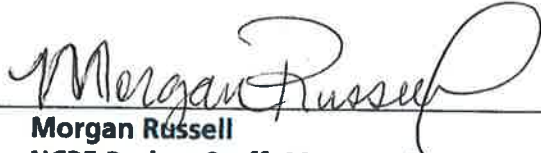


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
FREDERICK DOUGLASS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Scope of Collection Statement

Prepared by:


Morgan Russell

NCPE Project Staff, Museum Resource Center

10/26/17
Date

Reviewed by:



Ka'mal McClarin

Museum Curator, Frederick Douglass National Historic Site

7/24/2017
Date



Mike Antonioni

Park Curator, National Capital Parks-East

7/20/17
Date

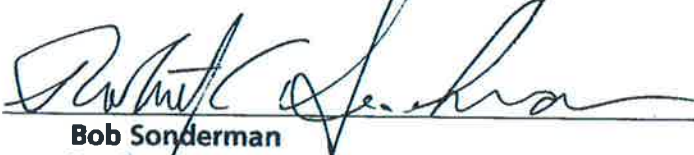


Renny Bergeron

Supervisory Museum Curator, National Capital Region

7/20/17
Date

Concurred by:

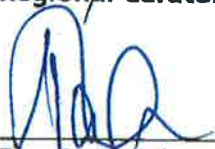


Bob Sonderman

Regional Curator, National Capital Region

7/20/17
Date

Approved by:



Tara D. Morrison

Superintendent, National Capital Parks-East

10/17/17
Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Executive Summary.....	1
B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement	2
C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections.....	2
D. Site History, Significance, Purpose, Themes and Goals	2
1. Site History	2
2. Significance	6
3. Purpose	6
4. Themes	7
5. Goals.....	7
E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections	8
F. Structures, Landmarks and Site Resources Listed on National or International Registries.....	9
II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS	9
A. Cultural Collection.....	10
1. Archeology Collection	10
a. Artifacts and Specimens.....	11
1) Historic Material (1600s.....	11
b. Future Collections Activity	11
2. Ethnology Collection	11
a. Future Collections Activity	11
3. History Collection.....	12
a. The Life of Frederick Douglass (1818 – February 20, 1895).....	12
b. The History of Cedar Hill Estate (Circa 1855 – 1903).....	12
c. The Legacy of Frederick Douglass (1818 – 1895).....	12
d. Historic Fabric.....	12
e. Commemorative Events	13
f. Future Collections Activity	13
4. Archive Collection.....	13
a. The Life of Frederick Douglass (1818 – February 20, 1895).....	13
b. The History of Cedar Hill Estate (Circa 1855 – 1903).....	13
c. The Legacy of Frederick Douglass (1818 – 1895).....	14

d. Frederick Douglass Library Collection (1669 – 1895).	14
e. Library Materials.	14
f. Commemorative Events.	14
g. Resource Management Records.	14
h. Future Collections Activity.	14
B. Natural History Collection	14
1. Biology Collection.....	16
a. Flora.	17
1) Frederick Douglass's Flora Collection (1877 – 1903).....	17
b. Other Invertebrates.....	17
1) Frederick Douglass's Other Invertebrates Collection (1877 – 1903).....	17
c. Future Collections Activity.	17
2. Geology Collection	17
a. Rocks and Minerals.....	17
1) Frederick Douglass's Rocks and Minerals Collection (1877 – 1903).....	18
b. Future Collections Activity.	18
3. Paleontology Collection	18
a. Fossil Specimens.....	18
b. Future Collections Activity.	18
III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990.....	18
IV. ACQUISITIONS.....	18
V. USES OF THE COLLECTION.....	19
VI. RESTRICTIONS.....	20
VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	21

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

Frederick Douglass National Historic Site (FRDO) is an eight acre historic house memorial site established by Congress in 1962 to preserve, interpret, and honor the life and legacy of Frederick Douglass along with the Cedar Hill Estate where he lived from 1877 until 1895. Administered by the National Park Service (NPS) National Capital Parks-East (NACE), FRDO was authorized through *Pub. L. No. 87-633, 76 Stat. 435*. The site includes Douglass's 19th century home located in the Anacostia Historic District of southeast Washington, D.C. along with many of his original furnishings and possessions, eight acres of the original Cedar Hill Estate, a stone cabin called "The Growlery", a caretaker's house, and a visitor center.

As part of the legal mandates governing the NPS, FRDO administers a museum collection comprised of both cultural and natural history collections. The site's cultural collection includes an archeological sub collection comprised of both prehistoric and historic sub components; a historical sub collection with objects and artifacts associated with Frederick Douglass, his family, and the Cedar Hill Estate; and an archival sub collection containing documents, photographs, books from Douglass's library, and resource management records. The site's natural history collection includes sub collections for biological specimens with subgroups for flora and other invertebrates; a geological sub collection with a subgroup for rocks and minerals; and a paleontological sub collection with a fossil specimen.

FRDO's museum collection is exhibited onsite at both the Cedar Hill Estate and the Visitor Center or approved borrowing institutions, and stored at NACE Headquarters and Kenilworth Maintenance Yard in Washington, D.C. or at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

At present, FRDO's museum collection does not have an ethnological sub component to its cultural collection; however, future interpretation plans, scientific research studies or projects at the site may generate such collections. As a whole, the museum collection at FRDO continues 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:

Museum Curator
Frederick Douglass National Historic Site
1411 W Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20020
(202) 690-5161 Office
(202) 690-0862 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 Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, a unit of National Capital Parks-East, that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the site's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the NPS is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that all of the museum collection is clearly relevant to the site.

C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections

The National Park Service's legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (54 USC 320301-320303); the Organic Act of 1916 (54 USC 100101(a) et seq.); the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101); the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended (54 USC 102501-102504); the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (54 USC 312501-312508); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (54 USC 100701 et seq.).

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

1. Site History

FRDO is a memorial and a 19th century historic house site located in the Anacostia Historic District of southeast Washington, D.C. which serves to preserve, interpret, and honor the life and legacy of Frederick Douglass, along with the Cedar Hill Estate, where Douglass lived from 1877 until his death in 1895. Primary components of the site include the Douglass 19th century home with many of his original furnishings and possessions, eight acres of the original Cedar Hill Estate, a stone cabin called "The Growlery", a caretaker's house, and a visitor center.

Archeological evidence indicates that Native Americans inhabited the area which eventually would become FRDO before the arrival of European settlers. Between 10,000 BC-1600 AD, the Algonquian speaking Nacotchtank people hunted and established fishing camps and trading posts along the shorelines of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. This period of settlement was followed by European colonization of the region in the 1600s when Captain John Smith sailed up the Anacostia River in search of the main branch of the Potomac River in 1608. By the 1660s, European settlers had established land claims in the region, displacing the Nacotchtank. Along with colonization, the region developed into interspersed tobacco plantations, small subsistence farming settlements, and other land developments well into the 1800s.

In 1854 the Union Land Association formed by John W. Van Hook, John Dobler, and John Fox purchased a 237-acre tract of land on the east bank of the Anacostia River named Chichester from the blacksmith, Enoch Tucker. The Union Land Association would go on to build a community of homes on the land called Uniontown (incorporated in 1854) which would eventually grow to

include 700 lots formed by a seventeen-block grid. This tract became the first suburban development in the District of Columbia¹. Between 1855 and 1859, Van Hook, an architect from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, built a large Victorian home on the plot of land adjacent to Uniontown for his own use which he lived in from 1863 through 1876/1877. The structure was seated on a prominent hill overlooking Uniontown and offered views of Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia. When Van Hook was forced to sell the land after financial difficulties, the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company acquired the property through public auction.

On September 1, 1877, Frederick Douglass purchased the 9.5-acre Van Hook property from the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company despite a covenant that disallowed people of African descent from owning land in Uniontown. For the purchase, Douglass secured a loan from an abolitionist friend, Charles Purvis—one of the first college-trained, African American physicians.

In the fall of 1878, Douglass and Anna moved into the home. Douglass purchased an additional 5.23 acres adjoining the lot south from Ella R. Talburt on September 24, 1878 increasing the estate's total holdings to 14.73 acres. He named the estate "Cedar Hill" for the abundance of cedar trees found on the site. Douglass made substantial additions and improvements to the estate between 1879 and 1881. On August 4, 1882, Anna Murray Douglass died after suffering a stroke. She was buried at Graceland Cemetery in Washington, D.C. and later reinterred at Glenwood Cemetery in northwest Washington, D.C.

On January 24, 1884, Douglass married Helen Pitts, a white suffragette and abolitionist from Honeoye, New York. Helen had taught at the Hampton Institute in Virginia, a school founded after the Civil War for the education of freedmen. She was co-editor of a feminist publication—*The Alpha*. She had been hired as a clerk by Douglass in 1881 to work in his office of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Their marriage was resisted by Douglass's four living children from his previous marriage, and Helen's parents, who were both active in the abolitionist and suffragist movements. Between September 15, 1886 and June 14, 1888 the couple went on an extended trip to England, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, and Greece.

Following a National Council of Women meeting on February 20, 1895, Douglass returned to Cedar Hill and died of a heart attack. His funeral was held at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, D.C. He was buried at Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester, New York where the surviving Douglass children also reinterred Anna Murray Douglass in 1895.

During Frederick Douglass's time at his Cedar Hill Estate he remained an active public figure speaking out against social injustice. He held multiple roles as appointed by several U.S. presidents including: U.S. Marshal of the District of Columbia (1877-1881), Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia (1881-1886), Minister Resident and Consul General to Haiti (1889-1891), and Chargé d' Affaires for the Dominican Republic (1890-1891). During this time in 1881, Douglass published his third autobiography *The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass*. In addition, he represented the Haitian government as Commissioner at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois in 1892-1893.

¹ *Historical Dictionary of Washington, D.C.*, Benedetto, Donovan, & DuVall, Scarecrow Press, 2003, p. 21

Douglass bequeathed the Cedar Hill Estate to his wife, Helen Pitts Douglass; however, due to the lack of sufficient signatures, the will was ruled invalid. Helen sought support from the surviving Douglass children, who were now co-heirs of the Cedar Hill Estate, to turn the home into a memorial to their father. The Douglass children declined, wishing to sell the residence and divide the proceeds. Helen worked to raise funds to establish the estate as a memorial, lecturing on Frederick Douglass's history to bring in funds and raise public interest. She was able to buy the house and adjoining acres, though it was mortgaged. Pitts Douglass also urged Congress to charter pass a bill incorporating the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association (FDMHA) which was approved on June 6, 1900 under *Pub. L. No. 56- Sess. I, Ch. 806, 31 Stat. 662*.

Helen Pitts Douglass died on December 1, 1903; she was buried beside her husband at Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester, New York. Upon her death, she bequeathed the Cedar Hill Estate to the FDMHA. In 1916, the FDMHA partnered with the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC) to maintain the Douglass home and his legacy. Together the FDMHA, the NACWC, and others dedicated to the preservation of Douglass's home, worked to raise money to pay off the mortgage on the house between 1918 and 1921. Restoration of the home began in September of 1921 followed by a dedication of the "Frederick Douglass Memorial Home" on August 12, 1922. Due to a lack of funding, the house and landscape deteriorated over time. In an attempt to decrease maintenance costs, the NACWC sold portions of the property to developers.

After increasing preservation needs, and the damage to the property caused by Hurricane Hazel in 1965, the site was entrusted to the federal government. The property was added the National Park system on September 5, 1962 through *Pub. L. No. 87-633, 76 Stat. 435* and listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 24, 1969. In 1969 Congress amended the site's enabling legislation to allocate additional funds for restoration under *Pub. L. No. 91-109, 83 Stat. 183*.

In the late 1960s through the early 1970s, the NPS performed a major restoration of the site which reopened to the public on February 14, 1972. On October 11, 1978, the Anacostia Historic District was listed with the National Register of Historic Places identifying FRDO as a contributing element. This was followed in September of 1980 by the groundbreaking for a new visitor center which opened to the public in February of 1982. The site was designated as the "Frederick Douglass National Historic Site" on February 12, 1988. In 2004, the NPS launched additional restoration efforts for FRDO and the site later reopened to the public on February 14, 2007.

Early History of Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass was born into slavery in 1818 on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in Talbot County. Originally named Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey, he was the son of an enslaved woman of African descent named Harriet Bailey and a white man, alleged to be his mother's slave holder. Douglass saw little of his mother and was raised by his grandmother until the age of seven, when he was sent to Baltimore, Maryland to work. Douglass learned to read and write at an early age, and escaped north to New York on September 3, 1838. Douglass married Anna Murray, a free African American from Denton, Maryland on September 15, 1838. To avoid being discovered and returned to slavery, the couple changed their surname to Johnson and moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Shortly after, they adopted the surname Douglass. Frederick and Anna Murray

Douglass would go on to have five children: Rosetta (born 1839- died 1906), Lewis (born 1840- died 1908), Fredrick Jr. (born 1842- died 1892), Charles Remond (born 1844- died 1920), and Annie (born 1849- died 1860).

In New Bedford, Frederick Douglass became a licensed preacher and joined the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. He began to attend abolitionist meetings, and later would go on to speak at the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society's annual convention on August 11, 1841 followed by a speaking engagement with the American Anti-Slavery Society tour in 1843. Douglass published his first autobiography in 1845— *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*. The book's success pressed Douglass to embark on an oratory tour of England, Scotland, and Ireland in August of 1845. English supporters of Douglass made arrangements to purchase his freedom on October 6, 1846.

Douglass returned to the United States in 1847 where he and his family settled in Rochester, New York. Douglass continued his oratory, and he began to publish the anti-slavery newspaper, *The North Star*, starting in 1847 through 1851. In 1855, Douglass published his second autobiography, *My Bondage and My Freedom*. In 1859 Douglass left the United States, first to Canada and shortly thereafter to England, when he was implicated initially in John Brown's raid in Harper's Ferry, Virginia. On March 13, 1860, Douglass's daughter Annie died and he returned to the United States.

Along with the onset of the Civil War in 1861, Douglass served as an adviser to President Abraham Lincoln and fought for the adoption of constitutional amendments that guarantee voting rights and other civil liberties for African Americans. He advocated for the inclusion of African Americans in military service and was involved in recruiting soldiers for the Union Army. Two of Douglass's sons, Lewis and Charles Remond, were among those who enlisted with the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment.

As the Civil War ended in 1865, Douglass continued to work as a leading spokesman for social justice. In 1866, he was elected as a Rochester, New York representative at the National Loyalist's Convention in Philadelphia. This was followed by Douglass being appointed Assistant Secretary of the commission that investigated annexing Santo Domingo (the Dominican Republic) to the United States under President Ulysses S. Grant's administration in 1869.

On Thursday, January 13, 1870 Douglass launched the *New Era*, an African American newspaper, in Washington, D.C. After purchasing full rights to the newspaper in September of 1870, Douglass renamed the newspaper, the *New National Era*, which continued to be published until September 1874. In 1871, he purchased a home on Capitol Hill at 316 A Street NE, Washington, D.C. Fire that was suspected to be arson destroyed the Douglass home in Rochester, New York on June 2, 1872; Douglass and his family moved to the house on Capitol Hill. Shortly after, Douglass also purchased an adjacent house at 318 A Street NE. In March of 1874, Douglass was elected President of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company that was chartered by Congress in 1865 to safeguard the savings of African American Civil War veterans and former slaves. Douglass served as President of the bank until it failed on June 29, 1874. He and Anna continued to live on Capitol Hill until they purchased an estate south of the Anacostia River in Washington, D.C. on September 1, 1877. The

couple moved into the residence adjacent to Uniontown in the fall of 1878; Uniontown was changed to Anacostia by Congress in 1886 through *Pub. L. No. 49- Sess. I, Ch. 58, 24 Stat. 14*).

2. Significance

Statements of significance for FRDO identified in NACE's *Foundation Document Draft* (2016) are as follows:

- The importance of Frederick Douglass's legacy inspired visionary grassroots preservation efforts—led by the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and the local community—to preserve his historic Anacostia home, one of the first historic sites dedicated to an African American.
- Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, with its landscape, home, and rich collection of original Douglass objects that embody the power of the place, challenges and inspires us as a tangible symbol of the social revolution in 19th-century America. That revolution saw Frederick Douglass rise from enslavement to one of the most prominent African Americans of his time.
- Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, along with its rich collection of original Douglass objects reveals the many facets of Douglass the man: intellectual, advocate, statesman, ambassador, writer, orator, musician, family man, friend, colleague, farmer, and Victorian gentleman.
- Frederick Douglass built and worked with a powerful network of vibrant leaders whose fight for social justice continues to inspire us today. His associates included Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Harriet Tubman, and Senator Blanche K. Bruce.
- Frederick Douglass's Cedar Hill is positioned in the heart of historic Anacostia. This historic structure is an icon of American history and serves as both a steady influence and a catalyst for change in the community.
- Offering commanding views of the nation's capital, Frederick Douglass's Cedar Hill Estate was a symbol of his achievements and influence, a center for activism, and his personal refuge.
- A visit to the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site exposes visitors to tangible symbols of African American achievement against overwhelming odds and also provides visitors of all backgrounds an opportunity for personal inspiration.

3. Purpose

The purpose of FRDO as stated in the NACE's *Foundation Document Draft* (2016) is as follows:

The purpose of Frederick Douglass National Historic Site is to inspire and educate the public through the preservation and interpretation of the home, life, and legacy of Frederick Douglass through his Cedar Hill Estate in Washington, D.C.

4. Themes

FRDO's *Long Range Interpretative Plan* (2010) identifies the following overarching concept for the site's interpretive themes:

- The life and ideals of Frederick Douglass, centered in our nation's 19th- century struggle for civil rights and social justice, continue to challenge and inspire us today.

From this universal theme, three primary interpretive themes have been developed²:

- **The Man: Frederick Douglass as one of the nation's most influential African Americans.** The story of Frederick Douglass's journey from enslavement to prominence, achieved against overwhelming odds, challenges and inspires us to work untiringly to achieve our own aspirations.
- **The Place: Cedar Hill.** On a hilltop overlooking the District of Columbia, Frederick Douglass's estate, including its extensive collection of original Douglass objects, symbolizes his unparalleled success and embodies the heights to which the "Sage of Anacostia" rose by the end of his life, inspiring Americans to preserve his home and continue his legacy.
- **The Vision: Frederick Douglass as a great American leader.** Frederick Douglass's broad-ranging advocacy for social justice issues including abolition, civil rights, and equal education regardless of race or gender helped to transform a nation struggling to live up to its ideals, and continues to be relevant by challenging and inspiring those who seek freedom and equality today.

5. Goals

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

- Support the site's resource management, interpretive program themes, and objectives.
- Identify, inventory, and assess the site's cultural and natural resources to form a basis for implementing management strategies.

² Each of FRDO's primary themes has several associated subthemes identified in *FRDO Long-Range Interpretative Plan* (2010), p 14.

- Document and protect FRDO's cultural and natural resources to preserve the integrity and diversity of the site 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 FRDO'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

Frederick Douglass National Historic Site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on March 24, 1969 as NRHP #66000033.

FRDO is also listed as a contributing element to the Anacostia Historic District which was listed with the NRHP on October 11, 1978 under NRHP #78003050.

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 FRDO'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 subcategory 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

FRDO's cultural collection functions to support the site'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. FRDO's cultural collection currently consists of archeological, historical, and archival sub categories. At this time, an ethnological sub collection has not been developed.

The site's cultural collection is exhibited onsite at both the Cedar Hill Estate and the Visitor Center or approved borrowing institutions, and stored at NACE Headquarters and Kenilworth Maintenance Yard in Washington, D.C. or at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

The following identifies, by discipline, focuses of the FRDO 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), as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm). Artifacts and specimens recovered as a result of an ARPA investigation become part of the museum 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 Park Curator 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 Park Curator. 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.

The archeology collection of FRDO's includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

- 1) Historic Material (1600s – 1900s).** Archeological artifacts excavated on site that date from the contact period (1600s) to the 20th century are included in this sub category. Materials from Native, European, and African American sites are appropriate. This subgroup contains approximately 3,361 artifacts, including household and utilitarian items; metal, 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 collection of ethnological materials begin at FRDO, 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 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 FRDO's history collection:

- a. **The Life of Frederick Douglass (1818 – February 20, 1895).** Historical collection materials in this subgroup include objects and artifacts that illustrate and document the life of Frederick Douglass who was born in 1818 in Talbot County, Maryland through his death on February 20, 1895 at his Cedar Hill Estate in Washington, D.C. Collecting priorities include historical objects and artifacts that depict facets of Douglass's personal life as an abolitionist, activist, advocate, ambassador, author/writer and editor, colleague, educator, family man, farmer/gardener, friend, human rights leader, intellectual, musician, orator, statesman, and/or Victorian gentleman. Those objects and artifacts that illustrate the challenges he struggled to overcome, his life journey from enslavement to revered leader, Douglass being a self-made man, and his role in American politics during the Reconstruction period are also included. Other priorities for collecting include objects and artifacts that document his life as an "everyday" accessible family man; a self-motivated challenger, agitator, and fighter; and his life as inspiration to those who struggle to achieve their goals.
- b. **The History of Cedar Hill Estate (Circa 1855 – 1903).** This collecting subcategory includes objects and artifacts associated with the history of the Cedar Hill Estate constructed between 1855 and 1859 by John W. Van Hook. Hook lived in the house from 1863 through 1876/1877. In 1877, Frederick Douglass purchased the residence and named it Cedar Hill. Douglass continued to live at the property with his family until his death in 1895. In 1898, Helen Pitts Douglass purchased the estate from her co-heirs and later bequeathed the estate to the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association in 1903.
- c. **The Legacy of Frederick Douglass (1818 – 1895).** Objects and artifacts which illustrate the legacy of Frederick Douglass as they inspire American and international development in justice, civil rights, human dignity, abolition, women's and black suffrage, temperance, anti-lynching, equal education, self-actualization, and determination are included in this collecting subgroup.
- d. **Historic Fabric.** When original architectural fabric is removed from a historic structure during a preservation or repair project, a representative portion is preserved and accessioned into the museum collection. Items contributing to this subgroup include: bricks and tiles; doors, doorknobs, and doorplates; escutcheons; hinges; mantels; cornice, fascia, and molding elements; spindles and handrail sections; window elements such as locks, sash

pulleys, and shutters; shingles; wallpaper fragments; and other historic architectural materials and hardware.

- e. **Commemorative Events.** This subcategory includes objects and memorabilia from important/ significant current or commemorative 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

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 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 the archival collection of FRDO:

- a. **The Life of Frederick Douglass (1818 – February 20, 1895).** Archival materials in this subcategory illustrate and document the life of Frederick Douglass who was born in 1818 in Talbot County, Maryland through his death on February 20, 1895 at his Cedar Hill Estate in Washington, D.C. Collecting priorities include archival materials that depict facets of Douglass's personal life as an abolitionist, activist, advocate, ambassador, author/writer and editor, colleague, educator, family man, farmer/gardener, friend, human rights leader, intellectual, musician, orator, statesman, and/or Victorian gentleman. Archival materials that illustrate the challenges he struggled to overcome, his life journey from slave to revered leader, Douglass being a self-made man, his role in American politics during the Reconstruction period are also included. Other priorities for collecting include archival materials that document his life as an "everyday" accessible family man; a self-motivated challenger, agitator, and fighter; and his life as inspiration to those who struggle to achieve their goals. Collection items in this subgroup include: speeches and newspapers (*North Star*, *Frederick Douglass Paper*, *Douglass Monthly* and *New National Era*).
- b. **The History of Cedar Hill Estate (Circa 1855 – 1903).** This subcategory of collecting includes documentary artifacts associated with the history of the Cedar Hill Estate constructed between 1855 and 1859 by John W. Van Hook. Hook lived in house from 1863 through 1876/1877. In 1877, Frederick Douglass purchased the residence and named it

Cedar Hill. Douglass continued to live at the property with his family until his death in 1895. In 1898, Helen Pitts Douglass purchased the estate from her co-heirs and later bequeathed the estate to the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association in 1903.

- c. **The Legacy of Frederick Douglass (1818 – 1895).** Collecting for this subgroup focuses on acquiring archival materials which illustrate the legacy of Frederick Douglass as they inspire American and international development in justice, civil rights, human dignity, abolition, women's and black suffrage, temperance, anti-lynching, equal education, self-actualization, and determination.
- d. **Frederick Douglass Library Collection (1669 – 1895).** Materials in this subgroup of the FRDO archival collection include approximately 1800 books collected by Frederick Douglass as part of his library at the Cedar Hill Estate. Topics include civil rights, government, history, law, literature, poetry, religion, science, slavery, and travel. The earliest title dates 1669 (New England's Memorial by Nathaniel Morton published in Cambridge, Massachusetts) and others that span the life of Douglass until his death in 1895.
- e. **Library Materials.** Rare books (as well as other books and library materials 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 subcategory focuses on collecting archival materials from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the site.
- g. **Resource Management Records.** All records associated with cultural (archaeological and ethnological) and natural history (biological, geological, and paleontological) resource management 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.
- h. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of archival materials noted in the site's approved planning documents which are not represented in the collection.

B. Natural History Collection

The purpose of FRDO'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 Park Curator 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 FRDO 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 FRDO's museum collection accession records.

Existing natural history collections of FRDO 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 FRDO'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.

FRDO's natural history collections are housed at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

1. Biology Collection

NPS biological collections may consist of all of the kingdoms of life collected within the site's 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 site's 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 site's museum 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 site's 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, FRDO's biological collection contains specimens of flora and invertebrates. The site does not have collections from the following sub categories recognized by the NPS for biological collections: fungi, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fish, and insects and arachnids.

- a. **Flora.** FRDO's herbarium collection currently does not contain flora specimens collected through scientific methods.

- 1) **Frederick Douglass's Flora Collection (1877 – 1903).** This sub collection of FRDO's herbarium collection contains 125 flora specimens collected by Frederick Douglass and/or his family. Specimens include several ferns species: asparagus (*Asparagus setaceus*), hayscented (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*), lady (*Athyrium filix-femina*), maidenhair (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*), climbing (*Lygodium palmatum*), American climbing (*Lygodium palmatum*), wood (*Dryopteris intermedia*), and toothed-wood (*Dryopteris carthusiana*); as well as American elm (*Ulmus americana* L.), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), Greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and Northern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*).

- b. **Other Invertebrates.** At current this subgroup does not contain other invertebrate specimens collected through scientific methods.

- 1) **Frederick Douglass's Other Invertebrates Collection (1877 – 1903).** This sub collection of FRDO's herbarium collection contains fourteen flora specimens collected by Frederick Douglass and/or his family. Specimens include brain coral; *Diploria labyrinthiformis*; star coral (*Montastraea* Sp.); conch specimens from the genus *Strombus*; multiple scallop specimens, *Pecten irradians*; and single specimens of whelk, *Muricidae busycon*; cowry, *Cypraea tigris*; and a giant knobbed cerith, *Cerithium Nodulosum*.

- c. **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 site and inform park planning and development, natural and cultural resources management, and interpretation. Specimens in the site's geological collections may 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.

The site's geological sub collection includes the following subgroups:

- a. **Rocks and Minerals.** This subgroup currently does not contain rock and mineral specimens collected through scientific methods.

- 1) Frederick Douglass's Rocks and Minerals Collection (1877 – 1903).** This sub collection of FRDO's rocks and minerals collection contains four specimens of rock and mineral collected by Frederick Douglass and/or his family. Specimens include sulphur and ore (possibly lava).

- b. Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of geological specimens collected at the site 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.

The site's paleontological sub collection includes the following subgroups:

- a. Fossil Specimens.** This sub collection includes a trace fossil tube burrow, skolithos ichnofacies.
- b. 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 the NAGPRA categories. Acquisition of such objects by the site is not anticipated.

IV. ACQUISITIONS

FRDO 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 requires 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 FRDO 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 FRDO 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 FRDO's 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 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

FRDO 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 FRDO's Superintendent.
- Review all archival materials classified as communication artifacts in the *Class 2* field of ICMS which are cataloged as historical sub collection items, and re-catalog them as necessary under the FRDO archival sub collection using the ICMS archive module.
- Review the *Class 2, Kingdom* field for catalog records FRDO 2299 and FRDO 11770 in ICMS that currently identify "paleontology" as the taxonomic kingdom, and reclassify them as necessary using the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS) nomenclature.
- Review the *Class 2* field for catalog record FRDO 4117 in ICMS that currently identifies "geology" as the *Class 2* field term, and reclassify it as necessary using Hierarchical Classification Outline (HCO) nomenclature.
- The FRDO museum collection needs an updated Collection Condition Survey, a Collection Management Plan, and a Historic Furnishings Plan.