



**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS**

Scope of Collection Statement

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

Hot Springs National Park's museum collection includes both natural history and cultural collections. The park's natural history collection includes: mammal and bird specimens; a small herbarium, which includes several species of plants that occur in the park; paleontological and geological specimens; mounted insect specimens; associated documents and reports. At present, these collections are relatively small and most likely will not be greatly expanded in the future.

The cultural collection includes: prehistoric and historic archeological materials and associated field records; historic artifacts associated with the bathing industry and the early exploration and settlement of the Hot Springs area; architectural objects related to existing and earlier bath houses; artwork; archival and manuscript collections, including bath house records, oral histories, photographs, postcards, and park administrative records.

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Hot Springs National Park that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes, and resources, as well as those objects that the Service is legally mandated to preserve. It is designed to ensure that the museum collection is clearly relevant to the park.

C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

The National Park Service's legal mandate for managing museum collections is 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 Management Act of 1955, as amended (16 USC, Sect. 18f), the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended (16 USC 469-469C), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470-470t, Sect. 110), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 USC 469-469C), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470aa-mm), and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937).

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

Congress established Hot Springs Reservation on April 20, 1832 (4 Stat. 505), making it the oldest protected federal park land within the National Park System. President Andrew Jackson signed the legislation that stated "...that the Hot Springs, in said territory, together with four sections of land including said springs, as near the centre thereof as may be, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be entered, located, or appropriated, for any other purpose

whatever." Unfortunately, Congress failed to pass specific legislation for the administration of the site; it was simply under the general authority of the executive branch, both federally and in the territory. No controls or authority were exerted in the area. People continued to move into the vicinity and to build businesses adjacent to and even over the springs.

The encroachment of settlement and attempts to privately control the springs finally led to Congressional Act 19, Statute 377, enacted on March 3, 1877, which established a Presidential Commission to re-institute the Hot Springs Reservation for protection of the springs and to place the area "...under the charge of a superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior...." Subsequent acts of Congress (21 Stat. 288) June 16, 1880, and (31 Stat. 28) February 10, 1890, injected the term "park" into the legislation as a designation for the "mountainous districts" of the Reservation. They also created an adjacent urban area and authorized the sale of land for private development on the lower elevations, resulting in a unique parallel development of the city and the federal lands.

Administrators at Hot Springs Reservation saw the need for museum collections long before the National Park Service mandated them. In 1902 Hot Springs Reservation Superintendent Martin A. Eisele recommended that the idle pumping station be put into use as a museum with "...room for the collection and exhibition of mineral specimens, quartz crystals, siliceous rocks, tufa, indigenous flora, and other specimens of peculiar interest." He went on to state, "There can be made at this place an interesting collection which would prove of valuable information to visitors." ("Nature Notes," Vol. 3, No. 2, Hot Springs National Park, February 1936).

On August 25, 1916, Congress established the National Park Service (39 Stat. 535), and placed Hot Springs Reservation under its administration. Stephen Tyng Mather, head of the new organization, took a particular interest in the development of the site. His enthusiasm for Hot Springs ultimately led to its designation as the eighteenth National Park on March 4, 1921 (41 Stat. 1407).

Meanwhile, several of the bathhouse businesses in the park and private businesses in the city took considerable pride in collecting local and national artifacts, both natural and cultural, for the edification of visitors. Col. Samuel Fordyce, in particular, did considerable research on both Native Americans and Spanish explorers and collected related artifacts. A number of these were exhibited in the Fordyce Bathhouse.

In the mid 1930s Public Works Administration funding became available for projects in Hot Springs National Park. A new administration building was urgently needed to replace the inadequate turn-of-the-century building at the south end of Bathhouse Row. Plans for the building included a visitor information desk. On January 9, 1934, Col. John Fordyce wrote Secretary of Interior Ickes suggesting that a museum should be installed in the building as well. Fordyce and other Arkansans pledged their support for the museum, volunteering to make representative artifacts available for the display. The building was funded, and on January 15, 1936, C. P. Russell, Chief of Museum Division of the National Park Service announced the allocation of \$7,000 for creating a museum at Hot Springs. The project was assigned to the Field Laboratories, Morristown, New Jersey, according to specifications prepared by H. R. Gregg and Ralph H. Lewis, both respected National Park Service museum professionals. Eventually \$11,000 was spent on exhibits dealing with scientific studies, geology, anthropology, history, and biology of the Hot Springs area.

The Hot Springs museum was successful, and plans were consequently made to expand the facility into a separate building with an auditorium, but no action followed for an extended period of time. Subsequent changes were made in the small museum, adulterating its integrity. Most significantly, it was subdivided to create a small theater for an orientation slide program, which resulted in the loss of many artifacts and most of the museum records, which were discarded to make more room for the new facilities. Little interest existed at the park in developing extensive collections. Small natural history collections to document and interpret the geology, flora, and fauna were collected, as were a few archeological specimens that were largely from outside park boundaries. The park's archives held (and continue to hold) materials of significance, but the park had no system for maintaining strict controls over them. Rangers in the park had responsibility for caring for the limited museum collections. In the 1940s the park staff included a "junior naturalist," a position subsequently upgraded to chief naturalist. By the 1970s the chief naturalist position had evolved into the chief of interpretation position, and park technicians and aides shared collections management responsibilities.

In the 1960s the bathing industry in the park and in the city began a relentless decline, dramatically affecting business at the eight grand bathhouses on Bathhouse Row that had been thriving since their construction in the first two decades of the century. The elegant Fordyce Bathhouse was the first to close, shutting its doors in 1962. The Hale, Maurice, and Ozark Bathhouses closed in the 1970s, and in the 1980s the Superior, the Quapaw, and the Lamar Bathhouses followed suit, leaving the Buckstaff Bathhouse as the sole operating bathhouse on the Row after 1985. In an effort to save the Bathhouse Row district (comprising the buildings, the grounds, and incidental features on the east side of Central Avenue from Fountain Street on the north to Reserve Street on the south), the area was nominated to and placed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 13, 1974. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987.

The desire to revitalize Bathhouse Row specifically and Hot Springs National Park in general led citizens to campaign for adaptive uses of the vacant buildings. The strongest concern was to save the most elegant bathhouse, the Fordyce. Another evident need was to update visitor center facilities, exhibits, the film program, and collections storage to bring Hot Springs National Park up to date. The park's General Management Plan (1986) and the Interpretive Prospectus (1986) addressed both needs by selecting the Fordyce Bathhouse for adaptive use as a visitor center with exhibits, a curatorial workspace, artifact and archival collections storage with the latest equipment and provisions, and offices for Interpretation staff.

The park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2008) summarizes the purposes of Hot Springs National Park as follows: (1) to preserve the hot springs and manage the collection and distribution of hot spring water, uncontaminated, for public use and to evaluate ways to secure current and identify new recharge areas (where rainfall enters the watershed) to ensure the future health of the springs; (2) to protect, preserve, and interpret the park's natural areas, the cultural landscape of Bathhouse Row, and other historic and prehistoric features of Hot Springs National Park; and (3) to tell the story of the American Spa, including the use of medical and restorative therapies in restoring and preserving public health, regardless of income, race, or nationality, and how the park has adapted to meet recreational needs.

The Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2008) also describes the four main reasons for the park's national significance: (1) Hot Springs Reservation was the first federally controlled hot springs in

the United States; (2) the establishment of the Hot Springs Reservation in 1832 was an early expression of the American conservation movement, which was the precursor to the National Park System mission to protect nationally significant resources for the public good; (3) Hot Springs National Park was established in 1921 to protect and preserve the hot springs flowing from Hot Springs Mountain for public use as a health resort; and (4) Bathhouse Row and the Grand Promenade were designated as the Bathhouse Row National Historic Landmark District in 1987 because of their significance as the nation's first and only federally owned thermal springs spa. The district contains the largest collection of architecturally distinctive bathhouses listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2008) states that the mission of Hot Springs National Park is to protect the natural thermal springs so that they can be used by the public in perpetuity for bathing and drinking, and to conserve all other natural and historic resources within the park, for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The park's priorities and core management objectives as defined in the Core Operations Evaluation Report (2007) are to: (1) inventory, monitor, preserve, and maintain the geothermal springs including their recharge zone; (2) protect and maintain the park's thermal water collection and distribution system to provide the water for drinking and bathing; (3) monitor and protect the park's mountain lands and their related natural and cultural resources and prevent unacceptable impacts; (4) monitor and conserve the park's cultural resources associated with the bathing industry to prevent unacceptable impacts; (5) provide basic visitor facilities, protect visitors, provide for their enjoyment of the park, and manage their activities to prevent degradation of the park's natural and cultural resources; and (6) perform the critical legal, administrative, and employee support functions.

The Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2008) defines six primary interpretive themes for Hot Springs National Park: (1) The Hot Springs—These hot springs emerge naturally from the rocky hillside in a 4400-year cycle, and their waters are protected in perpetuity for public use; (2) The American Spa—The Hot Springs area came to be called “the American Spa” because it revolved around the federally operated Hot Springs Reservation/National Park. Government policy sought to ensure that thermal water was available to all, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, or financial standing; (3) Ouachita Range Ecosystems—The ancient, east-west trending Ouachita Mountains not only offer the gift of high-quality thermal water, they also nurture a remarkable diversity of flora and fauna that survives within the borders of an “island of preservation” called Hot Springs National Park; (4) Park and City—The creation of Hot Springs Reservation/ National Park as a health resort led to the birth of a city that catered to health seekers. Thus began a symbiotic relationship that continues to evolve; (5) Early Peoples—American Indians were first and longest on the scene. European explorers and hunters also helped set the stage for the American Spa; and (6) Resource Protection Pioneer—In 1832 the Congress and President unknowingly helped shape the national park ideal by reserving, for public use in an age of “taking the waters” for one's ailments, four square miles of Arkansas Territory containing the largest group of hot springs then under U.S. control.

The Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2008) identifies the following seven goals for interpretation at Hot Springs National Park: (1) improve orientation, signs, and access to information and interpretation; (2) increase new technology opportunities; (3) implement education plan; (4) create new wayside exhibits; (5) provide personal services; (6) upgrade and improve interpretive media; and (7) expand existing partnerships.

The park's museum collections help sustain the mission and purposes of Hot Springs National Park. They also support the park's interpretive themes and goals.

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* (2006).

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, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at the park 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 #24: Museum Collections Management; Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource 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

The Bathhouse Row district of the park is on the National Register of Historic Places and is listed as a National Historic Landmark. This area is comprised of the buildings, grounds, and other features on the east side of Central Avenue from Fountain Street on the north to Reserve Street on the south.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes, resource management goals and objectives, and purpose of the collection as stated in the Introduction provide direction for the acquisition of museum objects. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection, while ensuring that it remains relevant to the park's mission. Acquisitions will be made only if they represent relevant objects not already included in the collection; document historic periods, events, or persons for which little or no documentation presently exists; or significantly increase the research value of present collections. Objects needing extensive conservation treatment will not be acquired unless they are of special significance and only if similar objects in satisfactory condition are unavailable.

A. Natural History Collection

The purpose of this collection is to support the park's interpretation and resource management programs. Collecting within the park by National Park Service staff and authorized researchers will be done in strict compliance with 36 CFR 2.5. As required by this regulation, natural history collections made in the park but stored in other repositories will be included in the Hot Springs National Park accession and catalog records. The collection of threatened or endangered plant or animal species will comply with NPS *Management Policies* (2006), will be in accordance with provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Many types of inherently toxic or hazardous substances can be present in natural history collections. These may be intrinsic to the specimens themselves or residual by-products of various conservation efforts or other treatments in the past. Personal protective equipment and safety practices as prescribed and recommended in the NPS *Museum Handbook* will be used when working with items in the natural history collection.

The natural history collection is divided into four disciplines: geology, paleontology, zoology, and botany. The following list identifies the categories of specimens that are to be included in the museum collection and notes their current representation.

1. Geology

- a. **Rocks and Minerals.** The park currently has a geological collection of over 330 specimens; the collection will most likely not be greatly expanded in the future. One characteristic specimen of each rock type or formation exposed in the park may be accepted into the

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collection. Additional specimens illustrating variations in composition or structure may also be added to the collection; however, only well documented specimens will be accepted.

- b. **Associated Records.** All records associated with geological collections (e.g., field notes, instrument sheets, and maps) must be retained as part of the museum collection. There are presently no records of this kind associated with geological specimens; in the future, emphasis will be placed on proper documentation of specimens.

2. Paleontology

- a. **Fossil Specimens.** The seven paleontology specimens currently in the collection make up only a very minute portion of the overall natural history collection. Few fossil types are found within park boundaries, but well-documented single specimens not already represented in the collection will be accepted. Uncontrolled surface collecting within the park will be discouraged.
- b. **Associated Records.** All records associated with paleontology collections (e.g., field notes, instrument sheets, and maps) must be retained as part of the museum collection. There are presently no records of this kind associated with paleontology specimens; in the future, emphasis will be placed on proper documentation of specimens.

3. Zoology

- a. **Animal Specimens.** Eleven non-insect zoological specimens and more than 2,500 insect specimens are currently housed in the collection. Collecting efforts in this area should be directed towards filling gaps in the fairly extensive insect collection, as well as collecting examples of those species of non-endangered mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, arthropod, worm, mollusk, or other animal occurring within the boundaries of Hot Springs National Park. These specimens should be collected for exhibit or interpretive purposes only, and only by a limited set (male, female, and juvenile). Specimens will be preserved and mounted according to currently accepted methods as specified in the NPS *Museum Handbook*.

No natural specimen listed as federally or state endangered, threatened, or rare will be collected for the sole purpose of addition to the collection, but those accidentally killed will be included, if not already represented. If it is determined that the zoological collections should be expanded in order to document ecological patterns within park boundaries or to satisfy other research needs, this expansion should be done in a systematic manner by qualified professionals working under the strictures of a collection permit.

- b. **Associated Records.** All records associated with zoology collections (e.g., field notes, photographs, and maps) must be retained as part of the museum collection. There are presently no records of this kind associated with zoology specimens; in the future, emphasis will be placed on proper documentation of specimens.

4. Botany

- a. **Plant Specimens.** The park herbarium is far from comprehensive, although it includes 1,079 vascular plant specimens and 90 fungi. It should be evaluated so qualified individuals can fill any gaps through systematic collection carried out under the strictures of a collection permit. Federal or state endangered, threatened, or rare plant species will not be collected for the sole purpose of addition to the collection, but photographs of each, accompanied by careful notation of the location, should be made and reported to the Chief of the Natural Resources Division.

Park interpretation would benefit from having a comprehensive reference collection of botanical specimens from within park boundaries and the surrounding area. Each species of indigenous flowering plant may be represented by herbarium specimens including one example of both fruit and flower whenever possible. Additional specimens illustrating hybrids and important variations in color or form may also be collected. Each species of moss, liverwort, fern, or fern ally may be represented by one characteristic specimen. A small collection of algae and fungi may be retained for reference purposes.

Collections in excess of the park's need for on-site reference may be stored in repositories outside the park. In such cases, loan agreements must be signed, associated records must be placed in the museum collection, and cataloguing of specimens must be carried out according to NPS standards. All permits for collecting will take into consideration the realistic limits on collections storage space before collecting begins.

- b. **Associated Records.** All records associated with botanical collections (e.g., field notes, photographs, and maps) must be retained as part of the museum collection. There are presently no records of this kind associated with botanical specimens; in the future, emphasis will be placed on proper documentation of specimens.

B. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is to support the park's interpretation and resource management programs. Objects and documentary materials relating to the history of Hot Springs National Park and providing enlightenment on the park's significant features and themes will be collected subject to limitations on space. Objects without documented connections to Hot Springs National Park will only be secured for specific exhibition needs or study when documented materials are not available. Objects from within Hot Springs National Park boundaries or directly connected with the bathhouses are more desirable than similar objects from outside the park. Only in cases where an object original to the park cannot be located will a substitute be sought.

A primary cultural theme of Hot Springs National Park revolves around the merger of the park and the city to form "The American Spa." In order to document and interpret this theme, the park may collect objects, documents, and photographs relating to this unique, changing relationship. The architectural evolution of the bathhouses is a related theme. Currently the collection includes numerous architectural plans documenting the construction of the present generation of bathhouses but almost none for earlier generations; any available documentation of this type will be acquired, if

possible, or at least microfilmed for research purposes. Examples of architectural elements are already in the collection; others will be acquired as needed to document this aspect of the park's historic buildings.

A number of cold spring health resorts in the area were closely connected with the hot spring facilities in the park and in the city. The collection includes only a few spring water bottles and documents to elucidate this relationship. Letters, business records, and other documentary evidence of that connection will be acquired, as will representative examples of cold-water spring bottles.

The overall evolution of health practices and medical technology played important roles in understanding what happened in Hot Springs. Currently, the collection has some early pamphlets on electrotherapy and related topics, along with therapeutic objects used in the present bathhouses during their early years. Photographs, instructions, advertisements, and other information explaining how these objects were used will be acquired whenever possible, as will further documentation on mercury treatments, hydrotherapy, and other common bathhouse practices.

Developments in transportation and advertising greatly affected the development of Hot Springs. A series of travel guides and some promotional materials in the collection illustrate the direction of advertising around the turn of the century, but further examples should be acquired. The relationship between railway companies and the hot springs is also significant, but the collection has little documentation beyond a few company booklets. All documentary materials relating to this theme will be acquired when possible.

Many types of inherently toxic or hazardous substances can be present in cultural collections. These may be intrinsic to the materials which comprise the artifacts or residual by-products of various conservation efforts or other treatments in the past. Personal protective equipment and safety practices as prescribed and recommended in the NPS *Museum Handbook* will be used when working with items in the cultural collection.

1. Archeology

- a. **Artifacts and Specimens.** Prehistoric and historic archeological items recovered within the park are in the museum collection. Materials may be collected only by National Park Service personnel or archeologists associated with approved institutions in compliance with applicable laws. Artifacts recovered by controlled archeological excavations as well as isolated and accidental surface finds turned in by or confiscated from visitors will be entered into the collections, although such collecting should be discouraged. Salvaged surface finds will only be accepted if provenience data can also be gathered. However, the primary means of collecting should be controlled archeological excavations.

Any proposed archeological research should be designed to provide a database on the relationship between prehistoric Native Americans and park resources—thermal water bathing, novaculite mining, and nearby occupational sites. Additional research might be carried out to provide data on trading, salt gathering, travel to and from the springs, and other aspects of Native American life in the immediate area. Donations of archeological materials from locations near Hot Springs may be considered if the collections provide

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significant information in the above areas, depending on the quality of provenience data associated with them and the availability of suitable storage space.

The bulk of the historic archeological collection consists of nails, ceramics, tiles, glass, and other objects collected during controlled investigations or surface surveys prior to construction projects, although some artifacts came from uncontrolled collecting by workmen carrying out various construction projects.

- b. Associated Field Records.** Unfortunately no detailed records exist for any of the Native American artifacts in the collection. Most of these were acquired in 1935-36 on loan from the Arkansas Historical Commission, who accepted them from a private collector named A. G. Agee of Hope, Arkansas, between 1909 and 1912. Although an inventory of the entire Agee collection is in the Accession HOSP-504 file, the artifact descriptions are not readily correlated with the park's artifacts. In addition, the inventoried objects were collected in several different counties. Provenience is therefore difficult to pinpoint for most of them. Because of the lack of documentation, the prehistoric collection is of limited interest to archeological researchers. The associated records of future prehistoric archeological investigations will become part of the collection.

The historic archeology collection is sometimes lacking in detailed accession information due to past uncontrolled collecting. Current emphasis is on including the most comprehensive information available with each new accession. The associated records of historic archeological investigations are placed into the museum collection.

2. Ethnology

Hot Springs National Park has no ethnologic artifacts in its collection. At one time, several bathhouse owners, most notably Col. Samuel Fordyce, Col. John Fordyce, and Billy Maurice, had collections that included ethnological artifacts representing various Native American tribes (the Fordyce collection has been photographed but has no further documentation). When the bathhouses were closed, most of the collections were sold and/or donated. Most of the Fordyce collection was donated to the Arkansas Museum of Science and Natural History in Little Rock. Since no diagnostic evidence exists to document the presence of any resident tribe in the area other than the Cahinnio Caddo, now extinct, no ethnographic material will be brought into the collection unless it pertains to the historic relocation of eastern tribes to the West in relation to the Hot Springs area.

3. History

Historic objects are particularly significant at Hot Springs National Park. At well over 60,000 objects, historic items are the second largest grouping in the park collection. Nevertheless, only historic material having a direct association with the park is included in the museum collection. In keeping with the park's themes, the following collecting categories have been established:

- a. Historic Objects.** Objects related to the historic themes of Hot Springs National Park are included in the collection. Major themes and examples of the types of materials are as follows:

- **Early Exploration and Settlement of Hot Springs (1541-1830)** Equipment, tools, weapons, and personal gear, etc. will be acquired if satisfactorily dated and deemed by experts in related fields as authentic.
- **Bathing Industry (1830-present)** The bulk of the objects in the collection come under this category; most of them came from seven of the historic bathhouses, when they were closed (many of the best-preserved examples are on permanent exhibit in the Fordyce Bathhouse Visitor Center). Certain objects relating to electromechanotherapy should be actively sought and acquired to fill gaps in the collection and in Fordyce exhibit rooms.

Personal items used by patrons and employees at the bathhouses may be acquired if not already represented in the collection. Attendants' items are of particular interest, since little documentation has been gathered in this area.

Advertising materials may be acquired if not already represented in the collection. Some promotional brochures and ads are in the collection; further examples would provide a deeper understanding of services offered by present and former bathhouses throughout the park's long history.

Any artifacts relating to the operation and furnishings of the Fordyce Bathhouse during the date the restoration was based upon (1915-1920) will be actively sought and retained. Any part of the Fordyce removed in its restoration and adaptive use will be maintained in the collections. The Buckstaff Bathhouse is the last of the historic bathhouses on Bathhouse Row still in business. The park is committed to keeping one bathhouse operating if at all possible according to the General Management Plan (1986).

If the Buckstaff Bathhouse should close, the park should attempt to keep its furnishings intact to be available for use by a successor. If the entire collection of furnishings and equipment is not kept intact, then the park should purchase or seek through donation only those furnishings and equipment not already represented in the collection. Objects that are merely decorative or that relate solely to the business operations of the bathhouse (office furniture, for example) will not be acquired. Due to limited storage space, only representative examples of large lots of objects will be accepted.

- **Novaculite Mining** Tools, machines, and personal items relating to the historic or prehistoric mining of novaculite within the park boundaries will be acquired (if satisfactorily identified by experts in the field as authentic). Artifacts of this kind that were used outside of the park boundaries will not be accepted into the collection, unless needed for a specific interpretive or exhibition purpose.

- b. **Architectural Objects.** Because Bathhouse Row is a National Historic Landmark, its architecture is of particular importance. Stained glass fragments, light fixtures, doorknobs, paint chips, mirrors from the bathhouses, and other similar objects are already in the collection. Most of the art glass from the Maurice is in special storage cabinets in the Reserve Avenue curatorial storage space in order to safely stabilize this unique cultural

resource. Further representative samples of such portable architectural elements should be acquired when their removal will not compromise the integrity of the building in question or when it is necessary for their ultimate preservation. The collection also contains architectural drawings and blueprints documenting the construction of some of the present bathhouses and other park features; examples not yet represented in the collection will be acquired whenever possible.

- c. **Signs and Art Work.** As the bathhouses closed, numerous directional and other types of informational signs were accessioned. No further acquisitions of this kind are anticipated, unless signs documented as original features of the present or earlier bathhouses are discovered. No mass-produced artwork used as decoration in the bathhouses or other historic park buildings will be accepted into the collection unless the objects can be documented as having been part of the original furnishings.

Original works of art illustrating Hot Springs National Park are now in the collection, such as a nineteenth century oil painting of Big Iron Spring. Handmade exhibit art (models and paintings) created by the National Park Service Museum Branch in 1935 was accessioned because of its historic and artistic merit. Further art of this kind can be accepted into the collection on a case-by-case basis if it is of similar quality; mass-produced items will not be accessioned. Original artwork commissioned for various park publications (e.g. *Out of the Vapors*, *Fire in Folded Rocks*, etc.) has been accessioned to protect it and to document its history. In future, additional high-quality original artwork commissioned for park publications or other purposes may become part of the park's collection after its original function has been fulfilled. In addition, works created through the park's Artist-in-Residence program and subsequently donated to the park may be accessioned into the collection.

4. Archives

Archival materials represent the bulk of the Hot Springs National Park museum collection—more than 500,000 items—and serve to support the park's administration, resource management, interpretation, and research programs. These items also are made accessible to the public and visiting researchers in appropriate ways. The archives include bathhouse business records, Hot Springs National Park administrative records, photographic collections, oral histories, park pamphlets, advertisements for the hot springs and the baths, bath tickets, bathhouse stationery, books on the human and natural history of Hot Springs National Park, maps, blueprints, and other similar materials. In the future, such materials will be accepted only if other examples are not already represented in the collection. Documentary acquisitions pertaining to the early years of Hot Springs Reservation are sought, since this time period is underrepresented in the archives. Additional records from area bathhouses and other hot water concessionaires in Hot Springs are also desirable for inclusion in the archives.

Photographic images of the Hot Springs National Park area constitute an important part of the archives. They provide invaluable documentary records of the park's landscape, living populations, historic structures, and activities. Historic photographs are actively sought, especially images

documenting Hot Springs Reservation. Documented and dated early photographs are of particular interest, since the extended history of the park encompasses many changes.

The park has a cooperative loan agreement with the University of Arkansas to store two archival collections in the Special Collections section of the Fayetteville campus library. These collections are *The John Rison Fordyce Papers*, 4.5 linear feet, and *The Business Records of Hot Springs, Ark. Bathhouses*, 28 linear feet. Simple finding aids are available for each collection, and one collection has been placed on microfiche available in the park library.

The park relies on private donations to add to its archives and reference library, and both facilities collect similar material: items pertaining to park history, development, and management; the parallel development of the city; area businesses. Decisions on whether to place a particular item in the library or in the archives will be made on a case-by-case basis based on its value, rarity, condition, and research potential. Photocopied materials will be placed in the library rather than in the collection unless the original is no longer in existence or cannot be acquired; if accessioned into the collection, photocopies must be on archival quality bond. In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006), books and other library materials retained for their rarity, physical properties, associative value, or for purposes of exhibition in the museum are managed as part of the park's museum collection. Other library materials are not managed as part of the park's museum collection. Policy and procedures for library materials are outlined in NPS *Management Policies* (2006) and NPS-28 *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (1998).

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 item-by-item inventory of human remains and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The park's museum collection does not contain any such objects and acquisition of such items is not anticipated. (NOTE: During NAGPRA negotiations with the Caddo and Quapaw tribes, it was determined that the 56 *possible* unassociated funerary objects currently housed in the park's museum collection did not fit the NAGPRA definition for such artifacts.)

IV. ACQUISITION

The park acquires objects for its museum collections by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records. Acquisition of museum objects are governed by the park's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to them according to NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum objects in Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (2002), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1998), and Director's Order #24: Museum Collections Management (2008); the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, Museum Collections and Part III, Access and Use.

In accordance with NPS policy, the park will prohibit the acquisition of gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights; the park will acquire copyrights to all incoming accessions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time. Museum objects are acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records.

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, transported, or otherwise obtained and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States federal government, and the individual states of the United States.

The acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the regional curator and the regional law enforcement specialist.

The park superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the museum curator.

All acquisitions must receive formal approval from the superintendent before they can be accepted into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the museum curator. The museum curator then 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.

V. USES OF COLLECTIONS

The park's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, publications, or other interpretive media. The primary considerations for the use of museum objects are preservation and accurate interpretation.

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 object 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: Museum Collections Management (2008), Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (2002), Cultural Resource

Management Guideline (1998), and in the park's written "Museum Collections Access Procedures." Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the superintendent. If applicable, the research proposal may be presented for review during consultation with the culturally affiliated or traditionally associated peoples before access to certain items in the collection is granted.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management (2008), Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (2002), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1998), and Director's Order #6: Interpretation and Education (2005). 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 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: Museum Collections Management (2008), Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (2002) and Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1998).

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 a 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). Many of the park's artifacts have been illustrated in publications.

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

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006) 7.5.6 "Consultation" and 5.3.5.5 "Museum Collections," and DO #24: Museum Collections Management, curatorial staff should consult with traditionally associated peoples and other cultural and community groups for whom the collection has significance. Archeological objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections." Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

The park will not approve research on human remains and associated funerary objects without the consent of the affected group(s).

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 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; archeological 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.

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.

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

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

The park will not knowingly be a partner to or encourage in any way the trafficking in illicitly collected materials.

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 park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the superintendent.

The park has an approved Collection Management Plan (1993) that will be updated in 2011.

A number of items from the collection are housed at repositories outside of the park:

1. The park has a cooperative loan agreement with the University of Arkansas to store two archival collections in the Special Collections section of the Fayetteville campus library. These collections are *The John Rison Fordyce Papers, 1888...(1925-1931)...1935, 4.5*

linear feet, and *The Business Records of Hot Springs, Ark. Bathhouses, 1903...(1925-69)...1975*, 28 linear feet.

2. Objects collected in the park by archeologists from the Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) in Lincoln, Nebraska, during excavations in 2003 at the Lamar and Maurice Bathhouses prior to building stabilization are stored at MWAC. For positive tracking, these items have accession and catalog numbers from both the park and MWAC.
3. Objects collected in the park during the four field seasons (2008-2011) of the Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program conducted by archeologists from MWAC are stored at MWAC. Upon completion of artifact analysis and preparation of final reports in 2012 all artifacts and field records will be transferred back to the park.

For additional information on the museum collection contact:

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