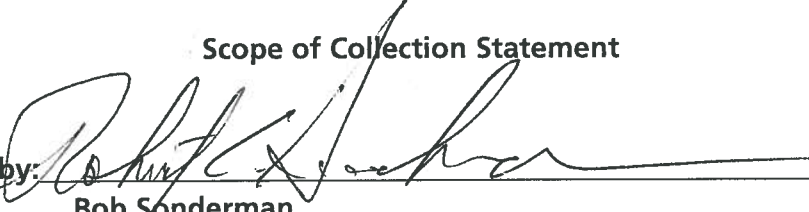


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HARMONY HALL

Scope of Collection Statement

Recommended by:


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Regional Curator, National Capital Region

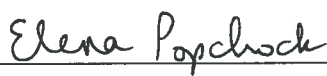
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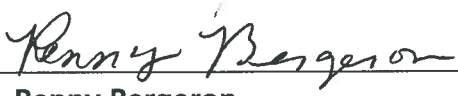
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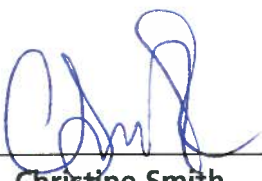

Renny Bergeron

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Supervisory Museum Curator, National Capital Region

2/4/2016
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

Harmony Hall (HAHA) is an 18th century historic site located on 62.5 acres along the Potomac River in Prince George's County, Maryland. The site includes a number of significant structures on the property including Harmony Hall—an 18th century Georgian plantation house; Want Water—a 17th century example of a Tidewater building; and an archeological site from an 18th century tobacco warehouse with an associated canal thought to be the earliest man made canal built in the United States. HAHA was acquired by the Federal Government under the authority of the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930 and was transferred to the administration of the National Park Service (NPS) by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 3, 1933 through *Executive Order 6166 C.F.C. 3*. Since this time it has continued to be administered by the NPS as a unit under National Capital Parks-East (NACE).

Harmony Hall's museum collection includes both cultural and natural history collections. The cultural collection includes an archeological sub collection comprised of a prehistoric sub category that includes ceramics, projectile points, stone tools, and other lithics; and a historical archeology sub category that includes household and utilitarian items, glass and ceramic artifacts, personal items, clothing and accessories, food preparation items, tools, architectural fabric and hardware, and fauna and vegetal remains. HAHA's cultural collection also includes a historical sub collection which contains furnishings, architectural fabric elements, and surface collection finds from the site. HAHA's natural history collection contains several flora specimens under its biological sub collection.

HAHA's museum collection is stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

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

For additional information on the museum collection, please contact:

Park Curator
National Capital Parks-East
1900 Anacostia Dr. SE
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(202) 692-6049 Office
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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 Harmony Hall that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the site's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the National Park Service (NPS) is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the site.

C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections

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

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

1. Site History

HAHA is an 18th century historic site located on 62.5 acres of open pasture estate along the Potomac River in Prince George's County, Maryland. Main components of the site include the main manor house known as Harmony Hall; the remains of a secondary residential structure, Want Water; and an archeological site from an 18th century tobacco warehouse with an associated canal thought to be the earliest man made canal built in the United States.

Archeological evidence indicates that Native American populations inhabited the area which would become HAHA before the arrival of European settlers. Part of the coastal plain of the Potomac River basin, the area was the home and hunting grounds of the Piscataway Indians and other Native American tribes through the early 17th century. When English settlers first arrived in the 1630s they were unable to settle the area due to the inability to devise a treaty with the Piscataway Indians. By the end of the 17th century, most of the native Piscataway Indian population had fled the area, leaving the area to be developed primarily as a British port town and community.

The first land patent issued in the area occurred in 1662 to a lawyer named Humphrey Haggett. Although Haggett would never live on the property, the 500-acres were surveyed and patented under the name Battersea. In 1668, Haggett's widow Anne and her new husband Richard Fowke acquired Battersea. That same year, the property was sold in two equal parcels to Philip Mason and Richard Lyles, with Mason receiving the part of the land where Harmony Hall manor would eventually be built. The land would change hands again in 1692 with Mason selling his property to

Thomas Lewis. Lewis' son, Richard, would go on to inherit 100 acres of his father's property, which retained the Battersea name.

At the time of the Lewis' ownership, Battersea was a part of a burgeoning community known as Broad Creek. In 1706, Broad Creek became one of five communities in Prince George's County to formally be established as towns, with Broad Creek being the only town on the Potomac River at that time. Even at this period, trade was already well established in the community. Shortly after the establishment of Broad Creek, Battersea's ownership changed once again with Richard Lewis selling the property to William Tyler.

Significantly, it was also during this same period in 1706, that Want Water, a 35-acre tract of land adjacent to Battersea, was surveyed and patented to Thomas Addison. Addison lived on the property for close to twenty years before passing away in 1727 and leaving the property to his son John. In 1736, Humphrey Batts, a local shipwright, purchased Want Water. During the 1740s, Batts constructed a tobacco inspection warehouse on his land at Broad Creek. Batts also cut a channel (presently called Want Water canal), some 100 yards long between his tobacco warehouse and the Broad Creek estuary, where merchant ships could anchor. This channel allowed flat boats to move between the warehouse and ships carrying tobacco and other goods. In 1757, Batts died and deeded the Want Water property to his son-in-law Richard Barnes.

During the following decade of the 1760s, Enoch Magruder, a merchant and landowner in Prince George's County became the owner of both Battersea and Want Water properties. The Battersea property which had remained in the Tyler family for over fifty years was purchased by Magruder in 1761. By the end of the decade in 1769, Magruder would also purchase the nearby Want Water property.

By the time of Magruder's ownership, both Battersea and Want Water properties included notable manor homes. The dates of construction for these two homesteads, however, are unclear. The Want Water manor house is likely the older of the two. A range of construction dates from 1690 to 1720 have been suggested by historians. Some historians have settled on 1708 as the date of construction, shortly after Thomas Addison acquired the land, but they believe the building was completed in the 1740s under Humphrey Batt's ownership. This later construction date was based on the building's details which reflect workmanship of the later 1700s. It is a further possibility however that Humphrey Batts actually constructed the homestead. At the very least it is believed he likely was responsible for finishing or enlarging the structure. Whether Batts begun building or finished the structure, it was certainly the dwelling place of the shipwright's family.

Like Want Water, the exact date of the Battersea manor's construction is not certain. It is likely that it was built following Enoch Magruder's purchase of the estate circa 1769. There is, however, a possibility that William Tyler, who purchased the property in 1709, built the house between 1709 and 1718. In Tyler's will from 1721, he is noted as leaving his "dwelling plantation" called Battersea to his wife.

Enoch Magruder, who purchased both the Battersea and Want Water properties in the 1760s, effectively became the first individual to own both properties. Upon Magruder's death in 1786, both properties were bequeathed to his daughter Sarah Magruder Lyles and her husband Colonel William Lyles. The couple would go on to live at Want Water and rent out the Battersea home.

In 1792, brothers Walter and John Addison (descendants of Thomas Addison, the patentee of Want Water) rented the Battersea manor with their respective wives, Elizabeth Dulany Hessilus and

Sarah Leitch. The two couples lived in the brick manor house together for a year. Oral history recounts how the two couples lived in such happiness together during that year that they referred to the home as "Harmony Hall," a name that was effectively departed on the property.

While renting out the newly named Harmony Hall manor house, Sarah Magruder Lyles and her husband William Lyles raised several children at the Want Water estate. In 1815, upon William Lyles' death, his sons Thomas and Dennis resided at Want Water and Harmony Hall, respectively. Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, Want Water and Harmony Hall would continue to pass through different owners with some of these individuals owning both properties.

In 1892, explorer and linguist, Robert Stein, purchased Harmony Hall. An immigrant of Germany, Stein joined the U.S. Geological Survey as a translator in 1885. In 1897, Stein accompanied Admiral Richard Peary on his expedition to Greenland. Two years later he led his own exploration of Greenland, where he studied indigenous languages and conducted geological research. During his ownership of Harmony Hall, Stein, his brother Richard, and their friend Joseph Adler encouraged their German family members to immigrate to the United States and settle in the Broad Creek community. By the 1930s, the cultural makeup of the Broad Creek community had transformed. The German presence in the community was further solidified when in the early years of the 20th century Robert Stein successfully petitioned to change the community's name from Broad Creek to Silesia, in honor of his birthplace Silesia, Prussia.

In 1929, Charles Wallace Collins purchased Harmony Hall. Collins held a number of notable positions throughout his career in the federal government including director of the Economic Section of the Legislative Reference Service at the Library of Congress, Librarian of the Supreme Court, General Counsel for the Bureau of the Budget, and Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. He was further well known for influencing the development of the Dixiecrat party, a segregationist political party that was a breakaway faction of the Democratic Party, formally referred to as the States' Rights Democratic Party. Charles Collins proceeded to undertake a major renovation of his new property. Seeking to use Harmony Hall to establish an estate modeled on his memories of southern plantations of the deep South, Collins rebuilt the property. Collins introduced electricity, running water, and heat to the manor house in addition to incorporating Colonial Revival elements into the landscape. He would go on to also purchase Want Water, working to stabilize the homestead. In addition to purchasing Harmony Hall and Want Water, Collins acquired a mid-18th century house from Piscataway that he moved to his property and restored. Collins died in 1964, leaving the property to his wife Sue Spencer Collins.

In November of 1966, under the provisions of the Capper-Crampton Act of May 2, 1930 (*Pub. L. 71-284, 46 Stat. 482*), the Harmony Hall manor and the 65.71 acres of land including Want Water and the historic canal were purchased by the federal government. As part of the sale, Sue Spencer Collins was given life tenancy and remained in the house until her death in 1983. Since this time, the National Park Service has maintained HAHA to preserve and interpret southern Maryland cultural heritage and the associated historic, scenic, and natural resources of the site.

2. Significance

Site statements of significance for HAHA listed in NACE's *Foundation Document Draft* (2016) are as follows:

- Harmony Hall is significant for its association with 18th century colonial settlement and its Georgian architecture, which is characteristic of early Potomac River plantation houses.
- The site contains important historical remnants of the American colonial era and the early commercial use of the Potomac River, including the ruins of the Want Water house and canal.
- Robert Stein, a well-known explorer and linguist, purchased Harmony Hall in 1892 and encouraged emigration from his homeland of Silesia, Prussia, which has influenced the ethnographic make-up of the surrounding community, now known as Silesia, Maryland.
- In the early 20th century, Charles Collins purchased the property with the intention to create a romanticized southern plantation experience on the site. Collins was a segregationist and strategist for the Dixiecrat Party. His efforts to preserve and re-envision the property are a complex and often ignored component of American history that directly influenced the Civil Rights Movement.
- Harmony Hall is the keystone property of the Broad Creek Historic District, the first historic district in Prince George's County, Maryland.

3. Purpose

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

Harmony Hall preserves and interprets southern Maryland cultural heritage and the associated historic, scenic, and natural resources of the site. The site also provides opportunities for outdoor recreation as part of a comprehensive system of parks, parkways, and recreational areas in and around the nation's capital that also preserves forests and contributes to the protection of source water and pollution prevention.

4. Themes

NACE's *Foundation Document Draft* (2016) identifies the following interpretive themes for HAHA:

- Harmony Hall tells the story of a changing landscape that provides exceptional insight into commercial uses along the Potomac River, the role of the estate as a catalyst for growth and development in the surrounding community, and the evolution of historic preservation practice.
- The Harmony Hall property represents an opportunity to further investigate the archeology and history of human settlement along the Potomac River.

- The Harmony Hall property represents an opportunity to further investigate the cultural and societal history of enslaved workers on a Maryland tobacco plantation.
- The grounds at Harmony Hall protect a variety of natural habitats that support flora, including the historic loblolly pine trees, and fauna, and provide opportunities for visitors to connect with nature and experience outdoor recreation near a densely developed urban area.
- Harmony Hall was established as a corridor of forest and natural scenery as part of a comprehensive system of parks for recreation, preservation of substantial tracts of forests, and protection of source water in and around the nation's capital.

5. Goals

The following goals have been identified by NACE curatorial staff to guide HAHA'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 HAHA's cultural and natural resources to preserve the integrity and diversity of the site and surrounding ecosystem for the enjoyment of present and future generations.
- Provide information to the public through traditional means such as exhibits, publications and interpretive programs or new technology including electronic access through web sites, online databases, and emerging communication methods.
- Support scientific research through documentation, preservation, and access.

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

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

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property and will be incorporated

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

In addition to legislation related to NPS museum collections, the site is also subject to Service-wide NPS policies and guidelines. *NPS Management Policies* (2006) lays the foundation by which the NPS meets its responsibilities toward museum collections and provides policy standards and requirements for preserving, protecting, documenting, and providing access to, and use of NPS museum collections. *Director's Order #28: NPS Cultural Resources Management* (1998) states, "The National Park Service permits and encourages the acquisition of museum objects by donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collecting, or loan when these objects are clearly significant to an area." *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008) and the accompanying *NPS Museum Handbook I-II* (1998-2006) ensure that NPS museum collection managers and staff have information on NPS standards and actions to successfully and ethically comply with *NPS Management Policies* (2006) regarding museum collections. These documents also provide a means of measuring and evaluating progress in preserving, protecting, documenting, accessing, and using museum collections. *Director's Order #12: Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making* (2011) and the accompanying handbook create a method in which the site is to follow for projects. The site is to follow the decision-making process laid out in *Director's Order #12* which includes impact analysis for museum collections. The process can also include cultural resource surveys including archeology. The objects associated with the archeological surveys are placed in the site museum collection for future curation and research. It is the responsibility of the site to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources that might be impacted through site projects.

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

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

Harmony Hall manor and Want Water were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on June 6, 1980 as NRHP #80000673.

Harmony Hall manor, Want Water, and the canal were also listed as contributing elements to the Broad Creek Historic District on December 8, 2011 under NRHP # 11000881.

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 HAHA's museum collection. National Park Service museum collections are divided into two main categories: cultural (archeology, ethnology, history, and archives) and natural (biology, geology, and paleontology.) The guidelines identified in the following section for each sub category are intended to direct collecting and to prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the site's museum collection, while ensuring that the collection remains relevant to the site's mission and purpose.

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

A. Cultural Collection

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

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

- Needs identified in the site's approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service wide initiatives.

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

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

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

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm). The archeology collection includes all artifacts and ecofacts recovered as part of archeological projects conducted within the site's boundaries.

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

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

HAHA's archeology collection includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

- 1) Prehistoric Material (10,000 BC - 1600s AD).** This sub category contains prehistoric artifacts and specimens excavated from HAHA that date between 10,000 BC and the contact period—1600 AD. It contains approximately 565 Native American artifacts which include ceramics, projectile points, stone tools, and other lithics.
- 2) Historic Material (1600s AD - 1900s AD).** Archeological artifacts excavated on site that date from the contact period (1600s) to the 20th century are included in this sub category. Materials from Native, European, and African American sites are appropriate. This sub group contains approximately 11,290 artifacts, including household and utilitarian items; glass and ceramic artifacts; personal items; clothing and accessories; food preparation items; tools; architectural fabric and hardware; and fauna and vegetal remains.

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

2. Ethnology Collection

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

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

3. History Collection

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

The following categories have been identified as collecting focuses for HAHA's history collection as developed from the site's statements of significance, interpretive themes, and purpose as identified in NACE's *Foundation Document Draft* (2016) and HAHA's *Cultural Landscapes Inventory* (2012):

- a. **Cultural Heritage of Southern Maryland (1600s - 1776).** Objects and artifacts that illustrate the cultural heritage of Southern Maryland in the area of HAHA starting in the 1600s and lasting through the end of colonialism (1776) are collected for this subgroup. During this time of colonial settlement in the area, the Potomac River served as the principal means of transport for early commerce and plantation agriculture focused on tobacco.
- b. **History of Battersea (1662 - 1792).** Collection materials in this sub category include objects and artifacts that illustrate the history and residents of the Battersea estate from 1662 through 1792. Significant individuals associated with the Battersea property during this time include: Humphrey and Anne Haggett, Thomas Lewis, William Tyler, Enoch Magruder and their families.
- c. **History of Want Water (1706 - 1966).** Focuses of collecting for this subgroup include objects and artifacts that illustrate the history of the Want Water property and its residents from 1706 through 1966. Want Water, comprised of a manor house constructed between the late 17th to early 18th century, is also the site of a tobacco inspection warehouse and a canal used to transport tobacco. Significant individuals associated with Want Water include: Thomas Addison, Humphrey Batts, Enoch Magruder. Sarah Margurder Lyles, Colonel William Lyles, and their families. Objects that currently contribute to this category include hardware, ceramics, and animal husbandry equipment.
- d. **History of Harmony Hall (1792 - 1966).** Collection materials in this sub category include objects and artifacts associated with the history of Harmony Hall and its residents from 1792 through 1966. In 1792, the Battersea manor house was rented to two brothers, Walter and John Addison and their respective wives, Elizabeth Dulany Hessilus and Sarah Leitch. Following, numerous owners acquired Harmony Hall through 1966. Significant individuals include: Sarah Magruder Lyles, Colonel William Lyles, Walter Dulany Addison, John Addison, Elizabeth Dulany Hessilus, Sarah Leitch and associated family members.
- e. **Robert Stein and the Community of Silesia (1892 - 1929).** Objects and artifacts associated with Robert Stein between 1892 and 1929 and his efforts to encourage emigration from Germany to the Broad Creek community (later renamed Silesia) are included in this sub category. In addition to Robert Stein, significant individuals associated with this sub group include his brother Richard Stein and Joseph Adler.
- f. **The Collins Era (1929 - 1966).** This sub category includes objects and artifacts related to the ownership of Harmony Hall by Charles Wallace Collins and his wife Sue Spencer Collins between 1929 and 1966. Charles Wallace Collins purchased the Harmony Hall estate in 1929 and re-envisioned the property, modeling the estate on southern plantations and incorporating Colonial Revival elements into the landscape.

- g. 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. This may include: stone, paint, woodwork, brick, fixtures, and hardware. Objects currently contributing to this category include bricks and timber from Want Water.
- h. Commemorative Events.** This sub category includes objects and memorabilia from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the site.
- i. Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of historical objects noted in the site's approved planning documents which are not represented in the collection.

4. Archive Collection

Archival collections consist of all types of documents, regardless of format. Documents may be in hardcopy (paper) or any kind of magnetic, electronic, digital, or film technology. Materials may include documents; manuscripts; drawings; field notes; films; laboratory reports; maps; oral histories; blueprints; photographic negatives' prints, and slides; reports; and audio and video tapes that document the site's development, history, and/or mission. Carbon copies, photocopies, and other duplicates may be regarded as original documents depending on specific circumstances.

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

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

- a. Cultural Heritage of Southern Maryland (1600s -1776).** Archival materials in this sub category include documentary materials that illustrate the cultural heritage of Southern Maryland in the area of HAHA starting in the 1600s and lasting through the end of colonialism (1776). During this time of colonial settlement in the area, the Potomac River served as the principal means of transport for early commerce and plantation agriculture focused on tobacco.
- b. History of Battersea (1662 - 1792).** Documentary materials in this sub group include archival materials that illustrate the history and residents of the Battersea estate from 1662 through 1792. Significant individuals associated with the Battersea property during this time include: Humphrey and Anne Haggett, Thomas Lewis, William Tyler, Enoch Magruder and their families.

- c. **History of Want Water (1706 - 1966).** This sub category includes documentary materials that illustrate the history of the Want Water property and its residents from 1706 through 1966. Want Water, comprised of a manor house constructed between the late 17th to early 18th century, is also the site of a tobacco inspection warehouse and a canal used to transport tobacco. Significant individuals associated with Want Water include: Thomas Addison, Humphrey Batts, Enoch Magruder. Sarah Margurder Lyles, Colonel William Lyles, and their families.
- d. **History of Harmony Hall (1792 - 1966).** Archival materials in this sub category include those associated with the history of Harmony Hall and its residents from 1792 through 1966. In 1792, the Battersea manor house was rented to two brothers, Walter and John Addison and their respective wives, Elizabeth Dulany Hessilus and Sarah Leitch. Following, numerous owners acquired Harmony Hall through 1966. Significant individuals include: Sarah Magruder Lyles, Colonel William Lyles, Walter Dulany Addison, John Addison, Elizabeth Dulany Hessilus, Sarah Leitch and associated family members.
- e. **Robert Stein and the Community of Silesia (1892 - 1929).** Archival materials associated with Robert Stein between 1892 and 1929 and his efforts to encourage emigration from Germany to the Broad Creek community (later renamed Silesia) are included in this sub category. In addition to Robert Stein, significant individuals associated with this sub group include his brother Richard Stein and Joseph Adler.
- f. **The Collins Era (1929 - 1966).** Archival materials in this sub category include those relating to the ownership of Harmony Hall by Charles Wallace Collins and his wife Sue Spencer Collins between 1929 and 1966. Charles Wallace Collins purchased the Harmony Hall estate in 1929 and re-envisioned the property, modeling the estate on southern plantations and incorporating Colonial Revival elements into the landscape.
- g. **Rare Books.** Books retained for their physical properties, associative value, or for purposes of exhibition or historic furnishing plans, are managed as part of the site's museum collection.
- h. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category focuses on collecting archival materials from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the site.
- i. **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.

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

B. Natural History Collection

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

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

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

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

Superintendent will be accessioned into the museum collection. Questions related to collecting within the site should be addressed to the site's research coordinator.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Biology Collection

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

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

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

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

At present, HAHA's biological collection contains only flora specimens. The site does not have collections from the following sub categories recognized by the NPS for biological collections: fungi; mammals; birds; reptiles and amphibians; fish; and insects, arachnids and other invertebrates.

- a. **Flora.** HAHA's flora sub collection contains two species found at the site: pale-leaved woodland sunflower, *Helianthus strumosus*; and rock buttercup, *Ranunculus micranthus*.
- b. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of biological specimens collected at the site in part of research studies and compliance projects.

2. Geology Collection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. ACQUISITIONS

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

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

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

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

V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

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

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

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

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

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

VI. RESTRICTIONS

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

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

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and *NPS Management Policies* (2006) 4.1.2. *Natural Resource Information* and 5.2.3 *Confidentiality*, the site may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially

valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

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

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with *NPS Management Policies* (2006), be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Service-wide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

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

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

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

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