

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Prepared by: _____
Museum Curator Date

Recommended by: _____
Park Superintendent Date

Concurred by: _____
Regional Curator Date

Approved by: _____
Regional Director Date

SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

Olympic National Park

Table of Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	1
II. Types of Collections	6
Cultural Collection	7
Natural History Collection	11
III. Summary of Unassociated Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, and Objects of Cultural Patrimony	15
IV. Acquisition	16
V. Uses of Collection	17
VI. Restrictions	18
VII. Management Action	19
VIII. References	20

SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

Olympic National Park

I. INTRODUCTION

This Scope of Collection Statement (SOCS) serves to define the scope of present and future museum collection holdings of Olympic National Park (OLYM); collections that contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes, and resources and those that must be preserved by federal mandate. It is designed to ensure that the entire museum collection is clearly relevant to the park.

According to the Olympic National Park enabling legislation, the park was "dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." The Statement for Management (1996) identifies the park mission "...to preserve for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of the people, the finest sample of primeval forests of Sitka spruce, western hemlock, Douglas-fir, and western red-cedar in the entire United States; to provide suitable winter range and permanent protection for the herds of native Roosevelt elk and other wildlife indigenous to the area; to conserve and render available to the people, for recreational use, this outstanding mountainous country, containing numerous glaciers and perpetual snowfields, and a portion of the surrounding verdant forests together with a narrow strip along the beautiful Washington coast" (75th U.S. Congress, 1938).

Olympic National Park has an extensive and varied history of legislation and land status. In 1897 a large portion of the Olympic Peninsula was deemed significant for its primeval forest and 2,188,000 acres were set aside as Olympic Forest Reserve. This acreage was later reduced by over 500,000 acres. From the remainder Mount Olympus National Monument was established in 1909 but also downsized by about half in 1915. All national monuments were transferred to the Park Service on June 29, 1933. However, a long-standing debate ensued over Park Service presence on the Olympic Peninsula due to timber interests. Eventually, in 1938, Olympic National Park was officially established by an act of Congress (52 Stat. 1241).

A multitude of legislative actions followed providing for the addition of lands along significant drainages as well as the coastal strip, boundary adjustments to protect watersheds, wilderness designation for much of the park, and recognition for its unique landscape. In 1976 it was recognized as a Biosphere Reserve and in 1981 as a World Heritage Site. It is a Class I area as defined by the Clean Air Act. Almost 95% of the park is wilderness. Four Natural Research Areas are located within the park and Point of Arches is a National Natural Landmark. The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary includes coastal areas of and lands adjacent to the park. Recently, the dams blocking fish passage to the majority of the Elwha River have been authorized for removal as the first step in restoring historically significant anadromous fish

populations.

The Organic Act authorized the National Park Service to “...promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks...which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.”

The National Park Service (NPS) authority to acquire and preserve museum property appears in the following laws: *Antiquities Act of 1906* (16 USC 431-433), *Organic Act of 1916* (16 USC 1 et. seq.), *Historic Sites Act of 1935* (16 USC 461-467), *Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955* (16 USC 18f), *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (16 USC 470-470t, Sec. 110), *Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974* (16 USC 469-469c), and *Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* (16 USC 470aa-mm). Proveniented park cultural and natural resources, as well as those related to park themes constitute the museum collection.

The 1996 Statement for Management with the byline of “Conserving for the Future” states Parkwide Management Objectives as:

1. Resource Stewardship and Protection
2. Access and Enjoyment
3. Education and Interpretation
4. Proactive Leadership
5. Science and Research
6. Professionalism

The Interpretive Prospectus (1977) identifies the “goals of interpretation for Olympic all relate, in some way, to the concept of wilderness as a place that should be appreciated on its own terms: Interpretation should present the values of wilderness to individuals and society, while helping man develop a perspective on how he relates to the whole.”

The Resources Management Plan (RMP) (1999) for Olympic National Park identifies six Natural Resources Management Objectives as follows:

1. Protect the park’s natural resources and values in unimpaired condition
2. Protect rare species, and restore threatened or endangered species ... and also minimize adverse influences on other indigenous species
3. Encourage, facilitate, and participate in scientific research to acquire and analyze information about park resources and effects on these resources
4. Assemble baseline inventory data describing the park’s natural resources
5. Archive and maintain data resulting from research or monitoring programs
6. Provide for appropriate wilderness uses and outstanding opportunities for solitude, while preserving the park’s wilderness resources and wilderness character

7. Provide recreational opportunities within the context of objectives 1-6, and related to the purposes for which the park was established, in environments least vulnerable to resource degradation
8. Promote communication among Olympic Peninsula land managing agencies, tribes, corporations, and the public

36 CFR 2.5(g) states that natural history specimen collection permits issued by the Park Superintendent must contain the following conditions: "(1) specimens placed in displays or collections will bear official National Park Service museum labels and their catalog numbers will be registered in the National Park Service National Catalog, and (2) specimens and data derived from consumed specimens will be made available to the public and reports and publications resulting from a research specimen collection permit shall be filed with the superintendent."

As stated in the RMP, Cultural Resources Objectives are:

- 1.1 Complete inventory of park cultural Resources. Develop and implement a logical and reasonable management plan.
- 1.2 Characterize and evaluate cultural Resources. Complete and update required documents as needed.
- 1.3 Set and maintain appropriate types and levels of preservation, adaptive reuse, interpretation, curation, conservation and access.
- 1.4 Maintain up-to-date planning documents that serve to guide resource protection activities and research.
- 1.5 Continue management of parkwide cultural resource compliance process.

The RMP states that "As a World Heritage Site and Biosphere Reserve, the park should strive to develop its natural history collections into a database of specimens and information that adequately reflects the rich variety of the park's natural resources and serves as a source of baseline data for future monitoring and management activities."

Archeological materials, except inalienable and communal property, recovered from within park boundaries through systematic collection are National Park Service property and must be retained in the park's museum collection in accordance with *16 U.S.C. 470aa-ll, Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* (as defined in *43 CFR 7.13*) and *NPS Management Policies* (Dec 88). Associated field data and records also must be maintained as part of the park's museum collection.

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition of museum collections include: the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (16 USC 668a); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC 703-711); the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996); Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001-13); "Disposition of Federal Records," 36 CFR Part 1228; Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109); NPS Special Directive 87-3, Conservation of Archeological Resources;

NPS Special Directive 91-4, Ensuring that Natural Resource Projects Fund the Curation of Collections; 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; and NPS Special Directive 94-6, Ensuring that Projects Generating Museum Collections Fund Cataloging and Basic Preservation.

The vision for Olympic cultural resources is preserve and foster appreciation of cultural resources in its custody, and will demonstrate its respect for the peoples traditionally associated with those resources, through appropriate programs of research, planning, and stewardship. “Olympic’s enabling legislation . . . does address the rights reserved by treaty to the tribes. All of the park’s responsibilities for cultural resource management derive from the 1916 NPS Organic Act (16 USC a-1), federal legislative mandates and service-wide management policies. The park’s basic goal regarding cultural resources is to integrate cultural resources into the predominately natural theme of the park and ensure their preservation (Statement for Management, 1996)” (RMP, 1999).

Olympic National Park has over ten major historic contexts. Humans have been part of the park ecosystem for over 10,000 years. The human community that evolved in association with the park ecosystem was the part of the most complex hunter gather societies on the planet. The prehistoric contexts are Paleo-Indian mastodon hunters, archaic period hunters and gatherers, riverine fishers, and maritime hunters. The eight affiliated tribal groups are descendants of the Maritime hunters here when the first European explorers arrived on the coast of Washington.

Historic contexts include Exploration, Settlement with homestead farming, logging and mining, Recreation, Federal Land Conservation, and Military (WWI and WW2)

Within its boundaries, Olympic National Park contains an incredible diversity of landscapes from the sea to glaciers. In between is the largest remaining temperate rainforest in the U.S. Glacial history and isolation created habitats that allowed for the evolution of endemic species and fascinating communities of plants and animals. Besides the gorgeous scenery the assemblage of natural resources at OLYM is unique and unusual.

Biological research at OLYM has been active in the past and is accelerating with new directives from the Natural Resources Challenge. This program alone will generate large-scale inventory and monitoring projects and stimulate further research. Research potential remains vast due to the sheer numbers of organisms that are relatively unknown and the difficulty of travel in roadless and trailless areas of rugged terrain. Long Term Ecological Monitoring (LTEM) projects are ongoing in wilderness areas of the park. The President’s Northwest Forest Plan pertains to the park’s forested regions and generates research interest. The park is a research station for Biological Resource Division scientists of the U.S. Geological Survey. Natural Resource research activities have in the past, and will continue in the future, to contribute to the park’s museum collection.

A complete history of the museum collection is unknown. Olympic National Park was created in 1938, however the beginnings of the collection began long before that date. Natural history specimens date from 1906 to the present. Materials accumulated sporadically over time have grown considerably and at variable rates throughout the years. Current additions to the collection are anticipated as the result of past, present, and future research activities by park staff and outside scientists, as well as donations from private parties.

In the early 1900s local naturalists collected with great interest in the territory around them. Many of them, like Charles Webster, lived in Port Angeles and explored much of the area that is now Olympic National Park. Accession records begin in 1940 for material in the park's collection, the result of random gifts from individuals and/or generated by research performed by non-park scientists. It is unknown where such items were stored (Gunnar Fagerlund, first Park Naturalist, 2001 pers. comm.). Pioneer Museum Visitor Center was dedicated in 1957 and provided the first known location for the park collection. Donations and gifts provided the bulk of the material collected before this time. The collection outgrew the Visitor Center in the mid 1970s and the herbarium was moved to the Natural Resources building. Park research projects contributed to the collection beginning in the 1980s. In 1998 all collections, with the exception of large items, were united in a building upgraded to meet NPS standards and requirements for museum space.

The museum collection provides local documentation of park resources. This data contributes to OLYM management decisions. It is also part of, and available to, the scientific community. The museum collection most importantly provides continued storage and protection for these valuable natural and cultural collections.

II. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

The park's resource management goals and objectives serve as guidelines for acquiring objects for the museum collection. The following guidelines will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the park's museum collection, while ensuring that the collection remains relevant to the park's purposes. The development of the museum collection should proceed in close coordination with the park curator, park natural and cultural resource staff, and the support office curator.

The collection includes over 20,000 catalog records for natural and cultural objects. Specimens and objects continue to be accessioned and cataloged as material arrives. Archive material is being accumulated and processed. Backlog material is minimal for natural history specimens and more substantial for cultural objects. As time permits the backlog is slowly being reduced.

Some collections from Olympic National Park currently reside at various scientific institutions. Plant specimens reside at the University of Washington herbarium. Mammal specimens and archeological artifacts are housed at the Burke Museum at the University of Washington. A small but historically important alga collection has recently come to the park's attention at a field station in Anacortes run by Walla Walla College. Continued research will undoubtedly uncover more collections in institutions throughout the country. Not all of this material is considered part of the park's collection, but data from these collections are valuable to the park.

Olympic National Park's collection is best described as a conglomerate of random collecting events, research collections including voucher specimens from projects, and collections of historical objects. There are specimens that have storage and access requirements that Olympic is not prepared to provide: special requirements for type specimens, freezer space for tissue samples intended for DNA analysis, and large series of items for which the park lacks storage space are some examples.

The NPBib Resource Library is housed in the museum space. Maintenance of the database, computer entry of reference materials, and requests for information are currently duties of the Museum Curator.

The park's collection has inherent strengths that can be capitalized on. This SOC will address the types of collections appropriate for acquisition.

CULTURAL COLLECTION

The purpose of this collection is to increase the sum of human knowledge and provide inspiration among present and future generations through exhibits, research and interpretive programs. Cultural items comprise 27% of the park collection with each discipline represented as follows: Archeology at 19%, History at 6%, and Ethnology at 2%.

All original records associated with cultural collections must be 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, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, and computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through collection and analysis activity. Such documents, subject to NPS-19 regulations, shall be certified to the Archivist of the United States as necessary for ongoing business.

The development of a cultural collection should proceed in close coordination with park resource management and interpretive staff, as well as with the Regional Curator and Regional Cultural Resources Leader.

Growth of the cultural collection will be primarily in archeological objects. Only a small fraction of the park has been systematically surveyed for historic and prehistoric sites. Of the park's 922,653 acres only 5,000 (0.5%) have been inventoried to date. Highly significant prehistoric and historic sites have been identified. For much of the park the distribution and character of sites remains speculative. It is not expected that quantities of historical or ethnographic material will be accessioned into the collection in the future. Projects and donations contribute small amounts of new material on a regular basis. The park has storage capacity for all but larger items.

Archeology

Collection Group: The archeological collection includes artifacts, faunal remains, ecofacts, soil samples, sediment samples, matrix samples and supporting documentation. Archeological collections have been made at various locations throughout the park. Stone artifacts and associated manufacturing debris make up the majority of this collection. There are also historic period artifacts. Collections total over 5000 items lot cataloged from over 50 sites. Archeological collections include materials from coastal shell midden sites, historic homesteads, and upland lithic scatters. There is also a collection of material from two coastal sites housed at the University of Washington's Burke Museum. This material has been curated and is considered part of Olympic's collection.

Vision and Mission: The purpose of the archeological collection is to provide data representing the known span of human history within the park. These collections include materials generated from surveys, test excavations, data recovery excavations, salvage excavations and material collected by park employees and visitors.

Boundaries: The archeological collection will consist primarily of materials collected from within Olympic National Park. The park will act as a repository for collections from tribal lands and other government agencies when there is a mutual benefit.

Collection Goals:

- 1) Survey projects: Survey projects are designed to document the distribution and general characteristics of archeological sites. When either a prehistoric or historic period site is located all visible artifacts are mapped and described in terms of their physical properties, morphology and condition. Cultural resource policy states that only diagnostic artifacts will be collected during a survey. In the case of prehistoric sites this would include all items that are in danger of being lost due to erosion, displacement or unauthorized collection. These same criteria apply to historic sites, with the exception that the park seeks to assemble a comparative collection of representative historic period artifacts for educational and interpretive uses. Therefore, a variety of artifacts will be systematically collected from historic period sites only until the comparative collection is assembled.
- 2) Site Testing and Excavation: Site testing, salvage excavation, and data recovery projects are designed to generate detailed information regarding site content, structure, and chronology. These types of projects can generate large quantities of archeological materials from both surface and subsurface contexts. All artifacts are collected during these projects along with faunal and floral remains; soil, sediment and matrix samples; and ecofactual materials.
- 3) Other Collections: Although the park discourages employees and visitors from collecting artifacts, the archeological collection will incorporate these items. If an artifact was not scientifically excavated or collected its value should be assessed prior to being accessioned. If an archeologist determines that the artifact has analytical or interpretive value it will be cataloged. Other collections may be made by the park archeologist as deemed necessary.

History

Collection Group: Historic objects tell the story of the human presence in Olympic National Park. The history collection is composed of objects and archival materials of historical value to the park. Included in the collection are historic objects, historic fabric, photographs, oral histories, and archives. The collection contains archives and objects relating to prominent figures associated with the park like Herb Chrisler, Doc Ludden, and Grant Humes among others.

Historic fabric is collected when original fabric is removed from an historic structure during restoration or repair. In cooperation with a qualified historic architect, representative portions of the removed fabric will be preserved in the museum collection along with any associated documentation.

Archive and Manuscript Collections contain primary source materials and records that document park activity throughout time. Archives may include books, diaries, letters, photos, taped interviews, maps, data from park projects, and collections relating to historic figures.

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (Dec 88), rare books, books that are not rare, and other library materials retained for their physical properties, associative value, or for purposes of exhibition in museum exhibits or historic furnished rooms are managed as part of the park's museum collection. Library materials are not managed as part of the park's museum collection. Policy and procedures for library materials are outlined in NPS *Management Policies* (Dec 88), Chapter 5, NPS-28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*.

Vision and Mission: The goal of the historical collection is to preserve objects with close association to Olympic Peninsula land management history and park specific activities.

Boundaries: The park will preserve and manage historical objects with a documented relationship to the park and provenance specific to area residents and activities. Objects with unknown provenance may be kept with consent of park cultural resource specialists. Space constraints limit numbers of large objects.

Collection Goals: The park will continue to accept items as donated that meet the requirements of this SOCS. It will continue to search for historical photographic material from a variety of sources. Oral histories are a priority.

Ethnography

Collection group: Ethnographic materials serve as scientific and historical documentation of the resources associated with the indigenous people of the Olympic Peninsula. There are eight separate tribal entities with traditional ties to lands and resources currently within Olympic National Park: The Lower Elwha Klallam, Jamestown S’Klallam, Port Gamble S’Klallam, Skokomish, Quinault, Hoh, Quileute, and Makah.

Most of the ethnographic objects are tourist items donated by local residents or transferred from other parks, such as Mount Rainier. The park collection primarily consists of baskets, ceremonial items such as masks, headdresses, apron, whistles used in dances, rattles, and a wand with feathers. Personal clothing and adornment items consist of trade bead necklaces and a spruce hat. Utilitarian items include wooden bowls, bone and wood implements, cedar mats, hunting and fishing tools, canoe bailers, and a sealing canoe and sail. The canoe is on exhibit at the Pioneer Memorial Visitor Center. The collection also includes a carved totem pole that is on loan to the Forks Timber Museum. The tribal origin of many of these items is not known.

Ethnographic photos are curated as part of the photo collection. Ethnographic oral history tapes are stored in the park collection but not accessioned and cataloged.

Material held in collection on loan for the Quileute: Pansy Howeattle Hudson had requested the park care for her ethnographic collection of 108 baskets and carvings until such time that a Quileute museum is established that can provide proper care. Items in this collection were received by Pansy at potlatch ceremonies. The collection also includes her basketry work, as well as that of her relatives. Some of the large clam or carrying baskets in the collection are over 100 years of age. The park has the right to display the objects in this collection but not to loan them.

Vision and Mission: The goal of the ethnographic collection is to preserve objects with tribal association to the park.

Boundaries: The park’s museum collection does not currently include objects classified as objects of cultural patrimony as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). If any item is found within the park that meets the definition of an object under NAGPRA it will be repatriated to the affiliated tribe under the requirements of the law. Objects made by individuals outside the eight cultural traditions are not considered part of the ethnographic collection.

Future additions to the ethnographic collection will be limited to groups associated with Olympic National Park and only if the tribal group is not prepared to curate the items. Items that have clear cultural patrimony should remain with the tribes. Reproduction ethnographic objects should be acquired only to meet specific interpretive needs

Collection Goals: There are no plans to expand the ethnology collection. Photos and oral histories will continue to increase our knowledge of people and values related to the park.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION

The purpose of the natural history collection is to provide representative documentation of what is known about park resources. Natural history specimens comprise 72 % of the park collection with each discipline represented as follows: biology at 71 %, geology at 0.1%, and paleontology at 0.2%. For each of these disciplines the collection consists of research specimens and records.

All original records associated with natural history field collections must be 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, collection inventories, analytical study data, conservation treatment records, and computer documentation and data, as well as any other documents generated through collection and analysis activity. Such documents, subject to NPS-19 regulations, shall be certified to the Archivist of the United States as necessary for ongoing business.

The development of a natural history collection should proceed in close coordination with park resource management and interpretive staff, as well as with the Regional Curator and Regional Natural Resources Program Leader.

The following specific purposes guide the growth of the natural history collection:

- a) to established permanent baseline data on all park natural resources ;
- b) to document changes these resources are undergoing because of internal park conditions, external influences and impacts, and/or natural causes;
- c) to preserve voucher specimens as part of research projects and monitoring programs
- d) to acquire specific specimens required for exhibition when an exhibit plan has been developed and approved

Specimens collected within park boundaries are first priority. However specimens from outside the park but on the Olympic Peninsula may be included in the collection for the following reasons:

- a) as voucher specimens from projects that cross park boundaries
- b) if they aid in understanding park resources
- c) if they document impact to park resources
- d) if representation is best accomplished by collecting outside the park

Olympic National Park is experiencing a dramatic increase in biological research as evidenced by the number of collecting permits, the diversity of fields being studied, and the breadth of project design. Inventory and monitoring projects have been started in various fields with new ones anticipated in the future. This research activity consistently generates natural history specimens and/or data that are deposited in the park collection.

Biology

Collection Group: Biological specimens represent the largest component of the park collection and they will provide the majority of material in future accessions to the park collection.

The herbarium is, by far, the largest component of the natural collections. The park has a research quality vascular plant collection with coverage throughout the entire Olympic Peninsula. It contains all but a few of the 1452 species of vascular plant taxa found on the Olympic Peninsula. Most taxa are represented by more than one specimen providing valuable data on distribution and morphological variation. Current research on cryptogams have added significantly to the park collection. Species previously unknown from the park have been collected and identified. However not all cryptogam taxa will be represented in the collection at the conclusion of the current survey effort.

Surveys of herpetological fauna have occurred in the park, but have not contributed specimens to the collection. The collection is limited in scope and not all taxa and life stages are represented in the collection.

Species of fish, birds, and mammals are incompletely represented in the park collection. Many specimens collected in what is now the park were historically deposited in other museums before the park had a museum facility. Various projects have contributed mammal specimens that are housed at the University of Washington.

Marine invertebrates are not well represented in the collection and many lack adequate data. Some shelled specimens are present but other groups are completely absent.

Insects, soil arthropods, and freshwater invertebrates in OLYM are incompletely known. The collection contains miscellaneous specimens representing random collecting events. Species representation is seriously deficient.

Vision and Mission: The park strives to maintain a representative collection for the groups involved in current research efforts where having specimens on hand is important. It also is a repository for voucher specimens that document research projects from park staff as well as outside scientists.

Boundaries: The park collection includes biological specimens from, and mostly limited to, the Olympic Peninsula. This is necessary for more a complete understanding of natural processes that occur throughout the region. The potential for events outside the park to impact park resources implies a need to understand the landscape beyond park boundaries. There are a few specimens collected beyond the Olympic Peninsula but are associated with a park historical figure.

Collection Goals: The goal for biology is to build a representative collection for groups where

practicable. The NPSpecies program would like to have a voucher specimen at the park for as many species as possible. This is close to attainable for most species of plants and a reasonable goal for invertebrates and small animals. Limitations to a complete collection include restrictions on Threatened and Endangered Species, space availability for extremely large specimens, and the security requirements for a type collection.

Another biology collection goal is to maintain voucher specimens generated and used in active research program. The vascular plant collection is the result of research efforts in creating the Flora of the Olympic Peninsula (Buckingham, et. al: 1995). The Canon Cryptogam Project has contributed significantly to collections of bryophytes and lichens which provided the data for a field guide to cryptogams of Olympic National Park (Hutten, et al 2002). The park will maintain voucher specimens from inclusive projects such as these to provide convenient access for park resource managers and researchers.

It is only a matter of time before oft-overlooked organisms such as invertebrates will become the next group of focused research interest (Wauer, 2001). The park collection goal is to have representatives of male and female for each species and immature stages when available and/or the form most often encountered by the public. Exotic species, pests, and disease-causing organisms are also important additions to the collection as some pose serious threats to native plants and animals. As essential components to all ecosystems, and given their diversity and species abundance, invertebrates deserve documentation in the collection.

Resource management priorities will determine future research activities that will influence in which directions the collection will grow.

Geology

Collection Group: The park geology collection is limited in scope considering the quantity and quality of research that has been done (Tabor, 1975). It consists of 62 ANCS+ catalog records for 62 specimens. Most of these specimens are the result of a study of Hoh Formation/Neogene rocks that are on loan to the University of California, Santa Cruz.

Vision and Mission: The park would like to have rock types and formations represented in the collection.

Boundaries: Geology specimens from within the park are top priorities. Specimens from outside the park may be included in the collection if they provide documentation important to understanding geological processes within the park.

Collection Goals: A reference collection of rock types and formations found in the Olympics would be a useful addition. The park lacks adequate space to house an extensive geological collection or large geological specimens.

Paleontology

Collection Group: The park collection contains 22 cataloged specimens. These specimens were all collected by Frederick Leissler who was a park ranger in the 1940s. The park is unaware of any major paleontological projects in the area.

Vision and Mission: The paleontological resources of the park are poorly understood. Research in this field would contribute specimens to the collection and greatly increase knowledge of the paleontology of the Olympic Peninsula.

Boundaries: Paleontology specimens from within the park are top priorities. Specimens from outside the park may be included in the collection if they provide documentation important to understanding the fossil resources of the park

Collection Goals: The park strives for voucher specimens from research projects within the park. An ultimate goal is to have a reference collection of one specimen for each fossil species.

III. SUMMARY OF UNASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, AND OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY

The park's museum collection does include unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA).

Skeletal Material:

An attempt will be made to repatriate any skeletal remains that are naturally exposed, or turned in by visitors. It will be the policy of the park to immediately notify the regional archeologist, and all concerned tribes when remains are found.

A human skull was donated to the park in 1959. It was repatriated to the Makah Tribe in 1996.

Burial goods:

Given existing accession information, it is unclear if any artifacts are associated with burials. A review of the material suggests that the following items could be funerary objects: a stone in the shape of a bird head found on Indian Island near Port Townsend, perhaps associated with the Chemakum; possible shaman ritual items including a stick identified as Makah and a deer hoof rattle identified as Klallam; and various trade beads sometimes associated with burials. It might be impossible to trace tribal affiliation for the items.

Sacred objects:

Other possible sacred objects as listed in Addendum to Scope of Collection Statement, October 22, 1992 include masks, headdress, cedar bark cross, and whistles. Tribal affiliation for all but the headdress is questionable.

OLYM does not anticipate receiving additional materials that would fall under NAGPRA.

IV. ACQUISITION

The park acquires objects for its museum collections by donation, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection and loan. Acquisition of museum objects is governed by the park's ability to manage and preserve them according to NPS *Management Policies* (Dec 88), Chapter 5, the standards for managing museum objects in NPS-28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*, A Manager's Guide, Chapter 3, the revised Special Directive 80-1 (current revision), and the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I. In accordance with NPS policy the objects must be acquired, accessioned and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, Museum Records. In accordance with NPS-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 the Regional Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the ATF list of prohibited/restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the Regional Law Enforcement Specialist. In accordance with NPS policy the park will discourage gifts with limiting conditions.

The park superintendent, by delegation, is the accountable officer for museum collections. As such, the superintendent represents the service in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The superintendent is responsible for the acquisition and proper care and management of the park museum collection. Responsibility for the day-to-day care of the collection has been delegated to the park's museum curator.

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

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (Dec 88), Chapter 7, and the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*, P.L. 101-601, the park will not exhibit Native American disinterred skeletal or mummified human remains or photographs or replicas of them. There will be no display of grave goods or other objects if Native Americans who are culturally associated with them object to such exhibit. At this time Olympic National Park has no known objects that NAGPRA applies to.

Destructive analysis and tests must comply with the restrictions and procedures outlined in NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*.

The types of collections, approximate number of objects, institution of final deposition are part of the research permit process and vary by project design. These factors are clearly outlined for each project.

V. USES OF THE COLLECTION

Olympic National Park's museum collections may be used for research, educational, and interpretive activities. There may be impact to the collection with use, but care is taken to minimize any deterioration of the specimens. The governing consideration in the use of museum objects is the conservation of each object in question and the collection as a whole.

Destructive analysis and tests must comply with the restrictions and procedures outlined in NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline*. Cataloged specimens are not provided for consumptive use unless a small portion can be taken without compromising the value of the specimen. Consumptive use of objects is specified per project in the collecting permit.

Researchers and other specialists may examine objects under the conditions and procedures outlined in NPS-28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* and in the park's written procedures for museum collection access which are posted in the collection area. Any interpretive use that may be defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in NPS-6, *Interpretation and Visitor Services Guideline*. The collection at Olympic National Park is open to qualified visitors and available for use with prior approval of the park curator.

The museum collection at OLYM is used by scientists, park resource managers, park seasonal technicians, as well as local researchers. Active research at OLYM is being completed by both park and non-park scientists. Loans are made to scientists associated with established research facilities. Limited exhibit and interpretive activities involve the collection. Non-sensitive data from the park collection is also provided if requested. The collection is open to interested parties with prior arrangement with curatorial staff. The resource library receives frequent use from park personnel and non-park researchers.

VI. RESTRICTIONS

Curatorial staff should consult with tribal governments and traditional religious leaders about the terms and conditions for management of collections from federal lands that have significance for these groups; and should consult with other indigenous and immigrant ethnic, social, and religious groups that have aboriginal or historic ties with the museum collection or lands of origin, and/or traditionally have made use of the museum collection. Objects in the museum collection shall be made available to persons for use in religious rituals or spiritual activities in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, "Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collection" and other bureau policies.

NPS *Management Policies* (Dec 88), Chapter 5, states that "information regarding the location, nature and character of archeological, historic and ethnographic resources may be exempted from public disclosure."

Restrictions may be placed on the publication of images or manuscripts in the museum collection if these materials are subject to copyright, and this right has not been signed over to the National Park Service.

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* (Dec 88) and will be in accordance with the provisions of the *Endangered Species Act of 1973*, as amended, and will be strictly limited according to the terms of the collection permit. Taxa included in this category are those currently listed on or proposed for the Federal Register, by the Washington Natural Heritage Program, the U.S. Forest Service, and any species of concern designated by OLYM.

VII. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This Scope of Collections Statement for Olympic National Park should be reviewed each year. The review should produce a list of accomplishments to be appended to the SOC. In this way OLYM can monitor its progress on curatorial projects and efforts at maintaining the museum collection. The SOC should be updated as deemed necessary by the Regional Curator and OLYM curatorial staff. Given the intensity of research activity at OLYM, it is important that the SOC contain current guidelines for museum collection management.

The museum staff is now evaluating research proposals that involve projects that will generate collections and/or data that will be deposited at the park. In this way the park can adhere to guidelines in this SOC report as well as plan for future needs.

This SOC is the initial effort towards a new Collection Management Plan to be prepared in 2001.

The following criteria were designed to be used to evaluate suitability of specimens or items for inclusion into the park collection:

EVALUATION CRITERIA:

Answer Yes or No

Does the collection provide species representation or distributional information important to NPSpecies or other park research programs?

Does the collection provide documentation of cultural information for the park?

Does the collection provide additional distribution data, illustrate morphological variation, and/or contribute a new life stage for taxa or new object type to the collection?

Does the collection contain voucher specimens for research performed in OLYM?

Can the park properly curate and maintain collection?

[If not, then a suitable repository should be found such as a scientific institution with like collections.]

If you answered yes to these questions, then the park should acquire the collection.

REFERENCES

- Buckingham, N. M., E. G. Schreiner, T. N. Kaye, J. E. Burger, and E. L. Tisch. Flora of the Olympic Peninsula. Northwest Interpretive Association. 1995. 199 pp.
- Fagerlund, G. O. 2001. Personal Communication. Interview on 4/10/2001 by J. Wray and G. Hunter.
- Hutten, M., K. Hutten, and A. Woodward. 2002. 101 Common Mosses Liverworts and Lichens of the Olympic Peninsula. Northwest Interpretive Association. 110 pp.
- Olympic National Park. 1977. Interpretive Prospectus. National Park Service, Denver, CO. 49 pp.
- Olympic National Park. 1996. Statement for Management: Olympic National Park – 1996. Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, WA. 23 pp.
- Olympic National Park. 1999. Resources Management Plan: Olympic National Park. Port Angeles, WA. 250+ pp.
- Tabor, R. W. 1975. Guide to the Geology of Olympic National Park. University of Washington Press. 144 pp.
- Schultz, S. 1992. Addendum to Scope of Collections Statement. Unpublished data. Olympic National Park. 1 p.
- Wauer, R. 2001. Wings of Change. National Parks May/June: 26-31.