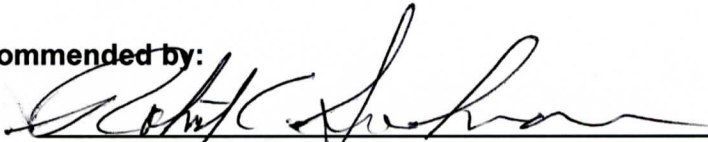


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SUITLAND PARKWAY

Scope of Collection Statement

Recommended by:


Bob Sonderman
Regional Curator, National Capital Region

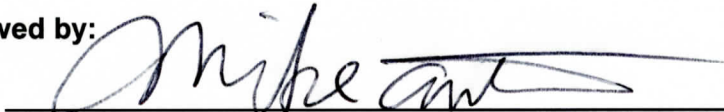
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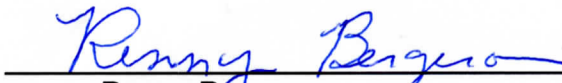

Lana Dubin
NCPE Project Staff, Museum Resource Center

August 6th 2015
Date

Reviewed by:


Mike Antonioni
Park Curator, National Capital Parks-East

8/6/15
Date


Renny Bergeron
Supervisory Museum Curator, National Capital Region

8/6/2015
Date

Approved by:


Gopaul Noojibail
Superintendent, National Capital Parks-East

9/14/15
Date

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The Suitland Parkway (SUIT) is a dual lane roadway regularly used by commuters and visitors approaching Washington, D.C. from the east. It was built between 1943-1944 to enhance access between the nation's capital and two Federal facilities: Bolling Field (now Bolling Air Force Base) in Washington, D.C. and Camp Springs Field (now Andrews Air Force Base), Maryland. After the conclusion of WWII, the parkway was transferred in 1949 by an act of Congress from the War Department to the stewardship to the National Park Service (NPS). The site continues to be maintained and administered by the NPS as a site under the National Capital Parks-East (NACE).

The museum collection for SUIT includes both cultural and natural history collections. The cultural collection includes archeological specimens and artifacts which span from the Late Archaic period (2500 BC) to the twentieth century. The historical sub collection contains research management records relating to past archaeological projects conducted onsite. SUIT's natural history collection contains several flora specimens cataloged under its biological sub collection and a number of fossils which contribute to its paleontological sub collection.

SUIT's museum collection is stored at the NPS's Museum Resource Center (MRCE) in Landover, Maryland.

At present, SUIT's museum collection does not have ethnological, archival, or geological collection sub components; however, future interpretation plans, scientific research studies, or preservation projects at the site may result in the generation of such collections. As a whole, museum collections at SUIT continue to grow through ongoing projects and research, and to a lesser extent, through active collecting and donations.

For additional information on the museum collection, please contact:

Park Curator
National Capital Parks-East
1900 Anacostia Dr. SE
Washington, D.C. 20020
(202) 692-6049 office
(202) 690-0862 fax

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of SUIT, a unit of National Capital Parks-East (NACE) 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 all of 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. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes and Goals

1. Park History

The Suitland Parkway is a dual lane roadway used by commuters and visitors approaching Washington, D.C. from the east. It extends 9.35 miles from Interstate 295 and the northbound approach of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Bridge in Washington D.C to Andrews Air Force Base in Prince Georges County, Maryland. The Maryland portion of the parkway, stretching 6.4 miles from Southern Avenue SE to Maryland Route 4, is administered and maintained by the National Park Service under National Capital Parks-East.

In 1937 the Suitland Parkway was proposed by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission (NCP&PC) as a "dual highway with separate east and westbound two-lane traffic arteries" to connect South Capitol Street and Bolling Field (now Bolling Air Force Base) in Washington, D.C. with Camp Springs Field (now Andrews Air Force Base) in Prince George's County, Maryland.¹

A preliminary study for the parkway was submitted to the NCP&PC in 1942 by designer T.C. Jeffers. This study expressed that the parkway would serve to connect the heavy concentration of

¹ National Register of Historic Places, 1995, Suitland Parkway, District of Columbia and Prince Georges County, D.C. and Maryland, National Register # 95000604, 7:1.

government workers in Suitland, Maryland and several defense housing projects in the area. Jay Downer of the Public Buildings Administration saw the necessity for further expansion of the parkway into the District of Columbia, urging that it connect with South Capitol Street.

In February 1942, the NCP&PC approved the expansion and sought to acquire 87.79 acres of land. The commission wanted the "Federal Works Agency [to] undertake construction of the road with Federal funds" so Frederic A. Delano, chairman of the NCP&PC, sent a budget request for a supplementary appropriation to the commissioner of the Public Buildings Administration.²

In March 1942, the first response came from J.C. Nichols, a Kansas City real estate developer and member of the Public Buildings Administration. Nichols and the Public Roads Administration agreed to construct the parkway from Silver Hill to Suitland, leaving the NCP&PC to secure funding for the portion of the parkway located in Washington, D.C.

Funding for the District portion of the parkway had still not been appropriated by August of 1942 so NCP&PC members discussed the possibility of getting "some government agency to certify that this is a war necessity".³ When the Secretary of War approved Camp Springs for a new airport later that month, the commission decided to persuade President Franklin D. Roosevelt to include the parkway in the airport's land purchase. The strategy quickly took form when President Roosevelt wrote the Secretary of War Henry Stimson:

In connection with the installation of an army air base camp at Camp Springs Meadows, you are directed to acquire the necessary land for the proposed installation at Camp Springs including the right of way for a suitable access road from the Camp Springs site via the contemplated Suitland Parkway route to Bolling Field or an alternate route. This road upon completion of the South Capitol Street Bridge will afford quick access to the city of Washington, not only from the Camp Springs airfield but also from the Federal buildings and the Suitland area.⁴

President Roosevelt "allocated \$6,000,000 for acquisition and construction of Camp Springs Airport, including Suitland Parkway and its extension to Camp Springs" but the War Department, despite the directive of the president, was hesitant in purchasing the right-of-way and instead pressed the Public Roads Administration to acquire it.⁵ After an exchange of correspondence, Commission Chairman Delano appealed to the War Department for interpretation of The National Defense Highway Act of 1941 and reiterated that the parkway would "serve nine war housing projects immediately adjacent totaling 4000 units, of which more than 3200 are family dwellings".⁶ Action continued to be delayed until summer of 1943, when the Real Estate Branch of the War Department finally acquired the necessary land.

² Ibid., 7:1-2.

³ Ibid., 7:3.

⁴ Ibid., 7:3.

⁵ Ibid., 7:3.

⁶ Ibid., 7:4.

The Public Road Administration took the lead on parkway design and construction in close coordination with the District of Columbia engineer, NCP&PC, National Park Service, Commission of Fine Arts, and relevant Maryland authorities. Construction on the parkway commenced on September 27, 1943.

Seven bridges were constructed by the Public Roads Administration for the Suitland Parkway in 1944. These concrete arch bridges feature stone-faced wing walls and spandrels, parapets and are trimmed with “granite dimensioned masonry” following design precedents set by the suburban parkways in Westchester County, New York.⁷ Thirty-eight culverts are located along the parkway, most with stone-faced headwalls. Landscaping design was also a major focus along the parkway corridor, and features trees in the medians, planted grass on cuts and fills, and screened developments to enhance the scenery. Other design features such as wood post and rail guardrails, and lamp-black painted concrete further the rural aesthetic.

Upon the opening of the entire length of the Suitland Parkway in mid-December 1944, its management became the responsibility of Capital Parks. During World War II, the War Department considered the parkway to be of inestimable value for defense purposes as it connected “an airfield of major proportion” to the Capital, enhancing the protection of the Atlantic Coast during the early stages of the war.⁸ However, once the war ended, the Suitland Parkway was proclaimed surplus to defense needs and burdensome to maintain by the War Department. The road still maintained its importance because of the increasing government work force at Suitland and the parallel desire to control the density of government workers in downtown Washington, D.C. For these reasons, the site was considered a regular component of the federal highway system and it was determined that the parkway could best be administered by the Department of the Interior under the auspices of the National Park Service.

In 1949, legislation was introduced for the transfer of Suitland Parkway along with “all [its] lands and easements heretofore or hereafter acquired by the United States” to the National Park Service.⁹ Backed by such offices as the Federal Works Agency, the Department of the Army, the War Assets Administration (which held jurisdiction over the surplus property), and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, *Public Law 81-242* passed Congress on August 17, 1949.

Later in 1963 a set of overpasses were built to carry Interstate 95 over the parkway, bringing the total number of bridges associated with the parkway to nine. Furthermore, in 1972 the Washington D.C. portion of the roadway stretching from South Capitol Street to Southern Avenue was transferred to the District of Columbia to be maintained by the District’s Department of Transportation.

⁷ Ibid., 7:7.

⁸ Ibid., 7:6.

⁹ Ibid., 7:6.

2. Significance

Site statements of significance as listed in the NPS' National Register of Historic Places (#95000604) and supplemented by NACE include that the parkway:

- Remains a vital component of the regional transportation arteries and continues to contribute to the historic symbolism and design of the nation's capital.
- Serves as an ecological corridor by linking several significant natural areas along its length to the Anacostia and Patuxent rivers and provides habitat for overwintering birds and other plant and animal species.
- Manifests integrity of topography, design, and architecture with bridges, culverts, and drainage installations that reflect landscape architecture related to the parkway system developed during the first half of the 20th century.
- Demonstrates the dedication of key historical figures that played important roles in its planning and design including Jay Downer, T.C. Jeffers, Frederick Delano, Secretary of War Henry Stimson, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

3. Purpose

The purpose and mission of the SUIT, as recognized in *H.R. 2214, Public Law 81-242* is to "provide a dignified, protected, safe, and suitable approach for passenger vehicle traffic to [and from] the National Capital and for an uninterrupted means of access between the several Federal establishments adjacent thereto and the seat of government in the District of Columbia".

4. Themes

The following interpretive themes have been identified by NACE curatorial staff to guide SUIT's museum collection:

- **Built with a Purpose.** The Suitland Parkway was built to increase access to Washington, D.C. according to many turn of the century national trends including: the invention of automobiles and the rapid development of road systems; the City Beautiful Movements' emphasis on integrating urban green space; connecting urban centers with suburban growth; and the war-time necessity for military transportation.
- **Preserving SUIT's Cultural and Natural History Past.** SUIT's cultural and natural history resources represent unique historical records of the local area and larger region by illustrating and documenting the lives of past people, the biological diversity, and the natural events and processes that developed and shaped the parkway's geographical area.
- **Appreciating SUIT's Natural Ecology.** The Suitland Parkway serves as an ecological corridor for flora and fauna along the Anacostia and Patuxent river watersheds.

5. Goals

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

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

NPS museum collections are 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 that 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 involve 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.

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: (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.

Other laws, regulations, directives, and conventions, pertinent to SUIT'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

The Suitland Parkway was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (#95000604) on June 2, 1995 for its significance in transportation and landscape architecture as a contributing element to a multiple resource nomination for the Washington, D.C. area parkways. It contains 11 individual structures listed on the List of Classified Structures (LCS) as evaluated by the National Register of Historic Places criteria. These structures include culverts, overpasses, an underpass and the roadway itself.

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 SUIT's museum collection. National Park Service museum collections are divided into two main categories: cultural (archeology, ethnology, history, and archival) and natural history (biology, geology, and paleontology.) The guidelines identified in the following section for each collecting 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

SUIT's cultural collection functions to support 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 park conditions and external effects, and to guarantee the protection of important cultural resources whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

SUIT's cultural museum collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history and archives. 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 objects and archival materials are accessioned into the cultural collection, future growth is restricted to materials 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.

The following identifies, by discipline, focuses of the SUIT 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, (ARPA) 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 boundary.

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 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 collections by visitors and site staff are 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, they should not be cataloged into the site's museum collection.

SUIT's archeology collection includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

1) Prehistoric Material. This sub category contains ceramics, lithics, projectile points, and tools affiliated with the Late Archaic (roughly 8000 to 2000 BC) and Woodland periods (roughly 1000 BC to 1000 AD).

2) Historic Material. Objects which contribute to this sub group date from after the prehistoric period through the mid-20th century. They consist primarily of utilitarian objects, glass bottles, hardware, and architectural elements.

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

2. Ethnology Collection

At current, the site does not have ethnological materials in its museum collection. Should collection of ethnological materials begin at SUIT, 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 noted in the site's approved planning documents which are currently not represented in the collection.

3. History Collection

The history collection is an important component of the resource management and interpretive programs and supports the mission of the site. Only historic material that has a direct association with the site should be included in the museum collection. When a large quantity of an object is available, priority is given to acquiring the best preserved example.

At present, SUI does not have historical objects in its museum collection; however, a small portion of research management records relating to archaeological research studies have been cataloged as history collection materials. These include archaeological surveys, archaeological inventories, and archaeological reports as well as field records and photographs.

The following categories have been identified as collecting focuses for SUI's history collection:

- a. Constructing the Suitland Parkway (1937-1944).** Historical collection materials in this sub group include objects and artifacts which illustrate the planning, design, construction, and architecture of the Suitland Parkway. Objects that demonstrate the contributions of key historical figures that played important roles in its planning and design are included, such as Jay Downer, T.C. Jeffers, Frederick Delano, Henry Stimson, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- b. 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.
- c. Commemorative Events.** This sub category includes objects and memorabilia from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the site.
- d. 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. Archival 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), the *Museum Handbook, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscript Collections* (2008), *Directors Order #11D: Records and Electronic Information Management* (2012), and the *NPS Records Disposition Schedule* (2010).

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

- a. **Constructing the Suitland Parkway (1937-1944).** This sub group includes archival materials which illustrate the planning, design, construction, and architecture of the Suitland Parkway. Archival materials that demonstrate the contributions of key historical figures that played important roles in its planning and design are included, such as Jay Downer, T.C. Jeffers, Frederick Delano, Henry Stimson, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- b. **Library Materials.** Rare books, as well as other books and library materials retained for their physical properties, associative value, or for purposes of exhibition or historic furnishing plans, are managed as part of the site's museum collection.
- c. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category consists of archival materials from important current or commemorative events at the site.
- d. **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 field work.
- e. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of archival materials noted in the site's approved planning documents which are not represented in the collection.

B. Natural History Collection

SUIT's natural history collection functions to support NACE's mission, resource management programs, scientific research, interpretation and education through providing preservation and baseline data of the site's natural resources. Additionally, it is meant to document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects, preserve important or locally significant specie data collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs, and to guarantee the protection of important natural resources whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

SUIT's natural history museum collection is subdivided into three disciplines: biology, geology, and paleontology. Natural history collections from the site, or those directly associated with the site are more desirable than similar materials without primary association. 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 site 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 park Superintendent will be accessioned into the museum collection. Questions related to collecting within the site should be addressed to the site's research coordinator.

Natural resource specimens collected outside the site boundaries will not be included in the SUIT 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 SUIT's museum collection accession records.

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

The following identifies, by discipline, focuses of the SUIT natural history museum collection:

1. Biology Collection

At present, the SUIT'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.** This sub collection contains two species of rush native to North America, *Juncus acuminatus* and *Luzula echinata*
- b. Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of biological specimens (flora; fungi; mammals; birds; reptiles and

amphibians; fish; and insects, arachnids and other invertebrates) collected at SUIT through research studies and compliance projects.

2. Geology Collection

At present, the site does not have geological materials in its museum collection. Should collecting of geological materials begin at SUIT, 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 SUIT through research and compliance projects.

3. Paleontology Collection

SUIT's paleontological sub collection contains a small number of fossil specimens collected at the site through past paleontological research and compliance projects.

- a. Fossil Specimens.** This sub group consists of specimens attributed to the Calvert Formation deposit from the Miocene. It features marine fossils including a baleen whale skull, the rib of a dugong, a selection of shark teeth, and bones from unidentified carnivorous mammals.
- b. Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of paleontological specimens collected at SUIT through research studies and compliance projects.

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

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-13), required, 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

The site continues to acquire objects that relate to SUIT 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 require concurrent review by the Regional Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

NACE'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 SUIT's Park Curator.

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

V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

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 SUIT 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 SUIT 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:

1. All exhibits or displays containing museum objects must have proper security and appropriate environmental controls to ensure their long term preservation.
2. 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 SUIT curatorial staff.
3. Museum objects will not be used in interpretive demonstrations. Exhibits may be incorporated into programs through organized tours or other non-consumptive techniques.
4. Requests for consumptive analysis or testing of museum materials will comply with restrictions and procedures outlined in *Director's Order #28* (1998).
5. 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; and 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

SUIT 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 park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of NACE's Superintendent.
- Collaborate with interpretative staff at NACE to develop and approve interpretive themes for SUIT.
- Reclassify archival materials currently located in the history collection into the archival collection. All future documents, including reports and field notes, should be catalogued into the archival collection.
- Perform a survey of SUIT's paleontological sub collection to determine the extent and age of the specimens.
- Conduct paleontological research on the fossilized baleen whale skull to determine its genus and species level.