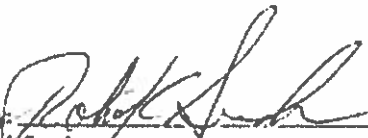
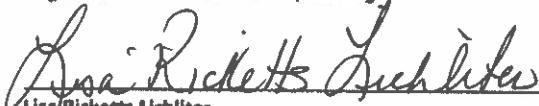


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PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK

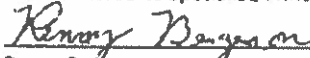
Scope of Collection Statement

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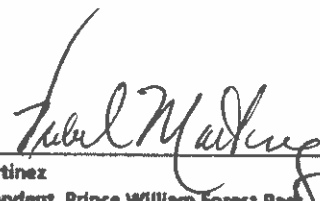
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Executive Summary.....	1
B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement.....	2
C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections.....	2
D. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes and Goals.....	2
1. Park History.....	2
2. Significance.....	4
3. Purpose	5
4. Themes.....	6
5. Goals.....	8
E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections	9
F. Structures, Landmarks and Park Resources Listed on National or International Registries	10
II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS	10
A. Cultural Collection.....	11
1. Archeology Collection.....	12
a. Artifacts and Specimens.....	12
1) Prehistoric Material (10,000 BC-1600 AD).....	12
2) Historic Material (1600s- 20 th century).....	12
b. Future Collections Activity.....	13
2. Ethnology Collection.....	13
a. Future Collections Activity.....	13
3. History Collection.....	13
a. Human Relationships with the Landscape (1600s-1930s).....	13
c. "New Deal" Recreational Demonstration Area Era (1933-1942; 1946-1948)...	14
d. Civilian Conservation Corps Era (1933-1942).....	14
e. Office of Strategic Services Era (1942-1945).....	14
f. Historic Fabric.....	14
g. Commemorative Events.....	14
h. Future Collections Activity.....	14
4. Archive Collection.....	14
a. Human Relationships with the Landscape (1600s-1930s).....	15

c. "New Deal" Recreational Demonstration Area Era (1933-1942; 1946-1948)...	15
d. Civilian Conservation Corps Era (1933-1942).....	15
e. Office of Strategic Services Era (1942-1945).....	15
f. Library Materials	15
g. Commemorative Events.	16
h. Resource Management Records	16
i. Future Collections Activity	16
B. Natural History Collection.....	16
1. Biology Collection.....	18
a. Flora.....	18
b. Fungi.....	18
c. Mammals.....	18
d. Birds.....	18
e. Reptiles and Amphibians.....	19
f. Fish.....	19
g. Insects and Arachnids	19
h. Other Invertebrates.....	19
i. Future Collections Activity.....	19
2. Geology Collection	19
a. Rocks and Minerals	19
b. Future Collections Activity.....	19
3. Paleontology Collection	20
a. Fossil Specimens	20
b. Future Collections Activity.....	20
III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990.....	20
IV. ACQUISITIONS	20
V. USES OF THE COLLECTION	21
VI. RESTRICTIONS.....	22
VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	24

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) is a 15,000+ acre forested area in Prince William County, Virginia administered by the National Park Service (NPS). It was authorized by the U.S. Congress on November 14, 1936 as Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area, and later was renamed to its current name on June 22, 1948. As stated in the park's mission, PRWI "offers recreational opportunities rooted in its legacy as the model for the New Deal-era recreational demonstration area program, and preserves, protects, and interprets a diverse array of natural and cultural resources."

In part of this mission, PRWI administers a museum collection comprised of both cultural and natural history collections that support the park's mission, interpretation, scientific research, education, and resource management programs through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. The park's cultural collection includes active sub collections for archeological, historical, and archival materials. Prince William Forest Park's natural history collection contains sub categories for biological specimens that include: flora, fungi, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fish, insects and arachnids, and other invertebrates; as well as representative sub collections for geological and paleontological disciplines.

A small portion of PRWI's museum collection is on display at the park's main visitor center, while a larger subset of the collection is stored in a storage facility onsite at the park; however, the bulk of the Prince William Forest Park's museum collection is stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

Prince William Forest Park's museum collection continues to grow through ongoing research and projects, and to a lesser extent through active collecting and donations. At current, the park's cultural collection does not have an ethnological sub component; however, future scientific research or cultural resource projects at the park may result in the generation of such collections.

For additional information on the museum collection, please contact:

Cultural Resource Specialist
Prince William Forest Park
18100 Park Headquarters Rd
Triangle, VA 22172
703-221-6921 Office
703- 221-4322 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 Prince William Forest Park that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the National Park Service (NPS) is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the park.

C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections

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

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

1. Park History

Prince William Forest Park is located approximately 35 miles south of Washington, D.C. in Prince William County, Virginia. Totalling nearly 15,000+ acres, the park is the largest protected natural area in the region and is the third largest national park in the state of Virginia. It is also the largest example of a Piedmont plateau forest in the national park system.

Early prehistory of the lands surrounding Quantico Creek that eventually became Prince William Forest Park includes archeological evidence from Native Americans spanning 10,000 BC-1600 AD. This period of settlement was followed by European colonization of the area in the 1600s when a number of homesteads and plantations were established along the lower reaches of Quantico Creek.

By the middle of the 18th century most of the lands within the park's current boundaries belonged to large landowners. The largest single tract belonged to John Tayloe II and family of Mt. Airy,

owners of the Neabsco iron furnace and one of Virginia's richest and most prominent families. Other wealthy men who speculated in park lands were John Linton, Foushee Tebbs, John Gibson, and William Carr. Archeological evidence suggests that two sites: Bennett Plantation and Luke Cannon Plantation were both occupied in some fashion at this point. During this period the agriculture based economy of the region began to change. Tobacco, the plant that was the staple cash crop of Virginia since the beginnings of colonization, saw a decrease in value. This economic downturn resulted in a shift away from the plantation structure towards a culture dominated by family farms and subsistence agriculture.

Toward the end of the 1700s, several historical events happened within the current boundaries of PRWI. In 1781 General Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau and his French army marched along a portion of the King's Highway Potomac Path to meet and ally with General George Washington and the continental army during the Revolutionary War. Later in 1794, Prince William County opened a Poor House in the northwest corner of the current park boundaries to cater to the elderly, disabled and infirm.

In the mid-1800s, Batestown, Hickory Ridge, and other small communities such as Joplin emerged within the boundaries of what would become Prince William Forest Park. These towns included a collection of farms, churches, and country stores scattered along three crossroads. During this time, an African American named Henry Cole, the largest landholder in Prince William County, passed property to his wife Mary Bates upon his death, which grew into Batestown, a community of freed slaves. Similarly, the town of Hickory Ridge emerged after the Civil War around property purchased by an African American named Zeal Williams. Unlike Batestown which was all African American, Hickory Ridge was an ethnically mixed community. While the Civil War spurred the Industrial Revolution elsewhere, the area around Batestown, Hickory Ridge, and the other small communities within PRWI's current boundaries remained largely agrarian.

In 1889, the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine opened along Quantico Creek. Residents from Batestown and Hickory Ridge provided labor. Consequently, the two towns were sometimes referred to collectively as the Cabin Branch Community. While the mine provided some additional income to local families, it was not enough to make a significant difference. Laborers returned to their subsistence farms after their long shifts to work the land. The Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine closed in 1920. This was followed by the closure of the Prince William County Poor House in 1927.

In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) introduced the National Industrial Recovery Act in part of the "New Deal" legislation crafted to help the United States and its citizens through the Great Depression. In part the Recreation Demonstration Area (RDA) program was formed, which authorized the federal government to purchase farm land deemed sub-marginal from struggling farmers making way for further relief opportunities. Through the Resettlement Administration, nearly 17,000 acres of land was acquired by the federal government to establish Chopawamsic RDA, the predecessor of Prince William Forest Park.

Family farms persisted in the area until 1935 when all of the residents of Hickory Ridge and most from Batestown and the other small communities of the area were relocated through either purchase or condemnation of property to make way for the new RDA. In May of 1935, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), consisting largely of unemployed 17-25 year old men, along with skilled workers from the Work Projects Administration (WPA), began work on Chopawamsic RDA. The CCC and WPA built five cabin camps at the new RDA, planted trees, and constructed roads, lakes, streams, and other infrastructure.

Cabin Camps 1 and 2 opened at Chopawamsic in the summer of 1936 providing urban social and welfare organizations from Virginia, Maryland and Washington, D.C a place to foster recreation experiences for urban youth. Shortly after, Chopawamsic RDA was transferred to the National Park Service via the Secretary of the Interior by *Executive Order No. 7496 C.F.C. 3* on November 14, 1936. Later on August 13, 1940 through Public Law 54-763, Congress transferred administration of Chopawamsic RDA to the NPS's National Capital Park system. Under the administration of the NPS, Chopawamsic RDA continued to host outdoor recreation for social welfare groups and urban children until 1942.

With the onset of World War II, the War Department requested the use of Chopawamsic RDA as a training area. Chopawamsic RDA's facilities were converted into a training ground for the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) – the forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency. From 1942-1945, Chopawamsic RDA acted as a secret training facility for future intelligence officers. Chopawamsic's cabin camps were broken up into two training areas- "Area A" for advanced paramilitary training and "Area C" for communications training. Upon the completion of World War II, Chopawamsic RDA was returned to the NPS. Since that time, it has continuously served the American public as a recreation area offering outdoor recreation opportunities.

2. Significance

Park statements of significance as listed in PRWI's *Foundation Document* (2013) are as follows:

- Prince William Forest Park is home to the largest protected Eastern Piedmont forest in the United States.
- Through the protection of a large percentage of the Quantico Creek watershed, Prince William Forest Park provides outstanding opportunities for education and scientific study.
- During World War II, Prince William Forest Park served as a training site for the Office of Strategic Services, the United States' first centralized intelligence agency; the changes to the

landscape from their occupation and use of the park provide tangible connections to this clandestine chapter in American history.

- During the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration transformed a landscape of sub-marginal farmlands into the Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area; today the park contains the largest concentration of CCC and WPA structures in the national park system.
- Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area was the model for the recreational demonstration area program, a New Deal-era (1933–1938) initiative that built parks for the nation’s urban youth and families.
- During a time of racial segregation, Prince William Forest Park was the first recreational demonstration area in the southern states to provide opportunities for African Americans to connect with the outdoors through cabin camping opportunities.
- Prince William Forest Park protects the longest intact section of the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail found within the national park system.
- Prince William Forest Park provides diverse recreational opportunities and solitude within one of the most densely populated regions of the United States.

3. Purpose

The purpose of Prince William Forest Park stated in the park’s *Long Range Interpretive Plan* (2009) is as follows:

- To protect the natural features of the park and preserve the integrity of the Quantico Creek watershed in order to contribute to the improvement of water quality in the Potomac River basin, and the Chesapeake Bay;
- To preserve the park’s cultural and historical resources and archeological sites – including the historic Civilian Conservation Corps constructed cabin camps.
- To provide resource-based educational, recreational, and stewardship opportunities; and
- To actively connect with citizens at the local, regional, and national levels to preserve park features and NPS values for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

PRWI's *Foundation Document* (2013) states the park's purpose as:

"Prince William Forest Park offers recreational opportunities rooted in its legacy as the model for the New Deal-era recreational demonstration area program, and preserves, protects, and interprets a diverse array of natural and cultural resources."

Although the park's enabling legislation does not specifically address the establishment of a museum collection, PRWI's museum collection implicitly functions to document and support the rich array of cultural and natural resources found in the park. NPS policy mandates the preservation and interpretation of resources related to the park, which can, and should, include objects that hold and convey meaning relative to the park and its history, as well as the immovable structures and natural features found on the landscape. In sum, the museum collection exists to document and support the park's interpretive and resource management programs; therefore, objects in the collection must be related to the park's interpretive themes, resource management goals, and objectives.

4. Themes

As part of Prince William Forest Park's *Long Range Interpretive Plan* (2009), the following themes and sub themes were developed:

- **Recreational Demonstration Area.** As a model camp for the nationwide Recreational Demonstration Area Program (RDA), Chopawamsic RDA (now Prince William Forest Park) tells the story of sweeping New Deal programmatic reform aimed at providing economic relief to farmers, training and jobs to the unemployed, and a memorable summer camp experience for economically deprived youth from Washington, DC.

Sub-themes:

- Prince William Forest Park, during its years as an RDA, exemplifies the often conflicting legacy of public programming. Lands set aside for recreation to alleviate suffering during the Depression were forfeited by those that loved and lived on the land, including some members of a long-standing African American community. In some cases this "heartbroken time" caused great pain and suffering for those families. In other cases, the resettlement was their golden ticket to a new life. Their farmlands became home to Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) boys who gained employment, and enjoyed the camaraderie, education and job training while transforming the land into a

RDA. From 1937 to the present, urban youth and families enjoyed the fruits of CCC labor and benefited from the sacrifice of the landowners.

- The Recreational Demonstration Area program, exemplified by Prince William Forest Park, offered a second chance for families suffering from the great depression (landowners, CCC enrollees, and urban youth) and for the land. The reforestation by the CCC and the transfer of the land to the protection of the NPS has ensured a second chance for the land and the preservation of the stories of its past inhabitants.
- The five cabin camps represent the legacy of the CCC and the RDA program. This program created state and local parks throughout the nation, and the structures and recreational opportunities created by the CCC remain today for the benefit of all Americans.
- **Opportunities for Resource Stewardship.** The oasis of protected land within Prince William Forest Park preserves irreplaceable habitats for plant and animal communities of the piedmont ecosystem and Quantico Creek watershed. In a sea of suburban sprawl, the park serves as an outdoor laboratory for scientific research and environmental education and as a gateway for all visitors to develop a conservation and preservation stewardship ethic.
- **Human Relationships with the Landscape.** The lands of Prince William Forest Park preserve a record of diverse relationships between humans and the environment from pre-historic times to the present day. People shaped the landscape and in turn are shaped by the landscape.

Sub-themes:

- The Native, European and African Americans interacted with the land, undertaking a wide range of activities including: hunting-gathering, quarrying, farming, logging, and recreation. Traces of their activities remain and remind us of the impact of their choices. These traces can be found at places such as the Potomac Path/Washington-Rochambeau Route, the Poor Farm, the [Cabin Branch] Pyrite Mine, Hickory Ridge, Batestown, Joplin, CCC Camps, numerous farmsteads and OSS training sites.
- Prince William Forest Park's 15,000+ acres provide an extensive array of recreational opportunities and a chance to learn about the park's resources while renewing the human spirit.

PRWI's *Foundation Document* (2013) notes the following interpretive themes for the park:

- **Improving Quality of Life.** As a model site for the nationwide Recreational Demonstration Area Program (RDA), Chopawamsic RDA (now Prince William Forest Park) tells the story of sweeping New Deal programmatic reform aimed at providing economic relief to farmers, training and jobs to the unemployed, and a memorable summer camp experience for economically deprived urban populations from Washington, DC. Prince William Forest Park continues to provide opportunities for residents of the metropolitan area and visitors alike to improve their health, fitness, and well-being.
- **Opportunities for Natural Resource Stewardship.** The oasis of protected land within Prince William Forest Park preserves irreplaceable habitats for plant and animal communities of the piedmont ecosystem and Quantico Creek watershed. In a sea of suburban sprawl, the park serves as an outdoor laboratory for scientific research and environmental education and as a gateway for all visitors to develop a conservation and preservation stewardship ethic.
- **A Military Legacy.** From Revolutionary War generals to today's United States Marine Corps, Prince William Forest Park continues to protect and share its proud military history and forges a greater appreciation for the sacrifices and service of our armed forces.
- **Human Relationships with the Landscape.** The lands of Prince William Forest Park preserve a record of diverse relationships between humans and the environment from pre-historic times to the present day. People shaped the landscape and in turn are shaped by the landscape.

5. Goals

Within PRWI's *Long Range Interpretive Plan* (2009) the following objectives are identified:

- To protect the natural features of the park and preserve the integrity of the Quantico Creek watershed in order to contribute to the improvement of water quality in the Potomac River basin, and the Chesapeake Bay;
- To preserve the park's cultural and historical resources and archeological sites- including the historic Civilian Conservation Corps constructed cabin camps;
- To provide resource-based educational, recreational, and stewardship opportunities;

- To actively connect with citizens at the local, regional, and national levels to preserve park features and NPS values for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

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

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

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property and will be incorporated into the park's museum collection. As stated in 36 CFR 2.5, any natural history specimen collection permits issued by the Superintendent require the following conditions: (1) Specimens placed in displays or collections will bear official NPS museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog; and (2) Specimens and data derived from consumed specimens will be made available to the public and reports and publications resulting from a research specimen collection permit shall be filed with the Superintendent.

In addition to legislation related to NPS museum collections, the 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 park is to follow for projects. The park is to follow the decision-making process laid out in *Director's Order #12* which includes impact analysis for museum collections. The process can also include cultural resource surveys including archeology. The objects associated with the archeological surveys are placed in the park museum collection for future curation and research. It is the responsibility of the park to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources that might be impacted through park projects.

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

In 1989, four original camps built by the Civilian Conservation Corps were listed by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as individual historic districts, each with multiple contributing resources (buildings, sites, objects, and structures). These along with their corresponding National Register Information System (NRIS) identification number are as follows: Camp 1 Goodwill Historic District, NRIS# 89000456; Camp 2 Mawavi Historic District, NRIS# 89000457; Camp 3 Qrenda Historic District, NRIS# 89000458; and Camp 4 Pleasant Historic District, NRIS #89000459. In 2002, Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine Historic District was listed in the NRHP as NRIS# 02001517. Lastly in 2012, Prince William Forest Park as a whole was listed as a historic district NRIS# 12000179 which contains 157 contributing and 167 non-contributing resources, and recognizes the significance of multiple eras and themes.

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

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

A. Cultural Collection

The purpose of PRWI's cultural collection is to increase the knowledge and inspiration of Prince William Forest Park among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. Additionally, it is meant to support research, resource management and education; to provide baseline data of park cultural resources; to document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; and to guarantee the protection of important objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

PRWI's cultural collection contains three active subdivision disciplines: archeology, history, and archives. At current the park's museum collection does not have an ethnological component.

Cultural collections from the park, or those directly associated with persons or events commemorated by the park are more desirable than similar materials without primary association. 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 PRWI's cultural museum collection.

1. Archeology Collection

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

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

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

PRWI's archeology collection includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

- 1) Prehistoric Material (10,000 BC-1600 AD).** This sub category contains an estimated 1,600 prehistoric Native American items (ceramics, lithics, projectile points, and tools) and associated fauna and vegetal remains excavated in the park that span from the early archaic through the contact period. Items include those excavated from PRWI's Mary Bird Branch, Williams Branch, and Quantico Creek sites.
- 2) Historic Material (1600s- 20th century).** Excavated artifacts dating from and after the contact period (1600s onward) are included in this sub collection. Materials from Native, European, and African American sites are appropriate. This sub collection contains approximately 3,500 artifacts, including projectile points; pottery; household and utilitarian items; architectural fragments and hardware;

tools; clothing; coins; porcelain, glass and ceramic artifacts; ammunition; fauna and vegetal remains; clay tobacco pipe fragments; objects related to early inhabitants; and similar items recovered during archeological excavations.

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

2. Ethnology Collection

At present, the park does not have dedicated materials in its ethnology sub collection.

- 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 park's approved planning documents.

3. History Collection

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

Prince William Forest Park's history collection contains approximately 8,000 objects. PRWI also has a number of archival materials cataloged as part of its history collection. The park's history collection is categorized by the following sub categories developed from the park's statements of significance, interpretive themes, and purpose as identified in the PRWI's *Long-Range Interpretive Plan* (2009) and *Foundation Document* (2013):

- a. Human Relationships with the Landscape (1600s-1930s).** Historical collection materials in this sub group include objects and artifacts that illustrate PRWI's past inhabitants and the people who shaped its landscape dating between the 1600s and the 1930s. Native, European, and African Americans settled the lands of PRWI undertaking a wide range of activities including: hunting-gathering, homesteading, quarrying, farming, logging, and recreation. Associated places in the park where such activities took place include: Poor Farm, Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine, Hickory Ridge, Batestown, Joplin, and numerous farmstead sites.
- b. PRWI's Military Legacy (1781).** This sub category focuses on objects and artifacts associated with the portion of the Potomac Path located near the Crossing Trail and remnant road trace extending from the trail north towards Van Buren Road, which was used by General Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur and his French army during their

meeting with General George Washington and his continental army in part of the Revolutionary War in 1781.

- c. **“New Deal” Recreational Demonstration Area Era (1933-1942; 1946-1948).** Collection materials in this sub group include objects and artifacts which illustrate the development and history of Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area between 1933-1942 and 1946-1948. Items included tell the story of the “New Deal” RDA program aimed at providing economic relief to farmers, training and jobs for the unemployed, and building a memorable recreation experience for economically deprived urban populations from Washington D.C. and surrounding areas.
- d. **Civilian Conservation Corps Era (1933-1942).** Historical items collected under this category include those that pertain to the period between 1933-1942 when the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Work Projects Administration reforested the lands and built the cabin camps, roads, lakes, streams, and infrastructure of the lands which later became PRWI. Items representative of this sub group include hand tools and personal items such as cups, hats, ties, and patches.
- e. **Office of Strategic Services Era (1942-1945).** This sub category includes objects and artifacts that illustrate the park’s history of serving as a training ground for Office of Strategic Services’ intelligence officers from 1942-1945. Such items include those that demonstrate activities which took place in “Area A” (current day Cabin Camp 2, 3, 5 and the park maintenance yard) such as advanced paramilitary training, and communications branch training which was held at “Area C” (current day Cabin Camp 1 and 4). This sub category contains a transmitter, radios, and fragments of an anti-tank training rocket.
- f. **Historic Fabric.** When original architectural fabric is removed from a historic structure during a preservation or repair project, a representative portion is preserved and accessioned into the museum collection. This may include: stone, paint, woodwork, brick, fixtures, and hardware.
- g. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category includes objects and memorabilia from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the park.
- h. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of historical objects noted in the park’s approved planning documents which are not represented in the collection.

4. Archive Collection

The park’s archive collection includes primary source documentation and records in hardcopy (paper), magnetic, electronic, digital, or film technology formats. 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.

Policy and procedures for archival collections and records management 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).

Prince William Forest Park's archival collection is categorized by the following collecting groups developed from the statements of significance, interpretive themes, and purpose of PRWI as identified in the park's *Long-Range Interpretive Plan* (2009) and *Foundation Document* (2013):

- a. **Human Relationships with the Landscape (1600s-1930s).** Archival documents in this sub group include materials that illustrate PRWI's past inhabitants and the people who shaped its landscape including Native, European, and African Americans dating between the 1600s and the 1930s. Associated places in the park where such groups settled include: Poor Farm, Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine, Hickory Ridge, Batestown, Joplin, and numerous farmstead sites.
- b. **PRWI's Military Legacy (1781).** This sub category focuses on collecting archival materials that are associated with the Potomac Path Crossing Trail which was used by General Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur and his French army in 1781 during their meeting with General George Washington and his continental army in part of the Revolutionary War.
- c. **"New Deal" Recreational Demonstration Area Era (1933-1942; 1946-1948).** Archival collection materials in this sub category include those which illustrate the development and history of Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area between 1933-1942 and 1946-1948. Such materials include those that tell the story of the "New Deal" RDA program aimed at providing economic relief to farmers, training and jobs for the unemployed, and building a memorable recreation experience for economically deprived urban populations from Washington D.C. and surrounding areas.
- d. **Civilian Conservation Corps Era (1933-1942).** Documentation collected under this category include those that pertain to the period between 1933-1942 when the Civilian Conservation Corp and the Work Projects Administration reforested the lands and built the cabin camps, roads, lakes, streams, and infrastructure of Chopawamsic RDA.
- e. **Office of Strategic Services Era (1942-1945).** This sub category of collecting includes archival materials that illustrate the park's history of serving as a training ground for the Office of Strategic Services' intelligence officers from 1942-1945.
- f. **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 park's museum collection.

- g. Commemorative Events.** This sub category focuses on collecting archival materials from important current or commemorative events at the site.
- h. 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.
- i. Future Collections Activity.** Current and future archival, manuscript, and resource management record collection materials will be managed in accordance with *Director's Order #11D: Records and Electronic Information Management* (2012) and the *NPS Records Disposition Schedule* (2003). The park'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 in the park.

B. Natural History Collection

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

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

- Needs identified in the park's *General Management Plan* (1999), *Foundation Document* (2013), and other 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.
- Unique and/or representative specimens not yet in the collection and which are not duplicative.
- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

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

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

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

Existing natural history collections of the PRWI have been acquired through natural resource research permits issued to researchers conducting surveys within park boundaries. Collections

associated with research permits are accessioned and cataloged in ICMS, and stored at the NPS Museum Resource Center or with an approved non-bureau repository.

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

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

1. Biology Collection

At present, the PRWI's biological collection contains sub categories for the following biological classifications recognized by the NPS: flora, fungi, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fish, insects and arachnids, and other invertebrates.

- a. **Flora.** PRWI's herbarium sub collection contains a broad representation of 1100 cataloged plant specimens found in the park including fern, trees, shrubs, and wildflowers. It is estimated that within the park, over 700 species of plants exist including the small-whorled pogonia terrestrial orchid, *Isotria medeoloides*, which is a federally-listed threatened species.
- b. **Fungi.** The PRWI fungi sub category includes several voucher specimens collected in the park including from phylum *Basidiomycotina*. Within the park, diverse fungi species from the *Amanita*, *Boletus*, and *Russula* genera can be found.
- c. **Mammals.** This sub collection includes a representative sample of skin and bone specimens from mammals previously, or currently, found within the park. These include rabbit, bat, vole, raccoon, opossum, beaver, deer, fox, squirrel, and cow.
- d. **Birds.** PRWI's bird collection sub category included representative specimens of owl, hawk, duck, quail, pheasant, dove, junco, and warbler species found in the park, along with several examples of bird nests.

- e. **Reptiles and Amphibians.** Few species of reptiles and amphibians are represented in PRWI's museum collection. Pond-breeding, aquatic, and terrestrial amphibians included are: frogs, salamanders, snakes, toads, turtle shells and skulls, and newts.
- f. **Fish.** This sub collection contains a representative sample of fish bones and scales. PRWI documentation indicates that multiple fish species can be found within the park's boundaries including: bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*).
- g. **Insects and Arachnids.** The park has an entomology collection with a broad representation of insects and arachnids found in the park. The following common types are represented in the collection: dragonfly, cicada, damselfly, beetle, grasshopper, bee, cricket, moth, butterfly, wasp, yellow jacket, ant, stink bug, fly, termite, and spider.
- h. **Other Invertebrates.** This sub group contains aquatic and terrestrial examples of mollusk including snails and mussels and other invertebrates such as crayfish and worms. One focus of scientific observation and study is the freshwater sponge, *Ephydatia muelleri*, which can be found in the park.
- i. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of biological specimens collected at the park 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.

PRWI's geological sub collection contains the following sub groups:

- a. **Rocks and Minerals.** At current PRWI's geology collection contains a small number of rock types including pyrite, quartz and slate.
- b. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of geological specimens collected at the park in part of research studies and compliance projects.

3. Paleontology Collection

Paleontology specimens are fossils of plants, animals, or naturally occurring tracks, impressions, and casts. NPS paleontological collections cover the entire span of geological time and represent all kingdoms of life. Fossils can be divided into two main categories—body fossils (petrified wood, fossil bones, fossil shells, fossil plants, fossil tissue, fossil pollen) and trace fossils (tracks, trails, burrows, borings, gnaw or bite marks, coprolites). Fossils range in size from microscopic pollen and spores, studied with scanning electron microscopes, to dinosaurs 100 feet in length. In addition, NPS paleontological collections often include human-made molds and casts of specimens.

The park's paleontological sub collection includes the following sub groups:

- a. **Fossil Specimens.** This sub collection contains a representative sample of petrified wood specimens attributed to the bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum*.
- b. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of paleontological specimens collected at the park in part of research studies and compliance projects.

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

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

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

IV. ACQUISITIONS

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

2006). In accordance with NPS policy, the park will discourage donations with limiting conditions. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II* (2000). In accordance with *Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management, Chapter 10* (2008), all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the ATF list of prohibited and restricted weapons required concurrent review by the Regional Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

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

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 Cultural Resource Specialist. The Cultural Resource Specialist prepares, for the Superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, and letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits them as appropriate to the donor, lender, vendor, or other sources of acquisition.

V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

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

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

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

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

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

VI. RESTRICTIONS

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

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies* (2006), 7.5.6. *Consultation* and 5.3.5.5 *Museum Collections*, and *Directors Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008), curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with *Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections* (36 CFR Part 79, Section 79.10(c)). Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be

addressed on a case-by-case basis. The park will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and *NPS Management Policies* (2006) 4.1.2. *Natural Resource Information* and 5.2.3 *Confidentiality*, the park may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

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

All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and vertebrate and invertebrate animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when dead from natural causes. The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with *NPS Management Policies* (2006), be in accordance with the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Service-wide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

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

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

PRWI 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 PRWI's Superintendent.
- Digitize PRWI's collection of maps and blueprints to increase accessibility.
- Draft and implement a *Collections Management Plan* as identified in the park's *Foundation Document* (2013).
- Recatalog all archival materials (documents, photographs, oral histories, slides, resource reports, magnetic tapes, etc.) that are currently identified as historical collection materials as archival collection materials.