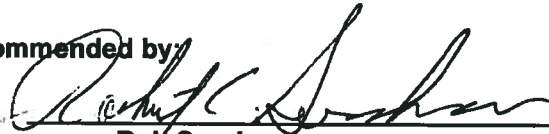


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
OXON RUN PARKWAY

Scope of Collection Statement

Recommended by:


Bob Sonderman
Regional Curator, National Capital Region

10/14/15
Date

Prepared by:

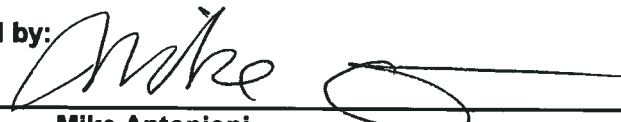

Lana Dubin
NCPE Project Staff, Museum Resource Center

Oct. 14 2015
Date


Mark Nelson
CESU Project Staff, Museum Resource Center

10/14/15
Date

Reviewed by:

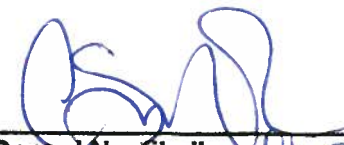

Mike Antonioni
Park Curator, National Capital Parks-East

11/5/15
Date


Renny Bergeron
Supervisory Museum Curator, National Capital Region

10/14/2015
Date

Approved by:


Gopaul Neojibail
Superintendent, National Capital Parks-East

12/15/2015
Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Executive Summary	1
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	5
5. Goals	5
E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections	6
F. Structures, Landmarks and Park Resources Listed on National or International Registries	7
II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS	7
A. Cultural Collection	7
1. Archeology Collection	8
a. Future Collections Activity	8
2. Ethnology Collection	9
a. Future Collections Activity	9
3. History Collection	9
a. Henson Family Landholding Period (1800s-1900s)	9
b. Camp Simms Period (1904-1958)	9
c. "Summer in the Parks Program" Period (1960s-1970s)	9
d. Historic Fabric	10
e. Commemorative Events	10
f. Future Collections Activity	10
4. Archive Collection	10
a. Henson Family Landholding Period (1800s-1900s)	10
b. Camp Simms Period (1904-1958)	10
c. "Summer in the Parks Program" Period (1960s-1970s)	11
d. Rare Books	11
e. Commemorative Events	11
f. Resource Management Records	11

g. Future Collections Activity	11
B. Natural History Collection	11
1. Biology Collection	12
a. Flora.....	12
b. Fungi.....	12
c. Future Collections Activity	13
2. Geology Collection.....	13
a. Future Collections Activity.	13
3. Paleontology Collection.....	13
a. Future Collections Activity.	13
III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION & REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990	14
IV. ACQUISITIONS	14
V. USES OF THE COLLECTION	14
VI. RESTRICTIONS	15
VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	16

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The Oxon Run Parkway (OXRN) is a 126-acre urban park in the southeast area of Washington, District of Columbia (DC) that features recreational opportunities for the public amid native wetlands and a deciduous forest. OXRN contains four magnolia bog communities—the only examples within the National Park Service (NPS). The park was acquired by the National Park Service in 1933 through *Executive Order 6166* which transferred the management and responsibilities of the park from the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Since this time, the park has continued to be maintained and administered by the National Park Service as a park under the National Capital Parks-East (NACE).

Oxon Run Parkway's museum collection includes both cultural and natural history collections. The park's cultural collection is comprised of an archival sub collection containing resource management records and documents, and a history sub collection containing objects and artifacts related to the park's lands that were part of Camp Simms. OXRN's natural history collection contains a biology sub collection that includes both flora and fungi sub groups reflecting OXRN's unique ecosystem.

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

At present, Oxon Run Parkway's museum collection does not have archeological, ethnological, geological or paleontological sub collections; however, future interpretation plans, scientific research studies, preservation projects at the park, or collections management objectives may result in the generation of such collections. As a whole, museum collections at OXRN 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, DC 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 OXRN, a unit of National Capital Parks-East (NACE) 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 all of 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

The Oxon Run Parkway is a 126-acre urban park in southeast Washington, DC that surrounds a section of Oxon Run stream between Mississippi Avenue SE, Southern Avenue SE, and 13th Street SE. The park features recreational opportunities for the public amid native wetlands and a deciduous forest.

Prehistory of the land which became OXRN indicates that the surrounding areas were initially populated by the Algonquian speaking Nacotchtank people who hunted and established fishing camps and trading posts along the shorelines of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. Their long period of settlement was followed by European colonization of the area when Captain John Smith sailed up the Anacostia River in search of the main branch of the Potomac River in 1608. By the 1660s, European settlers had established land claims in the area and displaced the Nacotchtank. Following colonization, the area surrounding OXRN developed into interspersed tobacco plantations and small subsistence farming settlements well into the 1800s.

While enslaved labor was common on local plantations and farms, by the early 1800s there were a number of free families of color who owned land, lived, and worked in the area. In 1813, Tobias Henson purchased his freedom along with a 24 acre plot of land surrounding Oxon Run. As more of his relatives gained their freedom, Henson subdivided his farm and granted one acre plots to members of his family. For three years beginning in 1863, the US Army leased land around Oxon Run from Henson to support the efforts of the Civil War.

In 1890, the Senate Park Commission was formed to account for Washington DC's extensive residential growth and society's changing nature of transportation. The commission, chaired by

Senator James McMillan, produced a capital highway plan in 1898 that recognized Oxon Run and the surrounding area for its natural topography. In 1901, the commission's seminal planning document, *The McMillan Plan*, identified stream valleys and natural corridors across DC that could be developed into a series of interlinked parks and drives.

When World War I started, the National Guard officially purchased 169.31 acres of land along Oxon Run from the Henson to build a training camp and rifle range. This camp was managed by the Department of Defense starting in 1904 and was located on the future site of OXRN.

As the Senate Park Commission members saw many of their recommendations ignored, they lobbied Congress to establish an authority to ensure the implementation of their 1901 plan. On June 6, 1924, Congress passed *Pub. L. No. 68-202, 43 Stat. 463* forming the National Capital Park Commission with the goal "to preserve the flow of water in Rock Creek, to prevent pollution of Rock Creek and the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, to preserve forests and natural scenery in and about Washington, and to provide for the comprehensive systematic, and continuous development of the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital." Through subsequent legislation passed on April 30, 1926, *Pub. L. No. 69-158, 44 Stat. 374*, Congress established the National Capital Park and Planning Commission (NCPPC) which oversaw the efforts.

Four years later on May 29, 1930, Congress appropriated funding under the Capper-Cramton Act (*Pub. L. 71-284, 46 Stat. 482*) to fulfill the NCPPC's intentions. The lands designated for the National Capital's park system would largely be acquired through these funds along with subsequent appropriation legislation, *Pub. L. No. 79-699, 60 Stat. 960*; *Pub. L. No. 82-592, 66 Stat. 781, 791*; and *Pub. L. No. 85-707, 72 Stat. 705*. The area that followed the Oxon Run corridor from the DC– Maryland line southwest to Oxon Cove along the Potomac River was federally acquired through this process.

Concurrently in the 1930s, the National Guard facility in and around OXRN had fallen into disrepair. *Work: A Journal of Progress* (Vol. 1, No. 1, Sept. 1936, p. 31) reported at this time that the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was tasked with transforming the facility into a model rifle range. In 1936, the base was named Camp Simms in honor of former commanding Brigadier General Richard Simms. Another round of WPA improvements occurred in 1940, which included the "grading of drill fields, [and the building of] new gun sheds, mess hall, machine gun repair shop and new walks and roads." Camp Simms then served as the only rifle range in the District of Columbia and was used extensively by the National Guard, Marine Corps, members of the Metropolitan Police Department, and the regular armed services of the Federal Government.

During World War II, Camp Simms was transferred to the Military District of Washington for federal use in defending the Capital. At the end of the war, several buildings and three acres of land were transferred to the District of Columbia for public housing and parks, while the rest of the camp returned to the District of Columbia National Guard.

Plans for the DC park system evolved as the recreation needs of the city's residents changed, and the NCPPC tabled their initial proposal for the parkway surrounding Oxon Run. In 1942, Congress passed *Pub. L. No. 77-534*, which made federal lands and recreation facilities in the District of Columbia available to the newly established the District of Columbia Recreation Board (DCRB) for the purpose of carrying out recreation activities. The DCRB continued to administer public programming in OXRN until 1953.

In 1958, Camp Simms was divided by the General Service Administration and the National Park Service acquired a portion of the lands through appropriations secured under *Pub. L. No. 85-707, 72 Stat. 705*. The NPS addition was merged with the existing Oxon Run Parkway system. The functioning campus of Camp Simms was reduced to just short of 25 acres but remained an integral part of the DC National Guard's training facilities throughout the 1960s and 1970s until its closure in 1980.

Through Congressional appropriations in 1968, OXRN and other DC parks hosted the "Summer in the Parks" program. The initiative presented recreation activities and programs for both youth and the general public in coordination with social club partners, and sought to increase the use and enjoyment of the urban parks throughout DC. In part of these efforts, the Oxon Run Group Camp provided overnight camping and arts programs at OXRN for children that lasted through the early 1970s.

In 1972, a transfer of jurisdiction placed 87.28 acres of the park under the management of the District of Columbia; however, the NPS retained a biologically significant area that contains multiple rare magnolia bog communities which support populations of sweetbay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) and the southern twayblade orchid (*Listeria australis*). Only thirteen magnolia bogs are known to exist in the Atlantic Coastal Plain, four of which can be found at OXRN.

Today, Oxon Run Parkway offers outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities for the public, while simultaneously protecting the native wetlands, deciduous forest, and unique wildlife habitat that surrounds the stream valleys of Oxon Run.

2. Significance

Statements of significance for Oxon Run Parkway identified by NACE curatorial staff include:

- The park supports a unique ecosystem that exhibits an uncommon association of native plant and animal specimens including four magnolia bogs— of which only thirteen are known to exist in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Additionally, OXRN contains the only example of this rare ecosystem within the National Park Service.
- Between 1904- 1958, portions of OXRN's park lands served as sections of Camp Simms, a National Guard training facility and rifle range.
- Oxon Run Parkway provided public programs for District of Columbia youth through the "Summer in the Parks Program" during the late 1960s and 1970s.

The following statement of significance was identified for the park in OXRN's *Resource Management Plan* (1994):

"The most significant aspect of the Oxon Run Parkway is its natural resources, specifically, the eastern deciduous forest and the wetland habitats that are located there. An uncommon association of native plant and animal species remains on this isolated sanctuary. One significant plant is the southern twayblade orchid (*Listeria australis*) which grows on the perimeter of one of the wetland seeps."

3. Purpose

OXRN's purpose identified in the National Capital Park Commission's enabling legislation, *Pub. L. No. 68-202, 43 Stat. 463*, states that the lands were acquired:

"to preserve the flow of water in Rock Creek, to prevent pollution of Rock Creek and the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, to preserve forests and natural scenery in and about Washington, and to provide for the comprehensive systematic, and continuous development of the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital."

4. Themes

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

- **Ecological Preservation.** Preserving the rare ecology exhibited within OXRN is of critical importance as it contains four of thirteen known magnolia bogs in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The park fosters diverse environments including eastern deciduous forests, wetlands, floodplains, and springs.
- **Appreciating OXRN's Historical Past.** The area encompassed by OXRN reflects the District of Columbia's progression from farmland to increasing federal use in defense and recreation facilities. OXRN's use by the Henson family, by the Department of Defense with Camp Simms, and by NPS with the "Summer in the Parks" program reflect distinct periods in American history.

5. Goals

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

- Support the park's resource management, interpretive program themes, and objectives.
- Document and protect OXRN's cultural and natural resources to preserve the integrity and diversity of the park and surrounding ecosystem for 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.
- Facilitate 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 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 involve 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.

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.

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

Oxon Run Parkway was listed with the National Register of Historic Places on June 2, 1995 as a contributing element to the National Capital Region's multiple property nomination under National Register #64500086. This nomination covers the entire National Capital parkway system composed of more than 8,761 acres of protected "arterial byways" and over 12,000 acres of "neighborhood strip parks".

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 OXRN'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 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

OXRN'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 park's cultural resources. Additionally, it is meant to document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects, and to guarantee the protection of important cultural resources whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured. The park's cultural collection is housed at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

OXRN's cultural museum collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history and archives. Cultural collections from the park, or those directly associated with persons or events commemorated by the park are more desirable than similar materials without primary association.

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 park's approved planning documents and resource studies.

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

The following identifies, by discipline, focuses of the OXRN 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 boundary.

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 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 park 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 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.

At present, the park does not have archeological materials in its museum collection.

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

2. Ethnology Collection

At present, the park does not have ethnological materials in its museum collection.

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

3. History Collection

The history collection is an important component of the resource management and interpretive programs and supports the mission of the park. Only historic material that has a direct association with the park 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. OXRN's historical collection features military objects such as bullets, rockets and missile fragments.

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

- a. **Henson Family Landholding Period (1800s-1900s).** Collection materials in this sub group include objects and artifacts that illustrate the use of OXRN lands by Tobias Henson and family between the 1800s-1900s. Henson purchased his freedom from slavery in 1813 and later bought twenty-four acres of land surrounding Oxon Run—and the freedom of his wife, two daughters, and five grandchildren. Henson subdivided his farm into one acre plots, and granted portions of his lands to family members. The Henson family added to their landholdings and by the 1870s, they were the principal landholders in the area. From 1863-1866, the Henson's leased a portion of their land around Oxon Run to the U.S. Army in part of the Civil War efforts. Later at the start of World War I, the Henson family sold 169.31 acres of land along Oxon Run to the National Guard.
- b. **Camp Simms Period (1904-1958).** This sub category focuses on collecting objects and artifacts associated with the portion of OXRN which was a part of Camp Simms, a National Guard/ Department of Defense training camp and rifle range between 1904 and 1958. Camp Simms's facilities were used extensively by the National Guard, Marine Corps, members of the Metropolitan Police Department, and the regular armed services of the Federal Government during this time period. Also included in this sub category are artifacts that demonstrate the efforts of the Works Progress Administration to transform the facility into a model rifle range. Nearly 100 objects currently contribute to this sub category including: bullets, shells, and fragments from rockets and missiles collected during environmental mitigation.
- c. **"Summer in the Parks Program" Period (1960s-1970s).** Historical materials in this sub group include objects and artifacts that illustrate the National Capital initiative—"Summer in the Parks Program"—held in part at OXRN between the 1960s-1970s. The program, in coordination with social club partners, offered recreation activities and programming for youth and the general public to increase the use and enjoyment of the urban parks throughout DC. In part of these efforts, the Oxon Run Group Camp provided overnight camping and arts programs for children at OXRN.

- d. **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.
- e. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category includes objects and memorabilia from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the park.
- f. **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

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

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 OXRN's archival collection:

- a. **Henson Family Landholding Period (1800s-1900s).** This sub category of collecting includes archival materials that illustrate the use of OXRN lands by Tobias Henson and family between the 1800s-1900s. Henson purchased his freedom from slavery in 1813 and later bought twenty-four acres of land surrounding Oxon Run—and the freedom of his wife, two daughters, and five grandchildren. Henson subdivided his farm into one acre plots, and granted portions of his lands to family members. The Henson family added to their landholdings and by the 1870s, they were the principal landholders in the area. From 1863-1866, the Hensons leased a portion of their land around Oxon Run to the U.S. Army in part of the Civil War efforts. Later at the start of World War I, the Henson family sold 169.31 acres of land along Oxon Run to the National Guard.
- b. **Camp Simms Period (1904-1958).** Archival collection materials in this sub category include those associated with the portion of OXRN which was a part of Camp Simms, a National Guard/ Department of Defense training camp and rifle range between 1904 and 1958. Camp Simms's facilities were used extensively by the National Guard, Marine Corps, members of the Metropolitan Police Department, and the regular armed services of the Federal Government during this time period. Also included in this sub category are artifacts that demonstrate the efforts of the Works Progress Administration to transform the facility into a model rifle range. Nearly 100 objects currently contribute to this sub category

including: bullets, shells, and fragments from rockets and missiles collected during environmental mitigation.

- c. **“Summer in the Parks Program” Period (1960s-1970s).** This sub category focuses on collecting archival materials that illustrate the National Capital initiative—“Summer in the Parks Program”— held in part at OXRN between the 1960s-1970s. In coordination with social club partners, the program offered recreation activities and programming for youth and the general public to increase the use and enjoyment of the urban parks throughout DC. In part of these efforts, the Oxon Run Group Camp provided overnight camping and arts programs for children at OXRN.
- d. **Rare Books.** Books retained for their physical properties, associative value, or for purposes of exhibition or historic furnishing plans, are managed as part of the park’s museum collection.
- e. **Commemorative Events.** This sub category consists of archival materials from important/ significant current or commemorative events at the park.
- f. **Resource Management Records.** All records associated with cultural (archeological and ethnological) and natural history (biological, geological, and paleontological) resource studies are retained as part of the museum collection. These may include: field notes; maps; interview schedules, oral histories, tapes (video and audio), interview transcripts; negatives, prints and slides; data sheets (all subject to restrictions of confidentiality, if any); artifact inventories; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; reports generated by investigations; as well as any other documents generated through permit.
- g. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of archival materials noted in the park's approved planning documents which are not represented in the collection.

B. Natural History Collection

OXRN’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 park’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. The park’s natural history collection is housed at the NPS National Capital Region’s Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

OXRN’s natural history museum collection is subdivided into three disciplines: biology, geology, and paleontology. Natural history collections from the park, or those directly associated with the park 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 park’s approved planning documents and resource studies.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Biology Collection

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

- Flora.** The park's herbarium sub collection contains representative samples of some plant specimens found in the park including: bog fern (*Thelypteris simulata*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), poison sumac (*Toxicodendron vernix*), and weak stellate sedge (*Carex seorsa* Howe).
- Fungi.** The OXRN fungi sub category contains several specimens collected in the park including: cup lichen (*Cladonia peziziformis*), British soldiers lichen (*Cladonia cristatella*),

lipstick powderhorn lichen (*Cladonia macilenta*), speckleback lichen (*Punctelia rudecta*), and rosette lichen (*Physcia millegrana*).

- c. **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 OXRN through research studies and compliance projects.

2. Geology Collection

At present, the park does not have geological materials in its museum collection.

- a. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of geological specimens collected at OXRN through research and compliance projects.

3. Paleontology Collection

At present, the park does not have paleontological materials in its museum collection.

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

The park continues to acquire objects that relate to OXRN 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 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 park's museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to OXRN'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 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 OXRN 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 OXRN 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:

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

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

OXRN 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.