United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Mall and Memorial Parks
900 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024–2000

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The Washington Monument (WAMO) was built to honor the life and memory of the first President of the United States, George Washington. Authorized by Congressional Resolution in 1848 as a symbol of the Nation's Capital, the Monument was constructed in two phases, between 1848-1854 and 1876-1884.[1] The Monument is shaped like an Egyptian obelisk, stands 555' 5⅛" tall, and offers views in excess of thirty miles. The monument grounds and contributing features are situated in the monumental core of the capital city and have been the site of significant public events, ceremonies, and demonstrations for over a century. The Monument grounds are bordered by 15th street to the east, 17th street to the west, by Constitution Avenue to the north, and by Independence Avenue to the south. The site is administered as a unit of the National Mall and Memorial Parks (NAMA).

National Park Service (NPS) museum collections comprise the institutional memory of NPS units and often include both natural and cultural material. The Washington Monument museum collection is entirely a cultural collection with a history subcomponent. WAMO's museum collection continues to grow through ongoing research and projects, and to a lesser extent through active collecting and donations.

WAMO museum collections are exhibited onsite at the Monument or stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center (MRCE) in Landover, Maryland.

At present, the WAMO museum collection does not contain archeological, ethnological, archival, or natural history collections. Any Resource Management records generated in part of or associated with WAMO are accessioned and managed as part of the NAMA museum collection.

For additional information on the museum collection, please contact:

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[1] A Resolution authorizing the Erection on the Public Grounds in the City of Washington of a Monument to George Washington, 13th Cong., 1st sess., *Congressional Record*, (January 31, 1848).

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement[2]

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings for the Washington Monument Collection. This stand-alone document ensures that materials collected contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the site's purpose, themes and resources, including those objects that the NPS is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the park by setting limits to protect the Washington Monument Collection against arbitrary or excessive growth, and to confirm that the NPS is able to adequately care for the collection.

C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections

The National Park Service's legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (54 USC 320301-320303); the Organic Act of 1916 (54 USC 100101(a) et seq.); the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101); the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended (54 USC 102501-102504); the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (54 USC 312501-312508); the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (54 USC 100701 et seq.).

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

1. Site History

In 1791, engineer Pierre L'Enfant designed a plan for Washington, D.C. that included a site to honor the first President of the United States, George Washington. A monument was to be erected in the center of a cross-axial grid, with the United States Capitol to the east and the White House to the north. The subsequent McMillan Plan of 1901 emphasized the centrality of the monument within the city's monumental core with the addition of the Lincoln Memorial to the west and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial to the south.[3] In 1833, the Washington National Monument Society formed to fund and build the monument, eventually deciding on architect Robert Mills' design after 10 years of debate. Mills' proposal of a 600 foot obelisk with encircling columns began construction in 1848 despite issues with financing the project. The Society went bankrupt in 1854 and the Civil War wreaked havoc on the nation, causing a two decade stall in the construction of the monument.

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[2] Preparation of a SOCS is required by *NPS Management Policies* (2006, Chapter 5); *Director's Order No. 24: NPS Museum Collections Management*; and *Director's Order No. 28: Cultural Resource Management*.
[3] *Washington Monument Grounds: Cultural Landscape Report*, 2015, Page AE 4-6.

In July of 1876, Congress assumed control over the funding of the monument and hired the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to complete the structure. The Corps eliminated Mills' adornments and adjusted the height of the obelisk to 555 feet and 5⅛ inches, 10 times the width of the base. In December, 1884, upon its completion, the Washington Monument became the tallest building in the world. Commemorative stones aligned the interior stairwell, allowing early visitors to the monument indirect contact with the nations, states, cities, and individuals who supported the construction of the monument.[4] Today, 194 commemorative stones are placed throughout the interior of the structure; however, because visitors now use an elevator to access the viewing platform at the top of the Monument, few stones are visible. The observation area at the top of the Monument has two windows on each of its four sides and houses a small interpretive space with one museum object on exhibit.

The Washington Monument has undergone numerous repairs and advances throughout its long history: the establishment of a recognizable cultural landscape in the 1880s; the repositioning of two Bulfinch Gateposts in 1880; the construction of the Survey Lodge/Boiler House in 1886 and the Monument Lodge in 1888-1889; the erection of the Jefferson Pier in 1889; and the completion of the Sylvan Theater in 1917. Rounds of restoration in 1934, 1964, and 1998 involved elevator repairs and replacements, renovations of nearby Memorial Lodge, the addition of 50 aluminum flag poles that encircle the monument, and foundation and structural repairs. On August 23, 2011, a 5.8 magnitude earthquake shook the monument, causing cracks in and displacement of some stones and joints. In 2016, the monument closed to modernize the elevator and the visitor screening facility. Re-opening of the monument is anticipated for spring 2019.

National expressions of remembrance, observance, celebration, and expression of First Amendment rights take place on the Washington Monument grounds. It serves as a safe space for contemplation and civic engagement and is the site of several historical events, including: presidential inaugurations; Boy Scout Jamborees; the annual Smithsonian Kite Festival; memorable marches; civil rights demonstrations; and the annual July Fourth celebration.

The Memorial was initially part of the National Capital Parks, a collection of federal parks administered by the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital. The National Capital Parks, including the Washington Monument, were transferred to the National Park Service in 1933, following Executive Order 6166, which consolidated all national parks, monuments, cemeteries, memorials, military parks, and the National Capital Parks into a single National Park Service system.[5] The National Capital Parks were divided in 1965 for administrative purposes and WAMO became part of the National Capital Parks – Central, which later changed its name to National Mall and Memorial Parks in 2005.

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[4] *Washington Monument National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form #66000035*, May 19, 1981.
[5] *National Mall and Memorial Parks Foundation Document*, October 2017, pg. 3

The Washington Monument museum collection was established to document the construction of the monument, the individuals involved in the construction, and the historic events that have occurred at the monument. The WAMO collection was officially established in 2010 and the first SOCS was written for the collection in 2013. The collection is managed by the National Mall and Memorial Parks' curatorial staff and is stored at the Museum Resource Center (MRCE) for its long-term preservation, with the exception of one object that is on exhibit in the Monument.

2. Significance

The Washington Monument is the foremost memorial to the first president of the United States. It is the formal center of the monumental core of the National Mall in accordance with the L'Enfant Plan of 1791 and the McMillan Commission's plan of 1901. In addition, the following areas of significance are highlighted in the 2016 WAMO National Register Nomination:[6]

- Architecture: Originally designed by Robert Mills, the nation's Architect of Public Buildings from 1836 – 1842, WAMO is significant as the work of a master and possesses high artistic value as an example of 19th century commemorative works dedicated to the lives of important Americans.
- Community Planning and Development: WAMO is a principle feature of the Plan of the City of Washington, the country's foremost example of both Baroque and City Beautiful planning principles.
- Engineering: WAMO is a milestone of mid and late-nineteenth century construction. It was the tallest building in the world when completed in 1884 and remains the world's tallest free-standing stone structure. Lt. Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers oversaw the construction of the monument from 1879 to 1884 and developed the means to strengthen the existing foundations and complete the design and construction.
- Entertainment/Recreation: WAMO has served as a site of entertainment and recreation in the form of memorial visitation, celebrations, sporting activities, performing arts and other leisure activities.
- Landscape Architecture: The WAMO grounds possess high artistic value as a complement to the design of the monument itself. As the foreground to the Monument, Casey designed the landscape to be simple and dignified to emphasize the massiveness of the obelisk.
- Politics/Government: WAMO is a significant feature of the plan of the nation's capital. Pierre L'Enfant's 1791 plan for the location of the executive and legislative branches, which

[6] Washington Monument and Grounds Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form #66000035. 2016. pgs. 25-27. In addition to the above areas, WAMO is significant for the role it played in seminal moments of the Civil Rights movement, primarily as a gathering place for participants of the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. However, objects associated with this march become part of the Lincoln Memorial collection, which also has significance as the rallying point of the march.

connected the two physically and visually through open space and a memorial to George Washington. WAMO has served as the symbolic core of American government ever since.

- Social History: WAMO is nationally significant as part of the National Mall, which serves as a public forum for demonstrations, celebrations, observances, and rituals of American democracy.

3. Purpose

The purpose of the Washington Monument is to honor George Washington, the nation's first president. The following statement of purpose was identified for the National Mall and Memorial Parks:

> National Mall and Memorial Parks preserves, protects, and interprets symbolic, monumental, and dignified civic spaces and commemorative works in the center of the nation's capital that honor American ideals and values, distinguished public figures, events, and military and civilian sacrifices and contributions. National Mall and Memorial Parks serves as a public park and open space for active civic and cultural engagement, recreation, and public enjoyment.[7]

The purpose of the Washington Monument museum collection is to preserve those materials directly related to the design and construction of the monument and contributing structures; individuals involved in the construction; and historic events which occurred at the monument. The WAMO collection does not contain objects relating to the life and work of George Washington. The collection documents the history and ongoing use and preservation of the monument. The purpose of the collection is to increase knowledge, understanding, and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits and interpretive programs and to support research, resource management, and education.

4. Themes

The following interpretive themes were identified for the National Mall and Memorial Parks:

- **Symbols of American Democracy.** The public spaces, monuments, and memorials of NAMA, along with the US Capitol and the White House standing prominently to the north and east, respectively, symbolize our nation's democracy in action – past, present, and future.

- **E Pluribus Unum. Out of Many, One.** NAMA was born with the city of Washington, D.C., in the earliest days of our nation. Like the nation that it helps to define, the park's

[7] *National Mall and Memorial Parks Foundation Document*, October 2017, page 14.

many units are destined to evolve with and through the voices and values of the American people.

- **Places of Honor.** NAMA honors the bravery, sacrifices, and beliefs of those who have served their nation, its people, and all humanity.

- **A Continuing Dialogue.** The features and characteristics of NAMA inspire a continuing national dialogue on the ideals – and the sometimes painful realities – of the continuing American experiment in creating a free and democratic republic.

- **Renewal and Recreation.** The planned landscape and monumental designs of NAMA offer both visitors and residents a space for inspiration and personal renewal, contemplation, immersion in the world of nature, and outdoor recreation in a busy urban environment.[8]

The Washington Monument museum collection will support these themes by focusing on the development of the monument and its history, and its unique status as a national icon and focal point for public engagement on the National Mall.

5. Goals

- Support the site's resource management, interpretive program themes, and objectives.
- Identify, inventory, and assess the site's cultural and natural resources to form a basis for developing and implementing management strategies.
- Document and protect WAMO's cultural and natural resources to preserve the integrity of the site for the enjoyment of present and future generations.
- Provide information to the public through exhibits, publications, interpretive programs, web sites, online databases, and emerging communication methods.
- Support academic/scientific research through documentation, preservation and access.

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

NPS museum collections are subject to Service-wide NPS policies and guidelines. *NPS Management Policies* (2006) lay the foundation by which the NPS meets its responsibilities toward museum collections and provides policy standards and requirements for preserving, protecting, documenting, and providing access to, and use of, NPS museum collections. *Director's Order #28: NPS Cultural Resources Management Guideline* states, "The National Park Service permits and encourages the acquisition of museum objects by donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collecting, or loan when these objects are clearly significant to an area." *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008) and the accompanying *Museum Handbook I-III* (1998-

[8] *National Mall and Memorial Parks Foundation Document*, October 2017, page 18-19

2006) ensure that NPS managers and staff have information on the standards and actions for successfully and ethically complying with *NPS Management Policies* (2006) regarding museum collections. These documents also provide a means of measuring and evaluating progress in preserving, protecting, documenting, accessing, and using museum collections. Directors Order #12: *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making* (2011) and the accompanying handbook create a method that the site is to follow for projects. The site is to follow the decision-making process laid out in DO#12, which includes impact analysis for museum collections. The process can also involve cultural resource surveys, including archeology. The objects associated with the archeological surveys are placed in the site museum collection for future curation and research. It is the responsibility of the site to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources that might be impacted through site projects.

Archeological materials, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001013]), recovered from within the site's boundaries through systematic collection are National Park Service property, and must be retained in the site's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and *NPS Management Policies* (2006).

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

Other laws, regulations, directives, and conventions, pertinent to museum collections include: *Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections* (36 CFR Part 79, Section 79.10(c); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 - 1543); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (16 USC 668a); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703 - 711); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); Disposition of Federal Records, (36 CFR Part 1228); Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109); NPS Special Directive 87-3, the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601); and Voluntarily Abandoned Property (41 CFR Part 102-41, Subpart C).

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

The Washington Monument and Grounds Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on October 15, 1966 and documented on May 19, 1981 under NRHP# 66000035. Additional documentation was provided to update the nomination on November 7, 2016. The following are listed as contributing structures on the National Register of Historic Places:

- **Washington Monument (1848).** A free-standing stone structure erected in the center of Washington, D.C.'s monumental core in honor of the nation's first president, George Washington.

- **Monument Grounds Cultural Landscape (1880s).** The cultural landscape surrounding the monument comprises the 106-acre historic district, which includes: the grassy knoll constructed to hide the monument's foundations (1880s); the circular plaza (2004-05) and fifty aluminum flagpoles (1957) displaying American flags at the monument's base; and other historic associated features.

- **Survey Lodge/Boiler House (1886).** Contractor William Bradley built the structure 750 feet southwest of the monument to house the boilers that supplied steam power for the monument's elevator. The Survey Lodge has been renovated in subsequent years to remove the boilers and transform the building into office space.

- **Monument Lodge (1888 - 1889).** The building was constructed 480 feet east of the monument to house the Washington National Monument Society's archives. In more recent years, the Lodge has been updated to house public restrooms, ticketing counters, and a book shop. In 2016, the structure closed to modernize the visitor screening facility.

- **Bulfinch Gateposts (1880).** The two (2) sandstone gateposts attributed to architect Charles Bulfinch were originally installed around the U.S. Capitol grounds in the 1820s. They were relocated to Constitution Avenue and the 15th St. entrance to the monument grounds in 1880.

- **Sylvan Theater (1917).** The theater, located approximately 450 feet southeast of the monument, has been a public gathering place since its opening. Many of its physical features have been altered over the last century.

- **Jefferson Pier Marker (1889).** The granite, square marker locates the intersection of the axes of the White House and U.S. Capitol as identified by L'Enfant to be the site of the

monument dedicated to George Washington. In actuality, marker is positioned several hundred feet northwest of the Washington Monument.[9]

The Washington Monument was recognized by the American Society of Civil Engineers as a Historic Civil Engineering Landmark in 1981.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The legal mandates, resource management objectives, and interpretive themes stated in *Section I* of this SOCS provide general direction for acquiring materials for WAMO's museum collection. National Park Service museum collections are divided into two main categories: cultural (comprised of archeology, ethnology, history, and archives) and natural (consisting of biology, geology, and paleontology). The guidelines identified in the following sections for each collecting category are intended to guide collecting and to prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the site's museum collection, while ensuring that the collection remains relevant to WAMO's mission and purpose.

A. Cultural Collection

The Washington Monument museum collection is entirely a cultural collection. The collection functions to support the site's mission, resource management programs, academic/scientific research, interpretation and education. The collection provides baseline data of the site's cultural resources and documents changes these resources are undergoing because of internal site conditions and external effects. To ensure that only relevant materials are accessioned into the cultural collection, future growth is restricted to those that fulfill the following:

- Objects directly related to people associated with the site or events commemorated at this site. It is important to note that objects related to the life and work of George Washington will not be accepted for this collection.

- Needs identified in the site's approved planning documents and resource studies.

- Service-wide initiatives.

- Enhancing the understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the site's cultural resources.

- Cultural resource baselines, inventorying, and monitoring activities.

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[9] *Washington Monument and Grounds Historic District (Additional Documentation, 2016) National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form #66000035*, November 7, 2016.

- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

NPS cultural museum collections are subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history and archives. WAMO's cultural collection currently is comprised of a historical subcategory. As an administrative unit of NAMA, archival materials generated from WAMO are accessioned into the NAMA museum collection. Any documentary artifacts with intrinsic value will be cataloged as individual items under WAMO's history collection.

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm). The archeology collection includes all artifacts and ecofacts recovered as part of archeological projects conducted within the site's boundaries.

Archeological materials recovered within the boundaries of the site and all associated documentation are the property of the United States and will be maintained in the museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7 and *NPS Management Policies* (2006) [except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA]. Archeological materials may be recovered only by NPS archaeologists or archaeologists affiliated with approved institutions, in compliance with the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities (34 Stat. 225) and ARPA, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm). Artifacts and specimens recovered as a result of ARPA investigations become part of the collection once the case is closed.

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

The WAMO museum collection does not currently contain any archeology collections. Future collections activity in this area will concentrate on the acquisition of artifacts and specimens excavated at the site through archeological research studies and compliance projects.

2. Ethnology Collection

At present, WAMO does not have ethnological materials in its museum collection, nor are any anticipated. Should collection of ethnological materials begin at WAMO, this sub collection will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of ethnological materials noted in the site's approved planning documents, which are currently not represented in the collection.

3. History Collection

The history collection is an important component of the interpretive and resource management programs and supports the site's mission and purpose. Priority for acquisition is given to documented site-related objects. When a large quantity of an object is available, priority is given to acquiring the best preserved example.

The following categories have been identified as collecting focuses for WAMO's history collection as developed from WAMO's legislation and the National Mall and Memorial Parks *Foundation Document* (2017):

a. **History of the Design and Construction of the Washington Monument (1833 - 1884).** Historical collection materials in this sub category include objects and artifacts that illustrate the planning, design, and execution of the Washington Monument, constructed between 1848-1854 and 1876-1884. Objects and artifacts directly related to the Washington National Monument Society; architect Robert Mills' design and early fabrication of the Monument; and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' redesign and completion of the Monument's construction are priorities for collecting. Historical collection materials related to other individuals who had direct involvement in participating in the construction of the Monument may also be included. Items currently contributing to this sub group include: Washington National Monument Society manuscripts.

b. **History of the Design and Construction of the Washington Monument Grounds and Contributing Features (1833 - Present).** Historical collection materials in this sub category include objects and artifacts that illustrate the planning, design, and execution of the buildings, sites, structures, and objects associated with the Washington Monument Grounds. Features include: the monument grounds cultural landscape; Survey Lodge/Boiler House; Monument Lodge; two Bulfinch Gateposts; Sylvan Theater; and Jefferson Pier. Historical collection materials related to other individuals who had direct involvement in participating in the construction of the contributing features may also be included.

c. **Historical Events at the Washington Monument (1833 - Present).** Objects and artifacts that illustrate historical events of national importance which took place at the Washington Monument since the beginning of the Washington National Monument Society's inception in 1833 through the present are included in this sub category of collecting. Prominent events include the Memorial's dedication ceremony (February 21, 1885) and other historical events of similar magnitude. Objects and artifacts directly related to individuals who

physically participated in historic events at the Monument are also priorities for collecting so long as these materials relate to the individuals' direct involvement with such events.

d. **Washington Monument Preservation History (1848 - Present).** This sub category of collecting includes objects and artifacts that document or commemorate the ongoing preservation and maintenance efforts of the Washington Monument beginning with its construction in 1848 through the present.

e. **Architectural Elements (1848 - Present).** When original architectural fabric is removed from a historic structure during a preservation or repair project, a representative portion is accessioned into the museum collection.

f. **Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of historical objects noted in the site's approved planning documents, which are not represented in the collection.

4. Archive Collection

Resource management records are defined in the Departmental Manual (*411 DM 1 Policy and Responsibilities for Management of Museum Property*), and may include hardcopy (paper) or any kind of magnetic, electronic, digital or film technology. Materials may include documents, manuscripts, drawings, field notes, films, laboratory reports, maps, oral histories, blueprints, photographic negatives, prints and slides, reports, and audio and video tapes that document the site's development, history, and/or mission. As an administrative unit of NAMA, WAMO resource management records are accessioned into the NAMA museum archival collection in order to retain their provenance and context.

The original drawings and records for the Washington Monument are located at the National Archives (NARA) in College Park, Maryland in Records Group 42, 66, and 79.

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

B. Natural History Collection

WAMO's museum collection does not have a natural history subcomponent. Any natural history specimens (biology, geology, or paleontology) generated or collected from WAMO are accessioned and managed as part of the NAMA museum collection.

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

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

NAMA has determined that no WAMO museum collections fall within the scope NAGPRA. Acquisition of such objects by the site is not anticipated.

IV. ACQUISITIONS

NPS policy permits the acquisition of museum objects by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, and field collection under the authorities of the Antiquities Act of 1906, the National Park Service Act of 1916, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the appropriateness of the object to the Purpose, Themes and Goals set forth in sections 1.3-5 of this document as well as the park's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them according to *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 5* (2006); the standards for managing museum collections in *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management* (1998); *Special Directive 80-1 Guidance for Meeting NPS Preservation and Protection Standards for Museum Collections* (1990); and the NPS *Museum Handbook* I-III (1998 – 2006). In accordance with NPS policy, the park will accept unrestricted gifts and bequests only with no limiting conditions, including copyright. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II: Museum Records (2000)*.

All acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transported, or otherwise obtained and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States federal government (including NAGPRA), and the individual states of the United States.

In accordance with *Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management, Chapter 10* (2008), all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' list of prohibited and restricted weapons require concurrent review by the Regional Curator and the Regional Law Enforcement Specialist. All ammunition acquired must be certified as inert before it is brought onto the collection facility premises.

The Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum collections. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and

management of the museum collection. The Superintendent may delegate the day-to-day care of the collection to the park's Curator. All acquisitions made by the Superintendent (or designated receiving officer) must be in accord with this approved Scope of Collection Statement.

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

V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

The WAMO museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, and other interpretive media such as publications focused on museum objects. The governing consideration on the use of museum objects is the conservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole. The objects should be accurately interpreted to help people understand the events or circumstances related to them.

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies, Chapter 7* (2006), the park will not exhibit objects, or photographs of objects, that are subject to NAGPRA. There will be no display of grave goods or other objects if culturally associated Native Americans object to such an exhibit.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management*; *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management* (1998); *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997); and in the site's written *Museum Collections Access Procedures*. Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the Superintendent for review by NAMA's Research Coordinator. Special care must be taken when granting access to this collection to protect private information as outlined in the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part III, Chapter 1: Evaluating and Documenting Museum Collections Use*.

Any and all uses of materials from the WAMO collection will be consistent with the preservation standards set out in *Director's Order #28: Guideline for Cultural Resource Management* (1998). Any consumptive or destructive use will comply with the requirements and restrictions on such use detailed in *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management*; *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management* (1998); *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997); and *Director's Order #6: Interpretation and Education* (2005). The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects. Reproductions of paper-based materials, such as letters and photographs, will be used for long-term exhibition in place of originals. Museum objects will not be used in interpretive demonstrations.

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II, Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans*. No loans are made to individuals. Institutions should submit a Standard Facilities Report for consideration and must meet accepted museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions be met prior to a loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will be assumed by the borrower. All exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation and protection of the objects.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

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

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

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (54 USC 100701), and *NPS Management Policies* (2006) *4.1.2. Natural Resource Information* and *5.2.3 Confidentiality*, the NPS may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; personally identifiable information; and the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

In order to comply with NPS policy that prohibits the acquisition of objects with restrictions, NAMA staff will use discretion when evaluating potential acquisitions for which there are possible copyright restrictions. Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the NPS does not hold the copyright.

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

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

NAMA's staff will not knowingly be a partner to or condone the trafficking in illicitly collected materials.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

NAMA has identified the following required management actions to maintain and improve the WAMO museum collection:

- Review the WAMO Scope of Collection Statement every five years and revise it as needed to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes to the park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the written approval of the Superintendent.

- Ensure that the permanent museum collection is collected, cataloged, and professionally cared for consistently and in a timely manner.

- Identify and review resource management records associated with WAMO and accession appropriate archival materials into the NAMA museum collection.

- Develop content for the NPS *History & Culture* link on the WAMO website to highlight significant items in the site's museum collection.