of Fort Washington marina. The protection of the landscape serves to preserve the views from historic Mt. Vernon and Fort Washington.

Piscataway Park's museum collection includes both cultural and natural history collections. The cultural collection includes an archeological sub collection comprised of a prehistoric sub category that includes ceramics, projectile points, stone tools, and other lithics. The archeological sub category that includes household and utilitarian items, glass and ceramic artifacts, personal items, clothing and accessories, food preparation items, tools, architectural fabric and hardware, and fauna and vegetal remains. PISC- 's natural history collection contains several flora, and insect specimens and shells fall under its biological sub collection. PISC also has several fossils under its paleontological sub collection.

PISC's museum collection is stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland, at the park, and on exhibit in the park's Visitor Center.

At present, Piscataway Park's museum collection does not have archival or ethnological sub components in its cultural collection, and it does not have geological sub components as part of its natural history sub collection; however, future interpretation plans, scientific research studies, or preservation projects at the site may generate such collections. As a whole, Piscataway Park's museum collection continues to grow through ongoing research and projects, and to a lesser extent through active collecting and donations.

For additional information on the museum collection, please contact:

Park Curator
National Capital Parks-East
1900 Anacostia Dr. SE
Washington, D.C. 20020
(202) 692-6049 Office
(202) 690-0852 Fax

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Piscataway Park that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the site's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the National Park Service (NPS) is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the site.

C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections

The NPS's legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433), the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et seq.), the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467), the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC 18f), the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469-469c-2); the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901). As of December 19, 2014, several of the commonly known laws specific to the National Park Service mentioned above have been realigned under Title 54 of the U.S. Code (54 USC).

D. Site History, Significance, Purpose, Themes and Goals

1. Site History

Captain John Smith explored the area in 1608. He found an American Indian village situated at Mockley point, named Moyaone. This American Indian tribe called the Piscataway lived along the river, where they planted corn, beans, and squash. They hunted deer and small game. The Piscataway welcomed the English settlers as military allies against the Susquehanock and Seneca tribes. These two tribes were raiding the Piscataway villages at the time of European contact. Attacks from the northern tribes as well as disease brought over by the Europeans reduced the Piscataway population to less than 500. The tribe moved north seeking protection under the Iroquois Confederacy. Some of the Piscataway's stayed behind first, living as tenant farmers until they were able to own their own land. Their descendants still live in Southern Maryland today. They are organized into three separate Native American organizations and tribes. On January 9, 2012, Maryland gave state recognition to all three organizations.

In 1662, Randall Hanston received two land patents for Hanston and Charley. Today this land is occupied by the National Colonial Farm. The patents were for land from the Potomac river shore, adjacent to adjacent to Calvert Manor extending to the Marshall Hall border. The colonial government insisted that no more settlements be made within three miles of an American Indian Village without permission from the Governor and council. The patents by Randall Hanston were exempted. It is uncertain how long Mr. Hanston lived on the property. By 1674, there is record that there was a house, with an overseer, and servants. In 1675, Seneca tribes raided the property. After a daylong battle, the house was burned, the overseer, as well as some of the attackers were killed. It is not known if the house was ever rebuilt and its location is unknown.

Along with colonization by European settlers, who later brought with them enslaved Africans, the Mid-Atlantic region developed into interspersed tobacco plantations, small subsistence farming settlements, and other land developments well into the 1800s. With the introduction of improved agrarian technology after the Civil War, farmers in the Mid-Atlantic region expanded the variety of crops planted. In addition to the staples—corn, wheat, and tobacco—fruits, oats, rye, hay, potatoes, and sweet potatoes were grown. Through the mid-20th century the land predominately was used for agriculture. .

It is likely that Thomas Marshall I probably built Marshall Hall situated on the Charles County side of the park, in 1725. In 1760, an addition was added to the house.

The Marshalls were involved in both politics and the American Revolution. Thomas Marshall I was a Justice of the peace from 1737 to 1748; successful farmer, making improvements to the 959-acre estate by his death in 1759 and a successful merchant, who imported and sold goods from his pier. The inventory of the estate and that of his second wife, Sabrina, are among the extensive and detailed in the middle eighteenth century.

His son, Thomas Hanson Marshall II was a representative to the provincial and state conventions before and during the American Revolution. He commanded a militia unit and received a commission as a Captain in 1776. Thomas Hanson Marshall II was a friend of George Washington's. The two not only knew each other, but also traded or sold land, seeds, crops, and timber.

Dr. Thomas Marshall, son of Thomas Hanson Marshall II was a doctor in his father's unit during the American Revolution. In 1780-1781, he held the rank of senior surgeon. In 1787, he became a Justice of the peace. By 1790, he was appointed as a special tax commissioner.

In 1829, Thomas Hanson Marshall IV inherited the plantation. He had married Eleanor Ann Hardesty in 1821. They had seven children. The oldest son, Thomas Marshall V, inherited Marshall Hall in 1843, after his father's death. He had been married twice. He married Sallie Magruder Lyes in 1846. He had six children with her. She died in 1855. He remarried in the same year to Henriette Eleanor Lyles and had ten children. Marshall had suffered financial losses from the Civil War. He was forced to sell Marshall Hall in 1866.

The family sold the land for commercial investments. Marshall Hall passed through different commercial companies from 1866 to 1975. The Prince George's county property was turned over to the Federal Government as a park in 1961. The Charles County side of the property, where Marshall Hall is located,, was added to the park in 1974.

2. Significance

The following significance statements have been identified for Piscataway Park.

- The protection of Piscataway Park is achieved in part through scenic easements and collaborative partnerships, one of the first of such management models in the national park system and a pioneering strategy for land conservation in the United States.
- The archeological record at Piscataway Park encompasses more than 11,500 years of human history and prehistory, reflecting a diversity of cultures that have occupied this prominent site on the banks of the Potomac River.
- Reflecting Piscataway Park's rich history and use, many American Indians and other groups maintain a deep connection with the park's spiritual landscape through the continuation of traditional cultural practices.
- The Moyaone Reserve at Piscataway Park is rooted in the mid-20th-century American environmental movement and demonstrates a unique approach to conservation in neighborhood planning and nature-oriented architectural design that integrates with the area's natural wooded character.
- Piscataway Park protects native habitats such as inland forests and Potomac tidal marshlands, which support a diversity of natural resources and recreational opportunities in close proximity to metropolitan Washington, DC..

3. Purpose

- The purpose of Piscataway Park is to preserve historic visitas from Mount Vernon estate and Fort Washington while protecting the natural, cultural, ethnographic, scientific educational, and recreational values of the park.

4. Themes

- A place where the land shaped the people and the people shaped the land, the area now known as Piscataway Park has witnessed a confluence of cultures that continues to mold the park.
- As evidenced by its archeological record, the site of Piscataway Park has been culturally significant to various groups of the Potomac region for thousands of years and continues to provide a spiritual focal point and connection for many communities today.
- Through the protection and stewardship of diverse ecology, Piscataway Park provides a sanctuary for both visitors and wildlife along the shoreline of the Potomac River.
- Due to its unique land management partnerships and opportunities to learn sustainable techniques and land stewardship, Piscataway Park serves as an educational landscape

where the ideals of preservation, stewardship, agriculture, and sustainability are shared and experienced at the park.

5. Goals

The following goals have been identified by NACE curatorial staff to guide PISC's museum collection:

- Support the site's resource management, interpretive program themes, and objects.
- Identify, inventory, and assess the site's cultural and natural resources to form a basis for implementing management strategies.
- Document and protect PISC's cultural and natural resources to preserve the integrity and diversity of the site and surrounding ecosystem for the enjoyment of present and future generations.
- Provide information to the public through traditional means such as exhibits, publications and interpretive programs or new technology including electronic access through web sites, online databases, and emerging communication methods.
- Support scientific research through documentation, preservation, and access

E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Archeological materials, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within the site's boundaries through systematic collection are National Park Service property, and must be retained in the site's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and *NPS Management Policies* (2006).

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property and will be incorporated into the site's museum collection. As stated in 36 CFR 2.5, any natural history specimen collection permits issued by the Superintendent require the following conditions: specimens placed in displays or collections will bear official NPS museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog; and specimens and data derived from consumed specimens will be made available to the public and reports and publications resulting from a research specimen collection permit shall be filed with the Superintendent.

In addition to legislation related to NPS museum collections, the site is also subject to Service-wide NPS policies and guidelines. *NPS Management Policies* (2006) lays the foundation by which the NPS meets its responsibilities toward museum collections and provides policy standards and requirements for preserving, protecting, documenting, and providing access to, and use of NPS museum collections.

Director's Order #28: NPS Cultural Resources Management (1998) states, "The National Park Service

permits and encourages the acquisition of museum objects by donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collecting, or loan when these objects are clearly significant to an area." *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008) and the accompanying *NPS Museum Handbook I-II* (1998-2006) ensure that NPS museum collection managers and staff have information on NPS standards and actions to successfully and ethically comply with *NPS Management Policies* (2006) regarding museum collections. These documents also provide a means of measuring and evaluating progress in preserving, protecting, documenting, accessing, and using museum collections. *Director's Order #12: Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making* (2011) and the accompanying handbook create a method in which the site is to follow for projects. The site is to follow the decision-making process laid out in *Director's Order #12* which includes impact analysis for museum collections. The process can also include cultural resource surveys including archeology. The objects associated with the archeological surveys are placed in the site museum collection for future curation and research. It is the responsibility of the site to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources that might be impacted through site projects.

Other laws , regulations, directives, and conventions, pertinent to PISC's museum collections include: *Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections* (36 CFR Part 79, Section 79.10(c)), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 - 1543); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (16 USC 668a); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703 - 711); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); *Disposition of Federal Records* (36 CFR Part 1228); Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109); NPS Special Directive 87-3, the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES); and the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601). As of December 19, 2014, several of the commonly known laws specific to the National Park Service mentioned above have been realigned under Title 54 of the U.S. Code (54 USC).

F. Structures, Landmarks and Site Resources Listed on National or International Registries

Piscataway Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The legal mandates, resource management goals and objectives, and interpretive themes stated in *Section I* of this SOCS provide general direction for acquiring materials for PISC's museum collection. National Park Service museum collections are divided into two main categories: cultural (archeology, ethnology, history, and archives) and natural (biology, geology, and paleontology.) The guidelines identified in the following section for each sub category are intended to direct collecting and to prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the site's museum collection, while ensuring that the collection remains relevant to the site's mission and purpose.

As stated in *Section IV* of the *NPS Museum Handbook* (2000), reproductions which are acquired for exhibition purposes are managed as part of the museum collection until it is determined that they have reached the end of their useful life. Original objects and reproductions acquired exclusively for living history and reference library materials acquired by the site are managed separately from the museum collection. NPS policies and procedures followed for library materials are outlined in *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline, Section A. Chapter 2* (1998).

A. Cultural Collection

PISC's cultural collection functions to support NACE's mission, resource management programs, scientific research, interpretation and education through providing preservation and baseline data of the site's cultural resources. Additionally, it is meant to document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal site conditions and external effects, and to guarantee the protection of important cultural resources whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

Cultural collections from the site, or those directly associated with persons or events commemorated by the site are more desirable than similar materials without primary association. To ensure that only relevant materials are accessioned into the cultural collection, future growth is restricted to those that fulfill the following:

- Needs identified in the site's approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service wide initiatives.
- Enhancing the understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the site's cultural resources.
- Cultural resource baselines, inventorying, and monitoring activities.
- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

NPS cultural museum collections are subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history and archives. PISC's cultural collection currently consists of archeological and historical sub categories. Ethnological and archival sub collections have not been developed. Piscataway Park's cultural collection is housed at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

The following identifies, by discipline, focuses of the PISC cultural museum collection.

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979,

as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm). The archeology collection includes all artifacts and ecofacts recovered as part of archeological projects conducted within the site's boundaries.

Archeological materials recovered within the boundaries of the site and all associated documentation are the property of the United States and will be maintained in the museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7 and *NPS Management Policies* (2006) [except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA]. Archeological materials may be recovered only by NPS archeologists or archeologists affiliated with approved institutions, in compliance with the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities (34 Stat. 225) and ARPA, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm) as issued by the regional director. Artifacts and specimens recovered as a result of an ARPA investigation become part of the collection once the case is closed.

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors or park staff is illegal according to the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Volume I* (36 CFR 2.1). Artifacts found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder; instead, they should be reported to the Resource Manager of the site. If materials are turned in to the site, appropriated measures must be taken to ensure that the finder collects no more material, the precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and the subject objects and data are delivered promptly to the site. Unless the items are determined to be archeologically significant by a professional archeologist, surface finds should not be cataloged into the site's museum collection.

PISC's archeology collection includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

- 1) Prehistoric Material (10,000 BC - 1600s AD).** This sub category contains prehistoric artifacts and specimens excavated from PISC that date between 10,000 BC and the contact period 1600 AD. It contains approximately Native American artifacts which include ceramics, projectile points, stone tools, and other lithics.
- 2) Historic Material (1600s AD - 1961 AD).** Archeological artifacts excavated on site that date from the contact period (1600s) to the mid-20th century are included in this sub category. Materials from Native, European, and African American sites are appropriate. This sub group contains approximately artifacts, including household and utilitarian items; glass and ceramic artifacts; personal items; clothing and accessories; food preparation items; tools; architectural fabric and hardware; and fauna and vegetal remains.

- b. Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of artifacts and specimens excavated at the site through archeological research studies and compliance projects.

2. Ethnology Collection

At present, the site does not have ethnological materials in its museum collection. Should the collecting of ethnological materials begin at PISC, this sub collection will include:

- a. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of ethnological materials which are currently not represented in the collection as noted in the site's approved planning documents.

3. History Collection

The history collection is an important component of the interpretive and resource management programs that support the site's mission and purpose. Priority for acquisition is given to documented site-related objects. When a large quantity of an object is available, priority is given to acquiring the best preserved example.

The following categories have been identified as collecting focuses for PISC's history collection as developed from the site's statements of significance, interpretive themes, and purpose as identified in *NACE's Foundation Document (2013)* and *PISC's Cultural Landscapes Inventory (2012)*:

- a. **Marshall Hall (1725 - 1866).** Objects and artifacts that illustrate the cultural heritage of Marshall Hall starting in 1725 and lasting through the end of 1866 are collected for this subgroup. During this time Marshall Hall served as the principal means of transport for early commerce and plantation agriculture focused on tobacco.
- b. **Marshall Hall under commercial investments (1866-1974)** Objects and artifacts that illustrate the Marshall Family selling the land to commercial investments from the late 19th century to late 20th century, including the creation of the amusement park, are collected in this subgroup.
- c. **History of Land Owners Before Colonial Farm Establishment (1675 - 1961).** Focuses of collecting for this subgroup include objects and artifacts that illustrate the history of the land after 1675 to 1961 with the creation of the park.
- d. **Historic Fabric.** When original architectural fabric is removed from a historic structure, a representative portion is preserved and accessioned into the museum collection. This may include: stone, paint, woodwork, brick, fixtures, and hardware.
- e. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category includes objects and memorabilia from important/significant events at the site.
- f. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of historical objects noted in the site's approved planning documents which are not represented in the collection.

4. Archive Collection

Resource management records are defined in the Department Manual (411 DM 1 Policy and Responsibilities for Management of Museum Property), and may include hardcopy (paper) or any kind of magnetic, electronic, digital, or film technology. Materials may include documents; manuscripts; drawings; field notes; films; laboratory reports; maps; oral histories; blueprints; photographic negatives' prints, and slides; reports; and audio and video tapes that document the site's development, history, and/or mission. Carbon copies, photocopies, and other duplicates may be regarded as original documents depending on specific circumstances.

National Park Service policy and procedures for archival collections are outlined in *NPS Management Policies* (2006), *Director's Order #11D: Records and Electronic Information Management* (2012), the *Museum Handbook, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscript Collections* (2008), and the *NPS Records Disposition Schedule* (2010).

The following categories have been identified as collecting focuses for PISC's archival sub collection:

- a. **Marshall Hall (1725 - 1866).** Objects and artifacts that illustrate the cultural heritage of Marshall Hall starting in 1725 and lasting through the end of 1866 collected for this subgroup. During this time Marshall Hall served as the principal means of transport for early commerce and plantation agriculture focused on tobacco.
- b. **Marshall Hall under commercial investments (1866-1974)** include objects and artifacts that illustrate the Marshall Family selling the land to commercial investments, including the creation of the amusement park from the late 19th century to the late 20th century.
- c. **History of Land Owners before Colonial Farm establishment (1675 - 1961)** focuses of collecting for this subgroup include objects and artifacts that illustrate the history of of the land after 1675 to 1961 with the creation of the park.
- d. **Resource Management Records.** All records associated with cultural (archeological and ethnological) and natural history (biological, geological, and paleontological) resource studies are retained as part of the museum collection. These may include: field notes; maps; interview schedules, oral histories, tapes (video and audio), interview transcripts; negatives, prints and slides; data sheets (all subject to restrictions of confidentiality, if any); artifact inventories; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; reports generated by investigations; as well as any other documents generated through permit.

- e. **Rare Books.** Books retained for their physical properties, associative value, or for purposes of exhibition or historic furnishing plans, are managed as part of the site's museum collection.
- f. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category includes objects and memorabilia from important/significant events at the site.
- g. **Future Collections Activity.** Current and future archive c collection materials are managed in accordance with *Director's Directors Order #11D: Records and Electronic Information Management (2012)* and the *NPS Records Disposition Schedule (2010)*. The site's Records Management Committee examines all site files before they are transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration or disposed of, to ensure the retention of important official records.

B. Natural History Collection

The purpose of PISC's natural history collection is to support scientific research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of the site's natural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal site conditions and external effects; preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs; and to guarantee the protection of important paleontological specimens whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

The natural history collection must support these goals. This ensures that only well-documented and appropriate specimens are retained. Future growth of the collection is restricted to specimens and associated records generated through authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:

- Needs identified in the site's approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service wide initiatives.
- Enhancing the understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the site's natural resources.
- Natural resource baselines, inventorying, and monitoring activities.
- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

All collecting activities must be in compliance with 36 CFR 2.5, the Research Permit and Reporting System, *Director's Order #77: Natural Resource Protection* (under development), and *NPS Natural Resources Management Guideline* (1991). All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections, and other associated activities. No collector (including park staff) can work in the site without first obtaining a signed permit. The collections section of the permit application must be completed, documenting where collections of specimens and associated

records will be housed. Pursuant to 36 CFR 2.5(g), all specimens, associated field data, and project documentation resulting from a collection permit issued by the Superintendent will be accessioned into the museum collection. Questions related to collecting within the site should be addressed to the site's research coordinator.

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors or park staff is illegal according to the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Volume I* (36 CFR 2.1). Specimens found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder; instead, they should be reported to the Resource Manager of the site. If materials are turned in to the site, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the finder collects no more material, the precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and the subject specimens and data are delivered promptly to the site. Unless the items are determined to be significant by a subject-matter expert of the respective discipline (biology, geology, or paleontology) they should not be cataloged into the site's museum collection.

Natural resource specimens collected outside the site boundaries will not be included in the PISC museum collection unless the specimens are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific site-related research projects, or to demonstrate effects on site resources. Written permission from landowners or appropriate officials must be obtained when collecting occurs on their land. This documentation, or copies, must become part of PISC's museum collection accession records.

Existing natural history collections of PISC have been acquired through natural resource research permits issued to researchers conducting surveys within site boundaries. Collections associated with research permits are accessioned and cataloged in the Interior Collections Management System (ICMS), and stored at the NPS Museum Resource Center or with an approved non-bureau repository.

The *General Agreement for Custodianship of National Park Service Natural History Collections* (2012) was signed by the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution. According to this agreement, National Parks and Sites may offer selected natural history specimens to the Smithsonian Institution. If the Smithsonian accepts the offer, the Smithsonian will gain permanent custodial responsibility of the specimens. The site retains ownership. The agreement makes NPS natural history collections more available to researchers through the Smithsonian.

Acquisitions and the future growth of PISC's natural history collection are initiated by site staff or outside researchers and will be restricted to specimens and associated records divided into three categories: biology, geology, and paleontology.

1. Biology Collection

NPS biological collections may consist of all of the kingdoms of life collected within park boundaries. These include: Animalia, Chromista, Fungi, Monera, Plantae, and Protozoa. Biological collections document the non-human biology of the site at a given time and place. When researchers make observations about the park environment, they often collect voucher specimens to vouch for, or testify to,

their observations. If these specimens are not destroyed or consumed in analysis, they become part of the park's collection.

Biological collections can inform site planning, natural resource management, cultural landscape management, and interpretive programs. Over time, NPS biological collections can also document changes in the park environment and changes in species. Natural history collections made from the same location at different times can document patterns of change in ecosystems. These collections can provide baseline data on species diversity and abundance prior to a disturbance such as a fire, volcanic eruption, flood, or insect infestation. Such data may guide restoration efforts and aid in documenting patterns of how invasive species may enter an area after a disturbance.

Specimens in NPS biological collections can include: pressed plants mounted on herbarium sheets, specimens mounted on microscope slides (such as algae and pollen), seeds collected specifically as museum specimens and not for propagation, bones (osteological collections), eggs and nests, animal skins, animal tissues or whole animals or plants preserved in liquid, mounted or freeze-dried animal specimens, marine and fresh water shells, insects mounted on pins or in vials, and casts of tracks and tunnels.

At present, PISC's biological collection contains flora specimens, insects, fossils, snail shells, and lichen.. The site does not have collections from the following sub categories recognized by the NPS for biological collections: fungi; mammals; birds; reptiles, amphibians, and fish.

- a. **Flora.** PISC's flora sub collection contains over 1000 specimens
- b. **Insects.** PISC's Insects sub collection contains over 1000 specimens
- c. **Shells.** PISC's shells sub collection contains over 100 specimens
- d. **Bones.** PISC has 10 skeletons and skulls of rodents.
- e. **Skins.** PISC has 5 skins of rodents
- f. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of biological specimens collected at the site in part of research studies and compliance projects.

2. Geology Collection

Geological specimens document all aspects of the geology of the park and inform park planning and development, natural and cultural resources management, and interpretation. Specimens in the park's geological collections include: rocks (igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic) , mineral specimens, surface process materials, ores, samples of cave formations, soils, samples from quarries that produced building stones, extraterrestrial materials, and environmental samples.

At present, the site does not have geological materials in its museum collection. Should collecting of geological materials begin at PISC, the sub collection will include:

- a. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of geological specimens collected at the site as a part of research studies and compliance projects.

3. Paleontology Collection

Paleontology specimens are fossils of plants, animals, or naturally occurring tracks, impressions, and casts. NPS paleontological collections cover the entire span of geological time and represent all kingdoms of life. Fossils can be divided into two main categories—body fossils (petrified wood, fossil bones, fossil shells, fossil plants, fossil tissue, fossil pollen) and trace fossils (tracks, trails, burrows, borings, gnaw or bite marks, coprolites). Fossils range in size from microscopic pollen and spores, studied with scanning electron microscopes, to dinosaurs 100 feet in length. In addition, NPS paleontological collections often include human-made molds and casts of specimens.

At present, the site does have paleontological materials in its museum collection. Currently there are close to 50 paleontological marine invertebrate and vertebrate specimens in the collection.

- a. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of paleontological specimens collected at the site in part of research studies and compliance projects.

III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-13), requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony by November 16, 1995.

The site has determined that it has no collections that fall within the scope of NAGPRA. Acquisition of such objects by the site is not anticipated.

IV. ACQUISITIONS

PISC continues to acquire objects that relate to the site through donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, research, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the site's ability to manage and preserve materials according to *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 5* (2006), the standards for managing museum objects, in *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (1998); *Special Directive 80-1 Guidance for Meeting NPS Preservation and Protection Standards for Museum Collections* (1990); and the *NPS Museum Handbook I-II* (1998-2006). In accordance with NPS policy, the site will discourage donations with limiting conditions.

Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II* (2000). In accordance with *Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management, Chapter 10* (2008), all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the ATF list of prohibited and restricted weapons required concurrent review by the Regional Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

The site's Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for all museum objects. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition, proper care, and management of the site's museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the Park Curator.

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the site Superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the Park Curator. The Park Curator prepares, for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them as appropriate to the donor, lender, vendor, or other sources of acquisition.

V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

The site's museum collections may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, and other interpretive media such as publications based on museum objects. The governing consideration on the use of museum objects is the conservation of each object in question and of the PISC collection as a whole.

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 7* (2006), the site will not exhibit Native American disinterred skeletal or mummified human remains, or photographs or replicas. There will be no display of grave goods or other objects if culturally associated Native Americans object to such an exhibit.

Any and all uses of materials from the PISC museum collection will be consistent with the preservation standards set out in *Director's Order #28: Guideline for Cultural Resources Management* (1998). Any consumptive or destructive use of museum objects will comply with the requirements and restrictions on such use detailed in *Director's Order #6: Guideline for Interpretation and Visitor Services* (2005), and *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008).

To fulfill the principal purposes of the site as described in *Section I: Introduction* of this SOCS, the objects in the museum collection may be used for exhibits, research, and interpretive programs under the following conditions:

- All exhibits or displays containing museum objects must have proper security and appropriate environmental controls to ensure their long term preservation.

- Objects will be available for research purposes consistent with the preservation of the collection, subject to the guidelines outlined in *Director's Order #28* (1998) and *Director's Order #24* (2008). No use of the museum collection will be permitted without a curatorial staff present. Prior arrangements must be made to examine museum collection materials. Non-NPS researchers who wish to use the collection must complete an application form, which will be reviewed by PISC Park Curator.
- Museum objects will not be used in interpretive demonstrations. Exhibits may be incorporated into programs through organized tours or other non-consumptive techniques.
- Requests for consumptive analysis or testing of museum materials will comply with restrictions and procedures outlined in *Director's Order #28* (1998).
- Objects may be loaned to qualified institutions for exhibition or research use. No loans are made to individuals. Institutions must meet NPS museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to the loan of museum collection objects, including shipping and insurance, will be assumed by the borrower.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions in addition to those applying to the use of the museum collection outlined in *Section IV: Acquisitions* of this SOCS are as follows:

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies* (2006), 7.5.6. *Consultation* and 5.3.5.5 *Museum Collections*, and *Directors Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008), curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with *Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections* (36 CFR Part 79, Section 79.10(c)). Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis. The site will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and *NPS Management Policies* (2006) 4.1.2. *Natural Resource Information* and 5.2.3 *Confidentiality*, the site may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries

of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum or archives collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with *NPS Management Policies* (2006), be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Service-wide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

The site will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly collected materials.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

PISC curatorial staff has identified the following management actions required to maintain and improve its museum collections:

- Review and revise, when necessary, this Scope of Collection Statement every five years so that it remains supportive of, and consistent with, any changes in the site's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of PISC's Superintendent.
- Review all archival materials (photographs, reports, letters, envelopes, etc.) cataloged as historical sub collection items, and re-catalog them as necessary under the PISC archival sub collection.