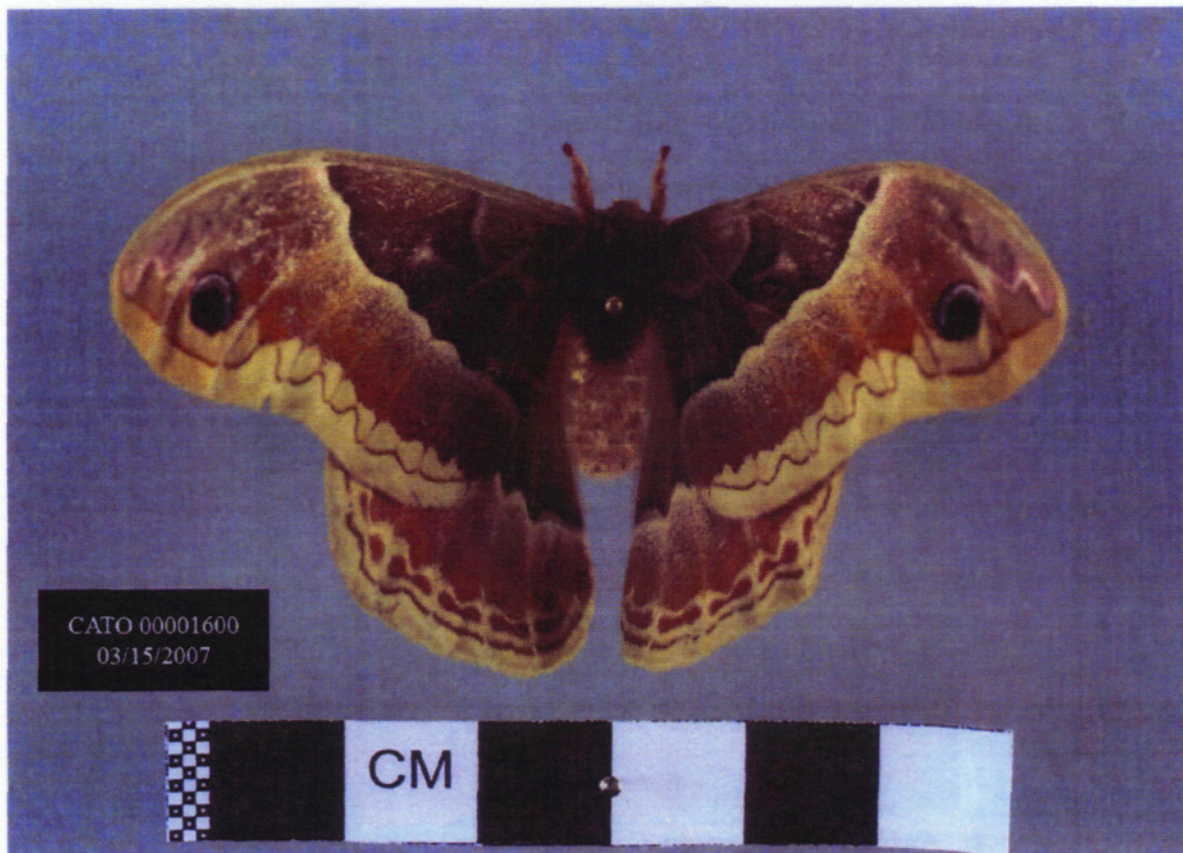




Scope of Collection Statement



Reviewed by:

Rebecca L. Loncosky 9/19/2014
Rebecca Loncosky, Biologist/Curator Date

Reviewed by:

Holly A. Rife 9/22/14
Holly Rife, Chief of Visitor Protection & Date
Resource Education

Reviewed by:

Scott Bell 9/22/14
Scott Bell, Chief of Resource Management Date

Approved by:

Robert Sonderman 9/24/14
Robert Sonderman, Regional Curator Date



Scope of Collection Statement



Reviewed by: _____
Rebecca Loncosky, Biologist/Curator Date

Reviewed by: _____
Holly Rife, Chief of Visitor Protection & Resource Education Date

Reviewed by: _____
Scott Bell, Chief of Resource Management Date

Approved by: _____
Robert Sonderman, Regional Curator Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION.....	4
A. Executive Summary.....	4
B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement.....	4
C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections.....	4
D. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes, and Goals.....	5
E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections.....	11
F. Structures, Landmarks, and Other Park Resources Listed on National or International Registries.....	12
II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS	
A. Cultural Collection.....	12
1. Archeology Collection.....	13
2. Ethnology Collection.....	14
3. History Collection.....	14
4. Archival and Manuscript Collection.....	15
B. Natural History Collection.....	16
1. Biology Collection.....	16
a. Flora.....	17
b. Fungi.....	17
c. Mammals.....	17
d. Insects and Arachnids.....	18
e. Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, Fish, and Macroinvertebrates.....	18
2. Geology Collection.....	19

3. Paleontology Collection.....	19
III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990.....	19
IV. ACQUISITION.....	20
V. USES OF COLLECTIONS.....	20
VI. RESTRICTIONS.....	21
VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS.....	22



NPS Digital Imaging Project, 2007

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

Catoctin Mountain Park's museum collection contains artifacts, objects, specimens, documents, photographs, maps, plans, and manuscripts representing the archeology, history, archives, and natural resources of the park. Numerous artifact assemblages collected from archeological surveys are maintained in the collection and consist of a few stemmed points and a number of rhyolite flakes that are associated with lithic tool making at the park. Small park surveys have led to the discovery of archeological objects and documentation.

Historic artifacts include a variety of blacksmith shop tools that relate to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). These tools are stored at the park along with a small assortment of bottles, broken pottery, and metal objects that have been field collected over time. A four-year archeological survey of the park, which began in 2007, resulted in the addition of 1,548 records to the archeological artifact collections and 119 new sites to the park's known archeological sites.

The natural history collection currently consists of a small insect collection, a working herbarium, and items collected from natural resource surveys. As National Park Service (NPS) resource inventory and monitoring programs increase, the natural history collection will also continue to expand.

There are no catalogued archives for Catoctin Mountain Park. Historic records, photographs, and research reports should be archived but the small staff size hinders the undertaking of this large, time-consuming project. All historic records, photographs, and research reports (approximately 2 cubic feet) are stored in fire resistant file cabinets. Historic records are adequately stored, but should be digitized and archived into the museum collection. The collection also includes recorded oral history interviews. A small portion of the collection is exhibited in the park's visitor center.

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 Catoctin Mountain Park that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes, and resources, as well as those objects and specimens that NPS is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the park.

C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

The National Park Services' 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, as amended (16 USC 18f); the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469C); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (16 USC 469-4691-2); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470-470t, Sec. 110); and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

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

Park Legislative History

Unlike many NPS units, Catoctin Mountain Park has no single comprehensive enabling legislation. Rather, the establishment and operation of the park is influenced by numerous pieces of federal legislation and Executive orders. Created as a 10,000-acre Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) within New Deal legislation in the 1930s, the RDA was transferred to NPS by Executive Order 7496 dated November 14, 1936. Public Law 2852, dated June 6, 1942, required that all RDA project sites be maintained for “public park, recreational, and conservation purposes.”

During the New Deal, the CCC planted trees, turned old farmland into open meadows, and restored the streams to their natural flow—all of which revitalized the land and brought back native plants and wildlife. The CCC also built roads, trails, cabins, guardrails, stone walls, and shelters; as well as conducted historic preservation projects and archeological work on nearby Catoctin Furnace. In the spring of 1942, at the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and as a result of the United States’ entrance into World War II, NPS began to consider several areas for a presidential retreat. President Roosevelt selected an existing camp area within Catoctin Mountain RDA known as Camp Hi-Catoctin, which he christened Shangri-La (after the fictional Himalayan paradise). In 1953, President Dwight D. Eisenhower renamed the retreat Camp David after his father and grandson, both named David.

In 1945, with the added significance of the establishment of the retreat and “the historical events of national and international interest” that occurred there, President Harry S. Truman determined that the area would “be retained by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior ... in accord with the position expressed by ... President [Franklin D.] Roosevelt.” Subsequently, in 1954, the existing 5,748-acre park was carved out of the RDA and designated Catoctin Mountain Park by the NPS director. The remaining 4,445 acres of the RDA south of Route 77 were transferred to the State of Maryland to become present-day Cunningham Falls State Park. In 1965, the park served as the site of the nation’s first Job Corps Center.

The buildings and structures built by the WPA and CCC, and the Job Corps Center site, continue to offer a tangible presence that speaks to the nation’s progress in times of great challenge.

Much of the legislation since that time has centered on NPS or Government-wide issues, such as accessibility for the disabled and various resource protection requirements. For a complete list of this legislation, refer to the *Foundation Document for Interpretation (2007)* and the *Foundation Document for Planning and Management (2013)*.

Park Significance

Statements of significance clearly define the importance or distinctiveness of the park's resources. Their purpose is to help managers make decisions that preserve the resources and values present and represented in the park. While Catoclin Mountain Park contains many significant resources, not all contribute to the significance of the park. Rather, they describe the park's distinctive nature and help inform management decisions, focusing efforts on preserving and protecting the park's most important resources and values of the park.

Catoclin Mountain Park is significant because it:

- Was one of the 46 Recreational Demonstration Areas developed in the 1930s and represents an outstanding example of New Deal-era programs that established rural areas for conservation and recreation purposes.
- Is an early and continuing example of conservation practices resulting in the regeneration of an eastern deciduous forest.
- Provides outstanding scenic values at the transition of the Monocacy River Valley and the Catoclin Mountains in the Piedmont Plateau and Blue Ridge geologic provinces.
- Provides diverse outdoor recreation opportunities in a mountain setting near the population centers of the mid-Atlantic region.
- Provides an exceptional aquatic habitat.
- Serves as the setting where international leaders convene to discuss world peace and international diplomacy and serves as the Presidential Retreat.
- Is the location of cabin camps that have served both as the oldest operating camps for persons with disabilities in the nation and as one of the original locations where the Office of Strategic Services, forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency, trained in World War II.
- Preserves a cultural heritage that dates back more than 3,500 years, and ranges from stone tool making, to agriculture, to charcoal production.

Park Purpose

The purpose of Catoclin Mountain Park, identified in *the Foundation Document* (2013) is to:

1. Conserve and protect its natural and cultural environment in the spirit of the New Deal conservation programs.
2. Provide quality recreational opportunities in the Catoclin Mountains.
3. Serve as a buffer to the Presidential Retreat.

Park's Museum Collection Purpose

According to the 2007-2011 Strategic Plan, the *Catoctin Documents for Foundations* (2007), the *Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, Foundation Document* (2013), and *Resource Stewardship Strategy* (2013), the purpose of the park's museum collection is to:

1. Document and support the park's natural and cultural heritage.
2. Serve as a vital piece of the inventory and monitoring program, recording and preserving research and collected specimens.
3. Provide a means of preservation, research, and documentation to support management decisions.

According to *NPS Management Policies* (2006), the Service will collect, protect, preserve, provide access to, and use objects, specimens, and archival and manuscript collections (henceforth referred to collectively as "collections," or individually as "items") in the disciplines of archeology, ethnography, history, biology, geology, and paleontology to aid understanding among park visitors, and to advance knowledge in the humanities and sciences. As appropriate, the Service will consult with culturally affiliated or traditionally associated peoples before treating or reproducing items in NPS collections that are subject to NAGPRA regulations.

Interpretation and Education Themes

The park's museum collection should also support the park's interpretive themes, identified in the *Foundation Document* (2013).

Museum collections support the interpretive themes by providing background information, research opportunities, documentation of the park's natural and cultural resources, and interpretive/educational and exhibition materials.

Interpretive themes define the most important ideas or concepts to be communicated to our visitors about Catoctin Mountain Park. Interpretation strives to establish a relationship between Catoctin Mountain Park and its visitors by provoking understanding, appreciation, and multiple perspectives. This approach for the park's interpretive and educational programs offers opportunities for visitors to make their own intellectual and emotional connections to the park's resources. The themes stated in the park's *Foundation Document* (2013) are as follows:

1. People: Life on the Mountain

Basic skills once used for survival introduce today's visitors to traditional mountain occupations.

Sub-themes:

- Rhyolite speaks of American Indian tool making and the idea of neutral territory for mutual benefit.
- Cellar holes, building foundations, and stone fences are evidence of farms that once dotted the landscape.
- The blacksmith shop in Round Meadow demonstrates the role of the smithy in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- Restructuring the land into a recreation area provides visitors with an opportunity for healthy recreation.
- Availability of a camp designed for persons with disabilities allows every visitor the benefit of outdoor activities.

2. Fun: Making Memories

People from all generations and all walks of life discover opportunities for memorable experiences in Catoctin Mountain Park.

Sub-themes:

- Visitors can experience the thrill of discovery and a sense of adventure through a variety of resource-compatible recreational opportunities.
- Visitors seeking personal reflection, serenity, solitude, fitness, and renewal will find many opportunities at Catoctin Mountain Park.
- Recreational activities change with the seasons and include identifying spring wildflowers, fishing in the summer, “leaf peeping” in the fall, and skiing in a winter wonderland.
- Recreation provides visitors with opportunities for social and family interactions. Recreational activities may be undertaken individually or with others, they may be planned or spontaneous, and they may be passive or active.

3: Renewal: Second Chances

Catoctin Mountain Park dynamically demonstrates the regeneration of disturbed lands.

Sub-themes:

- Catoctin Mountain Park is an evolving example of resource stewardship where interactions between natural resources and local cultures have shifted from subsistence to sustainability.
- Continued regeneration of disturbed lands is supported by resource protection, monitoring, and research.
- Catoctin Mountain Park is an outdoor classroom revealing relationships between nature and people.
- Increasing numbers of nonnative plant species, wildlife population imbalances, and human infringement issues continually demonstrate nature’s reaction to external forces.

4: Renewal: Evolution and Recent History

Catoctin Mountain Park represents the legacy of regrowth and the ongoing values of natural stewardship.

Sub-themes:

- Catoctin Mountain Park is a place where Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Job Corps, and Youth Conservation Corps enrollees learned basic job skills while participating in projects contributing to the renewal of the forest.
- The legacy of the Recreational Demonstration Area at Catoctin Mountain Park led to the ongoing operation of cabin camps, such as Camp Greentop, and the establishment of the Presidential Retreat.

Additional Areas of Focus Not Related to Interpretive Themes

Although not directly related to the park's interpretive themes, there are additional areas of focus in the Interpretation Division's operations that are essential to overall park operations. These include:

- Park Orientation Information
- Visitor and Employee Safety Messages
- National Park Service Mission Statements

Park Priorities

- Ensure the natural and cultural resources, including their ecosystems and landscapes, are preserved and protected.
- Provide safe, sustainable recreational and educational opportunities and services for all visitors to encourage personal connections and stewardship.
- Maintain park facilities and grounds to support safe use and enhance visitor and employee satisfaction.
- Support current and develop new partnerships to enhance the NPS mission.
- Foster clear communications to produce quality products and services which maintain high credibility with all stakeholders.
- Support special events and cooperative efforts within Catoctin Mountain Park and with other parks and partners.

Cultural Resources Management Objectives

NPS serves as the steward of many of America's most important cultural resources, which include archeological resources, cultural landscapes, ethnographic resources, historic and prehistoric structures, and museum collections. The Service's cultural resource management program involves:

- Research to identify, evaluate, document, register, and establish basic information about cultural resources and traditionally associated peoples;
- Planning to ensure that management processes for making decisions and setting priorities integrate information about cultural resources and provide for consultation and collaboration with outside entities; and
- Stewardship to ensure that cultural resources are preserved and protected, receive appropriate treatments (including maintenance) to achieve desired conditions, and are made available for public understanding and enjoyment.

(The above section is from the NPS Cultural Resources Program website, still applicable in 2014.)

Natural Resource Management Objectives

NPS managers across the country are confronted with increasingly complex and challenging issues that require a broad-based understanding of the status and trends of each park's natural resources as a basis for making decisions, working with other agencies, and communicating with the public to protect park natural systems and native species.

As part of the Service's effort to "improve park management through greater reliance on scientific knowledge," a primary role of the Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program is to collect, organize, and make available natural resource data and to contribute to the Service's institutional knowledge by facilitating the transformation of data into information through analysis, synthesis, and modeling.

The five goals of the I&M Program are to:

1. Inventory the natural resources and park ecosystems under NPS stewardship to determine their nature and status.
2. Monitor park ecosystems to better understand their dynamic nature and condition and to provide reference points for comparisons with other, altered environments.
3. Establish natural resource inventory and monitoring as a standard practice throughout the NPS system that transcends traditional program, activity, and funding boundaries.
4. Integrate natural resource inventory and monitoring information into NPS planning, management, and decision making.
5. Share NPS accomplishments and information with other natural resource organizations and form partnerships for attaining common goals and objectives.

(The above section is from the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program website, still current as of 2014.)



Eastern Chipmunk, NPS photo

Resource Management Goals and Objectives

According to the *Foundation Document* (2013), the museum collection's status is poor but stable overall due to poor facility conditions. However, 100% of the objects in the collection are catalogued. Given the resource management goals and objectives stated in Catoctin Mountain Park's *Resource Stewardship Strategy* (2013), the park recognizes the following goals as of 2014:

- Goal 1: Improve storage condition of archival collection by strategizing ways to place items such as historic drawings, photos, film, etc., into improved, protected file folders, fireproof cabinets, etc. Plan includes strategies for preserving ethnographic resources, archives, and oral histories.
- Goal 2: Accession new items as needed and stay up to date with them.
- Goal 3: Evaluate objects from the craft center/living history program for deaccession.
- Goal 4: Include oral histories and strategize how to capture additional stories from individuals and groups associated with the activities that took place at the park before and after its creation as a national park.

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

According to NPS *Management Policies* 2006 and the 1955 Museums Properties Management Act (5.3.5.5), NPS "will collect, protect, preserve, provide access to, and use objects, specimens, and archival and manuscript collections...in the disciplines of archeology, ethnography, history, biology, geology, and paleontology to aid understanding among park visitors, and to advance knowledge in the humanities and sciences."

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 park 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, are incorporated into the park museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog.

Other laws, regulations, directives, and conventions pertinent to the museum collection at Catoctin Mountain Park include:

Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR) (41 CFR 101); Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR) (410 Departmental Manual 114-60); Departmental Manual Part 411, "Museum Property Management," Chapters 1-3; the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44) E; 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); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-13); 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections; 36 CFR Part 1228, "Disposition of Federal Records"; Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC

2109); Disposal of Records (44 USC 3301 et seq.); NPS Special Directive 87-3, Conservation of Archeological Resources; NPS Special Directive 91-4, Ensuring that Natural Resource Projects Fund the Curation of Collections; NPS Special Directive 94-6, Ensuring that Projects Generating Museum Collections Fund Cataloging and Basic Preservation; 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); 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).

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

The park has two rustic revival-style cabin camps, Camp Greentop (1938) and Camp Misty Mount (1937), both of which were listed in the National Register of Historic Places as historic districts in 1989. Both camps are significant because they illustrate the mission of the RDA program to use WPA and CCC labor to conserve natural resources and create recreational areas for public enjoyment. The camps are also examples of NPS designs for rustic architecture, adhering to the guidelines for camp building and arrangement found throughout NPS. Currently, Catoctin Mountain Park as a whole is undergoing the Register nomination process.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes, resource management goals, objectives, and mandates stated in the introduction section serve as guidance for acquiring objects for the park's museum collection. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection while ensuring that it remains relevant to the park's mission.

The park's museum collection contains artifacts, objects, specimens, documents, photographs, maps, plans, and manuscripts representing the archeology, history, archives, and natural resources of the park. Currently, the collection is composed of two major categories, the **Cultural Collection** and the **Natural History Collection**.

A. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibitions, research, and interpretive programs. It is also to support research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of park cultural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing due to internal park conditions and external effects; and to guarantee the protection of important objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the park are more desirable for inclusion within the collection than similar items without such primary significance. The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: **archeology**, **ethnology**, **history**, and **archives and manuscripts**. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the park's museum collection and, as needed, notes current representation.

The cultural collection must support these goals. This will ensure that only relevant objects and archival materials are accessioned into the collection. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to items related to:

- Interpretive and/or research needs identified in park planning documents.

- Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's cultural resources.
- Cultural resources baseline/inventorying and monitoring activities.
- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA).

All items need to have a direct relationship to the park purpose, mission, and significance in addition to complying with NPS regulations.

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, development of park facilities, preservation-related activities, research requirements, and interpretive needs. Archeological research projects within the park's boundaries may frequently result in the collection of objects in addition to a variety of other kinds of data.

As per 43 CFR Part 7, any archeological materials discovered within the park (except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA) are the property of the United States and will be maintained as a part of the park's museum collection.

a) Artifacts and Specimens

Catoctin Mountain Park's current archeology artifact collection consists mainly of prehistoric lithic material frequently related to the production of stone tools. Prehistoric sites include short-term campsites along stream terraces, special-use sites such as rock shelters, and small artifact scatters. Most objects are lithic chunks and flakes. Surface collection resulted in the discovery of three stemmed points. Archeological work in the park has been done as a result of other park activities relating to Section 106 compliance. This work includes the installation of water lines and of accessible concrete sidewalks.

In 2007, the park launched a four-year Archeological Overview and Assessment as well as an Identification and Evaluation Study of Catoctin Mountain Park. This study resulted in the addition of 1,548 records in ICMS, revealed 119 new archeological sites that brought the total known sites to 131, and provided the park with a greater understanding and assessment of its archeological and cultural resources and interpretive and education opportunities.

Archeological resources documented at the park include 131 known prehistoric and historic archeological sites, including 6 archeological sites determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The abundance of metarhyolite, a type of stone that was used for making arrowheads and spear points, was a primary resource harvested by ancient peoples who lived near Catoctin Mountain.

Archeological research projects within the park may result in the collection of artifacts, documentary materials, and other data.

Park staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up surface artifacts. It is preferred that



surface artifacts be left in-situ and their location documented. If materials are collected and brought to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor ceases further collecting, provides precise provenience information to park staff, and that the objects/data are promptly transferred to the curatorial staff upon receipt by park staff.

b) Associated Records

All records associated with archeological collections must be retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and catalogs; daily journals; drawings and maps; photographic prints, negatives, and slides; sound recordings; raw data sheets; instrument charts; remote sensing materials; artifact inventories; analytical study data; conservation treatment records; computer documentation and data; and reports generated by archeological investigations.

2. Ethnology Collection

Ethnographic resources are those associated with the New Deal programs which emanated from the oral histories of the people who participated in these programs, but could include the camps, trails, and landscapes built by these groups.

Through an oral history project, co-facilitated by the Organization of American Historians (OAH), the park is preserving the stories of those that lived or stayed at Greentop and Misty Mount camps before and during Catoctin Mountain Park's official NPS era. Funding allowed for 90% of the collection, 53 cassettes, reel to reel, and video tapes, to be sent out to be transferred to archival CDs. The resulting CDs need to be transcribed and require archiving. According to the *Foundation Document* (2013), the park places a high priority on the Oral History Program and Plan, which will include strategies for capturing stories from individuals and groups associated with the activities that took place at the park before and after its creation as a national park.

The park will not seek acquisitions from outside sources, and will accession only items that are either collected within park boundaries or that can be directly associated with persons or events commemorated by the park.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and other objects of cultural patrimony. Catoctin Mountain Park has no collections that fall within the scope of the NAGPRA categories. Acquisition of such objects by the park is not anticipated.

3. History

The history collection is an important component of the interpretive and resource management programs and supports the purpose of Catoctin Mountain Park. Only historic material that has a direct association with the park is included in the museum collection. Items that did not have a direct association with the park and/or did not meet the Scope of Collection have been deaccessioned. The history collection is also directly tied to park interpretive themes and park significances. General categories for the history collection include the following:

a) Pre-Park History – Artifacts under this heading directly relate to early prehistoric and industrial

sites on Catoctin Mountain. Historical archeological resources include sites associated with farmsteads established by European settlers in the late 18th and 19th centuries. In addition to historic farm sites, evidence of charcoal making, the lumber industry, and whiskey stills are included in this category. The current collection consists of several saws, a whiskey still and parts, and items from the Catoctin Iron Furnace. Archeological survey has identified 50 collier hut sites and associated charcoal hearths. Collier huts were temporary tipi-like dwellings used by colliers who burned the mountain's timber into charcoal to fuel the Iron Furnace. Artifacts considered for inclusion to the collection must have a direct association with the park. Documentary artifacts from research will also become part of the museum collection. This is not an area of active collecting as the importance of verifying direct relationships to the park is paramount.

b) Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era (1933-1942) – A variety of the park's artifacts relate directly to both the WPA and CCC for Catoctin Mountain Park, which include a blacksmith shop, camp office, and an oil building. Located at Round Meadow, these historic structures were built by the WPA in 1935. The blacksmith shop was constructed and used by the WPA to build the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area. A number of blacksmith shop tools are a large part of the history collection. A fourth historic structure, the rustic-style Ike Smith Pumphouse constructed of native quartzite and wooden shingles, was built by the CCC in 1938. A few hand tools utilized by the CCC are also part of the collection. Future acquisitions would need to prove a direct relationship to the park.



c) World War II –Although not a primary theme, WWII activities and the use of the park as a training facility for the Office of Strategic Services, are significant events. Since many records from WWII have been released to the public following the 50-year release date, there may be artifacts directly related to Catoctin Mountain Park that would be appropriate for inclusion in the museum collection.

d) Job Corps (1960s) –Catoctin Mountain Park is the site of the nation's first Job Corps Center, at Camp Round Meadow. Artifacts directly related to this time period and the park would be appropriate for inclusion in the museum collection as this era has been identified significant to the park.

e) Presidential Retreat –The Presidential Retreat, Camp David, is located within Catoctin Mountain Park and is part of the park's purpose. Although managed by another government agency, the facility operates on lands under NPS jurisdiction. Artifacts and archival material with direct relationships to Catoctin Mountain Park would be considered for inclusion in the park's museum collection.

f) Field Collected Items –Occasionally, visitors and staff pick up items found in the park that are not archeological yet are historic. Field collected items of a historic era are included in the park collection. Active field collection is not encouraged.

4. Archival and Manuscript Collection

Policy and procedures for archival collections and records management are outlined in *NPS Management Policies* (2006), Director's Order 19 Records Management, and the *Museum Handbook Part II*.

Per *NPS Management Policies* (2006), 5.3.5.5.6

“Archives and manuscript collections are museum collections; they will be preserved, arranged, cataloged, and described in finding aids. They will be maintained and used in ways that preserve the collections and keep their context (provenance and original order) intact while providing controlled access. With few legal exemptions, the Park Service will make archives and manuscripts available to researchers. Electronic documents that are to be preserved in archival and manuscript collections will be migrated so that their information remains accessible.”

Park history records and historic photographs are not part of the museum collection as of 2014. Staff size, funding issues, and adequate storage area concerns have not been resolved to consider the development of a park archives. The records are currently stored in lockable fireproof file cabinets with access limited and monitored by the park curator. According to the *Foundation Document* (2013), archives are not located in a centralized location and primary resources are not being adequately protected. Older research reports managed by the resource management operation are not included in the museum collection. As of 2014 current research reports are cataloged and are part of the museum collection. At this time, a digitization project is needed for historic photos, maps, and drawings. Funding is needed to move the archival and manuscript collection forward.

Library Materials

The park's library collections are not considered part of the park's museum collection. In accordance with DO-19, Records Management Guideline, all current park files as they are disposed of are examined to ensure retention of important materials in the park. Retained materials are managed as part of the museum collection. Policy and procedures for library collections are outlined in Special Directive 94-1 (Feb 94), and DO 84 Library Management Program, which remains under development.

B. Natural History Collection

Purpose

The primary purpose of the natural history collection is to support scientific research, resource management and interpretation/education; provide baseline data of park natural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; and preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs.

The park recognizes the requirements of 36 CFR 2.5 regarding research activity in the park by permit, and will ensure that any specimens and associated records resulting from such activity are managed accordingly. Specimens collected by park staff in the course of their duties, and which require long-term preservation, are retained and managed as part of the park's museum collection.

The natural history collection is subdivided into **three** disciplines: **Biology**, **Geology**, and **Paleontology**. While Catoctin Mountain Park maintains only Biology collections today, inventory and monitoring activities may add collections in Geology and Paleontology in the future, if space is available to store the

collections, in the park or in Regional facilities (currently MRCE). The following list identifies, by discipline, specimen types appropriate to the park's museum collection and notes the current representation of these types of collections.

1. Biology

a) Flora

The herbarium was begun in the early 1980s as a beginning inventory of the park flora. The early collection consisted of trees, shrubs, wildflowers, grasses and sedges. In recent years the collection has grown and added ferns and additional grasses and sedges (surveyed 2005-2006), to aid in identification, along with additional wildflowers and species of concern. This working herbarium will continue to grow with a focus on its use as an aid to identification. Exotic species will be included in the mostly native species collection.



Christmas Fern, NPS photo

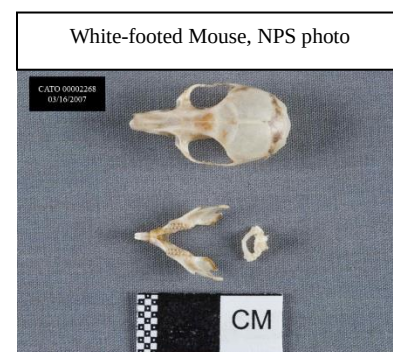
The continued growth will focus on the inventory and monitoring program in compliance with National Capital Region and park goals. Vegetation Mapping research began in 2002. The park has not identified through the Research Permit and Reporting System (RPRS) any immediate needs for flora research and collections. Individual research requests will be evaluated and considered. The park will manage research efforts to avoid duplication of current specimens. All associated records will be maintained as part of the museum collection.

b) Fungi

A small sampling of lichens was collected in 1984, likely an effort to inventory species found in the park. In 2004, Penn State University conducted a fungi survey initiated as part of a multi-park inventory and monitoring project in the National Capital Region. The resulting collection became a baseline inventory of fungi found in Catoctin Mountain Park. A social study on morel mushroom gathering and a natural history study of morels were initiated in 2005 and 2007 respectively. Additionally an air quality study utilizing lichens as indicator species was initiated in 2007. That same year, 206 new lichens were added as a result of a study. Future research requests will be considered based on the findings of the current studies and future park needs.

c) Mammals

White-tailed deer studies have been conducted as early as the 1980s with associated reports maintained by resource management operations (Deer Herd Health, 1988 and 2003; Deer Distance Sampling, 2000). A mark and recapture study on raccoons was conducted in the early 1990s. As part of the inventory and monitoring program, a small mammal survey was conducted in 2001 and resulting collections were added to the inventory in 2005. A bat survey was conducted in 2004 as part of the inventory and monitoring program. Basic species identification for mammals is known, however, population and species density studies are still needed as of 2014. Coyotes and black bear populations continue to rise in the area as camera trapping studies conducted through the Smithsonian Institution have confirmed.



White-footed Mouse, NPS photo

The park feels there is little value in collecting voucher specimens of mammals given the general ease of identification and storage issues. Future collecting will be regulated through the RPRS. In granting future research requests, the park will consider limiting duplicate efforts and collections. All associated

records will be included in the museum collections.

d) Insects and Arachnids

In the 1980s, as a concern to the proposed treatment of the invasive non-native gypsy moth, *Lymantria dispar*, a small Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) sampling was collected. In 2012, 103 beetles were added to the collection and in 2014, 165 bees further expanded this previously small collection. Due to the increase of non-native insects, research will be needed to study the effects of non-native species on native populations and forest ecology. Associated records will be included in the museum collection.



Bee Voucher Collection, NPS



Rosy Maple Moth, NPS

e) Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, Fish, and Macroinvertebrates

Research studies have been conducted relating to birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians. However, no specimens have been added to the park collection. These studies include: Bird Survey (songs) 2007; Bird Banding 1999, Bird Study 1985, Amphibians and Reptiles 2004, Amphibians 2006, Bats 2003, Fish 1980, Macroinvertebrates 1981, and Rattlesnakes 1970s. Research notes, reports, and documentary artifacts are collected and maintained in the museum collection. Regional and park inventory and monitoring stages are currently in process. A need continues to exist as of 2014 for research in species abundance and population studies. Associated reports, records, and documentary artifacts are essential to the museum records.

SPECIAL NOTES: The park will discourage duplications of specimen collections. Due to hazardous materials, the park will not accept wet specimens. The park Visitor Center exhibits several mammals, birds, and reptiles. These items are primarily interpretive and not used for scientific study or park research, and will not be maintained in the park museum collection. These items are accountable park property and are managed under that system in accordance with NPS property management guidelines. Several skulls and bones, which are held for interpretive use and considered consumable items, are not maintained in the museum collection.



Chlaenius, NPS

2. Geology

A soil survey was conducted in the park in 1992. Four soil profiles were created for interpretive purposes only and are not part of the museum collection. There are currently no geology collections in Catoctin Mountain Park. The park would consider future additions in this discipline dependent on proposed research studies. All associated reports, records, and documentary artifacts would become part of the museum records.

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors and park staff is discouraged. Fossils found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder but should be reported to park staff. If materials are turned in to the park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor ceases to collect material, precise provenance information is recorded, if possible, and objects/data are promptly transferred to the curatorial staff upon receipt by any member of the park staff.

2. Paleontology

Currently, no paleontology collections exist in Catoctin Mountain Park. No active collecting is planned in this discipline. Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors and park staff is discouraged. Fossils found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder but should be reported to park staff. If materials are turned in to the park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor ceases to collect material, precise provenance information is recorded, if possible, and objects/data are promptly transferred to the curatorial staff upon receipt by any member of the park staff.

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. In 1993, the park 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.

NAGPRA required a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to have been completed no later than November 16, 1995. The park's museum collection has no human remains or associated funerary objects subject to NAGPRA regulations.

IV. ACQUISITION

The park acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park's ability to manage and preserve them according to *NPS Management Policies* (2006), Chapter 5, the standards for managing museum objects in DO #28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline, the revised Special Directive 80-1 (Mar 90), and the *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part I.

In accordance with NPS policy the park will discourage gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Loans are not encouraged, and will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part II, and Museum Records. In accordance

with DO #44, Personal Property Management Guideline, 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 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited and restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the regional curator and regional law enforcement specialist.

The park superintendent, by delegation, represents the director and the secretary of the Department of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to a biologist in the Resource Management Division as a collateral duty.

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 source of acquisition.

V. USES OF COLLECTIONS

The park's museum collections may be used for research, exhibits, interpretive programs, and interpretive media (e.g., publications based on museum objects). The primary consideration in the use of museum objects is the preservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole, and accurate interpretation.

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies* (2006), the park will not exhibit Native American human remains or photographs or replicas of those remains. There will be no display of grave goods or other objects if Native Americans who are culturally affiliated with them object to such exhibitions.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in DO #24 NPS Museum Collections Management, the Cultural Resources Management Guideline (DO #28) and in the park's written procedures for museum collection access. Any interpretive use that may be defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in DO #28 and DO #6 Interpretation and Education. The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case approval by the superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional curator and may be approved only by the regional director, as outlined in Director's Order #24 NPS Museum Collections Management and DO #28 Cultural Resource Management.

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes. Institutions must meet minimal museum standards for security, handling and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

Photographs of museum objects are made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits (including exhibitions on the park website).

VI. RESTRICTIONS

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

Curatorial staff should consult with Tribal governments, Native Hawaiian organizations, Alaskan Native corporations, and traditional religious leaders about the terms and conditions for management of collections from Federal lands that have significance for these groups; and should consult with other indigenous and immigrant ethnic, social, and religious groups that have aboriginal or historic ties with the museum collection or lands of origin, and/or traditionally have used the museum collection. Objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections."

NPS Management Policies (2006) states in chapter 5:

Certain research data may be withheld from public disclosure to protect sensitive or confidential information about archeological, historic, or other NPS resources when doing so would be consistent with the Freedom of Information Act, section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act, or section 9 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. In some circumstances, the Service may withhold information about ethnographic resources. The Solicitor's Office should be consulted when there is any question about the legal authority to withhold information.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and this right has not been signed over to the National Park Service.

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) and will 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 Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.

Catoctin Mountain Park will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly or unscientifically collected materials.



Lanthus vernalis, Big Hunting Creek, Richard Orr

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every five years, and when necessary, revised to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the park's mission or legislation. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the superintendent.

A *Foundation Document* was approved for Catoctin Mountain Park in 2013. The park's *Resource Stewardship Strategy* (2013) notes a timetable of one to two years for the development of a *Collection Management Plan* pending funding and regional assistance.