DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

Scope of Collection Statement

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) is a 5,073 acre park located in the Piedmont region of Prince William and Fairfax counties, Virginia. The park was designated a unit of the National Park Service (NPS) through Secretarial Order [5F.R. 1824] from the Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes on May 10, 1940 and under authority granted by Congress in 1935 through *Pub. L. No. 74-292, 49 Stat. 666.* MANA serves to preserve and protect the scene of two major Civil War battles between the Federal Union Army and the Confederate States Army—the First Manassas Battle (also referred to as the First Battle of Bull Run) in1861 and the Second Manassas Battle (also referred to as the Second Battle of Bull Run) in 1862.

MANA administers a museum collection comprised of both cultural and natural history collections. The park's cultural collection includes active sub categories for archeology, history, and archives; and the park's natural history collection contains active sub categories for biological specimens which includes a flora sub group, and an active sub group of paleontological specimens.

MANA museum collections are stored and/or exhibited onsite at the park's Henry Hill Visitor Center, Rosefield House, Quarters 9 Garage, and outdoors as part of the cultural landscape. A portion of the MANA collection is also stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

Currently, the park's museum collection does not have an ethnological collection sub component to its cultural collection or a geological collection sub component to its natural history collection; however, future scientific research or preservation projects at the park may result in the generation of such collections. As a whole, museum collections at MANA 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:

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

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

1. Park History

Manassas National Battlefield Park (MANA) is a 5,073 acre park located in the Piedmont region of Prince William and Fairfax counties, Virginia. The park serves to preserve and protect the scene of two major Civil War battles fought between the Federal Union Army and the Confederate States Army—the First and Second Battles of Manassas (also referred to as the First and Second Battles of Bull Run).

Archeological evidence of the area indicates that Native Americans inhabited the Piedmont region during the Archaic (circa 7,500 BC-1000 BC) and the Woodland periods (circa 1000 BC-1600 AD). The first recorded contact between Native Americans of the region and European colonists occurred in 1608 when Captain John Smith's expedition made its way to the falls of the Rappahannock River. During the contact period, and more frequently after this event, the southern Piedmont and coastal plain tribes suffered from the effects of Iroquois expansion. By 1670, an expedition led by John Lederer reported that the area was deserted of permanent settlement by Native Americans; however, European colonization of the Piedmont was not achieved until after the Treaty of 1722.

The land which eventually became MANA was originally part of three land tracts patented by Robert "King" Carter: the Great Bull Run and the Lower Bull Run tracts acquired in 1724, and the Middle Bull Run tract acquired in 1729. These three patented tracts, portions of which eventually became MANA, were passed down to Carter's descendants and improved in the latter part of the

18th century through the establishment of several plantations with manor houses. The first of these was Pittsylvania, a Georgian-style dwelling, erected in 1765 by Landon Carter II. Between 1760 and 1770, John Carter built another plantation house, Sudley. To the southwest of Pittsylvania, Wormley Carter, son of Landon Carter II, constructed a plantation known as Rosefield circa 1790. Following the clearing of the surrounding forests, the plantations supported agriculture by utilizing enslaved labor to produce the cash crop tobacco along with staple food crops.

Following the subdivision and sale of property outside the Carter family by the turn of the 19th century, numerous single-family dwellings and other farmsteads were established, with pastures and croplands. These included Peach Grove (1800), Meadowville (circa 1800), Pohoke (1802; later renamed Portici circa 1820), Spring Hill Farm (1812), Hazel Plain (1809-1815; later known as the Chinn Farm), Bachelor's Hall (circa 1820), Pageland (circa 1830; which became known as Honeywood in more recent times), and Brownsville (circa 1840).

The development of a rural infrastructure to serve the needs of local farmers led to the establishment of communities in the area, such as Sudley, which provided commercial and social centers. By 1822, Sudley, a community which grew around a mill and an iron-rich spring, included a store, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright shop, and a Methodist church.

Also during the early 17th century, the establishment of the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company changed the area's development along the corridor in Virginia from Alexandria to Warrenton which offered a direct route to transport goods. By 1815 construction of the road bed past the intersection with Sudley Mill Road was completed. In 1825 a stone bridge that carried the Warrenton Turnpike over Bull Run was completed. In 1828, the turnpike was completed to Warrenton, and twenty years later, a tavern (Stone House) was constructed at the intersection of Sudley Mill Road and the turnpike where an earlier wagon stand had existed (Groveton was a mile west of this intersection).

Leading up to the 1860s, properties in the area changed hands regularly. Generally associated with each property in the area were main houses, slave quarters, orchards, vegetable gardens, animal husbandry, family cemeteries, and other outbuildings related to the subsistence of rural life. During this period, the cash crop in the area changed from tobacco to wheat and corn.

In July 1861, the first major land battle of the Civil War—the First Battle of Manassas (also referred to as the First Battle of Bull Run) erupted in the area. The Federal (Union) Army of Northeastern Virginia, made up largely of 90-day volunteers under the command of Brigadier General Irvin McDowell, marched from Washington, D.C. to engage the Confederate States Army of the Potomac, led by General Pierre G.T. Beauregard, drawn up behind Bull Run. On July 21, 1861, while civilian spectators watched from afar, McDowell and his Union troops crossed Bull Run at Sudley Ford and attacked the Confederate left flank on Matthews Hill. Fighting continued throughout the day as Confederate forces, reinforced by elements of General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of the Shenandoah, were driven back to Henry Hill. Late in the afternoon, additional Confederate reinforcements broke the Union right flank and routed McDowell's entire army. Although victorious, Confederate forces did not pursue beyond Cub Run. The losses for both sides amounted to approximately 5,000 (killed, wounded, or missing) out of the approximately 36,000 soldiers engaged.

Key landscape features associated with the Battle of First Manassas include: the Stone Bridge and Bull Run; Farm Ford; Van Pelt Hill and Van Pelt House (Avon); Sudley Springs and the Thornberry House; Buck Hill; Matthews Hill; Matthews House; Stone House; Pittsylvania; Henry Hill and Henry House; Portici (F. Lewis House); Rosefield (J. Dogan House) and Chinn Ridge and Hazel Plain (Chinn House).

Notable events which occurred in MANA's northeast quadrant during the Battle of First Manassas include: Stone Bridge across Bull Run occupied the Confederate left and became the objective of the Federal diversionary attack made by Brigadier General Daniel Tyler's division; it was destroyed by retreating Confederate troops on March 9, 1862. On Van Pelt Hill around the Van Pelt House, Avon, Colonel Nathan G. Evans' Brigade formed the Confederate left flank and guarded the Stone Bridge on the morning of the battle. Evans would go on to move his men first to Pittsylvania and then to Matthews Hill. The Matthews House which was in the path of the Federal advance from Sudley Ford, acted as a Union field hospital. The Stone House also became a field hospital for Union wounded during the afternoon. Pittsylvania, which was behind the Confederate left at the beginning of the battle, subsequently sheltered the wounded as did the Thornberry House at Sudley Springs.

MANA's southeast quadrant witnessed other events during the Battle of First Manassas. Confederate resistance on Henry Hill overcame the Federal drive, resulting in the destruction of the original Henry House, where the widow Judith Carter Henry was mortally wounded by artillery crossfire; Judith Carter Henry, who was buried in her front yard, was the only civilian fatality of the battle. Also significant, Portici served as headquarters for Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston during the Battle of First Manassas and immediately after the battle, Portici served as a Confederate field hospital.

Events from the Battle of First Manassas impacting MANA's southwest quadrant include: Chinn Ridge, where Confederate reinforcements outflanked the last major advance by Union forces and Hazel Plain (Chinn House) which subsequently served as a Confederate field hospital.

After the Battle of First Manassas on September 4, 1861, a monument memorializing Brigadier General Francis S. Bartow was dedicated by Confederate troops on Henry Hill. Within a year, the monument was destroyed with only the stone base remaining. This monument is thought to be the first Civil War monument erected.

In August 1862, Federal and Confederate armies clashed again in the area which became MANA. The Battle of Second Manassas (also known as the Second Battle of Bull Run) involved the Federal (Union) Army of Virginia led by Major General John Pope and the Confederate States Army of Northern Virginia under the command of General Robert E. Lee. In order to draw Pope's army into battle, Major General Thomas J. Jackson on the evening of August 28 ordered an attack on a Federal column that was passing across his front on the Fauquier-Warrenton Turnpike, resulting in fighting on the Brawner Farm. Though the fight lasted less than two hours and ended inconclusively in the dark it did achieve Jackson's objective. On August 29, Pope launched a series of assaults against Jackson's position along an unfinished railroad grade. The attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties on both sides. By noon, Confederate Major General James Longstreet was deploying his troops on Jackson's right flank after arrival on the field from Thoroughfare Gap. On August 30, Pope renewed his attacks. After a massed concentration of Confederate artillery

devastated a Union assault under Major General Fitz John Porter's command, Longstreet's brigades counterattacked in one of the largest, simultaneous mass assaults of the war. The Union left flank was crushed and Pope's army was driven back to Henry Hill. After dark Pope retreated to Centreville; ending the battle as a tactical victory for the Confederates. The next day, Lee ordered Jackson to maneuver around Pope's lines at Centreville and cut his escape routes to Washington. This resulted in another inconclusive clash at Ox Hill on the evening of September 1, but Pope managed to escape back to Washington. Pope suffered an estimated 10,000 killed and wounded during the Battle of Second Manassas; and Lee lost an estimated 9,000 casualties during the battle. As was the Battle of First Manassas, the Battle of Second Manassas was the largest battle fought in the western hemisphere up to that time.

Key landscape features associated with the Battle of Second Manassas which contribute to MANA include: Buck Hill; Stone House; Stone Bridge; Portici and Pittsylvania; John Dogan House (Rosefield) and Dogan Ridge; Groveton and the Lucinda Dogan House; Brawner Farm; the Unfinished Railroad and the Deep Cut; Battery Heights; Sudley; Robinson House; Henry Hill and Henry House; Chinn Ridge and Hazel Plain (Chinn House) and Stuart's Hill.

Notable events that happened as a part of, or shortly after, the Second Battle of Manassas in MANA's northeast quadrant include: General John Pope established his headquarters on Buck Hill behind Stone House; during and after the battle, the Stone House again served as a field hospital for Union wounded. Stone Bridge, replaced by a wooden span after Confederate forces destroyed it in March 1862, was destroyed a second time by the Union rear guard as they retreated on the night of August 30, 1862. Portici witnessed a sharp cavalry clash late in the afternoon of August 30 and was destroyed by fire later that year along with Pittsylvania and Rosefield.

During the Battle of Second Manassas in MANA's northwest quadrant, the John Dogan House (Rosefield) on Dogan Ridge served as a Union field hospital while a number of Union batteries occupied the grounds in the immediate vicinity. The Lucinda Dogan House at Groveton survived the war despite being in the epicenter of the battle. The Brawner Farm and part of the neighboring Dogan Farm at Groveton witnessed heavy fighting on the evening of August 28, 1862 when Jackson drew the Federal brigades of General John Gibbon and General Abner Doubleday into battle. Subsequent fighting took place along a two mile section of the Unfinished Railroad with Jackson's left flank situated near Sudley Church. Pope launched his largest attack against Jackson's troops in a section of the Unfinished Railroad on the Dogan Farm known as the Deep Cut on August 30. Confederate batteries deployed on the Brawner Farm and on the Dogan Farm at Battery Heights broke up this Union attack.

MANA's southeast quadrant was affected by similar events during the Battle of Second Manassas. Robinson House, owned and occupied by free black James Robinson, was overtaken in the Second Battle of Manassas and used as a Union field hospital. Henry Hill and Henry House ruins staged the scene for the Union's final line of defense and allowed the withdrawal of Pope's Army over Bull Run. A sharp cavalry clash on the grounds of the Portici plantation late on August 30 deterred Confederate efforts to cut off the Union army's line of retreat.

Events from the Battle of Second Manassas which impacted MANA's southwest quadrant include: Chinn Ridge where a massive counterattack by Longstreet's forces on the afternoon of August 30 converged on the Union left flank; Hazel Plain (Chinn House) witnessed some of the heaviest

fighting of the battle and subsequently served as a field hospital. Stuart's Hill acted as Lee's headquarters during the battle. The area south of Groveton, accessed today by New York Avenue, was the scene of initial resistance to Longstreet's forces by two New York units. The Groveton Confederate Cemetery contains the remains of at least 266 Confederates from the battle recovered after the war.

As part of a memorialization, on June 11, 1865 a Union Monument (also referred to as the First Bull Run Monument or the Henry Hill Monument) was dedicated on Henry Hill. Designed by Second Lieutenant James McCallum of the 16th Battery, Massachusetts Light Artillery, and built by men from the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, the monument memorializes the Union troops who fell at the First Battle of Manassas. On the same day, the Groveton Monument, situated near the Deep Cut on the Dogan Farm, was dedicated to memorialize the Union soldiers who fell during the Battle of Second Manassas.

After the First and Second Battles of Manassas, troop movements continued within the area until the end of the Civil War. The general destruction and impact of the two battles were felt for years within the area's communities.

Specific examples of new construction near the remains of structures lost during the war include a second Henry House (1870s), Portici II and III (late 1860s and again in the 1870s), Rosefield II (John Dogan House, before 1878), and Pittsylvania II (1885). Heavily altered pre-Civil War buildings and post-war construction included Brawner (Douglass) Farm (the original circa 1820 house was removed and another house was put on the site after the battle, which was incorporated into the circa 1904-1905 house), Pageland II (Pageland Farm, circa 1865), and the Robinson House (1870s).

In 1901, George Carr Round, a Union veteran who had settled in the Manassas community following the Civil War, led the first attempts to preserve the battlefield landscape at Manassas. He proposed that the United States Government should purchase the land around the Union monuments and acquire easements to these monuments for visitors.

As part of the effort to memorialize the battlefields of First and Second Manassas, the State of New York acquired land near Groveton and the veterans of three New York regiments, the 5th New York Volunteer Infantry, "Duryee Zouaves"; the 10th New York Volunteer Infantry, "National Zouaves"; and the 14th Brooklyn Militia (84th New York Volunteer Infantry) erected and dedicated three monuments in 1906 to honor their comrades who served on that part of the battlefield. Later, in 1914, survivors from Colonel Fletcher Webster's regiment, the 12th Massachusetts Volunteers, erected the Fletcher Webster Monument to memorialize the spot where Colonel Webster fell on Chinn Ridge during the Second Battle of Manassas.

The efforts to memorialize the battles continued in 1922 when the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) purchased 128 acres of the Henry Farm and founded the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park. In 1935 President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Resettlement Administration designated 1,476 acres of the Manassas battlefields for the establishment of the Bull Run Recreational Demonstration Area. Shortly after, in 1936, the year of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of First Manassas, the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy dedicated a new monument to Francis S. Bartow on Henry Hill near the base of the original Bartow memorial erected in 1861.

In 1938 a deed was drawn up between the SCV and the federal government for the Henry Farm acreage. Later, in 1939, a white marble monument memorializing Brigadier General Barnard E. Bee was placed by the Mary Taliaferro Thompson Southern Memorial Association of Washington, D.C. to mark the spot on Henry Hill where the Confederate leader fell during the First Battle of Manassas. Congress appropriated funding in May of 1939 and the title to the property was transferred to the United States in February 1940. As part of the conditions of the transfer, the Commonwealth of Virginia was allowed to erect a monument honoring General Jackson on Henry Hill. The bronze equestrian statue of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson by sculptor Joseph P. Pollia was dedicated on August 31, 1940.

On May 10, 1940, Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes designated a 1,604-acre area, which included the acreage from the former recreational demonstration area and the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park as Manassas National Battlefield Park through Secretarial Order (*May 10, 1940—5F.R. 1824*) under authority granted in *Pub. L. No. 74-292, 49 Stat. 666*.

Continued battlefield preservation efforts in the mid to late 20th century resulted in the park's incremental growth to the current land boundaries of MANA. Starting in the 1950s, community activists such as Elizabeth "Annie" Snyder, Founder and Chairman of the Save the Battlefield Coalition (SBC) led major campaigns against developers to preserve land at, or near, MANA. Their efforts led to subsequent legislation from Congress in 1954 (*Pub. L. No. 83-338, 68 Stat. 56*), 1980 (*Pub. L. No. 96-442, 94 Stat. 1885.*), and 1988 (*Pub. L. No. 100-647, 102 Stat. 3810*) for the present boundaries of MANA.

The most recent addition to memorials at MANA occurred on September 6, 2012, when the state of Texas erected and dedicated a monument on Chinn Ridge to honor the Confederate troops of Brigadier General John Bell Hood's Texas Brigade who fought during the Battle of Second Manassas. Hood's Texas Brigade included 1st, 4th, and 5th Texas Volunteer Infantry Regiments, the 18th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment and the eight infantry companies of Hampton's Legion of South Carolina.

The current acreage that comprises MANA is bisected by Lee Highway (U.S. Highway 29, also known by its historic name of the Warrenton Turnpike) and Sudley Road (Virginia State Route 234). These two roads follow the basic historic road alignments used by Civil War troops. Among the park's most important resources are the large tracts of land managed to represent the battlefield landscape as it existed at the time of the Civil War. Included in this landscape are three houses that date from the Civil War period, several post-war historic buildings, a Confederate cemetery, the reconstructed Stone Bridge over Bull Run, six miles of historic road traces, and numerous other resources, including historic structures, archeological resources, family and slave cemeteries, trenches, and other earthworks.

2. Significance

MANA statements of significance, listed in MANA's *Foundation Document* (2014), are as follows:

- More than a half century of sectional strife led to bloodshed on July 21, 1861, as Federal and Confederate forces clashed on the fields outside Manassas Junction near Bull Run. This first major land battle of the Civil War was a setback for Union forces that brought sobering casualties on both sides and an escalation in hostilities.

- The Union defeat at the Battle of Second Manassas was the culmination of the Northern Virginia Campaign of 1862, shifting the seat of war from the gates of Richmond, Virginia, to the doorsteps of Washington, D.C., and opening the way for Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North.

- The presence of civilian spectators at First Manassas reflected the nation's fascination with an early, glorified expectation of what civil war entailed. While they flocked to the Battle of First Manassas, civilians fled the destruction that came with the Battle of Second Manassas.

- With few commemorative monuments on the battlefield landscape, and due to delayed designation as a national park, Manassas National Battlefield Park provides an opportunity to explore the complicated relationship between Civil War history, political action, and commemoration fueled by the Confederate victories/Federal defeats at the battles of First and Second Manassas.

- The contiguous rural landscape preserved and protected by Manassas National Battlefield Park allows visitors to better connect with the historic events of the battles, helps foster reverence for the suffering and sacrifices of its participants, and provides opportunities for learning in an immersive environment.

- As a largely unspoiled area surrounded by the intense pressure of regional development from Washington D.C., the streams, landforms, fields, and forests that comprise Manassas National Battlefield Park are becoming an important refuge for both wildlife and people.

- Manassas National Battlefield Park protects historic structures, museum collections, and archeological resources that are tangible links to the events that unfolded at the battles of First and Second Manassas and serve as a physical record of the people who experienced the Civil War first-hand.

3. Purpose

MANA's *Foundation Document* (2014) states the park's purpose as:

> Manassas National Battlefield Park preserves and protects the land and resources associated with the First and Second Battles of Manassas to foster understanding and appreciation of the battles and their significance by providing opportunities for interpretation, education, enjoyment, and inspiration.

4. Themes

MANA's *Foundation Document* (2014), identifies the park's themes as:

- The two battles of Manassas, fought 13 months apart on the same grounds, reflect the transformation of the Civil War in purpose, scale, methods, and impacts on both soldiers and civilians.

- The comparative changes in leadership, army strength, and weaponry in the months during and between the two battles of Manassas illustrate the application and advancement of 19th century military science and technology, as well as the mobilization of both Northern and Southern society to achieve the aims of an expanding war effort.

- The experience of the civilians, free and enslaved, who inhabited the battlefield landscape of Manassas, reflects the changing nature of the Civil War, leading variously to hardship, sacrifice, and freedom for those who lived here.

- The memorialization reflected on the battlefield landscape helped create and influence competing memories of Manassas and the Civil War, reflecting the evolving values regarding the legacy of the battles and the preservation of the battlefield as a place of shared remembrance.

- The experience of battle at Manassas forged bonds of brotherhood among the armies and individual units engaged on the battlefield, influenced political actions of the civilian leadership of North and South, spurred the emergence of a national identity for the Confederacy, and tested the resolve of the Union to pursue the war and expand its aims.

5. Goals

Within MANA's *General Management Plan* (2008) the following goals are identified:

- The historic landscape is maintained in a way that gives visitors an understanding of the events of the two battles.

- Significant cultural resources of the battles and their commemoration are identified, preserved, protected, maintained, and rehabilitated where appropriate.

- Visitors learn about the battles through a variety of high-quality interpretive and educational experiences, programs, and facilities.

- All park uses and visitor experiences are conducted in a manner that is compatible with the park's purpose.

- Roads within the park are used primarily by visitors, by residents who live within park boundaries, and for park operations.

- Modern intrusions into the historic landscape are minimal.

- The park cooperates with local, state, and other national groups to protect resources and tell the stories of the battles of Manassas.

- The rural and agrarian character of views outside the park is maintained.

- Park facilities and services provide visitors with a high-quality experience and support the park's purpose.

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 Specialists and other 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 MANA'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 Park Resources Listed on National or International Registries

Manassas National Battlefield Park was listed as a historic district with the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on October 15, 1966 as NRHP #66000039.

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 MANA'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 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

MANA'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.

NPS cultural museum collections are 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. MANA'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 Henry Hill Visitor Center, Rosefield House, Quarter's 9 Garage, outdoors on park grounds (cannons), and off-site at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

The following identifies, by discipline, the focuses of MANA'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. Such material should be accessioned as an unauthorized field collection and cataloged as history objects.

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) and should be discouraged. Ideally, artifacts found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder; instead, they should be reported to the park staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities. If materials are turned in to the park, standard NPS policies and procedures must be followed 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 park staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities. Unless the items are determined to be archeologically significant by a professional archeologist, they should not be cataloged into the park's museum collection as archeology objects.

MANA's archeology collection includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

1) **Prehistoric Material (10,000 BC-1600s AD).** This sub category contains over 1,200 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 more than 43,000 artifacts, including: military and personal items; pottery; household and utilitarian items; tools; clothing; coins; porcelain, glass and ceramic artifacts; ammunition; firearms; architectural fragments and hardware; faunal and vegetal remains; and similar items recovered during authorized 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 collecting of ethnographical materials begin at MANA, 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 MANA's history collection:

a. **Battle of First Manassas (July 18, 1861- July 21, 1861).** Historical collection materials in this sub category include objects and artifacts that illustrate the campaign and Battle of First Manassas (also referred to as the First Battle of Bull Run) which occurred from July 16, 1861 through July 21, 1861. This battle between the Federal (Union) Army of Northeastern Virginia, commanded by Brigadier General Irvin McDowell in coordination with the Army of Pennsylvania under Brigadier General Robert Patterson, and the Confederate States Army of the Potomac led by General Pierre G.T. Beauregard and Army of the Shenandoah commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston ended in a victory for Confederate forces. Items currently contributing to this sub group include: uniforms, weapons, munitions, flags, accoutrements, personal items, musical instruments, tools, other equipment, and documentary materials.

b. **Battle of Second Manassas (August 28, 1862- August 30, 1862).** Collections contributing to this sub group consist of objects and artifacts that reflect the campaign culminating in the Battle of Second Manassas (also referred to as the Second Battle of Bull Run) that started on June 26, 1862 and lasted through September 1, 1862. Fought between the Federal (Union) Army of Virginia led by Major General John Pope and the Confederate States Army of Northern Virginia under the command of General Robert E. Lee, this battle ended in another victory for the Confederate States Army. Collection items currently in this sub category include: uniforms, weapons, munitions, flags, accoutrements, personal items, musical instruments, tools, other equipment, and documentary materials.

c. **Local Impact of the Civil War (1860s).** Objects and artifacts that illustrate the inhabitants and communities that shaped the landscape in the vicinity of MANA and were impacted by the war are included in this collecting subcategory. This would include objects reflecting the occupation of the area by Confederate and Union Armies. Key landscape features within the park that demonstrate the impact of the war include Stone House (Henry Matthew House); Stone Bridge; Henry House; Hazel Plain (Chinn House); Portici (Frank Lewis House); Pittsylvania (E. Carter House); Groveton; Avon (Van Pelt House); M. Matthew House; Rosefield (John Dogan House; Peach Grove (Lucinda Dogan House); Meadowville (John Cundiff House); Brawner (Douglass) Farm; Brownsville (William Lewis House); the Unfinished Railroad; Sudley; John Thornberry House; and Robinson House. Notable figures impacted during the war include: Judith Carter Henry, Lucinda Dogan, Wilmer McLean, and James Robinson. Items currently contributing to this sub-group include: architectural fabric, furnishings, personal items, tools, and equipment.

d. **Battlefield Monuments and Memorialization (1861- Present).** Materials that contribute to this collection subgroup include objects and artifacts that illustrate the efforts of veteran organizations and individuals to commemorate the events that transpired during the Battles of

First and Second Manassas beginning in 1861 through the present. Monuments at MANA include: the Brigadier General Francis S. Bartow Monument (1861and 1936); the First Bull Run Monument or the Henry Hill Monument (1865); the Groveton Monument (1865); the George Stovall Monument (c.1865); the "Cedar Pole" (George Albee) marker (c.1888); the Groveton Confederate Cemetery Monument (1904); the 7th Georgia markers (c. 1905); the 5th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment Monument (1906); the 10th New York Volunteer Infantry Monument (1906); the 14th Brooklyn Regiment Monument (1906); the Fletcher Webster Monument (1914); the Brigadier General Barnard E. Bee Monument (1939); the General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson Monument (1940); and the Texas Brigade Monument (2012). Objects and artifacts that illustrate the efforts of individuals and organizations are also included. These include: George Carr Round (1900s); the Sons of Confederate Veterans (1920s); Elizabeth "Annie" Snyder, Founder and Chairman of the Save the Battlefield Coalition (1950s-2002), and Emmanuel "Tersh" Boasberg, General Counsel of Preservation Action for Save the Battlefield Coalition (1980s).

e. Military Maneuvers and Commemorative Events. This sub category consists of archival and other materials from important/ significant post-Civil War military activity and commemorative events at the battlefield to include the 1904 Army maneuvers, the 1936 Reenactment, the1939 Army maneuvers, the 1961 Grand Reenactment and recent Sesquicentennial observances.

f. 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 include architectural fabric elements such as bricks and mortar samples; doors; cornerstones; beams; floor boards; window frames, panes, and sills; gates; molding; paint, wallpaper, and plaster samples; structural posts; shingles; shutters; and associated hardware elements such as hinges, door knobs and locks, escutcheons, and nails.

g. 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 MANA's archival sub collection:

a. **Elizabeth "Annie" Snyder Manuscript Collection (1966 - 2000, undated).** Personal papers and documents created and maintained by Elizabeth "Annie" Snyder from 1966-2000 (and undated) which relate to the preservation of Manassas National Battlefield Park are included in this manuscript collection. Snyder, as founder and chairman of the Save the Battlefield Coalition, became the public face of the organization and led the fight for the preservation of many of the battlefields and historic areas in the Northern Virginia area including MANA. Archival materials in this subgroup include administrative files and correspondence, still pictures (prints, negatives, and slides), audiovisual materials (audiocassettes and videocassettes), and other documentary artifacts.

b. **Emmanuel "Tersh" Boasberg Manuscript Collection (1988).** Personal papers and documents created by Emmanuel "Tersh" Boasberg dating from 1988 which relate to the preservation of Manassas National Battlefield Park are included in this manuscript collection. Boasberg's efforts as Founder and General Counsel of Preservation Action for Save the Battlefield Coalition helped preserve many of the battlefields and historic areas in the Northern Virginia area including MANA. This collection includes: letters and correspondence, maps, plans, reports, memos, newspaper and magazine clippings, and other documentary artifacts.

c. **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.

d. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category focuses on collecting archival materials from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the park.

e. **Resource Management Records.** All records associated with cultural (archeological and ethnological) and natural history (biological, geological, and paleontological) resource studies are retained as part of the museum collection. These may include: field notes; maps; interview schedules, oral histories, tapes (video and audio), interview transcripts; negatives, prints and slides; data sheets (all subject to restrictions of confidentiality, if any); artifact inventories; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; reports generated by investigations; as well as any other documents generated through permit.

f. **Future Collections Activity.** Current and future archive collection materials are managed in accordance with *Director's Order #11D: Records and Electronic Information Management (2012)* and the *NPS Records Disposition Schedule* (2010). The park's Records Management Committee examines all park files before they are transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration or disposed of, to ensure the retention of important official records in the park.

B. Natural History Collection

The purpose of MANA'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 *General Management Plan* (2008), *Foundation Document* (2014), and other 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 natural resource management specialist.

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 park staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities. If materials are turned in to the park, standard NPS policies and procedures must be followed 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 MANA 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 MANA's museum collection accession records.

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

Acquisitions and the future growth of MANA'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.

Natural history museum collections for MANA are stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

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, MANA's biological collection contains only flora specimens. The park currently does not have collections from the following biological classifications recognized by the NPS: fungi, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fish, insects and arachnids, and other invertebrates.

a. **Flora.** MANA's herbarium sub-collection contains plant specimens found within the park including sedges, grasses, reeds, and rushes.

b. **Future Collections Activity.** Any future collection activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of biological specimens (flora; fungi; mammals; birds; reptiles and amphibians; fish; and insects, arachnids and other invertebrates) collected at MANA 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, the park currently does not have geological materials in its museum collection. Should collecting of geological materials begin at MANA, 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 as 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 park's paleontological sub collection includes the following sub groups:

a. **Fossil Specimens.** This sub collection contains trace fossil specimens including fossilized ripple marks, reptile footprints and tracks, and crustaceans.

b. **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

MANA 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: Management of Firearms and Ammunition, Chapter 9* (2009), all proposals for the acquisition of museum collection 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 NPS standards for managing, use, and disposal of museum objects are outlined in the NPS Museum Handbook Parts I and II, and DO #28, Cultural Resources Management.

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 staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities.

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 park staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities. The park staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities 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 park'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 MANA 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 MANA 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 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 park staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities 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 park staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities.

- 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, conservation treatment, 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), park staff delegated with museum collection responsibilities 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.

The park shall not accession any potentially live artillery ordnance until it has been examined by a qualified ordnance expert and determined to be safe or rendered safe. Time fused ammunition, with the exception of Bormann fused spherical projectiles, can often be safely deactivated and rendered harmless without the use of specialized equipment or outside charges. Percussion fused ammunition cannot be readily disarmed. Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel should be summoned to take custody of such projectiles. As this will likely result in the destruction of the projectile, it may be appropriate to make a photographic record of the projectile beforehand.

If no one on the park staff is qualified to identify the type of fuse or has experience in handling Civil War artillery projectiles, DO NOT handle the projectile any more than necessary to place it in a safe location. Director's Order #65.1.11, specifies that a military EOD team must be notified to dispose of military ordnance. The 55th EOD Company at Fort Belvoir is the closest military ordnance disposal unit to MANA. The unit maintains a 24-hour emergency contact number at 703-806-6019. Their operations number is 703-806-4547.

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

MANA 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 paleontology specimens (trace fossils such as fossilized ripple marks and tracks, etc.) currently identified as geological collection materials and reclassify them as necessary under the MANA paleontological sub collection.

- Review archival materials (documents, photographs, oral histories, slides, resource reports, magnetic tapes, etc.) currently identified as historical collection materials and reclassify them as necessary under the MANA archive sub collection.