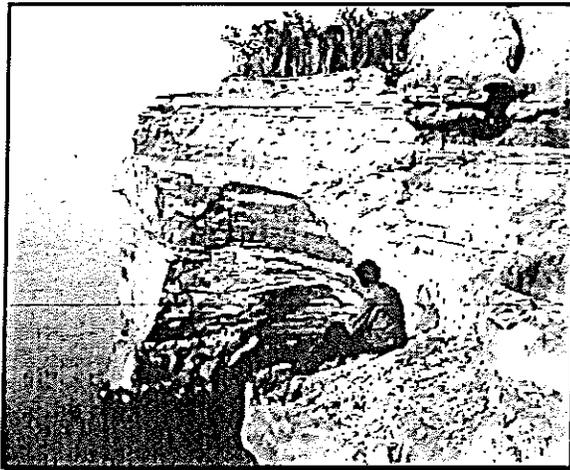


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKESHORE  
SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT  
MUNISING, MI.**



December 2011

Prepared/Recommended by: *BRUFF*  
Chief of Heritage Education, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore  
Date: 12 DEC 11

Approved By: *James A. Notrup*  
Superintendent, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore  
Date: 12/12/11

Concurred By: *Carol J. Dage, Acting Chief Museum Coll./Records Mgmt*  
Chief, Museum Collections and Records Management, MWR  
Date: 2/21/2012

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The museum collections for Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (Lakeshore) include both cultural and natural history objects as well as archives. The collection is inherently valuable for the information it provides about processes, events, and interactions among cultures, individuals, and the environment. Placing objects and specimens within a broader context, through research, analysis and documentary records, provides the greatest benefit and enjoyment of for the public. Natural and cultural materials provide baseline data, serving as scientific and historical documentation of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's resources, and of the purpose for which Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore was established. Cultural collections, objects, and archival materials document important events or people in the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's history, technological processes, or artistic endeavors.

The cultural collections document both prehistoric and historic human activity. Archeological holdings are located at the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. There is, at present, no ethnology collection. There are no items in the collection identified as falling within the scope of the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

At this writing, the collection consists of (total cataloged and backlog):

Archeology	30,853
Ethnology	0
History	2,343
Archives	21,233
Art	10
Biology	633
Paleo	1
Geology	136
Total	55,203

The archival collection consists primarily of Lakeshore land files as the park was being established, theme related books, magazines, pamphlets, and former administrative park files.

### B. PURPOSE OF THE SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) is the basic curatorial planning document that guides the present and future acquisition and preservation of museum objects, specimens, associated records, and archival and manuscript collections. Collections should contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's purpose, themes and resources, and the objects that the National Park Service is legally mandated to preserve. Another purpose of this SOCS is to prevent arbitrary, unnecessary, and excessive growth of the museum collection. The

development of the museum collection should proceed in close coordination with the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's curatorial, resource management, and interpretive staff, and with the specialists in central offices, using this guidance and other planning documents.

The museum collection is an important resource in its own right, as well as being valuable for the information it provides about processes, events, and interactions among people and the environment (DO 28, Chapter 9). National Park Service (NPS) policies state the purposes of museum collections are to ensure the long-term preservation and protection of significant resources and to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. Collections of natural and cultural objects and their associated records provide baseline data and serve as scientific and historical documentation of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's resources and purpose. Archival and manuscript collections serve to document and provide information for the continuing management of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's resources. Museum objects used in exhibits and other interpretive programs help visitor's gain better understanding of events, activities, and people commemorated by the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshores.

#### **C. LEGISLATION RELATED TO NATIONALPARK SERVICE MUSEUM COLLECTIONS**

The National Park Service legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is found 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 Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955, as amended (16 USC 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 Sec. 110); the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (16 USC 469-469C); the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470aa-mm); and the National Park Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

#### **D. PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKESHORE HISTORY, SIGNIFICANCE, PURPOSE, THEMES, AND GOALS**

##### **1. Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore History**

The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's enabling legislation refers back to the National Park Service's organic act as a mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections.

With the Organic Act signed on August 25, 1916, Congress established the National Park Service with the following legislation:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service. The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks,*

*monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenes; and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.*

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore was authorized as America's first national lakeshore. On October 15, 1966, Public Law 89-668 established Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore through the following language:

*That, in order to preserve for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreational use, and enjoyment of the public a significant portion of the diminishing shoreline of the United States and its related geographic and scientific features, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to take appropriate action, as herein provided, to establish in the State of Michigan the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.*

### **Wilderness**

In addition, on March 30, 2009, President Obama signed the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 into law. Among other actions, this Act created the 11,740 acre Beaver Basin Wilderness within Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

### **Buffer Zone**

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is the only unit of the National Park System with a legislated buffer zone. The Shoreline Zone of the Lakeshore is owned in fee simple. The buffer zone is a mixture of private and state lands contained within the legislated boundary.

### **National Scenic Trail**

Forty-two miles of the North Country National Scenic Trail are within Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. This trail was added to the National Trails System on March 5, 1980.

### **Nationwide Rivers Inventory**

The Miners River and the Mosquito River in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore are listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI) prepared by the National Park Service. This inventory is a register of rivers that may be eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic river system.

## **2. History of the Collection**

The Lakeshore's museum collection was established in the early 1980s under the direction of Chief Ranger Deryl Stone, who recognized a need for documenting the park's maritime history. Mr. Stone was instrumental in obtaining several significant maritime items other disciplines represented in the current collection from the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline Co. Beaver Basin corporate retreat. Other Lakeshore staff involved with the early phases of the collection included Robert Rothe and Fred Young.

In the 1970s and 1980s, care for the collection was under the direction of the Park Naturalist. Additional items were obtained in various disciplines during this time.

### **3. Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Mission Statement**

**MISSION** - Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is dedicated to:

- Preserving a nationally significant portion of the Great Lakes shoreline.
- Allowing public access to its geologic, scientific, scenic and historic features.
- Offering opportunities for recreation, education, inspiration, and enjoyment.

### **4. Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Interpretive Themes**

*The Long Range Interpretive Plan (2010) provides the following thematic statement that has a direct bearing on the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's scope of collections statement:*

Six topics have been identified as primary areas of interpretation at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore: change, diversity, protection, magnificence, cultural history, and natural history.

#### **Change**

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's diverse and dramatic landscapes are continually transformed by changes.

#### **Diversity**

Vibrant communities of life have developed in the lands and waters of the Lakeshore, occupying diverse niches in the dramatic geologic story of the Great Lakes.

#### **Protection**

The Lakeshore continues a tradition of providing safe harbor for life, in a sometimes perilous world.

#### **Magnificence**

The Lakeshore offers a range of breathtaking settings, from magically intimate forest paths to spectacular vistas of the largest, deepest, coldest, and most pristine of the Great Lakes.

#### **Cultural History**

- **Paleoarchaeology**
  - The earliest known habitation of the area was approximately 4,000 years ago. These early people were hunter-gatherers and existed in relatively small numbers.
- **Archaic and Woodland Occupation**
  - A high percentage of pre-Anishinabe habitation sites were on the ancient Lake Nipissing shoreline, ca. 3500 years ago.

- Anishinabe or Ojibwa Occupation
  - Anishinabe people first moved to this region in about 1600, establishing small family based sites on the north and south shores of Lake Superior.
- European Explorers
  - The earliest explorers were French Jesuit missionaries, followed by French Canadian voyageurs in search of lucrative mammal furs, and those exploring for minerals, timber, and fishing resources.
- Blast Furnace
  - As production of iron became important economically due to the proximity of the Marquette Iron Range, blast furnaces sprang up for short periods across the Upper Peninsula, including in the Lakeshore area. These post Civil War furnaces used forest resources to manufacture charcoal, one primary ingredient in the pig iron process.
- Lumberjacks (pine, hardwood, hemlock and cordwood)
  - Loggers moved into the region in the late 1800's as the nation expanded westward onto the plains. Lumberjacks cut the abundant forests and logs were milled locally
- Farming
  - As logging and town development occurred, small farms were established to support these rural developments. These were characterized by dairy, hay, small grains, poultry, other livestock, maple syrup and cider making.
- Maritime Navigation
  - U.S. Life Saving Service
    - With increased shipping on Lake Superior after the Sault Locks opened in 1855, federal protective services and organizations were deployed to the area to assist mariners.
  - U.S. Lighthouse Service
    - In the 1870's lighthouses were constructed on dangerous points and shoals to help mariners avoid navigation hazards.
  - U.S. Coast Guard
    - In the mid 1930s, the USCG established two lifeboat rescue stations on Lake Superior; at Grand Marais and Sand Point.
- Upper Peninsula Recreation – Camps and Corporate Retreats
  - In the 1880s and into the 1920s, citizens from downstate Michigan and surrounding areas recognized the special recreational qualities of the Lakeshore. Over the decades, private and corporate "camps" or retreats were developed in the forest and on inland lakes.

- Relationship to Grand Island and Other Areas in the Region  
Grand Island is managed by the U.S. Forest Service; its history, recreational use, ecology, and management are closely linked to the Lakeshore.

### Natural History

- Pre-Cambrian, Cambrian, and Ordovician Bedrock Geology  
Vast, shallow, warm inland seas were responsible for the sedimentary bedrock now exposed in the Lakeshore. Sediments originated in the erosion of significant mountain ranges to the south and northeast of the current Lakeshore.
- Glaciation  
Research suggests that perhaps a dozen or more glacial epochs have shaped this landscape, the most recent receding some 9,500 years ago.
- Lakeshore Habitats  
A combination of weather, glacial history, bedrock, soils, flora, and fauna have led to a variety of habitats in the Lakeshore.
- Flora and Fauna  
The combination of weather, glacial history, bedrock, and soils has led to the richness of flora and fauna species in the Lakeshore.
- Erosion  
Many Lakeshore landforms are due to the vagaries of slow and catastrophic erosion, stream cutting, and mass wasting along the cliffs. Early spring spalling of the cliffs is common on warmer days, and when ice expands in bedrock cracks.
- Endangered and Threatened Species  
Four federally listed Endangered and Threatened Species include the timber wolf, bald eagle, piping plover and Pitcher's Thistle.

### 5. Planning Documents Relevant to Collections

- *GPRA Strategic Plan (2011)*
- *The General Management Plan (2004) lists the management objectives and provides justification as to how the museum collection supports the mission of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.*
- *Natural and Cultural Resources Management Plan (1991)*
- *Statement for Interpretation (March 1993)*
- *Long Range Interpretive Plan (2010)*
- *Historic Structures Reports and Other Cultural Resource Planning Documents. Examples:*
  - *Special History Study (1985)*
  - *Furnishings Plan (1981)*

## 6. Management Goals for Museum Collection

Based on Lakeshore management documents, as well as NPS-wide documents and guidelines, the main management objectives for the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore museum collection include:

*Preserve cultural remains in-situ wherever possible, but when objects identified in this Scope of Collection Statement are subject to unacceptable wear, deterioration, destruction, or the possibility of breakage, loss, or theft, the Lakeshore will preserve and protect them through collection and curation.*

## 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 the Lakeshore boundaries through systematic collection are Federal property and must be retained in the 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 Lakeshore museum collection, and, as required by 36 CFR 2.5g, must bear official National Park Service museum labels with catalog numbers that are registered in the Interior Collections Management System National Catalog.

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections 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 668668d); 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 301 et seq.); Director's Order #11D: Records Management; NPS Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management; NPS 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 LAKESHORE RESOURCES LISTED ON NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRIES

### National Register of Historic Properties Sites

- Schoolcraft Blast Furnace site
- Au Sable Light Station

### List of Classified Structures (LCS)

1.	PIRO	CM-HS01	Munising Range Lights Front Light	Michigan	State
2.	PIRO	CM-HS02	Munising Range Lights Keepers Quarters	Michigan	State
3.	PIRO	CM-HS03	Munising Range Lights Garage	Michigan	State
4.	PIRO	CM-HS04	Munising Range Lights Oil House	Michigan	State
5.	PIRO	CM-HS05	Munising Range Lights Rear Light	Michigan	State
6.	PIRO	CM-HS06	Munising Range Lights Sidewalks	Michigan	State
7.	PIRO	HS-01	Munising (Sand Point) Life Saving Station	Michigan	State
8.	PIRO	HS-01A	Munising (Sand Point) Life Saving Station Flag Pole	Michigan	State
9.	PIRO	HS-01B	Munising (Sand Point) Life Saving Stat Sidewalk System	Michigan	State
10.	PIRO	HS-01C	Munising (Sand Point) Life Saving Stat Perimeter Wall	Michigan	State
11.	PIRO	HS-02	Munising (Sand Point) Life Saving Station Oil House	Michigan	State
12.	PIRO	HS-08	Munising Life Saving Stat Boathouse & Launchway	Michigan	State
13.	PIRO	HS-08A	Munising (Sand Point) Life Saving Station Dock	Michigan	State
14.	PIRO	HS-08B	Munising (Sand Point) Life Saving Station Boat	Michigan	State
15.	PIRO	HS-09	Au Sable Head Keeper's Residence	Michigan	Contributing
16.	PIRO	HS-09A	Au Sable Garage	Michigan	Contributing
17.	PIRO	HS-09B	Au Sable Sidewalk System	Michigan	Contributing
18.	PIRO	HS-09C	Au Sable Light Station Coast Guard Road	Michigan	Contributing
19.	PIRO	HS-09Z	Au Sable Flagpole & Flagpole Pad	Michigan	Contributing
20.	PIRO	HS-10	Au Sable Lighthouse Tower	Michigan	Contributing
21.	PIRO	HS-11	Au Sable Double Keeper's Quarters	Michigan	National
22.	PIRO	HS-12	Au Sable Metal Oil House	Michigan	Contributing
23.	PIRO	HS-13	Au Sable Brick Kerosene Shed	Michigan	National
24.	PIRO	HS-14	Au Sable Brick Privy 1	Michigan	Contributing
25.	PIRO	HS-15	Au Sable Brick Privy 2	Michigan	Contributing
26.	PIRO	HS-16	Au Sable Fog Signal House	Michigan	Contributing
27.	PIRO	HS-17	Au Sable Boathouse	Michigan	Contributing
28.	PIRO	HS-18	Grand Marais USCG Lifeboat Station Dwelling	Michigan	State
29.	PIRO	HS-19	Grand Marais USCG Station Quarters	Michigan	State
30.	PIRO	HS-19X	Grand Marais USCG Lifeboat Station Flag Signal Tower	Michigan	State
31.	PIRO	HS-19Y	Grand Marais USCG Lifeboat Sidewalk System	Michigan	State

32.	PIRO	HS-19Z	Grand Marais USCG Lifeboat Concrete Border Wall	Michigan	State
33.	PIRO	HS-64	Munising (Sand Point) LSS Smuck Residence	Michigan	State
34.	PIRO	HS-65	Munising (Sand Point) LSS Smuck Garage (removed)	Michigan	State
35.	PIRO	HS-65A	Munising (Sand Point ) LSS Smuck Shed	Michigan	State
36.	PIRO	HS-67	Au Sable Seawall Ruin	Michigan	Contributing
37.	PIRO	HS-68	Au Sable Cistern	Michigan	Contributing
38.	PIRO	HS-69	Schoolcraft Furnace Site	Michigan	State
39.	PIRO	HS-70	Kiln Remains	Michigan	State
40.	PIRO	HS-xx	Grand Marais Harbor of Refuge	Michigan	State

#### Research Natural Area

- Grand Sable Dunes Research Natural Area

## II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The interpretive themes and resource management goals and objectives stated in the introduction provide direction for the acquisition of museum objects at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection, while ensuring that it remains relevant to the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's mission.

### A. CULTURAL COLLECTION PURPOSE

The Lakeshore cultural collections represent the following disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history and archives. Collecting and maintaining a cultural collection is a function of the resource management and interpretive programs. The collection will meet the following purposes:

- To preserve this portion of our cultural heritage and maintain representative objects and a database of the Lakeshore's historic time periods.
- To document human occupation of this area and the cultural changes that has taken place.
- To maintain an administrative record of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore To provide a data base for approved research and interpretation
- Will comply with cultural resource mandates.

The cultural history collection should increase through authorized scholarly research, cultural resource management requirements, development of Lakeshore facilities, support management needs, and administrative history (written, photograph, video, and oral reports).

An object from a site or directly associated with person(s) or event(s) commemorated by the Lakeshore is more desirable than a similar object without primary association. When duplicates are available, priority is given to acquiring the best-preserved examples. The cultural collection should limit artifacts and documents to these periods of activity and occupation.

Cultural history objects collected or generated outside the Lakeshore boundaries will not be included in the collection unless the objects are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific research, and the Lakeshore's administrative history or to demonstrate effects of the Lakeshore resources.

Reproductions may be acquired when originals are not available or their cost is prohibitive, provided they are faithfully reproduced and the acquisition meets specific interpretive goals.

The cultural collection should limit artifacts and documents to these periods of activity and occupation.

## **1. Archeology Collection**

Archeological research at the Lakeshore dates to the 1960s with general surveys. Since then, periodic focused surveys have been conducted at Munising Falls, the Au Sable Light Station, and along the former Lake Nipissing shoreline. Additionally, paraprofessional archeology has occurred at sites that are being developed for visitor and staff facilities. These projects have recovered hundreds of archeological objects and generated associated records.

The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore cultural resource program manager or curator may decide to collect an archeological object if leaving it in place would expose it to unacceptable wear, deterioration, destruction, or the possibility of breakage, loss, or theft (DO #28, Chapter 9) and in consultation with the Midwest Archeological senior staff.

Per 43CFR Part 7, any archeological materials discovered within the Lakeshore (except inalienable and communal property, as defined by NAGPRA) are the property of the United States and will be maintained as part of the museum collection.

### **Artifact and Specimens**

Visitors, staff and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore residents are discouraged from picking up surface finds. Finds should not be removed from their original location. Any significant find should be reported to the Lakeshore staff. If objects are turned in appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the person collections no more material, that precise provenience information is recorded, and that the object/data are promptly turned into the Science and Resource Management Division upon receipt.

#### **a. Prehistoric Archeology**

Objects representing human occupation during paleo-Indian, Archaic, and late prehistoric time periods may be represented. Such objects may include samples of soil, pollen, charcoal, feces, chipped rock debris, and artifacts giving evidence of food gathering and hunting technology, food processing, diet, and many other subsistence activities.

**b. Historical Archeology**

Objects from human occupation and use of the Lakeshore during the historic period may be represented in the collection. Historic material may be from sites related to the exploration and settlement and early Lakeshore development. Objects in this category may be from Native American, voyageur, logging, and weekend camp development.

**c. Confiscated Archeological Objects and Legal Evidence**

This policy will apply in the event that items are confiscated or are being held as legal evidence. It includes illegally obtained artifacts, ecofacts, collected by non-permitted individuals within the Lakeshore boundaries. When objects are recovered from non-permitted individuals, the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore cultural resource program manager or museum curator should be notified to ensure proper handling and transportation of confiscated materials. Objects might be held temporarily by law enforcement rangers as physical evidence if legal action is taken against the collector. The chief ranger or the law enforcement officer handling the case should work closely with the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore cultural resource program manager or museum curator to ensure that the objects are handled properly and standard legal chain-of-evidence procedures are followed. Once all legal needs are met, the objects and all associated documentation may be added to the museum collection or, if non-provenienced, to the Interpretive /Study Collection.

**d. Associated Field Records**

All associated records must be retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and field specimen lists, catalogs, or inventories; drawings and maps; photographs, negatives, films, or slides and photograph logs; sound or video recordings; raw data sheets; instrument charts; remote sensing records; analytical study data; conservation treatment records; and computer documentation and analytical data; as well as any other records or documents generated through archeological data recovery, preservation or stabilization work, or analysis.

The current archeological collection includes all artifacts, soil samples, ecofacts, etc. acquired as the result of an archeological research project or of a management, preservation, or interpretive need. Scientific specimens are to be collected by the NPS cultural resource personnel or by archeologists with current and valid permits under the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

**e. Future Collections Activity**

The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore will continue to collect archeological items from systematic archeological surveys or excavations.

## **2. Ethnology Collection**

### **a. Objects**

There are no items in the museum collection classified as ethnology. The Lakeshore has important ties to seven Native American groups.

- Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan
- Bay Mills Indian Community
- Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
- Garden River First Nation
- Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
- Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
- Keweenaw Bay Indian Community

An Ethnographic Overview and Assessment was completed in 2001., the Lakeshore has not researched or prepared documentation for developing relationships with Native American communities that have historical and ancestral interests in the Lakeshore and its resources. These documents – Cultural Affiliation Study 2001, Ethnographic Resource Inventory, 2001 and Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, 2001 –identify these communities and help determine the involvement they might wish to maintain with the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. In addition they would enable Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore managers and cultural resources staff to develop the relationships required for Native American consultation. The Lakeshore may acquire ethnographic material in the future if it fits the requirements of this Scope of Collections Statement.

### **b. Associated Records**

Any and all records associated with future ethnographic collections should be retained as part of the museum collection. These items may include field notes; interview schedules, tapes (video and audio), interview transcripts; negatives, prints and slides, data sheets (all subject to restrictions of confidentiality, if any); artifact inventories, analytical study data; computer documentation and data; reports generated by ethnographic investigations; as well as any other documents generated by ethnographic field work. Oral histories and photographs must have signed release forms on file at the park.

## **3. History Collection**

The history collection focuses on maritime, logging, and historic weekend camp resources. The U.S. Life Saving Service, U.S. Lighthouse Service, U.S. Coast Guard represent the bulk of the maritime collection. Items associated with the former Michigan –Wisconsin Pipeline Company camp located in the Beaver Basin, represent that period of Lakeshore history. There are some logging related artifacts in the collection from camps within the park.

#### **a. Historic Objects**

The history collection includes items from human occupation and use what is now the Lakeshore during the Anishinabe migration, Lake Superior exploration, logging, maritime, recreational camp development, and park development time periods (approximately 600 AD through the 1960's).

The history collection encompasses diverse materials made and used by peoples with an oral and written tradition up to and including the present time. Historic objects that may be collected relate directly to people, activities, and events associated with the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's various missions, themes, and histories and collected within Lakeshore boundaries. The history collection may include artifacts, specimens, or objects, archival, manuscript and documentary records and materials, oral histories, maps, photographs, certain rare books, and other documents or records related to the history of the Lakeshore.

Historical collections are generated by activities associated with the establishing, developing and managing the Lakeshore. These collections also can be generated in response to preservation-related activities such as site stabilization.

#### **b. Architectural Elements**

The ruins of old buildings from past settlement, occupation and use of the area are found in the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. Representative samples of architectural fabric as well as documentation of the original materials and workmanship should be included in the museum collection. Samples too large to collect or maintain should be recorded with detailed photo documentation. Examples include, but are not limited to architectural details of maritime resources at the Lakeshore, including the U.S. Lighthouse Service and U.S. Coast Guard Service.

#### **c. Current and Commemorative Events**

Memorabilia from important current or commemorative events directly related to Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore are included and will continue to be included in the museum collection.

#### **d. Library Materials**

This category includes rare books, copies of original manuscripts, out-of-print books, and out-of-print technical references that are directly related to the Lakeshore's resources, issues, organizations, or personnel. Few of these resources are in the collections; however, efforts should be made to identify, locate, collect, and curate library materials directly related to the Lakeshore. Based on rarity and importance to Lakeshore history, such materials should be stored in the secure museum collection repository.

#### **e. Art**

Art will be actively collected, primarily through the Artist-in-Residence Program. Other drawings, paintings, photographs, and sculptures may be acquired if they are appropriate to the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's interpretive themes or are required for a specific interpretive goal, e.g., exhibits, historic furnishings.

#### **g. Future Collections Activity**

Oral histories are poorly represented in the Lakeshore museum collection. A focused program of collecting and archiving oral histories should be undertaken to document generational stories related to the park.

Administrative records for the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore should continue to be collected and archived whenever feasible.

### **B. ARCHIVAL AND MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION**

Policy and procedures for archival collections and records management are outlined in NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Director's Order #11D: Records Management (2010), the *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Appendix D: Archives and Manuscript Collections (2008), and the NPS *Records Disposition Schedule* (1986).

The Lakeshore's archival collection includes organizational (administrative) records, resource management records and records associated with the other collections. Specific guidelines for archives associated with archeology, ethnology, history and natural history collections have been outlined above.

The National Park Service authorizes and encourages each unit to create and maintain archives to preserve its history. The archives of Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore shall include archival materials that document the activities regarding its establishment and administration. The archives may not, by law, include any official records that are to be retired to the National Archives. The Lakeshore archives may contain copies of such official records. At minimum, the archives should include the following:

#### **1. Organizational Archives**

Organizational archives are defined by DO #11D as collections created by an organization as a routine part of doing business, such as correspondence, fiscal documents and personnel records. The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore may acquire organizational records that are related to or associated with its mission or history before its establishment.

#### **2. Resource Management Records**

Resource management records include documentation made or acquired by the Lakeshore to record information on cultural and natural resources. Resource management records are the documentary products of archeological surveys and excavations, natural resource surveys, historic structure and cultural landscape research, scientific projects, and various natural and cultural resource maintenance projects. These records document important Lakeshore resources and serve as information bases for their continuing management. Papers, records and documents relating to specific Lakeshore issues or important resources should be maintained in

the museum collection. The Lakeshore was set aside for significant geological features, papers on geological topics are extremely important.

Resource management records include, but are not limited to, artifact and specimen inventories; computer disks, audiotapes, videotapes, and other electronic and magnetic media; drawings; field notes; films; laboratory reports; maps; manuscripts; oral histories; printouts of computerized data; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; and reports. Also included in the archives are original oral history tapes, original video tapes, original, unedited transcripts of oral history interviews; original photographs and negatives; and other records and objects in essentially two—dimensional form.

### **3. Current Events and News Clippings**

This category of museum property includes memorabilia from important current or commemorative events. These objects may be included in the museum history collection. For example, materials relating to the major anniversaries and historic milestone events of the Lakeshore will be included as museum property.

### **4. Personal Papers**

Original manuscripts having direct association with the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore should be included in the museum collection. Personal papers include records such as personal archives, records, photographs, or possessions of significant individuals or families. The personal papers may be from Lakeshore founders, formative staff, or eminent associated individuals. The decision on whose personal papers should be included in the archives rests with the cultural resources professional, museum curatorial staff, and/or superintendent.

### **5. Library Materials**

This category includes rare books, copies of original manuscripts, out-of-print books, and out-of-print technical references that are directly related to the Lakeshore's resources, issues, organizations, or personnel. Few of these resources are in the collections; however, efforts should be made to identify, locate, collect, and curate library materials directly related to the Lakeshore. Based on rarity and importance to Lakeshore history, such materials should be stored in the secured museum collection repository.

### **6. Future Collections Activity**

In accordance with Director's Order #11D: Records Management (2010) and the NPS *Records Disposition Schedule* (1986), the Lakeshore Records Management Committee reviews all current files before they are transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration or disposed of, to ensure retention of copies of important official records. Other materials to be retained include scientific studies and resource management activities; oral histories, historic

resource studies, and similar reports; photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development.

## C. NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION

### 1. Purpose

The natural history collection includes biology, geology and paleontology specimens. Collecting and maintaining the natural history collection is vital to support scientific research, resource management and education; provide natural resources baseline data; document changes to these resources; provide a database for researchers; preserve important or locally significant species collected in response to specific research or interpretive needs; to guarantee the protection of important specimens whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

The collection will not include natural resource specimens collected outside the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore unless the specimens are required for interpretive exhibits, to augment specific - related research, or to demonstrate the effects of change on resources.

The natural history collection must support these goals. This will ensure that only well-documented and appropriate specimens are retained. Future growth of the collection should be restricted to specimens and associated records generated through:

- Authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:
  - Needs identified in the General Management Plan (2004), Resource Management Plan (1996), and other applicable Lakeshore planning documents and resource studies.
  - Servicewide initiatives such as the Natural Resource Challenge and Climate Change Response.
  - Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the Lakeshore's ecosystem.
- Inventorying and monitoring activities.
- Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended.

### 2. Research Permits

Scholarly research may be conducted by National Park Service or non-National Park Service scientists. All collecting activities must be in compliance with 36 CFR 2.5, the Research Permit and Reporting System, Director's Order #77: Natural Resource Protection (under development), and NPS Natural Resources Management Guideline (1991). All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections and other associated activities. No collector, including Lakeshore staff, can do research at the Lakeshore without first obtaining a signed permit. The collection section of the permit application must be completed, documenting where collections of specimens and associated records will be housed. These collection specimens must be

cataloged as NPS property using ICMS and new records submitted annually to the National Catalog. Questions related to collecting within the Lakeshore should be addressed to the Lakeshore's research coordinator.

Wherever possible, specimens should remain in-situ, in the field. Permits should only be issued to meet the needs of specific research or specific interpretive purposes as outlined in this document.

Responsibility for curation of any collection resulting from a research project is determined prior to issuance of the permit. Any items curated off-site must have up-to-date loan agreements maintained in the museum files. The off-site repository must meet Federal curatorial standards.

Taxidermy "mounts" and freeze-dried specimens will be obtained only when a specific need (such as for an exhibit) is identified. Specialty collections such as frozen or other types of tissue samples are beyond the capability of the Lakeshore to preserve. If they are collected and held by other repositories, they will be accessioned and catalogued in the Lakeshore's collection. Archived soils and other strictly environmental monitoring samples will only be collected as part of authorized research projects.

Collecting and maintaining certain natural history specimens for research or interpretation is vital, given the Lakeshore's enabling legislation for the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore and the current emphasis on the inventorying and monitoring program's charge to compile thorough species lists. The natural history collection is tailored to the following specific purposes:

1. To establish a permanent database of the indigenous and exotic plants for interpretation and research purposes;
2. To collect and preserve endemic or locally significant animal specimens (skeletal, skins, etc.) for specific interpretation and research purposes;
3. To allow collection of geological and paleontological specimens only when necessary as part of scientific research necessary to facilitate management of resources or to protect specimens in danger of loss;
4. To collect natural history specimens whose in-situ preservation cannot be guaranteed.

The following describes the categories of biology, geology and paleontology specimens.

## **1. Biology Collection**

The on-site biology collection consists primarily of mounts, skins, and skulls associated with the former Michigan – Wisconsin Pipeline Co. Beaver Basin camp, mosses and lichens associated with air quality studies, forage fish from aquatic research, dipteran insects, and a study herbarium collection.

### **a. Plants**

The Lakeshore herbarium collection includes study specimens from the Central Upper Peninsula and is stored at the Grand Marais repository.

The Lakeshore plant list includes 755 species; many of the recorded species are represented in the herbarium. Future plant collections should be limited to only those specimens needed to fill the gaps. Responsibility for curation of any collection resulting from a research project is determined prior to issuance of the permit.

Other natural history taxa include:

- Mammals – 42 species
- Birds – 179 species
- Amphibians and reptiles – 17 species
- Fish – 57 species
- Butterflies and moths – 103 taxa
- Dragon and damselflies – 60 taxa
- Other invertebrates – 233 taxa
- Lichens, bryophytes and mosses – 408 taxa
- Algae – 207 taxa

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists four threatened and endangered species, Pitcher's Thistle, Piping Plover, Gray Wolf, Bald Eagle in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. There are 33 state listed species that are threatened, endangered or species of concern. Researchers must comply with all regulations governing these species.

The following guidelines are proposed to limit acquisition to the plant collection:

- Each species of vascular plant indigenous to the Lakeshore, as well as exotic species that may be represented by a herbarium specimen, including root, stem, flower and fruit whenever possible.
- Multiple samples of any species may be appropriate to show variation in size, form, or color.
- Cross sections of trees taken from windblown, fallen or felled specimens should be included.
- Threatened and endangered specimens will only be collected and curated in compliance with the Threatened and Endangered Species Act.
- Collection of additional samples for approved scientific investigations or interpretation programs (projects conducted under permit) may be allowed if it is determined that this will be beneficial. The purpose of the herbarium collection is to identify plants found within the Lakeshore boundaries as to document species occurrence. Soil flora, non-vascular plants, lichens, fungi, and mosses may be collected for reference collections for specific, approved research projects. The present collection, although substantial, lacks a number of representative specimens.

#### **b. Fungi**

There are no cataloged fungi specimens.

#### **c. Mammals**

The mammal collection includes some representative species though not all species are represented. Future collections should be limited to only those specimens required to fill the

gaps in the current mammal collection. There is one federally listed mammal species occurring within the Lakeshore (Gray Wolf).

#### **d. Birds**

The bird collection includes four specimens representing four species, though not all species are represented. Future collections should be limited to only those specimens required to fill the gaps in the current bird collection.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists one threatened bird species (Piping plover) living in Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. Researchers must comply with all regulations governing these species.

#### **e. Reptiles and Amphibians**

There are no reptile specimens in the collection.

#### **f. Fish**

Only a few species of fish are currently represented in the collection. None are federally or state listed. Future collections of fish should be limited to specimens required to fill the gaps in the current fish collection. Researchers must comply with all regulations governing these species.

#### **g. Insects and Arachnids**

A number of dipteran insects are represented in the collection, but are poorly preserved. Little is known about any rare, threatened or endangered species of insects or arachnids found in the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. Future collecting should be limited to specimens required to fill the gaps in the current collection. Researchers must comply with all regulations governing these species.

#### **h. Other Invertebrates**

Invertebrates other than those referred to above, aquatic and terrestrial, are not well documented. Only the minimal number of specimens required to adequately document them may represent these species in the collection. Additional collections, strictly for approved scientific investigations (projects conducted under permit) may be allowed.

#### **i. Exhibits**

A limited number of natural and cultural specimens will be collected for use in interpretive exhibits. These will fall into the prescribed interpretive themes outlined above.

#### **j. Associated Records**

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with biological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimen inventories and

field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analyses.

## **2. Geology Collection**

At the time of this writing, the geology collection is incomplete. The geology collection will include representative samples of the three main rock groups within the park as well as those specimens that represent the historic iron smelting activity in the park. These include specular hematite, banded hematite, Jacobsville sandstone, Munising Formation sandstone, and Au Train sandstone.

### **a. Rocks and Minerals**

The collection includes specimens, soil specimens, and mineral specimens that document the major rock types, formations, soils, and minerals found within the Lakeshore boundary. Additional specimens may be added to the collection if needed to illustrate variations in structure or composition within the above units or as a result of resource management activities or other authorized scientific research.

A small teaching collection of rock and mineral specimens has been developed by the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's interpretive staff. These specimens include those located at Headquarters and additional specimens used for interpretive programs. This collection is managed for consumptive use by the Interpretive Division and is not part of the museum collection.

### **b. Associated Records**

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with geological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimen inventories and field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analyses.

## **3. Paleontology Collection**

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors and park staff is prohibited. Fossils found on the surface by visitors should not be removed from their original location by the finder. They should be reported to park staff. If materials are turned in to park staff, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure that the visitors collect no more objects/data are promptly given to the museum curator upon receipt by staff members.

A small collection of paleontology specimens is included in the Lakeshore collection. These are primarily upper Cambrian to lower Ordovician conodonts and trilobites. One specimen of trilobite *crusiana* (tracks) from the Chapel Rock member of the Munising Formation is included in the

collection. The collection may grow in the future as a result of the Lakeshore's resource management activities and authorized scholarly research.

**a. Vertebrate Fossil Specimens**

Due to the nature and age of the strata in the park, it is unlikely that vertebrate fossil specimens will be discovered or added to the collection.

**b. Invertebrate Fossil Specimens**

A minimum number of specimens required for documenting the horizontal and stratigraphic range of the species and various habitats where the species was fossilized may represent species found in the Lakeshore. Specimens will be collected only through approved research or when the specimen is in danger of being removed illegally or destroyed due to erosion.

**c. Associated Records**

All records associated with specimens collected in conjunction with paleontological research are retained in addition to the specimens as part of the museum collection. Archival collections supplement future researchers' understanding of these collected specimens. These records include field notes; daily journals; maps and drawings; photographic negatives, prints and slides; videotapes; sound recordings; raw data sheets; remote sensing data; copies of contracts; correspondence; repository agreements; specialists reports and analyses; reports and manuscripts; specimen inventories and field catalogs; analytical study data; computer documentation and data; tabulations and lists; reports on all scientific samples lost through destructive analyses.

**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. Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore's holdings do not have unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

NAGPRA requires a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be complete no later than November 16, 1995. Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore does not have human remains or associated funerary objects.

Future acquisition of such objects by the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is not anticipated. Donations of such items will not be accepted.

#### IV. ACQUISITION

NPS policy permits the acquisition of museum objects by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, and loan 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. As specified in these policies and laws, acquisition of museum objects must be governed by the Lakeshore's ability to manage them according to the acquisition and preservation policies outlined in Chapter 5 of the *NPS Management Policies* (2006); the standards for managing museum collections in Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1998), Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* and *NPS Museum Handbook*.

NPS policy (DO #28, Chapter 9) is to accept only unrestricted gifts and bequests. The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore will not accept gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Such restrictions include copyrights; the Lakeshore will acquire copyrights to all incoming accessions. Museum objects must be acquired, accessioned, and catalogued in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and for a specified period of time.

The Lakeshore must ensure that owners of potential museum objects had valid title before transfer of ownership. The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore will not be a party 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 (including NAGPRA), and the individual states of the United States.

In accordance with DO #44, *Personal Property Management Guideline*, Chapter 10, all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed and approved by designated central office curatorial personnel. Acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by designated regional curator and regional law enforcement specialist.

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. All acquisitions made by the superintendent (or designated receiving officer) must be in accord with the approved Scope of Collection Statement.

All permanent acquisitions must receive formal approval from the superintendent (or designated individual) before they can be collected and accessioned into the museum collection. Upon receipt, all newly acquired objects and related documentation must be turned over to the curatorial staff.

The museum staff prepares, for the superintendent's signature, all instruments of conveyance, letters of thanks, acceptance, or rejection, and transmits these, as appropriate, to the donor, lender, vendor, or other source of acquisition.

## V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

### A. Exhibits, Interpretation, and Research

The Lakeshore's museum collection may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research publications, or other interpretive media. The primary consideration in all uses of museum objects is the preservation and protection of each object and the collection as a whole. Use that may damage or hasten the deterioration of objects should be undertaken only after careful review and approval. Guidelines for use found in the *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part III will be followed.

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies* (2006), Chapters 5 and 7, the Lakeshore 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, Alaska Native villages, and/or Native Hawaiian organizations. The Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore 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: NPS Museum Collections Management, Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1998), and in the Lakeshore's written access policy and rules governing use. Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the superintendent for review by the Research Coordinator and other staff as appropriate. If applicable, the research proposal may be presented for review during consultation with Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages, and/or Native Hawaiian organization before access to certain items in the collections is granted.

Objects may be loaned 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 can be made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits including exhibits on Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore websites.

All exhibits with museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the longterm preservation and protection of the objects.

## **B. Consumptive or Destructive Use**

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* (1998), and Director's Order 6: Interpretation and Education (2005). The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects. Reproductions used in place of original museum objects must be indelibly marked as such if retained in the museum. They are controlled and accounted for as required in the *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 4.

Requests for consumptive use or destructive analysis of all or a portion of a curated museum object must be based on a formal, written request. The request will be reviewed by the museum curator or designated museum receiving officer, and their recommendations will be submitted to the superintendent. When the impacts are minor (e.g., removing a strand of hair from a mammal specimen for determining the presence of arsenic, nipping potsherds to determine type and temper) or when the object is common (e.g. a common plant specimen or a potsherd used in a petrographic analysis), written approval by the superintendent is required.

When the impacts are severe or total destruction is proposed, or if the object is rare, then the request for destructive analysis or consumptive use must be justified in writing for the Regional Director's approval.

## **VI. RESTRICTIONS**

Restrictions in addition to those applying to the use of the museum collection outlined in Section III of this statement are as follows:

- In accordance with NPS Management Policies (2006) 5.2.1. "Consultation" and 5.3.5.5 "Museum Collections," and DO #24: NPS Museum Collections Management, professionally qualified 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 in consultation with the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska.
- 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 Park's 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 Lakeshore 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: (1) these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright, (2) contemporary, traditionally associated communities express concern during consultation, or (3) archival materials are truly significant, one-of-a-kind items.
- 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 Servicewide level and will adhere to recognized conventions established for specific disciplines.
- The National Park Service 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 and updated every five years, and be revised when necessary, to remain supportive of and consistent with the park mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the superintendent

The Collection Management Plan was completed in 1993. It is out of date.

The Archeology museum collections are housed at the Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. The balance of the collection is housed in Grand Marais, Michigan. Small portions of the Lakeshore museum collection are housed off-site at these locations:

- Iosco County Historical Society - historic wagon
- Washington County Historical Society - historic wagon
- Milwaukee Public Museum - herpetological specimens
- Northern Michigan University - aquatic specimens

**For additional information on the museum collection, contact:**

Chief of Heritage Education  
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore  
906-387-2607, ext. 208

**REFERENCES CITED**

General Management Plan - 2004  
Long Range Interpretive Plan - 2010  
Resource Management Plan - 1996  
Ethnographic Overview and Assessment - 2001  
Protocol for Inadvertent Discovery of Historic Human Remains during  
Research or Park Management Activities - 2009