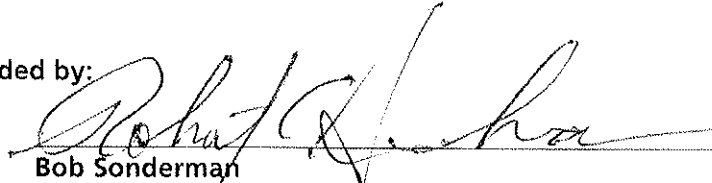
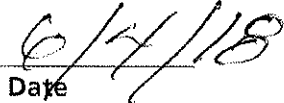


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Scope of Collection Statement

Recommended by:


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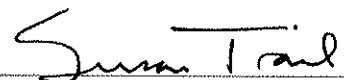

Date

Prepared by:


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Date

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Antietam National Battlefield (ANTI) has 3,263 acres within the legislative boundary and is located near the town of Sharpsburg in Washington County, Maryland. ANTI was established by Congress in 1890 through *Pub. L. No. 55- Sess. I Ch. 837, 26 Stat. 401* under the administration of the U.S War Department. This Battlefield was transferred to the stewardship of the National Park Service (NPS) in 1933 through *Executive Order 6166*. ANTI serves to preserve, protect, restore, and interpret for the benefit of the public the resources associated with the Battle of Antietam and its legacy.

The Battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg as it was referred to by Confederate Forces, began at dawn on September 17, 1862. The Federal Army of the Potomac engaged the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and by sunset 23,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing. This was the bloodiest one day battle of the American Civil War. Within days of the battle, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation; it was the first time the abolition of enslavement was publicly stated as a Union war objective.

ANTI administers a museum collection comprised of a cultural collection that includes active sub categories for archeology, history, and archives, The park's archeological collection subgroup is comprised of a prehistoric sub category that includes ceramics, lithics, projectile points, and other prehistoric tools; and a historical archeology sub category which contains: military and personal items; munitions; household and utilitarian items; tools; clothing and accessories; coins; toys; architectural fragments, hardware, and lighting elements; faunal and vegetal remains; coal; shell; and similar items recovered during archeological excavations. ANTI's historical collection subgroup contains: architectural fabric; artwork; coins and currency; farm tools and equipment; furniture; game pieces and toys; household and utilitarian items; flags; clothing; military uniforms and accessories; medical equipment; munitions; artwork; and tools and equipment. The park's archival collection includes documentary artifacts such as announcements; books and booklets; certificates; discharge documents; diaries; drawings; invitations; letters and envelopes; ledgers; maps; military order documents; lithographs; newspapers; postcards; posters; programs; photographs; prints; records; receipts; reports; speech documents; stamps; tickets; and wartime rosters. In addition, the park's museum collection has and a natural history sub collection which contains a biological subgroups for flora, fungi, mammals, birds, and reptiles and amphibians.

ANTI museum collections are exhibited onsite at the park's Visitor Center, Headquarters, and artillery is exhibited on the field as part of the cultural landscape. There is a collections processing area in the Library building. The vast majority of the ANTI collection is stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center (MRCE) in Landover, Maryland.

Currently, the park's museum collection does not have an ethnological collection sub component to its cultural collection, however there is a draft ethnography study (and documentary materials are to be donated). There are no biological subgroups for fish, insects and arachnids, and other invertebrates, or geological or paleontological sub components in the natural history collection; however, future scientific research or preservation projects at the park may result in the generation of such collections. As a whole, museum collections at ANTI continue to grow through ongoing projects and research, and to a lesser extent through active collecting and donations.

For additional information on the museum collection, please contact:

Chief of Museum and Library Services
Antietam National Battlefield
P.O. Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782
301-432-8767

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

The Scope of Collection (SOCS) defines the purpose and significance of a museum collection; establishes limits for subject matter, geographic location and time periods to which the collection relates; states what types of objects will be acquired; and briefly outlines policies, priorities and procedures for the acquisition, preservation and use of collections. This is an internal management document which guides both the acquisition of individual items for the museum collection and reminds staff members of their responsibility to consider the continuity of the entire museum collection through time.

In addition, the SOCS ensures the museum collection contributes directly to the understanding, interpretation and management of Antietam National Battlefield. This SOCS is written to align with other battlefield planning documents and was developed with input/review from ANTI Resource Management, Interpretation, Facility Management, Administration and the Superintendent.

B. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections

The NPS's legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections are codified as follows: 54 USC 100101: Promotion and Regulation and 54 USC 100301-100302: Establishment, commonly known as the NPS Organic Act; 54 USC 100701 et seq.: System Resource Inventory and Management, formerly the National Parks Omnibus Management Act; 54 USC 300101 et seq.: Historic Preservation, commonly called the National Historic Preservation Act; 54 USC 102501-102504; Museums, formerly known as the Museum Properties Management Act; 54 USC 312501-312508; Preservation of Historical and Archeological Data, formerly called the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act; 54 USC 320301-320303; Monuments, Ruins, Sites and Objects of Antiquity and 18 USC 1866(b); Historic, Archeologic, or Prehistoric Items and Antiquities, commonly known as the Antiquities Act; 54 USC 321010-320106: American Antiquities [Policy and Administrative Provisions], formerly known as the Historic Sites Act; the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); and Title VI, Subtitle D, on Paleontological Resources Preservation 9123 stat. 1172; 16 U.S.C. 470aaa), contained within Public Law 111-011 and commonly called the Paleontology Resources Preservation Act of 2009; and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (54 USC 100701 et seq.).

C. Other Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections

Other laws pertinent to the acquisition and management of museum and archival collections include: Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (7 USC 2131 through 2159); Federal Technology Transfer Act of 2012 (15 USC 3710); Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); Endangered Species act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (16 USC 63); Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); Lacey act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 35); Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 (43 USC 2101 through 2106); 43 USC 1460 (Copies of records, documents, etc.: charges, disposition of receipts); National Archives and Records Administration Act of 1984 (44 USC 21); Disposal of Records (44 USC 33); Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (44 USC 21); Disposal of Records (44 USC 33); Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (44 USC 3101 et seq.); Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997 (Public Law 104-208); Public Law 106-206 (Commercial filming activities on federal land); Information Quality Act (passed in section 515 of the Treasury and General Governmental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106-554; H.R. 5658); and Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014 (Public Law 113-187; H.R. 1233); The Presidential Memorandum on Preserving Scientific Integrity in Government Decision Making (2009); the Presidential Memorandum on Managing Government Records (2011) and the 2010 Secretarial Order 3289 addressing the impacts of climate change on America's water, land and other natural and cultural resources.

D. Policy, Directives, and Other Guidance

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 park's boundaries through systematic collection are National Park Service property, and must be retained in the park'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 park's museum collection. As stated in 36 CFR 2.5, any natural history specimen collection permits issued by the Superintendent require the following conditions: (1) 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 (2) 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 park 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 which the park is to follow for projects. The park 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 park museum collection for future curation and research. It is the responsibility of the park to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources that might be impacted through park projects.

Other laws, regulations, directives, and conventions, pertinent to ANTI'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 may have been realigned under Title 54 of the U.S. Code (54 USC).

E. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes, Goals, and Collection Management History

1. Park History

Within the current boundaries of ANTI, little archeological evidence from the prehistoric period has been found to indicate the presence of Native Americans. Sites that have been located are scatters of stone, representing camping by small groups of people as they passed through¹ the area. Such sites are documented on the Mumma Farmstead and along the bluffs overlooking Antietam Creek.²

Along with the arrival of European settlers in the Mid-Atlantic region in the early 1600s, displacement of Native American populations became a common occurrence. For almost a century after its founding in 1634, the colony of Maryland remained confined to the Tidewater region around the Chesapeake Bay.³ However, during this time some European traders such as Andrew Friend (alias Anders Frande, Neal, or Nilsson)⁴ and Charles Anderson (Mounts, Mansson)⁵ did make their way up the Potomac River near modern day ANTI.

In 1696, the western portion of Maryland was incorporated as Prince George's County. Patent records indicate that land acquisition in the area which eventually became ANTI started in 1734⁶. This land continued to change hands multiple times and later was incorporated as part of Washington County in 1776.

Between the late 1700s and early 1800s, many of the farms within the modern borders of ANTI were established mostly by German and English settlers. Some initially were tenancies, while others were settled by those who bought land. Enslaved and free African Americans also lived and worked here. The appearance of these farms represents a cultural landscape indicative of western Maryland's agricultural history during the Early National period. By the late summer of 1862, Sharpsburg was a thriving farming, mill, and canal community of about 2,200 people.

Following the retreat from the Battle of South Mountain (September 14, 1862), 80,000 Union troops marched into position on the east side of the Antietam Creek and prepared to engage the approximately 40,000 Confederate troops, led by General Robert E. Lee, gathered on the high ground west of the creek.

¹ Bedell, John and Shellenhamer, Jason. *Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of Newly Acquired Lands at ANTI Maryland, Final Technical Report Volume I*. Washington, D.C.: Louis Berger Group, Inc., 2014. p 6.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., p. 19.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., p. 22.

⁶ Bedell, John and Shellenhamer, Jason. *Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of Newly Acquired Lands at ANTI Maryland, Final Technical Report Volume I*. Washington, D.C.: Louis Berger Group, Inc., 2014. p. 27.

The Battle of Antietam began on September 17, 1862. Early morning fighting centered on the Poffenberger Farms, Miller Farm and the surrounding area including: The Cornfield, woodlots (now called the West, East, and the North Woods) and the Dunker Church. The action then cascaded south with forces crossing the Mumma and Roulette farms to engage at Sunken Road. About the same time a Bridge crossing Antietam Creek (now called Burnside Bridge) was hotly contested, and forces moved across and engaged in the crop fields and pastures owned by the Sherrick and Otto Families. The battle ended at dusk, about 23,000 soldiers were killed, wounded or missing in this single day of fighting. The following day, neither side reengaged. The armies gathered the wounded at makeshift hospitals and began to bury their dead. That evening, Confederate forces withdrew across the Potomac River and returned to Virginia. Within days, President Abraham Lincoln released the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation and Alexander Gardner photographed the battlefield.

In 1865, the Maryland State Assembly appropriated funding to establish a cemetery near the battlefield. In addition, nineteen northern states contributed funds for the burial ground. The Board of Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery Commission purchased an 11-acre site on a hill overlooking the battlefield. Fallen Union Soldiers were removed from the fields surrounding Sharpsburg; the work began in October 1866 and was complete by August 1867. Antietam National Cemetery was dedicated on September 17, 1867. In 1877, the state of Maryland transferred title of the cemetery reservation to the United States where it was placed under the administration of the U.S. War Department.

Funding was allocated in 1890 for the U.S. War Department to acquire lands associated with the Battle of Antietam through *Pub. L. No. 55- Sess. I Ch. 837, 26 Stat. 401*. Beginning in the 1890s the U.S. War Department developed roads so those returning to the field could drive to critical points of engagement. The War Department also purchased strips of land (adjacent to the roads) where they placed black cast iron tablets that mark areas of significance on the battlefield. In addition, the War Department erected a stone observation tower. About that time, state commissions and veterans groups began to purchase small tracts of land from farmers and then erected monuments to honor those who fought here. All of these monuments were eventually donated to the United States Government.

On August 10, 1933, Antietam National Battlefield and Antietam National Cemetery were transferred from the U.S. War Department to the National Park Service by *Executive Order 6166*. On October 5, 1933, the Superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park (GETT), James R. McConaghie, became coordinating superintendent of both Antietam National Battlefield and Antietam National Cemetery; although the two units continued to be operated under separate Superintendencies as they had under the War Department. Superintendents of Antietam National Battlefield during this time included: George B. Alexander from November 21, 1927 through September 30, 1933, and John K. Beckenbaugh entered on duty January 10, 1934. Superintendents for Antietam National Cemetery under early NPS administration included: Clarence L. Nett from March 9, 1932 through July 11, 1934, and Captain Carl M. Taute starting on August 16, 1934.

Oversight of Antietam National Cemetery eventually was transferred to the superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield on December 16, 1935; however, the two superintendent structure was retained. John K. Beckenbaugh continued in his role as superintendent of Antietam National

Battlefield and Captain Carl M. Taute continued to serve as superintendent for Antietam National Cemetery. On October 3, 1940, Antietam National Battlefield and Antietam National Cemetery again were placed under the coordinating superintendency of GETT. During this time, some superintendents of the ANTI units assumed responsibility for both units if the other position was vacant. John K. Beckenbaugh maintained his superintendency over Antietam National Battlefield until October 5, 1940; he was succeeded by Captain Carl M. Taute (February 1, 1942- April 4, 1942, acting); Clarence L. Nett (April 5, 1942- June 1, 1945, Custodian); Paul H. Younger (November 7, 1945- June 10, 1950, Custodian); and Harry W. Doust beginning on August 25, 1950. Captain Carl M. Taute remained Superintendent for Antietam National Cemetery until April 4, 1942, and was succeeded by Clarence L. Nett (April 5, 1942- June 1, 1945), and Paul H. Younger (November 7, 1945- June 10, 1950). In 1950, the superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield assumed administration over Antietam National Cemetery; however, the units remained separate legal entities. Starting on July 1, 1953, the superintendent of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park (CHOH) became the coordinating superintendent over the ANTI units⁷.

Congress authorized the acquisition of additional lands for ANTI on April 22, 1960, through *Pub. L. No. 86-438, 74 Stat. 79*. Harry W. Doust continued as superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield, until June 30, 1960; he was succeeded by Benjamin H. Davis on August 7, 1960. Between 1961 and 1962 a new visitor center designed by William Cramp Scheetz, Jr. was built at ANTI as part of the Mission 66 program and the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Antietam. Benjamin H. Davis continued as superintendent of ANTI until January 26, 1963; he was succeeded by Harold I. Lessem (September 15, 1963- October 21, 1967).

Other notable occurrences at ANTI in the 1960s include: the acquisition of the Mumma Farmstead by the NPS in 1961⁸; the 1962 reconstruction of the Dunker Church and the acquisition of the Sherrick Farmstead in 1964. On October 15, 1966, ANTI was listed as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places.

On December 17, 1967, ANTI and CHOH were combined under a single administration. With this reorganization, W. Dean McClanahan served as superintendent from December 17, 1967 through September 19, 1972; he was followed in the role by William R. Failor from August 20, 1972 to June 23, 1974, and A.W. Anderson starting on July 1, 1974.

Under the superintendency of A.W. Anderson (July 1, 1974- March 11, 1978), ANTI became an independent park unit. During this time, the NPS acquired the Phillip Pry Farmstead in 1974⁹ and the Otto Farmstead in 1976¹⁰. Anderson was succeeded in the role by Virgil G. Leimer (March 12, 1978- April 4, 1987), Stanley L. Lock (April 5, 1987- August 15, 1987, acting), and Richard J. Rambur (August 1987- February 1993). During Rambur's superintendency, the NPS acquired the D.

⁷ Wagner, Martha. *Phillip Pry Farm HABS No. MD-864*. Washington, D.C.: NPS, 1991. p. 2.

⁸ *Mumma Farmstead, ANTI, Cultural Landscape Inventory*. NPS, 2004. p. 12.

⁹ Wagner, Martha. *Phillip Pry Farm HABS No. MD-864*. Washington, D.C.: NPS, 1991. p. 1.

¹⁰ Wagner, Martha. *Otto Farm House HABS No. MD-943-A*. Washington, D.C.: NPS, 1991. p. 2.

R. Miller Farmstead (in 1990¹¹). Rambur was followed as the superintendent of ANTI by Susan Moore (February 1993- June 1995), and John Howard (August 1995-December 2010). Under Howard, the NPS acquired the Roulette Farmstead (1998¹²), and the Joseph Poffenberger Farm (2000¹³). Chief, Visitor and Resource Protection Ed Wenschhof acted as superintendent between the departure of John Howard and the arrival of Superintendent Susan Trail in November 2011.

Today, ANTI is considered one of the best-preserved Civil War battlefields in the national park system. The farmlands in and near the battlefield appear much as they did on the eve of the battle in 1862. Of the 3,263.49 acres within the park's boundaries, 1,937.21 are owned in fee by the federal government and managed by the NPS to maintain the historic setting and provide for visitor use. Another 820.21 acres are in partial federal ownership (less than fee)—these include privately owned land with easements held by the federal government that restrict the levels and types of allowable development. The remaining 506.07 acres are privately owned. The commemorative landscape of ANTI includes 106 monuments, 13 miles of roadway, 14.9 miles of trails, 384 historic tablets documenting troop movements and artillery locations, and Antietam National Cemetery. An 11-stop automobile tour takes visitors through areas of historical interest, tracing troop movements, interpreting battle tactics, and relating human interest stories. Additional interpretation is provided at the park's visitor center.

2. Significance

ANTI statements of significance listed in the park's *Foundation Document* (2013) are as follows:

- Antietam National Battlefield is the site where more than 23,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing—the bloodiest single-day battle in American history.
- The result of the Battle of Antietam provided President Abraham Lincoln with the opportunity to issue the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, which elevated the purpose of the war to include abolishing slavery.
- The high level of landscape integrity at Antietam evokes a powerful sense of place that allows visitors to make personal connections to the battle and its participants.
- The photographs taken at Antietam within days after the battle were the first to publicly display the carnage and horrors of the American Civil War.
- The Confederate retreat from Maryland following the Battle of Antietam ended the Army of Northern Virginia's first invasion of the North and had a significant impact on the momentum, morale, and politics of the American Civil War.

¹¹ D.R. Miller Farmstead, *ANTI, Cultural Landscape Inventory*. NPS, 2004. p 2.

¹² Roulette Farmstead, *ANTI, Cultural Landscape Inventory*. NPS, 2004. p 19.

¹³ Joseph Poffenberger Farmstead, *ANTI, Cultural Landscape Inventory*. NPS, 2004. p 2.

- Antietam National Cemetery, dedicated in 1867 as the final resting place for Union soldiers who fell at Antietam, continues to serve as a memorial to honor military sacrifice.
- The commemorative landscape at Antietam National Battlefield illustrates America's evolving values and views on the Civil War.

3. Purpose

ANTI's Foundation Document (2013) states the park's purpose as:

The purpose of Antietam National Battlefield is to preserve, protect, restore, and interpret for the benefit of the public the resources associated with the Battle of Antietam and its legacy.

4. Themes

ANTI's Foundation Document (2013), identifies the park's interpretive themes as:

- The Maryland Campaign, which culminated in the Battle of Antietam, was a major turning point of the Civil War and in American History.
- The level of carnage, suffering, and human drama during and after the Battle of Antietam, the single bloodiest one-day battle in American history, has accorded it a prominent place in our national consciousness.
- The preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, issued as a direct result of the battle, changed the conflict from a war to restore the Union to a war that would also transform the nation by abolishing slavery and committed the country to redefining the freedoms espoused in its founding documents.
- Tactics, terrain, technology, and leadership directly affected the outcome of the Battle of Antietam.
- The Battle of Antietam had a major impact on the local civilian population.
- The varied and continuing efforts of commemoration by succeeding generations illustrate society's evolving values regarding the Civil War and the legacy of the Battle of Antietam.

5. Goals

The following goals have been identified to guide ANTI's museum collection:

- Support the park's resource management, interpretive program themes, and objects.
- Identify, inventory, and assess the park's cultural and natural resources to form a basis for implementing management strategies.
- Document and protect ANTI's cultural and natural resources to preserve the integrity and diversity of the park 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 the NPS web site, and emerging communication methods.
- Support scientific research through documentation, preservation, and access.

6. Collection Management History

The ANTI museum collection was acquired through transfers, gifts, purchases, and field collections. No evidence has been found to indicate that either the Antietam National Cemetery trustees or the U.S. War Department systematically collected archival materials or historical objects; however, day to day operations resulted in the accumulation of items. Some of these remained at Antietam conveyed by one generation of caretakers to the next. The first Accession to the park's museum collection, ANTI 00001, was recorded on August 10, 1933. This documents the transfer of management records, maps, artillery tubes and other items from the U.S. War Department to the National Park Service (NPS).

The National Cemetery Lodge housed the first NPS museum at Antietam. National Park Service staff identified, documented, collected and preserved objects to better understand and interpret the battlefield. John K. Beckenbaugh, first Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield Site, directly managed the museum collection and donated a great deal of his personal collection. In 1947, Park Historian Robert Lagemann was assigned to ANTI and was the first to thoughtfully survey the entire museum collection. Lagemann transcribed collections information to a consistent format and rehoused the objects. During this period, new collections included items associated with the battle of Antietam, those who served here, artillery, maps, historic photographs, objects associated with Dunker Church, and material related to the monumentation of the field.

In 1962, a new Antietam National Battlefield visitor center opened. Visitor Services moved from the National Cemetery Lodge to the Mission 66 Visitor Center and, as part of the upgraded services, new exhibits were designed and installed. Historian Lagemann transferred from ANTI in September 1967. On November 27, 1967, thieves broke in to the visitor center and took several

museum objects. Ranger Betty Otto worked with FBI Agent McEnroe to document stolen items. Otto became an important force in documenting, conserving, securing, interpreting and building the park's museum collection. During this period, the collection priorities expanded to include material culture associated with some of the families who resided here at the time of the battle, artwork associated with the Battle of Antietam and items associated with ANTI Historic Structures. In 1976, Ranger Otto, aided by the Regional Curator, moved museum collection storage from the Cemetery Lodge to the basement of the new visitor center.

In January 1981, a team from Harpers Ferry Center's Division of Museum Services worked with Ranger Otto to transfer accessions documentation to a new accession book format (form NPS 10-256). Otto created the first Scope of Collection Statement for Antietam (approved on May 14, 1982). Otto and Regional Curator Pamela West, National Capital Region, documented and surveyed missing items from the park's museum collection. The resulting Report of Survey, dated December 1982, includes 183 objects.

In 1982, the Museum and Archeological Regional Storage Facility (MARS) was established under the leadership of Regional Curator Pamela West. Curator Otto began to move objects from the Antietam museum collection storage area to MARS. The initial effort to migrate typed museum records to the Interior Collections Management System was undertaken in 1985. After the retirement of Curator Otto in 1987, Ranger Joseph Nicodemus managed the collection for several years. In 1990, collections care was assigned to Historian Ted Alexander. In 2001, Ranger Alann Schmidt was tasked with caring for the museum collection. During this period, the vision for collecting again expanded to include items associated with Civilians living here at the time of the battle, the Aftermath of battle and Commemoration of the Battle of Antietam.

Working with Trudy Kelley, Regional Staff Curator, Antietam collections staff developed museum and library storage space at Wyand House. This room was designed to meet standards set forth in the 10-82 checklists. In 2002, all museum records and museum objects stored on-site were moved from the basement of the Visitor Center to Wyand House.

In 2012, the Division of Museum and Library Services was created and placed under the direction of Stephanie Gray. This reorganization separated Resource Education and Visitor Services from the park library and museum functions. Updated Housekeeping Plan, IPM SOP, and Scope of Collections were finalized and approved in 2013. The effort to rehouse, re-catalog (if needed) and, in compliance with the 2014 Regional Storage plan, move the vast majority of the collection to MRCE (MARS) was executed. In 2017 a preliminary survey to identify potential Resource Management archival material was conducted and a draft archive plan was produced.

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

Antietam National Battlefield was listed as a historic district with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on October 15, 1966 as NRHP 66000038. Furthermore, 537 elements at ANTI are listed List of Classified Structures (LCS).

ANTI has several park elements associated with the Mission 66 program, including the visitor center and tour stop plazas, which are being considered for a NRHP nomination.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The legal mandates, resource management goals and objectives, and interpretive themes stated in this SOCS provide general direction for acquiring materials for ANTI's museum collection. NPS 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 sections for each sub category are intended to direct collecting and to prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the park's museum collection, while ensuring that the collection remains relevant to the park'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 park 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

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

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 park's approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service wide initiatives.
- Enhancing the understanding and promoting increased stewardship of the park'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.

ANTI's cultural museum collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history and archives. Cultural collections from the park, or those directly associated with persons or events commemorated by the park are more desirable than similar materials without primary association. ANTI's cultural collection currently is composed of archeological, historical, and archival sub categories. An ethnological sub category has not yet been developed. Cultural collections on site are located at park's processing area (library building), outdoors as part of the cultural landscape,

exhibits at the park's Visitor Center and Park Headquarters. Long term collections storage is off-site at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

The following identifies, by discipline, the focus of ANTI's 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 eco facts recovered as part of archeological projects conducted within the park's boundaries.

Archeological materials recovered within the boundaries of the park 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. All archeological project records (field notes, lab notes, etc.) are to be cataloged as archives even if the project does not collect artifacts.

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 Chief of Resource Management or Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection. If materials are turned in to the park, appropriated measures must be taken to ensure that the finder collects no more material, the precise provenience information is recorded, if possible, and the objects and data are delivered promptly to the park. The items will be forwarded to the Chief of Museum Services for evaluation and, if appropriate, consideration by the Collection Advisory Committee. Unless the items are determined to be archeologically significant by a professional archeologist, guidance indicates they should not be cataloged into the park's museum collection.

ANTI's archeology collection includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

- 1) Prehistoric Material (10,000 BC-1600s AD).** This sub category contains 36 prehistoric Native American artifacts collected at the park including ceramics, lithics, projectile points, and other prehistoric tools excavated dating between 10,000 BC and the contact period—1600s AD.
- 2) Historic Material (1600s AD- 20th century).** Excavated artifacts dating from, and after, the contact period (1600 AD) through the 20th century are included in this sub collection. Materials from Native, European, and African American sites are appropriate. This sub collection contains approximately 12,713 artifacts and

specimens excavated from sites at ANTI. Items contributing to this sub group include: military and personal items; munitions; household and utilitarian items; tools; clothing and accessories; coins; toys; architectural fragments, hardware, and lighting elements; faunal and vegetal remains; coal; shell; and similar items recovered during archeological excavations.

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

2. Ethnology Collection

At present, the park does not have ethnological materials in its museum collection. An Ethnography study has been completed and a draft study produced (though a final copy has not been delivered). The final study and all associated archival materials (report, field notes, recordings, use agreements and other project associated items) will be cataloged as museum property (archives, Resource Management Collection) when they are received.

- a. Future Collections Activity.** Future collecting activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of ethnological materials noted in the park's approved planning documents.

3. History Collection

The history collection is an important component of the interpretive and resource management programs that support the park'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 sub categories for ANTI's history collection:

- a. History of the Battle of Antietam (Circa September 17, 1862).** Historical collection materials in this sub category include objects and artifacts that illustrate the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. This category also includes items belonging to or related to individuals who fought or those who provided assistance/support to soldiers in the days following the battle. Items currently contributing to this sub group include: artwork; drums and drumsticks; furniture; military badges, medals, patches, pins, and ribbons; flags; clothing, military uniforms, and accessories; medical equipment; coins and currency; munitions; personal items; tools and equipment; paintings and other artwork, swords; and utilitarian objects.
- b. Local Impact of the Battle of Antietam (1860s).** Objects and artifacts that illustrate the inhabitants and communities who shaped the landscape within ANTI's boundaries and were impacted by the Battle of Antietam are included in this collecting subcategory. Holdings contributing to this sub group include: architectural fabric; clothing and accessories; letters; farm tools and equipment; household and utilitarian items; furniture; paintings; and textiles.

- c. **Battlefield Monuments and Memorialization (1862- Present).** Materials that contribute to this subgroup of collecting include objects and artifacts that illustrate and interpret efforts to commemorate the Battle of Antietam. This includes the planning and development of the National Cemetery; planning, design and erection of monuments; planning and coordinating special events and other commemorative programs and efforts. In addition, contemporary items associated with the individuals who worked to commemorate the battle are also included. Objects currently contributing to this sub group include badges, coins, clothing, flags, ribbons, photographs, patches, plaques, medals, and ribbons.
- d. **Artwork.** Items contributing to this sub category include historic paintings, drawings, or other artistic works commissioned by ANTI, those received as a measure of gratitude or to commemorate an important event or those commemorating the Battle of Antietam should be evaluated and, along with use rights for exhibition and or publication, added to the museum collection. Artwork developed as part of the park's Artist-In-Residence or similar programs is also collected along with copyright and use permissions. Battlefield owned artwork located in public or administrative spaces should be evaluated for possible inclusion into the museum collection. Important event related memorabilia (such as coins, first day covers, posters, postcards, patches) and other items commemorating The Battle of Antietam will also be included in the collection.
- e. **Historic Fabric.** When original architectural fabric is removed from a historic structure during a preservation, compliance, or repair project, a representative portion is preserved and accessioned into the museum collection.
- f. **Images:** ANTI will develop a standard protocol to distinguish images, electronic or hard-copy of various material types, obtained for reference or interpretive purposes. Clearly documenting what use rights the battlefield has is important so they may be considered for exhibits, publications and public programming.
- g. **Oral Histories:** Oral History interviews will be retained and signed release forms will be obtained for all oral and video-taped oral histories to make them useful tools for future research. Restrictions covering certain materials such as oral history recordings or video tapes, copyrighted images and art work included in battlefield accessions must be thoroughly documented. This material will be cataloged as History (Class 1) in ICMS.
- h. **Books:** Books in the museum collection are those specifically acquired for exhibit or their direct associative value. Books acquired for reference or research value are on open shelves in the library. Books acquired for reference or research with high monetary value, part of a limited printing, those with a small number of extant copies or those which require special handling (old or fragile) are housed with the rare book collection. Books in the museum collection are cataloged in ICMS. Books in either the library or rare book collections will be cataloged in NPS LIBRIS.
- i. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collecting activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of historical objects noted in the park's approved planning documents.

4. Archive Collection

Archival collections consist of all types of documents, regardless of format. Documents may be in 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 park's development, history, and/or mission. Carbon copies, photocopies, and other duplicates may be regarded as original documents depending on specific circumstances. Rare books and periodicals aren't considered archival/manuscript materials unless they are part of a larger archival or manuscript collection.

The Park Resource Management Collection contains records created or received by park staff in the course of conducting official activities. They can include letters, reports, notes, and memorandums actually written by park staff, as well as letters or other documents that they received. NPS records should be handled in accordance NPS Museum Handbook, Part II (2008) D: 5 with NPS Directors Order 11D. Only documents created or received by the park in the course of official activities are park records.

Documents created or received by a private individual, family, corporation, or non-profit organization, retained as part of the files of that person, family, corporation, or non-profit organization, and later acquired by the park through donation or purchase are not park records. They are not a record of official activity but are simply museum property. (Museum Handbook, Part II Appendix D)

The park maintains reference files which are those items which can be copies of documents or photographs created by park staff or items collected because they contain information about park resources, historic families, or other topics relevant to the study of the Battle of Antietam and its Legacy. Reference items are managed as library property not museum property.

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 ANTI's archival sub collection:

- a. **History of the Battle of Antietam (Circa September 17, 1862).** Archival collection materials in this sub category include documentary artifacts which illustrate the Battle of Antietam. This category also includes materials associated with individuals who fought, or those who provided assistance/support to soldiers in the days following the battle. Holdings in this subgroup include: certificates, discharge documents, diaries, drawings, envelopes, letters, ledgers, maps, military order documents, lithographs, newspapers, photographs, prints, records, receipts, and wartime rosters.
- b. **Local Impact of the Battle of Antietam (1860s).** This sub category of collecting includes documentary artifacts that illustrate the inhabitants and communities who

shaped the landscape within ANTI's boundaries and were impacted during the Battle of Antietam in the 1860s. Documentary artifacts contributing to this subgroup include: photographs, letters, posters, historic newspapers, records, and receipts.

- c. **Battlefield Monuments and Memorialization (1862- Present).** Materials that contribute to this subgroup of collecting include documentary artifacts that illustrate and interpret efforts to commemorate the Battle of Antietam beginning after 1862 through the present. Items currently contributing to this subgroup include: announcements, books, booklets, certificates, drawings, envelopes, invitations, letters, letterhead, lithographs, maps, newspapers, postcards, programs, reports, speech documents, stamps, photographs, and tickets.
- d. **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 park's museum collection. See page 22 for detailed discussion of ANTI book collections.
- e. **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 archives 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.
- f. **Future Collections Activity.** Current and future archive collection materials are managed in accordance with *Director's Order #11D: Records and Electronic Information Management (2012)* and the *NPS Records Disposition Schedule (2010)*. The park's Records Management Committee examines all park files before they are removed from site (upon separation), transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration, the park's museum collection, or disposed of, to ensure the retention of important official records in the park.

B. Natural History Collection

The purpose of ANTI's natural history collection is to support scientific research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of the park's natural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park 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 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 park's approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service wide initiatives.
- Enhancing the understanding and promoting increased stewardship of the park'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 park 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 park should be addressed to the park's Natural Resource Manager.

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 Chief, Resource Management. If materials are turned in to the park, 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 park. 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 park's museum collection.

Natural resource specimens collected outside the park boundaries will not be included in the ANTI museum collection unless the specimens are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific park-related research projects, or to demonstrate effects on park 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 ANTI's museum collection accession records.

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 park retains ownership. The agreement makes NPS natural history collections more available to researchers through the Smithsonian Institution.

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

Existing ANTI natural history collection has been acquired through natural resource research permits issued to researchers conducting surveys within park boundaries, samples collected by the Center for Urban Ecology or samples/items collected by the Resource Manager (or their staff) and identified as an item for retention. Collections associated with research permits are accessioned and cataloged in ICMS, and stored either at the Center for Urban Ecology (CUE) or MRCE.

1. Biology Collection

NPS biological collections 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 park at a given time and place. When researchers make observations about the park environment, they often collect 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 park 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 (including T&E 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, 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, ANTI's biological collection contains sub collections of flora, fungi, mammals, birds, and reptiles and amphibians. Currently, the park does not have sub collections from the following classifications recognized by the NPS: fish, insects and arachnids, and other invertebrates.

- a. **Flora.** ANTI's flora sub collection includes 218 vascular plant specimens collected in the 1980s and 203 riparian vegetation specimens collected in 2012 and 2013.
- b. **Fungi.** This sub collection contains specimens of fungi classified among several genus including Amanita: yellow American blusher (*Amanita flavorubescens*) and volvate amanita (*Amanita volvata*); Boletus: ink stain bolete (*Boletus pulverulentus*) and summer redcap (*Boletus fraternus*); Marasmius: collared parachute (*Marasmius rotula*), grassblade marasmius (*Marasmius graminum*), orange pinwheel (*Marasmius siccus*), and tiny dunce (*Marasmius olidus*); Mycena: orange mycena (*Mycena leaiana*) and walnut mycena (*Mycena luteopallens*); and Polyporus: black-footed polypore (*Polyporus badius*), dryad's saddle

(*Polyporus squamosus*), elegant polypore (*Polyporus elegans*), and hexagonal-pored polypore (*Polyporus mori*). ANTI's fungi sub collection also includes: artist's bracket (*Ganoderma applanatum*), bear lentinus (*Lentinellus ursinus*), brain puffball (*Calvatia craniiformis*), comb tooth (*Hericium coralloides*), cracked-cap polypore (*Phellinus rimosus*), dead man's fingers (*Xylaria polymorpha*), false blewit (*Clitocybe irina*), false turkey-tail (*Stereum ostrea*), gelatinous-pored polypore (*Gloeoporus dichrous*), giant puffball (*Calvatia gigantea*), graceful bolete (*Austroboletus gracilis*), honey fungus (*Armillaria mellea*), jelly fungus (*Tremella mesenterica*), Jew's ear (*Auricularia auricula*), King Alfred's cake (*Daldinia concentrica*), leopard earthball (*Scleroderma areolatum*), mini puffball (*Lycoperdon pusillum*), mossy maze polypore (*Cerrena unicolor*), orange mycena (*Mycena leaiana*), oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*), pale jelly roll (*Exidia alba*), red russula (*Russula maculata*), soft slipper (*Crepidotus mollis*), split gill (*Schizophyllum commune*), walnut mycena (*Mycena luteopallens*), white maze polypore (*Trametes elegans*), white waxy cap (*Hygrophorus occidentalis*), witch's hat (*Hygrophorus conicus*), wrinkled peach (*Rhodotus palmatus*), and yellow bolbitius (*Bolbitius vitellinus*).

- c. **Mammals.** ANTI's mammal sub collection includes specimens from beaver (*Castor canadensis*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), eastern gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), meadow vole (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), raccoon (*Pryocoon lotor*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), and woodchuck (*Marmota monax*).
- d. **Birds.** The park's bird sub collection includes several specimens from owls: barn (*Tyto alba*), barred (*Strix varia*), eastern screech (*Otus asio*), and great horned (*Bubo virginianus*), along with other specimens of species collected from within the park including: American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), northern bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), northern cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), eastern bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). Items include: feathers, eggs, nests, feet/claws, pellets and other items.
- e. **Reptiles and Amphibians.** This sub collection of the ANTI biological collection includes specimens from several species of box turtle (*Terrepena carolina*).
- f. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of biological specimens (flora, fungi, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fish, insects and arachnids, and other invertebrates) collected at ANTI through 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 collection could 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.

ANTI currently does not have geological specimens in its museum collection.

- a. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collecting activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of geological specimens collected at the park in 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.

ANTI currently does not have paleontological specimens in its museum collection.

- a. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collecting activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of paleontological specimens collected at the park 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 park has determined that it has no collections that fall within the scope of the NAGPRA categories. Acquisition of such objects by the park is not anticipated.

IV. ACQUISITIONS

ANTI continues to acquire objects that relate to the park through donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, research, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park'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 park 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 requires concurrent review by the Regional Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

The park'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 park's museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to Chief of Museum and Library Services.

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the park 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 Chief of Museum and Library Services. The Chief of Museum and Library Services 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

ANTI's museum collections may be used for exhibits, 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 park's collection as a whole.

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 7* (2006), the park will not exhibit Native American (American Indian) 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 ANTI 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 park, 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 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 ANTI curatorial staff.
- 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 park will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with Historic Preservation, commonly called the National Historic Preservation Act; 54 USC 102501-102504; the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), System Resource Inventory and Management, formerly the National Parks Omnibus Management Act; 54 USC 300101 et seq. and *NPS Management Policies* (2006) 4.1.2. *Natural Resource Information* and 5.2.3 *Confidentiality*, the park 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 park will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly collected materials.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

ANTI has identified the following management actions required to maintain and improve its museum collections:

- Review this SOCS every five years, or be revised when necessary, to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the battlefield's mission. Any revision to this document, once approved, requires the approval of the superintendent.
- Using the SOCS, remove reproduction/interpretive items from the museum collection.
- Review the park's natural history specimens identified as "Aves" in ICMS's *Phylum/Division* field, and reclassify them as necessary to reflect "Chordata" under *Phylum/Division* field and "Aves" under the *Class* field.
- Review archival materials identified as historical collection materials and reclassify them as necessary under the ANTI archive module as a historical assembled archival collection.