

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Scope of Collection Statement

Recommended by:


Bob Sonderman
Regional Curator, National Capital Region

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Date

Prepared by:


Renny Bergeron
Supervisory Museum Curator, National Capital Region

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Date

Reviewed by:


Tracy Evans
Park Curator, Monocacy National Battlefield

7/25/17
Date

Approved by:


Chris Stubbs
Superintendent, Monocacy National Battlefield

7/25/17
Date

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

Monocacy National Battlefield (MONO) is a 1,647 acre park located along approximately two miles of the Monocacy River southeast of the city of Frederick in Frederick County, Maryland. Recognized for the Civil War battle known as the "Battle That Saved Washington," MONO serves to preserve the breastworks, earthworks, walls, and other defenses and shelters used by the Confederate and Union armies on July 9, 1864, as well as the buildings, roads, and outlines of the battlefield. The battlefield also provides opportunities for visitors to understand and appreciate the significance of the Battle of Monocacy within the full context of the Civil War and American history. Efforts to commemorate the battlefield first began in 1929 when Congress authorized the War Department to acquire land through *Pub. Law 70-898, 45 Stat. 1444*. Later in 1933 under *Executive Order 6166*, the War Department's park lands were transferred to the stewardship of the National Park Service (NPS).

MONO administers a museum collection comprised of a cultural collection that includes active sub categories for archeology, history, and archives. The park's archeological collection sub component is comprised of a prehistoric sub category that includes ceramics, projectile points, stone tools, and other lithics; and a historical archeology sub category that includes munitions, weapons, and related parts; utilitarian items such as flatware, vessels, and bottles; personal items; coins; clothing and accessories; agricultural and animal husbandry tools, equipment, and parts; architectural fabric and hardware; charcoal fragments; and fauna and vegetal remains. The historical collection sub component contains uniforms, clothing, and related accessories; weapons and munitions; personal items; tools and equipment; coins and other currency; flags; paintings and artwork; ribbons, badges, patches, and pins. The archival collection sub component includes documentary artifacts such as maps; newspapers and articles; photographs; letters; reports; and resource management records and materials.

MONO museum collections are stored and/or exhibited onsite at the park's Visitor Center, the Thomas House Headquarters Building, and outdoors as part of the cultural landscape. A portion of the MONO collection is also 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, nor does it have a natural history collection with sub components for biological, geological or paleontological specimens; however, future scientific research or preservation projects at the park may result in the generation of such collections. As a whole, museum collections at MONO 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:

Park Curator
Monocacy National Battlefield
4632 Araby Church Road
Frederick, MD 21704
301-662-3515

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 Monocacy National Battlefield that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes, and resources, as well as those objects that the National Park Service is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the park.

C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections

The NPS's legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (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. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes and Goals

1. Park History

Archeological evidence of the area which eventually became MONO indicates that Native Americans were present since the earliest human occupation of North America. Surveys of Frederick County have shown that the Monocacy Valley experienced intensive Native American settlement, particularly along the Monocacy River¹. American Indian occupations, including short-term base camps and lithic scatters, spanning more than 10,000 years, and ranging from early Archaic to late Woodland periods, have been documented at several locations within MONO's current boundaries².

European explorers and traders may have arrived in the Maryland Piedmont region as early as 1715³. The earliest land surveys in Frederick County were made in the 1720s⁴; they are generally characterized by land speculation ventures that were subdivided and leased or sold to tenants⁵. Increasing competition for available land and economic opportunities in southern Maryland and the

¹ Maureen Kavanaugh, *Archeological Resources of the Monocacy River Region, Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland*. (Maryland Genealogical Survey, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Archeology, 1982), file report 164.

² Joy Beasley, *Limited Archeological Investigation at the Worthington Farm (18FR791), Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick, Maryland*. (2003).

³ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*. (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.).

⁴ NPS National Capital Region, *Cultural Landscape Inventory, Monocacy National Battlefield*. 2000, 2.3.

⁵ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc., *Cultural Resources Study, Monocacy Battlefield*. (Hagerstown MD., 1999), 11.

Eastern Shore area facilitated the westward movement of English settlers, many of whom brought enslaved laborers with them into the Monocacy region.

By the mid-18th century, two distinct agricultural systems had developed, arising out of predominantly English and German migrations into the area. German settlers generally farmed smaller tracts of land, cultivating corn and wheat and other subsistence crops⁶. Conversely, British settlers initially sought to replicate the tobacco and slave economy of the tidewater area; however, climate differences and market fluctuations eventually precipitated greater reliance on commercial grain cultivation in the Monocacy area, even among slaveholders⁷.

The onset of the French and Indian War in 1756 deferred western expansion substantially, although some land speculation and settlement continued to occur in the Monocacy area. In 1759, a Scottish merchant named James Marshall began acquiring large amounts of land along the western bank of the Monocacy River. In 1793, Marshall patented an additional 881 acres on the eastern bank of the Monocacy; in fact, much of the present day Monocacy National Battlefield encompasses lands that originally were owned by Marshall. Marshall also is credited with having constructed the large circa 1780 brick manor house on the Thomas farm.

Marshall engaged in extensive land speculation and development in the Monocacy area. In 1798 he sold 291 acres of land on the west side of the Monocacy River to Victoire Vincendière, a French planter who came to Frederick County with her family in 1793 from the Caribbean colony of Saint-Domingue. The Vincendière family assembled a 748-acre plantation known as L'Hermitage, and also owned as many as 90 slaves. The Vincendière family built several structures on the property that are still extant, including the main house, a smaller secondary dwelling, and a stone barn.

By the close of the 18th century, Frederick was a bustling agricultural community, and it also exhibited significant industrial development. Taking advantage of the abundant water power in Frederick County, a number of flour mills processed grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. Other important industries developed in the Monocacy area during the 18th and early 19th centuries, including sawmills, iron furnaces, and glass production.

As population, commerce, and agricultural output expanded in Frederick County, the development of transportation systems became increasingly important. In the 18th century a number of river crossings were established at low places on the banks of the Monocacy River. One such ferry, Middle Ford ferry, crossed the Monocacy River within the battlefield boundaries a short distance downstream of the current Route 355 highway bridge. A ferry operated at this location as early as 1749, and the ferry landing remained a prominent landscape feature well into the 19th and 20th centuries. The need to transport goods between western Maryland and the port towns of Georgetown, Baltimore, and Annapolis, as well as the absence of navigable inland water routes,

⁶ *ibid*; Grace L. Tracey and John P. Dern *Pioneers of Old Monocacy*. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1987), 131.

⁷ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc., *Cultural Resources Study, Monocacy Battlefield*." (Hagerstown, MD., 1999), 11, 14..

led to the development of a regional road system, including the Georgetown Pike (present-day Route 355), which was chartered by the state of Maryland in 1805. Known at various times as the Washington Pike or the Urbana Pike, the Georgetown Pike followed the alignment of an earlier road and intersected with the Buckeystown Pike just south of Frederick⁸. A wooden bridge carrying the Georgetown Pike over the Monocacy River was completed approximately 1828, rendering the Middle Ford ferry obsolete.

More transportation improvements came in 1828, when construction began on America's first railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O). The B&O Railroad reached the Monocacy area in 1830⁹, and in 1831 a spur line to Frederick was completed¹⁰. The intersection of the main and spur lines formed a triangular-shaped junction that remains in place today within the national battlefield boundaries. It was known at different times as the Frederick, Araby, or Monocacy Junction. A wooden bridge originally carried the B&O Railroad over the Monocacy River, but it was replaced by a cast-iron bridge in the 1850s¹¹. Still an active segment of the CSX railroad line, the current truss bridge rests on the original abutments and stone piers of these earlier bridges¹².

Beginning in 1812, Colonel John McPherson, Sr., an entrepreneur, bought 415 acres of land on the west side of the Monocacy River from James Marshall's heirs. Over the next two decades, Colonel McPherson and his son John began to assemble the various land tracts that composed a 1,111-acre property known as Araby. These land parcels were tied to the crossroads created by the passage of the Georgetown Pike over the Monocacy River and encompassed land that was eventually subdivided to form the Thomas, Lewis, Worthington, and Baker farms, as well as the Gambrill Mill property.

On the east side of the Monocacy River, Victoire Vincendière sold L'Hermitage in 1827. The property eventually was acquired by the Trail family and subdivided into northern and southern parcels. The south parcel encompassed the property that eventually became known as the Best farm, after the tenant family that was living there at the time of the Battle of Monocacy.

By the mid-19th century, Frederick, Maryland, was a prosperous community. Major highways leading to Washington, D.C. and Baltimore converged there, and the B&O Railroad passed nearby. This transportation corridor not only contributed to the development of the area, but it also became a target for Union and Confederate armies throughout the Civil War because it facilitated movement of troops and supplies.

In 1862, Union and Confederate armies used the Georgetown Pike as a major route for troop movement. To protect the junction, the B&O Railroad authorized the construction of two

⁸ Dennis Griffith, *Map of the State of Maryland*, (1794).

⁹ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Western Maryland*. (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968)

¹⁰ Nancy F. Whitmore, *Frederick, a Pictorial History*. (Norfolk, VA: Donning Co., 1981), 38.

¹¹ NPS National Capital Region, *Cultural Landscape Inventory, Monocacy National Battlefield*. (2000), 2.10.

¹² Edwin Bearss, *Documentation Troop Movements: Battle of Monocacy, Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick County, Maryland*. (1978).

blockhouses: one south of the railroad tracks near the turnpike bridge and one north of the railroad, just east of the river. Soldiers from the 14th New Jersey Regiment established an encampment nearby on the north side of the railroad tracks. Camp Hooker, as it became known, housed between 800 and 1,000 soldiers. It consisted of quarters for field and line officers, tents for enlisted men, ten cookhouses, two guardhouses, a commissary, and a stable. A sketch map of the camp also indicates the locations of a hospital, a bakery, and a storehouse. Soldiers from the encampment also constructed earthworks on the high ground north and east of the railroad, above the junction. These consisted of a gun battery, rifle pits, and a powder magazine.

During the September 1862 Maryland Campaign of the Civil War, which culminated in the Battle of Antietam, Confederate General Robert E. Lee and his forces camped at the Best farm. It was there that Lee dictated Special Order 191, which detailed his plans to divide his army and capture Harpers Ferry. A few days later, Union troops marched through in the area previously occupied by their counterparts. While resting on the march, members of the 27th Indian Volunteer Regiment discovered a lost copy of the special order. The plans were soon revealed to Union General George B. McClellan, who hastened his pace to encounter the Confederates at nearby South Mountain and Antietam.

As Union troops moved through the area in late June 1863, before the Battle of Gettysburg, General Winfield Scott Hancock made the Thomas House his headquarters for three days. Once again, the Best farm was a site for soldier encampments.

In 1864, the farms surrounding Monocacy Junction became the focal point in a delaying action that would later become known as the "Battle That Saved Washington. That summer, General Jubal Early brought his Confederate forces into the North for the third and final time. The opportunity arose when Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant moved most of the Union troops defending the nation's capital to Petersburg, Virginia. Seizing the opportunity, General Lee devised a bold and daring invasion with four objectives: first, to clear the lower Shenandoah Valley of Union Forces; second, to divert Union forces away from Lee's army at Petersburg, Virginia; third, to threaten Washington, D.C., and if possible to capture it in an attempt to deal a death blow to the sagging Union support; and fourth, to affect the chances of reelection for President Abraham Lincoln.

On June 13, Early moved west from Petersburg. Union General David Hunter retreated into West Virginia after he was defeated in battle at Lynchburg, Virginia. The path through the Shenandoah Valley to Washington, D.C. was virtually undefended. After reorganizing his army at Staunton, Virginia, and preparing it for a fast march, Early proceeded north, arriving at Harper's Ferry on the Fourth of July. Agents along the B&O Railroad had been tracking Early's army and reporting to the railroad president, John Garrett, in Baltimore. Garrett notified Secretary of War Edwin Stanton, in Washington, D.C. many times of the developing emergency. Grant dismissed this notion as all available intelligence indicated that Early was in front of him at Petersburg, Virginia, and that no large force was moving in the valley.

By July 3, Garrett, frustrated by the slow response from the administration in Washington, D.C. turned to Lew Wallace, Commander of the 8th Army Corps and the Middle Military Department. Acting on his own accord, Wallace gathered all available forces, approximately 3,200 mostly new recruits and 100-days men. They proceeded west to Monocacy Junction to prepare for a possible engagement with Confederate forces. Wallace also informed Grant of the Confederate

movements under Early. Although still not convinced of the severity of the situation, Grant ordered the 3rd Division of the 6th Army Corps under the command of Brigadier General James Ricketts to move north.

On July 7 and 8, Wallace's troops skirmished heavily with the advancing Confederate forces west of Frederick. Wallace had three objectives: first, to make the Confederates disclose their strength; second, to make them disclose their objective (Washington, D.C., or Baltimore); and third, if they were going to Washington, D.C. as he suspected, to delay them long enough to enable reinforcements to reach the defenses of the nation's capital.

Wallace received welcome assistance when Ricketts's veteran division arrived by train on July 8. On learning of the impending situation Ricketts put himself and his troops at Wallace's disposal. The veterans were positioned from the covered wooden bridge on the Georgetown Pike onto the Araby Farm.

Part of Wallace's force, under the command of General Erastus Tyler, was sent north to Jug Bridge along the Baltimore Pike. Tyler's orders were to hold the approach across the Monocacy River. The rest of the command was concentrated at Monocacy Junction.

On the morning of July 9, Confederate Major General Stephen Ramseur's division encountered Union forces on the Georgetown Pike at Monocacy Junction. Ramseur's troops and Confederate artillery demonstrated against Union forces on the other side of the river and approximately 300 Union troops who had been sent across the covered wooden bridge directly in front of Ramseur's forces. Throughout the day Ramseur's men attempted to route the Union forces in order to get across the river bridge, however, they encountered a tougher force than anticipated. In addition Wallace ordered the covered wooden bridge over the Monocacy to be burned around noon to further delay the Confederates.

The day prior, Early had ordered General John McCausland's cavalry to find an alternate crossing in order to outflank the Union line. McCausland's troops crossed the river at the Worthington Ford, a mile downstream from Monocacy Junction, and encountered Ricketts's veteran division, which had repositioned to the left to meet the new assault. When they clashed at a fence separating the Worthington and Thomas farms, the Confederate cavalry was driven back. The Confederates regrouped, and around 2:30 p.m. they attempted to flank the left of the Union line, causing the Union soldiers to fall back to the Georgetown Pike. However, Union forces counter-attacked and drove the Confederates back to the Worthington farm.

As the Confederate second attack was taking place, Major General John Gordon was ordered to cross the river with his infantry division and form up. He initiated a three-pronged attack along the entire Union line with Brigadier Generals Terry, York, and Evans. Some of the heaviest fighting of the day occurred in this part of the battle. At roughly 4:30 p.m., Wallace's troops were pushed back and forced to retreat toward Baltimore, leaving behind roughly 1,300 men killed, wounded, captured, and missing. Although beaten militarily, they had succeeded in holding their position all day. The Confederates spent the night on the battlefield before resuming their march to Washington, D.C. The battle cost the Confederates a day in time and about 900 men killed, wounded, captured, and missing.

By the time Early's army reached Fort Stevens on the outskirts of Washington on July 11, Union reinforcements from Petersburg had begun to arrive in the capital. The Confederates, however, were exhausted from their long march and could not make a concerted attack until the following day. Fort Stevens was reinforced throughout the night, and on the morning of July 12 Early realized the futility of his plan. Sporadic fighting took place throughout the remainder of the day. That night Early withdrew his army under the cover of darkness, ending the South's last incursion into the North.

One month after the Confederate victory at Monocacy, Grant held a council of war in the upper rooms of the Thomas House. The next day Grant put Sheridan in charge of Hunter's army. What would soon transpire was the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. The campaign was devastating to Lee's Army and contributed to his decision to surrender in April 1865.

In the years that followed the Civil War, Frederick County quickly regained its agricultural prosperity. Industrial expansion did not increase in the area as quickly after the Civil War, although existing industries continued to operate and prosper. James Gambrill's Araby Mill operation, for example, expanded in the 1870s. The expansion made it one of Frederick County's top three flour producers. Eventually, however, as large-scale milling operations began in the midwestern United States, production decreased at Gambrill Mill, and James Gambrill was forced to sell the mill property in 1897¹³.

Organized commemoration of the Battle of Monocacy began in 1889, when veterans formed a national association to coincide with the 25th anniversary of the battle. Additional veteran reunions took place over the years, but the first monument was not erected until 1907, when the state of New Jersey erected a statue on the Best farm to honor the 14th New Jersey Regiment.¹⁴ By 1915, three more monuments had been placed, including the State of Pennsylvania Monument (1908) near the Thomas farm entry lane; the Confederate Monument (1914), erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy on the west side of the Georgetown Pike at the northern end of the Best farm; and the State of Vermont Monument (1915) at the corner of the old Georgetown Pike (now Araby Church Road) and Baker Valley Road, at the southeast corner of the Thomas farm¹⁵.

The transportation system that influenced development of the Monocacy area in the 19th century continued to be important in the 20th century. Although the railroad remained essential for delivering goods to markets, the introduction and increased use of automobiles led to significant improvements in public roads. In the 1920s the county realigned the Georgetown Pike to eliminate a sharp turn near the entrance to Araby Mills. This created a new, more streamlined segment that ran north-south across the west corner of the Gambrill property. The original segment of the Pike was renamed Araby Church Road.

¹³ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc. *Cultural Resources Study, Monocacy Battlefield*. (Hagerstown, MD, 1999), 31.

¹⁴ Benjamin Franklin Cooling, *Monocacy: The Battle That Saved Washington*. (Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Publishing Company, 1997), 236.

¹⁵ NPS National Capital Region *Cultural Landscape Inventory, Monocacy National Battlefield*. (2000) 2.31–32.

Interest in creating a national battlefield at the site began with the formation of the Monocacy Battle Field Memorial Association by a group of prominent Frederick County citizens. In 1928, the association lobbied Congress for legislation to create Monocacy Battlefield. The proposed plan for the development of Monocacy Battlefield called for roads that would allow access to important areas of the battlefield. Two more monuments were included in the proposal; one on the Thomas farm and a Confederate monument to be placed on the Worthington farm. Establishing a national battlefield was proposed not only to preserve it as a historic site, but also to serve as a picturesque riverside public park. As part of these efforts in 1929, Congress authorized the War Department to acquire up to one acre of land to commemorate the battle through *Pub. Law 70-898, 45 Stat. 1444*. Management and stewardship of the site was later transferred in 1933 from the War Department to the NPS through *Executive Order 6166*.

A significant change in the Monocacy landscape occurred in 1951 with the construction of Highway 240, now known as Interstate 270. The four-lane highway bisected the battlefield, causing significant alterations to the landscape. Property boundaries were reconfigured, new access roads were built to replace blocked historic lanes, and all connection between the Worthington and Thomas farms was lost.

In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle, Congress designated July 7, 1964 as "Monocacy Battle Centennial" through *Pub. L. No. 88-357, 78 Stat. 291*. Also In 1964 the Maryland Civil War Centennial Commission placed a monument, popularly known as the Maryland Monument, on the Best farm to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the battle.

As development and urbanization continued to increase, a group of concerned citizens met with local politicians and NPS representatives in 1971 to discuss concerns about preserving the battlefield site. Soon thereafter, the NPS and local elected officials began working to designate Monocacy Battlefield as a national historic landmark. The site received this designation in 1973, and on February 4, 1975, Monocacy National Battlefield was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

On October 21, 1976, Congress authorized *Pub. L. 94-578, 90 Stat. 2738, H.R. 3830* which changed the park's name from "Monocacy National Military Park" to "Monocacy National Battlefield"; the law also authorized funding to extend the park's boundaries to include other lands which were part of the battlefield. Later in 1980 under *Pub. Law 96-607, 94 Stat. 3546*, and again in 1991 through *Pub. L. 102- 202, 105 Stat. 1634, H.R. 990*, Congress authorized additional funding to acquire additional battlefield lands for MONO.

Today, MONO covers more than 1,647 acres, consisting of six historic properties, the Best farm (L'Hermitage), the Worthington farm, the Thomas farm, the Baker farm, the Lewis farm, and the Gambrill Mill. Many of the historic structures on these farmsteads existed at the time of the battle. The surrounding agricultural fields still retain the look and feel of the Civil War era landscape, with few changes to the field configurations and fence rows. The rural fields and farmsteads retain a high level of historic integrity and provide a backdrop for visitors to understand and reflect on the historic events that unfolded on this tranquil landscape.

2. Significance

MONO statements of significance, listed in the park's *Foundation Document* (2015), are as follows:

- On July 9, 1864, the Battle of Monocacy, where a small Union army successfully delayed a larger Confederate army's advance on Washington, D.C., provided sufficient time for General Ulysses S. Grant to send federal reinforcements to the United States capital, preventing its capture and saving Washington, D.C.
- This Confederate campaign, its third and final attempt to bring the war to the North, was also designed to divert pressure from General Robert E. Lee's besieged army at Petersburg, Virginia, and to lessen President Abraham Lincoln's chances for reelection.
- Other important events of the Civil War associated with Monocacy include the 1862 Maryland Campaign and finding of General Robert E. Lee's Special Orders 191, which outlined his plan of attack, and the August 1864 meeting of Generals Grant and Sheridan at the Thomas House to plan the Shenandoah Valley Campaign.
- Monocacy National Battlefield protects a crossroads where visitors can experience rural landscapes, historic structures, and transportation corridors that have changed little since the Civil War, and provides opportunities for understanding the history of life in Western Maryland within the broader context of US history.
- Established in 1794 by refugees from the Saint-Domingue (Haitian) slave rebellion, L'Hermitage, also known as the Best farm, contains the intact archeological record of one of the largest known slave village sites in Maryland, providing unique insights into the lives of enslaved people north of the Potomac River.

3. Purpose

MONO's *Foundation Document* (2015) states the park's purpose as:

The purpose of Monocacy National Battlefield is to preserve the breastworks, earthworks, walls, and other defenses and shelters used by the Confederate and Union armies on July 9, 1864, as well as the buildings, roads, and outlines of the battlefield; to commemorate the Battle of Monocacy; and to provide opportunities for visitors to understand and appreciate the significance of the Battle of Monocacy within the full context of the Civil War and US history.

4. Themes

MONO's *Foundation Document* (2015), identifies the park's themes as:

- The defeat of Union forces at the Battle of Monocacy prevented a successful attack on the US capital by the Confederate Army during its third and last offensive in the North.

- By virtue of its crossroads location, Monocacy Junction was the site of many important events related to American history.
- The events and issues relevant to the Civil War in Maryland are revealed in the natural, historical, and geographical elements that compose the Monocacy Battlefield landscape.
- The Battle of Monocacy, fought in a border state, revealed the divided loyalties of Maryland citizens relative to the Civil War.
- Confederate General Jubal Early's tactical success at Monocacy ironically resulted in a strategic loss by failing to capture the US capital and by enhancing President Lincoln's popularity, which had been declining shortly before the presidential election.
- After the Confederate victory at Monocacy, a Union campaign was initiated to bring total destruction on the Shenandoah Valley, end the war by any means necessary, and gradually force the Confederates back to Petersburg.
- The commemorative efforts of Civil War veterans in the early 1900s served as a focal point for memorializing those who fought in the Battle of Monocacy and also helped to foster reconciliation between North and South. Monocacy National Battlefield continues to commemorate and memorialize those events within the broader context of the Civil War.
- As a unit of the national park system and one of America's treasures, Monocacy National Battlefield preserves a natural landscape that provides opportunities for understanding, engaging in, and promoting environmental stewardship within and outside park boundaries.
- Located in western Maryland, a border state where slavery was legal, the farmsteads within the park provide connections to the lives of enslaved people who lived and worked there, and fought for their freedom before, during, and after the Civil War.

5. Goals

The following goals have been identified by the park's curatorial staff to guide MONO's museum collection:

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

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

Monocacy National Battlefield was listed as a historic site with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on November 12, 1973 as NRHP #66000908.

Gambrill House was listed as a historic building with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on November 18, 1985 as NRHP # 85002902.

L'Hermitage Slave Village Archeological Site was listed as a historic site with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on January 29, 2008 as NRHP #07001450.

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 MONO'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

MONO'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 of 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.

MONO'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. MONO's cultural collection currently is composed of archeological, historical, and archival sub categories. An ethnological sub category has not been developed. The park's cultural collection is housed onsite at the park's Visitor Center, the Thomas House Headquarters Building, outdoors as part of the landscape (one cannon); and off-site at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

The following identifies, by discipline, the focuses of MONO'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.

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors or park staff is illegal according to the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Volume I* (36 CFR 2.1). Artifacts found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder; instead, they should be reported to the Resource

Manager of the park. 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. Unless the items are determined to be archeologically significant by a professional archeologist, they should not be cataloged into the park's museum collection.

MONO's archeology collection includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

- 1) Prehistoric Material (10,000 BC-1600s AD).** This sub category contains approximately 185 prehistoric Native American artifacts including ceramics, lithics, projectile points, and other prehistoric tools excavated in the park 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 30,877 artifacts and specimens excavated from sites at MONO which include: the Best farm (also known as L' Hermitage) and the Best farm slave village, Gambrill Mill and Gambrill House, Middle Ford Ferry Tavern, and Worthington farm. It's 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. Should collection of ethnographical materials begin at MONO, this sub collection will include:

- 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 which are currently not represented in the collection.

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 MONO's history collection:

- a. **Battle of Monocacy (July 9, 1864).** Historical collection materials in this sub category include objects and artifacts that illustrate the Battle of Monocacy which occurred on July 9, 1864. This battle between the Federal Union Army commanded by Major General Lew Wallace, and the Confederate States Army led by Lieutenant General Jubal Early ended in a victory for the Confederate States Army. Items currently contributing to this sub group include: artwork; military badges, medals, patches, pins, and ribbons; flags; clothing, military uniforms, and accessories; coins and currency; munitions; personal items; tools and equipment; and utilitarian objects.
- b. **Local Impact of the Battle of Monocacy (1860s).** Objects and artifacts that illustrate the past inhabitants and communities who shaped the landscape within MONO's boundaries who were impacted during the Battle of Monocacy during the 1860s are included in this collecting subcategory. Key landscape features that demonstrate the impact of the battles include: the Best farm (L'Hermitage) and Best farm slave village, Worthington farm, the Thomas farm, the Baker farm, the Lewis farm, and Gambrill Mill and House. Notable figures impacted during the battles include: the Best family, the Worthington family, the Thomas family, the Gambrill family, the McPherson family, and John W. Garrett.
- c. **Battlefield Monuments and Memorialization (1907- Present).** Materials that contribute to this subgroup of collecting include objects and artifacts that illustrate the efforts of veteran groups and individuals beginning in 1907 through the present to commemorate the events that transpired during the Battles of Monocacy. Monuments at MONO include: the 14th New Jersey Regiment Monument erected by the state of New Jersey in 1907; the Pennsylvania Monument erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1908 in honor of the 67th, 87th, and 138th Pennsylvania regiments; the United Daughters of the Confederacy Monument erected by the Fitzhugh Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy of Frederick, Maryland in 1914; the State of Vermont Monument erected by the state of Vermont in 1915 to honor the 10th Vermont Infantry; and the Maryland Monument erected by the Maryland Civil War Centennial Commission in 1964 to commemorate the Maryland soldiers who fought for the Union and Confederacy.
- d. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category consists of objects and artifacts from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the park.
- e. **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.
- f. **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 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 park'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 MONO's archival sub collection:

- a. **Battle of Monocacy (July 9, 1864).** Archival collection materials in this sub category include documentary artifacts which illustrate the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864. This battle between the Federal Union Army, commanded by Major General Lew Wallace, and the Confederate States Army, led by Lieutenant General Jubal Early, ended in a victory for the Confederate States Army.
- b. **Local Impact of the Battle of Monocacy (1860s).** This sub category of collecting includes documentary artifacts that illustrate the past inhabitants and communities who shaped the landscape within MONO's boundaries who were impacted during the Battle of Monocacy during the 1860s. Key landscape features that demonstrate the impact of the battles include: the Best farm (L'Hermitage) and the Best farm Slave Village, the Worthington farm, the Thomas farm, the Baker farm, the Lewis farm, and Gambrill Mill and House. Notable figures impacted during the battles include: the Best family, the Worthington family, the Thomas family, the Gambrill family, the McPherson family, and John W. Garrett.
- c. **Battlefield Monuments and Memorialization (1907- Present).** Documentary artifacts that contribute to this subgroup include those that illustrate the efforts of veteran groups and individuals beginning in 1907 through the present to commemorate the events that transpired during the Battles of Monocacy. Monuments at MONO include: the 14th New Jersey Regiment Monument erected by the state of New Jersey in 1907; the Pennsylvania Monument erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1908 in honor of the 67th, 87th, and 138th Pennsylvania regiments; the United Daughters of the Confederacy Monument erected by the Fitzhugh Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy of Frederick, Maryland in 1914; the State of Vermont Monument erected by the state of Vermont in 1915 to honor the 10th Vermont Infantry; and the Maryland Monument erected by the Maryland Civil War Centennial Commission in 1964 to commemorate the Maryland soldiers who fought for the Union and Confederacy.

- 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.
- e. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category focuses on collecting archival materials from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the park.
- f. **Resource Management Records.** All records associated with cultural (archeological and ethnological) and natural history (biological, geological, and paleontological) resource studies are retained as part of the museum collection. These may include: field notes; maps; interview schedules, oral histories, tapes (video and audio), interview transcripts; negatives, prints and slides; data sheets (all subject to restrictions of confidentiality, if any); artifact inventories; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; reports generated by investigations; as well as any other documents generated through permit.
- g. **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 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 MONO'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 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 park's approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service-wide initiatives.
- Enhancing the understanding of, 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 park Superintendent will be accessioned into the museum collection. Questions related to collecting within the park should be addressed to the park's research coordinator.

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors or park staff is illegal according to the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Volume I* (36 CFR 2.1). Specimens found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder; instead, they should be reported to the Resource Manager of the park. 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 MONO 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 MONO'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.

Acquisitions and the future growth of MONO'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 natural history collections of MONO have been acquired through natural resource research permits issued to researchers conducting surveys within park boundaries. Collections associated with research permits are accessioned and cataloged in ICMS, and stored either onsite at the park, at MRCE, or with an approved non-bureau repository.

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. 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, MONO's biological collection does not have sub collections from the following classifications recognized by the NPS: flora, fungi, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fish, insects and arachnids, and other invertebrates.

- a. **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 MONO 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.

At present, MONO does not have geological specimens in its museum collection. Should collecting of geological materials begin at the park, this sub collection will include:

- 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.

MONO currently does not have paleontological specimens in its museum collection. Should collecting of paleontological materials begin at the park, this sub collection will include:

- 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

MONO 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 Park Curator.

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 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

MONO'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 park's collection as a whole.

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 7* (2006), the park 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 MONO 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 MONO 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 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 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

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

- Review this Scope of Collection Statement every five years, and revise, when necessary, so that it remains supportive of, and consistent with, any changes in the park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the park's Superintendent.
- Review archival materials (bills, booklets, cards, carte-de-visites, certificates, drawings, envelopes, invitations, letters, maps, newspapers, notes, photographs, poems, postcards, programs, posters, proclamations, reports, sheet music, speeches, tintypes, and other documentary artifacts) currently identified as historical collection materials and reclassify them as necessary under the MONO archive sub collection.