

Louisville Historical Museum Collections Management Policy

Adopted by the Louisville Historical Commission
March 2, 2016

1. Introduction

1.1 General Introduction

The Louisville Historical Museum (“Museum”) constitutes a division, alongside the Louisville Public Library, in the City of Louisville’s Department of Library & Museum Services. The Museum buildings and collections are owned by the City of Louisville, and the Museum staff members are City employees.

Volunteers started the Museum in the 1980s. Although the doors of the Museum didn’t open to the public until 1986, the first gift was received in 1984 and its accession number reflects that year of donation. The Museum was completely volunteer-operated, with volunteers for the City accepting gifts and conducting cataloging activities as well as engaging in other activities, until 1999, when the City hired a paid Museum staff member for the first time. However, volunteer help has continued to be vital to the registration and cataloging process and to the general operation of the Museum, over the years.

The Museum campus, where the public visits the Museum, where the collections are stored, and where staff and volunteers work, is at 1001 Main Street in Louisville. Several historic buildings comprise the Museum. The Jacoe Store was a grocery store and is now the main building of the Museum. Its exhibit areas interpret Louisville’s mining, agricultural, and commercial history. This building contains the only office area on the campus and it is part of the space open to the public. The three-room Tomeo House is interpreted as a mining family’s house. The Jordinelli House and Summer Kitchen were both moved to the campus in 2001 from 1000 La Farge Ave. The Jordinelli House contains a replica of original downtown Louisville in one room that has been open to the public since October 2014. Staff and volunteers use the replica to talk with visitors about the development of Louisville. Last, an outhouse was moved to the site from Rockvale, Colorado in 2005. The Jacoe Store, Tomeo House, and Jordinelli House have furnaces and air conditioning to control temperature.

The Museum’s collections are stored in different locations in these buildings. Items needing temperature control are in a small storage room in the Jacoe Store and in four small rooms of the Jordinelli House. Some items not needing strict temperature control, such as metal tools, are stored in the Summer Kitchen and in the partially dirt cellar of the Jacoe Store. The Museum cannot use the cellar of the Tomeo House for collections storage of any kind in its current condition because it is only large enough to contain a furnace and is a partially dirt cellar.

The strengths of the collections are in the artifacts, maps, and records relating to coal mining in the area; historic photos of downtown Louisville; items relating to Louisville families and houses; items relating to immigrants who came to the Louisville area; and business items from the Louisville area. The Museum’s holdings include not only artifacts that are exhibited and interpreted for visitors, but also archival materials that researchers use. The Museum is also the repository for historical items from the administration of the town.

A two-page "Collection Policy" was adopted for the Museum in 2002. The purpose of this collections management policy, which replaces the 2002 policy, is to document in detail the current collections practices at the Museum and to establish standards and procedures relating to the Museum's collections. This policy also addresses changes that have occurred since 2002, such as the donation of digital images, the creation of a reference collection, purchases made by staff to add to the collections, and the increased usage of museum cataloging software. It is intended that this policy will be communicated to and shared with the members of the Louisville Historical Commission, the directors of the Louisville History Foundation, and Museum staff and volunteers.

1.2 Mission Statement

The mission statement of the Museum, as adopted by the Historical Commission on June 12, 2002 and revised April 4, 2007, is as follows:

"The mission of the Louisville Historical Museum, a facility owned and operated by the City of Louisville, is to promote, collect, preserve, and interpret the diverse history of Louisville from the time of settlement until present day with a special emphasis on the coal mining period, 1877-1955. The museum is dedicated to protecting artifacts and documents of historical value and educating children and adults about the past."

1.3 Authority

The primary responsibility for the daily application of this policy lies with the Museum staff. However, ultimate authority for all phases of collections management rests with the City of Louisville. The Louisville Historical Commission is an advisory board to the Louisville City Council that, as part of its mission, establishes and monitors criteria for the collection, preservation, and display of historical artifacts, documents, and structures by the Louisville Historical Museum.

2. Purpose & Scope of Collections

2.1 Purpose of Collections

The collections are used to fulfill the Museum's mission to promote, collect, preserve, and interpret the history of Louisville. Many different types of usage of the collections help to fulfill the mission of the Museum. For example, the Museum staff uses artifacts in exhibits to interpret Louisville area history to visitors. The domestic artifacts in the Tomeo House help teach elementary students about what life was like long ago. Images from the collection are used extensively in the Museum's publication, *The Louisville Historian*, which is mailed to hundreds of members each quarter. Many historic photos from the Museum have been digitized and are available to view online, making it possible for researchers, students, property owners, and others to use them easily.

2.2 Ownership of Collections

All items received by the Museum become property of the City of Louisville. As the steward of valuable collections, the Museum and the City of Louisville assume the responsibility to maintain and interpret the Museum collections and fulfill the Museum's mission.

2.3 Scope of Collections

Items in the collections shall have an association with the history of the Louisville area in at least one of the following categories:

- a. Items associated with the settlement of the area before the establishment of Louisville in 1878.
- b. Items associated with the development of Louisville, including early government and incorporation. These include aspects of Louisville history relating to the mayor, town trustees or city council, the town manager or city manager, and to town or city departments or functions.
- c. Items associated with public and private facilities and services associated with a community, such as water, electricity, gas, and telecommunications services; newspapers; postal services; medical services, cemeteries; and railroads.
- d. Items associated with the land development in the Louisville area and the development of Louisville subdivisions and neighborhoods, including ethnic neighborhoods; the histories of individual buildings in the Louisville area; and patterns relating to family compounds or families living in proximity to one another.
- e. Items associated with economic activities in the Louisville area, including coal mining and mining-related businesses; agriculture and agriculture-related businesses; and retail and commercial businesses.
- f. Items associated with social and cultural activities in the Louisville area, including faith communities and their buildings; civic, fraternal, and arts organizations; community events and festivals; domestic life; and recreational activities.
- g. Items associated with the migration of people to the Louisville area, such as items brought by Louisville area residents from their countries of origin.
- h. Items associated with the relationships of Louisville area residents to the broader world, such as letters and photos mailed between family members.
- i. Handmade items, such as implements, made or used by Louisville area residents.
- j. Items associated with education in the Louisville area, including school buildings and activities.
- k. Items associated with individuals and families who have resided in the Louisville area or who have a connection to the development of the Louisville area.
- l. Items associated with geographical features of the Louisville area.
- m. Items associated with natural history or archaeological material acquired through the lawful excavation of Louisville area sites.
- n. Written, transcribed, photographed, or otherwise documented aspects of Louisville area history, including oral history recordings.
- o. Items relating to the histories of the buildings on the Museum campus and the people who occupied them.

Artifacts that do not have a direct association with the Louisville area, such as items that are representative of an activity practiced in the Louisville area, may still be accepted into the collections if they are potentially useful in fulfilling the mission of the Museum.

2.4 Classification of Collections

Items in the collections shall be classified in the following categories:

- a. Permanent Collection: Items accessioned into the permanent collection are intended to be retained permanently. An example of an item in the permanent collection would be an original historic photo of Louisville. Oral history recordings and items that are owned by the Museum only in digital form may be part of the permanent collection. In keeping with professionally accepted museum standards, the best possible care will be given to protect the long-term preservation of items in the permanent collection.
- b. Education Collection: Items in the education collection are those which fulfill the educational mission of the Museum. Unlike items in the permanent collection, they are intended to be used by staff and the public for programs, demonstrations, and/or hands-on use. It is assumed that they eventually may be used up and possibly replaced. An example of an item in the education collection would be a rotary phone for students and teachers to touch and handle as part of a school outreach program. Education collection items may be historic or reproductions, and as such may be confused with permanent collection artifacts. Education items will be distinguished by putting an “E” in front of the object ID number.
- c. Reference Collection: Items in the reference collection are published items that are made available to the public for research at the Museum or used by Museum staff. It is assumed that they eventually may be removed and possibly replaced. Example of items in the reference collection would be a recent book about an aspect of Boulder County history or a recent book on museum administration. Care should be taken so that reference collection items are not confused with books that are part of the permanent collection. Reference items will be distinguished by putting an “R” in front of the object ID number.

Nonaccessioned items: These items can be donated to the Museum, but are not added to a collection. They may include such things as a photocopied family history of a Louisville area family or a printed history of a Louisville area house. These items, if not of a particularly unique nature, may be filed at the Museum, used on City premises, and not accessioned into a collection. Care should be taken to avoid the items being confused with “found in collection” items.

3. Acquisition & Methods of Acquisition

3.1 Acquisition types

- a. Gifts: Items that are given to the Museum by the owner or an agent of the owner are considered to be gifts.

The primary way in which the Museum informs the public of items that it is looking to add to the collections through gifts is through *The Louisville Historian*. The Museum staff uses the part of the publication entitled “Museum Wish List” to list specific items being sought.
- b. Bequests: A gift made through the legal conveyance of a will is considered to be a bequest. Bequests do not have to be accepted, but should be considered carefully. Bequests shall be reviewed by Museum staff as would any other potential acquisition.
- c. Purchases: Purchases of items using funding, such as from the City of Louisville or the Louisville History Foundation, are in this category. They can be for the permanent collection, education collection, or reference collection.

- d. Found in Collection: Uncataloged historic items found with other items at the Museum are considered to be "Found in Collection." These are assumed to have been legitimately donated earlier in the history of the Museum, but the gift may not have been documented at the time.
- e. Abandoned property: Colorado Revised Statutes 38-14 governs abandoned property at museums. Under its provisions and under certain circumstances, property left at the Museum and not claimed by the owner is abandoned property that may be added to the collections after seven years.

Unsolicited property that arrives at the Museum without staff knowledge of the identity of the owner does not have to be accepted by the Museum. If the item is accepted for the collection, Museum staff should note the possibility that the owner could reclaim the property within seven years.

- f. Exchange: Items acquired as part of an exchange can be added to the collections. An example is when the Museum acquires publications as a result of the provisions of the Museum's photo reproduction policy.

3.2 Criteria for Acceptance

Every item should be considered carefully before acceptance into any of the collections. Consideration must be given to the following:

- a. Whether the item would help the Museum fulfill its mission;
- b. Whether the item falls within the Museum's scope of collections;
- c. The item's condition;
- d. Whether the item duplicates items already in the collections, and
- e. Whether the Museum can adequately care for and store the item.

3.3 Conditions of Acceptance

- a. Conditions: Items will not be accepted with conditions attached by the donor. Title to all items acquired by the Museum must be free and clear, without restrictions or limitations as to use or future disposition. Donated items may be exhibited, stored, loaned, maintained, or disposed of at the sole discretion of the Museum. However, the Museum will attempt to accommodate, if possible, reasonable requests such as requests by donors for anonymity, requests by an oral history narrator to delay the public dissemination of an oral history interview until after the narrator's death, or requests by donors of photos to delay putting the digitized photos online.
- b. Compliance with Laws: An item will not be accepted for acquisition if it was acquired by violating or potentially violating any local, state, federal, or international law.
- c. Acquisition of Rights: The Museum acquires all rights of reproduction, publication, and copyright with respect to donated items if permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

3.4 Valuation of Gifts

Gifts to the Museum may be tax deductible. Museum staff and volunteers may not provide appraisals for gifts.

4. Procedures of Acceptance

4.1 For gifts and bequests for the permanent collection, the Museum staff shall make an initial determination as to whether to 1) recommend acceptance by the Historical Commission, in which case the Museum staff should ask the owner to leave the item and sign a Deed of Gift form; 2) decline the offered gift or bequest; or 3) ask the owner to leave the item to be considered further and sign a temporary custody receipt form or Deed of Gift form, and ask the Historical Commission to decide on acceptance. The criteria to be used shall be the “criteria for acceptance” described in this policy.

4.2 It is the role of the Historical Commission to vote on acceptance of gifts and bequests for the permanent collection. The Chair shall sign the deeds being presented for consideration to indicate the Commission’s acceptance or non-acceptance. However, Museum staff may accept oral history recordings into the permanent collection and may accept purchased items, abandoned property, items that were “found in collection,” and exchange items into the permanent collection, education collection, or reference collection.

4.3 Documentation: Additions to the collections should be accompanied by appropriate documentation indicating the terms of the acquisition. Gifts should have an accompanying Deed of Gift form signed by the donor or donor’s agent; bequests should be accompanied by a copy of the will or a statement describing the bequest; oral history recordings should be accompanied by a release signed by the donor of the copyright; and purchases should be accompanied by an invoice or receipt. For items that were exchanges, “found in collection” or abandoned property, Museum staff should describe the circumstances of acceptance.

4.4 For gifts, Museum staff or donors themselves shall describe the donated item or items on a Deed of Gift form. Noting the provenance of the item and how the donor came to own the item, either on the Deed of Gift form or in separate notes, is a particularly important aspect of the donation process. The Chair of the Historical Commission indicates whether the Commission has accepted or not accepted the items at a Commission meeting and signs and dates the form.

4.5 If only a digital image of an item and not the original is being donated, and it is not practicable to obtain the signature of the donor on a Deed of Gift form, the donor’s emailed message indicating that the donor is donating the digital image and that it may be used by the Museum as it sees fit shall serve as the Deed of Gift.

4.6 For nonaccessioned items, such as photocopies of family history information intended for research, the Museum staff may request a signed Deed of Gift form and indicate on it that the items are not being accessioned, but the Deed of Gift form does not need to be presented to the Commission for acceptance in order for the item to be used at the Museum.

4.7 If a donation contains a mixture of items to be accessioned and not accessioned, or a mixture of items to be added to the permanent collection, education collection, and reference collection, Museum staff shall communicate with the donor about these distinctions, obtain approval for how the Museum staff would categorize the items, and reflect this understanding in writing on the Deed of Gift form so that the donor gives approval.

4.8 Potential donors leaving items left with Museum staff to be considered for acceptance (if not signing a Deed of Gift form) shall sign, along with Museum staff, a temporary custody receipt form. If the Commission indicates interest in having the Museum receive the gift, Museum staff shall then attempt to arrange with the donor for the donor to sign the Deed of Gift form.

4.9 Museum staff will notify owners if their items were not accepted and notify them that the items must be retrieved by the owner within 30 days of notification. Items not retrieved by the owner within 30 days after notification will be disposed of at the discretion of the Museum Coordinator and without any liability to the Museum, Museum staff, City of Louisville, or Historical Commission members.

4.10 The Museum uses PastPerfect museum cataloging software to catalog items in the collections. Every item entering the Museum's collections shall receive a catalog (object ID) number that includes an accession number. For occurrences in the past in which multiple items were assigned the same catalog number to share, or in which multiple items with different catalog numbers were cataloged together, it is a priority for the Museum to now rectify those occurrences so that the items can be differentiated and separately cataloged and stored. This may involve adding extension numbers to the existing catalog numbers, as needed, as well as ensuring that each item has been cataloged separately so that each has its own unique catalog number and description in the PastPerfect catalog. Related archival items such as documents sharing a common donor and topic, however, may be assigned one number as an archival collection and should be stored together.

4.11 Donation and registration records, including deaccessioning records, shall be kept and maintained in perpetuity. Paper copies of collection records will be stored at the Museum.

4.12 Museum staff shall send donors a thank-you letter with a copy of the Deed of Gift form that has been signed by the donor and the Historical Commission Chair. In cases in which only a digital image of an item and not the original is being donated, and the donor's emailed message indicating that the donor is donating the digital image and that it may be used by the Museum as it sees fit is serving as the Deed of Gift, the donor may be thanked by email.

5. Security of and Access to Collection

5.1 Authority

The Museum and its owner, the City of Louisville, have the responsibility of safeguarding the physical integrity of its collections. It is also recognized that the collections exist for the education and benefit of present and future generations. Therefore, the public shall have reasonable access to collections and records at the Museum for research and other legitimate purposes. The Museum staff regulates access to the collections and the public shall direct requests for access to the Museum Coordinator.

The Museum staff retains authority concerning access and use of collections based upon knowledge of the items, including such factors as condition, rarity, fragility, importance, quantity of artifacts of similar kind in the collections, and religious or cultural significance.

Should a situation arise in which collections preservation and collections access conflict, preservation shall take precedence except when the item is held by the Museum for specific types of usage.

Requests for images of photographs in the Museum's collections and the fees for such images are covered by the Photograph Reproduction Policy & Agreement. Fees are paid to the City of Louisville as the owner of the images in the Museum's collections.

5.2 Current Conditions

The Museum's collections are estimated to be made up of approximately 19,300 photos, artifacts, and books.

The current conditions include many threats to the collections. These include the following:

- a. Dirt cellars in the Jacoe Store and Tomeo House allow humidity to vary with the weather, affecting the conditions above.
- b. Openings and cracks around the windows of all of the Museum buildings allow the entry of insects, particularly boxelder bugs.
- c. The Museum does not have a break room in which staff and volunteers can prepare and eat meals. Also, under the current staffing levels, it is not possible for staff to leave the Museum during the open hours. Museum staff and volunteers must take care to avoid the consumption or presence of food or drink near the collections.
- d. The Museum lacks dedicated storage space for the collections and lacks logical organization of storage due to it being disbursed in different rooms and buildings.

5.3 Security and Care of Collections

The Museum and City of Louisville shall provide safe conditions for all collections by providing adequate space, suitable security, and an appropriate physical environment for items in its custody, subject to existing conditions. The care includes, to the extent possible, regulation of conditions of light, relative humidity, and temperature, and protection from pollutants and contaminants that may affect the well-being of individual objects, within physical and budgetary constraints under which the Museum and City of Louisville operate. This care also includes the supervision and regulation of members of the general public and scholars while conducting research.

- a. The collections shall be housed in secure City-owned storage areas with limited access, except that large metal items already in the collections may be stored outside until such time that covered space is available for them. Digital archives, particularly if owned only in digital form, shall be backed up by the City of Louisville in order to best ensure their long-term preservation.
- b. It is a priority for the Museum to digitize historic images at a high resolution in accordance with accepted standards in order to preserve the images and to minimize the handling of the originals.
- c. Museum staff and volunteers must take care whenever items from the collections are transported between buildings at the Museum or between City buildings. Items should be covered and carried in a safe manner. Items should not be taken outside during inclement weather. If items are transported by vehicle, care must be taken to ensure that the physical conditions are safe and stable for the items.
- d. The Museum staff may grant permission to other City departments or divisions for a limited number of items from the collections to be exhibited in other buildings owned by the City of Louisville so long as the items are exhibited in a locked exhibit case or cases to which only City staff has access, it is for a finite period, and the physical conditions are acceptable to the Museum staff for the preservation of the specific items. Only Museum staff or volunteers shall transport and handle the items if they to be exhibited in another City building.
- e. The Museum staff may remove items from the Museum buildings for the purpose of working with them in the staff offices of other City buildings.
- f. It is acknowledged that some items may leave the Museum for official Museum business. Qualifying activities include: conservation, repair, upholstery, framing, mounting, photography, photograph reproduction, binding, photocopying, and digitizing. Also, Museum staff may use items from the education collection and reference collection for off-site programs.

g. Visitors are asked not to eat or drink inside the Museum buildings, except for drinking bottled water.

h. The City of Louisville shall maintain insurance on the Museum collections and maintain intrusion alarms on the Museum buildings.

5.4 Access to Collections

The Museum provides access to collections in many ways. For example, many items are already accessible to view as part of permanent or temporary exhibits. In addition, many historic photos have been digitized and are available to view online, and PastPerfect catalog records attached to online images are searchable by the public via a link on the Museum's website. This provides important 24/7 access by the public to many items.

Collections will be physically accessible subject to the following:

- a. Only Museum staff and those specially trained in the use and handling of artifacts may handle items in the permanent collection.
- b. Members of the public may handle items in the education collection and reference collection, under the supervision of Museum staff or volunteers.
- c. Visitors may access collections only with permission and under conditions that ensure the safety of the collections. No food or drink will be allowed while accessing collections items. Only pencils should be used for making notes while accessing collections items.
- d. Items in the collections may not be used for purposes outside the mission of the Museum. They may not be loaned to staff, organizations, or other parties for personal purposes.

6. Loans – Incoming and Outgoing

Although the Museum staff and Historical Commission may in the future decide that the Museum may engage in incoming or outgoing loans and adopt a policy to govern such loans, at this time the Museum shall not participate in either incoming or outgoing loans.

7. Deaccession Policy & Procedure

Museums at times find it necessary to deaccession items from collections.

7.1 Authority and Procedure for Deaccessioning

- a. For an item in the permanent collection, the Museum Coordinator shall make a recommendation to deaccession to the Historical Commission. If an item is determined to be unsuitable for the permanent collection, thorough research into the circumstances of its acquisition and into any legal and ethical restrictions will be carried out before the Museum Coordinator makes a final recommendation for deaccession. The Historical Commission decides whether to approve the recommendation to deaccession from the permanent collection.
- b. For an item in the education collection or reference collection, the Museum Coordinator may approve the deaccession of the item after determining that the item is not suitable. It is intended that the items in the education collection and reference collection are to be handled by the public, and will therefore suffer deterioration and breakage from use.

Museum staff will maintain thorough records of deaccession with respect to items from any of the collections.

7.2 Reasons for Deaccessioning

- a. Non-relevance: Any item no longer relevant or compatible with the Museum's mission statement may be approved for deaccessioning. These circumstances may arise from a change in the Museum's mission statement.
- b. Maintenance: Any item that cannot be properly stored, preserved, or used in a manner that ensures its integrity may be approved for deaccessioning. This situation may result from undue size, excessive quantities of similar artifacts, fragility, or other unique circumstances.
- c. Deterioration: Any artifact subject to irreversible deterioration, infestation, or inherent hazards that may imperil the condition of other artifacts or people may be approved for deaccessioning, and disposed of by destruction or discard.
- d. Fraud: Any artifact determined to be fraudulent or a misrepresentation of an authentic artifact may be approved for deaccessioning.
- e. Quality: Any item of poor quality that occupies valuable storage space may be approved for deaccessioning.
- f. Illicit Property: Any artifact found to have been acquired unlawfully or in violation of any local, state, national, or international laws may be approved for deaccessioning and returned to its rightful owner.
- g. Abandoned Property: Under Colorado law, an item that was abandoned and added to the collections could be reclaimed by the owner within seven years, in which case it should be deaccessioned.

7.3 Methods of Disposal

The Museum collections are hereby excluded from the Disposal of Surplus Property Policy contained in the City of Louisville's Purchasing Policy. The Museum staff shall oversee the disposal of any item being deaccessioned and shall use one of the following methods:

- a. Items may be returned to the donor or donor's heirs if the item was a gift and if the donor's identity is known.
- b. Reciprocal exchange of items with a similar cultural, historical, or educational institution is suitable in the event of the deaccession of an item. Such transfers increase the possibility of preserving materials for the future and keep them within the public domain.
- c. Items may be given to a similar cultural, historical, or educational institution.
- d. Artifacts subject to irreversible deterioration, infestation, or inherent hazards that may imperil the condition of other artifacts or people may be destroyed. If portions of the artifacts may be employed in restoration of artifacts of like kind, such portions may be salvaged prior to destruction.
- e. Deaccessioned artifacts may be sold to a commercial business or to the public through advertised public auction, bidding process, or other means of communication such as newsletters or email lists. Such items may not be sold alongside items sold by the Louisville History Foundation at the Museum. Any monies received from the sale of these artifacts and placed in the City's General Fund will be

dedicated to the development and care of the collections and spent within a reasonable period of time.

f. Destruction: If the object cannot be disposed of through any of the above methods after reasonable attempts, it may be destroyed.

8. Ethics

8.1 Professionalism

a. Museum staff members, Historical Commission members, and Museum volunteers must conduct themselves in an ethical and honorable manner. People associated with the Museum should make it clear whether they are speaking for the Museum, the City of Louisville, the Commission, or themselves. They must be aware that any Museum-related action may reflect on the Museum and the City of Louisville or on the integrity of the profession as a whole.

b. Volunteers are an integral part of the Museum. Paid staff should be supportive of volunteers, receive them as fellow workers, and willingly provide appropriate training for them.

c. Some volunteers may have access to sensitive materials. The lack of material compensation for effort expended on behalf of the Museum does not free the volunteer from adherence to the standards that apply to paid staff. Conflict of interest restrictions placed upon the Museum staff must be explained to volunteers and observed by them.

d. Volunteers donate not only their time to the Museum but also their work product while serving as volunteers, including the copyright on an oral history recording in which a volunteer participated.

8.2 Conflict of Interest

The Museum exists to serve the public interest, and Museum staff and Historical Commission members must always act in such a way as to maintain public confidence and trust.

Museum staff and Historical Commission members shall be careful to avoid the appearance or the reality of using their positions or the information and access gained from their positions for personal gain.

a. Responsibility to Collections: Museum staff, Historical Commission members, and volunteers shall not acquire objects from the collections once owned by the Museum.

No Museum staff, Historical commission member, or volunteer shall use for any personal purpose any object or item that is a part of the Museum collections.

b. Personal Collecting and Dealing

Extreme care must be taken whenever a Museum staff member, Historical Commission member, or volunteer collects objects similar to those collected by the Museum.

Museum staff, Historical Commission members, and volunteers shall refrain from competing with the Museum in any collecting activity.

No Museum staff member, Historical Commission member, or volunteer may use his or her affiliation with the Museum to promote his or her personal collecting activities.

8.3 Museum staff members and Historical Commission members must abide by the Code of Ethics contained in the City Charter.

8.4 Accuracy / Truth in Presentation: The Museum collections should be used for the creation and dissemination of new research. Interpretation must be based upon sound scholarship and must accurately reflect the facts as they have been documented. Special care should be taken not to alter or ignore historical accuracy for the sake of public entertainment.