



Collection Management Principles

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specimen becomes a relic.



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tion management principles are included in the Georgia Mus
BY LAWS.

Section IV. Definition of collections, accessioning, deaccessioning, and

A. The Georgia Museum of Natural History owns research collections and teaching collections.

1. **Research collections** are scientific archival collections in natural history organized by scientific discipline and preservation requirements. Museum collections emphasize Georgia and the southeastern United States and range from intensive coverage of this geographic area, its biotic groups, geological structures, and cultures. Museum collections may also include extensive coverage of the world's biota and broad geological and cultural areas. Museum collections may combine elements of both intensive and extensive coverage. Research collections also include documents, scientific records, and data associated with the specimens. These collections will primarily be used for research and to provide technical services. They may also be used for other purposes if the need arises.
2. **Teaching collections** are maintained for academic and public education. Given time, a small portion of the research collections may also be used for teaching. These may be supplemented by specially purchased or loaned collections.

B. Acquisition involves all transactions by which title to incoming objects is transferred to the Museum or by which the objects come under the professional administrative and curatorial control of the Museum. This includes donations, contributions, gifts, bequests, purchases, exchanges, and other transactions through which title to objects passes to the Museum as well as collection activities by Faculty curators, Professional staff, other employees, and students during the course of research, technical service, and curatorial activities.

Georgia
rules
see pgs.
4, 5 + 6
for deaccession