

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Scope of Collection Statement



JEFF-4297, detail of a painting by Thomas Moran, "Green River, Wyoming, 1879"

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The park's museum collection includes both cultural history and natural history collections. The park's cultural history collection includes artifacts representing five major categories: westward expansion, St. Louis history, the Old Courthouse, the Gateway Arch, and the archives. The purpose of this collection is to preserve historic artifacts and to support understanding of the park's themes through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. The park has a large collection of pharmaceutical items from the Meyer Brothers Drug Company from St. Louis. The park's art collection includes prints, watercolors, pencil sketches, and chromolithographs by the famous Western painter Thomas Moran as well as Ansel Adams photographs. The objects representing westward expansion include a stagecoach, plows, examples of large animals that would have been found in the west, tools, garments, maps, books, and supplies. The archival collections focus on the creation and development of the park and its continuing activities, westward expansion, the Lewis and Clark expedition, and St. Louis history.

The small natural history collection includes specimens that were acquired from sources outside of the park to fill anticipated exhibit needs. There has been no systematic collection of specimens conducted within park boundaries. There are no plans to add to the natural history collection at this time. The collection includes both biological and geological specimens obtained for exhibit purposes only.

B. Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement

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

C. Legislation Related to National Park Service Museum Collections

The National Park Service's (NPS) legal mandate for acquiring and preserving museum collections is contained in the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431-433); the Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1 et. seq.); the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 USC 461-467); the 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 et seq.); the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 USC 469-469l-2); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5901).

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

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial was created as a memorial to the vision of

Thomas Jefferson and other Americans who directed the territorial expansion of the United States to the Pacific, and to the explorers and pioneers who settled the American West.

On June 15, 1934, Congress passed a Joint Resolution, "Authorizing the creation of a Federal Memorial Commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction on the western bank of the Mississippi River, at or near the site of old Saint Louis, Missouri, of a permanent memorial to the men who made possible the territorial expansion of the United States, particularly President Thomas Jefferson and his aides Livingston and Monroe, who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, and the hardy hunters, trappers, frontiersmen, and pioneers and others who contributed to the territorial expansion and development of the United States of America." (Public Resolution-No. 32-73rd Congress/S.J. Res. 93)

The park was established on December 21, 1935, by Executive Order 7253, which designated the Secretary of the Interior to acquire and develop Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

The Executive Order outlined the purpose and significance of the area, and the reason for its establishment:

"[T]he Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service has determined that certain lands situate on the west bank of the Mississippi River at and near the site of Old St. Louis, Missouri, possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States and are a historic site within the meaning of the said act, since thereon were situate: the Spanish Colonial office where, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, all the first territory comprised in the Upper Louisiana Purchase was transferred to the United States; the Government House at which, on March 9, 1804, Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant in St. Louis, transferred possession of Upper Louisiana to Captain Amos Stoddard of the United States Army. . . ; the old French Cathedral of St. Louis, earliest home of religion on the western bank of the Mississippi; the place where Laclède and Chouteau established the first civil government west of the Mississippi; the place where Lafayette was received by a grateful people; the places where the Santa Fe, the Oregon, and other trails originated; the place where Lewis and Clark prepared for their trip of discovery and exploration; and the Court House in which the Dred Scott case was tried"

The Act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98) provided for construction of the Gateway Arch. The Museum of Westward Expansion, located under the Arch, opened in 1976. New permanent exhibits located in the Old Courthouse were opened to the public in 1986. The exhibits in the Old Courthouse interpret St. Louis history and the country's westward expansion. The park has an active special exhibit schedule, with special exhibits mounted in the Museum of Westward Expansion and the Old Courthouse to interpret aspects of the park's themes not addressed in the permanent exhibits.

The park's mission as outlined in the General Management Plan (2009) is:

1. To commemorate, through a designed memorial, Thomas Jefferson's vision of

building a unified continental nation and St. Louis' role as a confluence and gateway of the American westward expansion during the 19th century.

2. To interpret the key individuals and cultural groups involved in exploring, exploiting, and inhabiting the western lands from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.
3. To preserve the architecturally significant Old Courthouse as the site of the Dred Scott case, which divided North and South over the extension of slavery into the western territories and led to the American Civil War.

The park's General Management Plan (2009) and the Long Range Interpretive Plan (draft), state that the purpose of the parks' museum collection is:

1. To preserve objects and documentation associated with the people, places and events that were part of the westward expansion of the United States, specifically west of the Mississippi River from 1804 to 1890.
2. To preserve objects and documentation related to the history of St. Louis as the Gateway to the West.
3. To preserve objects and documentation demonstrating the importance of the Gateway Arch as an extraordinary design, engineering, and construction feat, the adoption of the Gateway Arch both locally and nationally as the recognized symbol of the City of St. Louis, and the resultant widespread use of the image of the Gateway Arch in everyday life and popular culture.
4. To provide a reservoir of objects to exhibit which can help visitors to appreciate and understand the events and people commemorated by the memorial. St. Louis served as a center for transportation and commerce for the trans-Mississippi West.
5. To preserve objects and documentation of the establishment and development of the park, including the history of its site, the design and construction of the Gateway Arch, and the restoration of the Old Courthouse.

The parks museum collection should also support the park's interpretive themes, identified in the General Management Plan (2009) and the Long Range Interpretive Plan (draft):

1. Thomas Jefferson's vision of the West as a land that would foster and sustain democratic values shaped U.S. policy, including the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition, thus enabling the westward expansion of the 19th century.
2. The Gateway Arch symbolizes the westward expansion of the 19th century, an unprecedented and rapid migration of people into the trans-Mississippi West which represented hope, opportunity, and promise for some and religious freedom for others, while also causing cultural clashes, environmental destruction, and the taking of land from American Indians.

3. The design and scale of the Gateway Arch integrated with its setting elevates the timeless form of an arch into a structure that is among the world's architectural, artistic, and engineering marvels.
4. The Dred Scott Decision was a significant event in United States history which spotlighted the potential expansion of slavery into the American West and helped exacerbate regional tensions which led to the American Civil War.
5. The architecturally significant Old Courthouse was a crucible of change that galvanized the struggle for civil rights, justice, freedom, and equality, and highlighted the rights and responsibilities of citizenship in St. Louis and the United States.
6. The American West is both a symbol and a physical reality that attracts people the world over and continues to shape the national identity.
7. St. Louis' strategic location near the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers made it a logical hub of exploration, commerce, military activity, cultural encounter and transportation as the United States expanded westward during the 19th century.

Management Objectives as identified in the Long Range Interpretive Plan (draft) are:

1. To preserve, conserve, protect, and maintain those resources within the Memorial for the enjoyment of this and future generations.
2. Park staff will dedicate itself to carrying out its role as stewards for the park's unique resources, as teachers and guides for the visitor, and as advocates for partnering resources.
3. Park staff will provide visitor orientation, enhance visual and physical connectivity, and support Memorial operations.
4. Park interpreters will devise public programming that is creative, thought provoking, and interprets history from multiple perspectives using the most current research.
5. Park interpreters will examine the context, events, and effects of America's westward expansion including issues of effects of a large migration of people on the land, the complex issues surrounding slavery, and the cultural and political life of St. Louis in the 19th century.

Management Goals as identified in the Long Range Interpretive Plan (draft) are:

1. Identify, inventory, and assess the park's natural and cultural resources in order to form the basis for management strategies.
2. Consider the nature of the park's interaction with its targeted audiences and provide the visitors of all ages and interests with physical, intellectual, and emotional experiences that will impress them and make them want to keep coming back to the park.

3. Identify and evaluate the effects of human-caused impacts to park resources and natural processes in order to form the basis for improving management strategies and interpretation of the park resources.
4. Teach the park visitor the relationship between urban St. Louis and the Memorial to better understand how the two interface.
5. Teach the visitors why the three sites that comprise the Memorial are National Park Service areas and more about the National Park Service in general.

Collection of museum objects and archival materials began shortly after the park's creation in 1935. Exhibits were installed in the Old Courthouse in the 1940s, enlarged and revamped in the 1970s, and then replaced by new exhibits in 1986. Archeological and architectural objects were collected during development of the park grounds. With the construction of the Gateway Arch, plans were made for a Museum of Westward Expansion in the underground visitor center, and objects were collected for the planned exhibits. Temporary museum exhibits were installed in the Visitor Center beneath the Gateway Arch in 1967. The Museum of Westward Expansion under the Gateway Arch opened in 1976. In the interim, the original museum plans had been replaced by an entirely new design, requiring other objects. Many of the objects in the permanent exhibits installed in the Old Courthouse in 1986 and in the Museum of Westward Expansion in 1976 were acquired for the park by Harpers Ferry Center. Another major acquisition occurred in 1985, when the park acquired by donation what was believed to be the largest privately-owned Indian peace medal collection in the United States. A formal archives program was established in 1988, when the park's first archivist joined the staff.

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

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

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

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections at the park include: the Lacey Act of 1900 (18 USC 43-44); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703711); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 USC 668-668d); the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 483[b]); the Federal Records Act of 1950, as amended ("Records Management by Federal Agencies" [44 USC 3101 et. seq.]); the Freedom of Information Act of 1966, as amended (5 USC 552); the Marine

Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361-1407); the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 USC 552a); the Copyright Act of 1976 (17 USC 101 et seq. [1988 & Supp. V 1993]); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 USC 3001-3013); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR); 411 Departmental Manual, "Managing Museum Property," Chapters 1-3; "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections," 36 CFR 79; NAGPRA Final Regulations, 43 CFR 10; "Disposition of Federal Records," 36 CFR 1228; "Protection of Archeological Resources", 43 CFR 7; "Preservation of American Antiquities", 43 CFR 3; "Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records" (44 USC 2109); "Disposal of Records" (44 USC 3301 et seq.); Director's Order #19: Records Management; Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management; Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management; Director's Order #44: Personal Property Management; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (implemented in the United States by P.L. 97-446 in 1983, 19 USC 2601).

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

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 and accepted in 1977. The listing identifies the property as a historic district and includes the entire grounds of the Memorial, paying particular attention to three historic structures: the Gateway Arch, the Old Courthouse, and the Old Cathedral.

The Secretary of the Interior designated Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Gateway Arch a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1987. The over 62-acre Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Gateway Arch NHL includes the Gateway Arch and surrounding designed landscape grounds, elements, and features.

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. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection, while ensuring that it remains relevant to the park's mission. The purpose of the collection is to preserve historic artifacts of St. Louis history and westward expansion, and to support understanding of the park's themes through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs.

A. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is to increase knowledge and inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs; support research, resource management and education; provide baseline data of park cultural resources; document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions and external effects; to guarantee the protection of important objects whose in-situ preservation cannot be assured.

Objects and archival collections with a direct association to the park are more desirable for inclusion within the collection than similar items without such primary significance. The cultural collection is subdivided into four disciplines: archeology, ethnology, history and archives and manuscripts. The following list identifies, by discipline, object types appropriate to the park's museum collection and, as needed, notes current representation.

Future growth of the collection should be restricted to items related to:

1. Interpretive and/or research needs identified in the park's General Management Plan (2009), Long-Range Interpretive Plan (draft), historic furnishings reports, exhibit plans, and other applicable park planning documents and resource studies.
2. The westward expansion of the United States, specifically west of the Mississippi River from 1804 to 1890, and the role St. Louis played as the Gateway to the West.
3. Documenting the establishment and development of the park, including the history of its site, the design and construction of the Gateway Arch, and the architectural and historical significance of the Old Courthouse.
4. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA).

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections are generated in response to cultural resource management requirements related to legal mandates, to development of park facilities, to preservation-related activities, to research requirements, and to interpretive needs. The archeological collection includes artifacts and other material obtained using archeological methods.

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

a. Artifacts and Specimens

The park's current archeological holdings are the result of previous NPS excavations associated with park construction and landscaping projects. Future development activities in the park may result in the collection of artifacts, ecofacts, or other data.

The landscaped nature of the park grounds makes surface finds unlikely. Park staff and visitors should be discouraged from picking up any surface finds which may occur. Surface finds should be left undisturbed by the finder and reported to park staff. If materials are turned in to park staff, provenance information should be obtained from the visitor and the artifact and documentation should be routed to the curator.

The park's archeology collection includes:

1) Prehistoric Material

In 1984, 42 reproductions of prehistoric objects were acquired in response to exhibit plans and have been cataloged into the museum collection. These objects include projectile points, a hoe, a knife, an axe, hooks, a pin, drills, a shell, beads, roots, crock pot, gourds, a pipe, bowls, a water bottle, a tablet and pods. The exhibit gallery in which these objects were used is no longer in existence, and the objects are in storage. The park does not currently collect prehistoric objects nor are there any plans to do so in the future.

2) Historic Material

866 objects and fragments, primarily from the 19th century, were recovered from within park boundaries during excavations necessitated by park development activities. They include wood fragments, glass shards, buttons, ceramic crock fragments, plate fragments, pipe fragments, bottles, sherds, bricks, projectile points, cow bones, anatomical models, turkey bones, tableware, hooks, stoneware, insulators, knives, tiles, whiteware, stoppers, porcelain, spittoons, combs, pieces of umbrellas, clam shells, beer mugs and railroad ties. There are no current or future plans to actively collect archeological specimens unless objects are found within park boundaries during future excavations.

b. Associated Field Records

All records associated with archeological collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records may include field notes and catalogs, daily journals, drawings and maps, photographs and negatives, slides, sound recordings, raw data sheets, instrument charts, remote sensing materials, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records,

computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through archeological activity.

c. Future Collections Activity

The only archeological materials that will be added to the park collection would be the result of excavations on the park grounds in advance of park construction projects or landscaping projects.

2. Ethnology Collection

Ethnological materials have been collected as necessary to interpret Native American Indian culture within the context of the park themes of westward expansion and St. Louis history. The artifacts primarily document the life of the Plains Indian tribes and include materials related to all aspects of their lives including hunting, fishing, food preparation, shelter, clothing, warfare/weapons, ceremonial items, arts and industry, medicine and trade goods.

- a. Objects.** The collection includes buffalo pouches, bows, quivers, arrows, trap sacks, possible sacks, horn scoops and spoons, baskets, bowls, grinding stones for mortars and pestles, tipis, deerskin pillows, papoose carriers, breastplates, beaded moccasins, leggings, capotes, buffalo robes, shirts, skirts, dresses, belts, beaded purses, tomahawks, war clubs, lances, spears, war shields, pipes, pipebags, rattles, drums, headdresses, saddles, lariats, quirts, knives, plates, jars, cups, earrings, bracelets, blankets, rugs and beads. Some of these objects are reproductions acquired to fill exhibit needs.
- b. Associated Records.** The park does not have associated records relating to the ethnological collections.
- c. Future Collections Activity.** No ethnological materials shall be added to the collection unless called for in approved park exhibit plans.

3. History Collection

The history collection is an important component of the interpretive and resource management programs and supports the mission of the park. The history collection forms the bulk of the park's museum collection.

- a. Objects.** Objects are collected in five categories: westward expansion, St. Louis history, the Old Courthouse, the Gateway Arch, and archives.
 - 1) Westward Expansion.** Objects in the collection include clothing, tools, equipment, weapons, household goods, personal items, and transportation devices that are representative of those used in

exploring and settling the Trans-Mississippi West between 1804 and 1890. Documentary material includes books, letters, maps, and photographs related to westward expansion. The park currently has an adequate collection of westward expansion-related material for exhibit purposes. Objects and archival material not from the 1804-1890 time period may be collected in limited quantities only if they are needed for comparative purposes for interpretation of the park's themes of westward expansion. For future acquisitions, special emphasis should be placed on acquiring objects with a direct, documented association with westward expansion activities.

- 2) **St. Louis.** Objects representing St. Louis history interpret the city's growth and development as the "Gateway to the West." Objects in the collection include clothing, tools, household goods, weapons, equipment, personal items, transportation devices, items manufactured in St. Louis and works of art. For future acquisitions, priority should be given to objects with documented St. Louis provenance. If such objects cannot be acquired, objects representative of those used in St. Louis may be acquired instead, if required for park exhibits. Priority should be given to collecting objects, books, documents, and photographs which illustrate St. Louis' role in westward expansion, or which document the history and development of the St. Louis riverfront on which the park is now located.
- 3) **Old Courthouse.** The collection includes documented historic furnishings of the Old Courthouse, selected samples of historic fabric removed from the structure during approved restoration projects, photographs and images of the Old Courthouse, and documents, objects and images relating to the development and use of the building throughout its history. In addition to being an important interpretive, exhibit and research resource, collection holdings in this category are an important part of the park's resource management database.
- 4) **Gateway Arch.** The collection includes artifacts and documentation of the Memorial design competition, the planning for and construction of the Gateway Arch, and the subsequent adoption of the Gateway Arch as a symbol of the City of St. Louis. Priority should be given to increasing the park's holding of oral history documenting the planning, design, and construction of the Gateway Arch, and material illustrating the importance of the Gateway Arch, including extraordinary and outstanding examples of the use of the image of the Gateway Arch in everyday life and popular culture.

b. **Associated Records.** The park collection does not contain associated

records for the history collection.

- c. **Future Collections Activity.** Objects will be collected as necessary to meet exhibit and furnishing plans. It is anticipated that certain exhibit objects may need to be replaced in the future, and it may be appropriate to acquire duplicates of such objects. However, in most cases, no more than one duplicate of an object should be collected. Objects should be collected only if they are in excellent condition. Material not in such condition may be collected only if there is a demonstrated park need for the specific item for exhibit or research, and if better preserved pieces are not available. Priority should be given to pieces with established provenance. Acquisition of artwork should be extremely selective and based on outstanding artistic merit and/or highly significant documentary/interpretive value.

4. Archival Collection

Current holdings in the collection focus on the park's administrative history and the park themes of westward expansion and St. Louis history. Administrative history material documents park development and activities, and may include sub-official records and copies of official records.

Collections include: the entries in the original 1947-1948 design competition for the memorial; a collection of correspondence and photographs from widows of the Indian Wars; the research collection of Grace Lewis Miller, a scholar of Lewis and Clark; the papers of Richard Bowser, the designer of the Arch's tram system; the records of the park's cooperating association Jefferson National Parks Association; the St. Louis Mechanics' Institute records and others.

- a. **Official Records.** Official records are generated or assembled by the federal government or with federal funding in the course of business, and are defined by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)-44 USC 3301 et seq. as follows:

“Records include all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States Government under federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriated for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of the data in them. Library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes, extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience of reference, and stocks of publications and of

processed documents are not included.”

The park may retain copies of significant official records and original material that may be needed for exhibition or documentation of museum collections. All resource management records directly pertaining to the museum collection (e.g., archeological or natural history field notes corresponding to a collection of objects/specimens, and referred to as “Associated Records”) are managed as an integral part of the museum collection. Other resource management records not directly related to museum property may also be maintained as part of the museum collection. Original official records must be identified on the Records Disposition Schedule as permanently retained, and be certified to the Archivist of the United States as needed for ongoing business.

- b. **Sub-official Records.** Sub-official records, although generated by the government, are not subject to NPS-19 regulations. Examples of sub-official records include copies distributed for informational purposes, the desk files of NPS employees, and subject files maintained for internal use. The park should maintain administrative history records composed of material gleaned from sub-official records and copied from official records. The park may also retain other significant records in this category.
- c. **Non-record Documentary Materials.** These materials, which may include personal papers and memoirs of government employees, are not subject to NPS-19 regulations. Materials relevant to the development of the park and to the park themes of westward expansion and St. Louis history may be collected.
- d. **Library materials.** Library materials are not managed as part of the park’s museum collection, but are managed separately by the librarian using the NPS standard for library collections, ProCite.
- e. **Future Collections Activity.** Materials to be retained from the official records of the park may include materials related to resource management activities, oral histories, historic resource studies and similar reports, photographs, blueprints, specifications and other items documenting facility development. Retained materials are managed as part of the museum collection.

The archives is particularly interested in materials relating to the creation and development of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The archives may also collect materials relating to westward expansion, the history of the city of St. Louis, Lewis and Clark’s expedition, freedom suits, Dred Scott, and other historic cases that took place in the Old Courthouse if made available to the archives.

B. Natural History Collection

Purpose

The park has a small natural history collection of objects acquired for past exhibit plans. No systematic collection of specimens has been conducted within park boundaries. There are no plans to acquire additional natural history specimens at this time.

Future growth of the collection should be restricted to specimens and associated records generated through:

1. Authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:
 - Needs identified in applicable park planning documents and resource studies.
 - Servicewide initiatives such as the Natural Resource Challenge.
 - Enhancing understanding of and promoting increased stewardship of the park's ecosystem.
2. Inventorying and Monitoring Activities
3. Regulatory and compliance activities such as those mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended.

Scholarly research may be conducted by park or non-park 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, and NPS *Natural Resources Management Guideline*. All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections, and other associated activities. No collector (including park staff) can work in the park without first obtaining a signed permit. The collections section of the permit application must be completed, documenting where collections of specimens and associated records will be housed. Questions relating to collecting within the park should be addressed to the park's research coordinator.

Natural resource specimens collected outside the park boundaries will not be included in the collection unless the specimens are required to illustrate interpretive exhibits, to augment specific park-related research projects, or to demonstrate effects on park resources. Written permission from landowners or appropriate officials must be obtained when collecting occurs on their land. This documentation of copies must become part of the museum collection's accession file.

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 park to preserve. If they are collected and held by other repositories, they will be accessioned and cataloged in the park’s collection. Archived soils and other strictly environmental monitoring samples will only be collected as part of authorized research projects.

This collection is divided into three disciplines: biology, geology, and paleontology. The following list identifies the categories of specimens that are or may be included in the museum collection and notes their current representation.

1. Biology

Specimens in the collection were acquired to fill anticipated exhibit needs. There are no plans to add to the natural history collection at this time. Only well documented and appropriated specimens should be retained.

- a. **Biological Specimens.** Biological specimens currently in the collection were originally acquired to fill anticipated exhibit needs.
- b. **Associated Records.** All records associated with biological history collections shall be retained as part of the museum collection. Such documents, subject to NPS-19 regulations, shall be certified to the Archivist of the United States as necessary for ongoing business.
- c. **Collections by Permit.** Any specimen collections permits issued by the park superintendent must comply with 36 CFR 2.5(g).

2. Geology

Geological specimens currently in the collection were originally acquired to fill anticipated exhibit needs. Only well documented and appropriate specimens should be retained.

- a. **Rocks and Minerals.** There are 54 geological specimens of rocks and minerals in the parks collection. The majority of the specimens are minerals. The collection contains lead ore, gold ore, quartz, galena, chalcopyrite, iron pyrite, zinc sulphide, cinnabar, iron ore, hematite, manganese ore, cerussite, azurite, tungsten ore, gilsonite, tourmaline, garnet crystal, and catlinite
- b. **Associated Records.** All records associated with geological history collections shall be retained as part of the museum collection. Such documents, subject to NPS-19 regulations, shall be certified to the Archivist of the United States as necessary for ongoing business.

- c. **Collections by Permit.** Any specimen collection permits issued by the Park Superintendent must comply with 36 CFR 2.5 (g).

3. Paleontology

There are no paleontological specimens in the park collection. Any specimen collection permits issued by the Park Superintendent must comply with 36 CFR 2.5 (g).

- a. **Fossil Specimens.** The park has no fossil specimens.
- b. **Associated Records.** All records associated with natural history collections shall be retained as part of the museum collection. Such documents, subject to NPS-19 regulations, shall be certified to the Archivist of the United States as necessary for ongoing business.
- c. **Collections by Permit.** Any specimen collection permits issued by the Park Superintendent must comply with 36 CFR 2.5 (g).

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

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3001-13, requires, in addition to other actions, a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The park's holdings that fall into these NAGPRA categories are listed in a Servicewide summary that was distributed to all Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages, and Native Hawaiian organizations on October 27, 1993. An updated copy of this summary is on file at the park.

NAGPRA requires a written, item-by-item inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects to be completed no later than November 16, 1995. The park does not have human remains and associated funerary objects in the collection.

IV. ACQUISITION

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

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

The park will not be a partner to, or encourage in any way, the trafficking in illicitly collected materials. All acquisitions must be collected, exported, imported, transported, or otherwise obtained and possessed in full compliance with the laws and regulations of the country of origin, the United States federal government (including NAGPRA), and the individual states of the United States.

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

The park superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director of the National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The superintendent will ensure that all collections acquired are in keeping with this Scope of Collection Statement before accepting the items as part of the permanent collection. The superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and proper care and management of the museum collection. The superintendent has delegated the day-to-day care of the collection to the museum curator.

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

V. USES OF COLLECTIONS

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

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2006), Chapters 5 and 7, the park will not exhibit Native American human remains or photographs of those remains. Drawings, renderings, or casts of such remains will not be displayed without the consent of culturally affiliated Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. The park will consult with culturally affiliated or traditionally associated peoples to determine the religious status of any object whose sacred nature is suspected but not confirmed. These consultations will occur before such an object is exhibited or any action is taken that may have an adverse

effect on its religious qualities.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management (2008), Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (2002), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1998), and in the park's written "Museum Collections Access Procedures." Outside researchers must submit a research proposal to the superintendent for review by the park's Research Coordinator and other staff as appropriate.

Any interpretive use defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management (2008), Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (2002), *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1998), and Director's Order #6: Interpretation and Education (2005). The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Destructive analysis is a legitimate use of museum collections for approved research purposes when the impact is minor or when the object is common, in which case approval by the Superintendent is required. If an object is rare or significant, a request for destructive analysis should be reviewed by the regional/SO curator and may be approved only by the Regional Director, as outlined in Director's Order #24: NPS Museum Collections Management (2008), Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (2002) and *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1998).

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

Photographs of museum objects are made available to the public to provide an indirect use of the museum collection through publications and exhibits (including exhibits on the park website). Many of the park's artifacts have been illustrated in publications.

All exhibits containing museum objects must have proper security, appropriate environmental controls, and proper mounts to ensure the long-term preservation and protection of the objects.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

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

In accordance with *NPS Management Policies* (2006) 7.5.5. "Consultation" and 5.3.5.5 "Museum Collections," and DO #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 36 CFR 79, Section 79.10(c), "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections." Requests to borrow non-archeological material for religious ritual or spiritual activities will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

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

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq.), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm), the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 USC 5937), and NPS *Management Policies* (2006) 4.1.2. "Natural Resource Information" and 5.2.3 "Confidentiality," the park may withhold from the public sensitive information concerning: rare, threatened, or endangered species; commercially valuable resources; minerals; paleontological resources; archeological and other cultural resources; objects of cultural patrimony and sensitive ethnographic information; information provided by individuals who wish the information to remain confidential; the identities of individuals who wish to remain anonymous. Inquiries of this nature will be referred to the regional Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and Privacy Act Officer for consultation and possible review.

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and the National Park Service does not hold the copyright.

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

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

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

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collection Statement must be reviewed every five years, and be revised when necessary, to remain supportive of and consistent with any changes in the park's mission. Any revision to this document requires the approval of the Superintendent.

The park has an approved Collection Management Plan. The plan was approved on December 24, 1992. Funding has been requested for an updated Collection Management

Plan.

Some archeological materials collected within the park's boundaries are located at the Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska, for proper storage and preservation. The Midwest Archeological Center (MWAC) has cataloged and curated many archeological specimens from Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. The objects came from 4 separate accessions for a total of 303 records. MWAC cataloged several specimens from Acc. 498 (1960). A second group of specimens, collected during the 1984 excavation for the park's public parking garage, was sent to MWAC from Acc. 900 (1985). A third group of specimens from the general archeological collection was cataloged from Acc. 1165 (1997), and a fourth group of specimens, which consisted of test borings from the Old Courthouse and accompanying field notes, was sent to MWAC to be cataloged from Acc. 1185 (1999).

Architectural fragments salvaged during the demolition of structures formerly on the Gateway Arch grounds have been placed on loan to the University Museum at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (SIU-E), Edwardsville, Illinois. This collection may be brought back to the park if appropriate storage space becomes available at the park.



National Park Service
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Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

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Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

Scope of Collection Summary

The park's museum collection includes both cultural history and natural history collections. The park's cultural history collection includes artifacts representing five major categories: westward expansion, St. Louis history, the Old Courthouse, the Gateway Arch, and the archives. The purpose of this collection is to preserve historic artifacts and to support understanding of the park's themes through exhibits, research, and interpretive programs. The park has a large collection of pharmaceutical items from the Meyer Brothers Drug Company from St. Louis. The park's art collection includes prints, watercolors, pencil sketches, and chromolithographs by the famous Western painter Thomas Moran as well as several Ansel Adams photographs. The objects representing westward expansion include a stagecoach, plows, examples of large animals that would have been found in the west, tools, garments, maps, books, and supplies. The archival collections focus on the creation and development of the park and its continuing activities, westward expansion, the Lewis and Clark expedition, and St. Louis history.

The small natural history collection includes specimens that were acquired from sources outside of the park to fill anticipated exhibit needs. There has been no systematic collection of specimens conducted within park boundaries. There are no plans to add to the natural history collection at this time. The collection includes both biological and geological specimens obtained for exhibit purposes only.

For addition information on the museum collection contact:

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