

Final
general management plan

D-2008A

september 1983

PISCATAWAY PARK



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MARYLAND

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GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

PISCATAWAY PARK

Maryland

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INTRODUCTION

Piscataway Park is a prime example of government working with private organizations and individuals to achieve a common goal. The legislation authorizing the park's establishment was the result of the cooperative efforts of private citizens, organized groups, and government agencies to preserve the character of the Maryland shore opposite the Mount Vernon estate and to protect the area from commercial and industrial development. That law (Public Law 87-362, October 4, 1961) provided for the preservation of a 7-mile segment of the Potomac River shoreline, stating that the primary purpose of the park is to protect the scenic and historic values of lands that provide the principal overview from Mount Vernon and Fort Washington.

Continuing efforts to enhance the view from Mount Vernon resulted in the passage of Public Law 93-444 (October 15, 1974), which authorized additional acreage to be set aside for inclusion in the park. This addition encompassed the historic Marshall Hall estate just west of existing parklands on the Potomac River and the Fort Washington marina adjacent to the historic fort at the confluence of the Potomac River and Piscataway Creek. The Marshall Hall site included the facilities of a modern amusement park, which constituted a major intrusion on the view from Mount Vernon. Public Law 93-444 called for the orderly termination of amusement park operations and the subsequent removal of all equipment, facilities, and personal property.

Piscataway Park has therefore existed since the early 1960s. During that time the National Park Service has continued to manage the area to perpetuate the values for which it was established. The lands and scenic easements necessary to protect the view have been acquired (of the 4,251 acres within the authorized boundary, 2,786 are private residential lands under a scenic easement agreement), and the intrusive amusement park facilities have been removed. In addition, management objectives have been established, baseline information has been gathered, a survey of historic archeological resources has been initiated, programs for managing the park's natural and cultural resources have been prepared, and facilities and services for visitor access and use have been maintained. Now, to ensure that future use and development is in keeping with Piscataway's preservation goals, a general management plan for the park has been completed.

The general management plan effort began in early 1982 with the evaluation of relevant resource information, the identification of major planning concerns, and contacts with interested publics. Based on the results of these activities, alternative strategies were developed for management and use of the park. The enabling laws and Park Service administrative policies placed definite limits on the range of alternatives that could be considered, and these limits were taken into account, with the result that many potential alternatives were eliminated because they did not fall within the legislative and administrative framework. The selected alternatives focused on restoration and maintenance of cultural, natural, and scenic resources and on provisions for interpretation and appropriate recreation within the the settings that give Piscataway its special character.

In the spring of 1983 a Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment was released for public review. That document described a reasonable range of alternatives, including a proposed plan, for management and use of Piscataway; it also assessed the effects of proposed and alternative actions and found them to have minimal impacts on the park environment. Following public and agency review of the document, park managers made minor revisions to the proposed plan and put it in final form.

This general management plan reflects the National Park Service's recommended management direction for Piscataway for the next 10-15 years. It proposes the modest upgrading and development of existing use areas in the park--at Wharf Road, National Colonial Farm, and Marshall Hall--and the provision of pedestrian access to allow exploration and interpretation of important cultural and natural features. All actions are in keeping with the mandate to preserve the view from Mount Vernon, and services and developments are designed to enhance current activities within the park rather than greatly expand recreational use. The primary intent of the plan is to manage a portion of the rapidly diminishing open space in the Washington metropolitan area so that its resource values will continue to be protected in the future.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK

Piscataway Park lies along the Maryland shore of the Potomac River approximately 10 miles south of Washington D.C. The eastern three-quarters of the park is in Prince Georges County, the western one-quarter in Charles County. Access is along Maryland 210 (Indian Head Highway) and three secondary roads that provide limited access to the eastern, central, and western portions of the park. Total acreage is 4,251 acres; one-third (1,465 acres) is owned in fee by the National Park Service, and two-thirds (2,786 acres) is privately owned.

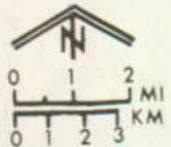
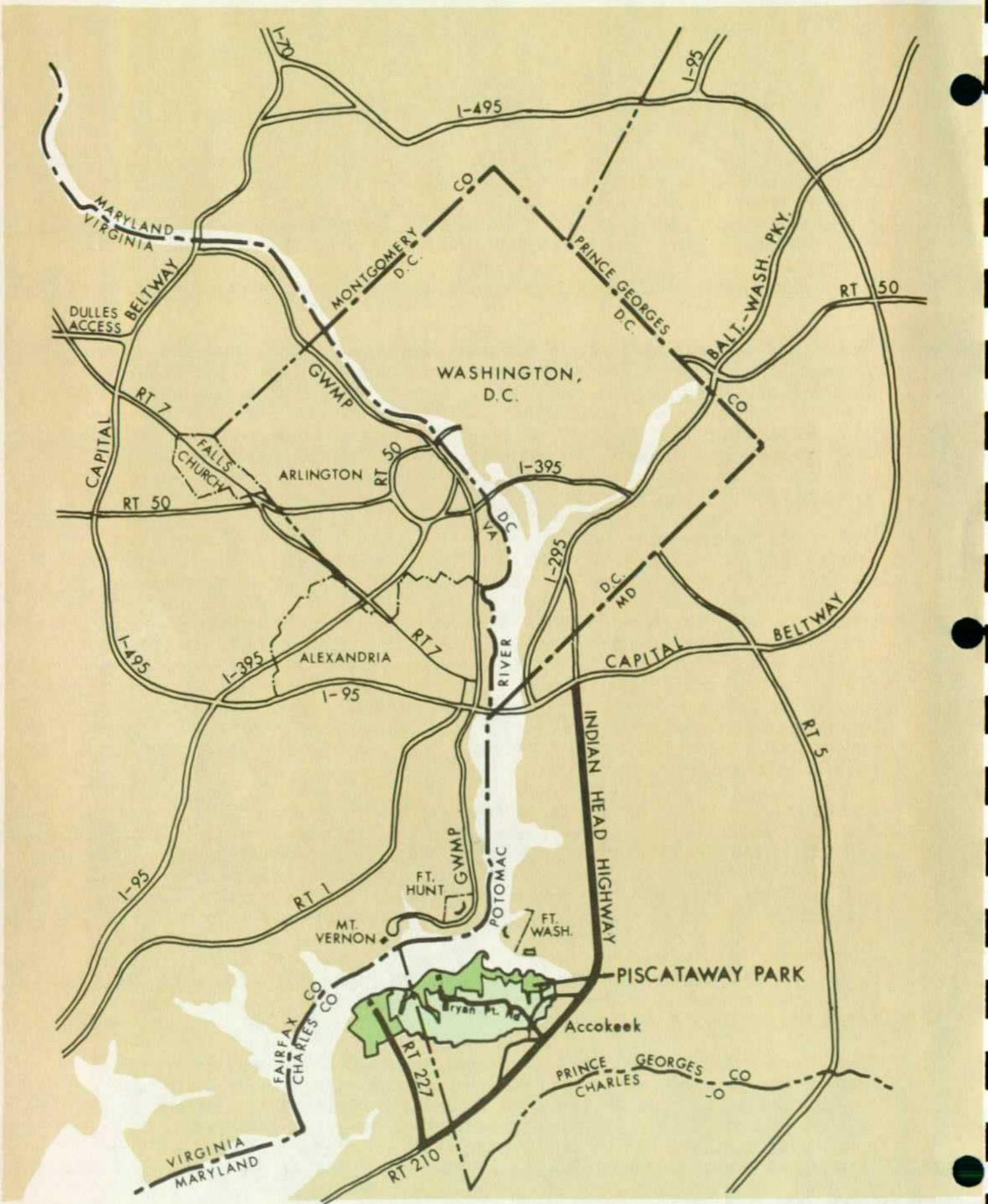
The large easement area within the park boundary is not managed by the National Park Service. Most of the land is heavily wooded, with rolling hills and scattered large-lot residential units. Many of the residents are members of the Moyaone Association, which provides, among other things, that development and use of the easement lands are compatible with the view protection mandate stipulated in their deed covenants. Some programs, such as those provided by the Ferguson Foundation at Hard Bargain Farm, serve the local public on a reservation basis.

NPS-owned land within Piscataway is basically in a natural state, except where agricultural activity exists. The land consists of two distinct terraces that are separated by steep slopes and drained by streams that flow to the Potomac River. The land slopes uniformly upward from the shore, forming the broad, level floodplain terrace. Streams have cut deep ravines through these terraces and along much of the shore; marshes predominate at the stream mouths. These ravines dissect the park, making cross-park access difficult. Gentle, undulating terrain covered by second-growth forest, cultivated and abandoned fields, and tidal marsh characterize the parkland. Many species of plants and animals have been identified. American bald eagles have been observed nesting in the park.

Piscataway contains dense concentrations of prehistoric and historic American Indian archeological sites. Many of the sites are scientifically and historically significant at the local, state, and national levels. The Accokeek Creek site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and contains the site of the Susquehannock Indian fort which was besieged by colonists in 1675. Additional sites are being evaluated.

The Marshall Hall mansion, also listed on the National Register, is a typical colonial plantation. The house, an additional brick building, and the family cemetery are the only remaining features of the once extensive estate.

The approximately 4,000 acres included in Piscataway provide valuable open space for the expanding residential population of the Washington metropolitan area. Use of the park is low at present. Most people come to fish, picnic, or visit National Colonial and Hard Bargain farms. The majority of people who fish in the park frequent docks or riverbank sites at Marshall Hall, Saylor Grove, and Wharf Road. Most are residents of the area. Fishing may occur on any fair-weather day, although weekends are the busiest.



LOCATION MAP **ON MICROFILM**
 PISCATAWAY PARK

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Weekend picnickers generally come in small groups. Most are local and regional residents. On weekdays, busloads of schoolchildren often use Saylor Grove to eat their bag lunches, and local residents occasionally eat in the park during their lunch hours.

Horseback riders concentrate their activities in the eastern end of the park. This small user group consists primarily of people who live within the scenic easement area.

During the school year, the majority of visitors to National Colonial and Hard Bargain farms are elementary school groups from the area school systems. These groups arrive in the morning and spend an average of three to four hours touring, watching and participating in farm activities and environmental education programs, and eating lunch. School group visitation peaks in the spring and fall. During the summer and on weekends throughout the year, youth groups such as 4-H clubs and scout troops comprise the majority of visitors. Most weekend visitors to Colonial Farm come in response to advertised activities, which include two festivals annually. Hard Bargain Farm does not provide programs for the general public, although individuals can arrange ahead of time to tour the site.

PARK OBJECTIVES AND CONCERNS

The purpose of Piscataway Park is cited in its enabling act, Public Law 87-362. That legislation directs the National Park Service to preserve lands within Piscataway in a manner that will ensure the natural beauty of those lands as they existed at the time of construction and active use of the Mount Vernon mansion and Fort Washington. The entire park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and Marshall Hall and the Accokeek Creek site are listed separately.

The following objectives have been established for management of the park to fulfill its purpose and maintain significant features:

To preserve the view from the Mount Vernon estate and Fort Washington by

protecting the natural beauty of lands that make up the principal overview

maintaining the proportion of forest and field that resembles that which existed during the historic period

monitoring park environments, including those on scenic easement lands

cooperating and entering into agreements and covenants with property owners, organizations, the state of Maryland, and political subdivisions thereof to promote and achieve scenic preservation on lands adjacent to Piscataway Park through zoning and such other means as may be feasible

To preserve the park's historic and cultural values for the benefit of present and future generations by

developing basic information concerning the historic figures, events, and sites

protecting the historic sites and structures and maintaining their exteriors in a manner compatible with the historic period

interpreting the important figures, events, and sites of the historic period of exploration and settlement along this portion of the Potomac River

protecting the cultural aspects of the open and wooded character of the park landscape

undertaking research to maintain the historic diversity of domesticated species

cooperating with the Accokeek and Alice Ferguson foundations and other nonprofit organizations

To preserve the park's archeological values for the benefit of present and future generations by

developing basic information concerning Indian and colonial era sites through research and other scientific techniques

protecting and preserving Archaic Indian, Woodland Indian, and colonial era sites

interpreting American Indian and colonial era sites to educate the public about their cultural significance

To preserve and protect the park's ecological resources for the benefit of present and future generations by

inventorying and monitoring the resources of the park

perpetuating the park's natural communities

identifying the scientific and ecological significance of the park's natural environment and providing for its interpretation to the public

undertaking research to maintain the diversity of natural species

protecting the habitat of identified rare and endangered species

To provide parkland and open space where Piscataway's natural beauty can be enjoyed by present and future generations by

setting aside adequate forests, wetlands, and streams to provide opportunities for people to enjoy their scientific, educational, and recreational benefits

protecting vistas and areas of visual quality

To provide for public use and access by

ensuring access for visitors in a manner that will not adversely impact the park's resources, the view from Mount Vernon, or the rights of residents who live within or close to the park

providing facilities necessary for public use

At the beginning of this planning effort, public meetings and workshops were held to discuss concerns and identify issues needing resolution at Piscataway. Based on the results of these meetings, as well as agency discussions, park managers and the planning team recorded the following concerns:

The Historic Scene - The legislation establishing the park requires the National Park Service to preserve the scenic and historic values of lands that provide the principal overview from Mount Vernon and

Fort Washington. As part of the planning effort it was determined that the existing field and forest pattern approximates the historic landscape.

Agricultural Use - Much of the federally owned open land within Piscataway is dedicated to agricultural use under special use permits. Two demonstration farms, National Colonial and Hard Bargain farms, are operated by private foundations under cooperative agreement arrangements. The compatibility of these uses with the legislative mandate was taken into account in planning for preservation and use of other parklands.

Archeological Resources - Because Piscataway is rich in archeological resources that have yet to be thoroughly studied, areas containing archeological sites must be protected until the extent and significance of their contents is determined. Resources will continue to be surveyed for several years. If specific areas surveyed are found to possess important cultural values, they will need to be designated for permanent protection. The significance of known resources is national in scope; thus, special protection has been afforded areas containing those resources.

Historic Resources - The scenic values of the entire park--as well as the historic values of the Marshall Hall estate--have been recognized and afforded protection by listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Unfortunately, much of the historic fabric of Marshall Hall was recently destroyed by arson. Although only the exterior walls of the mansion remain, the property, including the grounds, family cemetery, and one historic outbuilding, contributes to park values and needs to be protected from further damage or deterioration. Methods of preservation and levels and kinds of public use have been established.

Natural Resources and Processes - Several natural resource problems were identified. Illegal hunting and trapping occur within the park. The gypsy moth, which has now reached the area on its southward migration, may cause tree defoliation and loss of trees if the infestation becomes severe and lasts several years. Shoreline erosion is occurring at various locations in the park. American bald eagles have been sighted nesting within the park. In addition to these concerns, approximately half of the fee lands are in the floodplain and contain wetlands and other environmentally sensitive areas that are generally unsuited for intensive use or development. Methods for minimizing natural resource damage or disturbance are included in the plan.

Access and Circulation - Access to and circulation within the park present problems. Although public roads lead from Indian Head Highway to three separate areas of the park, two of the roads are narrow residential roads. Any substantial increase in traffic volume on these two roads (Farmington Road and Bryan Point Road) would create undesirable conditions and disturb the rural-residential character of the park. The third road, Maryland 227 (Marshall Hall Road), is the only access road with the potential to accept more

traffic. Vehicular circulation between areas of the park is not currently possible, and the combination of landownership patterns, archeological resources, and environmental constraints preclude the construction of internal connections. Areas available for foot and horse trail linkages are also limited. These problems have been addressed in the plan.

Information/Interpretation - Three kinds of information are needed by park users. Directional information should guide people to the park's activity sites. Since the park is not connected internally, people will need to be directed to specific destinations from Indian Head Highway. Trail users will benefit from knowing where trails will lead them and what conditions they can expect to encounter (the element of pleasant surprise should not be eliminated, but dangerous or difficult conditions should be made known in advance). Activity information should indicate what visitor services are available for different uses. Interpretive information should tell visitors what is special about Piscataway Park--its history, its natural and cultural features, and similar topics. The plan incorporates a variety of visitor services to ensure adequate information and interpretation at the park.

Visitor Use - Additional visitor activities that are compatible with the legislative intent and the park environment need to be established. Picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, fishing, nature study, and cultural and environmental education programs are all current uses that can be enhanced by appropriate support facilities. Facilities such as trails, restrooms, docks, river access points, and parking areas need to be sited so that they do not impair the view from Mount Vernon or degrade the park's natural and cultural resources. The plan includes provisions for compatible uses and facilities.

Planning for Piscataway has included extensive data gathering, research, survey, and evaluation of the park's resources. The data gathered has been consolidated into a separate volume entitled Information Base, Piscataway Park. That document, which contains detailed mapping and support information on the region, the park's physical, biological, and cultural features, and past, present, and projected uses of Piscataway, has provided the basis for decisions on resources management, levels and types of appropriate visitor use, and facility locations.

THE PLAN

The principal reason for the establishment of Piscataway Park is because it lies directly across the Potomac from Mount Vernon and preserves a rural character--a blend of field, forest, and modest dwellings--much like that during George Washington's time. The primary management objective for the park is, therefore, to implement measures that will ensure that the view is protected. However, as noted in the congressional hearing record for the Marshall Hall addition (House Report 93-722), "that [objective] should not be interpreted so narrowly as to preclude the reasonable installation of public use facilities such as modest picnic areas, trails and the like." Nor does it mean that Piscataway contains no significant features other than its scenery. The park's historic and archeological resources alone make it an important area worthy of protection. The Marshall Hall estate and the Accokeek Creek site have sufficient integrity to be listed separately on the National Register of Historic Places. The park's natural settings provide numerous opportunities for exploration, study, and relaxation.

The actions recommended in the general management plan are essentially a continuation of existing trends at Piscataway. During the years since the park's establishment, the National Park Service has managed the area to ensure preservation of scenic, natural, and cultural resources while providing for visitor access and use. The general management plan will provide for continued resource evaluation, onsite management capabilities, and additional facilities and services to support existing uses and visitation patterns. Together, these actions will facilitate management and will enhance, rather than alter, the park setting and the opportunities for enjoyment of it.

LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT

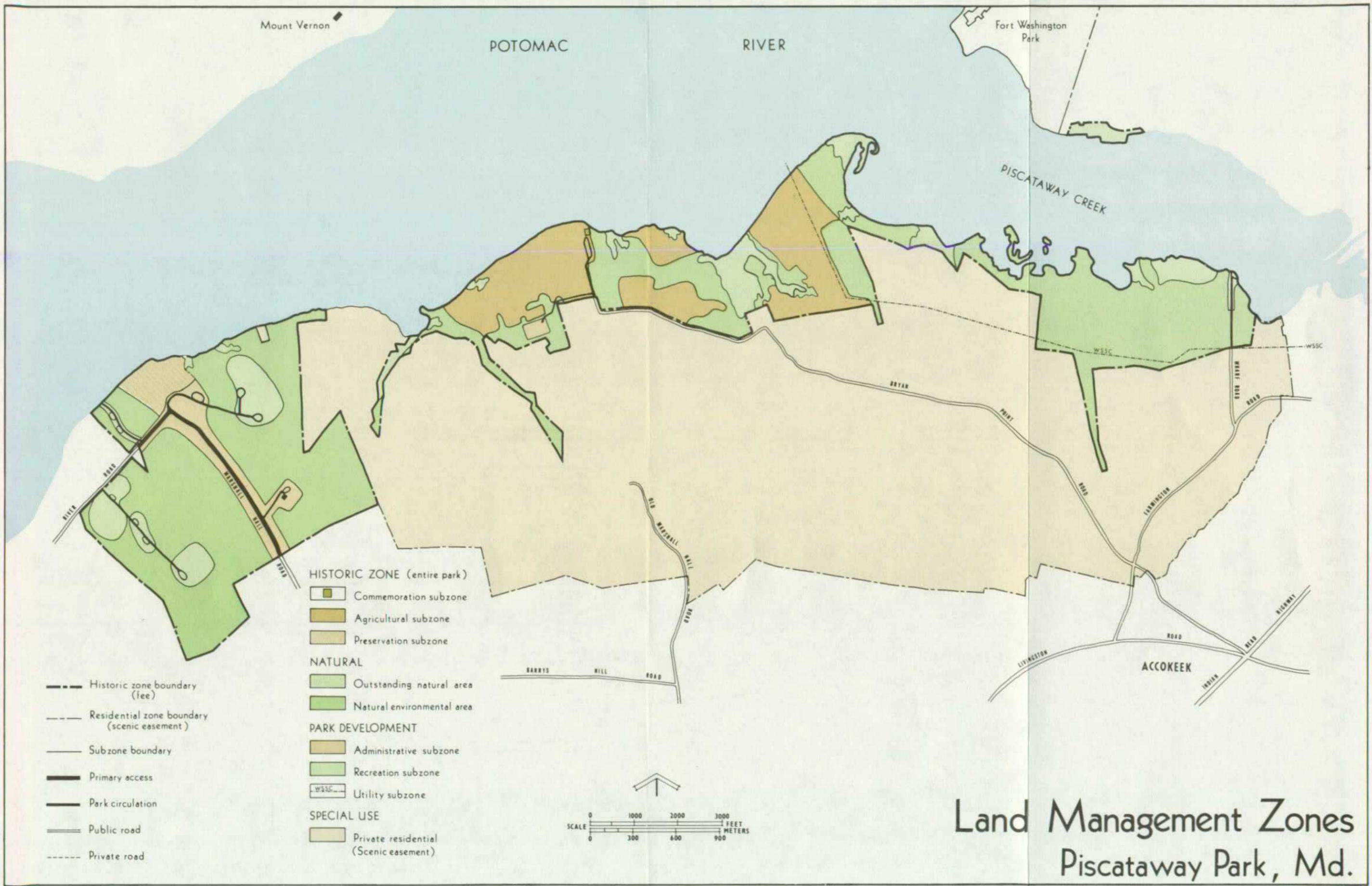
A zoning scheme has been developed to indicate the management emphasis and allowable uses and facilities in various areas of the park. Zoning is based on resource capabilities and on existing and proposed uses.

The proposed zones and the strategies for managing lands within them are shown on the accompanying map and chart. The entire park is listed on the National Register and is therefore, by policy, included in a historic zone. However, subzones have been designated to reflect decisions to preserve scenic, natural, and cultural values, to provide necessary support services for visitor use, and to identify areas where special uses will continue.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Visual Resources

The historic view from Mount Vernon, as described by visitors during the period, contained the following components:



Land Management Zones Piscataway Park, Md.

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LAND MANAGEMENT ZONES

The entire park is included in the historic zone; therefore, the management emphasis for all lands within the boundary will be preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings. Nothing will be done to alter the existing view.

SUBZONE DESCRIPTION	MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS	ALLOWABLE USE AND DEVELOPMENT
Historic		
<p>Commemoration Areas set aside to recognize the people and organizations that have been instrumental in establishing the park</p>	<p>Management to recognize the commemorative subject and create a contemplative atmosphere</p>	<p>Low level use by those interested in the commemoration; commemorative markers</p>
<p>Agriculture Areas that are now in agricultural use and maintain the desired mixture of field and forest</p>	<p>Continuation of open field agriculture by local foundations and individuals; assurance that chemical use does not affect sensitive natural areas through runoff; assurance that archeological resources are not affected by cultivation or harvest</p>	<p>Various types of agriculture; agricultural support facilities</p>
<p>Preservation Areas of cultural significance</p>	<p>Restoration and preservation of historic sites; preservation of historic structures and archeological sites; interpretation of significant features</p>	<p>Public use and interpretation; interpretive support facilities</p>
Natural		
<p>Outstanding Natural Feature Sensitive areas, such as wetlands, and areas where natural processes will be allowed to continue unimpaired</p>	<p>Highest level of protection; management to minimize erosion, pesticide use, and nutrient runoff that would degrade water quality</p>	<p>Limited and controlled public use that is compatible with resource constraints; for observation and research only, i.e., trails utilizing boardwalks, elevated wildlife blinds</p>
<p>Natural Environment Areas that are now wooded and maintain the desired mixture of field and forest</p>	<p>Protection of the historic scene; management to allow natural succession</p>	<p>Hiking and nature exploration; trails and related support facilities</p>
Park Development		
<p>Administration Nonsensitive areas with adequate access for park administration</p>	<p>Maintenance and administration of park resources and visitor activities and services</p>	<p>Park business; necessary facilities</p>
<p>Recreation Areas where facilities for recreational activities will be provided</p>	<p>Construction and maintenance to enhance opportunities for low-level recreation</p>	<p>Fishing, picnicking, walking, and similar unstructured activities; support facilities, open space, and landscaping</p>
<p>Utilities Areas containing power, water, telephone, and sewer lines</p>	<p>Utility maintenance</p>	<p>Construction and repair</p>
<p>Roads Public Private Park</p>	<p>Maintenance to ensure adequate access and circulation</p>	<p>Construction and repair</p>
<p>Private Residential Private land with scenic easement covenants</p>	<p>Observation to assure compliance with deed restrictions</p>	<p>Private land use</p>

- beautiful, extensive vistas
- the broad surface of the Potomac River with its bays, creeks, and floodplains
- many boats sailing on the river
- hills on the opposite shore covered with ancient oak and pine trees
- patches of cultivated ground in many places
- houses dotting the landscape

Comparison of the historic and existing views shows little change in the general character of the landscape. Lands along the Potomac were actively cultivated during Washington's time so that the existing park setting, which includes agricultural lands and open space interspersed with undisturbed forests and wetlands, closely approximates the historic scene. The park will be managed to retain this scene of open field (abandoned and cultivated) and wooded area, and the only landscape alterations will be to restore previously disturbed sites, reduce visual intrusions, or maintain open fields. Factors of slope, orientation, and tree cover will be taken into consideration in siting any new visitor support facilities.

Preservation of the view will continue to depend on the cooperation of concerned interests, as it has in the past. The Park Service will coordinate plans with adjacent property owners and other involved parties and will seek the cooperation of state and local agencies in developing a long-range plan that will minimize visual intrusions resulting from new land uses outside the park. A visual absorption capability map, which covers the area seen from the south portico of Mount Vernon, has been developed to aid continuing preservation efforts (see the Information Base document). Using this map, the impacts of any proposed developments can be identified, and efforts can be made to mitigate adverse effects.

Cultural Resources

The National Park Service will provide for the preservation, protection, interpretation, use, and study of all significant cultural resources in the park. This will be accomplished through research and programming and in compliance with the requirements of the following: the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended in 1980; the regulations for "Protection of Historical and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (PL 95-341); the National Park Service "Cultural Resources Management Guideline" (NPS-28); and the 1978 National Park Service "Management Policies."

The entire park is included on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the Accokeek site and Marshall Hall are individually listed on the register. Accordingly, they are entitled to the protection afforded them by section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations as promulgated by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 36 CFR 800. In compliance with section 106 and 36 CFR 800, the National Park Service, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council executed a programmatic memorandum

of agreement on the National Park Service's planning process in September 1981. That document eliminates the requirement under section 106 and 36 CFR 800 for council and state historic preservation officer review of undertakings implementing basic planning documents, such as the Piscataway Park general management plan, which have been developed in consultation with the council and the appropriate state historic preservation officer. In accordance with the programmatic memorandum of agreement, to date, the council and the Maryland and Virginia state historic preservation officers have been contacted to participate in the planning process. Similar consultations and discussions will continue throughout the planning process to ensure that implementing actions are undertaken in accordance with applicable NPS policies and guidelines to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate any adverse effects on the significant cultural resources.

The preservation and protection of archeological sites or districts will be based on historic preservation laws and National Park Service policies and standards. Techniques will include monitoring selected sites to determine continuing natural and human impacts, test excavation of selected sites to evaluate them and plan further preservation actions, and data recovery at sites that could be impacted by development or use. All data recovery, such as controlled surface collection and excavation, will be conducted according to current professional standards and will be designed to obtain the most information with the least destruction of archeological resources. When excavation is made necessary by development, it will be programmed in timely advance of construction.

Geographic areas not specifically covered by current archeological inventories will be surveyed. This information will be used to plan protection or preservation actions, if needed. Although current inventory surveys have increased the knowledge of Piscataway archeological resources, considerably more work remains to be done. All proposals and activities affecting or relating to cultural resources will be developed and executed with the active participation of professional specialists in history, archeology/anthropology, historic architecture, or curatorship, in accordance with Park Service management policies, NPS-28, and current professional standards.

Illegal artifact collection is one of several threats to archeological resources at the present time. Increased use of the park and closer observation will help to alleviate this problem, and information will be disseminated to discourage collection and other incompatible visitor activities in the vicinity of known archeological sites.

Shoreline erosion has resulted in the loss of portions of several significant prehistoric archeological sites, and such resources will continue to be damaged or lost as long as erosion continues. Ongoing investigations will identify sites, assess their significance, study erosional rates and patterns, and recommend appropriate mitigations to provide long-term protection for cultural resources. Because dredge material would destroy or damage archeological resources, no dredge spoil will be placed on any portion of Piscataway that is now fast land and above the elevation of the current high water mark of Piscataway Creek and the Potomac River.

Open and agricultural field areas will continue to be surveyed, and if areas containing significant archeological sites appear to be in danger of damage or destruction, ways will be sought to modify agricultural methods or practices to ensure that resources are not destroyed.

In the spring of 1981 preliminary work was undertaken in preparation for a historic structure report on the Marshall Hall mansion. Removal of the 20th century interior revealed significant historic fabric, some of which is believed to be original and intact. Detailed notes, measurements, and photographs were taken at that time. In October 1981 the mansion was damaged by fire. Steps have already been initiated to stabilize the remaining walls. To retard further deterioration and preserve the original fabric, shoring, bracing, and exterior brick repointing will be completed, and the interior walls will be plastered to protect the soft salmon brick from water damage. Historical investigations will also be undertaken to collect data on manor construction, grounds appearance, and the lifestyles of 18th century occupants. Using existing and newly gathered data, the mansion will be restored, and the interior adapted for interpretation and other visitor services.

Natural Resources

Natural resource management actions will be based on National Park Service policies and on the guidelines and recommendations for Piscataway that were contained in a 1983 resources management plan. That plan calls for management to ensure long-term perpetuation of natural resources as elements of naturally functioning ecosystems. Research will be conducted to identify the processes that maintain the park's natural systems as well as the effects of modern uses and modifications on those processes and systems. If environmental degradation is occurring or significant resources are threatened, remedial actions will be identified and implemented. The results of any research that is undertaken will be incorporated into the resources management plan, which will be reviewed and updated annually. In addition to overall management for natural resource perpetuation, the following issues identified in the 1983 resources management plan will be addressed.

Shoreline erosion is a continuing problem in several locations. These unstable areas cause unsafe conditions for park visitors and boaters and result in the loss of important archeological resources. The Park Service will undertake a shoreline stabilization study in consultation with appropriate agencies to determine the best measures to be implemented to mitigate this condition. The impacts of any proposed actions will be assessed before rehabilitation work is begun. Stabilization deemed necessary to preserve the archeological values of an area will be done using techniques least detrimental to the environment. Existing shoreline vegetation that provides screening as well as stabilization will not be removed.

Poaching by spotlighting deer is common during the hunting season, as is illegal trapping of furbearing animals such as fox, raccoon, otter, beaver, and muskrat. The Park Service will continue regular patrols, will request assistance from state game wardens, and in consultation with

the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will implement measures to discourage such activities.

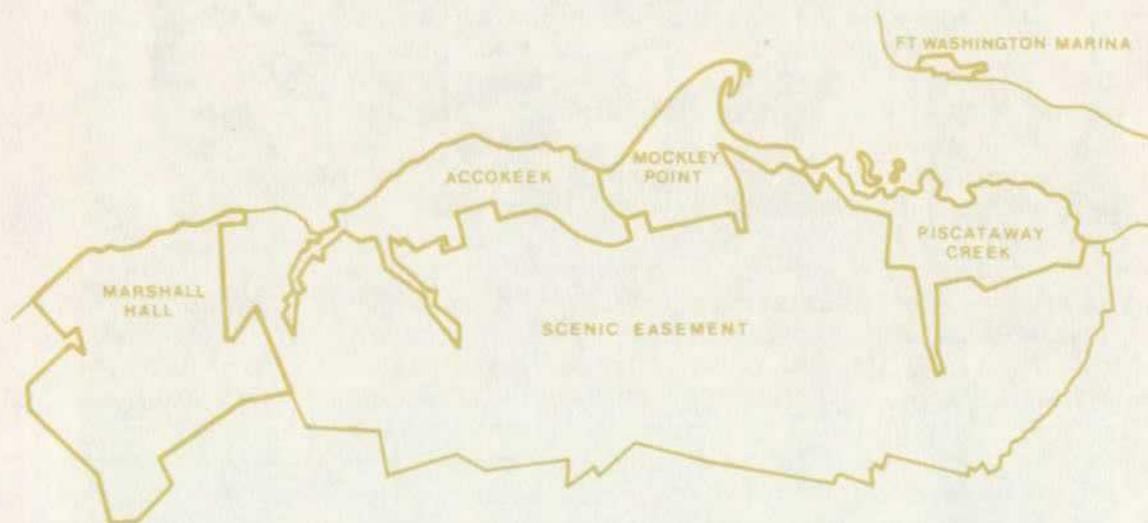
Insect pests and tree diseases, including gypsy moth, Dutch elm disease, and chestnut blight, are potential threats in the Piscataway vicinity. If infestations occur in the park, measures may be instituted in accordance with the NPS integrated pest management program.

The 100-year floodplain will remain undeveloped, with the exception of temporary construction in areas where flooding will not be constricted, where it will not disturb facilities, or where it will destroy only easily replaceable facilities such as small docks, gravel surfaces (e.g., parking), or signs. Piscataway is a day use park, so use of floodplain areas will pose virtually no threat to life, safety, or personal property.

Appropriate measures will be undertaken to ensure protection of the American bald eagles that have been observed nesting in a remote section of the park during 1983.

VISITOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Four management units have been designated at Piscataway to facilitate administration and maintenance and aid in directing visitors to desired destination points. The units--Marshall Hall, Accokeek, Mockley Point, and Piscataway Creek (see graphic)--are based on accessibility and on the cultural, natural, and recreational values of park areas. Varying interpretive facilities and visitor services will be provided in each of the units, as appropriate to the unit's setting.



Interpretation

Piscataway's unique characteristics define the levels and types of interpretation that can be conducted. Although interpretive activities currently take place and many new services are possible that will enhance visitor experiences, proposed uses and facilities must preserve the park's scenic, natural, and cultural values.

At present, the only interpretive activities in the park are offered at National Colonial and Hard Bargain farms. National Colonial Farm is a demonstration farm depicting 18th century colonial lifestyles and agricultural methods. Hard Bargain Farm offers "hands on" farm activities and environmental education programs. These programs will continue.

The principal contact point for visitors not destined for National Colonial Farm or Hard Bargain Farm will be Marshall Hall. In addition, natural and cultural resource themes will be presented throughout the park along interpretive trails and at wayside exhibits. The interpretive program for Piscataway will provide opportunities for all visitors to learn about the park, while protecting the park's archeological, natural, and historical resources.

Interpretive Objectives

The first objective for interpretation at Piscataway is to inform visitors of the park's purpose--to preserve the scene from Mt. Vernon as it appeared during the time of George Washington. The second objective is to present informative programs on the interrelatedness of cultural and natural features in the park. These programs will focus on the combined effects of human adaptation and environmental change within the Piscataway Creek area from 12,000 B.C. to the present. The third objective is to explain the ecological principles underlying current environmental influences within the park.

Interpretive Themes

European Occupation (1608 to present)

In keeping with the first objective--preservation of the view from Mt. Vernon--the colonial and early national period will be interpreted. During the early part of this period, much of the area's history was dominated by the relationship between the Indians and colonists. Later, Piscataway became a thriving center and river port community, exemplified by the establishment and development of plantation life at Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall as well as 18th century subsistence farming practices such as those demonstrated at National Colonial Farm. Interpretation will focus on the development of the tobacco trade economy, including the use of slaves and bonded workers for farming the land.

The Civil War brought significant changes in land use and ownership, as typified by the Marshall Hall site. Due to financial losses, this once-flourishing plantation passed through a series of owners, leading eventually to its development as an amusement park in the 20th century.

Indian Occupation (12,000 B.C. to A.D. 1608)

In keeping with the second objective--the interrelatedness of cultural and natural features--the period of Indian occupation (12,000 B.C. to A.D. 1608) will be interpreted. The last stage of this occupation, the

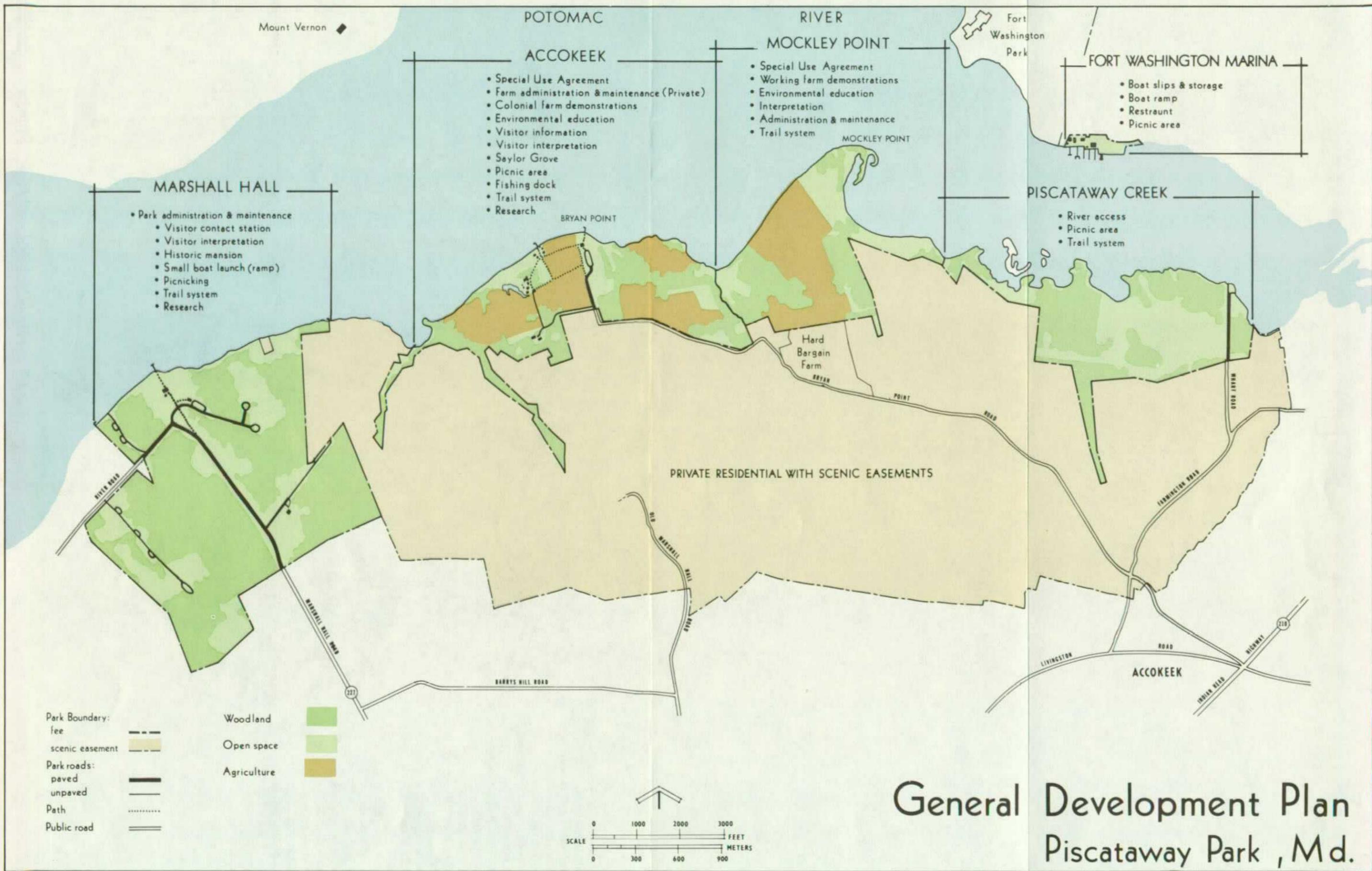
Woodland period (1300 B.C. to A.D. 1608), was marked by the introduction of pottery manufacture, the slow evolution of hunters and gatherers into agriculturists and the importance of established village life. Prior to this, the Archaic period (8000 B.C. to 1300 B.C.), which followed the ice age, was characterized by hunting and gathering societies adapted to a natural environment fundamentally the same as in the modern period. The earliest period, the Wisconsin Glaciation (12,000 B.C. to 8000 B.C.), covers the end of the last ice age. At the height of the continental glaciation, the vegetation of the park was a mixed coniferous forest dominated by spruce and pine. The climate was cold and wet. This environment supported a number of animals including elk, woodland caribou, black bear, peccary, lynx, wolf, musk ox, mastodon, and mammoth. Human habitation during this period has not yet been documented in Piscataway Park.

Natural History of the Potomac River Valley

In keeping with the third objective--explaining ecological principles underlying current environmental influences within the park--emphasis will be placed on the natural history of the Potomac River valley. Piscataway Park extends along the Potomac River and Piscataway Creek and is near the Piedmont and Coastal province interface. Because of these factors, the park contains a rich diversity of plant and animal life within a relatively small geographic area. Most outstanding are the diverse wetland areas rich in a variety of aquatic and terrestrial organisms. As a result of this diversity, the area lends itself well to outdoor interpretation of the natural history of the Potomac River valley. Such interpretation will provide basic information on ecological principles in relation to modern environmental influence. Primary interpretive subjects will include the evolution of the river, river ecology, marsh and swamp ecology, influences of natural resource distribution on prehistoric and historic land use and cultural development, and past and present human influences on the resources.

General Development

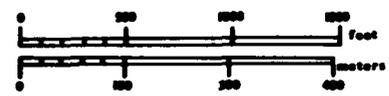
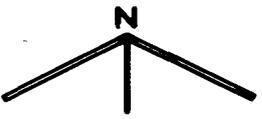
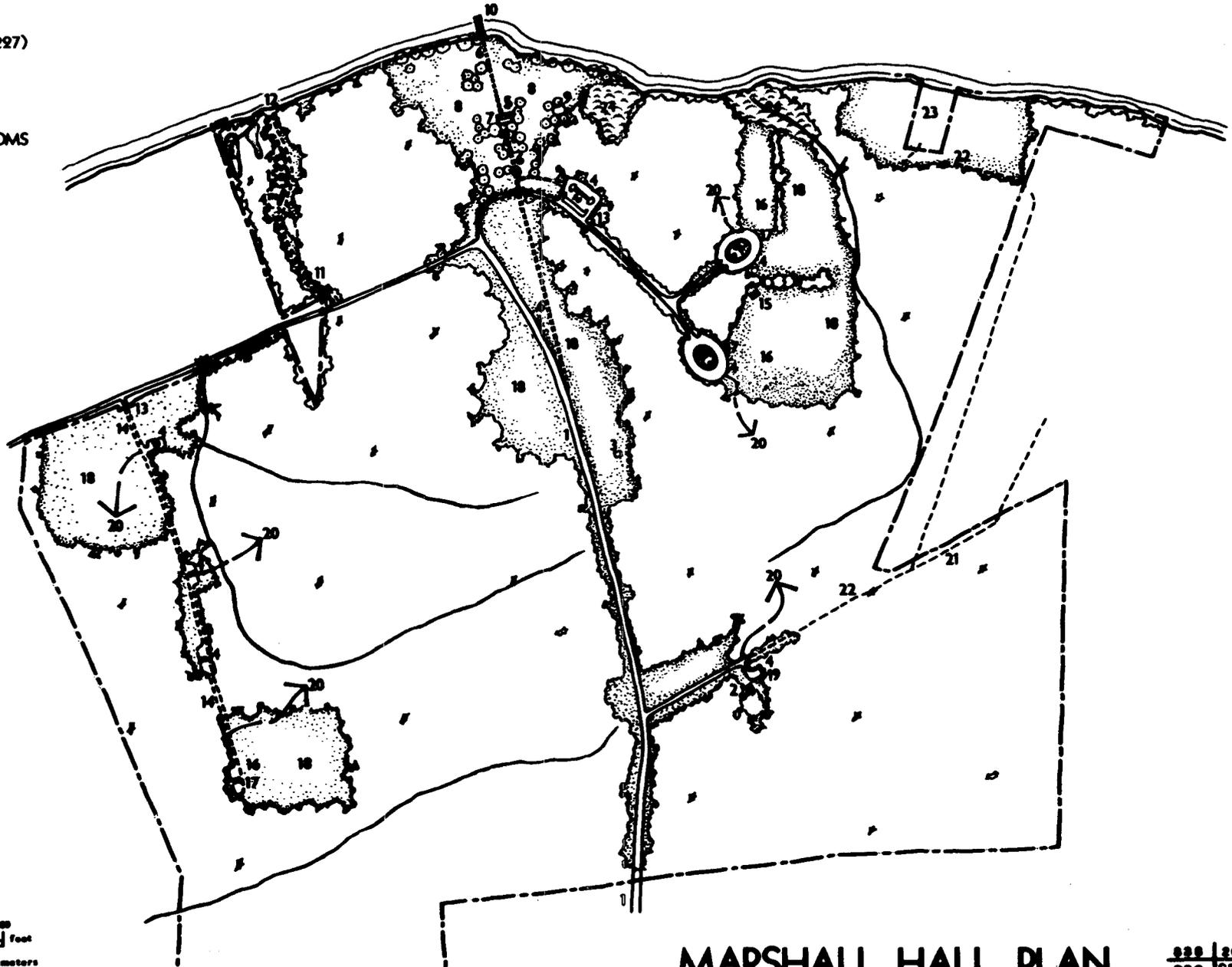
In keeping with the mandate to protect the scenic, natural, and cultural values of Piscataway while providing for public use, facilities will be designed to support current activities and to accommodate modest increases in use. The interpretive programs and services to be provided throughout the park are an important component of the overall concept of use. In addition, plans call for facilities and other improvements that will enhance opportunities for fishing, nature study, picnicking, boating, hiking, horseback riding, and unstructured sports. To maintain the rural-residential character of the landscape and minimize the effects of visitor use on adjacent property owners, signs and other informational guides will be provided on Indian Head Highway and in other areas of the park to clearly direct visitors to their destinations. With the exception of the portion of Marshall Hall Road that is within the park, no upgrading of roads is proposed. The following facilities and services are intended to ensure that the park setting and its resources are perpetuated to the benefit of present and future visitors alike.



General Development Plan Piscataway Park, Md.

LEGEND

- 1 PARK ENTRANCE ROAD (RT. 227)
- 2 PARK ADMIN. BLDG./MAINT.
- 3 FARM HOUSE (REMOVE)
- 4 VISITOR PARKING
- 5 VISITOR CONTACT/RESTROOMS
- 6 VISITOR PATH
- 7 MARSHALL HALL MANSION and OUT BLDGS.
- 8 PLANTATION GROUNDS
- 9 MARSHALL CEMETERY
- 10 DOCK
- 11 SMALL BOAT ACCESS ROAD
- 12 RIVER ACCESS
- 13 GATE
- 14 UNPAVED ROAD
- 15 COMFORT STATION
- 16 PICNIC AREA
- 17 PICNIC PARKING
- 18 OPEN SPACE
- 19 TRAILHEAD PARKING
- 20 NATURE TRAIL
- 21 CROSS-PARK TRAIL
- 22 PRIVATE ACCESS ROAD
- 23 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- 24 MARSH



MARSHALL HALL PLAN

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ON MICROFILM

Marshall Hall. This westernmost unit of the park is accessible along Marshall Hall Road. The road, which served for many years as the access route to the amusement park, is of an adequate standard to handle anticipated traffic. Since the removal of the amusement park facilities, visitor activities in this area of the park have been primarily river-related (shore fishing and scenic viewing). Two areas are leased for agricultural purposes.

A proposed development concept plan for the Marshall Hall area has been prepared and is included in this document (see Marshall Hall Plan graphic). To carry out the intent of the Marshall Hall enabling legislation--to "assure public access to, and public use and enjoyment of" the area--significant cultural features will be preserved, access and circulation will be improved, and areas for a variety of recreational uses will be better defined.

Marshall Hall will be a primary visitor contact area for the park. The restored Marshall Hall mansion will be adapted for use as a contact facility, with parking for 50 cars. It will offer information about the park and its resources as well as the recreational opportunities that are available. The main interpretive themes will be presented here, and the historic Marshall Hall estate will be described.

Lands immediately surrounding the Marshall Hall plantation will be partially restored to create a setting consistent with the historic manor landscape. Three separate open fields will be utilized for picnicking and other unstructured activities. A small dock, similar to that at Saylor Grove, will allow access to and from the Potomac River.

A system of trails will connect the special natural and cultural features in the Marshall Hall area. Small parking areas (5-10 cars) will serve the trailheads and picnic areas.

Some alterations to road alignments and intersections and the construction of an internal park road are proposed to improve traffic flow, public safety, orientation, and access to currently inaccessible areas. The section of Marshall Hall Road between River Road and the Potomac River will be removed, and the area revegetated. Access to the river for small shallow-draft boats will be along the existing gravel road (to be upgraded) west of Marshall Hall Road. Parking for 20 cars will be provided.

Accokeek. Bryan Point Road, a narrow, winding residential road, provides access into this unit of the park. The majority of current visitors are school groups and local residents who come to participate in the programs and activities at National Colonial Farm; this trend is expected to continue in the future. A development concept plan for the National Colonial Farm area has been approved (1981 Record of Decision; see National Colonial Farm Plan graphic) and specific actions are currently being implemented.

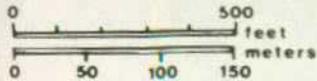
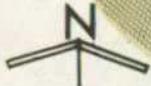
The Park Service proposes to extend the system of hiking and interpretive trails within the National Colonial Farm site. These facilities, together with the existing parking lot at the farm (40-60 cars), are

LEGEND

- 1 VISITOR PARKING LOT
- 2 VISITOR ORIENTATION / RESTROOMS
- 3 PICNIC SHELTER (EXISTING)
- 4 SAYLOR GROVE DOCK (EXISTING)
- 5 DEMONSTRATION FIELDS
- 6 VISITOR PATH
- 7 HERB GARDEN
- 8 TOBACCO BARN
- 9 ROLLING ROAD
- 10 SMOKE HOUSE
- 11 WATER PUMP HOUSE
- 12 FISH HOUSE
- 13 FARM DOCK (REPLACING EXISTING)
- 14 ROOT CELLAR
- 15 NECESSARY
- 16 FARMHOUSE
- 17 FOWL YARD
- 18 WELL HOUSE
- 19 GRAPE ARBOR (EXISTING)
- 20 OUTKITCHEN (EXISTING)
- 21 PASTURE
- 22 ORCHARD
- 23 ANIMAL BLDG. (FEED STORAGE / BARN / STABLE)
- 24 RESEARCH FIELDS
- 25 FARM CARETAKERS RESIDENCE
- 26 ADMINISTRATION BLDG. / GREENHOUSE
- 27 MAINTENANCE BLDG. / BULK FEED STORAGE
- 28 STAFF PARKING
- 29 GATE



ON MICROFILM



NATIONAL COLONIAL FARM PLAN

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DSC | SEPT. '83

expected to bring modest increases in use of the area by hikers and nature enthusiasts.

Saylor Grove is a commemorative site to the Honorable John P. Saylor, who was instrumental in establishing Piscataway Park. It is a popular shoreline grove area for local school, family, and group picnicking, bank and dock fishing, and scenic viewing and birdwatching. These uses are expected to continue in the future. The existing dock also provides water access to the area.

Mockley Point. Bryan Point Road also provides access to this area of Piscataway. Most visitor use in this portion of the park takes place at Hard Bargain Farm. The farm does not offer programs for the general public; visits by organized school and youth groups are provided on a reservation basis. The Park Service proposes to develop hiking and interpretive trails in the Mockley Point vicinity that will link with the trails currently used for the farm's environmental education programs. An unpaved parking lot for 10-15 cars will be located along the Bryan Point Road in the vicinity of the Moyaone property. Pedestrian trails will provide the primary access through the unit.

Piscataway Creek. This park unit is accessible along Wharf Road via Farmington Road, a residential road that leads from Indian Head Highway. The shoreline is a popular fishing spot for local residents. Other activities include small boat access, scenic viewing, and some picnicking and horseback riding.

Proposed facilities at Piscataway Creek will be designed to support existing uses. Parking for 12 vehicles will be provided, and a small picnic area will be included. The existing boat-access area will be maintained.

Fort Washington Marina. An environmental assessment for the Fort Washington marina has been prepared and publicly reviewed (1979). Although a final resolution of issues concerning the marina has not been reached, this plan assumes that marina services at Fort Washington will continue.

Park Trails. Trailheads with information waysides and parking areas will be provided in all four units of the park. Each trailhead will have general park information, special activities notices, trail and road maps, and rules and regulations.

This proposal endorses the concept of a cross-park trail. The location and route of the trail will be the subject of a separate study. Since the development of such a trail could entail use of nonfee lands, trail easements will have to be evaluated to determine if that option is more feasible than crossing environmentally sensitive lands or beach areas that become difficult to traverse during periods of high tides. In 1983 Congress authorized the establishment of a Potomac Heritage Trail. One of the several potential alignments of the trail could be a cross-park trail in Piscataway.

LAND PROTECTION

When establishing Piscataway Park, Congress authorized the acquisition of interests in lands in both fee title and scenic easements. The portions of the park identified for scenic easement protection and fee acquisition are defined on a map approved by Congress.

The rights to properties within the park boundary that were identified for scenic easement protection, with the exception of an approximately one-half acre tract, have been acquired or are in the final stages of being acquired by the federal government. This area, therefore, is adequately protected and no further acquisition of interests will be necessary. The remaining one-half acre tract will eventually be acquired. All properties within the designated fee acquisition boundary also have been afforded protection by either the acquisition of fee or scenic easement interests. This protection is deemed to be adequate to protect the values the park was established to preserve. Therefore, no further acquisition of fee title interest in this area is considered necessary. The only exception to this may depend on the results of a separate study that will determine the desirability of a cross-park trail.

A separate Land Protection Plan was completed in October 1983, which describes the details of land protection for Piscataway.

PARK OPERATIONS

The long shape of the park and the geographic segmentation of areas within it create problems in the placement of management facilities. The central administrative headquarters for Piscataway will remain at the National Capital Parks-East headquarters, and day-to-day management will remain with the site manager at Fort Washington. Onsite operations and visitor services will be located in the Marshall Hall unit. A management and maintenance facility will be located east of the entrance road (Marshall Hall Road). Equipment and bulk storage areas and parking for ten vehicles will be included.

In November 1979, under authorization defined in Public Law 96-87 (see appendix), Turkey Tayac was buried in the park on the site of a prehistoric village. The National Park Service has recognized the responsibility of providing reasonable access to the grave for the family of Turkey Tayac. Since access to this site is within an area for which the Alice Ferguson Foundation holds a special use agreement, the National Park Service is currently working out arrangements with the Alice Ferguson Foundation to provide limited motor vehicle access for the family. The public access to this site will be by way of an improved pedestrian trail from the trailhead parking area along Bryan Point Road in the Mockley Point unit. Management of the cultural resources of this sensitive site will require ongoing coordination among the park, the Alice Ferguson Foundation, and any special permittees.

The National Park Service will continue to cooperate with the Accokeek and Alice Ferguson foundations concerning the operation of programs within the park.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Construction Costs Estimates

Marshall Hall Unit

Restoration and adaptive use of the mansion	\$ 800,000
Grounds restoration	100,000
Park roads - 1.2 miles	420,000
Parking - 60 cars, gravel	42,000
- 70 cars, paved	135,000
Trails - interpretive, 0.5 mile	25,000
- hiking,* 2 miles	50,000
Trailhead exhibits and signs (2)	80,000
Comfort stations (including utilities)	<u>300,000</u>

1,952,000

Accokeek Unit

Trailhead exhibit and signs	60,000
Trails,* 3 miles	75,000
National Colonial Farm development**	910,000
	<u>1,045,000</u>

Mockley Point Unit

Trailhead exhibit and signs	60,000
Trails,* 4 miles	100,000
Parking, 15 cars	<u>105,000</u>

265,000

Piscataway Creek Unit

Trailhead exhibit and signs	60,000
Trails,* 3 miles	300,000
Parking, 12 cars	<u>120,000</u>

480,000

Total

\$3,742,000

Additional Plans and Studies Required to Implement Plan

Archeological analysis of entire park (underway)
Shoreline erosion study
Historic grounds study for Marshall Hall
Cross-park trail alternatives study
Air quality analysis

*Based on the feasibility and development of a cross-park trail

**Identified in the National Colonial Farm Development Concept Plan (Record of Decision, 1979)

Annual Operations Costs to Implement Proposal

	<u>Present</u>		<u>Future</u>	
	Persons	Cost	Persons	Cost
Personnel	6.5	\$99,400	13.9	\$205,000
Equipment	--	--		57,800
Supplies	--	--		35,000

Phasing

Studies
Mockley Point access
Picnic areas at Marshall Hall
Marshall Hall mansion and grounds restoration
Wharf Road trailhead
Administration/maintenance facility
Cross-park trail

APPENDIX: LEGISLATION



Joint Resolution

75 STAT. 780.

To provide for the preservation and protection of certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to preserve for the benefit of present and future generations the historic and scenic values, the unusual cultural, scientific, and recreational values, and the present open and wooded character of certain lands situated along the Potomac River in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland, and in order to preserve lands which provide the principal overview from the Mount Vernon Estate and Fort Washington, in a manner that will insure, insofar as practicable, 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 Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire and administer lands and interests therein, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Prince Georges
and Charles
Counties, Md.
Preservation
of certain
lands.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept donations of lands or interests therein located in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland, in the vicinity of Piscataway Creek, held by the Accokeek Foundation or other foundations or organizations for public use.

Donations of
lands.
Acceptance.

(b) When the Secretary receives a commitment, subject to such conditions as shall be agreeable to the Secretary of the Interior and the potential donor or donors, in accordance with which commitment the property referred to in subsection (a) will be donated to the United States for purposes of this Act, he is authorized to acquire by such means as he finds are in the public interest other land and interests in land lying generally within the area identified as follows:

Beginning at a point on the shoreline of the Potomac River at the intersection of the northerly right-of-way line of Maryland State Route 227 in Charles County, Maryland; thence following the Maryland shoreline of said river in a northeasterly direction to the confluence of Piscataway Creek in Prince Georges County, Maryland;

thence following the shoreline from Mockley Point and proceeding in a generally easterly direction along the south shore of Piscataway Creek to a point 250 feet to the west of the point where the westerly right-of-way line of Farmington Creek Road intersects the shoreline of Piscataway Creek; thence southeasterly along said line approximately 250 feet west of Farmington Creek Road approximately 800 feet; thence westerly generally following the 50-foot contour line to the southeasterly corner of the property of the Accokeek Foundation;

thence westerly along said boundary approximately 1,600 feet; thence southerly with said boundary line approximately 1,800 feet; thence northwesterly on said line approximately 2,200 feet; thence westerly along said line approximately 800 feet; thence generally westerly with the 50-foot contour line to the north side of a private road on the Alice Ferguson Foundation property; thence in a westerly direction along north side of said road to the southeasterly corner of Moyaone Association land;

thence with the boundary line of the Moyaone Association land approximately 900 feet northwesterly; thence with that line approximately 800 feet westerly; thence with that line approximately 500 feet southeasterly to its intersection with the right-of-way of Bryan's Point Road; thence generally westerly with the

75 STAT. 781.

northern right-of-way line of that road approximately 3,500 feet to its intersection with Cactus Hill Road;

thence northerly along the eastern right-of-way line of Bryan's Point Road approximately 300 feet to the southwesterly property line of the Bryan's Point Farm of the Accokeek Foundation; thence with the southerly boundary line of said property approximately 700 feet; thence with that line approximately 1,000 feet in a southerly direction; thence 1,700 feet in a westerly direction; thence following said boundary line along the easterly side of the area known as Johnson's Gully to a point approximately 4,500 feet from the Potomac River;

thence northerly along said line to the 50-foot contour line; thence northerly along said line to its intersection with Prince Georges-Charles County line; thence in a westerly and southerly direction along the southerly boundary of the Accokeek Foundation lands; leaving the Accokeek Foundation land at a point approximately 2,200 feet from the Potomac River; thence approximately 300 feet in a westerly direction; thence north on a line parallel to and 300 feet from the boundary of the Accokeek Foundation land approximately 800 feet; thence approximately 2,200 feet in a northwesterly direction to the southeasterly corner of the Accokeek Foundation lands;

thence along the southerly border of said lands approximately 1,700 feet in a southwesterly direction to the southwest corner of said lands; thence approximately 1,400 feet to the intersection with the northerly right-of-way of Maryland State Route 227; thence with said right-of-way approximately 1,300 feet to the point of beginning, excluding all that land within the described area now leased and operated by the Marshall Hall Park, Inc., as more specifically described in a deed, recorded in the land records of Charles County, Maryland, in folio 126, liber 131. The property herein described is more particularly depicted on drawing numbered 1961-1, a copy of which is on file with the Secretary of the Interior.

Within the above-described area the Secretary shall not condemn improved residential property. As used herein "improved residential property" means a detached, one-family dwelling and structures accessory thereto, the construction of which was begun before May 1, 1961, which are used solely for noncommercial residential purposes, together with one acre of land on which the improvements are situated, or all of such lesser acreage as the owner may hold.

Donations of scenic easements.

(c) To further the preservation objective of this Act the Secretary may accept donations of scenic easements in that land within the described area now leased and operated by the Marshall Hall Park, Inc., as more specifically described in a deed, recorded in the land records of Charles County, Maryland, in folio 126, liber 131, and the area lying between the south boundary line depicted in drawing numbered 1961-1, referred to in section 2(b) and a line approximately 3,000 feet south of said boundary. The Secretary may also acquire by other appropriate means scenic easements in the area referred to in this subsection when, in his judgment, such action is necessary in order to assure uniform application of scenic control. To further achieve the purpose of this Act he may cooperate and enter into agreements and covenants with property owners, groups thereof, and non-profit organizations and may also cooperate with the State of Maryland and the political subdivisions thereof in order to promote and achieve scenic preservation through zoning and such other means as may be feasible.

Agreements with property owners.

75 STAT. 782.

SEC. 3. Land and interests therein acquired pursuant to this Act shall be administered in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved, August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented.

Administration of lands.
16 USC 1 et seq.

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$937,600, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Appropriation.

Approved October 4, 1961.



An Act

To amend the Act of October 4, 1961, to facilitate the efficient preservation and protection of certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to achieve more efficiently the purposes of the Act of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 780), the first sentence of section 2(b) of said Act is amended to read as follows: "When the Secretary of the Interior receives a commitment, subject to such conditions as shall be agreeable to him and the potential donor or donors, in accordance with which commitment the property referred to in subsection (a) will be donated to the United States for purposes of this Act, he is authorized to acquire by such means as he finds are in the public interest other land and interests in land lying generally within the area identified as 'Fee Acquisition Area' in the drawing entitled 'Piscataway Park', numbered NCR 69.714-18, and dated January 25, 1966, which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior."

Prince Georges
and Charles
Counties, Md.
Preservation of
certain lands.

(b) Section 2(b) of said Act is further amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"With respect to any property acquired within the 'Fee Acquisition Area' except property donated to the United States, the Secretary may convey a freehold or leasehold interest therein, subject to such terms and conditions as assure the Secretary control over the property and its use solely in accordance with the purposes of this Act. When the Secretary exercises his discretion to convey such interest, he shall do so to the highest bidder, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, but such conveyance shall be at not less than the fair market value of the property, as determined by the Secretary. Within the 'Fee Acquisition Area', the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property or interest therein and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property or interest therein within such area. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor from moneys appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. The proceeds received from any conveyance under this subsection shall be credited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the Treasury of the United States."

(c) The first sentence of section 2(c) of said Act is amended to read as follows: "To further the preservation objective of this Act the Secretary may accept donations of scenic easements in the land within the described area now leased and operated by the Marshall Hall Park, Incorporated, as more specifically described in a deed, recorded in the land records of Charles County, Maryland, in folio 126, liber 131, and the area designated as 'Scenic Protection Area' on the drawing referred to in subsection (b) of this section."

Sec. 2. Section 4 of said Act is amended by striking "\$937,600" and substituting "\$4,132,000".

Approved July 19, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1465 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 1347 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 112 (1966):
May 2: Considered and passed House.
June 30: Considered and passed Senate.



An Act

To amend the Act of October 4, 1961, providing for the preservation and protection of certain lands known as Piscataway Park in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 780), providing for the preservation and protection of certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland, as amended, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 2(b), amend the first sentence by striking out "drawing entitled 'Piscataway Park,' numbered NCR 69.714-18, and dated January 25, 1966." and inserting in lieu thereof "drawing entitled 'Piscataway Park,' numbered PIS-P-90,000, and dated July 19, 1974".

(b) In section 2(b), delete the words "The property herein described is more particularly depicted on the drawing numbered 1961-1, a copy of which is on file with the Secretary of the Interior."

(c) In section 2(c), delete the first sentence and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of, all real property within the boundaries of the parcels designated A, B, C, and D, as shown on the drawing referenced in subsection 2(b). The United States will pay just compensation to the owners of any property taken pursuant to this subsection and the full faith and credit of the United States is hereby pledged to the payment of any judgment so entered against the United States. Payment shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury from moneys available and appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, subject to the appropriation limitation contained in section 4 of this Act, upon certification to him by the Secretary of the Interior of the agreed negotiated value of such property, or the valuation of the property awarded by judgment, including interest at the rate of six (6) per centum per annum from the date of taking to the date of payment therefor. In the absence of a negotiated settlement or an action by the owner within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary may initiate proceedings at any time seeking a determination of just compensation in a court of competent jurisdiction. The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all operations on real property acquired by the United States in parcels A, B, C, and D of this subsection, and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property therefrom: *Provided*, That in no event shall the Secretary allow operations at the Marshall Hall Amusement Park to continue beyond January 1, 1980. The Secretary shall, on lands acquired for the purposes of this park, implement a development plan which will assure public access to, and public use

Piscataway
Park, Md.
Preservation
and protec-
tion.
80 Stat. 319.

Scenic ease-
ments, dona-
tions.
80 Stat. 319.

Post, p. 1305.

88 STAT. 1304
88 STAT. 1305

Development
plan.

88 STAT. 1305

Pub. Law 93-444

- 2 -

October 15, 1974

and enjoyment of, such lands. To further the preservation objective of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may accept donations of scenic easements in the land within the area designated as 'Scenic Protection Area' on the drawing referred to in subsection (b) of this section."

Appropriation.
75 Stat. 780;
86 Stat. 1063.

(d) In section 4, delete "\$5,657,000" and insert "\$10,557,000".
Approved October 15, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-772 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORT No. 93-1041 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974):

Feb. 4, considered and passed House.

Aug. 1, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Sept. 24, House concurred in Senate amendments with an amendment.

Oct. 1, Senate concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment.

SEC. 305. Section 2(c) of the Act of October 4, 1961 (75 Stat. 780), providing for the preservation and protection of certain lands in Prince Georges and Charles Counties, Maryland, as amended (88 Stat. 1304), is further amended by changing the fifth sentence by deleting "parcels A, B, C, and D" and inserting in lieu thereof "parcels A, B, and C".

TITLE III

SEC. 301. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall permit the late Chief Turkey Tayac to be buried in the ossuary at Piscataway Park in Oxon Hill, Maryland. The Secretary shall select the site in such ossuary at which Chief Tayac may be buried. No Federal funds may be used for the burial of Chief Tayac except such funds as may be necessary for the maintenance of the burial site by the Department of the Interior.

Chief Turkey
Tayac, burial in
Oxon Hill, Md.

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Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Maryland Historic Preservation Officer/Maryland Historic Trust
Maryland Indian Heritage Society, Inc.
Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union
Moyaone Association
National Audubon Society/Southern Maryland Chapter
National Parks and Conservation Association
Piscataway Hills Citizen Association
Piscataway Indian Nation
Prince Georges County Government
Public Workshop (March 16)
Strawberry Hills Civic Association
Tantallon Citizens Association
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The Department has also major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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