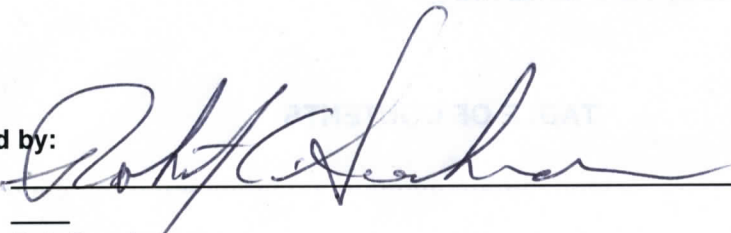


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL
PARK

Scope of Collection Statement

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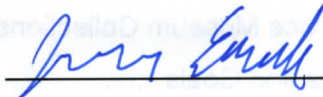


Bob Sonderman
Regional Curator

8/27/15

Date

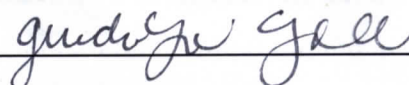
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25 AUG 2015

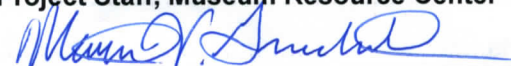
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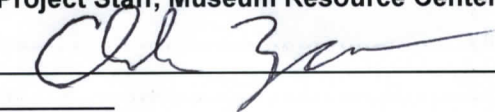
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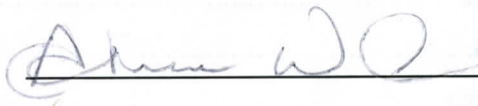


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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK**

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The museum collection for the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park (CHOH) includes both cultural and natural resource collections. A small portion of the collection is on display within the park's several visitor centers. The primary storage location for the CHOH collection is at the Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland. A small percentage of the park's natural resource collection specimens are housed and managed by other approved institutions for educational and research purposes.

The CHOH cultural collection includes artifacts and objects spanning from the Early Archaic (9,600 B.C.) to the twentieth century. It is comprised of archeological materials, including excavated artifacts and associated field records, and historic objects associated with the construction and operational history of the canal. Additionally, the collection contains archival materials such as documentary materials; records from organizations and individuals affiliated with the park and its founding; oral histories; photographs; scientific reports; and resource management records.

The park's natural history collection is diverse owing to the many ecological and geological environments found in CHOH as it follows the course of the Potomac River for 184.5 miles from the Coastal Plain to the Ridge and Valley. Among the current collections are plant and fungi voucher specimens, insects, geological specimens, paleontological specimens, and associated project documentation and reports.

At present, CHOH's museum collection continues to grow through ongoing research and projects, and to a lesser extent through donations and active collecting. Most of this growth stems from the cultural resources of the park. As a result, the natural resource specimens found in CHOH's museum collection contribute a relatively small percentage to the overall size of the museum collection. Ongoing research with regards to the insects, geology, and paleontology within the park is active giving rise to opportunities to build the available type specimens in CHOH's museum collections.

For additional information on the museum collection, please contact:

Cultural Resource Staff
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park
1850 Dual Highway Suite 100
Hagerstown, MD 21740
301-714-2236 Office
301-714-2232 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 the 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 entirety 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

The enabling legislation (91 Stat. 664) which established Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historic Park on January 8, 1971, states that the park was established "to preserve and interpret the historic and scenic features of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and to develop the potential of the canal for public recreation, including such restoration as may be needed."

The idea for a canal adjacent to the Potomac River originated in the plans of the Potomac "Patowmack" Company, formed by George Washington, to develop the waterway as a great gateway for trade and travel to the West.¹ The company's efforts, however, resulted in only small improvements, but it foreshadowed the design in the 1820s for a grand canal that would follow the Potomac to Cumberland, Maryland and then onward to the headwaters of the Monongahela River, opening a navigable route to the Ohio River. If accomplished, the route would extend a total of 341 miles.² Initial plans attempted to achieve this objective by deepening the river channel, and cutting skirting canals around impassable rapids, but the flow of the river proved too erratic to

¹ Ronald E. Shaw, *Canals for a Nation: The Canal Era in the United States, 1790-1860* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1990), 98.

² Ibid, 98.

make these measures successful.³ This experience led the C&O Canal promoters to adopt plans for a separate canal running parallel to the river.

The first estimate for the project was \$22.3 million. President John Quincy Adams then called on New York engineers James Geddes and Nathan Roberts to estimate the cost of building the canal to the foothills in Cumberland, Maryland. Geddes and Roberts estimated the work could be accomplished for only \$4.5 million, a price which seemed much more reasonable to investors. This led to the formation of The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in 1828. The United States Congress was the largest subscriber to the new company's stock, followed by the state of Maryland, and the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, as well as private investors.⁴ The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was Charles Fenton Mercer, a congressman from northern Virginia who worked to fight the litigations of property owners who resisted the surrender of their lands for the canal. He also tried to prevent the encroachment of the B&O Railroad.⁵

Construction of the canal began under a company-appointed Board of Engineers. Among them were Benjamin Wright, Nathan Roberts, and John Martineau, all of whom had worked on the Erie Canal.⁶ President Adams turned the first spade of earth in a ceremony at Little Falls, Maryland, on July 4, 1828. From the start, "construction was plagued by labor shortages and unrest, inadequate availability of construction materials, unforeseen difficulties relating to geography, short-lived federal support, constant funds shortages, and legal battles with the upstart Baltimore and Ohio Railroad."⁷ Most of the canal labor force was made up of Irish, German, and English contract workers, supplemented by slave laborers hired from local land owners.⁸ "Masons, stonecutters, carpenters, and blacksmiths were employed to create the engineering marvels along the canal. These structures, for which the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal would become known, included eleven multi-arched aqueducts, a 3118-foot long brick lined tunnel, and seventy-four lift locks which raised and lowered like a staircase to adjust water levels for a 605-foot difference in elevation between Georgetown and Cumberland."⁹

The 184.5 mile-long canal was finally completed in 1850, twenty-two years after it was begun. It arrived in Cumberland eight years after the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.¹⁰ As a result of the high costs of labor, materials, and land, which had far exceeded the original estimates, the plan to extend the canal to the headwaters of the Ohio River in Pittsburg had long since been abandoned. Nevertheless, sections of the canal were opened to navigation and commerce as soon as they were completed: Georgetown to Seneca in 1830, then to Harpers Ferry in 1833, to near

³ *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: A Guide to Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Maryland, District of Columbia, and West Virginia. Handbook 142.* (Washington, D.C.: Department of Interior, National Park Service, Division of Publications).

⁴ Shaw, *Canals for a Nation*, 99.

⁵ *Ibid*, 102-103.

⁶ *Ibid*, 103.

⁷ *Ibid*, 15.

⁸ *Ibid*, 104.

⁹ <http://www.nps.gov/choh/historyculture/canalconstruction.htm>, 2015.

¹⁰ Robert J. Kapsch, *Canals* (New York: Library of Congress Visual Sourcebooks, 2004), 232..

Hancock in 1839, and finally to Cumberland in 1850.¹¹ The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal “made a modest income hauling coal from the fields west of Cumberland, as well as cement, lime, flour, iron, and other local products”.¹² With the arrival of the canal, many businesses and communities grew up along the banks of the Potomac River. The 1870s were the most profitable years for the canal. Five hundred boats alone were operating in 1871, carrying close to a million tons of cargo. Even so, steady competition from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, combined with damages incurred during the Civil War and disastrous floods in 1878 and 1889 heavily impacted revenues. Thus by the 1880s, the canal was barely able to cover expenses.¹³ “After the devastating 1889 flood, the canal went into a receivership to the B&O Railroad, which would operate the canal, until another flood in 1924 caused the canal to be closed”.¹⁴ In 1938, due to their own financial difficulties experienced during the Great Depression, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sold the entire canal to the U.S. Government for \$2 million. The canal was subsequently placed under the stewardship of the National Park Service who initially proposed turning the adjacent towpath into a parkway for automobiles. Disliking the idea, Associate Court Justice William O. Douglas, two newspaper editors, and six others walked the length of the canal in March of 1954 to gain public support for its preservation. Upwards of fifty thousand supporters welcomed them at Georgetown, and the canal property was preserved due to popular appeal.¹⁵

In 1961, President Eisenhower proclaimed the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal a National Monument. This was followed by an act of Congress in 1971, which authorized the establishment of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park and enabled the acquisition of additional land. Today, the park includes 19,236 acres paralleling the Potomac River from the densely urbanized Washington D.C. through pastoral farm country and forests to Cumberland, Maryland. Many of the park’s 5.2 million FY2014 visitors come here to enjoy the outdoors, access the river, hike, bike, jog, ride horses, camp, and observe wildlife.¹⁶

The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal is the finest example of America’s canal-building era. Although it never fully realized its potential, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company did provide efficient transportation for heavy, bulky cargoes, such as coal, cement, and agricultural products, during its heyday. Today, the remaining canal prism, locks, and associated infrastructure are a testament to the early engineering and construction practices that were mostly accomplished using manual labor by immigrant workers.

The mission statement developed and stated in the *Park Business Plan* prepared in 2001, states: “The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park is to safely protect and preserve the park’s cultural and natural resources, to educate the public about those resources, and to provide for public recreation and enjoyment.”

¹¹ <http://www.nps.gov/choh/historyculture/canalconstruction.htm>, 2015.

¹² Kapsch, *Canals*, 232.

¹³ Shaw, *Canals for a Nation: The Canal Era in the United States, 1790-1860*, 107.

¹⁴ *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal: A Guide to Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park*, 17.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Foundation Document*, 2013.

Within the park's purpose, as identified in the *General Management Plan* (1976, reprinted in 1981), are the following objectives:

1. To understand the canal's reason for being, its construction, its role in transportation, economic development and westward expansion; the way of life which evolved upon it; the history of the region through which it passes; and to gain insight into the era of canal building in this country.
2. To appreciate the setting in which it lies and the natural and human history that can be studied along its way.
3. To enjoy the recreational use of the canal, the parklands and the adjacent Potomac River.

CHOH's *Foundation Document* (2013) identifies the park's purpose as: "to preserve and interpret the 19th century transportation canal from Washington, D.C., to Cumberland, Maryland, and its associated scenic, natural, and cultural resources; and to provide opportunities for education and appropriate outdoor recreation."

The *Foundation Document* (2013) recognizes four of the park's significance statements related to museum and archival collections:

1. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park preserves and interprets 19th century canal transportation, civil engineering technology, and the evolution of a flat water transportation system in support of the industrial growth of the nation.
2. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park contains more than 1,300 historic structures, including the largest collection of 19th century canal features and buildings in the national park system.
3. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park preserves archeological evidence of 13,000 years of human habitation along the Potomac River.
4. Through preservation efforts beginning in the 1950s, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park towpath was transformed into one of the most heavily used recreational trails in the nation and serves as the backbone for national and regional trail systems.

Although the park's enabling legislation and *General Management Plan* (1976, reprinted in 1981) do not specifically address the establishment of a park museum collection, the museum collection implicitly functions to document and support the rich array of cultural and natural resources found along the canal. These documents mandate the preservation and interpretation of resources related to the canal, which can, and should, include objects that hold and convey meaning relative to the canal and its operation, 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; objects in the collection must therefore be related to the park's interpretive themes, resource management goals, and objectives.

CHOH's *Foundation Document* (2013) includes the following details on museum and archival collections: "The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal played a central role in many lives, influencing the growth of canal towns and western expansion during the 19th century. An extensive collection of oral histories from the canal operators and families who lived and worked along the canal serves as a valuable resource for the interpretation and preservation of the canal. Company records, lockhouse log books, and shipping records also contribute to our understanding of the canal's history. These resources are a vital part of the canal story and enable visitors to make personal connections with the canal's impact on the lives and communities through which it passes."

Collection materials acquired for CHOH were initially managed as two separate collections. The first 22 miles of the canal were managed by National Capital Parks who accessioned/cataloged collection items using the acronym, *CHOHA*. The remaining 162 miles from the upper end of the canal were managed as a National Monument where collection items were accessioned/cataloged as *CHOHB*. These two cataloging systems were continued until the late 1990s, when a single acronym for the park was instituted- *CHOH*. One other acronym, *ABCL*, is reflected in CHOH's accession/catalog records. That acronym represents artifacts collected as part of an archeological survey carried out during the restoration of the Abner Cloud House in 1976.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park preserves the history of the canal, the laborers who built and worked it, and the families who made a living alongside it. Expanding from the park's legislative mandate (91 Stat. 664) and its *General Management Plan* (1976, reprinted in 1981), the park developed the following broad interpretive themes and general thematic categories within the period of significance, 1828-1924 as found in CHOH's *Long Range Interpretive Plan* (2010):

- 1. Human Ingenuity** – The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is a testament to humans' ingenuity and capacity to build an enduring transportation system that challenged natural obstacles – creating communities, connecting regions, and advancing European American expansion.
- 2. Transportation Heritage** – The canal played a vital role in the nation's transportation heritage, a catalyst for westward expansion and economic development; shaping industry, culture, recreation and tourism for generations.
- 3. Life on the Canal** – Life on the canal during its construction and operation was fraught with challenges and life-threatening hazards in pursuit of uncertain rewards.
- 4. Change and Adaptation** – The prehistory and history of the Potomac Valley illustrates and reflects constant change and adaptation: the river's impact on the land, nature, and cultures within the valley, and the interaction between the cultures, and their impact on the river valley itself.
- 5. Geology and Geography** -The unique convergence of geology and geography in the Potomac River Valley inspires a sense of awe and humility.

6. Place of Refuge – the canal is a “place of refuge” from the modern world, a setting where one can be spiritually renewed and reconnected to past generations and the natural world.

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 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.

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

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

The park contains 1,342 individual structures listed on the NPS's List of Classified Structures (LCS) as evaluated by the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Such structures include: locks, lockhouses, bridges, culverts, and retaining walls. For the complete list, reference the National Park Service's LCS website.

The park also contains two historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places, over 175 contributing archeological sites having National Register designation, and one National Historic Landmark designation.

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 CHOH's museum collection. National Park Service museum collections are divided into two main categories: cultural (archeology, archival/manuscript/records management, and history) and natural (biology, geology, and paleontology.) The guidelines identified in the following sections for each collecting 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 CHOH's cultural collection is to increase the knowledge and inspiration of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical 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.

To ensure that only relevant objects and archival materials are accessioned into the collection, future growth of the collection should be restricted to materials that fulfill the following:

1. Interpretive and/or research needs identified in the park's *General Management Plan* (1976, reprinted in 1981), *Long Range Interpretive Plan* (2010), *Foundation Document* (2013), exhibit plans, and other applicable site planning documents and resource studies.
2. Enhancing the understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's cultural resources.
3. Cultural resource baselines/inventorying and monitoring activities.
4. 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.

CHOH's cultural 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. The following identifies, by discipline, sub collection areas in the CHOH museum collection appropriate to the park's mission.

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 along with their associated field notes. Currently, there are a total of 290 CHOH sites

listed with the NPS Archeological Sites Management Information System; 175 of these sites contribute to CHOH's National Register designation.

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 the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), as issued by the regional director. Artifacts and specimens 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 Cultural Resource Staff 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.

The park's archeology collection includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

- 1) Prehistoric Material.** This sub category contains an estimated 5,237 prehistoric Native American items (ceramics, lithics, projectile points, and tools) and associated fauna and vegetal remains affiliated with sites excavated in CHOH that span from the Early Archaic to the Contact period, including the Moore Village and Paw Paw sites in Allegany County and the Monocacy site in Montgomery County.
- 2) Historic Material.** Items excavated which date after the prehistoric period, and leading through the Canal's inception in 1828 and its closure in 1924, are included in this sub collection. Materials from both Native American and Euro-American sites are appropriate. This sub collection contains an estimated 28,680 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; objects related to lock and lockhouse complexes; and similar items recovered during archeological excavations.

- b. Future Collections Activity.** Archeological research compliance projects within the park may result in subsequent collection of artifacts, ecofacts, or other data.

2. Ethnology Collection

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

a. Future Collections Activity

Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of materials currently not represented in the collection and deficiencies noted in the park's *General Management Plan* (1976, reprinted in 1981), *Long Range Interpretive Plan* (2010), *Foundation Document* (2013), future exhibit plans, or other planning documents. This will ensure that the ethnology collection is relevant to the interpretive and research needs of the park.

3. History Collection

The history collection includes approximately 3,780 objects that represent the interpretive themes of the park. New acquisitions are limited to objects associated directly with the history of the Canal's structure, people, and events, or objects as identified in approved exhibit plans or historic furnishing plans for CHOH. Given the large number of people who were associated with the canal, acquisition of everyday items such as household effects, that have limited interpretive value, is discouraged. 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.

Based upon the park's interpretive themes identified in the *Long Range Interpretive Plan* (2010) and *Foundation Document* (2013), the following collecting sub categories have been identified for CHOH's history collection:

a. C&O Canal Technology. Items in this sub category include those representative of canal construction and operation, such as instruments, tools, and other technical equipment used during the surveying, construction, and maintenance of the C&O Canal between 1828 and its closure in 1924. General themes include measuring instruments; excavating and transporting tools, vehicles, and harnesses; quarrying and masonry equipment; and boat, lock parts, and hardware. Replicas or models of technological objects used on the canal are discouraged from inclusion in the CHOH museum collection and should be considered only for exhibit/interpretive purposes.

b. C&O Canal Commerce. This sub category includes artifacts representative of the transport and business conducted on the canal. It includes products and/or containers of products transported on the canal between 1828 to 1924, such as coal, pig iron from Green Spring Furnace; nails from Antietam Iron Works, and flour bags from mills adjacent to the canal. Artifacts illustrating the business operations involved in financing and operating the C&O Canal such as stock certificates, checks, printed forms, and office

equipment are also suitable, as well as memorabilia associated with individuals of significance to the canal's construction, financing, and operation.

c. C&O Canal Life Ways. Materials in this subcategory illustrate daily life along the C&O Canal. It includes objects used by lock keepers; artifacts used by canal boat families on boats; and materials representative of packet boat travel on the canal dated between 1828 to 1924. Similarly, objects from warehouses, stores and other business directly linked to the canal, but not a part of the C&O Canal Company, are included so long as they are from the same time frame. Additionally, items related to the Justice Douglas Hikes and the movement to establish the canal as a National Historical Park are included in this subcategory. Artifacts related to the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps restoration of the first 23 miles of the canal and their camps dated circa 1930s are also permissible.

d. Commemorative Events. This subcategory includes memorabilia from important/significant current or commemorative events in the park which are to be included in the museum collection.

e. Future Collections Activity. Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples currently not represented in the collection and deficiencies noted in the park's General Management Plan (1976, reprinted in 1981), Long Range Interpretive Plan (2010), Foundation Document (2013), future exhibit plans, or other planning documents. This will ensure that the history collection is relevant to the interpretive and research needs of the park.

4. Archive

The park's archive, which includes archival materials, manuscripts, and resource management records, consists of photographs; negatives; slides; blueprints; specifications, and other items documenting the park's development, history, and/or mission; documentary materials relating to cultural and/or natural resources along with associated scientific studies and resource management activities; and duplicate copies of administrative records. This collection is beginning to be documented and entered into the Interior Collections Management System (ICMS). All materials contributing to CHOH's archive are in the process of being accessioned and cataloged within the archive module of ICMS.

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).

- a. **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.
- b. **Commemorative Events.** This subcategory includes archival materials from important current or commemorative events in the park which are to be included in the museum collection.
- c. **Associated Records.** All documentation and records generated with cultural (archeology, ethnography, history, archive) and natural history (biology, geology and paleontology) collections must be retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs; daily journals; drawings and maps; photographs and negatives; slides; sound recordings; oral histories; raw data sheets; instrument charts; remote sensing materials; collection inventories; analytical study data; conservation treatment records; computer documentation and data.
- d. **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* (2010). 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 CHOH'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:

1. Authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:
 - Needs identified in the park's *General Management Plan* (1976), *Foundation Document* (2013), and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies

- Servicewide initiatives
 - Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's ecosystem
2. Inventorying and Monitoring Activities
 3. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended

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 CHOH 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 CHOH's museum collection accession records.

Existing natural history collections of the CHOH 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 CHOH'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

- a. **Flora.** This subcategory contains plant specimens collected from the plant life found in the park. It is estimated that the park contains over 1400 species of vascular plants, including over 200 species of rare and unique plant communities. For example, Harparella (*Ptilimnium nodosum*), which has historically been found in the park, is federally recognized endangered species. Additionally, the Potomac Gorge, which encompasses land in CHOH, is one of the most biologically diverse geographic areas in the country in terms of its plant communities.
- b. **Fungi.** The CHOH biology collection includes fungi voucher specimens. No major scientific studies have been undertaken, to date, involving park fungi. It is anticipated that this collection will grow in the future as a result of inventory and monitoring, other park resource management activities, and authorized scholarly research.
- c. **Mammals.** Over 2000 mammalian bones and bone fragments contribute to CHOH's biology collection. The park provides habitat for many species of mammals, including suitable hibernacula for bats. Both the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and the northern long-eared bat (*M. septentrionalis*) are federally endangered and threatened, respectively, and can be found in caves and railroad tunnels within the park.
- d. **Birds.** This subcategory contains bird bones and bone fragments representative of a sample of over 40 species of state-listed bird species found throughout the park. Located along the Atlantic migratory flyway, the park provides both permanent and transitory habitat for hundreds of bird species. The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), which was removed from the federal endangered species list in 2007, can be found in CHOH.
- e. **Reptiles and Amphibians.** Few species of reptiles and amphibians are represented in CHOH's museum collection. Pond-breeding, aquatic, and terrestrial amphibians occur throughout the park, including two state-listed salamander species and one state-listed frog species. Three species of state-listed reptiles also exist within the park.
- f. **Fish.** This sub collection contains a representative sample of fish: bones and scales. The park contains portions of over 200 tributaries to the Potomac River, including larger streams and rivers such as the Monocacy River and Antietam Creek. Although not within the park's legislative boundary, the Potomac River contains deep riverine habitat for many fish species. Historic observations indicate that two species of federally-endangered sturgeon may exist in the Potomac River and its tributaries, though no recent data can confirm these observations. Two state-listed fish species are found within the park's tributaries.
- g. **Insects, Arachnids and other Invertebrates.** Current specimens in this sub collection are few. However, the park contains ten species of state-listed insects, arachnids and other invertebrates. Additionally it has a total of 109 species of dragonflies and

damselflies, the most recorded by any NPS unit. The diversity of habitat types throughout the park corresponds with a high diversity of invertebrate species. Rare and unique invertebrate specie collections have the opportunity to assist future researchers and taxonomists, especially in regards to distributional and phenological records.

- h. Future Collections Activity.** Biological research projects within the park may result in additional specimens.

2. Geology Collection

- a. Rocks and Minerals.** CHOH's geology collection contains a small number of rock types, such as quartz samples, collected during the mid-1990s. Additional specimens may be added to the collection as a result of resource management activities or other authorized scientific research. Additionally, CHOH maintains a small number of rock and mineral specimens under its cultural collection as part of the Ingall's collection of the Maryland Gold Mine at Great Falls, Maryland.
- b. Future Collections Activity.** Geological research projects within the park may result in additional specimens.

3. Paleontology Collection

- a. Fossil Specimens.** This sub collection contains a representative sample of invertebrates and plants from the Ordovician and Devonian periods. It includes brachiopods, nautiloids, and gastropods, as well as Archaeopteris, the first species of modern tree, and fossilized water ripple marks.
- b. Future Collections Activity.** Paleontological research projects within the park may result in additional specimens.

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

The park continues to acquire objects that relate to the canal 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.

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 CHOH's Cultural Resource Staff.

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 Staff. The Cultural Resource Staff 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 CHOH 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 CHOH 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 CHOH 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

CHOH 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 CHOH's Superintendent.
- Draft and implement a *Collections Management Plan* as identified in the park's *Foundation Document* (2013).
- Advance accountability and public trust through improved record keeping and reconciliation of existing gaps in the park's museum collection records and documentation.
- Establish and implement collection storage and archival management best practices.
- Create and implement a park wide method for record keeping, documentation, and collection storage to increase access and accountability of CHOH's museum collections.
- Digitize CHOH museum collection records, and in some cases digital images of objects, to increase accessibility.