

**APPENDIX D
CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK SCOPE OF
COLLECTIONS STATEMENT**

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

Prepared by:

Supervisory Museum Specialist, SEAC

Date

Cultural Resource Specialist, CUGA

Date

Natural Resource Specialist, CUGA

Date

Approved by:



Park Superintendent

March 2009

Date

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SCOPE OF COLLECTION STATEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

A. *Executive Summary*

The park's museum collection includes both cultural and natural history collections. The park's cultural collection includes archeological materials systematically excavated from within the park's boundaries and associated field records (most of which are housed at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center); historic objects associated with the area's periods of significance, including the Civil War occupation of the Gap, the 19th century iron industry, and the early 20th century Hensley Settlement; and archival and manuscript collections such as the Dr. Robert Kincaid papers, oral histories, photographs, land acquisition and tunnel project records, and scientific and resource management records.

The natural history collection includes plant specimens from multiple vegetation surveys, amphibian, fish, reptile, and mammal collections from inventory projects, geologic collections from the tunnel project, and a few miscellaneous paleontological collections. The majority of the natural history collection is a result of the recent inventory projects conducted in the park through the Cumberland Piedmont Network. The animal collections are either the actual preserved animal, a digital picture of the animal, or in the case of many of the mammals, the skulls only. A number of research projects have occurred in the park in recent years that will likely include additional items to add to the collections in the future.

B. *Purpose of the Scope of Collection Statement*

This Scope of Collection Statement defines the scope of present and future museum collections of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. These collections contribute directly to the understanding and interpretation of the park's purpose, themes, and resources, as well as containing those objects and specimens that the Service is legally mandated to preserve. This document is intended to ensure that the museum collection is directly and clearly relevant to the park.

C. *Legislation Related to NPS 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 18[f]); the *Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960*, as amended (16 USC 469-469c); the *Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974*, as amended (16 USC 469-469 1-2); the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended (16 USC 470-470t, Sec. 110); the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979*, as amended (16 USC 470aa-mm); and the *National Park Service Omnibus Management Act of 1998* (16 USC 5901).

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

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park was authorized by Congress on June 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 262). In this enabling legislation, the purpose of the park is stated as "... property in the Cumberland Gap-Cumberland Ford areas, being portions of the Warriors Path of the Indians and Wilderness Road of Daniel Boone...are hereby established, dedicated, and set apart as a public park for the benefit and inspiration of the people....".

The enabling legislation was amended on May 26, 1943 (57 Stat. 85) to ensure that the park contained a minimum of 6,000 acres and to enable the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia to form a compact in order to acquire lands for the formation of the park. The park was established on September 14, 1955, and dedicated on July 4, 1959.

Another piece of legislation that had a profound effect on Cumberland Gap National Historical Park is the *Proposed Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973* (PL 93-87, Sec. 160). This legislation provided for reconstruction and relocation of Route 25E through the park including construction of a tunnel for the purpose of restoration of the Cumberland Gap and to provide adequate traffic capacity. Upon completion, the highway, tunnel, and associated lands were to be transferred to the NPS and managed as part of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. This transfer took place in 1996 following completion of the Route 25E tunnel.

The acquisition of park collections began in October 1955 with artifacts that were "field finds" from the park, such as Civil War minie balls, a bayonet, a spike, buttons, bottles, and slag from the Iron Furnace. With the exception of eight gifts, the 57 accessions made through 1957 continued to be field finds.

In April 1957 a Museum Prospectus was completed for the park, identifying four functions to be performed by the park museum collections:

- 1) Preservation of "objects representative of each major period;"
- 2) Interpretation of "those broad aspects of the park story which cannot be adequately presented by means of physical features;"
- 3) Orientation for the visitor to the park to "the area and diversity of features to be found at Cumberland Gap;" and
- 4) Research, "particularly on the history of Cumberland Gap itself, for the convenience of the park staff – as well as that of the student of some special phase of the park story – the park library will be expanded to include the more valuable printed sources and microfilm copies of outstanding manuscript collections dealing with that story."

The park received 28 donations and gifts for use in exhibits for the new Visitor Center and the study collection in 1958 and 1959, and in 1960 four James Rifle Cannon tubes were transferred to CUGA from Chickamauga Chattanooga national Military Park. At this time the park also began to purchase items for the park collection and exhibit that interpreted the Wilderness Road era. In 1968 the park carried out a systematic effort to purchase and acquire objects associated with the Hensley Settlement.

The first natural history collection was a fossil collected by park staff in 1955. A limited number of specimens were added to the collection in the following years. In 1974, Ross Hinkle from the University of TN, completed a preliminary study of the flora and vegetation of the park. Over 60 plant specimens were added to the collection during this project. The majority of the park's animal specimens and skulls are housed and loaned out to the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences. These specimens include amphibians from a 1977 survey, reptiles from a 1991 survey, and fish, and mammal skulls from recent inventories completed in the park through the Cumberland Piedmont Network. A vegetation inventory, also completed through the Cumberland Piedmont Network, increased the collection by over 130 dried plant specimens which are housed at Mammoth Cave National Park. Personnel from the following universities, University of Kentucky, University of Tennessee, Lincoln Memorial University, University of Arkansas, and Appalachian University, have ongoing research permits for projects that may result in additions to the collection. Resource management staff will need to contact these individuals in the future to determine if specimens were collected during their projects and complete the necessary paperwork to accession the specimens.

Remaining accessions are composed of a combination of field finds and donated objects associated with various park themes.

The park museum, housed at the Visitor Center, was completely rehabilitated in 2004 to better interpret and exhibit the park themes and related artifacts. The collection storage room, located in the Ranger Activities compound, was also rehabbed and objects that were scattered throughout the park relocated there in an effort to better centralize and care for the collection.

The park holds more than 281 linear feet of archival records, which have been inconsistently accessioned and catalogued over the years. Other than a Presbyterian document received in May 1959, and two paintings acquired in June of that year, the first archival items, five textbooks, were accessioned in December 1974, followed by 56 historic photographs in 1976. Materials were then accessioned sporadically until the hiring of cultural resource personnel in November 2000.

The considerable backlog of archival records to be catalogued is currently being addressed in a multi-phase project conducted by the park and the Southeast Regional Office. In addition, a Museum Collection Management Plan and Archives and Records Management Plan were completed in 2004; more detailed background on the park's museum collection can be found in these documents.

Currently the museum collection contains more than 12,000 archeological, cultural and natural history, and archival materials.

The significance of the park is defined as follows:

- 1) The ancient Warrior's Path through the Gap was a travel route from beyond the Great lakes to the Carolina and Georgia coast by American Indians for trade, hunting and warfare.
- 2) The Cumberland Gap represents a turning point in American history as the Gap witnessed a floodtide of 200,000 to 300,000 settlers pushing through the Appalachian barrier during the late 18th to early 19th century.
- 3) Situated at the junction of the three states (Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia), Cumberland Gap National Historical Park played a strategic role in the Civil War during which this narrow transportation corridor changed hands several times.
- 4) Cumberland Gap NHP preserves the Hensley Settlement Historic District, a family farmstead consisting of numerous farm cabins, fences, other farm structures, and a one-room log school house that illustrates the hardships faced by families who chose to live a mid-nineteenth century lifestyle well into the 20th century.
- 5) There are 24 cave features in the park. Gap Cave includes innumerable stalactites and stalagmites, columns, draperies, pools and terrace formations, all in very colorful and extravagant displays.

The 1998 Long-Range Interpretive Plan elaborates on the purpose of the park as follows:

- 1) Preserve remnants of the prehistoric and historic trails, as well as the associated natural resources, located within and approaching Cumberland Gap.
- 2) Preserve the Cumberland Gap's viewshed (within the park's boundaries) from Pinnacle Overlook that provides a historic and geologic overview of the park's resources.
- 3) Preserve the Cumberland Gap's geology, native plant species, and indigenous animal populations in a way that reflects their condition in the late 1700s.
- 4) Provide opportunities for visitors to appreciate the hardships of historic travelers through Cumberland Gap.
- 5) Provide opportunities for visitors to hike, camp, and pursue other recreational activities.

The first Collection Management Plan for the park was completed in 1975 and a brief Scope of Collection Statement was included. It lists the primary historical themes for the park (and therefore appropriate related objects and archives for the collection) as the:

- 1) trans Allegheny Migration of the last half of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth century and
- 2) Warriors Path of the Indians.

Secondary historical themes are the:

- 3) Civil War
- 4) Industrial Boom of the late 1800s and founding of Middlesboro
- 5) General Industrial Development of the area
- 6) Development of the Highway through Cumberland Gap during the twentieth century
- 7) Hensley Settlement, particularly the period 1904-1915.

The scope for natural history collecting included "...any specimen taken as part of a systematic study...." A list of additional specimens not collected in this manner that were desired for the park's collection included specimens of all additional species of zoology and botany species in the park, a representative paleontological collection of each species of fossil, and a representative sample of each rock and mineral for a geology collection. This all-inclusive approach to natural history collecting mirrors a memorandum dated May 6, 1970 by the Natural History Interpretive Specialist in the park files.

A more modest scope of collections approach is reflected in the approved 1986 Scope of Collection Statement for the park. Limits were placed on cultural collections, particularly history items, and many archival materials were thought to be more appropriate for the library collection. Natural history collecting was limited to specimens taken as part of approved systematic studies in the park.

The interpretive themes for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park are detailed in the approved Long-Range Interpretive Plan (1998). The primary theme is listed under cultural history ("Peopling Places" in the NPS Thematic Framework):

"For centuries, Cumberland Gap has been part of a natural corridor through the Allegheny Mountains for bison, American Indians, long hunters, pioneers, soldiers, and motorists."

The secondary theme for the park is listed under natural history:

“Cumberland Gap National Historical Park preserves a long mountain ridge that includes cliffs, caves, streams, and forests where visitors can camp, picnic, and sightsee. The park includes more than 14,000 acres of wilderness where visitors can hike and experience solitude within a vestige of the vast forests that once covered most of eastern North America.”

The tertiary interpretive theme is listed under geology:

“Cumberland Gap and the Allegheny Plateau are examples of geologic folded and faulted mountain formations that reveal the uplifting of an ancient seabed.”

Another park planning document that is important for the museum collection is the draft Resource Management Plan (ca. 1995). Comments on the park’s museum collection in this plan indicate that the cultural collection is “burdened ... by a large number of objects that were purchased for use and furnishing of (the) Hensley Settlement. The majority of these objects are not site-related, nor do a significant portion of them have qualitative value.” Although living history interpretation of the Settlement has lapsed due to budgetary constraints, objects purchased for that purpose continue to require curatorial storage and care. Statements in the plan indicate that the approach to gaining information about the cultural resources of the park has been piecemeal and no comprehensive historical or archeological studies have been done.

Also according to the Resource Management Plan, a number of natural science studies have been done in the park, but the museum collection contains specimens from only two: 63 floral specimens from a 1975 study conducted by Hinkle, and 23 herpetological specimens from a study conducted by Nicholson (1978). The plan does not emphasize further collecting of natural history specimens other than any potential systematic studies approved by the park.

It is clear from these park planning documents that priorities for the museum collection should be based on the park’s primary theme of the Cumberland Gap as a transportation corridor, particularly in relation to Native American use and the westward expansion of Euro- and Afro-Americans into the interior of the continent.

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

Certain objects, specimens, and records are required by regulation and NPS policy to be preserved in the park’s museum collection.

Archeological materials, 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 National Park Service property and must be retained in the park's museum collection in accordance with 43 CFR 7.13 and NPS *Management Policies* (2001).

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

In essence, the Park Superintendent must remain accountable for archeological and natural history collections and accompanying project documentation made during approved or permitted systematic research or compliance projects as part of the park's museum collection.

Other laws, regulations, directives and conventions pertinent to the acquisition and management of museum collections include: the *Lacey Act of 1900* (18 USC 43-44); the *Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940* (16 USC 668a-668d); the *Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918* (16 USC 703-711); the *Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972* (16 USC 1361-1407); the *Endangered Species Act of 1973*, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543); 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); the *National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998* (16 USC 5937); 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.]); Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR), 41 CFR 101; 410 Departmental Manual, Interior Property Management Regulations (IPMR) "Personal Property Management (Subpart 114-60); 411 Departmental Manual, "Museum Property Management," 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; Preservation, Arrangement, Duplication, Exhibition of Records (44 USC 2109); Disposal of Records (44 USC 3301 et. seq.); NPS Director's Order 28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (Release No. 5, 1997); NPS Director's Order 24, *NPS Museum Collections Management* (2000) ; the 1983 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); and 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

Historic resources within the park listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the Cumberland Gap Historic District and the Hensley Settlement, both listed in 1980; the entire park was listed in 1966.

I. TYPES OF COLLECTIONS

Several categories of museum holdings are included in the park's scope of collection. They fall broadly within the cultural and natural history realms. Within the group of cultural collections are included archeological materials from prehistoric and historic American Indian sites, historic sites relating to the westward movement of Euro- and Afro-Americans through the Cumberland Gap, historic industrial sites, dwellings, farms, and commercial establishments, roadways, and military sites related to the Civil War. History collections include objects related to westward expansion, including tools, clothing, weapons, books, manuscripts and letters; associated records from modern research projects; and park planning records from projects such as the tunnel and Gap restoration. Natural history collections include herbarium specimens, faunal specimens, geological specimens, and associated research project records.

The interpretive themes, resource management objectives, and mandates included in the Introduction Section serve as guidance for acquiring objects, specimens, and archival items for the park's museum collection, and will prevent arbitrary and excessive growth of the collection while ensuring that it remains relevant to the park's mission.

A. Cultural Collection

The purpose of this collection is to preserve a portion of the nation's cultural heritage that relates to the purpose and themes of Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. These items serve to increase knowledge and inspiration of present and future generations through exhibits, interpretive programs, and research as well as providing valuable information for management of the park's resources. The cultural collection consists of archeology and history materials and these are considered separately below. 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.

1. Archeology Collection

Archeological collections in the park's museum collection consist of individual objects donated to the park (mainly during the early period of the park's existence) and archeological objects, samples, and associated records collected on systematic archeological projects in support of park management goals or for compliance with legal mandates when land disturbing activities have taken place. 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 collection.

a. Artifacts and Specimens

Two sets of human remains were donated to the park in 1957 and 1958, respectively. The provenience and cultural identity of the remains donated in 1957 are unknown. The remains donated in 1958 are Native American and were collected on the Carl Harris property in Bell County, Kentucky, outside park boundaries. These remains are included in the park's NAGPRA inventory (see Section III).

The systematic collections, with the exception of small collections made by NPS Archeologist Jackson W. Moore at the Iron Foundry and Davis Tavern sites in 1957, and selected items from archeologist Tom des Jean's excavations during the restoration of the Gap, are on loan to the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) for the purpose of collection management. SEAC is the designated regional repository for archeological collections.

b. Associated Field Records

All records associated with archeological collections are retained as part of the museum collection. These records include field notes and field forms; field specimen records; drawings and maps; photographic negatives, prints, and slides; videotapes; data sheets; remote sensing materials; artifact inventories; conservation treatment records; electronic data; reports generated from archeological investigations; and any other documents created as part of an archeological project. Although these records are associated with archeological collections, they are classified as history items for cataloging purposes.

The majority of the park has not been surveyed for archeological resources. Attention has focused on the historic district area of the Cumberland Gap itself. Potential archeological resources in the park's caves and wilderness areas have not been assessed, although the Cave Research Foundation is compiling an informal survey as part of their studies, and a PMIS project has been submitted for a thorough baseline inventory of the cultural resources in Gap Cave.

Several archeological studies have been conducted at the park over the past few years. These include: *An Archeological Overview and Assessment of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia*, produced by the University of Tennessee in 2005; *Archeological Site Monitoring for the Cumberland Gap Rehabilitation Project, 2001-2002*, produced by Tom des Jean, archeologist for the Big South Fork National Recreation Area, in June, 2003; *Documentation and Survey for Archeological Resources in the Cumberland Gap*

National Register Historic District, a report produced by the University of Tennessee in November, 2004. Copies of all these reports are kept at the park. The majority of the collections from these surveys have been loaned to the Southeast Archeological Center, with a few objects maintained in the park's museum storage area.

Archeological research has not yet been carried out in the early 20th century Hensley Settlement. This is considered a gap in the park's knowledge of its archeological resources and in accordance with Service-wide goals, additional archeological inventories will eventually be undertaken.

Uncontrolled surface collecting by visitors and park staff is discouraged. If artifacts are collected by visitors and turned in to park staff, the visitor should be discouraged from further collecting and precise information on the provenience of the objects should be obtained. The objects and provenience data should then be promptly turned in to the Park Curator.

2. History Collection

The park's history collection includes items that directly relate to the park's themes and purpose or result from research projects carried out in or for the park. History collections at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park include objects, books, manuscripts, letters, transcripts, other paper documents including maps and plans, photographic materials, microfilm, microfiche, audio and video tapes. The primary interpretive theme, as stated in the Long-Range Interpretive Plan, is the Cumberland Gap as part of a natural corridor through the Allegheny Mountains for bison, American Indians, long hunters, pioneers, soldiers, and motorists. Secondary and tertiary themes relate to natural resources. Within this broad theme of the Gap as a transportation corridor, collections from different periods are prioritized as follows:

a. Wilderness Road era (1750-1810) / Warriors Path

Since the Wilderness Road through the Gap has been restored to its appearance circa 1780 to 1810, when thousands of pioneers traveled through it to reach Kentucky and the West, priority must be given to collecting items from that period that are associated with this migration, and with the period from 1750 to 1780 when the Wilderness Road was being developed by frontier hunters and explorers. There are few items in the collection that date to this period, much less that are known to be associated with people who traveled through the Wilderness Road.

Priority items for the collection would be those directly associated with Thomas Walker or Daniel Boone, who were instrumental in finding and opening up the Wilderness Road. This paucity of items directly associated with the park's primary theme is regrettable but understandable. Since objects and written

documents directly related to this theme are rare, the park has acquired period pieces for its museum exhibits.

Care must be taken to retain and acquire only those objects and articles of clothing representative of hunters and pioneers who traveled along the Wilderness Road. Any selections for acquisition must be backed up by sound historical research and be included in exhibit plans. Most archival items directly relating to the opening and use of the Wilderness Road are already archived elsewhere. Two important archives are the Draper Collection at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and the Filson Historical Society collection in Louisville, Kentucky. Any original written accounts, letters, or manuscripts directly relating to the migration of pioneers through the Cumberland Gap would be highly desirable acquisitions for the park if they become available.

Of equal importance to the park's interpretation is the use of the Cumberland Gap as part of the American Indian trail known as the "Warrior's Path." Objects directly relating to the Warrior's Path are likely to be very rare. However, period pieces will be more easily obtainable and there will be some overlap with the equipment used by the Euro-American long hunters and frontiersmen. As with the category above, any acquisitions must be backed by sound historical research confirming the appropriateness and authenticity of the object and there must be a need for the objects expressed in an approved exhibit plan.

c. The Civil War era (1861-1865)

Cumberland Gap was of considerable strategic importance during the U.S. Civil War. The area changed hands three times, and though no battles were fought, several fortifications were built and supply depots were established. The park's collection contains some archeological materials related to the Civil War and a few history objects. A number of Civil War period items were acquired in the early years of the park's existence by incoming loan, purchase, or gift. These include weapons, munitions, and a sketchbook of original drawings. Some of these have since been deaccessioned when loans were returned. Two areas have been identified as lacking in the current collection:

1. documentation on Confederate earthworks in the Cumberland Gap vicinity, particularly in the area of Sugar Run, and
2. appropriate artillery pieces for exhibit in the park's Civil War fortifications.

The latter should not be acquired unless they are known to be original to the site and there exists sufficient funding for maintenance and periodic conservation treatment. Archival items relating to the Civil War era, including photographs, should be carefully evaluated to ensure that they are directly relevant to events that occurred at Cumberland Gap before acquisition. Any original written accounts, letters, or manuscripts

directly relating to the migration of pioneers through the Cumberland Gap would be highly desirable acquisitions for the park if they become available.

c. Transportation corridor

The history of development of roads and the highway through the Cumberland Gap is also of interest. The park currently has a few photographs and other archival materials related to this period. This material will also overlap with documentation for the early development of the park. Any objects acquired from this period must be original to the Cumberland Gap area within the park and/or must be expressed as a need in an approved exhibit plan.

Two other areas of historical interest are outlined in other park planning documents, including the 1986 Statement for Management. They are:

d. Industrial boom era (1880 – 1900)

The industrial boom in the area around Cumberland Gap in the late 19th century, including the founding of Middlesboro, Kentucky on the west side of the Gap, also led to a tourism boom and the building of hotels and resorts in the immediate area. Additional collections from this era for the park museum collection should be confined to objects outlined in an approved exhibit plan and/or archival documents and photographs directly associated with the Cumberland Gap area of the park.

e. The Hensley Settlement era (1903-1951)

Hensley Settlement, a National Register Historic District, was an isolated farming community dating from 1903 to 1951 on Brush Mountain within the wilderness area of the park. Several of the structures in the community were rehabilitated or reconstructed by the NPS in the 1960s and early 1970s. The most important history items related to the Hensley settlement in the park's museum collection are a series of oral history audio tapes created from interviews with family members who lived in the settlement. These are also present in paper transcript form and on compact disks. Some of the structures were partially furnished with objects and furnishings that were mainly period pieces, although some were obtained from former residents and are associated with the site. The purpose of these acquisitions was to support a proposed seasonal living history program. After many of the objects were acquired, a Furnishings Plan was completed for the Willie Gibbons house in 1978. Some of these furnishings were accessioned into the museum collection and others were not. Many of the objects obtained for the Hensley Settlement are now in the park's museum storage areas. Others were deaccessioned in 1993. The most important event affecting this collection was a fire that completely destroyed the Willie Gibbons house and its contents in

2000. The only items recovered were burned pottery fragments; representative examples have been accessioned into the museum collection. It is not known whether they are fragments of previously accessioned objects. The museum objects lost in the fire have not yet been deaccessioned. Further collection of period objects for the Hensley settlement is not anticipated since they cannot be securely exhibited in the structures at the settlement.

3. Archives and Manuscripts

Another category of history collections important to the park's museum collection are associated records from archeological, historical, and natural science research projects conducted by or for park management or by independent researchers through permitted projects. Many records created as part of park development and maintenance should also be accessioned into the museum collection. Many of these have already been assembled as part of the park's archive, including land acquisition records, the Robert Kincaid papers relating to formation of the park, Hensley Settlement reconstruction records, Cumberland Gap Tunnel project records, Wilderness Road Rehabilitation records, and administrative history documents from 1955 to present. Maintenance records, including plans and maps, should also be evaluated for inclusion in the museum collection. These groups of archival materials will continue to grow as research is conducted in the park and management of the park continues into the future. The Museum Services branch of the Southeast Regional Office is currently working with the park to archive these records as part of a multi-phase project which began in 2005.

B. Natural History Collection

Collecting and maintaining a natural history collection is considered a secondary goal to the cultural collection due to the enabling legislation and interpretive themes for the park. However, the natural values of the park are of considerable importance and more than 14,000 of the park's approximately 21,000 acres are being managed as wilderness area. Current park management advocates loan of the park's natural history collections to appropriate outside research institutions for collection management.

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

1. Authorized scholarly research and selective acquisition based on:
 - 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. Inventory 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 (under development), and NPS Natural Resources Management Guideline (1991). All researchers must comply with applicable state and Federal laws regulating collecting, documenting collections, and other associated activities. No collector (including 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 related to collecting within the park should be addressed to the park's research coordinator.

Current park natural history collections are divided into four categories: Biology, Geology, Paleontology, and Monitoring Records.

1. Biology

Three collections of biology voucher specimens are currently maintained in the park's collection. A herbarium collection of plant specimens was collected as part of a masters thesis study (University of Tennessee) of the park's flora by C. R. Hinkle in 1975. A duplicate collection may be housed at the University of Tennessee but this has not been confirmed and no loan documentation is present. A wet specimen collection of amphibians is maintained by the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences. These amphibian specimens were collected during a masters thesis study (University of Arizona) by C. S. Nicholson in 1978. An additional wet specimen collection of reptiles is also maintained at the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences. The reptile specimens were collected by Richard Jenkins in 1991. These collections are small and **not** accompanied by associated project records other than the final reports. Several other biological studies have been conducted in the park, beginning with reptile, amphibian, and mammal collections made by researchers from the College of William and Mary from 1958 through 1961. Vertebrate fauna were studied in 1979 and aquatic microinvertebrates were studied from 1991 through 1993. No specimens or associated records are present in the museum collection for any of these studies. Reports are kept on file in the Resource Management office.

Recently, the servicewide Natural Resources Challenge and the related Inventory and Monitoring Program have boosted natural science research in the parks. These projects were completed under the auspices of the Inventory and Monitoring Network Administrator. At Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, a herpetofauna study was completed by Third Rock Consultants in 2003. The only collections from this project are two digital photos that are kept at CUGA. Third Rock Consultants also completed a fish inventory project in 2005. Six voucher specimens were collected and preserved and 22 digital photographs were taken of inventoried fish. All these fish collections are loaned out to the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences. A vegetation study, completed by

NatureServe in 2006, increased the plant collection by over 130 plant specimens which were pressed and mounted and are currently housed at Mammoth Cave National Park. Finally, a mammal inventory project was completed by Copperhead Consulting in 2006. Over 220 specimens were collected during this project. These mammal specimens have been preserved as skulls and loaned out to the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences.

Biological studies recognized as needs by park resource management staff relate to bogs in the Martin's Fork drainage, the threatened blackside dace, cave monitoring and bat populations, and water quality monitoring in those streams not currently monitored. Research studies will continue in the park in the future and care must be taken to ensure that all specimens and associated records are accessioned, cataloged, labeled, and loaned out according to procedures in the Museum Handbook, Part II.

2. *Geology*

A small geology collection is maintained in the park's museum collection including a few donated mineral and rock specimens on exhibit in the Visitor Center. Another collection of geological specimens was collected during construction of the Cumberland Gap Tunnel. This collection was accessioned into the museum collection and is currently on loan to Western Kentucky University. The collection requires cataloging. No other geological collections or studies are currently anticipated. Any systematic collections that occur in the future must be accessioned into the museum collection and cataloged according to standards in the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II.

3. *Paleontology*

Only two paleontological specimens are currently included in the park's museum collection. No paleontological research is currently planned for the park. Any systematic collections that occur in the future must be accessioned into the museum collection and cataloged according to standards in the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II.

4. *Monitoring Records*

The park resource management staff has undertaken water quality, air quality, and radon testing for several years in selected locations within the park. According to the draft Resource Management Plan, only the water quality testing is sufficient for baseline data. However, monitoring records for all three of these programs must be archived and included in the park's museum collection and cataloged as archival/manuscript collection (History) items.

II. 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) requires a written summary of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. This summary was completed for Cumberland Gap National Historical Park on October 13, 1992 and, based on current information, no collections that fall within the scope of these *NAGPRA* categories are included in the collection. This information was forwarded to WASO and included in the Servicewide summary distributed to all Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages, and Native Hawaiian organizations on October 27, 1993. An addendum to this Scope of Collection Statement includes this information.

NAGPRA also requires that a written, item-by-item inventory of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects be completed for each collection no later than November 16, 1995. The park has human remains subject to *NAGPRA* in its museum collection. This inventory was completed as of September 16, 1995. It is included as an addendum to this Scope of Collection Statement.

III. ACQUISITION

The park acquires objects for its museum collection by gift, purchase, exchange, transfer, field collection, confiscation, and loan. The majority of museum objects and documents are acquired through field collections from legally mandated and research-oriented cultural and natural projects. Acquisition of museum objects and archival and manuscript collections are governed by the park's ability to manage and preserve them according to NPS *Management Policies* (2001), Chapter 5; the standards for managing museum objects in Director's Order #28, *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (1997); Director's Order #24, *NPS Museum Collection Management* (2000), and the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part I, "Museum Collections," Part II, "Museum Records," and Part III, "Access and Use."

In accordance with NPS policy, the park will discourage gifts with restrictions or limiting conditions. Incoming loans will be acquired only for a particular purpose such as research or exhibition, and only for a specified period of time. Museum objects are acquired, accessioned, and cataloged in accordance with the NPS *Museum Handbook*, Part II, "Museum Records." In accordance with Director's Order #44, *Personal Property Management Guideline* (1997), all proposals for the acquisition of firearms and ammunition, except archeological field collections, must be reviewed by the Regional or Support Office Curator. Acquisition of firearms included on the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) list of prohibited and restricted weapons requires concurrent review by the Regional/SO Curator and Regional Law Enforcement Specialist.

The Park Superintendent, by delegation, represents the Director and the Secretary of Interior in accepting title to and responsibility for museum objects. The Superintendent bears the ultimate responsibility for the acquisition and

proper care and management of the museum collection. The Superintendent has delegated day-to-day care of the collection to the Park Curator.

All acquisitions must receive formal approval from the Park 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 Park Curator. The Park 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, or other source of acquisition.

Acquisition of donated unprovenienced archeological objects for the museum collection is generally discouraged unless the objects are known to have come from park lands before the park was created, and there is a documented need for the objects in the park's exhibits. Unless confiscated, donations of illegally obtained archeological objects from park lands are not ordinarily accepted so as not to encourage such activity, unless the collector is deceased and there is a documented need for the objects in an exhibit plan.

Collecting, either under permit or by park staff, will be approved only in response to the need for on-site reference, exhibition, or to establish baseline data. The museum collection will not become a repository for collections in excess of these needs.

IV. USES OF COLLECTIONS

In order to fulfill the management goals and purpose of the park as described in the Introduction, the park's museum collections may be used for exhibits, interpretive programs, research, and in publications, films, or other multi-media presentations. The governing consideration in the use of museum objects or archival materials is the conservation of each item in question and of the collection as a whole, and accurate interpretation..

In accordance with NPS *Management Policies* (2001), "Interpretation and Native Americans," 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 affiliated with them object to such exhibit.

Researchers may examine objects and archival materials under the conditions and procedures outlined in Director's Order #28, *Cultural Resource Management Guideline* and in the park's written "Conditions for Access to Museum Collections." Outside researchers must make an appointment to access the collection with the Park Superintendent or designee.

Any interpretive use that may be defined as consumptive must be authorized in advance, as outlined in Director's Order #24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*, Director's Order #28: *Cultural Resource Management* (1998), Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1997), and Director's Order #6: *Interpretation and Visitor Services Guideline*. The use of reproductions is preferred to the consumptive use of original objects.

Objects may be loaned out to qualified institutions for purposes of exhibition or research in accordance with the *NPS Museum Handbook*, Part II, Chapter 5, Outgoing Loans (2000). Institutions must meet standards for security, handling, and exhibition of NPS museum objects. Expenses related to loans of museum objects, including shipping and insurance, will normally be assumed by the borrower.

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

V. RESTRICTIONS

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

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 used the museum collection. 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 without the consent of affiliated group(s).

NPS Management Policies (1998) states, "Information regarding the location, nature, and character of archeological, historic, and ethnographic resources may be exempted from public disclosure." Additionally, the same document states, "The identities of community consultants and information about sacred and other culturally sensitive places and practices will be kept confidential when research agreements or other circumstances warrant."

The park's collection contains archival materials and objects of art that are subject to the *Copyright Act of 1976* (17 USC 101-810 et. seq.[1988 & Supp. v. 1993]). Restrictions must be placed on the publication of images or

manuscripts and use of oral history tapes and transcripts in the museum collection for those materials that are subject to copyright, when this right has not been signed over to the National Park Service. Oral history tapes made with informants who are still living are also subject to privacy law (5 USC 552a) if permission for their use has not been granted by the interviewees.

The collection of threatened, endangered, or rare plant and animal species will comply with NPS *Management Policies* (1998) 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 applicable rules of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Specimens of species meeting these criteria may be added to the museum collection if they are accidentally killed or found dead of natural causes.

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

VI. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

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

This revised Scope of Collections Statement was prepared with a new Collections Management Plan (approved in 2004) and updated in 2009.

The major part of the park's archeological collection is currently on loan to the NPS Southeast Archeological Center for collection management. Loan records for these collections should be brought up to date. A rock and mineral collection is currently on loan to Western Kentucky University. Biological collections from the park are thought to be at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and possibly at other institutions. These collections should be located, accessioned, cataloged, and either recalled or placed on loan to these institutions as appropriate.

The accession records should be reviewed for items in the collection on incoming loan. Any objects that will continue to be used in the park's museum exhibits or are considered important to the park's research collection should be evaluated for loan status and acquired for the park's museum collection if possible. Items not considered appropriate to this park's scope of collection should be deaccessioned and returned to the owner. A number of history objects were deaccessioned over a period of several years beginning in the late 1950s. Any deaccessions

deemed inappropriate by the Park Curator should be evaluated by the Park Collections Advisory Committee. Proper deaccession paperwork should be completed for all former and future deaccessioned items.

Objects acquired in conjunction with interpretation of the Hensley Settlement should be inventoried. Accessioned objects destroyed in the fire at the Willie Gibbons house must be identified and deaccessioned. Ceramic fragments recovered from the house ruins should also be deaccessioned unless they are fragments of objects original to the house. Other accessioned objects that are not original to the site should be deaccessioned. Those objects that are appropriate for interpretive programs can be retained as non-museum property. Accessioned items that are original to the site or are associated with the settlement's former residents during their time at the settlement should be retained in the park's museum collection and preserved. Unaccessioned objects associated with the settlement should be evaluated for possible accessioning if they prove to be original to the site or associated with former residents during their time at the settlement.

The archeological collection made at the site of the Watts Brothers site in Cumberland Gap in 1987 (CUGA Accession 272), currently managed at the Southeast Archeological Center, should be evaluated for deaccessioning of non-diagnostic, modern objects. This can be accomplished through collaboration with Center Collection Management staff and the Principal Investigator for the project.

The mural at the Pinnacles Overlook shelter should be evaluated for inclusion in the museum collection. It is not currently listed in the List of Classified Structures and should be accounted for in one of these systems.

The oral history tapes from interviews conducted with the Hensley Settlement residents fall under the restrictions of copyright law if these rights have not been signed over to the NPS. Privacy law also applies for those informants still living if release forms have not been signed. Documentation for these interviews should be researched for this information and appropriate restrictions placed on these materials in terms of research and use if necessary.