Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Capital Parks-East

SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

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SCOPE OF COLLECTION
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS-EAST

PREFACE

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) replaces existing statements for Greenbelt Park/Baltimore-Washington Parkway (GREE) Anacostia Park (ANAC), Kenilworth Park/Aquatic Gardens (KEAQ), Fort Circle Parks (FOCE), Capitol Hill Parks (CAHI), Suitland Parkway (SUIT), Oxon Cove Park (OXCO), Oxon Run Parkway (OXRN), Fort Washington Park (FOWA), Harmony Hall (HAHA), Piscataway Park (PISC) and Frederick Douglass National Historic Site (FRDO).

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SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS-EAST

I. INTRODUCTION

As part of the National Park Service (NPS), the National Capital Region (NCR) encompasses several distinct administrative jurisdictions responsible for the management of parklands in the metropolitan Washington area. The area designated National Capital Parks-East consists of National Park System lands located in the District of Columbia east of the U. S. Capitol as well as parklands in Prince George's and Charles Counties, Maryland. It includes 94 geographically separate land parcels and a diverse array of park areas.

These parklands include: Greenbelt Park/Baltimore-Washington Parkway, Anacostia Park, Kenilworth Park/Aquatic Gardens, Fort Circle Parks, Capitol Hill Parks, Suitland Parkway, Oxon Cove Park, Oxon Run Parkway, Fort Washington Park, Harmony Hall, Piscataway Park and Frederick Douglass NHS. The Sewall-Belmont House, is administered by the Woman's Party Corporation. The National Park Service provides services such as maintenance and curatorial services through a cooperative agreement. Each of these sites is discussed as a separate unit within the total National Capital Parks-East area.

Of the above, Fort Circle Parks, Fort Foote, Fort Washington, Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, Frederick Douglass NHS., Harmony Hall, the Sewall-Belmont House, and Piscataway Park are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and contain numerous cultural resources such as historic structures, gardens, archeological sites, artifacts and earthworks.

Several park areas have been designated for intensive public use, primarily recreation. The majority of acreage in Anacostia Park is open space parkland on which are situated facilities designated to accommodate heavy visitor use. Oxon Cove, already the site of Oxon Hill Farm, has the potential for substantial visitor use facilities. Several facilities in the Fort Circle System have been constructed to provide recreational services to sizeable groups in the eastern section of the city. These include Fort Dupont Ice Skating Rink, Fort Dupont Activity Center, and Fort Dupont Summer Theater. Kenilworth Park is also used for active recreation.

The Suitland Parkway, provides a scenic access between Andrews Air Force Base and the District of Columbia/Maryland State boundary line.

The Baltimore-Washington Parkway was created to provide an uninterrupted and scenic route for passenger vehicles between the two cities, Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, M.D. In 1930s Greenbelt

Park was intended to have been a part of Greenbelt, Maryland., one of many "model towns" to be developed within a "belt of green" surrounding Washington, D.C. Its 1,100 acres of woodland contains facilities for camping, hiking, biking, picniking and other outdoor recreation.

Although primarily known for their cultural values many sites such as Fort Circle Parks, Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, Fort Washington and Piscataway Park also provide large natural areas with several unique types of vegetation and terrain.

Many National Capital Parks-East sites border, extend into, or are transacted by major rivers, tributaries or streams. All of Anacostia Park parallels the Anacostia River, while Fort Foote, Fort Washington and Piscataway Parks border the Potomac River. Oxon Run, winds in and out of park lands from its source, through Suitland Parkway and Oxon Run Parkway, then empties into the Potomac River at Oxon Cove Park. Henson Creek intersects the Suitland Parkway and drains into Broad Creek near Harmony Hall. Other streams, such as Nash Run, Hickey Run, Watts Branch, Pope's Run and Beaver Dam Creek and Pope's Run transect Kenilworth Park before draining into the Anacostia River. Accokeek Creek threads its way across Piscataway Park and drains into a productive tidal marsh along the Potomac River.

Recreational resources are scattered throughout National Capital Parks-East, but several park areas have been designated for intensive public use. Most of Anacostia Park is open space park land on which are situated facilities designed for active recreational use. However, there are meadows and a woodland that serve as good birding areas. Oxon Cove Park is the site of a popular interpretive farm (Oxon Hill Farm), as well as natural areas. Fort Circle Parks is dotted with picnic areas and crisscrossed by the Hiker/Biker Trail. Fort Dupont offers the Activity Center, an ice-skating rink, a sports complex, and the Summer Theater. Opportunities for recreational fishing exist along the Potomac and Anacostia River shorelines and at Oxon Cove.

Cultural resources within National Capital Parks-East are found in the Capitol Hill Parks (statues), Fort Circle Parks-East (historic earthworks), Fort Washington Park (historic fortifications, guns, buildings and artifacts), Frederick Douglass National Historic Site (house, growlery, furnishings, and artifacts), Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens (historic lily and lotus ponds, buildings and pastel art). Marshall Hall in Piscataway Park (historic home site, archeological sites, and artifacts), Oxon Cove Park (farm and implements), Piscataway Park (archeological sites, artifacts and the Mount Vernon viewshed), and Harmony Hall (historic home). Fort Circle Parks, Fort Washington, Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, Harmony Hall, the Sewall-Belmont House and Piscataway Park are all listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition, reservations, or small parks, totaling some 215 acres are administered by National Capital Parks-East. Most of these areas are maintained as designed landscapes with seasonal floral displays based upon Pierre L'Enfant's plan for Washington, D.C. The small parks provide a welcome glimpse of color for travelers on Washington's streets and include Shepherd Parkway, Stanton Park, Lincoln Park, Folger Park, Eastern Market, Marion Park and Twining Square, as well as the triangles and medians listed under the Capitol Hill Parks.

Museum collection of National Capital Parks-East are among the richest and most diverse in the region. The objects in the collection fall into diverse classification including: archeology, ethnology, history, archives, biology, geology and paleontology.

The collection consists of 193,413 objects. Of these objects, 178,700 are classified under archeology. These include important prehistoric and historic artifacts from Harmony Hall and ethnological and paleontological objects from Piscataway Park.

Among the historical objects, the most noted are those associated with the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site. This collection of furniture, manuscripts, fine arts, and other material is one of the finest intact collections associated with an American historical figure.

The natural resources collection consists of 1000 specimens of plants, rocks, minerals and animals.

Natural resources of National Capital Parks-East are quite diverse. Mixed woodlands, freshwater wetlands (tidal and non-tidal) and meadows, provide habitat for many species of plants and wildlife. Piscataway Park contains the largest natural areas in National Capital Parks-East, but just as important are the many wooded stream corridors and natural park areas within the District of Columbia city limits. These inner city natural areas serve to enhance the otherwise uninterrupted urban sprawl by breaking-up the avenues, the commercial and residential areas, and they provide sanctuaries for urban wildlife and for easy to reach get-a-ways for the public.

This Scope of Collection Statement serves to guide National Capital Parks-East in the acquisition and preservation of museum objects which contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's themes and resources, as well as those objects that the Service is legally mandated to preserve. It is also designed to prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the museum collection.

Along with the park's enabling legislation, the National Park Service (NPS) legal mandates for acquiring and preserving museum collections are contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (USC 431-433), the Organic Act of 1916 (USC 1 et seq.), the Historic Sites

Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467), Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC Sect. 18[f]), and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470aa-mm).

The museum collection exists to document and support the park's legislation, interpretive and resource management programs, and objects in the collection must be related to interpretive themes and the resource management goals and objectives of the park. NPS Management Policies; NPS-6, Interpretation and Visitor Services; NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guidelines; and Special Directive 80-also outline the importance of park museum collections and set standards for their preservation and care.

Archeological materials, except inalienable and communal property, 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; NPS Management Policies (Dec 88); and NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guidelines. Associated field data and records also must be maintained as part of the park's museum collection.

36 CFR 2.5 (g) states that specimen collection permits issued by the Park Superintendent must contain 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 must be 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 the acquisition of museum collections at National Capital Parks-East include: 43 CFR Part 3, Preservation of American Antiquities; 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); 43 CFR, Part 7; 36 CFR 2.5 (Revised 1984); NPS Special Directive 87-3, Conservation of Archeological Resources; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (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).

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes, resource management goals and objectives, and mandates stated in the Introduction serve as guidance for acquiring objects for the park's museum collection. The park's museum collection is divided into two major categories: the cultural collection and the natural history collection.

Cultural Collection

The purposes of this collection are to preserve a portion of our nation's cultural heritage and to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. The cultural collection is subdivided into three disciplines: archeology, ethnology, and history. The following list identifies by discipline object types appropriate to the park's museum collection and notes the current representation of these types of collections.

1. Archeology

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, to development of park facilities, to preservation-related activities, to research requirements, and to interpretative needs. The archeological collection includes artifacts and other materials obtained using archeological methods.

Visitors and park staff are discouraged from picking up surface finds. Artifacts found on the surface by visitors should not be removed from their original location by the finder, but should be reported to park staff. If materials are turned in to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitor collects no more material, that precise provenance information is recorded, if possible, and that the objects and data are promptly turned in to the Park Curator upon receipt by the site. Because the artifact was not scientifically excavated, its immediate value does not warrant cataloging. At such time as a professional archeologist, in relation to a park resource study or excavation, determines that any of the surface find artifacts has archeological value, then the artifact will be cataloged. The museum catalog record will include all available data recorded about the artifact in the accession file.

a. Historic Artifacts and Other Specimens

Historic archeological materials, recovered within the boundaries of National Capital Parks-East and all associated documentation are the property of the National Park Service and will be maintained in the museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and National Park Service Management Policies (Dec 1988), pp 5:3-4. Archeological materials from National Capital Parks-East sites may be recovered only by a NPS archeologist or an archeologist affiliated with approved institutions, in compliance with the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities (34 Stat. 225) and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (PL 97-95) as issued by the Regional Director.

b. Associated Field Records

All original records associated with archeological collections must be retained as part of the museum collection. These records may include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, and computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through archeological activity.

Natural History Collection

These collections include materials from the following disciplines: biology, paleontology, and geology. The development of a natural history collection should proceed in close coordination with park resource management and interpretive staff, as well as with the Regional Curator, Natural Resource Regional Office and Regional Chief of Interpretation.

The following is a partial listing of National Capital Parks-East wildlife.

MAMMALS

House mouse (Mus musculus)
White-footed mouse (Peromyscus leucopus)
Meadow vole (Microtus pennsylvanicus)
Norway rat (Rattus norvegicus)
Opossum (Didelphis virginiana)
Eastern cottontail (Sylvilagus floridanus)
Eastern chipmunk (Tamias striatus)
Groundhog or woodchuck (Marmota monax)
Eastern gray squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis)
Flying squirrel (Glaucomys spp.)
Beaver (Castor canadensis)
Muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus)
Raccoon (Procyon lotor)
Red fox (Vulpes fulva)
Grey fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus)
White-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus)

In addition, there are other small mammals and bats throughout the park.

REPTILES and AMPHIBIANS

Snapping turtle (Chelydra serpentina)
Eastern box turtle (Terrapene carolina)
Painted turtle (Chrysemys picta)
Eastern mud turtle (Kinosternon subrubrum)
Northern water snake (Nerodia sipedon)

Garter snake (Thamnophis spp.)
Kingsnake (Lampropeltis spp.)
Skink (Eumeces spp.)
Dusky salamander (Desmognathus spp.)
Red-backed salamander (Plethodon spp.)
American toad (Bufo americanus)
Fowler's toad (Bufo woodhousei fowleri)
Spring peeper (Hyla crucifer)
Green frog (Rana clamitans)
Bullfrog (Rana catesbeiana)
Leopard frog (Rana spp.)
Pickerel frog (Rana palustrus

National Capital Parks-East also has a great diversity of birds: waterfowl, herons, songbirds and raptors including bald eagles which appear to be increasing in the region.

Known Rare, Threatened, and/or Unique Species

Bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) ..... Anacostia Park, Fort Washington, Kenilworth Park, Oxon Cove Park, Piscataway Park

Spiney-foot copepod (Atteyella spinipes)
Potomac amphipod (Stygobromus tenuis) ..... Fort Circle Park

Humped bladderwort (Utricularia gibba)
Honeyvine (Cynanchum laeve) ... . Anacostia Park, Kenilworth Park

Ginseng (Panax quingefolius)
Glade fern (Athyrium pycnocarpon)
Nemophila (Nemophila aphylla) ..... Fort Washington

Twining bartonia (Bartonia paniculata)
Bog fern (Thelypteris simulata) ..... Oxon Run Parkway

Glade fern (Athyrium pycnocarpon)
White basswood (Tilia heterophylla)
Rose mallow (Hibiscus laevis)
Pumpkin ash (Fraxinus profunda)
(Stachys latidens) ..... Piscataway Park

1. Biology

The park's collections are subdivided into faunal and floral groupings. The natural history objects should increase in the future through systematic collections. These specimens, objects, and records will be collected systematically in support of the preservation of the site's natural resources and in the interpretation of those resources.

a. Floral

An inventory collection of indigenous and exotic plants found in the site should be created. A maximum of two flowering specimens will be collected and mounted for use in research and exhibit. Emphasis for collection is on plants from heavily impacted areas within the park so that data can be generated showing what effect visitors, pollution, and the environmental factors are having on those plants.

b. Faunal

A maximum of two specimens of each species indigenous to the site will be kept and preserved by taxidermy for exhibit and research. No animals will be purposefully killed for the collection. Only animals which die accidentally or by natural causes will be sought for collection.

GREE - Greenbelt Park/Baltimore-Washington Parkway

The land of Greenbelt Park was acquired in August 3, 1950 (public Law 643) by the National Park Service along with the land for the establishment of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.
The parkway was created to provide an uninterrupted and scenic route for passenger vehicles between the two cities. In 1930s this land was intended to have been a part of Greenbelt, Maryland., one of many "model towns" to be developed within a "belt of green" surrounding Washington, D.C. Greenbelt is a retreat from the presures of city life and a refuge from native plants and animals just 12 miles from downtown Washington and 23 miles from Baltimore. Its 1,100 acres of woodland contains facilities for camping, hiking, biking, picniking and other outdoor recreation. Greenbelt Park is an oasis of greenspace within an urban area.

The archeology collection at Balitmore-Washington Parkway contains 123 objects. Archeological collections are primarily generated in response to cultural resource management requirements. The archeological collection includes artifacts and other materials obtained using archeological methods.

Greenbelt Park
1. Natural History (which includes flora and fauna).
2. Cultural History (which includes the story of the Native Indians, who were known to have settled in the area.

ANAC - ANACOSTIA PARK

The Reclamation Flats Acts (1913-1918) authorized the reclaiming of the Anacostia mud flats from the mouth of the river to the District of Columbia line and provided that the reclaimed areas would become park lands, and would be known as Anacostia Park. In 1933 an Executive Order brought the administration of Anacostia Park under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Characterized by park lawns, this 1,375 acre park has been utilized primarily for recreation purposes. Included in the Anacostia Park are: Langston Golf Course, River Terrace and Anacostia Park Pavilion, the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium, and Kingman Island Development.

KEAQ - KENILWORTH PARK/AQUATIC GARDENS

The primary feature of Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens is the Aquatic Gardens. The Aquatic Garden is the only unit in the National Park Service engaged in the propagation and display of aquatic plants, and consists of 11 acres of ponds used primarily for the cultivation of water lilies and lotus.

The Gardens were founded in 1882, as the hobby of W.B. Shaw, a retired Civil War veteran. Prior to his death in 1921, Walter Shaw developed many new varieties of lily, among them the Pink Opal, the W.B. Shaw, and the Helen Fowler. All are still grown commercially today. The "W.B. Shaw Gardens" once produced lilies available nowhere else in the country.

In 1912 he turned the management of the gardens over to his daughter, Helen Shaw Fowler. She imported the great Victoria water lilies from the Amazon, blue lilies from the Nile, and lotus from Africa China and Japan. Her hybrid lilies won silver medals at the Newport Horticultural Show in 1913 and at the New York show in 1922

Mrs. Fowler, who ran the business after Mr. Shaw's death in 1921, agreed to permit the public to view the lilies on Sunday mornings during the height of the season. During the 1920's and 30's, visitors numbered as many as 5,000 to 6,000 per day. As well as being one of the largest lily farms in the world, the Shaw property was particularly attractive because it had been left almost entirely in a semi-natural state. In 1938 the Gardens were purchased from Mrs. Fowler by the Federal Government for $15,000 and included as part of Anacostia Park.

The Shaw Gardens were renamed the Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens by the National Park Service after the adjacent Kenilworth subdivision. The extent of gardens remains essentially unchanged from 1938. Acquired with the Gardens were a number of pastel paintings of lilies and lotus done by Helen Shaw Fowler.

Three of the original structures used by the Shaw family remain, and, together with the ponds, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens have also been designated Category II landmark by the Joint Committee on Landmarks of the National Capital Planning Commission. In addition, three sites of archeological significance are also found in the park. The Gardens, are therefore, of significance to visitors not only from the Washington area, but from the entire United States and from foreign countries.

Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens has several planning documents that have a direct bearing on the park's scope of collection. One of these plans, the Statement for interpretation, identifies the following themes:

1. Aquatic Plants (flora)
2. Aquatic Animal Life (fauna)
3. Natural History (which includes flora and fauna- not necessarily aquatic)
4. Cultural History (which includes the story of the Anacostia Indians, who were known to have settled in the area; and the story of Mr. Shaw and Lucy Helen Fowler).

The archeological collection at Kenilworth Park/Aquatic Gardens contains 8,604 objects. Archeological collections are primarily generated in response to cultural resource management requirements. The archeological collection includes artifacts and other materials obtained using archeological methods.

The artifact collection must be supportive of the interpretive themes which are; propagation and display of aquatic plants, history of the Shaw Gardens from 1882 to 1938 and history of the Kenilworth Gardens from 1938 to the present, Indian occupation (12000 BC to 1608 AD), and the Natural History of the Anacostia and Potomac River Valley.

Kenilworth Park/Aquatic Gardens history collection contains 21 objects. The history collection includes objects and archival materials that represent the interpretive themes outlined in the introduction. The history collection may also include important objects and archival material related to the history of the park.

The following types of artifacts will be collected, preserved and exhibited at Kenilworth Park:

1. Artifacts and documents relating directly to the Aquatic Gardens and to the Shaw/Fowler families during the time period 1812-1938.

2. Artifacts and documents related to the operation of Shaw Gardens and Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens.

3. Artifacts uncovered through archeological investigation of the historic and pre-historic sites within the park.

4. Artifacts relating directly to Walter Shaw and Helen Fowler.

5. Personal collections of authenticated artifacts found in Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens.

FOCE - FORT CIRCLE PARKS

The purpose of the Fort Circle Park system is threefold. The primary purpose of the system is to protect the historic remains of Civil War fortifications encircling the Federal City. The land areas connecting the fortification, also a part of the Fort Circle System, have been set aside to provide recreational opportunities and green space for city dwellers as a secondary purpose. It also protects and defines a portion of the topographic bowl as a prominent visual panorama and terrain feature of the Washington metropolitan region.

Fort Dupont Park is the largest and most heavily used unit in the system, offering the widest variety of visitor services. Natural and cultural exhibits displayed in the visitor center will pertain to the themes and objectives of the Fort Circle Parks.

Fort Circle Parks has several planning documents that have a direct bearing on the park's Scope of Collection. One document, the Statement for Interpretation, identifies the following themes:

1. To protect the Civil War fortifications of the Fort Circle Parks from natural and human impact, explaining the reasons for importance of their preservation in programs and literature.

2. To emphasize the significance of natural and cultural resources and illustrate their impact on our daily lives through interpretive programs utilizing audio/visual presentations, nature programs, animal displays, interpretive hikes, and tours.

3. To foster a cooperative relationship between the National Park Service and the community surrounding the Fort Circle Parks by providing facilities and resources to various community groups

as requested and to actively participate in community services, i.e. neighborhood crime watch, youth and senior citizen activities, recycling, and environmental awareness.

The objectives stated in the park's Statement for Management are as follows:

1. To emphasize the significance of natural and cultural resources and illustrate their impact on our daily lives.

2. To preserve the Civil War fortifications of the Fort Circle Parks and emphasize their significance.

3. To foster a cooperative relationship between the surrounding community and the National Park Service.

Due to the lack of a comprehensive archeological survey, fewer than 200 artifacts exist for Fort Circle Parks. Those currently existing are of questionable value.

The following types of artifacts are appropriate to the objectives of the park:

Archival Materials

This category includes such items as maps, books, letters, photographs, passes, reports, forms, manuals, and other materials directly related to the events and people associated with the site.

Structures and Furnishings

This category includes items from the park's structures and original furnishings. Furnishings identical to original objects and reproductions will be acquired based on a Historic Furnishings Report.

Artillery, Ammunition and Devises

This category includes original or identical to original cannon and mortars with carriages. Reproduction ammunition and devices are also included.

Weapons and Associated Items

This category includes muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, bayonets, ammunition, tools, and associated objects that were used at the Fort Circle forts.

Uniforms and Accoutrements

This category includes military coats, trousers, belts, cartridge

pouches, hats, boots, shoes, gloves, leggings, and other items made to be worn as part of a military uniform issued to an individual.

Personal Items

This category includes items such as bibles, playing cards, pencils, marbles, or other nonmilitary objects which were used by individuals at this site.

Construction Implements and Devices

This category includes items that were used to construct the fortifications. Such objects would include shovels, stone mason tools, levels, levers, and other associated items.

Ethnology

The estimated prehistoric occupation of the Fort Circle area is about 12,000 B.C. to 1608. The archeological material does not exist to adequately interpret and to better understand the cultural development of the Potomac River Valley. Objects must be relevant to the park's interpretive themes and be of scientific importance.

An ethnology collection should exist to illustrate the cultural and artistic traditions of the original inhabitants of the area. The collection should include objects and artifacts relating to the Native American inhabitants of the area from 12,000 BC to 1608 AD. The collection will be defined by NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990) and will proceed in coordination with the Native American tribe associated with the region.

CAHI - CAPITOL HILL PARKS

Capitol Hill Parks include numerous areas managed by National Capital Parks-East between 2nd streets NE and SE and the Anacostia River. Included in this group are Lincoln, Folger, Stanton, and Marion Parks, Maryland Avenue Triangle, Pennsylvania Avenue Medians, squares and triangles (including Seward Square), Eastern Market and Potomac Avenue Metro Stations, Twining Square, and other assorted inner-city triangles in this section of the National Capital Parks-East.

Capitol Hill Parks consist of a series of small to medium urban spaces that include parks, squares, triangles, and traffic islands. In addition to the aesthetic and recreative acreage, Capitol Hill Parks also include the Mary McLeod Bethune statue located in Folger Park, the Abraham Lincoln statue located in Lincoln Park, and the Nathaniel Green statue located in Stanton Park. Many of these parks include a variety of trees and shrubs and exhibit a number of seasonal floral displays of tulips and annuals.

The park's purpose and significance is included in the Statement for Interpretation.

> When Pierre L'Enfant submitted his design for the Capital City of Washington in 1790, a system of grand avenues, public buildings and grounds dominated the overall plan. Many of the parks, medians, circles, squares and triangles of CHP evolved from this plan and its subsequent modification, in 1901, by the McMillan Commission. Their purpose is to provide urban greenspace within the city of Washington for relaxation, aesthetic enjoyment, and historic commemoration.

Objects in the collection must relate to the interpretive themes and the resource management goals and objectives of the Site. Capitol Hill Parks are community based parks surrounded by densely populated areas in the Capitol Hill region. The parks primarily serve as leisure time recreation facilities. Some of the larger parks, Lincoln Park and Stanton Park, provide the setting for many special events which attract thousands of visitors.

SUIT - SUITLAND PARKWAY

During the early months of World War II, Suitland Parkway was constructed by the War Department to serve as a rapid transit road connecting Bolling and Andrews Air force Bases and ultimately connecting Andrews AFB with the Pentagon and downtown Washington. The Parkway was transferred to the administrative authority to the National Park Service on August 17, 1949, by an Act of Congress. In 1972, the portion of the roadway from South Capitol Street to Southern Avenue (Maryland - DC boundary) was transferred to the District of Columbia and is maintained by DC DOT.

Suitland Parkway is a limited access scenic roadway extending 9.32 miles from the South Capitol Street bridge in the District of Columbia to Maryland Route 4 at Andrews Air Force Base. National Capital Parks-East administers and maintains that portion of the parkway located in Prince George's County, Maryland, from Southern Avenue to Maryland Route 4, which consists of 587.79 acres (US Res. 675) including 6.4 miles of roadway bordered by green open space and forested park lands.

The archeology collection at Suitland Parkway contains 129 objects. Archeological collections are primarily generated in response to cultural resource management requirements. The archeological collection includes artifacts and other materials obtained using archeological methods.

OXCO - OXON COVE PARK

Oxon Cove Park was created to provide a variety of recreational activities and to serve as a scenic natural/urban transition for the southern gateway to Washington DC.

The primary feature of Oxon Cove Park is Oxon Hill Farm, which operates as an actual working farm of the early 20th century. In 1891, St. Elizabeth's Hospital purchased a family farm in Oxon Hill to provide fresh food for the institution and work therapy for the patients. Under a 1961 transfer agreement between Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Health, Education and Welfare, and the National Park Service, the Oxon Hill Farm became a part of the National Park System. Six years later the parcel of land emerged as the "Oxon Hill Children's Farm." Several years ago the word "Children's" was dropped from the name of the farm. The primary theme of Oxon Hill Farm is a working farm of the period 1898-1914. The purpose is to show the mechanization and commercialization of agriculture during that period and the different types of farming in the Potomac River Basin. Existing structures were a deciding factor in the decision to recreate a turn of the century farm at Oxon Hill. These structures include the silo, stable, hay barn, and farmhouse.

Oxon Cove Park has several planning documents that have a direct bearing on the Scope of Collections Statement. One of these documents, the Statement for Interpretation, identifies the following themes for Oxon Hill Farm, (the primary feature of Oxon Cove Park):

> Present an overview of basic farming principles and practices in an urban locale. Demonstrate traditional rural culture and crafts compatible with the historic period (1900-1941). Educate visitors about the interrelationships of farm and associated environments. Intererpret the loss of the family farm in the 20th century.

Oxon Hill Farm's museum collection specifically relates to the time span from 1900 to 1941. The collection clearly pertains to agricultural and farm life of the period interpreted at the farm. The purpose of the collection is to show the mechanization and commercialization of agriculture during that period and the different types of farming in the Potomac River Basin.

Archival Materials

This category includes such items as maps, books, letters, photographs, passes, reports, forms, manuals, and other materials directly related to the events and people associated with the site.

Structures and Furnishings

This category includes items from the park's structures and original furnishings. Furnishings identical to original objects and reproductions will be acquired based on a Historic Furnishings Report.

Agricultural Implements and Devices

This category includes items that were used in the fields at this site. Such objects would include plows, scythes, grind stones, and devices associated with farming.

Agricultural Artifacts

This category includes items and artifacts associated with agricultural farming techniques and rural crafts.

OXRN - OXON RUN PARKWAY

Oxon Run Parkway is composed of approximately 100 acres of eastern deciduous forests, wetlands, springs, and floodplain areas. It serves as an important natural area and sanctuary for wildlife.

The area that encompasses Oxon Run Parkway at one time was part of a DC National Guard facility called Camp Simms. This tract of land was also used by the Department of Defense (DOD) from 1917 to 1958. The site was acquired by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission under the authority of the Capper-Cramton Act of May 29, 1930.

Little is known of the sites's cultural past prior to the Camp Simms period. Remains of old Camp Simms consist of rifle range (complete with pieces of lead strewn about) located at the bottom of one talus slope. Trenches and foxholes, some with wooden pilings, can be found in the forest. Along one section of Oxon Run streambank are large crumbling concrete columns and wall sections that were part a series of pistol and rifle ranges. Downstream from these structures are the remains of an old bridge crossing Oxon Run.

During the late 1960's and early 1970's, Oxon Run Parkway was used as a camp for young people in the "Summer in the Parks" program. In addition to overnight camping, young people participated in environmental education and arts programs. The Statement for Interpretation, for Oxon Run Park states; "The park's purpose, themes, and objectives focus on the preservation of the natural resources; specifically the eastern deciduous forests and the wetland areas". The document also reports, "Considering the sensitivity of the wetland habitats, efforts to increase recreational visitation are not planned."

FOWA - FORT WASHINGTON PARK

Fort Washington Park was established as part of the George Washington National Parkway under the Capper-Cramton Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, by the act of August 8, 1946 (60 Stat. 960), Section 3 of the Act of July 19, 1952 (66 Stat. 781, 791), and the Act of August 21, 1958 (72 Stat. 705). The mission of the park is to provide recreation opportunities for citizens of the region. Preservation of the historic coastal defense fortifications found within the park's boundaries has been added to the mission by National Capital Parks-East's Statement for Management

Fort Washington Park has several planning documents that have a direct bearing on the park's scope of collection. Interpretive themes and periods are given in Fort Washington' Museum Prospectus and in the Statement for Interpretation. There are four main themes:

1) Fort Washington's and Fort Foote's role in the evolution of the defense of Washington and the U.S. Coastal Defense System from 1808 to 1946.

2) Garrison life, at Fort Washington and Fort Foote, in relation to the economic and social conditions of the country and the Washington area.

3) Fort Washington and Fort Foote military structures and architectural features, forms, and functions.

4) The Fort Washington and Fort Foote natural environment and the forces which influence past human occupation and present use value.

The Statement for Management for Fort Washington Park has one management objective that has bearing on the museum collection of the park:

> Provide interpretive programs using exhibits, audio-visual programs, structured tours and living history demonstrations that present the historical story of the fort and associated structures in its entirety, and that identify outstanding ecological features of the park.

Twenty-four buildings within the park are on the List of Classified Structures. Documentation through photographs, artifacts, architectural details, original documents, and other pertinent material should be collected. These objects should be used to support the restoration and preservation of these buildings.

Fort Washington Park's archeology collection contains 49,282 objects. Archeological collections are primarily generated in response to cultural resource management requirements. The archeological collection includes artifacts and other materials obtained using archeological methods.

Fort Washington currently has 859 history objects in the collection. The history collection includes objects and archival materials that represent the interpretive themes outlined in the introduction. The history collection may also include important objects and archival material related to the history of the park.

Archival Materials

This category includes such items as maps, books, letters, photographs, passes, reports, forms, manuals, and other materials directly related to the events and people associated with the site.

There are at present a few volumes and photographs dealing with the nineteenth and twentieth century occupation of the site by the U.S. Army. More documents are needed that show in great detail the events that happened here and the material used. A high priority is placed on obtaining material dealing with Fort Warburton.

Structures and Furnishings

This category includes items from the park's structures, such as architectural details removed during restorations and original furnishings. Furnishings identical to original objects and reproductions will be acquired based on the Historic Furnishings Report (1986) for Fort Washington.
All architectural details will be collected. Barracks furniture for the officers' quarters will be acquired.

Artillery:

This category includes original or identical to original cannon and mortars that were used at this site, and the carriages and beds for them. The park has a number of original, identical to original, and reproduction cannon, mortars, and carriages. Cannon, mortars and their associated carriages and beds will be acquired based on the furnishing plans and to provide one representative cannon and mortar for each type used at Fort Washington. Priority for collection is a reproduction firing 32 pounder cannon and a barbette carriage, and a casemate carriage.

Artillery Ammunition and Devices:

This category includes original, identical to original, and reproduction ammunition and devices used at Fort Washington, such as implements, solid shot, shell, handling devices, fire control

devices, mines, mine firing devices, rockets, and other items associated with the care, aiming, and firing of artillery. The park has one complete set of implements for a field gun and a small representative sample of artillery ammunition. Implements for a garrison gun are needed. Armed ammunition , mines, or rockets will NOT be acquired unless services for disarming them are immediately available. A maximum of two objects of each type will be acquired for exhibit and the study collection unless more are needed for a planned exhibit.

Weapons and Associated Items

This category includes muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, bayonets, ammunition, tools, and associated objects that were used at Fort Washington. The park at present has a small collection of rifles and muskets identical to the originals used at this site.
The emphasis for acquisition is to acquire a maximum of two original objects for each type of item for exhibit and research. More than two objects will be acquired only for planned exhibits.

Uniforms and Accouterments

This category includes military coats, trousers, belts, cartridge pouches, hats, boots, shoes, gloves, leggings, and other items made to be worn as part of a military uniform issued to an individual. The park has a few twentieth century accouterments at present. Priority of acquisition is for original or identical to original objects. A maximum of two objects will be acquired for exhibit and research, unless are needed for a planned exhibit.

Personal Items

This category includes items such as bibles, playing cards, pencils, marbles, or other non military objects which were used by individuals at this site. There are no objects of this type in the park's history collection.
Priority for acquisition is for original items. Items that are identical to original objects or reproductions should be acquired based on the historic furnishings report.

Construction Implements and Devices

This category includes items that were used to construct the fortifications. Such objects would include stone mason tools, levels, levers, and other associated items. The collection does not contain any of these objects.
Priority for acquisition is for original objects. A maximum of two objects of each type should be acquired for exhibit and research.

Transportation

This category includes objects that pertain to the use of horses, railways, ships, trucks, and other modes of transportation used by the U.S. Army at Fort Washington and Fort Foote.
Priority for acquisition is for original objects. There is also a priority for acquisition of a M-3 Stuart light tank for exhibit at Fort Foote. A maximum of two objects should be acquired for exhibit and research.

Digges Family and Plantation

This category includes objects that are associated with the Digges family and Warburton Manor. There are no objects of this type currently in the collection. Priority of acquisition is for original objects. These objects would be personal items and furnishings used in Warburton Manor by the Digges family. Special emphasis will be placed on acquiring those objects associated with the Digges family during their co-existence with the U.S. Army at Fort Washington.

HAHA - HARMONY HALL NHS.

The site includes Harmony Hall plantation and Want Water plantation. Harmony Hall is located on a part of the land that originally made up the estate called Battersea. The first possible mention of this land in the colonial records is the recordation of Humphrey Haggett's livestock brand in the Charles County Court on September 19,1661. It is inferred that he was homesteading and improving the land prior to applying for a patent. The Lord Baltimore granted a patent to Haggett on October 27,1662 for the Battersea Plantation consisting of 500 acres. Sometime in 1663 Haggett died and left Richard Fouke as his administrator.

Fouke sold Battersea to Richard Iles and Philip Mason on November 13, 1688. The two planters evenly split the estate into two 250 acre parcels, Philip Mason receiving the part where Harmony Hall is now. On July 19, 1692, Philip Mason and his wife sold the 250 acres to Thomas Lewis for five shillings, Thomas Lewis died between 1692 and 1709, leaving the 250 acres to his son Richard Lewis, who sold 100 acres of the land to William Tyler on July 29,1709.

William Tyler paid two shillings for the land on August 21, 1710. In 1721 William Tyler died, leaving the 100 acres of land called Battersea to his wife Elizabeth. The land then went to her son William Tyler, Jr. who left it to his son John Tyler in about 1755. John Tyler sold the land to James Marshall sometime between 1755 and 1763 when Marshall sold the land to Enoch Magruder for two hundred pounds sterling on September 28, 1769.

Sarah Magruder Lyles, daughter of Enoch Magruder, inherited Battersea in 1786 on the death of her father. From June of 1792 to June of 1793, the plantation was rented to two families who gave it the present name of Harmony Hall. The property was inherited by Thomas C. Lyles in about 1816. Thomas Lyles died in 1845 leaving the land to his children. Arianna J. Lyles, Thomas and Sarah Marshall sold the property to William J. Edelin in 1850.

In 1873 Edelin was forced to sell the land for back taxes. During the 1880 Richard Stein bought Harmony Hall and an additional forty acres for $800. Charles Collins purchased the property from the Stein family in 1928. The U.S. National Park Service bought Harmony Hall and 65.7 acres in 1966, giving life tenancy to Sue Spencer Collins. In 1983, Mrs. Collins died and the Park Service took full ownership.

The present brick structure known as Harmony Hall was apparently built in 1723 by John Lane, who also built neighboring Broad Creek Church. The early construction details extant in the building are straight edged floor boards that are doweled together with hand cut black walnut pegs. The chimney breasts are paneled from floor to ceiling with out mantels. The dormer windows and bull's eye cornice were added in about 1768, when Broad Creek Church was enlarged.

There are foundations on each side of the structure showing where wings once stood. The steps on the river front of the house were added by Mr. Collins in 1930. In 1933 the foundation of an earlier building was found to the north of the present structure. On a corner of the Harmony Hall tract towards Broad Creek Church was a tavern called The White Horse Sign. Before the War of Independence, George Washington was a friend of the Magruder family and visited Harmony Hall several times.

Want Water, also known as Lyles House, lies to the west of Harmony Hall. It is on a part of the land that made up the Wharton's Rest patent which was granted in 1662. Prior to this, a Nicholas Cynyther and then, a Thomas Dent had owned the land.

Want Water was patented on October 16, 1708 by Colonel Thomas Addison. Sometime between 1690 and 1708, the house, of which part of the walls still stand, was built. It is a one and one-half story house of the William and Mary style with brick end walls and clapboard side walls. When Colonel Addison died in 1727, Want Water went to his eldest son John.

John Addison sold the land to Humphrey Batt, a shipwright on November 23 1736. Batt deeded the property to his son-in-law-Richard Barnes on November 14, 1756. Barnes sold Want Water to Enoch Magruder on June 12, 1761. In 1786 Magruder died leaving this property, along with Harmony Hall, to his daughter Sarah Magruder Lyles, wife of Colonel William Lyles. On August 26, 1795

Colonel William and Sarah Lyles transferred the title of Want Water to Dr. William Baker, who transferred the property back on the same day to Colonel Lyles, leaving him the sole owner.

Colonel Lyles died in 1815, leaving Want Water to his wife Sarah and second son Thomas G. Lyles. After the death of his mother Sarah in 1820, Thomas took full possession. George Washington may have stopped here upon occasion as Colonel William Lyles was one of his aides as well as a friend.

At present, there are two buildings on the site listed on the National Historic Register, with several more eligible. Documentation through photographs, artifacts, architectural details, original documents, and other pertinent material will be collected. These objects should be used to support the restoration and preservation of these buildings. Both Harmony Hall and Want Water were studied under the Historic American Building Survey in 1936.

Harmony Hall National Historic Site's museum collection will support the interpretation of the cultural and natural resources of the site. Objects that are acquired, through systematic collection and otherwise, will be kept and preserved for exhibit and research.

The following groups are arranged in order of priority of acquisition. The term "original" applies to all objects that were actually used at Harmony Hall. The term "identical to the original" applies to historical objects identical to original objects that are documented to have been at this site. The term" reproduction" applies to modern made replicas of original objects.

Archival Materials

This category includes such items as maps, books, letters, photographs, forms, manuals, and other materials directly related to the events and people associated with the site.

There is at present only the Historic American Building Surveys done of Harmony Hall and Want Water with a few photographs of the structure's nineteenth and twentieth century occupation of the site. More documents are needed that show in great detail the events and people associated with this site. A high priority is placed on obtaining material dealing with the earliest occupation of Harmony Hall and Want Water.

Structures and Furnishings

This category includes items from the site's structures, such as architectural details removed during restoration and original furnishings. At the present, only original furnishings and objects will be acquired based on proper authentication and current USNPS policy.

All architectural details will be collected, preserved, and documented.

Weapons and Associated Items

This category includes muskets, rifles, pistols, swords, ammunition, tools, and associated objects that were used at Harmony Hall and Want Water. The site at present has no items of these types in the collection.

The emphasis for acquisition is to acquire original objects for each type of item for exhibit and research. More than two objects will be acquired only for planned exhibits.

Clothing and Accouterments

This category includes coats, trousers, belts, hats, boots, shoes, gloves, and other items worn by the people who lived and worked at Harmony Hall and Want Water. The site has no objects of these types in the collection.

Priority of acquisition is for original objects. A maximum of two objects will be acquired for exhibit and research, unless more is needed for a planned exhibit.

Personal Items

This category includes items such as bibles, playing cards, pencils, marbles, or other common objects which were used by individuals at this site. There are no objects of this type in the site's collection.

Priority for acquisition is for original items.

Agricultural Implements and Devices

This category includes items that were used in the fields at this site. Such objects would include plows, scythes, grind stones, and other associated items. The site currently has only a few of these objects in the collection that were found during archeological excavations.
Priority for acquisition is for original objects. A maximum of two objects of each type should be acquired for exhibit and research.

Transportation

This category includes objects that pertain to the use of horses, wagons, boats, and other modes of transportation used by the people who lived and worked at Harmony Hall and Want Water. There are currently no objects of this type in the site's collection.

Priority of acquisition is for the original objects. A maximum of two objects should be acquired for exhibit and research.

PISC - PISCATAWAY PARK\NACO - NATIONAL COLONIAL FARM

Piscataway Park, located approximately ten miles south of Washington, D.C. has several distinct features, creating several objectives and goals for the park. Included within the expanse of the natural resources is a Native American burial ground, Fort Washington Marina, Marshall Hall (a former historic plantation and a former amusement park), and the National Colonial Farm (an eighteenth century working farm managed by the Accokeek Foundation in cooperation with the National Park Service).

The land upon which the park is situated is rich in the history of Native Americans and European colonists. Various archeological and historic sites are scattered throughout the park. From historic maps, documentary evidence, and archeological excavations, it is evident that Mockley Point has been occupied intermittently for approximately 5,000 years. At the time captain John Smith explored the Potomac River in 1608, a large Indian village named Moyaone was situated on the Potomac side of Mockley Point, a short distance from the mouth of Accokeek Creek. Some time between 1624 and 1631 the village was burned and the survivors moved out of the area. Eighteen other known camps and village sites, of earlier and later periods, have been identified, but remain largely unexcavated. One particular area, identified as an Indian burial ground by descendants of the Piscataway Indians, is of particular religious significance.

The former amusement park area, Marshall Hall, also has historic significance. The Marshall Hall Mansion was built by William Marshall II, around 1750. It was allegedly built of bricks imported from England and is typical of plantation culture and refinement. A fire in 1981 destroyed all but the walls and the chimney. There is another additional brick building of historical significance relating to the Marshall property, as well as the family cemetery, which are the only remaining structures.

The establishment of approximately 1,152 acres of land as Piscataway Park in 1961 resulted from a drive to preserve the scenic and historic overlook of Mount Vernon from impinging development and urban sprawl. The land was originally purchased by Henry and Alice Ferguson (two amateur archeologist) in 1923. Through excavations and research, they found the area to be the main location of the Piscataway Empire. In 1954, proposed development of 1,000 homes and a sewage plant on the Potomac threatened the natural and cultural resources of the area. Through lobbying by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, the proposed development was defeated. That same year, the owner of Bryan's Point Farm wished to sell his land. The Mount Vernon Ladies

Association asked the National Park Service to evaluate the land for a park because of its scenic value and the 5,000 year old Indian village discovered on Mockley Point. At that time no money was available to create the park. However, in 1960, when the WSSC proposed a large sewage treatment plant on Mockley Point, the National Park Service acted and prepared legislation to create Piscataway Park. In October, 1961, President John F. Kennedy signed Public Law 87-362, creating the Park. In October, 1974, a bill was signed into law adding 625 acres to the park. These additions encompassed Marshall Hall Amusement Park, and adjacent Charles County lands, as well as Fort Washington Marina.
Piscataway Park has several planning documents that have a direct bearing on the park's scope of collections. One of these plans, the Statement for Management, cites the purpose of the park:

> The basic purpose of the park is cited in Public Law 87-362, October 4, 1961. The park is to insure the preservation of land with scenic and historic values, which provide the principal overview of the Mount Vernon estate and Fort Washington in a manner which will insure the natural beauty of such lands as it existed at the time of the construction and active use of Mount Vernon mansion and Fort Washington.

The Statement for Interpretation, identifies the following themes for the park:

1. Indian occupation, from 8,000 B.C. to 1608, as portrayed through artifacts recovered from the hunting and gathering societies and village life at Piscataway.

2. The European occupation that produced plantation lifestyle depicted at Mount Vernon, Marshall Hall and the smaller subsistence farms prevalent along the Potomac River until after World War II.

3. The natural history of the Potomac River Valley.

The Piscataway collection covers Fort Washington Marina, Piscataway Creek, Mockley Point, Accokeek, Marshall Hall and National Colonial Farm. The material in the collection includes a variety of natural and cultural objects both historic and pre-historic.

The archeology collection at Piscataway Park contains 71,906 objects. Archeological collections are primarily generated in response to cultural resource management requirements. The archeological collection includes artifacts and other materials obtained using archeological methods.

Prehistoric Materials

The known prehistoric occupation of Piscataway Park is from 8,000 B.C. to 1608. The archeological material exists to

adequately interpret and to better understand the cultural development of the hunting and gathering societies of the Potomac River Valley. Objects must be relevant to the park's interpretive themes and be of scientific importance.

Ethnology

An ethnology collection at Piscataway Park will support the interpretive themes and objectives outlined in the introduction.

The park has important ties to the Piscataway tribe, but the collection of Piscataway material is inadequate. An ethnology collection should exist to illustrate the cultural and artistic traditions of the original inhabitants. It should consist of the following:

a. Objects and artifacts relating to the Native American inhabitants of the area from 12,000 BC to AD 1608. The collection will be defined by NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990) and will proceed in coordination with the Native American tribe associated with the region.

b. Objects and artifacts relating to the Marshall Hall Plantation, which include eighteenth century Euro-American material associated with plantation life.

c. Artifacts associated with the history of Piscataway Park.

FRDO - FREDERICK DOUGLASS NHS.

The mission of the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site is to inspire and educate the public by preserving the historic site, structures, objects and historic scene associated with Frederick Douglass.

Frederick Douglass National Historic Site was authorized by Congress on September 5, 1962. The enabling legislation authorized the National Park Service to "...designate, for preservation as part of the park system in the National Capital, the former home of Frederick Douglass located at 1411 W Street Southeast, Washington, District of Columbia, and known as "Cedar Hill" together with 8.08 acres of land which the Secretary may deem necessary for establishment of the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site," and amended on November 6, 1969 (83 Stat. 103) authorized sums of "not more than $413,000...for the restoration and development of buildings and grounds at Cedar Hill". The Act goes on to say," The national historic site established pursuant to this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 525) as amended and supplemented (16 USC 1 et seq.), and the Historic Sites Act of

August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467)."

The historic site has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places and accredited by the American Association of Museums.

After Frederick Douglass' death in 1895, his second wife, Helen Pitts, realized the significance of his accomplishments and dedicated herself to the task of preserving his home intact as a memorial to him. She organized the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, which was chartered in 1900. When Mrs. Douglass died in 1903, she left most of the estate to the Association. In 1916, the Douglass Association joined forces with the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs in an effort to more adequately preserve for posterity this historic home and its contents. In 1928, a caretaker's house was built for the purpose of ensuring the protection of the Frederick Douglass Home and grounds. The home has been open to the public throughout the years, but both organizations came to the realization that they did not have sufficient funds to maintain and display the home in a manner which it so richly deserves. In 1962, the home was administered by the United States government and on June 25, 1964 a deed of gift was signed, covering the contents of the house, several outbuildings and personal belongings to the National Park Service. A Visitor's Center was built in 1982, which contains exhibits and audiovisual programs that reflect Douglass' life and work.

The resource management objectives as stated in the Statement for Management, pertinent to the park's museum collection are as follows:

1. Preserve and protect the existing structures to the extent that interpretive activities have little or no impact on the condition of the residence.

2. Preserve and protect the remains of existing out-buildings until such time as efforts to restore these buildings can be initiated.

3. Restore and maintain a suitable landscape design of the grounds surrounding the home to the time period of Frederick Douglass' residence.

4. Interpret the life story of Frederick Douglass emphasizing his contributions to the human rights movement.

5. Cooperate and promote a close liaison with various interested groups in the preservation of the memory of Frederick Douglass through Cedar Hill and in the interpretation of his personal achievements through his liaison with others in the human rights movement.

6. Provide for the appropriate care, storage, and display of historic objects and artifacts in order to best relate the study and interpretation of the life of Frederick Douglass.

The Interpretive Prospectus, approved January 1968, identifies the following themes:

1. The life of Frederick Douglass.

2. Frederick Douglass and the human rights movements in the United States.

The Statement for Interpretation again identifies the major theme as Frederick Douglass. There are five major themes listed, including:

1. The history of Frederick Douglass as a public figure and private citizen and the times in which he lived.

2. The history of Social reform and intellectual and political thought of the 19th century as reflected in Douglass' writings, newspapers, speeches, actions and involvement.

3. Frederick Douglass as a recruiter for Black Civil War soldiers, his involvement with President Lincoln and his fight for equal pay, equal treatment and equal consideration for the black soldier.

4. Frederick Douglass as a man of many interests, public and private.

5. Frederick Douglass as a man, born in slavery, raised in bondage, self educated and self emancipated, who became larger than his life and times and became a citizen of the world.

The park's Resource Management Plan designates that the park is to be managed as a historic site which is to be maintained in terms of its historic appearance during the years of Douglass occupation. The objectives are:

1. Preserve, protect and restore the structures, outbuildings and landscape to the time period (1877-1895) of Frederick Douglass' residency.

2. Provide for the appropriate care, storage and display of historic artifacts and

3. Record and document the life story of Frederick Douglass.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS PAPERS

Frederick Douglass NHS has a very unique and important museum collection which provides the National Park Service with the opportunity to accurately reflect daily life at Cedar Hill. This was the home of the Douglass family for 18 years. It was the home of a man who traveled often yet whose family life endured long absences. It was the home which Douglass shared with his wives, children, grandchildren, and many close friends. It speaks to the private side of Frederick Douglass, his family relationships, his recreational pursuits, and his value and attachment to his land. After Douglass' death, his second wife, Helen Pitts Douglass organized the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, which was chartered in 1900. In 1916, the Douglass Association joined forces with the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs and for 62 years the house was opened to the public. The organizers maintained the house and furnishings throughout the years with some addition of the organizations plaques, photographs and papers until the house was taken over by the National Park Service in 1964.

A Deed of Gift to the United States of America, dated June 25, 1964 along with the list of all of the artifacts (accession number 1) was given to the National Park Service.

In 1972-75 a major portion of the Frederick Douglass Papers were transferred to the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division by the National Park Service.

Furnishings

The historic furnishings are directly associated with the Douglass family and represent an important part of the museum collection. The collection as a whole has value beyond that of the individual objects. The historic site contains 90% of its original furnishings and is important as part of the whole collection as they allow the exhibition of the home as it appeared during Douglass' lifetime.

All objects which are identified in the Historic Furnishings Report (1972) that are not already in the house may be acquired. Objects which are documented to the site or to Frederick Douglass are more desirable than a similar object without association and priority will be given to site-related or Douglass-related objects.

Frederick Douglass' Library

The remaining material in Frederick Douglass' personal library comprises the most significant part of the park's museum collection. These objects are extremely important in understanding Douglass' life and work and provide a valuable visual impact for the visitor. This collection includes books, magazines, ledgers, pictures, canes and other personal items associated with

Douglass.

The Library of Congress has the Douglass papers along with the letters, speeches, manuscripts and other items of interest and research value. The space left an empty void in the room without the Douglass papers on the desk. Copies of the original papers should fill the desk. The park should acquire original letters of Douglass in the museum collection.

Photographs

The park has a strong collection of original photographic prints which serve to document Douglass's life both at Cedar Hill and elsewhere. These photographs represent a valuable portion of the collection and are important in the visual appearance of the historic site.

Photographs also represent an important research tool for both the park and visiting researchers. The photographic collection also provides material for exhibits, publicity and documentation of the entire collection. The park will actively seek to acquire additional photographic materials.

III. SUMMARY OF UNASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, AND OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY IN COMPLIANCE WITH NAGPRA

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. Anacostia Park has no collections that fall within the scope of the NAGPRA categories (unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony).

IV. ACQUISITION

Additions to the museum collection are made through gift, transfer, exchange, loan, purchase, and field collection. NPS guidelines and procedures governing each of these transactions are outlined in the NPS Museum Handbook, Part II, Museum Records (1984). Accession and catalog records are maintained for museum acquisitions as outlined in the handbook.

Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park's ability to manage and preserve them according to NPS Management Policies (Dec 88), Chapter 5, the standards for managing museum objects in the Cultural Resource Management Guideline (NPS-28), A Manager's Guide, Chapter 3, the revised Special Directive 80-1 (existing revision), and the NPS Museum Handbook, Part I. In keeping with the NPS

guidelines on museum collections, objects acquired for the museum collection of National Capital Parks-East should be obtained free and clear, without restrictions as to use or future disposition. The park will discourage gifts with limiting conditions; any conditions on donations must be stated clearly on the Deed of Gift, made part of the accession record for the object, and observed by the park as required by federal government property regulations. In accordance with Personal Property Management Guideline (NPS-44), Chapter 10, all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator. Loaned objects will be acquired only for specific time periods, and current incoming loan forms (10-98) will be maintained for all items on loan to the National Park Service.

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Park Superintendent or the designated Receiving Officer before they can be accessioned 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 these, as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition.

The Park Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent has delegated the responsibility for day-to-day care of the collection to the Park Curator. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for preservation, maintenance, and protection of the collection, which includes the responsibility for limiting museum acquisitions to those which fall within the defined scope of collection and which can be adequately cared for by the museum. Objects should not be acquired which cannot be adequately cared for by the existing staff or properly stored in existing storage space in accordance with NPS Management Policies (Dec 1988), NPS-28, and Special Directive 80-1.

V. USES OF THE MUSEUM COLLECTION

The museum collections may be used for exhibits and research. The governing consideration in the use of museum objects is the conservation of each object in question and the collection as a whole.

Any and all uses of objects in the museum collection will be consistent with the preservation standards set out in Guideline for Cultural Resources Management (NPS-28). Any consumptive or destructive use of museum objects will comply with the requirements and restrictions on such use detailed in Guideline for Interpretation and Visitor Services (NPS-6).

To fulfill the principal purposes of the park as described in the Introduction to this Scope of Collection Statement, the objects in the museum collection may be used for exhibits, research and 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 the Cultural Resources Management Guideline (NPS-28) and the museum's Statement of Operations. No use of the collection will be permitted in the absence of a member of the curatorial staff. Prior arrangements must be made to examine museum materials. Outside researchers who wish to use the collection must complete an application form, which will be reviewed by the Park Curator.

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 NPS-28.

5. Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for exhibition or research use. No loans are made to individuals. 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 the loan of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will be assumed by the borrower.

6. In accordance with the NPS Management Policies (Dec 1988), Chapter 5, the park will not exhibit Native American disinterred skeletal or mummified human remains, or photographs or replicas of them. There will be no display of Native American grave artifacts.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

NPS Management Policies (Dec 1988), Chapter 5, states that "information regarding the location, nature and character of archeological, historic and ethnographic resources may be exempted from public disclosure." With this in mind, the park has developed the following guidelines regarding access to the museum collection as written in the park's Standard Operating Procedures:

1. Objects will be available for scholarly research purposes that are consistent with the long-term preservation mandate for the collection. Access to the collection will be Monday through Friday during regular business hours unless special arrangements are made.

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

3. Photographs of museum objects are made available on a limited basis to provide an indirect use of the park museum collection through publications and exhibits.

4. In accordance with NPS Management Policies, Chapter 5, a number of oral history tapes and manuscripts are restricted for use until a future date as requested by the interviewee.

5. Access to museum objects by researchers must be authorized in writing by the Park Curator. Any researcher who is approved access to museum objects shall be accompanied at all times by a member of the museum staff.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every two years and, when necessary, must be revised to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the park's mission. In addition, any revisions must be reviewed by the Regional Curator and approved by the Regional Director.

U.S. RESERVATION MAKING UP NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS-EAST
(Locations and acreage)

RES #	LOCATION	NAME	ACREAGE
(GREE)	**GREENBELT PARK/BALITMORE WASHINGTON PARKWAY**		
(ANAC)	**ANACOSTIA PARK**		
343C	Sec. C, S.E., S.W. of 11th St. Bridge	Anacostia Park	67.10
343D	N.E. of 11th St. Bridge, S.E., Sec. D	Anacostia Park	70.14
343E	N.E. of Sousa Bridge, Sec. E.	Anacostia Park	61.69
343F	S.E. and N.E. Sec. F	Anacostia Park	368.12
343G	N. of Benning Rd., E. & W of Anacostia River, Sec. G	Anacostia Park	703.96
629	Anacostia River btwn. 1st & Water Sts. S.E.	Buzzard Point	1.22
(KEAQ)	**KENILWORTH PARK/AQUATIC GARDENS**		
343A	Anacostia Ave, S.E.	KEAQ	12.00
(FOCE)	**FORT CIRCLE PARKS**		
500	Ft. Mahan to Ft. Dupont, S.E.	Ft. Circle Park	32.33
336	Penn. & Alabama Aves., S.E.	Fort Davis	13.33
405	E. of Anacostia Park & Mass. Ave., S.E.	Fort Dupont Park	376.07
412	N. of Erie St., S.E. btwn Pearson Pl. and 16th Street	Ft. Stanton Park	56.76
421	So. Cap. St. & 2nd St., S.E. & S.W.	Shepherd Pkwy.	201.62
475	Benning Rd., btwn 42nd & Grant Sts., N.E.	Ft. Mahan Park	39.04

518	Ft. Dupont to Ft. Stanton S.E.	Fort Circle Park	128.08
519	Ft. Stanton Pl. to St.Elizabeth's Hospital, S.E.	Fort Circle Park	32.82
523	Anacostia Park to Ft. Mahan, N.E.	Fort Circle Park	38.35
561	Giesboro Rd., & Southern Ave., S.W.	Bald Eagle Hill	22.44
575	Ft. Place btwn. Pearson & Bruce Pl., S.E.	Battery Ricketts	3.67
609	S. of E. Cap. St. btwn Chaplin St. and Texas Ave., S.E.	Fort Chaplin Park	30.30

(CAHI) CAPITOL HILL PARKS

14	East Capitol St., btwn. 11th & 13th Sts.	Lincoln Park	7.00
15	C St., btwn. 4th & 6th Sts, N.E.	Stanton Park	4.64
16	D St., btwn. 2nd & 3rd Sts. S.E.	Folger Park	1.96
18	E St., btwn. 4th & 6th Sts S.E.	Marion Park	1.52
37	Penn. Ave., 3rd & Independence Ave, S.E.	Triangle	0.07
37A	Penn. Ave., 2nd & 3rd Sts., S.E.	Center Pkg.	0.30
37B	Penn. Ave., btwn. 3rd & 4th Sts., S.E.	Center Pkg.	0.41
38	Penn. Ave., & N.C. Ave. & 4th St., S.E.	Triangle	0.30
38A	Penn. Ave., N.C. Ave. & 4th St., S.E.	Center Pkg	0.24
39	N. Carolina Ave., 5th & C Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.30
40	Penn. Ave., 5th Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.12
41	Penn. Ave., 5th Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.12

41A	Penn. Ave., S.E. btwn. N.C. Ave. & 6th St.	Center Pkg	0.24
41B	Penn. Ave., S.E. btwn. 6th & 7th Sts.	Center Pkg	0.55
42	N. Carolina-Penn. Aves. 5th & C Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.28
43	Penn. & N. Car. Aves. & 6th St., S.E.	Triangle	0.31
44	Penn. & S Car Aves. & 7th St., S.E.	Triangle	0.38
44A	Penn. & S.E. btwn. 7th & 8th St., S.E.	Center Pkg	0.31
45	S. Car. & Penn. Aves., 8th D St., S.E.	Triangle	0.30
46	Penn. Ave., 8th & D Sts., S.E. West of 8th	Triangle	0.02
47	Penn. Ave., S.E. East of 8th Sts. S.E.	Triangle	0.01
47A	Penn. Ave., S.E. btwn. 8th & 9th Sts.	Center Pkg	0.32
47B	Penn. Ave., S.E. btwn. 9th & 10th Sts	Center Pkg	0.31
48	Penn. Ave., 8th St. & S Car. Ave., S.E.	Triangle	0.25
49	Penn. Ave., 9th St. & S Car. Ave., S.E.	Triangle	0.38
50	Penn. Ave., 10th & E Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.09
50A	Penn. Ave., S.E. btwn 10th & 11th Sts.	Center Pkg	0.28
51	Penn. Ave., 12 & E Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.16
51A	Penn. Ave., S.E. btwn. 11th & 12th Sts.	Center Pkg	0.34
52	Penn. Ave., 13th & G Sts.	Triangle	0.11

52A	Penn. Ave., S.E. btwn 12th & 13th Sts.	Center Pkg	0.55
53	Penn. Ave., & G Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.03
53A	Penn. Ave., S.E. btwn 13th & 14th Sts	Center Pkg	0.72
54	Penn. Ave., Potomac Ave. & 14th Sts. S.E.	Triangle	0.07
54A	Penn. & S. Car. Aves. btwn 14th & 15th Sts.	Center Pkg	0.43
54B	Penn. Ave., S.E. btwn 15th & 16th Sts.	Center Pkg	0.61
54C	Penn. Ave., Potomac Ave. & 14th St. S.E.	Triangle	0.07
54D	Penn. Ave. & Potomac Ave., S.E.	Center Pkg	0.20
54E	North side Penn. Ave. at Potomac Ave., S.E.	Triangle	0.02
54F	South side Penn. Ave. at Potomac Ave., S.E.	Triangle	0.02
82	Mass Ave., 2nd & D Sts., N.E.	Triangle	0.10
83	Mass Ave., 3rd & D Sts., N.E.	Triangle	0.09
122	Va. Ave. & I St., S.E. btwn 4th & 5th Sts.	Triangle	0.11
124	Va. Ave., 7th & K Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.32
124A	Va. Ave., 7th & K Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.01
128	Va. Ave., 12th & M Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.20
129	Va. Ave., & M St., S.E.	Triangle	0.35
130	Va. Ave., & Water St., S.E.	Triangle	0.11
205	Maryland Ave., 3rd St. & Constitution Ave., N.E.	Triangle	0.15
206	Maryland Ave., & D St., N.E., East of 9th St.	Triangle	0.08
207	Maryland Ave., 7th & D Sts., N.E.	Triangle	0.04

208	Maryland Ave., 9th & E Sts., N.E.	Triangle	0.06
209	Maryland Ave., 10th E Sts., N.E.	Triangle	0.04
210	Maryland Ave., 11th & F Sts.,	Triangle	0.16
211	Maryland Ave., & F St., N.E. East of 12 St.	Triangle	0.07
212	Maryland Ave., & G St., N.E. East of 13th St.	Triangle	0.06
213	Maryland Ave., 14th & G Sts., N.E.	Triangle	0.02
251	Potomac Ave., 9th & M Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.15
279	Fla. Ave. & N St., N.E. West of 4th St.	Triangle	0.01
280	Fla. Ave. & M St., N.E. East of 6th St.	Triangle	0.01
281	Fla. Ave., & 9th St., & West Va Ave., N.E.	Triangle	0.05
283	Fla. Ave., & Eye St., N.E. West of Orren St.	Triangle	0.01
295	Half & V Sts., S.W. North side of V St.	Sq. E. 677	1.54
296	Water St.m Half & T Sts., S.W.	Triangle	0.28
297	So. Cap. & Water Sts., S.W. So. of R St.	Triangle	0.04
298	Water & N Sts., S.E. West of 13th St.	Triangle	0.10
299	Water & 14th & M Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.18
315	Eye St. btwn 5th & 6th Sts., N.E.	Curb Pkg.	0.17
336A	Penn Ave., O & 28th Sts., S.E.	Triangle	0.46
487	Penn. & Minn., Aves. & 25th St. S.E.	Twining Square	1.19
487A	Pa. Ave., & 25th St. S.E., E of Minn. Ave.	Center Pkg.	0.01

487B	Pa. Ave., & 25th St. S.E., East of Minn. Ave.	Center Pkg.	0.03
487C	Pa. Ave., W. of Minn. Ave., S.E.	Center Pkg.	0.17
487D	Pa. Ave., E. of Prout St., S.E.	Center Pkg.	0.01
487E	Pa. Ave., E. of Fairlawn Ave., S.E.	Center Pkg.	0.01
562	Water & V Sts., S.E. At Bulkhead	Triangle	0.13
653	Fife Pl. & Blaine St. to 49th and East Capitol St. N.E.	Piney Run Pkwy.	3.93
669	Central Ave., 50th & E. Capitol Sts. S.E.	Triangle	0.16
695	M St. & Maryland Ave., N.E.	Triangle	0.50
718	Benning Road, N.E.	Triangle	0.05
718A	42nd & Blaine, N.E.	Triangle	0.13
467	1st & Canal Sts., V St., S.W.	Park	5.65

(SUIT) SUITLAND PARKWAY

	Suitland Parkway	607.46

(OXCO) OXON COVE PARK

	Oxon Cove Park including the Oxon Hill Farm	485.00

(OXRN) OXON RUN PARKWAY

501	Miss. Ave.& 13th. St. S.E. to Southern Ave. 1st St.,S.W. to Oxon Run btwn. South Capitol St.& Oxon Cove Park	Oxon Run Pkwy.	126.08

(FOWA) FORT WASHINGTON PARK

	Fort Washington Park	341.00
	Fort Foote (9.02 isolated acres north of Ft. Foote, South of Smoot Cove)	66.61

(HAHA) HARMONY HALL

	Harmony Hall	65.71

(PISC) PISCATAWAY PARK

	Marshall Hall	1,465.00
	National Colonial Farm	
	Accokeek	
	Mockley Point	
	Piscataway Creek	
	Fort Washington Marina	
	(An additional 2,786 acres are in scenic easements)	

(FRDO) FREDERICK DOUGLASS NHS.

716	1411 W. Street, S.E.	FDNHS	8.52