

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA
BEATRICE, NE

Scope of Collection Statement

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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 early 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 Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433), the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et seq.), the Historic Sites Act of

1935 (16 USC 461-467), the Museum Properties Act of 1955 (16 USC, Sect. 18 [f]), Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469C), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469-469I-2) the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm) and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

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

Homestead National Monument of America was established by an act of Congress March 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184) “as an appropriate Monument to retain for posterity a proper memorial emblematic of the hardships and the pioneer life through which the early settlers passed in the settlement, cultivation, and civilization of the great West.” In addition to the 160 acre Freeman Homestead claim, there is 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 mission of Homestead National Monument of America is to maintain a memorial that commemorates and interprets the Homestead Act and its influence upon the country. The mission is to maintain the 160-acre original homestead and the Freeman School addition in a manner that provides visitors an appropriate perspective of the influences and impacts upon the land in its transition from its natural state to cultivation and agriculture.”

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.

Documents guiding the museum collection at Homestead National Monument of America include the General Management Plan (1999), 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. Long-Range Interpretive Plan, 1997:

Homestead’s approved Long-Range Interpretive Plan (1997) lists the following primary interpretive themes derived from the Monument’s enabling legislation and analysis of significant area resources:

Settlement

- The Homestead Act of, signed on May 20, 1862 by Abraham Lincoln, was successful in its intent to encourage settlement of the American West.
- The Homestead Act was presented as an opportunity to obtain the “American Dream” of owning your own land and determining your own future.
- The still intact 160-acre Freeman homestead, filed for on January 1, 1863, provides the opportunity for the visitor to compare the ideal pioneer starter farm to the typical starter farm and to modern agricultural practices.

Cultivation/Restoration of the Native Tallgrass Prairie

- Cultivation of the West significantly enhanced the development of our nation, yet resulted in the alteration of existing ecosystems.
- The restoration of the tallgrass prairie provides the opportunity for the visitor to visualize and interact with the historic landscape, which early settlers encountered, and which rapidly vanished due to settlement precipitated by the Homestead Act.

Land Laws/Policies

- The Homestead Act represented a significant departure from previous land policies.
- The Homestead Act reflects the re-focus of the government’s programs and policies from the East to the West.

Ethnography

- The Homestead Act encouraged European immigration to the United States and its results are still evident in the communities of the Great Plains.
- The Homestead Act hastened the relocation and dissipation of American Indians and permanently altered their way of life.
- The Homestead Act changed the American social structure through its egalitarian nature, allowing women, African-Americans, non-citizens, and other disenfranchised individuals to establish homesteads and own land.

The park's museum collection should also support the park's interpretive themes, identified in the Long-Range Interpretive Plan (1997):

- 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 or inappropriate objects from the current collection to make storage space for the above. Where applicable, deaccessioned objects should be added 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 need of being updated. Project Management Information System (PMIS) project number 140730 requests funding to prepare a comprehensive Interpretive Plan.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

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 (2006), NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guidelines*. Similarly, *36 CFR 2.5g* 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 data 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

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at Homestead National Monument of America include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended (“Records Management by Federal Agencies” [44 USC 3101 et. Seq.]); the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR); 411 Departmental Manual, “Managing Museum Property,” Chapters 1-3; “Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections,” 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; “Disposition of Federal Records,” 36 CFR 1228; “Protection of Archeological Resources”, 43 CFR 7; “Preservation of American Antiquities”, 43 CFR 3; “Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records” (44 USC 2109); “Disposal of Records” (44 USC 3301 et seq.); Director’s Order #19: Records Management; Director’s Order #44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (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).

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 Regional office resource management specialists.

A. Cultural Collection

Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the park are more desirable for inclusion within the collection than similar items without such primary significance.

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. Archeology

The archeology collection belonging to Homestead National Monument of America contains 9,683 cataloged objects and 61 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 archeological 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 data 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 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 (1862-1890) 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 value. If archival material is collected for its physical value and not information value, it should be cataloged under History. Currently, there are 6,749 objects cataloged under the History classification.

Priority for acquiring historical objects is given to the best documented site-related objects. The timeline has been 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 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 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 his 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 and the new Homestead Heritage Center. 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 previous Scope of Collection Statement 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.

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 document 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 of the Interior Collection Management System (IMCS), there are 17 cataloged collections for Homestead National Monument of America. These collections are all park records except for the Homestead Historical Association records. 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 IMCS. Archive materials kept for their physical value need to be cataloged into the Cultural Collections database in IMCS under History.

Policy and procedures for archival collections and records management are outlined in NPS *Management Policies* (2006), 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.
- b. Manuscripts, Rare Books, etc. This category includes materials created outside the park. Numerous items have been accessioned into the collection over the years beginning in 1948, according to the Accession Book.
- c. 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 photographic albums
- d. Maps, Drawings, and 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.

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 ensure 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 the collection is to complete the herbarium collection, so a specimen of each plant currently indigenous to the Monument

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

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.

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 does not have any unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

NAGPRA requires a written item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995. The park does not have any items within the scope of this NAGPRA category. Acquisition of such objects by the park is not anticipated.

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* (2006) and the standards for managing museum collections in Director's Orders #28: Cultural Resources Management (1998), *Cultural Management Guideline*, (1997) Chapter 3, Special Directive 80-1, Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; and the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I. Museum Collection and Part III, Access and Use.

In accordance with NPS policy, the Monument 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. 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).

The park will not be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly collected materials. All Acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transferred, 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.

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 will insure that all collectons acquired are in keeping with this Scope of Collection Statement before accepting the items as part of the permanent collection. The superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition

and proper care and management of the museum collection. 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.

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. Archeological materials collected during investigations will be stored at the Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, NE.

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* (2006), 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.

Access to museum objects by researchers must be authorized in writing by the Superintendent. Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the superintendent for review by the park's curatorial staff and other staff as appropriate. 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. 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.

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 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.

Photographs of museum objects are made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits (including exhibits on the park website).

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. 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).
2. In accordance with NPS Management Policies (2006) 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.
3. 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 (2006) 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.

4. Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.
5. 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* (2006) 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.
6. Final disposition of type specimens will be determined at the Service wide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for scientific disciplines.

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.

