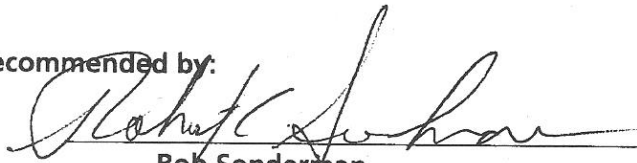


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ANACOSTIA PARK

Scope of Collection Statement

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anacostia Park (ANAC) is a model urban park that covers approximately 1,200 acres extending along 5 miles of the Anacostia River from the Frederick Douglas Memorial Bridge to the District of Columbia/Maryland border. ANAC was constructed between 1911 and the 1920s through appropriations from Congress which directed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to dredge the Anacostia River and to construct a sixteen-mile seawall to retain the reclaimed sediments in efforts to improve the river's water quality and to provide usable park lands for public recreation. The park transferred to NPS administration on March 3, 1933, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt through *Executive Order No. 6166 C.F.C. 3* and continues to be maintained and administered by the National Park Service (NPS) as a park under National Capital Parks-East (NACE).

Anacostia Park's museum collection is comprised of both cultural and natural history collections. The park's cultural collection includes both an archive sub collection containing resource management records, and an archeological sub collection comprised from prehistoric and historic artifacts and specimens. ANAC's natural history collection maintains sub categories for biological specimens that include: flora, insects and arachnids, and other invertebrates, and a paleontological sub collection that includes a worm burrow trace fossil specimen—*Skolithos linearis*.

The majority of ANAC's museum collection is stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center (MRCE) in Landover, Maryland. A few biological specimens from the ANAC's flora sub collection are located at the National Herbarium, part of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History.

At present, ANAC's museum collection does not have historical, ethnological or geological collection sub components; however, future interpretation plans, scientific research studies, or preservation projects at the site may result in the generation of such collections. As a whole, museum collections at ANAC 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:

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B. PURPOSE OF THE SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Anacostia Park, a unit of National Capital Parks-East (NACE) that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the site's purpose, themes and resources, as well as those objects that the National Park Service (NPS) is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that all of the museum collection is clearly relevant to the site.

C. LEGISLATION RELATED TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

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

D. PARK HISTORY, SIGNIFICANCE, PURPOSE, THEMES AND GOALS

1. Park History

Anacostia Park is a multi-use recreation area with five miles of shoreline along each bank of the Anacostia River in Washington, D.C. The portion of the park along the western shore extends from the 11th Street Bridges to Eastern Avenue and the part of the park along the eastern shore extends from the South Capitol Street Bridge to Eastern Avenue.

Early prehistory of the lands surrounding the Anacostia River that eventually became Anacostia Park includes archeological evidence from Native Americans spanning approximately 10,000 BC-1600 AD. This period of settlement was followed by European colonization of the area in the 1600s when Captain John Smith sailed up the Anacostia River in search of the main branch of the Potomac River in 1608. Smith landed on the east bank of the Anacostia River at the Native American village of Nacochtanke. The river, including the area encompassed by current day Anacostia Park, remained generally unclaimed by European settlers until later in the 1600s when Southern Marylanders began to move northward from St. Mary's and Charles County. Making use of the fertile lands along the Anacostia River these farmers grew large tobacco crops. Beginning as

early as 1664, a number of tracts of land within the boundaries of present day Anacostia Park were granted to individuals. By the turn of the eighteenth century European settlers were well established in the area, which continued to gradually increase along the Anacostia River throughout the century. During this time the shores of the Anacostia River remained undeveloped and used primarily in the cultivation of tobacco and other crops.¹

In 1790, the sites for the city of Washington and the District of Columbia were determined. Shortly after in 1792, the area which eventually became Anacostia Park was officially ceded from Prince George's County, Maryland to the District of Columbia. At the time the commercial center of Washington, D.C. was expected to emerge along the Anacostia River. This however did not come to fruition. Different land use patterns developed on either side of the Anacostia River. Land was plotted for the development of the District of Columbia on the western side of the river, and residential and commercial development proceeded slowly on the eastern banks. Land on the western side of the river was not developed by investors until the middle of the nineteenth century.²

As a result of land clearing, agriculture, and construction activities, significant siltation of the river impeded transport on the Anacostia River. Starting around 1800, remedial action was taken to dredge the river to provide farmers in the Bladensburg, Maryland area with the ability to transport their harvest to market more effectively. After 1875, dredging of the Anacostia River became a regular occurrence. This process resulted in the exposure of the river's tidal mud flats along with domestic wastewater. With the mud flats exposed, they ultimately became overgrown with vegetation and began to attract added wildlife and mosquitos, becoming intolerable by the end of the nineteenth century.³

Attempting to deal with the problems of the Anacostia River, a number of governmental committees were formed and reports written during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to address the concerns. One such report, the *Hains Report*, was put forth on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1891. Credited to the chief engineer of the report, Major Peter Conover Hains, the report suggested that the river should be dredged and that the reclaimed material should be used to cover areas that exhibited poor sanitation. Further, Hains argued that reclaimed lands could be sold by the government to pay for the cost of the project. The *Hains Report* would once again be presented to the Senate in 1896 by Senator James McMillan of the state of Michigan; however, it was not until the spring of 1902 when Congress made an appropriation for the reclamation project. Ultimately, based upon a 1889 report by Lt. Colonel Charles J. Allen of the Corps of Engineers, monies were appropriated to dredge the Anacostia River from the intersection of the Potomac River up to the Navy Yard Bridge. With the objective of reclamation, sanitation, and improved navigation and commerce, all reclaimed material would be placed on the mud flats of Anacostia River. Working on the project continuously until the 1920s,

¹ *Anacostia Park from a Historical and Archaeological Perspective*, Engineering Science Inc., 1989:17-23.

² *Ibid.*, 26-27.

³ *Ibid.*, 28-29.

dredging of the Anacostia River culminated with the construction of a large seawall to retain the material.⁴

In 1901, prior to the completion of the project, Senator James McMillan as chairman of the Senate District Committee presented a resolution to study Washington, D.C.'s park system. From this resolution would grow the Senate Park Commission (more commonly known as the McMillan Commission), responsible for planning the future development of monuments, federal buildings, as well as parks in the District of Columbia. Recommended by the Senate Park Commission, it was suggested that the reclaimed lands along the Anacostia River be turned into a park. The designation of the reclaimed lands as Anacostia Park was made official by the U.S. Congress in 1918 with *Pub. L. No. 65-208, 40 Stat. 950*.

The surrounding community especially welcomed the use of the reclaimed lands as a park. More significantly, the reclamation of marshy lands that had supported the breeding of malaria carrying mosquitos, led to real improvement in health conditions within the broader community.⁵ Such was the case that by 1930, Ulysses S. Grant III, an officer of the Corps of Engineers, testified before Congress that reclaiming of the Anacostia flats had worked to significantly improve the District of Columbia's reputation of being an undesirable, malaria-infested city.⁶

Later in the spring of 1932, nearly 11,000 World War I veterans marched to Washington, D.C. on the "Bonus March" to demand payment of a wartime bonus. The "Bonus Expeditionary Force" made the area encompassed by Anacostia Park their encampment site, creating shanties from scrap materials. Congress refused to pay the wartime bonus and President Herbert Hoover ordered they be removed by force. Led by General Douglas MacArthur, police, military personnel, as well as a tank unit led by Major Dwight D. Eisenhower, all descended upon the encampment on July 28, 1932. Using force, the veterans were physically removed and the encampment burned down.

On March 3, 1933, the management and administration of Anacostia Park was transferred to the National Park Service by President Franklin D. Roosevelt through *Executive Order No. 6166 C.F.C. 3*.

In 1934 a delegation of African American golfers met with Guy Finnan, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at the Navy Department, to formally request the construction of an adequate golf course for local African American golfers. Successful in their request, construction of the golf course became a component in the larger development of the Anacostia Park which was being planned by the Commission of Fine Arts. Constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration, Langston Golf Course opened on June 11, 1939. Significantly, Langston Golf Course served as the home course for the Royal Golf Club and Wake Robin Golf Club, the first golf clubs for African American men and women, respectively in the United States.⁷

⁴ Ibid., 31,33.

⁵ Ibid, 34.

⁶ 70th Congress, Second Session, 1929, A 42.

⁷ National Register of Historic Places, 1991, Langston Golf Course, District of Columbia, NRHP #91001525, 8:1-9.

Since the 1930s, Anacostia Park has remained one of Washington, D.C.'s largest and most important recreation areas. The park continues to offer recreational opportunities for the public including a swimming pool, athletic fields, numerous green spaces, and the Anacostia Park Pavilion which has some 3,300 square feet of space for roller skating and special events. Langston Golf Course offers an 18-hole course with a driving range. Additionally, Anacostia Park hosts three concession operated marinas, four boat clubs, and a public boat ramp which provides recreational boating access to the Anacostia River.

2. Significance

Statements of significance for the park identified in the *Anacostia Park General Management Plan Draft* (2005) include:

- Anacostia Park is a river gateway to the national capital and an important waterfront component of the city's unique design
- Anacostia Park has a variety of recreational opportunities and provides important public waterfront access
- Anacostia Park contains naturalized shoreline that provides natural habitat for a diverse population of plant and animal species and that connects with natural and historic corridors outside of the city's boundaries
- Anacostia Park protects the few remaining tidal wetlands in the nation's capital and reflects changing attitudes towards wetlands
- Anacostia Park provides educational opportunities for the public to learn about the natural resources and cultural heritage of the Anacostia River

Statements of significance associated with ANAC as identified in the Langston Golf Course's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination under NRHP #91001525 include:

- The symbolic association of Langston Golf Course with the development and desegregation of public golfing and recreational facilities in the greater Washington, D.C., area and with the growth of golf as a popular recreational and professional sport for African Americans. The course served as a focal point for African American golfers in their effort, first, to encourage the development of golfing facilities for African American players and, later, to ensure equal access to, and equal quality of, recreational facilities operated by the National Park Service.
- The course is significant as the home course for the Royal Golf Club and the Wake Robin Golf Club, the nation's first golf clubs for African American men and women, respectively.

- Langston Golf Course's association with the efforts of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior (1933-1941), to offer equal access to all public facilities for African American citizens.

3. Purpose

The purpose of Anacostia Park as identified in the *Anacostia Park General Management Plan Draft* (2005) is as follows:

Anacostia Park was created when the banks of the Anacostia River were reclaimed for park purposes. It is part of the comprehensive, systematic, and continuous development of the park system of the national capital, and provides waterfront recreation and access for public enjoyment. Within this system, the park provides opportunities for a variety of recreational activities that are compatible with the resources of the Anacostia River. Legislation covering Anacostia Park gives specific direction to preventing pollution in the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers and to preserving forests and natural scenery in and about Washington. The park protects natural and nationally significant historic resources, promoting and regulating the use of the area in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. The park provides opportunities for the understanding of these resources and values to the American people.

4. Themes

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

- Humans had been living in the [Anacostia Park] area for at least 10,000 years, and in the seventeenth century, the Nacotchank Indians were living in the area when Captain John Smith from England made contact with them. The Village that Smith visited and traded with was called Nacochtanke.
- In the early 1900s, the land for Anacostia Park was created when the US Army Corps of Engineers built the 16-mile Anacostia Seawall, one of the largest stone structures in the District of Columbia, and a major engineering accomplishment of its time.
- The 1932 Bonus Expeditionary Force was the first mass convergence on the nation's capital by World War I veterans during which they were fired on by the US Army while protesting over service benefits.
- Opened in 1939, the Langston Golf Course at Anacostia Park was the first golf course for African Americans on federal lands, and led the way for the desegregation of federal recreation areas in the United States.

- Anacostia Park contains forested banks that connect with natural corridors outside of the city's boundaries and helps supports plant and animal diversity in and around Washington, District of Columbia.

5. Goals

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

- Support the site's resource management, interpretive program themes, and objectives.
- Identify, inventory, and assess the site's cultural and natural resources to form a basis for implementing management strategies.
- Document and protect ANAC's cultural and natural resources to preserve the integrity and diversity of the site and surrounding ecosystem for the enjoyment of present and future generations.
- Provide information to the public through traditional means such as exhibits, publications and interpretive programs or new technology including electronic access through web sites, online databases, and emerging communication methods.
- Support scientific research through documentation, preservation, and access.

E. LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND CONVENTIONS RELATED TO MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

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

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

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

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

Part of Anacostia Park's Section G, the Langston Golf Course was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on October 10, 1991 as NRHP #91001525.

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

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

A. CULTURAL COLLECTION

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

To ensure that only relevant materials are accessioned into the cultural collection, future growth is restricted to those that fulfill the following:

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

ANAC's cultural museum collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history and archives. Cultural collections from the site, or those directly associated with persons or events commemorated by the site are more desirable than similar materials without primary association. ANAC's cultural collection currently is composed from archeological and archival sub categories. Historical and ethnological sub collections have not been developed. Anacostia Park's cultural collection is housed at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center in Landover, Maryland.

The following identifies, by discipline, focuses of ANAC's cultural museum collection:

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection

Act of 1979, (ARPA) as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm). The archeology collection includes all artifacts and ecofacts recovered as part of archeological projects conducted within the site's boundary.

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

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

ANAC's archeology collection includes:

a. Artifacts and Specimens

- 1) Prehistoric Material (10,000 BC – 1600s AD).** This sub category contains an estimated 1,600 prehistoric Native American items (lithics such as flakes, unifaces, bifaces, and stone tools, as well as ceramic sherds) and associated flora and fauna remains excavated in the park that span from the early archaic up to the contact period.
- 2) Historic Material (1600s AD – 20th century).** Excavated artifacts dating from the contact period forward are included in this sub collection. Materials from Native, European, and African American sites are appropriate. Collection items include: ceramics, bottles, coins, animal bones, tobacco pipes, and ammunition, as well as architectural fabric such as bricks, roofing slate, stone, window glass, nails and wood fragments.

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

2. Ethnology Collection

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

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

3. History Collection

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

At present, ANAC does not have a historical sub collection. Should collecting of historical objects and artifacts begin at the park, this sub category will include:

- a. **Creation of Anacostia Park (1911– 1920s).** Historical collection materials in this subgroup of collecting include objects and artifacts that depict the construction and development of the park lands between 1911- 1920s. Through dredging the Anacostia River and the creation of the sixteen-mile Anacostia Seawall, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers used reclaimed material to protect the Anacostia River's water quality and to provide recreation opportunities for the public through turning the river's mud flats into usable park land.
- b. **The Bonus Expeditionary Force (1932).** Objects and artifacts in this sub category include those that represent the Bonus Expeditionary Force's encampment within present day Anacostia Park in 1932. Nearly 11,000 World War I veterans marched to Washington, D.C. during the "Bonus March" to protest payment of a wartime bonus service benefits during the Great Depression. Congress refused to pay the wartime bonuses and President Herbert Hoover ordered the veterans removed by force. Led by General Douglas MacArthur, police, military personnel, as well as a tank unit led by Major Dwight D. Eisenhower, all descended upon the encampment on July 28, 1932 and removed the veterans by force, burning the encampment.
- c. **Langston Golf Course (1939– 1941).** Objects and artifacts relating the construction and operation of Langston Golf Course between 1939- 1941 are included in this subgroup. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Work Projects Administration, Langston Golf Course opened in 1939 as the first golf course for

African Americans on federal lands. Langston Golf Course served as the home course for the Royal Golf Club and the Wake Robin Golf Club, the nation's first golf clubs for African American men and women, respectively.

- 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 collection includes objects and memorabilia from important current or commemorative events at the site.
- f. Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of historical objects noted in the site's approved planning documents which are not represented in the collection.

4. Archival Collection

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

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

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

- a. Creation of Anacostia Park (1911– 1920s).** This subgroup of collecting contains archival materials that illustrate the construction and development of the park lands between 1911- 1920s. Through dredging the Anacostia River and the creation of the sixteen-mile Anacostia Seawall, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers used reclaimed material to protect the Anacostia River's water quality and to provide recreation opportunities for the public through turning the river's mud flats into usable park land.
- b. The Bonus Expeditionary Force (1932).** Archival materials pertaining to the Bonus Expeditionary Force's encampment within present day Anacostia Park in 1932 are included in this subgroup. Nearly 11,000 World War I veterans marched to Washington,

- D.C. during the “Bonus March” to protest payment of a wartime bonus service benefits during the Great Depression. Congress refused to pay the wartime bonuses and President Herbert Hoover ordered the veterans removed by force. Led by General Douglas MacArthur, police, military personnel, as well as a tank unit led by Major Dwight D. Eisenhower, all descended upon the encampment on July 28, 1932 and removed the veterans by force, burning the encampment.
- c. **Langston Golf Course (1939– 1941).** Included in this subgroup are archival materials related to the construction and operation of Langston Golf Course between 1939– 1941. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Work Projects Administration, Langston Golf Course opened in 1939 as the first golf course for African Americans on federal lands. Langston Golf Course served as the home course for the Royal Golf Club and the Wake Robin Golf Club, the nation’s first golf clubs for African American men and women, respectively.
 - d. **Library Materials.** Rare books, as well as other books and library materials retained for their physical properties, associative value, or for purposes of exhibition or historic furnishing plans, are managed as part of the site’s museum collection.
 - e. **Commemorative Events.** This sub collection consists of archival materials from important current or commemorative events at the site.
 - 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. Several resource management reports on bats, birds, and insects, contribute to this sub category.
 - g. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of archival materials and manuscripts noted in the site's approved planning documents which are not represented in the collection. Resource management record materials will be managed in accordance with *Director’s Order #11D: Records and Electronic Information Management* (2012) and the NPS *Records Disposition Schedule* (2003).

B. NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION

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

Natural history collections from the site, or those directly associated with the site are more desirable than similar materials without primary association. Future growth of the collection is restricted to specimens and associated records generated through authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:

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

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

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

The *General Agreement for Custodianship of National Park Service Natural History Collections* (2012) was signed by the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution. According to this

agreement, National Parks and Sites may offer selected natural history specimens to the Smithsonian Institution. If the Smithsonian accepts the offer, the Smithsonian will gain permanent custodial responsibility of the specimens. The site retains ownership. The agreement makes NPS natural history collections more available to researchers through the Smithsonian.

ANAC's natural history museum collection is composed of biological and paleontological specimens. At current, a geological sub collection has not been developed. The majority of the park's natural history collection is housed at the Museum Resource Center (MRCE) in Landover, Maryland while a few flora specimens are located at the National Herbarium which is part of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History.

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

1. Biology Collection

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

- a. Flora.** This sub collection contains specimens collected from plant life found in the park. Forty-seven species are represented. The sub group includes grasses, sedges, flowers, and flowering plants. Included in the collection is the Carolina Foxtail, *Alopecurus carolinianus*, a species of rare grass. Five ANAC flora specimens are currently at the National Herbarium at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History.
- b. Insects and Arachnids.** This sub collection is comprised of forty-three different specimens found within the park including: bees, wasps, and flies.
- c. Other Invertebrates.** One invertebrate specimen of a snail, *Planorbella trivolvis*, is included in this sub category.
- d. 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 ANAC through research studies and compliance projects.

2. Geology Collection

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

soils, samples from quarries that produced building stones, extraterrestrial materials, and environmental samples.

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

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

3. Paleontology Collection

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

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

- a. **Fossil Specimens.** This sub category contains a worm burrow trace fossil specimen—*Skolithos linearis*.
- b. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of paleontological specimens collected at ANAC through research studies and compliance projects.

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

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

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

IV. ACQUISITIONS

The site continues to acquire objects that relate to ANAC through donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, research, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the site's ability to manage and preserve materials according to *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 5* (2006), the standards for managing museum objects, in *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (1998); *Special Directive 80-1 Guidance for Meeting NPS Preservation and Protection Standards for Museum Collections* (1990); and the *NPS Museum Handbook I-II* (1998-2006). In accordance with NPS policy, the site will discourage donations with limiting conditions. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II* (2000). In accordance with *Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management, Chapter 10* (2008), all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the ATF list of prohibited and restricted weapons require concurrent review by the Regional Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

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

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

V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

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

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

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

Interpretation and Visitor Services (2005), and *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008).

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

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

VI. RESTRICTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

NACE 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.
- Determine the species for the forty-five insect specimens currently unidentified in ANAC's natural history collection.