**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

**HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA**

**Scope of Collection Statement**

Prepared/Recommended by: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Regional/SO Curator Date

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# **I. INTRODUCTION**

**A.** **Executive Summary (Scope of Collection Summary)**

The Monument’s museum collection includes both cultural and natural history collections. The cultural collection includes: archaeological material systematically excavated from within the park boundaries and associated field records, historic artifacts pertaining to homesteading during the late 19th and 20th centuries, archival materials related to the homestead movement and Monument history and an ethnology collection of American Indian materials aiding to interpret the role of American Indians in the settlement of the West. The objects are used in both the permanent and temporary interpretive exhibits. A significant quantity of artifacts has come to the Monument from the Mayerhoff-Dietz Collection, a donation made by the Gage County Historical Society in October of 1948.

The natural history collection includes: biological specimens including entomological and herbarium collections; the most recent addition is the mammal collection. This collection has been cataloged and prepared for storage by Southwest Missouri State University under the direction of Dr. Lynn Robbins.

**B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement**

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Homestead National Monument of America. The museum collection directly contributes to the mission, purpose and significance of the Monument. Objects in the collection should be related to one or more of the Monument’s themes or should be site-related materials that the National Park Service is legally mandated to preserve.

This statement also serves as a guideline for those employees who have legitimate reasons for collecting and for those employees who have the authority to accept or decline donations, transfers, exchanges, and loans of the museum objects as well as those who make decisions regarding deaccessioning.

**C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections**

In March of 1936, Congress passed legislation to “erect suitable buildings to be used as a museum in which shall be preserved literature applying to such settlement and agricultural implements used in bringing the western plains to its present high state of civilization, and to use the said tract of land for such other objects and purposes as in his judgment may perpetuate the history of the country mainly developed by the homestead law.” Along with the Monument’s enabling legislation, the National Park Service mandates for acquiring and preserving museum collections are contained in the U.S. Code.

The U.S. Code is commonly referenced as the location of the general and permanent federal laws of the United States. Prior to December 19, 2014, National Park Service laws were primarily codified in Title 16 (Conservation). On that date, Public Law 113-287 created Title 54 (NPS and Related Programs). As a result of P.L. 113-287, several important statutes related to museum collections were repealed from U.S. Code Title 16 and reenacted in U.S. Code Title 54. These include the Antiquities Act; the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act; the Historic Sites Act; the Museum Properties Management Act; the National Historic Preservation Act; and the NPS Organic Act. By repealing the laws codified under Title 16, the popular names of the laws (e.g., the Organic Act, the Historic Preservation Act, etc.) were also repealed, though the NPS may continue to use these common names in informal communications and parlance. In new documents, policies, and other written products, however, citations to Title 54 are required. Current guidance suggests cross-referencing the popular names as well (i.e. “commonly [or formerly] known as \_\_\_\_ Act”) for clarity and continuity during this transition period. That is the approach taken in this SOCS.

National Park Service legal mandates for acquiring and preserving museum collections are codified as follows: 54 USC 100101, Promotion and Regulation and 54 USC 100301-100302: Establishment, commonly known as the NPS Organic Act; 54 USC 100701 et seq.: System Resource Inventory and Management, formerly the National Parks Omnibus Management Act; 54 USC 300101 et seq.: Historic Preservation, commonly called the National Historic Preservation Act; 54 USC 102501:102504, Museums, formerly known as the Museum Properties Management Act; 54 USC 312501-312508: Preservation of Historical and Archeological Data, formerly called the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act; 54 USC 320301-320303: Monuments, Ruins, Sites, and Objects of Antiquity and 18 USC 1866(b): Historic, Archeologic, or Prehistoric Items and Antiquities, commonly known as the Antiquities Act; 54 USC 321010-320106: American Antiquities [Policy and Administrative Provisions], formerly known as the Historic Sites Act; the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469c): the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); and Title VI, Subtitle D on Paleontological Resources Preservation (123 Stat. 1172; 16 U.S.C. 470aaa), contained within Public Law 111-011 and commonly called the Paleontology Resources Preservation Act of 2009.

If needed, the overall content of these laws in relation to museum collections, general information regarding the applicability of laws and regulations for museum collection acquisition and management can be found on a NPS web site (http://www.nps.gov/history/laws.htm) and a DOI web site (http://www.doi.gov/museum/laws-and-regulations). Additional information is available in the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part I, Appendix A* and the text of specific laws and regulations pertinent to cultural resources, natural resources, and property management. Therefore, the narratives will not be included in this document, except by reference.

**D. Monument History, Significance, Purpose, Themes, and Goals**

Homestead National Monument of America was established by an act of Congress March 19, 1936 [74th Congress SESS. II CHS. 157, 159]. Within the Homestead National Monument of America Law is specific language that applies to the museum collection. The park’s legislation specifically calls for the need to preserve literature and agricultural implements. Section 3 of the law creating Homestead National Monument of America states;

“It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to lay out said land in a suitable and enduring manner so that the same may be maintained as an appropriate Monument to retain for posterity a proper memorial emblematical of the hardships and the pioneer life through which the early settlers passed the settlement, cultivation, and civilization of the Great West. It shall be his duty to erect suitable buildings to be used as a museum in which shall be preserved literature applying to such settlement and agricultural implements used in bringing the western plains to its present high state of civilization, and to use the said tract of land for such other objects and purposes as in his judgment may perpetuate the history of the country mainly developed by the homestead law.”

In addition the legislation includes land that was part of the original 160 acre Freeman Homestead claim, and separate legislation for a detached 1.5 acre site encompassing the Freeman School, built in 1871. It was added by the Act of September 25, 1970 (Public Law 91-411), “to further the interpretation and commemoration of the pioneer life of the early settlers of the West.” In 1939, the restoration of the tallgrass prairie began. The prairie at the Monument is the second oldest restored tallgrass prairie in the United States.

The purpose of Homestead National Monument of America is to commemorate the Homestead Act and its influence on the country and the world; protect and care for the 160-acre original homestead’s resources and the Freeman School; and “erect” and manage suitable buildings to be used as a museum for the preservation, education, and interpretation of homesteading literature, history, and culture.

The museum collection began and continues to grow from people in the surrounding communities. The Mayerhoff-Dietz Collection is a prime example of how the community has contributed to the museum collection. In October 1948, the Gage County Board of Supervisors donated a collection of ethnological and historical artifacts relating to pioneer life on the Great Plains. Museum items are also received from citizens that live great distances away.

Documents guiding the museum collection at Homestead National Monument of America include the General Management Plan (1999), Foundation Document (2015), the Long-Range Interpretive Plan (1997), the Resource Management Plan (2000), Homestead Heritage Center Comprehensive Exhibit Plan (2005), Design Concept (2005) and furnishings reports for the Freeman School (1973) and the Palmer-Epard Cabin (1968).

1. General Management Plan, 1999:

* Interpret the history of the country resulting in and from the Homestead Act.
* Preserve literature; preserve agricultural implements; and construct a suitable museum to interpret settlement, cultivation, and development of the “Great West”.
* Commemorate the people whose lives were forever altered by the Homestead Act and settlement of the West, including American Indians.
* Protect the setting, provide access to the Freeman School, and maintain a visual relationship between the Freeman School and the rest of the Monument.

2. Foundation Document, 2015:

Homestead’s approved Foundation Document identifies the museum collection as a core component of the Park’s Significance.

“Homestead National Monument of America is the world’s primary repository for objects associated with homesteading. The museum housed within the Heritage Center preserves important resources related to the homestead story and was mandated by the park’s enabling legislation.”

The foundation document also highlights family and oral histories, as well as the collection as a whole as one of the Monument’s Fundamental Resources and Values.

“Museum collections, including family and oral histories. Homestead National Monument of America preserves the material and social culture of the Homesteading Era, such as farm implement, photographs, letters, literature, tools, clothes, and artifacts used and valued by homesteaders.”

The Foundation Document also identifies nine interpretive themes for the Monument, serving as guides for collection acquisitions.

* The Homestead Act empowered traditionally marginalized groups, including women, African Americans, and foreign-born individuals, by increasing their political, social and economic mobility through land ownership, thus providing enfranchisement and access to the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
* The Homestead Act made possible the realization of the American Dream; an ethos that all people have the opportunity to be prosperous and successful through hard work.
* The European American concept of progress was fueled by expansion, acquisition, and use of natural resources. The Homestead Act provided opportunity to private citizens, brought unprecedented prosperity to the nation, and helped create the largest agricultural and industrial superpower in the history of the world.
* Homesteaders instituted networks of community services through town building, creating transportation systems, and establishing financial, commercial, and education institutions. The increase in technological innovation and invention that followed eased the laborious tasks of homesteading.
* Westward expansion produced dramatic changes for many American Indian people.
* “Free Land!” was the homesteading cry. While being monetarily free, the process required mental, physical, and emotional hardships that made the acquisition of free land an expensive undertaking.
* In 1862 the 37th Congress passed a legislative packaged that promoted westward expansion by stabling the United States Department of Agriculture, providing free land to individuals under the Homestead Act, endorsing the construction of railroads through the Pacific Railways Act, and helping states establish agricultural and mechanical universities through the Morrill Act in an effort to support the anticipated growth of family farms.
* Throughout history, brave individuals have stepped forward and challenged the status quo to ensure their rights, liberties, and freedoms were not violated. Daniel Freeman challenging the teaching of religion in the Freeman School is a constant reminder of this important American Value.
* Biodiversity of the natural resources often determined the success of homesteaders, yet the very act of homesteading disrupted many of those resources. Today we work to restore/protect what is left.
* The Homestead Act represented a radical represented a radical shift in how the government distributed public lands.

The park’s museum collection should also support the park’s interpretive themes, identified in the 2015 Foundation Document:

* Complete ICMS cataloging to allow easier access for use and study of the collections by outside researchers and park interpreters.
* Identify, accession and catalog archival materials already in the park including historic photos, early planning documents, and maps for use by park interpreters, outside researchers, and educators.
* Acquire objects to support specific exhibits in the visitor center and agricultural display room as space allows.
* Acquire objects, as space allows, interpreting the cultural influences of immigrating ethnic groups during the homesteading era.
* Deaccession or transfer unrelated, inappropriate, or repetitive objects from the current collection to make storage space for the above; where applicable for educational programs as solid examples of actual items used by homesteaders. Deaccession objects and add them to the Education Collection so they can be examined and handled by students in a supervised environment.

The 1997 Long Range Interpretive Plan is in the process of being updated.

4. Resource Management Plan, 2000 and Vegetation Management Action Plan, 2006

Management Objectives:

* Provide for the continued management and maintenance of the restored tallgrass prairie through the use of several techniques to include prescribed fire, mowing, manual cutting, and possible use of herbicides when warranted.
* Continue management for the reduction of exotic, invasive plant species.
* Promote the continued gathering of information about various taxa and abiotic components of the Monument’s natural resources through the NPS Inventory and Monitoring program as well as work by the Long-Term Ecological Monitoring (LTEM) program.
* Provide for protection of the Monument’s natural resources, cultural resources, and archaeological sites through monitoring and patrolling by staff/researchers.
* Provide for the maintenance of the historic structures.
* Provide for the proper storage, monitoring, security, and fire protection of the Monument’s museum objects both on-site and at the Midwest Archaeological Center.
* Work with natural and cultural resource managers to implement various facets of the Cultural Landscape Report in an effort to provide a true representation of a Homestead scene.
* Continue to provide educational opportunities for various facets of the public regarding the natural and cultural resources at Homestead through interpretive programs, special events, the Monument’s web site, special press releases and articles, and other media.

Management Goals:

* Appropriate maintenance and preservation of the museum collection and historic structures.
* Manage the resources in a manner that provides maximum public access and high quality interpretation that inspires appreciation for the heritage preserved at Homestead.

5. Vegetation Management Action Plan 2004-2014

Management Objectives:

* Protect biodiversity in the vegetation of Homestead National Monument of America.
* Manage and monitor exotic species.
* Manage thickets so they remain small part of the prairie.
* Continue prairie restoration efforts.
* Protect the cultural landscape.
* Create a natural transition zone between the riparian woodland and the tallgrass prairie.
* In the spirit of homesteading be good neighbors.
* Restore lowland bur oak forest.
* Protect wildlife.

6. Historic Furnishings Reports

The Monument’s furnishings reports are outdated. The most current furnishings reports are from 1968 and 1973 for the cabin and the school, respectively. Project Management Information System (PMIS) project number 121083 requests funding for an update of the Palmer-Epard Cabin furnishings report. When the reports are updated in the future, they will provide a better information base for future revisions of the Scope of Collection Statement. However, the long-range interpretive plan currently in development talks to the interpretive plans at the Freeman School.

Archeological material recovered within the park’s boundaries is NPS property and must be cataloged into the museum collection in accordance with *43 CFR Part 7.13,* NPS Management Policies (2001), NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guidelines*. Similarly, *36 CFR 2.5q* states that natural history specimen collection permits issued by the Superintendent require the following conditions: (1) specimens placed in displays or collections must be identified with NPS museum labels and must be cataloged into the park’s museum collection, and (2) specimens and date derived from consumed specimens must be made available to the public and reports and publications resulting from a research collecting permit must be filed with the Superintendent.

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

Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection are Federal property and must be retained in the park’s museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS Management Policies (2001).

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System, permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property, are incorporated into the park museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog.

*Other Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections*

Other laws pertinent to the acquisition and management of museum and archival collections include: Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (7 USC 2131 through 2159); Federal Technology Transfer Act of 2012 (15 USC 3710); Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (16 USC 63); Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (4 USC 483[b]); American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 35); Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 (43 USC 2101 through 2106); 43 USC 1460 (Copies of records, documents, etc.: charges, disposition of receipts); National Archives and Records Administration Act of 1984 (Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (44 USC 3101 et seq.); Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997 (Public Law 104-208); Public Law 106-206 (Commercial filming activities on federal land); Information Quality Act (passed in section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (Public Law 106–554; H.R. 5658); and Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014 (Public Law 113-187; H.R. 1233).

Presidential memoranda which are pertinent to museum and archival collections include Presidential Memorandum on Preserving Scientific Integrity in Government Decision-Making (2009) and the Presidential Memorandum on Managing Government Records (2011).

Additionally, the 2010 Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and other Natural and Cultural Resources” is also relevant to the content of NPS museum collections as related climate change research studies are undertaken.

Regulations are mechanisms for implementing laws and enforcing policies which have been established by the NPS director, or for informing the public how the NPS will administer various programs. Regulations have the force and effect of laws and violations are punishable by fines, imprisonment, or both. Federal regulations which apply to museum collections include: “Permits” (36 CFR 1.6); “Preservation of Natural, Cultural, and Archeological Resources” (36 CFR 2.1); “Research Specimens” (36 CFR 2.5); “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR 79); “Disposition of Federal Records” (36 CFR 1228); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), (41 CFR 101); Interior Property Management Regulations, Departmental Manual Part 410, Personal Property Management (Subpart 114-60); “Preservation of American Antiquities” (43 CFR 3); “Protection of Archeological Resources” (43 CFR 7); “Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations” (43 CFR 10); “Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Policy: State-Federal Relationships” (43 CFR 24); and “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants” (50 CFR, Sections 17.11 and 17.12). “Guidelines for Ensuring and Maximizing the Quality, Objectivity, Utility, and Integrity of Information Disseminated by Federal Agencies” were published in the Federal Register as 67 FR 5365. “Technical Edits” for 36 CFR were published in the Federal Register as 80 FR 36474, effective as of June 25, 2015.

International conventions pertinent to museum collections include the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

Archeological collections, except inalienable and communal property (as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 [25 USC 3001-13]), recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection, are Federal property and must be retained in the park's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS *Management Policies* (2006).

In accordance with the NPS Research Permit and Reporting System (RPRS), permits to collect natural resource specimens state that retained specimens remain Federal property, be incorporated into the park museum collection and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, bear official NPS museum labels with their catalog numbers registered in the NPS National Catalog.

## *Policies, Directives, and Other Guidance*

National Park Service policies are designed to improve the internal management of the NPS. They are guidance documents, not enforceable legal tools. However, NPS *Management Policies* (2006) translates the Constitution, public laws, Executive proclamations and orders, and regulations and directives from higher authorities into cohesive directions which apply Service-wide. It is commonly considered the highest of three levels of guidance documents in the NPS Directives System. As noted previously, NPS *Management Policies* (2006, section 1.4.6) includes museum collections among the park resources and values which are subject to the no-impairment standard. Other relevant sections for museum collection acquisition and management include: 3.3 Land Protection Plans; 4.2 Studies and Collections; 4.8 Geologic Resource Management; 5.1 Research; 5.3 Stewardship; 7.5.8 Historic Weapons; 8.11 Social Science Studies; 9.4.2 Museum Collections Management Facilities; and 10.2.4.6 Artifacts and Specimens.

Director Jonathan B. Jarvis’ Policy Memorandum 14-02: Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources addresses concerns regarding site selections for museum facilities and collections in light of the risks of climate change.

Director’s Orders are “level 2” documents in the NPS Guidance System; they supplement and may amend NPS *Management Policies*. Relevant NPS Director’s Orders for museum collections include: Director’s Order #11B: Ensuring Quality of Information Disseminated by the National Park Service; Director’s Order #11D Records and Electronic Information Management (supersedes and replaces DO #19: Records Management); Director’s Order #21: Donations and Fundraising; Director’s Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director’s Order #28: Cultural Resource Management; Director’s Order #28A: Archeology; Director’s Order #32: Cooperating Associations; Director’s Order #44: Personal Property Management; Director’s Order #50B: Occupational Safety and Health Programs; Director’s Order #52A: Communicating the National Park Service Mission; Director’s Order #53: Special Park Uses; Director’s Order #58: Structural Fire Management; Director’s Order #70: Internet and Intranet Publishing; Director’s Order #77-2: Floodplain Management; Director’s Order #77-10: NPS Benefits Sharing; Director’s Order #78: Social Science; Director’s Order #79: Integrity in Scientific and Scholarly Activities; and Director’s Order #80: Real Property Asset Management.

In addition, there are several Directors’ Orders currently in development or under review which, once approved, will be relevant to museum collections. These include: Director’s Order #28B: Ethnography; Director’s Order #28C: Oral History; Director’s Order #66: FOIA and Protected Resource Information; Director’s Order #67: Copyright and Trademark; Director’s Order #74: Studies and Collecting; Director’s Order #77: Natural Resource Protection; Director’s Order #77-6: Cooperative Research and Development Agreements; Director’s Order #77-7: Integrated Pest Management; Director’s Order #77-8: Endangered Species; Director’s Order #77-12: NPS Living Collections; Director’s Order #84: Library Management; Director’s Order #88: Documents Needed for Litigation; and Director’s Order #100: Resource Stewardship. As these orders are approved, managers and curatorial staff will need to review them to ensure the full implementation of all new policies and procedures as they apply to museum collection management occurs.

The NPS also develops handbooks, reference manuals, and other documents to provide guidance to implement director’s orders. These are considered “level 3” documents and provide comprehensive information in support of field and programmatic operations; they are written to clearly distinguish what is required from what is recommended. Some of the pertinent handbooks, reference manuals, and guidelines for museum collections include: Reference Manual #10B: Drawing and Map Numbers; Records and Electronic Information Management (REIM) Guide; Service-wide Records Schedule (SRS); NPS *Museum Handbook*, Parts I-III; NPS-28 Cultural Resource Management Guideline; NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring; and Reference Manual #77 Natural Resource Management.

As a bureau within the Department of the Interior (DOI), the NPS is also subject to Department-wide policies and manuals, including *Departmental Manual* Part 411, Museum Property Management; *Departmental Manual* Part 517, Chapter 1, Pesticide Use Policy; *Departmental Manual* Part 380, Records Management; *Departmental Manual* Part 305, Chapter 3: Integrity of Scientific and Scholarly Activities; and DOI Museum Property Directives.

*Mandated Collections*

The purpose of the park’s museum collection includes acquiring and managing objects, specimens, and archival documents that the NPS is mandated to preserve by law, regulation, and policy. Referred to as “mandated collections,” these objects, specimens, and archival documents must be acquired for the park’s museum collection, when generated or collected. The primary types of mandated collections include the following.

* Archeological objects and associated records “excavated or removed from public lands” [16 USC 470cc (3)];
* Natural history specimens and associated records “placed in displays or collections” [36 CFR 2.5];
* Paleontological resources and associated records collected under permit [Title VI, Subtitle D on Paleontological Resources Preservation (123 Stat. 1172; 16 U.S.C. 470aaa), contained within Public Law 111-011, commonly known as the Paleontology Resources Preservation Act];
* All documentation associated with natural and cultural resource studies and other resource management actions will be retained in the park’s museum collection for use in managing park resources over time [NPS *Management Policies* (2006, section 5.3.5.5.6)].
* . The enabling legislation for Homestead National Monument of America states, “It shall be his duty to erect suitable buildings to be used as a museum in which shall be preserved literature applying to such settlement and agricultural implements used in bringing the western plains to its present high state of civilization, and to use the said tract of land for such other objects and purposes as in his judgment may perpetuate the history of the country mainly developed by the homestead law.” [74th Congress SESS. II CHS. 157, 159]

Just as archeological collections and associated records are considered mandated collections, there are instances when the Section 106 Compliance approval process requires the preservation of examples of historic fabric, paint and wall coverings or newly applied materials, and project associated records. These additional mandated collections are covered by the NPS Management Policies [NPS *Management Policies* (2006, section 5.3.5.5.6] and Public Law 113-287 created Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs (54 USC 300101 et seq.: Historic Preservation, commonly called the National Historic Preservation Act).

Because these collections are mandated by laws, regulations, and NPS *Management Policies* (2006), they are not outside a park’s approved scope of collection statement and must always be acquired, cataloged, and preserved. For more information about these mandated collections and the laws and policies which require their acquisition, see the appropriate discipline-specific sections later in this document.

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

Homestead National Monument of America has two structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Freeman School and the Palmer-Epard Cabin. The entire original 160-acre homestead of Daniel Freeman is also on the National Register which includes the Osage Orange Hedgerow.

# **II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS**

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

The following guidelines are designed to promote controlled growth of Homestead’s museum collection and to ensure that the collection remains relevant to the Monument’s purpose. The development of the museum collection will proceed in consultation with the Monument’s resource management and interpretive staff. Consultation can also be sought from the Regional Curator, Regional Chief Interpreter and other appropriate National Park Service resource management specialists.

**A. Cultural Collection**

The purposes of this collection are to preserve a portion of our nation’s cultural heritage and to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research and interpretive programs. The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archaeology, ethnology, history, archives and manuscripts. The following list identifies, by discipline, the types of objects appropriate to the Monument’s museum collection and, as needed, notes the current representation of each in the collection.

# **1. Archaeology**

The archaeology collection belonging to Homestead National Monument of America contains 9,684 cataloged objects and 58 uncataloged objects. These artifacts and archives are stored and managed by the curatorial staff at the Midwest Archaeological Center located in the Federal Building, Lincoln, Nebraska. The archaeological materials were recovered from excavations in 1948 by J.J. Bauxar and in 1984 by Bleed and Schoen at the Freeman School. Bleed and Schoen also conducted excavations around the park in 1985. Other field tests, surveys, and assessments have been completed over the years. The documentation and any materials collected during that time are also kept at the Midwest Archaeological Center. There are some miscellaneous archaeological artifacts still at Homestead National Monument of America.

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

a. Artifacts and Other Specimens. Archeological collections are generated by research in response to cultural resource management requirements and by research authorized under the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Archeological research projects within the Monument’s boundaries may result in the collection of objects in addition to a variety of other kinds of data. The archeological collection includes all artifacts, ecofacts, and human remains that may be recovered within the boundary. Unless needed for exhibit purposes, archeological material will be kept at the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska, for preservation and storage.

b. Associated Field Records. All records associated with archeological collections must be retained as part of the museum collection. These records include: field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, and computer documentation and data.

c. Surface Finds. Park staff and visitors are discouraged from picking up surface finds. It is preferred that surface artifacts be left in situ and their location documented. However, when significant surface finds are removed from their original location they will be accessioned into the collection and cataloged to the fullest extent possible. Catalog data should document who recovered the artifact, when it was recovered, why it was removed, a map showing where the artifact was discovered, and any other pertinent data.

# **2. Ethnology**

The ethnology collection at Homestead National Monument of America contains 256 objects. These objects aid in interpreting the role of Native Americans played in the settlement of the West. The objects are used in both the permanent and temporary interpretive exhibits. Additional ethnographic materials will be limited to site specific materials which historical research determines directly relates to the park.

**3. History**

The history collection includes objects and archival materials that represent the current interpretive period of the Monument (1862-1986) and the interpretive themes outlined in the Introduction of this document. The history collection includes objects related to the establishment and history of the Monument. Archival materials are in a separate category (see #4) and will be cataloged for their informational and research value. If archival material is collected for its physical value and not information value, it should be cataloged under History. Currently, there are 6,557 objects cataloged under the History classification.

Priority for acquiring historical objects is given to the best documented site-related objects. In the 2007, the timeline was extended to include the time period from 1890-1986. The focus for collecting is to include items from the new timeframe as well as fill in gaps from the previous timeframe of 1862-1890. Because the time period now includes an additional 96 years, it is important to recognize the areas where our collecting needs to be focused. The priorities are listed below but not in any particular order.

a. Agricultural Evolution. There are many artifacts and archival materials from the timeframe outlined in the previous Scope of Collection. However, because of the additional years, the focus on agricultural evolution will focus on those objects and documents not yet collected from the new timeframe, 1890-1986. The new focus will direct collecting towards mechanized farm implements and demonstrate the evolution from manual to mechanical.

b. Artifacts and Literature Relevant to the Oklahoma Land Rushes, 1889-1907. The first and most well-known land rush was April 22, 1889. Other land rushes occurred after the April 22, 1889 rush for land but were not nearly as large in scope.

c. Artifacts and Literature Relevant to Kenneth Deardorff, Last Homesteader. Deardorff was the last to receive the title to the land claimed under the provisions of the Homestead Act. Priority will be given to artifacts related to Kenneth Deardorff’s homesteading experience. Site-specific artifacts such as personal tools, equipment and household items are important pieces in telling the last homesteader’s story.

Literature documenting Ken’s claim will also be given high priority. These archival materials can include but are not limited to his case file documents and other site-specific materials.

d. Pop Culture. This category refers to how the community views the Monument, documents the changing philosophies within the Monument, and demonstrates the park as a community icon. Items such as commemorative pieces and memorabilia will be collected.

e. Monument History. This category includes objects and archival materials directly related to the establishment of Homestead National Monument of America and its subsequent history. Archival materials will mostly consist of outgoing correspondence and acid-free archival copies of newspaper articles about Homestead National Monument of America. Materials directly associated with the construction and design of the Homestead Heritage Center will also be included in the museum collection.

f. Freeman School. Items site-specific to the Freeman School will be collected. Since the Furnishings Report has not been updated, items will be limited to site-specific items. Once the Furnishings Report is updated and outlines what is needed to be represented in the collection, other items can be collected.

g. Palmer-Epard Cabin. Items site-specific to the Palmer-Epard Cabin will be collected. Project Management Information System (PMIS) 121083 has been submitted to remedy this deficiency. Once the report has been created and outlines what items are needed, other items can be collected.

The categories listed in the Scope of Collection statements before 2007 are accurately and adequately represented in the collection. These categories include household items, accessories, and tools and equipment dated prior to 1890, and will only be accessioned if one or more of the following criteria are met:

1) The object is unique and has site-specific significance,

2) is historically significant statewide, regionally or nationally with respect to the Homestead Movement,

3) or the historical significance or fragility of an object are needed to replace items currently on display or are needed to replace items currently in the collection.

Objects shall be collected in sufficient quantity to comply with recommendations contained in approved exhibit and furnishing plans.

One additional object will be collected for replacement purposes if necessary. Objects collected in anticipation of future uses in temporary or permanent exhibits will be collected in the following quantities: one object for display purpose plus one replacement.

When a large quantity of an object is available, priority will be given to collecting the best preserved object(s).

Future Collections Activity

The staff will more aggressively work to expand the Monument’s paper collections in the areas of historic photographs, family histories that relate to homesteading, and all types of documents that relate to homesteading that the monument does not already have two copies of. Other paper objects that the monument will work on expanding is its collection of farm implement manuals and promotional pamphlets as well as research papers that relate to homesteaders, the Homestead Act and its influence on the culture of the United States.

**4. Archival and Manuscript Collection**

This category includes books, letters, maps, photographs, documents, magazines, newspaper articles, oral histories and telegrams directly related to the Homestead Act, the subsequent Western migration, the history of the Freeman family and technological developments in agriculture.

In the Archives and Manuscript section in the Interior Collection Management System (ICMS), there are 6 cataloged archival collections located at the monument and 8 archival collections related to MWAC records for Homestead National Monument of America. The park records have been combined into a resource management record group and a special events records collection. Additionally there is a record group for the Friends groups, Daniel Freeman, Kenneth Deardorff and the historic Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company. Other items are cataloged in the History section of the Cultural Collection database. As mentioned in the Collections Management Plan, the archival materials kept for their informational value need to be cataloged in the Archives Module of ICMS. Archive materials kept for their physical value need to be cataloged into the Cultural Collections database in ICMS under History.

Policy and procedures for archival collections and records management are outlined in NPS *Management Policies* (2001), Director’s order #19: Records Management (2001), the *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscript Collections, and the NPS *Records Disposition Schedule* (1986).

a. Personal Homesteading Histories. This category includes personal papers and oral histories of living homesteaders and their families, and the descendants of homesteaders. Oral history tapes will be transcribed and placed in this collection. Currently the Monument has oral histories of descendants of homesteaders that need to be transcribed. A PMIS statement (120098) has been written for funding to hire a temporary archives technician to transcribe all the oral histories created to date.

b. Library Materials. A small number of items currently in the library need to be transferred to the museum collection. These items are original documents relating to the Freeman Family.

c. Manuscripts, Rare Books, etc. This category includes materials created outside of the park. Numerous items have been accessioned into the collection over the years beginning in 1948, according to the Accession Book.

d. Photograph Collection. The photographs in the park’s collection range from early tintypes to modern digital images. The management for each type of photographic process is different and requires supplies unique to each. The collection also includes a small number of photograph albums. There is approximately 40.4 linear feet of photographic material at Homestead National Monument of America. The photograph collection is housed mainly in the Cultural Resources office and the Heritage Center collections storage room with a small percentage of the photographs being located in the Senior Ranger office located in the renovated Quarters #6 garage, within the Monument’s maintenance compound. These photographs are stored here for a short time while volunteers, contractors, or employees scan them for inclusion in a database and create associated metadata. The photograph collection is currently in the process of consolidation and organization for easier access to researchers and park staff. See recommendations in the Collection Management Plan, 2005.

e. Maps, Drawings, Blueprints. There is a small collection of oversize materials located in the Chief of Maintenance’s office as well as oversize photos and maps in the collection storage area. All of these materials are historically important to the park. Some items are currently used by maintenance staff and duplicate use copies should be made specifically for their needs. The originals have been cataloged and put into the museum collection.

f. Equipment Manuals, Product Guides, Promotional Materials. The monument’s legislation states the need to focus on farm implements, thus the archival collection needs to include such items as equipment manuals or user guides. Many other types of pamphlets, brochures, or guidebooks were created to assist homesteaders find or help them ensure success in their homestead ventures. Additionally, many paper documents were produced to document and to promote the homestead process. These documents too have been identified within Homestead’s legislation as needing to be preserved.

Future Collections Activity

In accordance with Director’s Order #19: Records Management (2001) and the NPS *Records Disposition Schedule* (1986), designated park staff will examine all current park files before they are transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration or disposed of, to endure the retention of copies of important official records in the park. Other materials to be retained include materials related to scientific studies and resource management activities; oral histories, historic resource studies, and similar reports; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development.

**B. Natural History Collection**

Collecting and maintaining a natural history collection is a vital resource management and interpretive activity of the Monument. The natural history collection is tailored to the following specific purposes: establish a permanent base of information about the indigenous and exotic plants to assist with the restoration of the prairie landscape and collect specific faunal specimens. The priority for collection is to complete the herbarium collection, so a specimen of each plant currently indigenous to the Monument is available for study.

The means by which the natural history collection should grow is through authorized scholarly research, which is based on needs identified in this document and in the Monument’s approved Resource Management Plan. This scholarly research may be conducted by park or non-park scientists. Collecting by park staff must be in compliance with the park’s approved “Staff Field Collecting Procedures.” The collecting of research specimens by non-park scientists must comply with 36 CFR 2.5. All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections and other associated activities.

The natural history collection is contained in the discipline of biology. The park does not have geology or paleontology collections nor does it anticipate acquiring either in the foreseeable future. The following list identifies the categories of specimens to be included in the collection and, when appropriate, notes the current representation of each in the collection.

**1. Biology**

a. Flora. Each species of non-endangered vascular plant indigenous to this site in 1862, as well as each species of vascular plant introduced to the site after 1862, should be represented by at least a flowering specimen in the park’s herbarium.

A reference collection of plants has been started. Emphasis should be placed on developing the collection of vascular plants indigenous to the prairie during historic period.

No known endangered, threatened, or rare species are known in the park.

b. Faunal Specimens. A limited number of entomological specimens have been collected. Mammal specimens collected during the 2004 field season are currently being cataloged and prepared for storage at Southern Missouri State University. No further collection of faunal specimens is anticipated unless specifically recommended and approved through the formal resource management planning and review process.

c. Associated Field Records. All records associated with biological collection (e.g., field notes, instrument sheets, maps, etc.) must be maintained with the specimens as part of the museum collection.

There are many gaps in this category. Emphasis needs to be placed on acquiring missing or incomplete scientific records.

d. Research Specimens (36 CFR 2.5). Specimens and associated field data and records generated as a result of approved research projects conducted by non-NPS staff are included in this category. This repository and responsibility for curation of any collection resulting from a research project are determined prior to the issuance of a permit.

# **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. The park has no collections that fall within the scope of NAGPRA categories (unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony). Acquisition of such objects by the park is not anticipated.

Currently, there are two catalog numbers that are being reviewed for repatriation. HOME 6682 and HOME 853x are both items listed in the Homestead National Monument of America catalog as belonging to the White Mountain Apache tribe. Based on the records and accession information, these items are ceremonial in nature and have been deaccessioned to the White Mountain Apache Tribe in 2006.

# **IV. ACQUISITION**

The Monument acquires objects for its museum collection by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Acquisition of museum objects must be governed by need and the Monument’s ability to manage and preserve them according to the acquisition and preservation policies outlined in Chapter 5 of the NPS *Management Policies* (2001) and the standards for managing museum collection in NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*, Chapter 3, Special Directive 80-1, and the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I. In accordance with NPS policy, the Monument will discourage gifts with limiting conditions. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, cataloged, and inventoried in accordance with the procedures found in NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II: Museum Records (Revised 2000). As required by NPS-44, *Personal Property Management Guideline,* Chapter 10, all proposals for acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field finds, must be reviewed and approved by the Regional Curator.

The Park Superintendent, by delegation is the Accountable Officer for Museum Collections. As such, the Superintendent represents the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent has delegated day-to-day care of the collection to the Custodial officer.

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Superintendent before they can be accessioned into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the park 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 source of acquisition.

In accordance with NPS policy the park will not accept gifts with limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights; the park will acquire copyright to all incoming accessions. These must be clearly stated on the Deed of Gift. Loans are not encouraged and will be acquired only for a particular purpose (e.g. research or exhibition) and for a specified period of time.

Acquisition of firearms included on the ATF list of prohibited and restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the Regional Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

Collecting, either under permit or by park staff, will be approved only in response to the park’s need for on-site reference or to establish baseline data. The museum collection will not be a repository for cultural or natural science specimens in excess of these needs.

# **V. USE OF COLLECTIONS**

The Monument’s museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, and research, and may appear in other interpretive media (e.g. publications, online exhibits, or audio/visual programs based on museum objects). The primary considerations for the use of museum objects are the preservation of each object in question and of the collection as a whole.

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2001), Chapters 5 and 7, the park will not exhibit Native American human remains or photographs of those remains. Drawings, renderings, or casts of such remains will not be displayed without the consent of culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. The park will consult with culturally affiliated or traditionally associated peoples to determine the religious status of any objects whose sacred nature is suspected but not confirmed. These consultations will occur before such an object is exhibited or any action is taken that may have an adverse effect on its religious qualities.

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 accordance with the park’s museum collection access policy. Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the superintendent for review by the park’s curatorial staff and other staff as appropriate.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined 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 (Draft, 2002). The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case advance, written approval by the superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional/SO curator and may be approved only by the regional director, as outlined in Director’s Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director’s Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997).

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for approved purposes in accordance with NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5: Outgoing Loans. Institutions must meet accepted museum standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Sensitive materials may require additional conditions prior to loan commitment. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally 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**

1. Homestead National Monument of America will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly or unscientifically collected materials.
2. Human skeletal material will not be displayed. The park will not approve the research of human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).
3. In accordance with NPS Management Policies (2001) 7.5.5 “Consultations” and 5.3.5.5 “Museum Collections,” and DO #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archaeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR 79, Section 79.10(c), “Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collections.” Requests to borrow non-archaeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.
4. In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), and NPS Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16USC 5937), and NPS Management Policies (2001) 4.1.2. “Natural Resource Information” and 5.2.3 “Confidentiality,” the park may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archaeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; 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.
5. Access to museum objects and archives by researchers must follow standard operating procedures approved and signed by the Superintendent. Any researcher approved for access to museum objects shall be accompanied at all times by a member of the Monument staff. All access to the museum collection is regulated by the park’s Museum Collection Access Policy.
6. All endangered, threatened, or rare plants and animals will be collected only when accidentally killed or when found dead from natural causes. Collecting threatened or endangered plant and animal species will be performed in compliance with the NPS *Management Policies* (Dec 1988) and in accordance with provision of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. This activity will be strictly controlled and limited, based on the appropriate rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. Endangered, threatened, or rare species will never be killed in the park for the sole purpose of adding a specimen to the museum collection. Specimens of species meeting these criteria may be added to the collection if they are accidentally killed or found dead of natural causes.
7. Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Service wide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for scientific disciplines.
8. Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these are subject to copyright and this right has not been signed over to the National Park Service.

# **VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS**

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every five years and, when necessary, must be revised to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the Monument’s mission and NPS policies. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the Superintendent. The Monument has an approved Collection Management Plan. It was approved in October 2006.

1. Objects collected during the J.J. Bauxar archeology excavations in 1949 have been transferred to the NPS Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska for preservation and storage.
2. Objects collected during the April 1985 Cultural Sites Inventory and collected during archeological investigations at the Freeman School in September 1985 are curated and stored at the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. Both investigations were performed under contract with the Midwest Archeological Center by the Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

3. Mammal specimens collected during the summer 2004 are currently being inventoried   
 and prepared and will be kept at Southern Missouri State University.

# **VIII. APPENDIX A: PARK LEGISLATION**

**LEGISLATION**

**FOR**

**HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA**

BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

74TH CONGRESS – SESS. II

[CHS. 157, 159. MARCH 19, 20, 1936]

CHAPTER 157

AN ACT

To establish the Homestead National Monument of America in Gage County, Nebraska.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to acquire, on behalf of the United States, by gift, purchase, or condemnation, the south half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter section 26, township 4 north, range 5 east, of the sixth principal meridian, Gage County, Nebraska, the same being the first homestead entered upon under the General Homestead Act of May 20, 1862, by Daniel Freeman, and that when so acquired, the said area be designated “The Homestead National Monument of America.”

SEC. 2. That there is authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed $24,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of acquiring said tract.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to lay out said land in a suitable and enduring manner so that the same may be maintained as an appropriate Monument to retain for posterity a proper memorial emblematical of the hardships and the pioneer life through which the early settlers passed the settlement, cultivation, and civilization of the Great West. It shall be his duty to erect suitable buildings to be used as a museum in which shall be preserved literature applying to such settlement and agricultural implements used in bringing the western plains to its present high state of civilization, and to use the said tract of land for such other objects and purposes as in his judgment may perpetuate the history of the country mainly developed by the homestead law.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the suggestions and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, the necessary appropriations therefore are hereby authorized.

***Approved, March 19, 1936.***

BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PUBLIC LAW

[91-411—Sept. 25, 1970]

Public Law

AN ACT

Providing for the addition of the Freeman School to the Homestead National Monument of America in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That, in order to further the interpretation and commemoration of the pioneer life of early settlers of the West, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds the following described lands and interests therein, on which is situated the old school building known as Freeman School:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 4 north, range 5 east, sixth principal meridian, Gage County, Nebraska, thence running north on the east line of the said quarter section 297 feet, thence west 214.5 feet, thence south 297 feet, thence east 214.5 feet to the point of beginning.

The Secretary is further authorized, in order to protect the setting of the Freeman School, preserve an adequate visual relationship with the existing Homestead National Monument of America, and provide access to the school from the national monument, to acquire by any of the above methods such lands and interests therein, as he deems necessary within the areas in certain sections of township 4 north, range 5 east, sixth principal meridian, Gage County, Nebraska, which are described as follows:

Section 22, beginning at a point 297 feet north of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter on the east line of the said quarter section, thence north along the east line of the said quarter section 103 feet, thence west 300 feet, thence south 400 feet to the south line of said quarter section, thence east along the south line of said quarter section 85.5 feet to the boundary of the Freeman School property, thence north along the boundary of the school property 297 feet, thence east along the boundary of the school property 214.5 feet to the point of beginning;

Section 23, the south 300 feet of the southwest quarter thereof;

Section 26, the north 300 feet of the northwest quarter northwest quarter thereof;

Section 27, beginning at the northeast corner of the northeast quarter, thence south along the east line of the said quarter section 300 feet, thence west 300 feet, thence north 300 feet to the north line of said quarter section, thence east along the north line of said quarter section 300 feet to the point of beginning; all containing about 31 acres.

SEC. 2. The property acquired pursuant to this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as part of the Homestead National Monument of America, in accordance with the Act of March 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184), and the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than $50,000, of which not more than $45,000 (April 1970 prices), plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reasons of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein shall be appropriated for the rehabilitation and development of the Freeman School.

Approved September 25, 1970.

H.R.38

One Hundred Seventh Congress

of the

United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January, two thousand and two

An Act

To provide for additional lands to be included within the boundaries of the Homestead National Monument of America in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

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

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ‘Homestead National Monument of America Additions Act’.

### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP- The term ‘map’ means the map entitled ‘Proposed Boundary Adjustment, Homestead National Monument of America, Gage County, Nebraska’, numbered 368/80036 and dated March 2000.

(2) MONUMENT- The term ‘Monument’ means the Homestead National Monument of America, Nebraska.

(3) SECRETARY- The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior.

### SEC. 3. ADDITIONS TO HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA.

(a) IN GENERAL- The Secretary may acquire, by donation or by purchase with appropriated or donated funds, from willing sellers only, the privately-owned property described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b). The Secretary may acquire, by donation only, the State-owned property described in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (b).

(b) PARCELS- The parcels referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) GRAFF PROPERTY- The parcel consisting of approximately 15.98 acres of privately-owned land, as depicted on the map.

(2) PIONEER ACRES GREEN- The parcel consisting of approximately 3 acres of privately-owned land, as depicted on the map.

(3) SEGMENT OF STATE HIGHWAY 4- The parcel consisting of approximately 5.6 acres of State-owned land including Nebraska State Highway 4, as depicted on the map.

(4) STATE TRIANGLE- The parcel consisting of approximately 8.3 acres of State-owned land, as depicted on the map.

(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT- Upon acquisition of a parcel described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the Monument to include the parcel. Any parcel included within the boundary shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the Monument.

(d) DEADLINE FOR ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY- If the property described in subsection (b)(1) is not acquired by the Secretary from a willing seller within 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall no longer be authorized to acquire such property pursuant to this Act and such property shall not become part of the Monument pursuant to this Act.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF MAP- The map shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS- There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act $400,000.

### SEC. 4. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Nebraska, Gage County, local units of government, private groups, and individuals for operation, maintenance, interpretation, recreation, and other purposes related to the proposed Homestead Heritage Highway to be located in the general vicinity of the Monument.

**Approved November 29, 2002**