

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL MALL AND MEMORIAL PARKS

THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL
SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Executive Summary.....	1
B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement.....	2
C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections.....	2
D. Park History, Significance, Purpose, Themes and Goals.....	2
1. Site History	2
2. Significance	3
3. Purpose	4
4. Themes	4
E. Laws, Regulations, and Conventions Related to Museum Collections.....	5
F. Structures, Landmarks and Park Resources Listed on National or International Registries	6
II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS	6
A. Cultural Collection.....	7
1. Archeology Collection.....	7
2. Ethnology Collection.....	8
3. History Collection	8
a. History of the Construction of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial (1934 - 1943). ...	8
b. Historical Events at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial (1943- Present).....	9
c. Thomas Jefferson Memorial Preservation History (1943- Present).	9
d. Architectural Elements (1943- Present).	9
e. Future Collections Activity.	9
4. Archive Collection.....	9
B. Natural History Collection.....	10
III. MUSEUM COLLECTIONS SUBJECT TO THE NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990	10
IV. ACQUISITIONS	10
V. USES OF THE COLLECTION	11
VI. RESTRICTIONS.....	12
VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	13

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial (THJE) is a national monument built to honor the life and memory of President Thomas Jefferson. The memorial was authorized through *Pub Res 73-49, 48 Stat. 1243* on June 26, 1934 and built between 1937 and 1943 on the south edge of the Tidal Basin on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. The circular, open-air memorial features a chamber with a nineteen-foot bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson standing in the center. The statue is surrounded by walls inscribed with quotes from some of his most famous writings. The site is administered as a unit of the National Mall and Memorial Parks (NAMA).

National Park Service (NPS) museum collections comprise the institutional memory of NPS units and often include both natural and cultural material.¹ The Thomas Jefferson Memorial museum collection is entirely a cultural collection with a history subcomponent. The THJE museum collection will continue to grow through ongoing research and projects, and to a lesser extent through active collecting and donations.

THJE's museum collection is exhibited onsite at the Memorial or stored at the NPS National Capital Region's Museum Resource Center (MRCE) in Landover, Maryland.

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

For additional information on the museum collection, please contact:

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¹ *NPS Director's Order #24: Museum Collection Management* states that "NPS museum collections inform and enhance every aspect of the NPS mission, from resource management and interpretation, to research and public accountability. Featured in exhibits, interpretation and education programs, films, and print and electronic publications, NPS museum collections are key resources for educators, students, researchers, park managers, park neighbors, and the general public."

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement²

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

C. Legislation Related to the National Park Service Museum Collections

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

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

1. Site History

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission was established by Congress on June 26, 1934 through *Pub. Res. 73-49, 48 Stat. 1243* to build a memorial in honor of the third President of the United States and primary author of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson.

THJE was built on a location identified by the McMillan Commission to be a site for a great memorial as early as 1901. After plans for a Theodore Roosevelt Memorial at the site fell through in the 1920s, the location was marked for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Architect John Russell Pope was commissioned to design the memorial, which is modeled after the Pantheon in Rome. The neoclassical style of the memorial honors the architectural style that Jefferson is credited with introducing to the United States. Pope's design features marble steps that lead up to an open-air portico and rotunda where a ring of Ionic columns sit under a shallow dome. The exterior of the 165-foot diameter structure is made of Danby Imperial Vermont limestone that rests upon a series of granite stepped terraces and concrete piles anchored to bedrock below the Tidal Basin.

² Preparation of a SOCS is required by *NPS Management Policies* (2006, Chapter 5); *Director's Order No. 24: NPS Museum Collections Management*; and *Director's Order No. 28: Cultural Resource Management*.

The interior of THJE features white Georgia marble and a bronze statue of Jefferson by Rudolph Evans, whose design was chosen in a nationwide competition. The original plaster statue was replaced with the current bronze statue after WWII, when restrictions on the use of metals were lifted. The interior walls surrounding the statue feature quotations from Jefferson's writings, chosen to illustrate some of the principles to which he dedicated his life. The dome of the memorial is made from Indiana limestone. The pediment above the entry features a relief carving by Adolph A. Weinman titled the *Drafting of the Declaration of Independence*.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial serves as a place of contemplation and civic engagement and is the site of several annual events, including the National Cherry Blossom Festival. The memorial was initially part of a collection of federal parks known as the National Capital Parks in 1934, which was renamed National Capital Parks – Central in 1965. The name of the park officially changed to National Mall and Memorial Parks in 2005.

The THJE museum collection was established to document the construction of the memorial, the individuals involved in the construction, and events that have occurred at the memorial. Although a SOCS was written for the THJE collection in 1985, the collection was not officially established until 2010. The THJE collection is managed by the curatorial staff of NAMA and stored at the Museum Resource Center (MRCE) for its long-term preservation, with the exception of one object that is on exhibit in the memorial.

2. Significance

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial is the foremost memorial to the third President of the United States and is a key landmark in the monumental core of the National Mall in accordance with the McMillan Commission's plan of 1901.³ NAMA's draft *Foundation Document* (2015) identified several statements of significance for the entire National Mall; the following statements are relevant for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial:

- NAMA contains the nation's foremost civic spaces, the primary settings for First Amendment activities, presidential inaugurations, and national celebrations. Citizens from throughout the country and around the world come here to participate in American democracy, celebrate freedom, and experience our nation's history and culture.
- The monument and memorials at NAMA connect visitors directly to American history and values, cultural heritage, and the sacrifices of so many, supporting our national identity and individual connections to the larger national experience.

³ *Thomas Jefferson Memorial National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form #66000029*, May 9, 1981.

- NAMA protects a variety of planned vistas, parks, and urban open spaces originating from the landmark L'Enfant and McMillan Plans that are among the first federal public spaces in the United States, establishing the character of the capital city and the visual representation of U.S. democracy and government.⁴

3. Purpose

The purpose of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial is to honor Thomas Jefferson, the nation's 3rd president. The *NAMA Foundation Document* (2015) draft identifies the following statement of purpose for the entire National Mall:

National Mall and Memorial Parks preserves, protects, and interprets symbolic, monumental, and dignified civic spaces and commemorative works in the center of the nation's capital that honor American ideals and values, distinguished public figures, events, and military and civilian sacrifices and contributions. National Mall and Memorial Parks serves as a public park and open space for active civic and cultural engagement, recreation, and public enjoyment.⁵

The purpose of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial museum collection is to preserve those materials directly related to the construction of the memorial and its statue; the individuals involved in the construction; and the historic events that happened at the memorial. The THJE collection does not contain objects relating to the life and work of Thomas Jefferson. The collection documents the history and ongoing use and preservation of the memorial. The purpose of the collection is to increase knowledge, understanding, and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits and interpretive programs and to support research, resource management, and education.

4. Themes

The Park's main interpretive themes for the National Mall were developed for a draft *NAMA Long-Range Interpretive Plan* (2015):

- **Symbols of American Democracy.** The public spaces, monuments, and memorials of NAMA symbolize our nation's democracy in action – past, present, and future.
- **Places of Honor.** NAMA honors the bravery, sacrifices, and beliefs of those who have served their nation, its people, and all humanity.

⁴ *NAMA Foundation Document*, December 2015 Draft, Page 5.

⁵ *NAMA Foundation Document*, December 2015 Draft, Page 4.

- **A Continuing Dialogue.** The features and characteristics of NAMA inspire a continuing national dialogue on the ideals – and the sometimes painful realities – of the continuing American experiment in creating a free and democratic republic.
- **Renewal and Recreation.** The planned landscape and monumental designs of NAMA offer both visitors and residents a space for inspiration and personal renewal, contemplation, immersion in the world of nature, and outdoor recreation in a busy urban environment.
- **E Pluribus Unum. Out of Many, One.** NAMA was born with the city of Washington, D.C., in the earliest days of our nation. Like the nation it represents and the city it protects, it is forever destined to evolve and change with and through the voices of the American people.⁶

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial museum collection will support these themes by focusing on the development of the memorial and its history, and its unique status as a national icon and key landmark on the National Mall.

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

NPS museum collections are subject to Service-wide NPS policies and guidelines. *NPS Management Policies* (2006) lay the foundation by which the NPS meets its responsibilities toward museum collections and provides policy standards and requirements for preserving, protecting, documenting, and providing access to, and use of, NPS museum collections. *Director's Order #28: NPS Cultural Resources Management Guideline* states, "The National Park Service permits and encourages the acquisition of museum objects by donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collecting, or loan when these objects are clearly significant to an area." *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management* (2008) and the accompanying *Museum Handbook I-III* (1998-2006) ensure that NPS managers and staff have information on the standards and actions for successfully and ethically complying with *NPS Management Policies* (2006) regarding museum collections. These documents also provide a means of measuring and evaluating progress in preserving, protecting, documenting, accessing, and using museum collections. Directors Order #12: *Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making* (2011) and the accompanying handbook create a method that the site is to follow for projects. The site is to follow the decision-making process laid out in DO#12, which includes impact analysis for museum collections. The process can also involve cultural resource surveys, including archeology. The objects associated with the archeological surveys are placed in the site museum collection for future curation and research. It is the responsibility of the site to preserve and protect the natural and cultural resources that might be impacted through site projects.

⁶ *NAMA Foundation Document*, December 2015 Draft, Page 7.

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

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

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

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

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on October 15, 1966 and documented on May 9, 1981 under NRHP# 66000029.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

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

A. Cultural Collection

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

- Objects directly associated with persons or events commemorated at this site. It is important to note that objects related to the life and work of Thomas Jefferson will not be accepted for this collection.
- Needs identified in the site's approved planning documents and resource studies.
- Service-wide initiatives.
- Enhancing the understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the site's cultural resources.
- Cultural resource baselines, inventorying, and monitoring activities.
- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970.

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

1. Archeology Collection

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

Archeological materials recovered within the boundaries of the site and all associated documentation are the property of the United States and will be maintained in the museum

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

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors or site staff is illegal according to the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Volume 1* (36 CFR 2.1). Artifacts found on the surface should not be removed from their original location by the finder; instead, they should be reported to the Resource Manager of the site. If materials are turned in to the site, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the finder collects no more material; the precise provenience information is recorded, if possible; and the subject objects and data are delivered promptly to the site. Unless the items are determined to be archeologically significant by a professional archeologist, they should not be cataloged into the site's museum collection.

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

2. Ethnology Collection

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

3. History Collection

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

The following categories have been identified as collecting focuses for THJE's history collection as developed from THJE's legislation and NAMA's draft *Foundation Document* (2015):

a. History of the Construction of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial (1934 - 1943).

Historical collection materials in this sub category include objects and artifacts that illustrate the planning, design, and execution of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial and statue constructed between 1934 and 1943. Objects and artifacts directly related to Architect John Russell Pope's design and execution of the memorial; Sculptor Rudolph Evans' design

and construction of the Jefferson statue; Sculptor Adolph A. Weinman's relief carving of five members of the Declaration of Independence drafting committee; and the architectural firm of Otto R. Eggers and David P. Higgins are priorities for collecting. Historical collection materials related to other individuals who had direct involvement in participating in the construction of the memorial and its component parts also may be included. Items currently contributing to this sub group include a medal posthumously awarded to John Russell Pope for his contribution to memorial architecture.

- b. Historical Events at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial (1943- Present).** Objects and artifacts that illustrate historical events of national importance that took place at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial since the completion of its construction in 1943 through the present are included in this sub category of collecting. Objects and artifacts directly related to individuals who physically participated in historic events at the memorial are also priorities for collecting so long as these materials relate to the individuals' direct involvement with such events.
- c. Thomas Jefferson Memorial Preservation History (1943- Present).** This sub category of collecting includes objects and artifacts that document or commemorate the ongoing preservation and maintenance efforts of the THJE beginning upon its completion in 1943 through the present.
- d. Architectural Elements (1943- Present).** When original architectural fabric is removed from a historic structure during a preservation or repair project, a representative portion is accessioned into the museum collection. The collection currently contains samples of original marble from the volutes on the memorial.
- e. Future Collections Activity.** Future collections activity will concentrate on the acquisition of outstanding examples of historical objects noted in the site's approved planning documents, which are not represented in the collection.

4. Archive Collection

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

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

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

B. Natural History Collection

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

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

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

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

IV. ACQUISITIONS

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

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

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

The Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum collections. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The Superintendent may delegate the day-to-day care of the collection to the park's Curator. All acquisitions made by the Superintendent (or designated receiving officer) must be in accord with this approved Scope of Collection Statement.

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

V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

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

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

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in *Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management*; *Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management* (1998); *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1997); and in the site's written *Museum Collections Access Procedures*. Outside researchers must

submit a research proposal to the Superintendent for review by NAMA's Research Coordinator. Special care must be taken when granting access to this collection to protect private information as outlined in the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part III, Chapter 1: Evaluating and Documenting Museum Collections Use*.

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

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

VI. RESTRICTIONS

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

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

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (54 USC 100701), and *NPS Management*

Policies (2006) 4.1.2. *Natural Resource Information* and 5.2.3 *Confidentiality*, the NPS may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; personally identifiable information; and the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

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

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

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

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

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

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

- Review the THJE Scope of Collection Statement every five years and revise it as needed to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes to the park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the written approval of the Superintendent.
- Establish a Collections Advisory Committee to advise and oversee accessions and deaccessions to the THJE collection, and to assess potential loans, exhibitions, and other uses. Guidance for establishing a Collections Advisory Committee is in the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II, Chapter 6, Section D* (Director's Order No. 24: Museum Collections Management).

- Ensure that the permanent museum collection is collected, cataloged, and professionally cared for consistently and in a timely manner.
- Identify and review resource management records associated with THJE and accession appropriate archival materials into the NAMA museum collection.
- Develop content for the NPS *History & Culture* link on the THJE website to highlight significant items in the site's museum collection.