



HISTORY KEEPERS

Investigating the Past
to Preserve for
the Future





Credits

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What is this book & how to use it

recommended for ages 10 and up

Does being a detective interest you? Does solving mysteries sound exciting? People who work in historic preservation solve mysteries related to our history.

The activities in this workbook introduce you to the concept of cultural resources... those historically important landscapes, structures, archeological sites, people and museum objects that tell the story of people in the past. It's your job to uncover the clues so the story can be as complete as possible.

It is recommended that you read the Introduction and complete the activities in Unit 1-Cultural Resources at home, then choose additional Units with activities that interest you. Activities in Units 2-7 can be done alone or in combination with others while visiting the park.

Units 2-5 use the Fort Hill Area as their case study location, Unit 6 requires a visit to the museum at the Salt Pond Visitor Center, Rte. 6, Eastham. Unit 7 activities-"Wayside Exhibits" can be started anywhere in the park and then completed at home. Have fun as you follow clues to uncover the history of Cape Cod National Seashore and preservation goals of the National Park Service.

Be sure to print the units and activities and bring them with you for your detective work, copies are not available in the park.





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Introduction: Bill Burke, Historian, Cape Cod National Seashore

What are Cultural Resources?

What is the National Register of Historic Places?

Cultural Resource Student Activities at Cape Cod National Seashore



Unit 1 Cultural Resources Summary: Be the Chief of Cultural Resources and identify cultural resources at Cape Cod National Seashore.



Unit 2 Cultural Landscape: Be a historic landscape architect and survey Fort Hill Rural Historic District.



Unit 3 Historic Structure: Be a historic architect and investigate the Captain Penniman House.



Unit 4 Archeological site: Be an archeologist and uncover clues to people who used Indian Rock at Skiff Hill.



Unit 5 Ethnographic Resources: Be an ethnographer and discover how people feel about the Fort Hill vista.



Unit 6 Museum Resources: Be a curator and explore the Salt Pond Visitor Center Museum.



Unit 7 Wayside Exhibits at National Parks: Be a historian and design a wayside exhibit.

Glossary

Appendix A I want a Job! Professional Qualifications

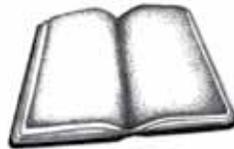




Symbol Key



OBSERVE



RESEARCH



FIELDWORK



ACTIVITY



THINK



INVESTIGATE



WRITING



FURTHER
INVESTIGATION



Introduction to Cultural Resources

Introduction to Cultural Resources by Bill Burke, Park Historian , Cape Cod National Seashore

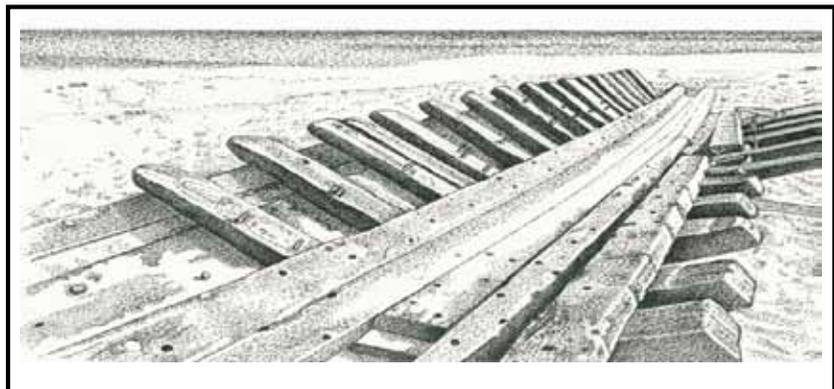
As the Park Historian for Cape Cod National Seashore, I am always amazed at how easy it is to get excited about what I do. I think everyone can relate to history on a personal level because history and cultural resources are all about people. And people, whether in the past or present, are fun to watch, listen to, read about, praise criticize, look up to or simply to wonder about! Whether famous or not, learning about people is what historians do. Sure, there are specialties to study like architecture, landscapes and museum objects, but they are all important for one thing: what they tell us about the people who created, used or lived in them. When faced with tough decisions about how to take care of the past here at Cape Cod National Seashore, I sometimes try to relate the situation to my own family's history. If this were my parents' house, what would be the best way to preserve it? What about the family heirlooms in my family – what is the best way to take care of them, and what things would I save for the future? What are the important stories I need to tell my children so they remember their heritage? Whether it is the swing set from my own childhood backyard, the magical places I travelled to as a kid, the memories I have of my grandparents – I relate back to those things to help ground me in figuring out how best to preserve similar things and places that belonged to Cape Codders. And the character of Cape Cod, like all other distinctive regions of this world, is full of exciting, unique, colorful things that collectively portray the story of living life by the sea.

So I hope you find this workbook fun to use – and to realize as a human being, you are highly qualified to study people of the past and present. Short of inventing a time machine, all we have to learn about the past is the intriguing collection of cultural resources around us, and our imagination.



Bill Burke, Historian
Cape Cod National Seashore

Shipwreck bones exposed
January 2008 near Newcomb
Hollow Beach, Wellfleet-
broken apart by waves , no
longer present



Introduction to Cultural Resources

What are Cultural Resources within National Parks?

The National Park Service has identified the following 5 categories of cultural resources:



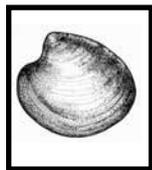
Cultural Landscapes: A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both natural and cultural resources, associated with a historic event, or person, as well as any wildlife or domestic animals that have historic associations with the landscapes. The National Park Service recognizes four cultural landscape categories: historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. These categories are helpful in distinguishing the values that make landscapes cultural resources and in determining how they should be treated, managed, and interpreted.



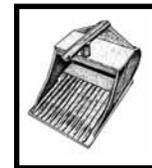
Buildings and Structures: Constructed works created to serve some human activity (usually immovable by nature or design – buildings, bridges, earthworks, roads, rock, cairns, etc. – prehistoric or historic). Without them we are restricted to temperate climates, the distances we can walk, and the loads we can carry.



Archeological Resources: artifacts from past human activity and records documenting the remains of past human activity, which may include shattered pieces of glass bottles and graphs illustrating layers of soil where a house once stood. What matters most about an archeological resource is its potential to describe and explain human behavior.



Ethnographic Resources: Sites, structures, objects, landscapes, or natural features of traditional importance to a contemporary cultural group. They are basic expressions of human culture, which may include traditions such as languages, religious beliefs, burial practices, recreation or education practices.



Museum Resources: Material objects that possess scientific, historical, cultural or aesthetic values (usually movable by nature or design). They are invaluable samples and fragments of the world through time.



Introduction to Cultural Resources

How do we preserve and protect our cultural resources?

- By research to find information on the history of use, related cultural traditions, and construction techniques in order to understand how to properly preserve the resource.
- By planning to think about the value of the resources before public use and to decide how to take care of them.
- By stewardship to protect the resources for the next generation.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards were written to make sure everyone responsible for cultural resources has the same guidelines. Four ways to care for cultural resources are:

- **Preservation:** it's most important to keep all historic materials in conservation, maintenance and repair. It shows a building's history over time, through each occupant, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made.
- **Rehabilitation:** keep and repair historic materials, with flexibility for replacing some materials if they can't be saved. Both Preservation and Rehabilitation focus on saving the materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.
- **Restoration:** focuses on keeping materials from the most significant time in a property's history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.
- **Reconstruction:** a chance to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.



Introduction to Cultural Resources

Who cares for cultural resources in the national parks?

Caring for cultural resources is a team effort usually under the direction of the Chief of Cultural Resources Management. Many people including historians, historic architects, archeologists, ethnographers, curators and other preservation specialists may be included in planning, monitoring, research and documentation. Also specific trade specialists such as carpenters, painters, masons would coordinate and carry out any preservation work according to plans developed by the team. The public becomes involved as interested caretakers; some are members of park support groups such as The Friends of Cape Cod National Seashore

What is the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES?

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. This list is kept by the National Park Service. All national park's are responsible for cultural resources within their boundaries that tell important stories in American history. However not all cultural resources are on the list. Historic properties are judged "eligible" for the National Register of Historic Places based on the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. These criteria were developed to agree with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guideline for Archeology and Historic Preservation. Listing properties in the National Register is an important step in a nationwide preservation process. Nominations may be submitted by private individuals, State Historic Preservation Offices, Federal preservation offices, local governments and Indian tribes. The final evaluation and listing of properties in the National Register is the responsibility of the Keeper of the National Register.

Penniman House
circa 1880



Introduction to Cultural Resources

Criteria for Evaluating Significance

A property must also be more than 50 years old. It must maintain enough of the original qualities that make it significant. These qualities of integrity include:

- location
- design
- setting
- materials
- workmanship
- feeling
- association



National parks are required to manage their cultural resources so that historic integrity of those resources is retained. The property must also meet one of the four criteria listed in the table below.

This table lists four criteria that must be met to be eligible to be on the National Register of Historic Places.

Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places	
A	Association with historic events or activities such as the battlefield at Gettysburg from the Civil War or Whaling.
B	Association with an important person in history such as George Washington's home at Mt. Vernon.
C	Distinctive design or physical character such as Central Park in New York City or an architectural style like the Captain Penniman House.
D	Potential to Provide important information about prehistory or history such as Mesa Verde cliff dwellings of Native Americans

Cape Cod National Seashore has properties already on the list of National Register of Historic Places. How many on the Cape Cod National Seashore's list are eligible at this time? Other properties are eligible but are not on the list as they have yet to be officially nominated. Research and documentation is required to fill out the nomination. The documentation must prove that the property meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria

To learn more about preserving historic structures and the National Register of Historic Places try UNIT 3 in this workbook!



Introduction to Cultural Resources

How do visitors learn about cultural resources?

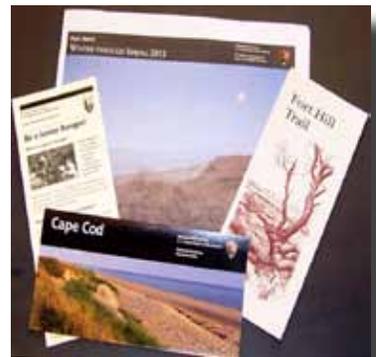
When people visit a national park they can learn about cultural resources through wayside exhibits, publications, ranger guided tours, museum exhibits, living history, or by demonstrations of a particular cultural practice special to a park such as surfcasting or shell fishing at Cape Cod National Seashore. You can learn by completing the activities in this book.



ranger activity



wayside exhibit



brochures



museum objects

What is your favorite way to learn about a historic area you visit? Write your answer.







Introduction to Cultural Resources

Notes Page

Take your own notes, draw sketches to remind yourself of ideas you think are important.



Cultural Resources



UNIT 1—CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE

It's your job! Be a Chief of Cultural Resources and preserve our nation's history.

This unit has two activities:

1. Identifying five types of cultural resources.
2. Determining resource preservation needs.

These activities could be done at any location, but you may want to go to Fort Hill to work on them. Time: 40 minutes

Career profile:

What does a Chief of Cultural Resources do?

- Oversees the preservation, research, and exhibition of cultural resources.
- Sets goals and develops strategies to meet those goals.
- Prepares budgets and obtains funding.
- Hires and manages staff.
- Coordinates with other organizations who also work toward preserving cultural resources.

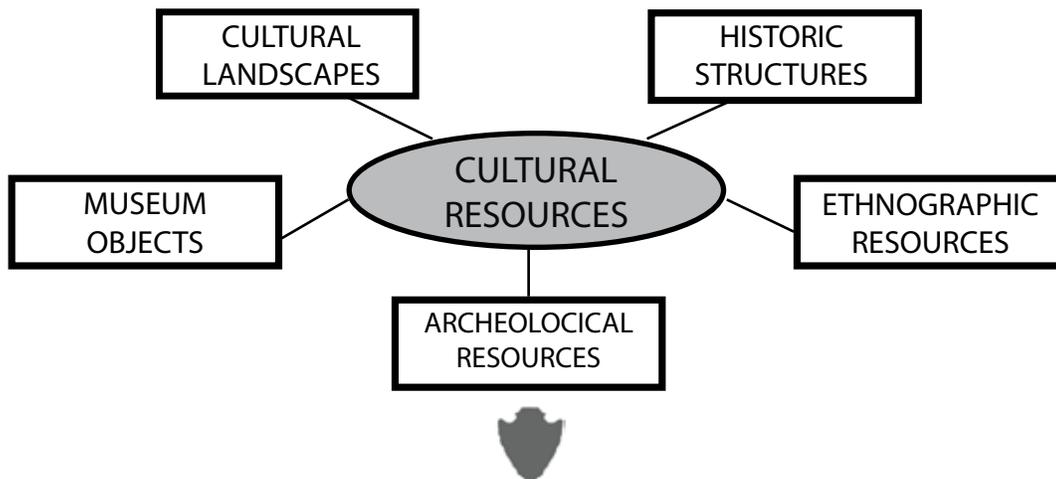


Bill Burke, Branch Chief of
Cultural Resources,
Cape Cod National Seashore

What is a cultural resource?

Simply put, cultural resources are the evidence of human history. They are often tangible, like buildings, tools, and documents, but they can be intangible as well. Intangible things can not be touched like ideas, stories. We place the highest value on cultural resources that are irreplaceable and that are meaningful to many people.

As the diagram below shows, cultural resources can be categorized into five types—cultural landscapes, historic structures, ethnographic resources, archeological resources, and museum objects. Each is explored in a unit of this book.



Cultural Resources



ACTIVITY 1 - CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFYING CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Fort Hill District of Cape Cod National Seashore is a great place for studying cultural resources. It has yielded five types of cultural resources: cultural landscapes, historic structures, ethnographic resources, an archeological site, and many museum objects. A trail with several loops winds the through the district. There are three parking lots to access the trail from.

You have been appointed Chief of Cultural Resources at Cape Cod National Seashore. Your job is to identify and describe cultural resources associated with Fort Hill.

Look at the map of the Fort Hill Trail on the next page. Each of the five images around the map corresponds with one of the five cultural resource types listed on the table below. On the table, write a caption that you think describes the image.

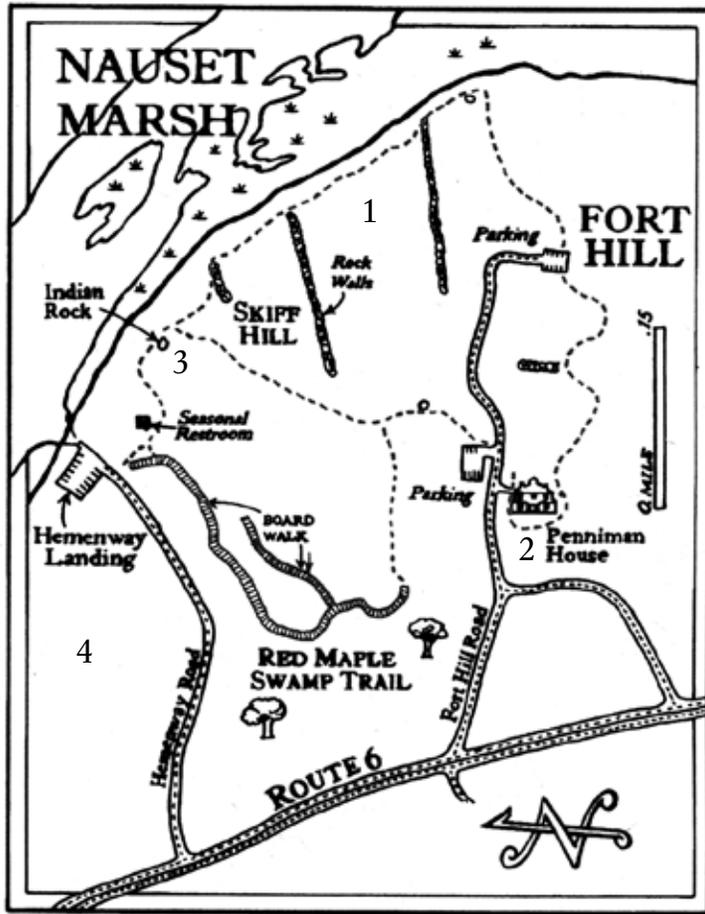
TYPE OF CULTURAL RESOURCE	WRITE A CAPTION FOR THE IMAGE
1. Cultural Landscapes: geographic areas where the landscape has been shaped by the traditional activities of people.	
2. Historic Structures: things that people have constructed out of many parts—houses, bridges, factories, etc.—to help them live or work.	
3. Archeological Resources: physical evidence of human activity left in place from pre-history—ruins, debris piles, sharpening stones, cave art, etc.	
4. Ethnographic Resources: stories and activities associating a group of people with a place for more than two generations.	
5. Museum Objects: collected items that help describe the lives and environments of past or present cultures.	

The resources you identified above are historically significant. But Fort Hill also has features that are not historic. They were built more recently, in most cases to accommodate visitors.



Cultural Resources

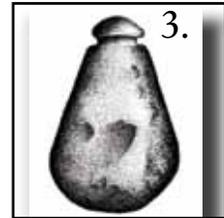
Below: Fort Hill Trail Map with images of five cultural resources.



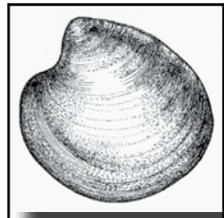
1. Cultural Landscapes



2. Historic Structures



3. Archeological Resources



4. Ethnographic Resources



5. Museum Objects (at Salt Pond Visitor Center)

Study the map, circle at least three map features that are probably not historic.



Cultural Resources



ACTIVITY 2 - DETERMINING RESOURCE PRESERVATION NEEDS

In Activity 1, you identified and described five cultural resources at Fort Hill. Now it's your job to come up with a plan to preserve them for research and for display. One action for each has been listed. Write a different action for each.

Cultural Resources	Resource Type
1. Mow or burn vegetation to keep the fields open and to expose the network of rock walls. 2.	
1. Use traditional building methods and materials to keep the resource in historic condition. 2.	
1. Make archeological site accessible to the public while preserving it for future study. 2.	
1. Write down the stories of Native Americans and other ethnographic groups who have a traditional connection to the area. 2.	
1. Create an interesting, secure place to display important artifacts from the area. 2.	

In your opinion, which of the cultural resources at Fort Hill should have the highest priority for preservation? Why? _____





Cultural Resources

As Chief of Cultural Resources, you must hire a staff of experts to help in preserving, researching, and exhibiting cultural resources at Cape Cod National Seashore.

Draw a line from the staff expert to the task they would perform. The first one has been done for you. Hint: the duties of each of these experts are outlined in the units of this workbook.

ARCHEOLOGIST

Care for a museum's collection of historic objects. (Units 6 & 12)

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Studies the ties between people, place and tradition. (Units 4 & 10)

ETHNOGRAPHER

Discover sites and artifacts used by past people. (Units 5 & 11)

CURATOR

Evaluates the historic integrity of a structure and its site. (Units 3 & 9)

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Rehabilitates historic landscapes for study and enjoyment. (Units 2 & 8)

If you were to be a staff expert instead of the chief, which job would you most enjoy doing?

Caring for things

Designing things

Studying things

Discovering things

Evaluating things

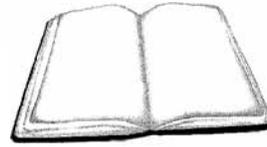
Rehabilitating things



Cultural Resources



EXPLORE FURTHER:



See if you can find a historic site near your home that preserves all five types of cultural resources:

- A Cultural Landscape
- Historic Structure(s)
- Ethnographic Resource(s)
- An Archeological Site
- Museum Objects

Come up with a preservation plan for each resource. Decide which plan you think should be the highest priority.

RESOURCES:

www.nps.gov/history The National Park Service's "Discover History" website.

www.nps.gov/caco The official home page for Cape Cod National Seashore.





Cultural Resources

Notes Page

Take your own notes, draw sketches to remind yourself of ideas you think are important.

