



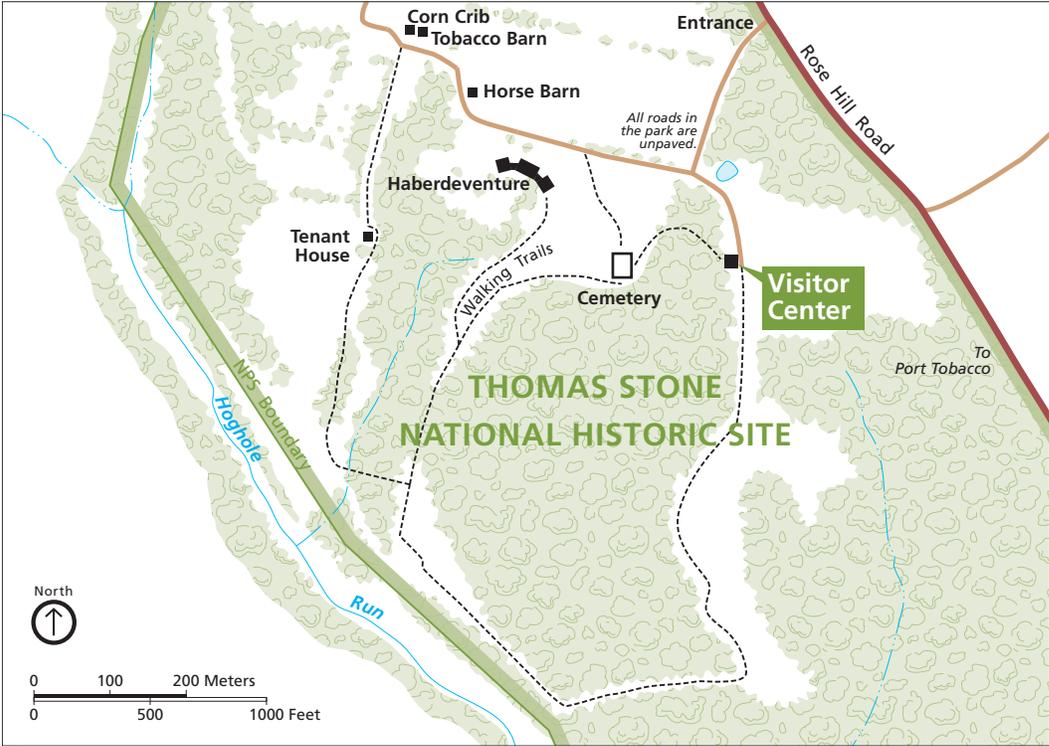
Foundation Document

Thomas Stone National Historic Site

Maryland

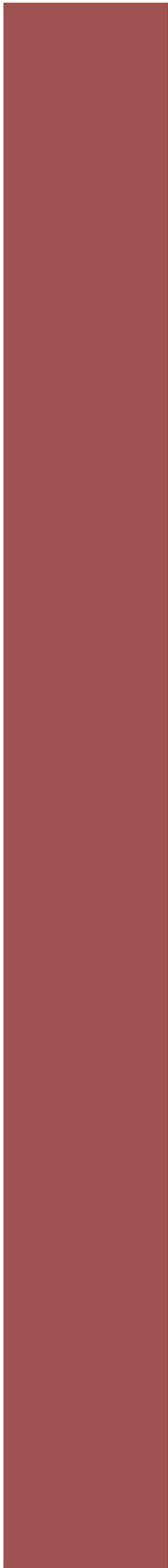
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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior (USDI). While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Thomas Stone National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Thomas Stone National Historic Site, known since the 1600s as Haberdeventure, is a 322-acre property located in Port Tobacco, Maryland. Established by an Act of Congress in 1978, the park preserves the home of Thomas Stone, one of four Maryland delegates to sign the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Stone acquired the property on December 13, 1770, and used it as his primary residence until he moved his family to a new home in Annapolis in 1783. Thomas Stone built the existing central portion of the house at Haberdeventure. Successive generations of Stone family descendants owned and occupied the farm until 1936.

Port Tobacco is in southern Maryland in an area with historic roots dating from the mid-17th century. The region was settled slowly, with agricultural production being the prominent lifestyle, which continues today. Although within commuting distance of Washington, D.C., the area retains much of its rural character.

[Note: Historically, in park documents and among staff, use of the name Haberdeventure varies between describing the entire plantation and only the house. It should be noted that in this document, Haberdeventure is used to describe the entire plantation.]



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Thomas Stone National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on November 10, 1978 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of THOMAS STONE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to preserve and protect the resources of Thomas Stone's plantation, known as Haberdeventure, and commemorate his service to the United States as a signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of the Continental Congress.



Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Thomas Stone National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

- Haberdeventure was the home of Thomas Stone who helped draft, and then signed, the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Charles County, Maryland, and later a member of the Continental Congress who helped draft the Articles of Confederation that created our national government and ultimately led to the creation of the United States Constitution.



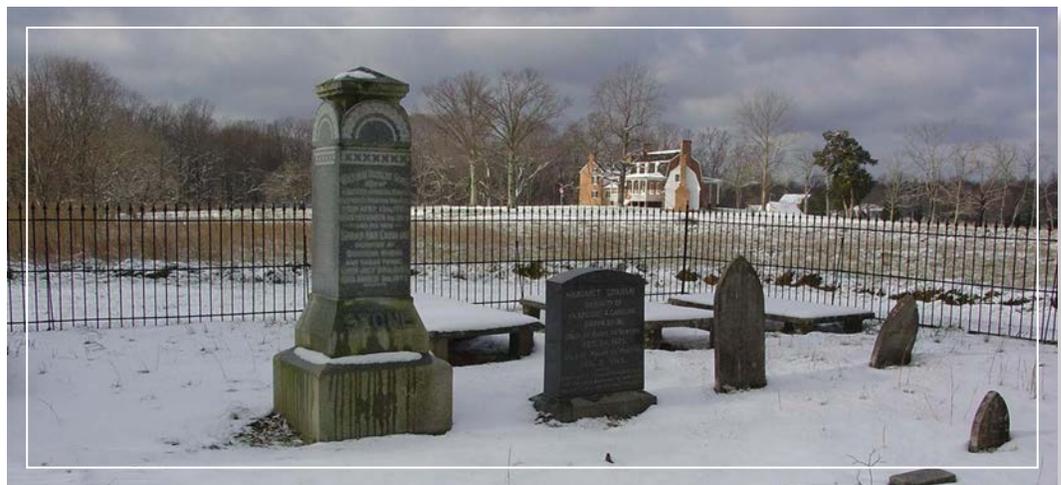
Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park’s legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Thomas Stone National Historic Site:

- **Home of Thomas Stone.** Thomas Stone acquired the plantation named Haberdeventure in 1770. Shortly after acquiring the property, he began building a house there, which would become the Stone family home until they moved to Annapolis in 1783. He would continue to own and visit Haberdeventure until his death in 1787. Haberdeventure would remain in the possession of Stone family descendants until 1936. Much of the Stone house burned in 1977. It was reconstructed in the early 1990s based on a 1902 photograph and does not solely reflect the Thomas Stone era.
- **Cultural Landscape.** The landscape surrounding Thomas Stone’s home represents the rural setting that he and his family experienced while living on the property. The landscape retains the following elements thought to remain from Thomas Stone’s occupancy: formal landscape terraces, road and path traces, and the cemetery.
- **Archeological Resources Related to the Thomas Stone Period.** Areas of the park, especially the outbuildings and yard spaces near the house, as well as the possible location of slave quarters, are believed to contain archeological resources from Thomas Stone’s occupation. These archeological resources will provide additional information about Thomas Stone, his family, their enslaved workers, and how they used and developed the property.
- **Historic and Archeological Artifacts and Archival Material.** The park contains some artifacts and archival material related to Thomas Stone, his descendants, and other Stone family members including, Thomas Stone’s desk, the family christening bowl, silver coffee service, and an 1818 copy of the Declaration of Independence.

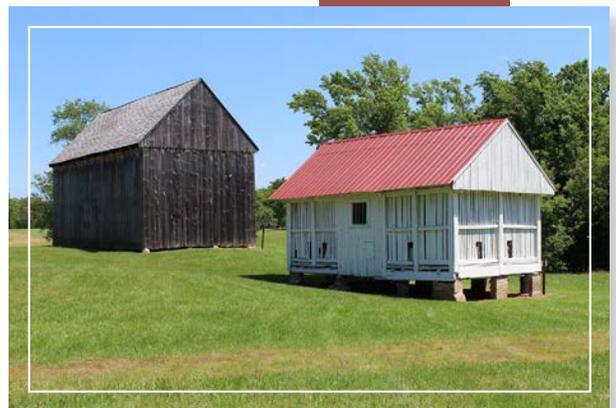
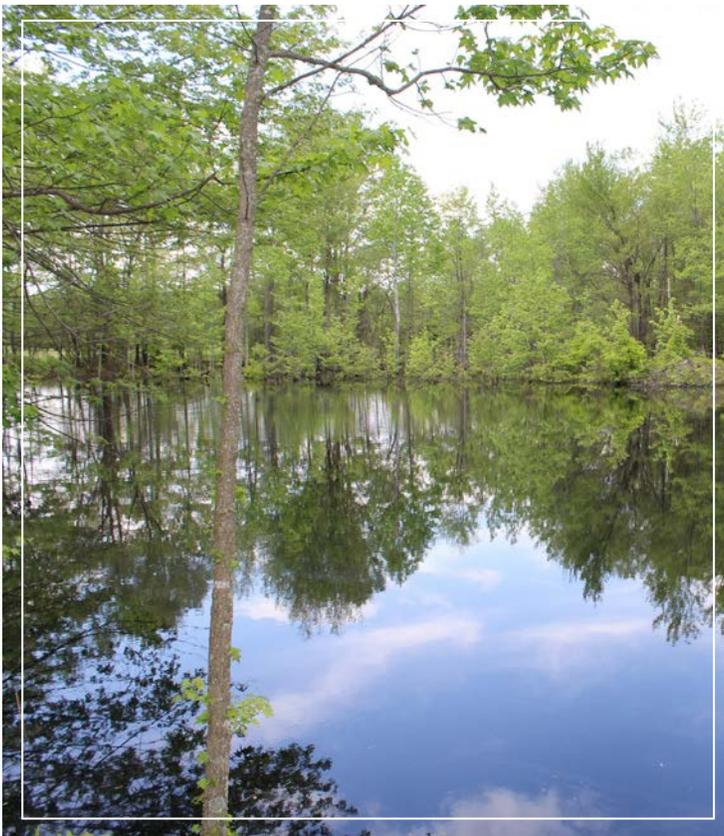


Other Important Resources and Values

Thomas Stone National Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Thomas Stone National Historic Site:

- **Stone Descendant Historic Structures.** Stone family descendants continued to own and shape the property until 1936. Existing structures thought to be constructed during this time include the Tenant House, Corn Crib, Tobacco Barn (restored by the National Park Service), and the stables.
- **Rural Character and Viewsheds.** Protecting the rural character of the surrounding lands is important in conveying the historic setting of the property.
- **Natural Resources.** The park contains a diverse natural community and provides important nesting and foraging grounds for a number of species. Previous studies have also shown the potential for paleontological resources within the park boundary.
- **Other Archeological Resources.** The park contains a number of resources associated with Stone family members who lived at Haberdeventure until 1936. The park may also contain archeological resources related to American Indian occupation of the land before European settlement. Archeological investigations have the potential to result in resources, which may provide information on how American Indians used the property.



Related Resources

Related resources are not owned by the park. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close association with park fundamental resources and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and collaboration, between the park and owner/stakeholder.

Related resources associated with Thomas Stone National Historic Site include:

- **Annapolis Historic District including the Peggy Stewart House.** The Annapolis Historic District contains the homes of four signers of the Declaration of Independence including Thomas Stone, William Paca, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll. The home in which Thomas Stone lived is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Peggy Stewart House.
- **Port Tobacco Historic District.** Thomas Stone established himself in the town of Port Tobacco as a lawyer, businessman, and politician. Stone acquired a number of properties in and surrounding Port Tobacco including his law office and part ownership of a mill. These historic structures are found in the Port Tobacco Historic District.
- **NPS Sites Related to Signers of the Declaration of Independence.** The National Park Service preserves and interprets a number of other sites related to signers of the Declaration of Independence. These sites include: Signers Island (National Mall and Memorial Parks), Poplar Hall (First State National Historical Park), the William Floyd Estate (Fire Island National Seashore), Thomas Nelson House (Colonial National Historical Park), Adams Old House (Adams National Historical Park), and Independence Hall (Independence National Historical Park).



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Thomas Stone National Historic Site:

- **Choosing Revolution.** Choosing revolution, as Thomas Stone and many others eventually did, was not an easy or inevitable decision for most colonists. The outcome of a war with England was far from certain and regardless of who won, the lives of the colonists would never be the same. With safety, security, family, and fortune at stake, courage and personal sacrifice were tested no matter what side was chosen.
- **Paradox of Freedom.** Stone is representative of a culture that advocated a belief in “inalienable rights” and the pursuit of freedom for white males, while at the same time denying rights and freedom to others (e.g., the enslaved, women, Native Americans). This paradox solidified a course of American history in which all people did not, in fact, have the same rights and freedoms as Thomas Stone and the 55 other men who signed the Declaration of Independence.
- **Legacy of the Declaration of Independence.** Revolutionary in its own right, the Declaration of Independence was the first document in the world in which the inherent rights of individuals were proclaimed with the intent of replacing an unjust system with self-government. Based on the success of the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence served as an inspiration for political, social, and cultural change around the world.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

Special Mandates

There are no special mandates for Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

Administrative Commitments

- **National Park Service Historic Trails and Scenic Byways.** Thomas Stone National Historic Site is officially part of and committed to participating in the following trails and one byway: Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, Potomac Heritage National Historic Trail, Star-Spangled Banner National Scenic Trail, Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail, and the Religious Freedom National Scenic Byway. The park does not have an active role in the day-to-day management of these resources.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Thomas Stone National Historic Site, please see appendix B.



Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Home of Thomas Stone
Related Significance Statements	Haberdeventure was the home of Thomas Stone who helped draft, and then signed, the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Charles County, Maryland, and later a member of the Continental Congress who helped draft the Articles of Confederation that created our national government and ultimately led to the creation of the United States Constitution.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The home is in good condition. • A fire in 1977 destroyed much of the house. Portions of the exterior are original to Thomas Stone's occupancy but subsequent additions and details reflect changes made to the house from Stone's time into the 20th century. The exterior was reconstructed in the early 1990s by the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center based on a 1902 photograph of the house. Much of the central interior was also reconstructed after the fire. • The first floor of the house is open to the public for tours; the second floor is used as administrative space and storage for artifact and archival material. • The house contains intrusion and fire suppression systems. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall condition of the house has improved due to completion of a recent rehabilitation project.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is limited funding and staff to perform maintenance and ongoing care of the structure. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with local universities on historic preservation projects such as resource condition assessments and documentation. • Partner with local universities that have museum studies departments for updating or planning new exhibits. • Continue to work with professional organizations, such as the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Home of Thomas Stone
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighteenth century homes in the Port Tobacco region. • Annapolis Historic District, including the Peggy Stewart House.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic American Buildings Survey documentation (pre-fire). • List of Classified Structures (database) (2014). • Historic structure report (1987–completed prior to post-fire restoration). • National Register of Historic Places documentation (1972–pre-fire). • National historic landmark nomination (1971–pre-fire). • Long-range interpretive plan (2005).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update National Register of Historic Places nomination for Thomas Stone home. • Ethnographic study. • Oral histories. • Comprehensive site research. • Create cultural resources GIS database. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical security plan. • Accessibility plan. • Historic structure report for Thomas Stone home (update). • Long-range interpretive plan (update).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • “Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191.1) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) “Interpretation and Education” • Director’s Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 15-01, “Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	Haberdeventure was the home of Thomas Stone who helped draft, and then signed, the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Charles County, Maryland, and later a member of the Continental Congress who helped draft the Articles of Confederation that created our national government and ultimately led to the creation of the United States Constitution.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the cultural landscape is in good condition. • Terraced gardens are in good condition. • Overall, historic traces are in good condition. Original entry trace is not clearly delineated and has been closed off. • The family cemetery is in good condition although tree root systems have invaded marked and unmarked graves. Cemetery outside of fenced area is in fair condition. • Historically agricultural areas are being managed as meadows. • Structures from the 1950s Lemko property are visible from Haberdeventure and other areas of the cultural landscape. • Many areas of the formal terraced and garden area surrounding Haberdeventure are not universally accessible. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been an increase in visitation for recreational use. • Climate change has resulted in a longer growing season, warmer overall temperatures, and the potential increase in the arrival of certain invasive species, both plant and animal. Changes in severity/frequency of storm events has the potential to impact the cultural landscape.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued growth of tree root systems through the cemetery could impact graves. • Limited funding – continued delay of maintenance/repair. • Nonnative and invasive plants and animals (insects). • Effects of climate change. • Weathering from environmental conditions, including air pollution, are deteriorating cemetery headstones. • The park is in a ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter nonattainment area where pollutants often reach levels that can make breathing difficult for sensitive groups including children, the elderly, people with existing health problems, and active adults. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of historic fencelines. • Restore cultural landscape by razing the 1950s structures on Lemko property. • Additional archeological surveys could further define the cultural landscape and determine historical uses. • Provide information to the public about climate change and its effects on the historic/ cultural landscape. • Include air quality health advisories in the park's safety plan / job hazard analysis, and announcing state air pollution health advisories to staff and visitors when appropriate.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report (1996). • Ongoing regional air quality monitoring providing updated pollutant deposition at the historic site, maintaining a long-term record for understanding threats from development.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape inventory (update). • Create cultural resources GIS database. • Oral histories. • Ethnographic study. • Archeological surveys. • Comprehensive site research. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lemko property demolition plan. • Lemko property restoration plan. • Accessibility plan. • Physical security plan. • Landscape preservation and maintenance plan. • Cultural landscape report (update).
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • “Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191.1) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director’s Policy Memorandum 12-02, “Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change” • Director’s Policy Memorandum 14-02, “Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources”



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources Related to the Thomas Stone Period
Related Significance Statements	Haberdeventure was the home of Thomas Stone who helped draft, and then signed, the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Charles County, Maryland, and later a member of the Continental Congress who helped draft the Articles of Confederation that created our national government and ultimately led to the creation of the United States Constitution.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good to fair conditions for known archeological resources. • Most of the park has not been surveyed for archeological resources, but it is extremely likely to contain resources from the Stone period of occupation. Because of the limited documentary evidence regarding Thomas Stone and Haberdeventure, the archeological record may be the only primary documentation available. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because Haberdeventure has remained a farm and has had little development, archeological resources are likely to be intact and yield valuable information regarding site history and use. From a planning and interpretive point of view, this information could be invaluable. • Geophysical surveys have been conducted around the family cemetery to identify potential unmarked burials. • Archeological investigations have been conducted around the foundation of the main house in support of improvement projects.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field records are not cataloged. • Field records and part of the collection are not currently housed at the park. • Some accession records are missing. • Isolation creates potential resource threats—vandalism and digging for resources. • Potential for erosive forces to impact documented and/or undocumented archeological resources. Climate change may increase the threat of erosion through increased intensity of precipitation events. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further explore archeological resources and documentation (maps, insurance surveys, etc.) not previously examined. • Collaborate with university archeology programs to research and/or survey additional areas of the property.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment (2007). • Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) database.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update archeological catalog and accession records. • Archeological surveys. • Create cultural resources GIS database. • Comprehensive site research. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

<p>Fundamental Resource or Value</p>	<p>Archeological Resources Related to the Thomas Stone Period</p>
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic and Archeological Artifacts and Archival Material
Related Significance Statements	Haberdeventure was the home of Thomas Stone who helped draft, and then signed, the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Charles County, Maryland, and later a member of the Continental Congress who helped draft the Articles of Confederation that created our national government and ultimately led to the creation of the United States Constitution.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objects in collections are in good physical condition. • Twenty percent of collections are not cataloged. • Records are inconsistent and incomplete. Consequently, the park is unable to manage and use the collection to support the mission. • Collections storage is full. There is no room for Haberdeventure architectural fragments to be brought in to the collection, nor for unprocessed objects currently at the Denver Service Center and other locations. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeology collections at other NPS offices are not currently cataloged. • No dedicated museum staff. • Environmental controls need to be improved. • Architectural fragments related to Haberdeventure are not properly stored or evaluated for significance and admittance to the collection. Further delay risks losing contextual information. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with region to assess which history objects to accession and catalog; produce written rationale to include in scope of collection statement. • Work with region to assess the architectural fragments not currently cataloged. • Work with interns from local colleges and universities. • Transmit reports to permanent storage databases (ETIC and IRMA).
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baltimore Museum of Art – original paneling and windows from parlor room of Haberdeventure, portraits of Thomas Stone and Gustavus and Margaret Brown.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection management report (2015). • Historic furnishings report (1999). • Collections management plan (2003). • Scope of collections statement (2011).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalog history and archival collections. • Update archeological catalog and accession records. • Archive park archeological records.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housekeeping plan (update). • Integrated pest management plan (update). • Collections management plan (update). • Scope of collections statement (update) (in progress).

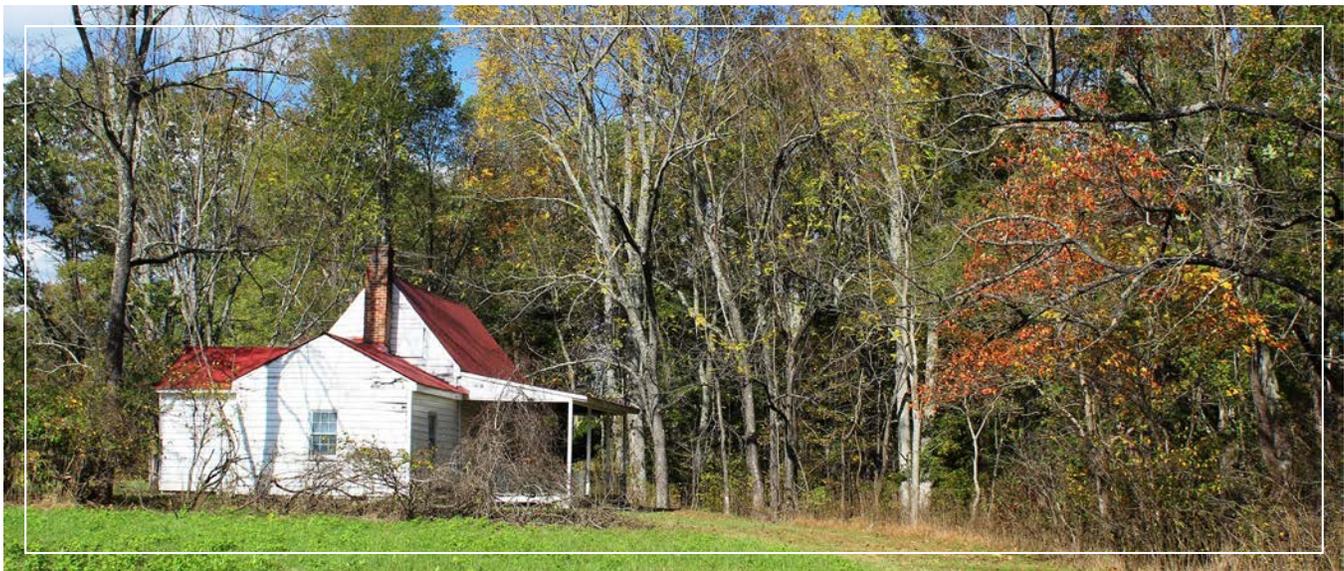
Fundamental Resource or Value	Historic and Archeological Artifacts and Archival Material
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III



Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Stone Descendant Historic Structures
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenant house is in poor condition; the porch structure is failing and pests are invading the structure. Other outbuildings (tobacco barn, corn crib, and stables) are in fair to poor condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These buildings are in a state of decline and will continue to decline without timely intervention.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is limited funding and staff to perform deferred maintenance, leading to deterioration. Weathering from environmental conditions, including air pollution, increases deterioration rates of structural materials. Weathering may increase with climate change-related increases in heat and storm intensity. Isolation and insecure building envelopes are potential resource threats (vandalism). Tenant house is not currently used and full preparation processes (mothballing) have not been followed to ensure protection from weather and vandalism. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with local universities on historic preservation projects such as resource condition assessments and documentation. Work with professional organizations such as the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center.
Related Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic St. Mary's City and Piscataway Park.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape report (1996). Historic American Buildings Survey drawings for the tenant house, corn crib, and stable. Ongoing regional air quality monitoring providing updated pollutant deposition at the historic site, maintaining a long-term record for understanding threats from development.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create or update Historic American Buildings Survey records. Create cultural resources GIS database. Condition assessments – tenant house, stables, corn crib, tobacco barn. Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structure reports – tenant house, stables, corn crib, tobacco barn.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines” (36 CFR 1191) National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.)

Other Important Resource or Value	Stone Descendant Historic Structures
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources" • Director's Policy Memorandum 15-01, "Addressing Climate Change and Natural Hazards for Facilities"



Other Important Resource or Value	Rural Character and Viewsheds
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural character is in good condition. Viewsheds are in good condition with the exception of the 1950s Lemko house that can be seen from the historic core of the park. Current condition of the night sky is good. Park is a regular venue for night sky programming. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing development in the region has the potential to impact the rural character and night sky of the park. Noise from the naval research station periodically impacts the natural soundscape.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential development of adjacent properties could create visual intrusions during the day and impact night skies. At night, air pollution scatters artificial lights, increasing the effect of light pollution to the night sky. Noise from development on adjacent properties and the naval research station. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with nearby landowners, conservation groups, and locals to increase awareness and protection of the rural character, views, and night sky from future development. Expand interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections between rural character, views, cultural landscape, night sky, air quality, natural sounds, natural resources, recreation, human health, climate change, and other associated resources. Mitigate noise sources from within the park through retrofitting or purchasing new equipment. Manage park lighting for night sky protection.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic study regarding the potential of increased traffic on Nice Bridge.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual resource inventory. Development of acoustic and light indicators/standards.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual resource management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.4) "Park Management" NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§3.1) "General" NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of species present as currently reported in NPSpecies vs. the expected number of species reported in the Natural Resource Condition Assessment: Reptiles/Amphibians 21/65 (32%); Fish 17/54 (31%); Birds 111/209 (53%); Mammals 14/46 (30%). • Park has a diversity of habitat types, which support a variety of species. • Current condition of the natural soundscape is good. Trees act as a natural buffer. • Testing from Indian Head and Dahlgren periodically impacts visitor experience. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential and commercial development is increasing near the park. • Maintaining diversity of habitat types provides beneficial resources for various species. • There is local interest in natural resources including using park walking trails. Local walkers provide an extra set of eyes in the park. • Climate change has the potential to result in increased erosion, nonpoint source pollution, and species composition change. Some species changes have already been observed.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased development outside park boundaries may have an impact on park resources by reducing species habitat beyond park boundaries. • Increased development potentially threatens the natural soundscape. • Mean annual temperature and precipitation are projected to increase for the region, along with an increase in more frequent and intense precipitation events and heat waves. This could impact some of the natural resources (e.g., changes in stream flow and water quality, changes in vegetation communities, increase in nonnative species). • Ground-level ozone reaches levels that can cause injury to ozone-sensitive plants including poplar, pine, sycamore, and red maple. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide visitors with opportunities to report any wildlife (e.g., birds, snakes, etc.) that they see. • Partner with youth groups on nature programs and service projects. • Potential to host a BioBlitz. • Explore development of a natural resources-based curriculum for school groups. • Develop a natural resource-oriented interpretive program. • Develop a network of experts to assist park with natural resources management. • Enhance interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections between natural resources, cultural landscape, rural character, views, night sky, air quality, natural sounds, recreation, human health, climate change, and other associated resources. • Improve park sustainability and environmental leadership through Climate Friendly Parks certification and action plan.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resource condition assessment. • Natural resources summary document, including GIS data. • Report on paleontological resources. • Exotic plant management team data. • 2007–2010, 2011, 2012 Mid-Atlantic Network – forest health. • Ongoing regional air quality monitoring providing updated pollutant deposition and ozone conditions at the site, maintaining a long-term record for understanding threats from development. • Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network amphibian and reptile inventory.

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Resources
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network fish inventory. • Geologic resource inventory. • Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network mammal inventory (excluding bats). • Soil survey. • Vegetation map.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resources inventory. • Soil report. • Studies to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park resources, including surveying for ozone-sensitive plant foliar injury and monitoring mercury and other toxic contaminants in park biota. • Climate change vulnerability assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat management plan. • Natural resource management plan. • Climate change scenario planning.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Executive Order 13690, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 13508, "Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.9) "Soundscape Management" • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Other Archeological Resources
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the park has not been surveyed for archeological resources but is likely to contain resources related to American Indians. • Because the park has not been highly developed in areas likely to contain American Indian sites, any potential resources are likely to be in good condition. • Many of the existing outbuildings date to the post-Thomas Stone period and associated archeological features could provide information on the development of the farm over time and the tenant farmers and enslaved persons who lived and worked at Haberdeventure. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because Haberdeventure has remained a farm and has had little development, archeological resources are likely to be intact and yield valuable information regarding site history and use. From a planning and interpretive point of view, this information could be invaluable. • Light scatters of prehistoric artifacts have been identified in the limited excavations on the property.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolation creates potential resource threats—vandalism and digging for resources. • Potential for erosive forces to impact documented and/or undocumented archeological resources. Climate change may increase the threat of erosion through increased intensity of precipitation events. • Lack of identified resources impedes protection and management decisions. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with university archeology programs to research and/or survey additional areas of the property.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological overview and assessment (2007). • Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) database.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological surveys.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.

Other Important Resource or Value	Other Archeological Resources
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and <i>Director's Orders</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Thomas Stone National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Lack of Historical Information/Documentation.** Very little research has been conducted on Thomas Stone and his place in the revolutionary generation that founded the United States. In order to move forward with future planning for the park, research needs to be completed in three broad areas: Thomas Stone and his contributions to the development of our nation; an administrative history for the establishment of the park; and oral histories of Stone family members, slave descendants, and citizens involved in the establishment of the park.

Associated planning and data needs: Historic resource study, annotated bibliography and/or special history study, administrative history, oral histories

- **Archeological Resources.** The park is thought to contain a large number of unidentified archeological resources that may provide additional information on Thomas Stone, the outbuildings and yard spaces near the house, and the slave quarters, which have been removed from the central core of buildings of Haberdventure. Information discovered through archeological research and surveys would inform many of the cultural resource management actions within the park, such as the treatment of cultural landscapes, treatment or research on existing archival and artifact materials, and is vital to understanding and interpreting stories that could be told at the site.

Associated planning and data needs: Archeological surveys

- **Public Outreach.** In the past, park staff has struggled to increase visitor interest and visitation for the park. As the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence draws near, the park would like to increase its visibility and engage a broader audience.

Associated planning and data needs: Visitor outreach plan or media plan



Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Historic structure report for Thomas Stone home (update)	H	To include a post-fire analysis, post-reconstruction drawings that document historic vs. nonhistoric fabric, and recommendations for the house.
FRV	Long-range interpretive plan (update)	H	Once new scholarship is available, new research could be used to expand on existing interpretive themes.
FRV	Cultural landscape report (update)	H	Information used in the previous report was incomplete or inaccurate. Other historic land use information is missing including road, trace, trail and fenceline information, and documentation of the formal terraced gardens. Cultural landscape report to include historian / geographer / cultural landscape specialist study of how land was used over time.
OIRV	Historic structure reports – tenant house, stables, corn crib, tobacco barn	H	Very little historical documentation exists for these structures. Historic structure reports are needed to confirm historic uses, document contributing features, and provide treatment recommendations.
FRV	Scope of collections statement (update) (in progress)	H	Needs update to better align with current NPS priorities.
Key Issue	Visitor outreach plan or media plan	M	The park has had low visitation rates and needs a plan to engage existing audiences and attract new visitors to the park.
FRV	Accessibility plan	M	Some park facilities are not accessible (structures, trails, etc.).
FRV	Lemko property demolition plan	M	The nonhistoric Lemko house currently sits within the cultural landscape and needs to be removed.
FRV	Lemko property restoration plan	M	A landscape restoration plan will be needed to restore the landscape after the removal of the nonhistoric Lemko house.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Landscape preservation and maintenance plan	M	Need to implement recommendations of the cultural landscape report.
FRV	Collections management plan (update)	M	Needed to update existing plan to meet USDI/ NPS policies that guide management of the museum collection.
FRV	Integrated pest management plan (update)	M	Plan is outdated and needs to be updated to reflect recent changes at the park.
FRV	Housekeeping plan (update)	L	Update museum protocols for maintaining exhibit and curatorial spaces.
FRV	Physical security plan	L	Needed to ensure security of facilities, employees, and the public.
OIRV	Habitat management plan	L	Needed to assist the park with decision making regarding unique habitats.
OIRV	Natural resource management plan	L	Needed to help the park comprehensively manage natural resources.
OIRV	Climate change scenario planning	L	The park has a large number of natural and cultural resources that could be impacted by climate change.
OIRV	Visual resource management plan	L	The plan will use the visual resource inventory as a baseline to develop goals, objectives, and strategies for the protection of important views in support of the cultural landscape inventory.



Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Key Issue	Annotated bibliography and/or special history study	H	These efforts would help the park understand who Thomas Stone was, who or what influenced him, what his political beliefs were, and help to situate him in the historical writings of the revolutionary period.
Key Issue	Historic resource study	H	This study would be used to research the Port Tobacco area to learn more about Thomas Stone and his role in the community, Port Tobacco's economy, and the local slave-holding practices and patterns in the area.
Key Issue	Administrative history	H	An administrative history would provide baseline information on the creation and development of the park.
FRV, Key Issue	Oral histories	H	Oral histories would provide baseline information on the creation and development of the park and to supply the park with missing historical information about the site and the Stone family.
FRV	Ethnographic study	H	Additional information needed on past occupants of the site, including the Stone family, slaves, American Indians, and others.
FRV	Comprehensive site research	H	Compilation and review of existing NPS data and documents not currently known to the park.
FRV	Cultural landscape inventory (update)	H	Information crucial to management decision making would be gained through an updated cultural landscape inventory.
FRV, OIRV	Create cultural resources GIS database	H	No GIS database exists for the park to document the location of resources and link with existing cultural resource databases (ASMIS, LCS, CLI, etc.).
FRV, OIRV, Key Issue	Archeological surveys	H	A baseline (phase 1) archeological survey of the property would provide a better understanding of the remaining resource potential of the property including American Indian and Stone-era resources. Results of the phase 1 survey have the potential to result in additional, site specific phase 2 or 3 surveys. Survey areas include core historic landscape, slave quarters and tenant house, and Stone family and slave cemeteries.
FRV	Catalog history and archival collections	H	Many of the collections are not currently cataloged.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
FRV	Update archeological catalog and accession records	H	Correct catalog and accession records associated with previous archeological work so that baseline information is usable. (First priority recommendation in the archeological overview and assessment.) Work with the region to form a strategy to address backlog cataloging and correct the state of documentation from initial archeological excavations and their artifacts. (This is a priority for both the museum and the archeology programs.)
OIRV	Create or update Historic American Buildings Survey records	H	Many of the park’s historic structures have outdated or incomplete Historic American Buildings Survey records or have no record at all. Records should exist for all fundamental and other important resources that are historic buildings or structures.
OIRV	Condition assessments – tenant house, stables, corn crib, tobacco barn	H	Existing condition of structures needs to be assessed. Documentation will feed into needed historic structure reports.
FRV, OIRV	Climate change vulnerability assessment	H	This study would allow the park to understand the potential impacts of climate change and how they could affect resources within the site.
FRV	Update National Register of Historic Places nomination for Thomas Stone home	M	To include post-fire conditions of the house.
OIRV	Visual resource inventory	L	Existing viewsheds are being impacted by surrounding development. The inventory will identify scenic quality and NPS/visitor values for important views within and beyond park boundaries and serve as the baseline for the development of a visual resource management plan.
OIRV	Natural resources inventory	L	No inventory exists for the park; primary species for inventory includes invertebrates and birds.
OIRV	Soil report	L	Provide information for management decisions regarding cultural and natural resource management.
FRV	Archive park archeological records	L	Archeological records need to be archived.
OIRV	Studies to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park resources, including surveying for ozone-sensitive plant foliar injury, and monitoring mercury and other toxic contaminants in park biota	L	
OIRV	Development of acoustic and light indicators/standards	L	

Part 3: Contributors

Thomas Stone National Historic Site

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for Thomas Stone National Historic Site

An Act to authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho. (92 Stat. 3467) (P.L. 95-625)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE V—ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS AND ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

SUBTITLE A — PARKS, SEASHORES, ETC.

* * * * *

THOMAS STONE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SEC. 510. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, the Thomas Stone home and grounds, known as Habre-de-Venture, located on Rose Hill Road near La Plata in Charles County, Maryland, for establishment as the Thomas Stone National Historic Site.

(b) The national historic site shall be established by the Secretary by the publication of notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time that he determines he has sufficient ownership to constitute an administrable unit. After such publication, the site shall be administered by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this section and the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).

(c) To carry out the purposes of this section, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$600,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests therein and not to exceed \$400,000 for development.

* * * * *

Approved November 10, 1978.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
U.S. Department of the Interior (USDI) for Intra-Agency Support during Emergency Incidents	Memorandum of agreement (MOA)	2013	2017	Other USDI agencies	Agreement to create framework for USDI bureaus and offices to expedite request and provide intra-agency support during an emergency.	Request for assistance under this MOA are initiated by emergency incident resource orders. Emergencies are defined as unusual events or incidents that require immediate bureau or office response to return to normal operations.
Cross Designation of USDI Enforcement Officers	Interagency agreement	2004	Due for renewal	Other USDI agencies	Standard USDI agreement to reciprocally provide emergency assistance and backup as requested and as initiated by authorized personnel.	Agency officers may support one another in the enforcement of applicable laws and regulations in areas within their responsibility or control. Officers duty stationed at George Washington Birthplace National Monument (GEWA) provide law enforcement coverage for the park.
Shenandoah National Park (SHEN)	Interpark agreement	2012	2017	SHEN, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park (FRSP)	Covers GEWA.	Dispatch services are critical for law enforcement and other park operations. Officers duty stationed at GEWA provide law enforcement coverage for the park.
Cooperating Association, Eastern National	Cooperative agreement	2014	2020	Eastern National	Standard NPS agreement between cooperating associations and national park system units.	Eastern National sells park-approved educational and commemorative materials and provides donation money to the park from these sales.

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Shared Administrative Services among FRSP, GEWA, and the park	Interpark agreement	2015	None	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park	Agreement between GEWA, FRSP, and the park for shared administrative services.	Currently covers administrative officer, information technology (IT) specialist, and administrative support assistant positions.
Charter, NPS Mid-Atlantic Exotic Plant Management Team (MAEPMT)	Charter	2015	None	18 other NPS units in Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia	Documents concurrence of the 18 parks included as to the purpose, structure, administration, and functions of the MAEPMT.	Assistance from the MAEPMT is vital to the park's ability to manage invasive and nonnative plants.
Charles County Sheriff	General agreement	2015	Under review by NPS Northeast Region Office	Charles County Sheriff	The park has concurrent and proprietary jurisdiction and has no officers duty-stationed there. The park relies on GEWA law enforcement and local cooperators for assistance when needed.	Updated agreement currently under review.
La Plata Fire Department	General agreement	2009	In process of renewal	La Plata Fire Department	Provide fire, emergency medical services and search and rescue service to the park.	The park has no ability to perform fire, emergency medical, and search and rescue services and relies on local cooperators for assistance when needed.
Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative	Right-of-way	2012	2022	Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative and community surrounding the park	Provide overhead powerlines in the park.	Powerlines in the park provide the park's power supply and the surrounding communities.

**Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Thomas Stone National Historic Site**

May 2017

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Northeast Regional Director.

Melissa K. Cobern

5.22.17

RECOMMENDED

Melissa K. Cobern, Superintendent, Thomas Stone National Historic Site

Date

Joshua Laird

5.24.17

APPROVED

Joshua Laird, Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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