Chapter 4. Treatment

During the period of significance for the Dune Shacks of Peaked Hill Bars Historic District, from 1920 to 1991, the seasonally habitable shacks evolved from a small cluster of buildings around the Peaked Hill Bars Life-Saving Station to over thirty dwellings dispersed along the back shore. The number of shacks fluctuated as several were lost to coastal erosion or could not be saved by moving, while others burned down in intentional or accidental fires. Fifty years have passed since Cape Cod National Seashore was established in 1961. During this time major changes have occurred within the dune landscape, and eighteen shacks remain on park land. High winds and storm waves continue to alter the dune landscape, while active management of vegetation helps to stabilize the dunes. Views from the historic district remain largely unchanged from the historic period, but could be affected by adjacent development. The severity of the climate in the area accelerates the need for ongoing maintenance of the shacks, active stewardship through partner organizations and shack users, as well as stable access routes.

This chapter provides guidance for the long-term management of the Dune Shacks of Peaked Hill Bars Historic District cultural landscape. The chapter begins with a treatment framework based on applicable policies, standards, and regulations that establish an overall treatment philosophy for the landscape character of the historic district. Based on this framework and summary of general treatment issues, the chapter provides narrative guidelines and tasks to preserve and enhance the historic character of the landscape.

The purpose of treatment in a cultural landscape report is to prescribe how a landscape should look in the future based on the goal of preserving and enhancing its character. Guidance on the long-term management of the cultural landscape is intended to be both broad, encompassing the overall character of the landscape, and specific, relating to individual features. Recommendations focus on the landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the significance and integrity of the historic district. However, many landscape recommendations relate to other park management goals, such as public access, natural resources conservation, recreation, and interpretation as outlined in the park's General Management Plan, *Forging a Collaborative Future: General Management Plan for Cape Cod National Seashore* (1998). In addition to reinforcing the goals and strategies set forth in the General Management Plan, treatment recommendations also take into consideration the defining characteristics identified in the ethnographic study, *Dwelling in the Dunes: Traditional Use of the Dune Shacks of the Peaked Hill Bars Historic District* (2005); the character-defining features identified

Figure 4.0 (above). View south of the front of the Tasha (Harry Kemp) shack painted by David Forest Thompson, oil on board, 2008 (Permanent Collection, Pilgrim Monument and Provincetown Museum).

in the *Historic Structure Report for the Dune Shacks of the Peaked Hill Bars* (draft, 2007); and the management objectives set forth in the *Dune Shacks of Peaked Hill Bars Historic District Preservation and Use Plan Environmental Assessment/ Assessment of Effect* prepared in 2011. The information in this chapter will also guide future compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

FRAMEWORK FOR TREATMENT

The framework for treatment of the Dune Shacks of Peaked Hill Bars Historic District is guided by the mission of the National Park Service stated in the Organic Act of 1916, "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for future generations." The application of this mission is defined in *National Park Service Management Policies* (2006), which calls for the National Park Service to "provide for the long-term preservation of, public access to, and appreciation of, the features, materials, and qualities contributing to the significance of cultural resources." These policies are based on *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* (1995) and the *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (1996), and are further articulated in *NPS-28 National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline* (1998).[1]

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The enabling legislation that created Cape Cod National Seashore in 1961 articulated the need to preserve a special ambiance and feeling on Cape Cod. The legislation states: "Lower Cape Cod cannot be considered solely as a geographical area with certain physical characteristics. The Lower Cape must also be viewed as a way of life—a culture—which though conditioned by its environment finds its essence in the people who have lived and are living there. This bill seeks to preserve the way of life which these people have established and maintained on the Cape."

The legislation further detailed the types of activities which would promote the public enjoyment and understanding of the unique natural, historic, and scientific features of Cape Cod, specifying: "that the Secretary [of the Interior] may develop for appropriate public uses such portions of the seashore as he deems especially adaptable for camping, swimming, boating, sailing, hunting, fishing, the appreciation of historic sites and structures and natural features of Cape Cod, and other activities of similar nature."

In the spirit of the park's enabling legislation, the recommendations in this chapter aim to preserve the unique culture associated with the dune shacks, and foster the activities and relationships that promote the appreciation and protection of the dune landscape.

PARK PLANNING

The framework for treatment of the dune shacks landscape is also derived from park planning. The park's 1998 General Management Plan notes that the Cape Cod landscape is like no other, as "Cape Cod's beauty, sense of solitude, and other aesthetic values have created a place for people to come for inspiration and renewal for over 100 years."[2] Echoing the values stated in the park's enabling legislation, the stated purpose of the Cape Cod National Seashore is to: "Preserve the nationally significant and special cultural and natural features, distinctive patterns of human activity, and ambience that characterize the Outer Cape, along with the associated scenic, cultural, historic, scientific, and recreational values" and to "provide opportunities for current and future generations to experience, enjoy, and understand these features and values."

Recognizing the particularly unique setting of Provincetown, virtually surrounded by National Park lands, the plan also states: "The National Seashore is committed to efforts to be mindful and respectful of the towns and their residents and to use the collective knowledge to improve national seashore operations. Some local residents feel a profound connection to the lands within the national seashore that have been long-standing sources of spiritual as well as physical health; this has been expressed most strongly by Provincetown residents."

Eight management objectives set forth in the General Management Plan are relevant to the Dune Shacks of Peaked Hill Bars Historic District. In particular the park's objective to: "Encourage a commitment to the stewardship of the buildings, places, activities, and artifacts of Cape Cod that best exemplify its traditional character, and conserve them to ensure their continuing contribution to the culture of Cape Cod, in collaboration with local communities."

More recently the park prepared the *Dune Shacks of Peaked Hill Bars Historic District Preservation and Use Plan Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect* in April 2011 (hereafter Preservation and Use Plan.) This plan focuses on the management and use of the dune shack historic district and provides direction for park managers, dune shack dwellers, users, and advocates. Recommended management actions focus on the long-term protection of the historic district as a whole, including the structures, cultural landscape, and natural environment.

While the General Management Plan lays out a broad vision for the use of the dune shacks, the more recent Preservation and Use Plan addresses stewardship, access, and occupancy in greater detail. The vision set forth in General

Management Plan states, "Historic property leasing (or a combination historic property lease and concession operation) for residential use, and cooperative agreements for artist-in-residence programs consistent with historical uses of the shacks, will be considered. These options will provide for use by a variety of public and private individuals and organizations. Individuals in the artists program will be asked to share their works with the public as a way of interpreting the shacks without disturbing the setting." The Preservation and Use Plan preferred alternative defines a balanced mix of uses that would perpetuate historic district tradition of private residential use while allowing opportunities for overnight stays by the general public.

Specific objectives listed in the Preservation and Use Plan, all of which are relevant to the management of the cultural landscape, include:[3]

- Continue to provide the opportunity for contemplative solitude in support of art and literature.
- Support the unique and long-term relationships as highlighted in Robert Wolfe's report, *Dwelling in the Dunes: Traditional Use of the Dune Shacks of the Peaked Hill Bars Historic District, Cape Cod*.
- Provide appropriate opportunities for the public to experience the themes and resource values of the historic district.
- Take advantage of partnership opportunities where appropriate.
- Minimize interference with the natural dune processes that are part of the overall dune system.
- Establish preservation maintenance practices and consultation processes between the national seashore and dune shack occupants that will protect the historic structures and cultural landscapes and adhere to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

In accordance with applicable policy, legislation, and park planning, the overall treatment philosophy for the Dune Shacks of Peaked Hill Bars Historic District is to balance the ongoing use of the area for tourism, recreation, and literary and artistic inspiration with the preservation of the historic structures and surrounding landscape. As articulated by the General Management Plan "The landscape encompassing the dune shacks will be preserved as a setting associated with the humanities and the arts. . . . This strategy will be achieved by continuing to perpetuate the dune shack's use as a remote, inspirational retreat."

To balance use and preserve the vibrancy of the shack setting, the General Management Plan states that "a collaborative approach to stewardship among the six Outer Cape towns and all seashore partners is essential."[4] For the management

of the dune shacks, collaborators include the individual dune dwellers, the towns of Truro and Provincetown, the dune taxi concession, and organizations that care for the shacks including the Peaked Hill Trust, Provincetown Community Compact, and the Outer Cape Artist in Residency Consortium.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

To implement the treatment philosophy, the treatment approach for the Dune Shacks of Peaked Hill Bars Historic District is derived from the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. The Standards outline four approaches to treatment: *Preservation* (maintenance of the landscape as it currently exists); *Restoration* (returning the landscape to its historic condition); *Reconstruction* (rebuilding a lost landscape); and *Rehabilitation* (enhancing the historic character of the landscape while making compatible modifications to address contemporary uses and needs). These four treatments share a common philosophical approach that emphasizes retention of historic character and the repair, rather than replacement, of historic materials.[5]

While the park's General Management Plan and the recent Preservation and Use Plan emphasize preservation of the dune setting, neither document explicitly states a preferred treatment in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Both recognize that management and maintenance of the dune shacks and landscape needs to be flexible, adaptable, inventive, and respectful of the cultural and natural features within the historic district, thereby suggesting a rehabilitation approach. Implications for alternative treatments are described below and in Table 4.1. In selecting a treatment approach, considerations include existing physical conditions, natural resource protection, use of the landscape, interpretation, public access and safety, maintenance requirements, environmental sustainability, and park operations.

Preservation

Preservation standards require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, including the landscape's physical form, features, and details as they have evolved over time. Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and the site features as they currently exist, and allows existing features to be replaced in-kind, while discouraging the addition of new features.[6] Since the end of the period of significance in 1991, natural succession continues to diminish the amount of open dune landscape. Intense storms, most notably the Blizzard of 1978 and Hurricane Bob in 1991, have altered the profile of the Outer Beach. Shacks have been moved, removed and reconstructed. Evolving technology has resulted in the introduction of new and often more sustainable power sources for the remote shacks, such as photovoltaic units and in one case a portable solar trailer. A preservation approach requires replacement of features in-kind and in

location. Shifting dunes or changes in the coastline would require extensive dune stabilization work to preserve the shacks in their current locations.[7]

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to meet continuing or changing uses through alterations or new additions while retaining the historic character of the property. A rehabilitation approach allows for improving the utility and function of landscape features, replacing missing features as they existed historically based on documentary evidence, or replacement with compatible features. For some historic properties, changes are necessary to accommodate visitor use, interpretation or enjoyment of a historic property, or to improve the safety of an area. In other cases, modifications are necessary for sustainable management, such as the relocation of a shack, outhouse, driveway, footpath or vehicle trail to minimize erosion. For example, sections of the Inner Dune Route have been closed to minimize erosion. Under the rehabilitation approach, one must constantly assess the impacts of minor changes to the property's overall historic integrity. The cumulative effect of many changes to the landscapes surrounding the shacks or other modifications to the dunes could compromise the historical setting, materials and feeling of the district.

Restoration

Restoration is undertaken to depict a property at a particular time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods. A treatment date is defined, which could be the end date of the period of significance, 1991, or a key date in the evolution of the historic district, such as the establishment of the Cape Cod National Seashore in 1961. A restoration strategy would be difficult in the dune shack landscape because shacks that have been moved inland cannot be moved back to their original locations.

Reconstruction

Reconstruction recreates vanished or non-surviving landscapes with new materials, primarily for interpretive purposes. This treatment option is rarely selected for landscapes and is not considered an appropriate or necessary option for the dune shack landscape, which is largely sculpted by natural conditions, and is therefore not included in Table 4.1. As a point of clarification, the reconstruction of the Malkin/Ofsevit shack was based on ample documentation and is considered a replacement in-kind. In the future, if shacks are destroyed by a storm, they would be allowed to be reconstructed.

TABLE 4.1. TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

Landscape Characteristics	Preservation	Rehabilitation	Restoration
Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangement of Dune Shacks	Preserve pre-1991 shacks but do not move existing shacks or reconstruct missing shacks; replacement in-kind and in location is acceptable	Preserve pre-1991 shacks, but move shacks that are in unstable or environmentally sensitive locations	Preserve shacks and restore missing shacks in their original clusters based on a selected restoration date (for some shacks this is impossible due to coastal erosion)
Land Use and Cultural Traditions	Preserve use for recreation, tourism, leisure, and as a place of literary and artistic inspiration	Preserve use for recreation, tourism, leisure, and as a place of literary and artistic inspiration; allow additional uses and user groups	Preserve use for recreation, tourism, leisure, and as a place of literary and artistic operation, but limit access to enhance a feeling of isolation to degree evident for the selected restoration date
Topography, Natural Systems and Features	Preserve sparsely vegetated landscape of parabolic dunes	Preserve sparsely vegetated landscape of parabolic dunes; allow natural succession to occur; stabilize dunes when necessary	Preserve sparsely vegetated landscape of parabolic dunes; prevent or reverse natural succession to a more wooded dune landscape
Circulation	Preserve the Inner Dune Route, driveways and footpaths	Preserve the Inner Dune Route, driveways and footpaths; modify alignments as needed to mitigate erosion	Restore a more extensive network of vehicle trails that predated the Inner Dune Route; allow more direct access between the Outer Beach and the dune shacks
Views	Preserve open views	Preserve open views	Restore views according to selected restoration date—documentation is likely inadequate
Vegetation	Preserve natural vegetation and manage species composition as needed to preserve the pre-1991 vegetation composition, including heathlands, cranberry bogs, and other vegetation communities	Preserve natural vegetation and manage species composition as needed to preserve heathlands, cranberry bogs, and other plant communities in accordance to resource management objectives	Restore vegetation composition and density, possibly by using aerial photographs according to selected restoration date
Buildings, Structures and Utilities	Preserve extant buildings, structures, and utilities as close as possible to their 1991 appearance and materials	Preserve extant buildings, structures, and utilities as close as possible to their 1991 appearance and materials, but allow different locations and more environmentally efficient minimal utilities that do not detract from the dune setting	Restore buildings, structures and utilities to their appearance and materials according to selected restoration date
Small-Scale Features	Preserve all small-scale features that date to 1991 or earlier	Preserve all small-scale features that date to 1991 or earlier	Restore all small-scale features to their appearance according to the selected treatment date
Archeology	Preserve archeological resources	Preserve archeological resources	Preserve archeological resources and use information to locate and restore missing shacks where feasible

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

Based on this analysis, both preservation and rehabilitation treatments recognize the continuity of the landscape as it has evolved with respect to the landform, continued active use, and the built features and materials that suit and conform to the current environment. While preservation is a reasonable approach, certain situations are more appropriately addressed by rehabilitation, which is defined as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historic, cultural, or architectural values."[8] This treatment option is the most appropriate due to the relocation of several shacks, the likelihood of future shack relocations due to erosion, the need to modify circulation routes to adapt to changes in dune topography, and the need to close or reroute circulation routes to protect the nesting habitats of rare, endangered or threatened species such as the piping plover. This approach also allows for the consideration of sustainable, environmentally sensitive treatments for generating electricity and managing waste and gray water. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for rehabilitation follow:

- A property shall be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive features, spaces and spatial relationships.
- The historic character of a property is to be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alterations of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property is to be avoided.
- Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, shall not be undertaken.
- Changes to a property that has acquired historic significance in its own right shall be retained and preserved.
- Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
- Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new shall match the old in design, color, texture and where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
- Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that create damage to historic materials should not be used.

- Archeological resources shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale, proportion and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environs.

New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

While rehabilitation standards allow for new additions and alterations, the emphasis of treatment in the historic district should be on preservation and in-kind replacement as defined in standards 1 through 8. Standards 9 and 10 are warranted because of the need to adapt the landscape to public visitation and environmental conditions. Rehabilitation provides the philosophical basis for adding erosion control fencing, altering the circulation system to respond to changes in the dunes, or moving shacks that are threatened by coastal erosion. Rehabilitation also provides flexibility to address contemporary site issues such as the use of solar panels to generate electricity and the need to protect natural resources including rare and threatened species.

TREATMENT DATE

A treatment date provides a reference to guide treatment efforts by identifying a time during the period of significance when the landscape reflects the characteristics for which it is significant and the park's interpretive themes. Definition of a treatment date provides a benchmark for managing historic character in a landscape. However, with rehabilitation as the recommended treatment approach, there is a degree of flexibility with respect to a treatment date, allowing for a more adaptable approach. The year 1991, which corresponds with the end of the period of significance, is an appropriate treatment date for the following reasons:

- All of the extant shacks were present in 1991 and no significant extant features were added after this date, hence the district retains a high level of integrity. The landscape is well documented at this time, with both photographs and aerial surveys.
- The Dune Shacks of Peaked Hill Bars were determined eligible for the National Register in 1989 due to the involvement of local groups that were established by this time, including the Great Beach Cottage Owners Association, formed in 1962, and the Peaked Hill Trust, formed in 1984. Through the involvement of local groups, a partnership approach for

managing and maintaining the dune shacks was established. The approach was exemplified by the rebuilding of the Malkin/Ofsevit shack in 1991, after it was destroyed by an accidental fire.

GENERAL TREATMENT ISSUES

The following are general treatment issues related to the ongoing use, condition, and rehabilitation of the landscape that inform the treatment guidelines and tasks in the second part of the chapter.

Preserving historic character

The minimalist character of the dune shacks and their landscape setting could be lost by excessive improvements or damaged by overuse. Guidelines describe the features that contribute to the character of the dune landscape that should be preserved.

Shifting sand associated with access and circulation

High winds and storm waves continue to alter the dune landscape. Minimizing disturbance to the dunes, particularly vehicle and foot traffic, allows vegetation to take hold and reduces the amount of blowing sand. The treatment guidelines describe a variety of methods and materials that are used for trapping sand, without detracting from the landscape setting.

Managing vegetation

While vegetation helps stabilize the dunes, the open character of the dune landscape will diminish as succession continues. Some non-native species have colonized in the dune landscape. The introduction of non-native invasive plants requires ongoing monitoring and management to preserve the historic character of the dune landscape and native diversity of plant species. The treatment guidelines describe vegetation that should be preserved or eliminated in the historic district.

Protection of viewsheds

Spanning over 1,900 acres, views from the historic district remain largely unchanged from the historic period. The treatment guidelines discourage the construction of additional structures within the viewshed of the historic district that would diminish its setting and feeling.

Land use

Current uses within the historic district include occupation of the dune shacks, recreation, leisure, permitted hunting and fishing, foraging, wildlife observation, and swimming. Treatment guidelines relate to the adequate stewardship, access, and responsible use of the dune landscape within the historic district.

Maintenance requirements

The severity of the climate in the area accelerates the need for ongoing maintenance of the shacks and access routes. Guidelines are provided that relate to the appropriate materials, methods of construction, feeling, and setting associated with landscape features within the historic district.

TREATMENT GUIDELINES AND TASKS

Based on the historical development and the existing conditions of the dune landscape, numerous treatment guidelines and tasks have been identified. The treatment guidelines and tasks presented below are intended to guide future management of the historic district. They are organized by landscape characteristics including spatial organization, cluster arrangement, natural systems and features, topography, land use, cultural traditions, circulation, buildings and structures, utilities, vegetation, views, small-scale features, and archeology. Guidelines and tasks apply to landscape characteristics throughout the district and to specific areas and features.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT

Preserve character of dune shack landscape

The dune shacks are sited in isolation or in clusters on the leeward side of the foredune and further inland. Some shacks are visible from other shacks, while others are hidden between dune forms. Domestic features surrounding each shack are minimal, and typically include an outdoor seating area, clothesline, outhouse, birdhouses, sand fencing, and a parking area. Shacks are linked by the dune vehicle trails and include driveways and footpaths, but disturbance to the landscape is minimal to reduce the movement of loose sand and the associated effects of erosion or accretion of sand. Vegetation is sparse and predominantly native, including beach grass, beach plum, scrub oak, pitch pine, and other drought tolerant seaside species. Wet lowland areas in the inner dune valley contain heathland communities and cranberry bogs. Salt spray rose is the only prevalent non-native species and was likely introduced during the period of

significance by dune dwellers, as it is more abundant around shacks. The minimal development of the landscape associated with each shack should be preserved.

Retain dune shack setting

The location of shacks in isolation or clusters contributes to the historic setting and feeling of the district. If future relocations are necessary due to erosion, shacks should be moved to retain their character in either an isolated setting or as part of a cluster. In the analysis and evaluation chapter, the shacks are categorized as either located in an isolated setting or in a cluster with other shacks.

Similarly, if a secondary structure is built, such as an outhouse or, most recently, a studio in association with the Fearing shack, these secondary structures should be sited carefully so as not to alter the isolated setting of individual shacks or the feeling of a cluster arrangement. In an isolated setting, secondary structures should be located out of site of the individual shacks. Currently there are several examples of concealed outhouse placements near isolated shacks.

Recommended considerations for locating secondary structures associated with shacks in cluster arrangements include making them smaller in dimensions than the shacks themselves, less prominent and at a lower elevation, on the leeward or southern side of the shack (not between the shack and the ocean), and placed at a distance of at least one hundred feet from the shacks, with the exception of an outhouse. Outhouses may be attached to the structure, as in the case of the Cohen shack, placed in close proximity such as the Fowler shack, or set at a greater distance away, as in the case with several shacks, such as the Jones Shack (see Table 3.1).

CIRCULATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND NATURAL SYSTEMS

Monitor erosion and accretion of sand

Wind and wave action along the Outer Beach will continue to alter the dune landscape, as it has for centuries. Albeit a challenge to manage, the shifting sands contribute to the character of the area and to the setting and feeling within the historic district. However, erosion and deposition of the dunes should be monitored. This erosive action is particularly apparent near the Fleurant, Adams Guest Cottage, Adams, Champlin shacks, which are near the shoreline, and the Wells and Armstrong shacks located inland but susceptible to wind erosion (see Figures 3.37 and 3.62). Relocation of shacks may be necessary in the future, in which case proposals should be evaluated using the considerations set forth in the General Management Plan on "historic structures threatened by natural coastal processes."[9]

Accretion of sand can also affect the dune shacks. Hand-shoveling may be necessary to remove the build up of wind blown sand along the exterior of a shack to prevent wet-rot or to gain access. For example, a shovel hangs on a hook by the front door of the Braaten shack (see Figure 3.164).

When excessive sand accretion occurs, sand-moving machinery may be needed as was the case of at the Fearing Shack in the 1950s (see Figures 1.65 and 1.66). Actions associated with the management of sand that require consultation with the National Park Service, Massachusetts Historical Commission, and/or local conservation commissions include moving sand with machinery, moving sand within 100 feet of a wetland or the coastal bank, changes to existing driveways or the vehicle route, and installing more than 1,000 feet of sand fencing for erosion control.[10]

Monitor and mitigate erosion caused by vehicle trails, driveways, and footpaths

As the past century on the dunes has shown, concentrated areas of vehicle and foot traffic can lead to erosion. This issue is of greatest concern along the Outer Beach and foredune, where vehicle trails or wide pedestrian paths can exacerbate erosion. Without beach grass and other stabilizing vegetation, the sand is more susceptible to erosion by high winds and tides.

The park eliminated several vehicle access roads from the Outer Beach through the foredune in late 1960s resulted in the stabilization and expansion of the foredune (see Figure 3.207). Dune dwellers have minimized vehicle routes and parking areas and foot paths associated with shacks. Fencing protects vulnerable foredune areas (see Figures 3.24 and 3.57). Small weathered directional signs have also been added to direct foot traffic (see Figures 3.85 and 3.261) .

The condition and location of vehicle trails should be monitored to ensure safe driving conditions and minimum impact to significant cultural and natural resources. In 2004 the vehicle trail near the ruins of the Peaked Hill Bars Coast Guard Station was rerouted to prevent people from driving through the foundation of the former structure and rerouted away from a vernal pool, which is a breeding location for the eastern spadefoot toad. This toad is listed as a threatened species in Massachusetts and the Province Lands possibly support the largest population in the Northeast. Future reroutes may be necessary to protect significant cultural or natural resources.

The movement of sand can be controlled to a certain extent with wooden sand fencing and beach grass plantings, which contribute to the character of the cultural landscape. Yet engineered solutions such as groins, jetties, revetments, or seawalls would detract from the character of the historic district. Furthermore, the General Management Plan states that the National Park Service will explore

alternatives to prevent the construction of such structures on all lands within the National Seashore.[11]

Vehicle trails throughout the historic district should remain as sand. Hardened surface materials, such as asphalt or concrete, would detract from the historic character of the setting and would be inappropriate. Footpaths in proximity to shacks may be stabilized with wooden slat walkways.

Directional signs, sand fencing, or other methods may be employed to direct visitors to specified routes and protect resource areas as well as the privacy of shack occupants.

LAND USE AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Continue to promote use of the shacks by artists and writers and for recreation and leisure

The Peaked Hill area has been a remote destination for artists and writers, and for recreation and leisure since the early 1900s. Recreational and leisure activities include residing in the dune shacks, dune tours, walking, swimming, fishing, hunting, foraging, and wildlife observation. Three gated vehicle trails currently serve the area, along with one foot path from the junction of Snail Road and Route 6. Active use of the area and access to the area should be retained, but the level of use should remain low so as to protect the fragile dunes and perpetuate the feeling of isolation in a vast, open landscape (see Figures 1.60 thorugh 1.71 and 1.97).

Limit introduction of visible modern features but promote environmental adaptations that do not detract from the setting

The dune shacks derive their character from human responses to natural features and systems. Thus, the introduction of features that isolate and separate the dune shacks from the surrounding environment, such as generators or arrays of solar panels, should be limited. At the same time the continuity of use should be demonstrated by new adaptations to the environment, such as small wind and solar power units associated with individual shacks.

BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND UTILITIES

Preserve and maintain buildings that contribute to the historic district

Buildings and secondary structures that contribute to the historic significance of the historic district should be preserved and maintained. A *Historic Structure Report*, now in draft, provides documentation to aid in the long-term preservation of the character-defining features of these buildings and structures. Recognizing that there is inevitably some disturbance around each shack, many shacks are

constructed on pilings to facilitate their raising or lowering in the ever shifting dune environment. Both the shack and associated landscape features should rely on the use of local, recycled, simple materials, wood rather than plastic, and the use of found objects for ornamentation.

Provide site interpretation for existing buildings, structures and archeological sites that contribute to the historic district

In accordance with the 1998 General Management Plan, it is recommended that an effective interpretation program be implemented for the historic district. The 1998 plan states that the National Park Service will "interpret cultural landscapes to educate the public about their significance through the techniques of wayside exhibits, guided walks, talks, brochures and publications."[12] Currently, there are guided ranger walks into the district, talks, and exhibits in the park and in off-site venues by dune shack arts organizations. Future brochures, publications, and other media should be carefully considered to ensure that they do not encourage use that may negatively affect district resources.

Preserve limited utilities

The dune shacks are characterized by predominantly seasonal use and limited utilities. Actions associated with the shacks and associated utilities in the landscape that require consultation with the National Park Service, Massachusetts Historical Commission, and/or local conservation commissions include changing the materials or configuration of a character-defining features as defined in the *Historic Structure Report*, relocating a shack, or installing or replacing a septic system or well.[13]

VEGETATION

Preserve heathland plant community

Heathland communities are relatively rare in the United States and restricted throughout the world. They contain rare species which include purple needle grass (*Aristida purpurascens*), Commons' panic grass (*Dichanthelium ovale*), Eastern spadefoot toad (*Schaphiopus holbrookii*), and chain dot geometer moth (*Cingila catenaria*). Heathlands are characterized by nutrient poor acidic soil which is often sandy and free draining. Few plants can flourish in this type of soil and in coastal areas the harsh climate also stunts tree growth. Suitable management is essential to the survival of heathland, a 'semi-natural' habitat created and maintained mostly through the influence of people. Without management, heathlands will revert to woodland. As stated in the General Management Plan, preservation of heathlands requires vegetation management techniques, including the use of controlled burning to reverse natural succession

to woodland areas. The location of heathlands may change over time if areas naturally succeed to other communities and new disturbances create heaths in other areas.[14] At present the heathlands in the dunes are in good condition but their condition should continue to be monitored to determine whether management intervention is needed.

Preserve wetland areas

Wetland areas, most notably cranberry bogs, contribute to the way of life in the dunes, as well as the character of the back shore. As stated in the General Management Plan, in accordance with the Massachusetts Wetland Protection Act, the park will ensure that wetlands, dunes, and coastal bank areas are protected.[15]

Remove non-native, invasive vegetation

Very few non-native invasive species have been found in the dunes. Areas most susceptible to the introduction of non-native invasive species include the perimeter of the dune area along Route 6, the parking lots and access gate areas, and around the shacks, where non-native seeds can be carried and deposited from vehicles. For example, near the Watson shack there is a robust patch of Japanese knotweed. Seeds or viable root sections may have been brought into the dunes by a vehicle or in soil or fill used during a construction project. The General Management Plan states that some non-native species that threaten native species or habitat may be controlled or eliminated.[16] Furthermore, Japanese knotweed is identified as an invasive species in the park's 1993 "Management Plan and Environmental Assessment for Invasive Exotic Plant Species Control at Cape Cod National Seashore."

Preserve salt spray rose around the dune shacks

Salt spray rose (*Rosa rugosa*) has been an integral part of the dune landscape since it was introduced to the area, most likely in the nineteenth century. Salt spray rose is currently found around shacks and throughout the dune landscape. While this particular non-invasive species has associations with the dune shacks, extensive additional plantings of salt spray roses or the introduction of other non-native species should be discouraged.

Use a sterile plant mix for planters

A few shacks have small planters with annual flowers, vegetables, and herbs. While these small plantings are not typical of most shacks, they have been a part of the history of some of the shacks and may be preserved. Several guidelines will ensure that these small plantings do not result in the introduction of non-native invasive species. Plantings and gardens should not be installed directly into the dune landscape as this is more likely to result in the introduction of non-native species.

For example, a small garden with perennial herbs should be removed from the vicinity of the well at the Adams shack. Planters should use a sterile growing mix (peat moss and perlite or vermiculite) rather than soil gathered in the dune landscape or dirt dug from an area that could contain non-native seeds. Planters should be stored from year to year with the planting mix retained in the container, rather than dumping the contents in the dune landscape.

Preserve native vegetation, plant beach grass as needed

Historic photographs from the 1960s depict the vegetation around the shacks as predominantly beach grass. At present, however, a variety of shrubs, native perennials, and some stunted trees surround the shacks, particularly on the inner dune. This successional growth is indicative of the relative stability of the dunes at these sites. Areas surrounding shacks that are not vegetated, particularly those that are near shacks in the foredune, should be stabilized with beach grass plantings. In particular, the dune landscape should be monitored for blow outs and other areas with no vegetation. A recent beach grass planting near the Jones shack has helped stabilize the south side of the steep foredune, which was blown out by high winds. Beach grass plantings should be carried out in consultation with the National Park Service science staff.

VIEWS

Preserve views that contribute to the significance of the historic district

Distant views abound in the open dune landscape—across the dunes, to the ocean, to Pilgrim Monument, and the Provincetown water tower. These views contribute to the historic significance of the district and should be preserved and protected. Construction of additional structures within the viewshed of the historic district, such as wind turbines and cell towers, should be discouraged.

SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

Encourage the use of wooden sand fencing and beach grass plantings for sand management

Most shacks employ some fencing to control the movement of sand. Historic photographs from the late 1950s and about 1960 show the introduction of wooden sand fencing during the historic period (see Figures 3.53 and 3.65). Subsequently, the National Park Service installed extensive wood slat fencing in the 1960s for dune stabilization (see Figures 1.88 through 1.90). Many other materials are currently used as well—such as plastic orange fencing and black erosion mat cloth—which accomplish the same function but detract from the character of the historic district (see Figures 3.33). The use of wooden sand

fencing, also known as snow fencing, should be encouraged. Consisting of 1 ½" wide wooden slats held with double strands of twisted wire, sand fencing is typically installed in parallel rows and placed at right angles to the prevailing offshore wind. Long sections of fence, multiple rows of parallel fence, and a gap below the fence aid in trapping sand. The installation of more than 1,000 feet of fencing should be done in consultation with the National Park Service to ensure that it is installed property to achieve the desired stabilization results.

Discourage the use of pallets, hay bales, and synthetic fencing for sand management

Wooden pallets, consisting of planks of wood nailed together, hay bales, and synthetic fabrics have been used to stabilize sand. Sand is held between the wooden slats of the pallets and on the leeward side of the hay bales or synthetic fabrics. Dwellers have also use pallets to form a series of steps ascending the dune to the shack. While the use of wooden pallets for steps is in keeping with the resourcefulness of the dune shack occupants and the general reliance on natural materials rather than plastics, the overall visual effect of the pallets laid across the dunes to catch sand is obtrusive. Over time the pallets are buried in the sand and new pallets are installed over them. However, the practice of using pallets to stabilize sand is relatively recent and not employed during the historic period. The use of wooden fencing to stabilize sand is recommended. As noted above, National Park Service science staff should be consulted on the placement of extensive sand fences.

The use of hay bales to accrete sand is discouraged because they can potentially introduce non-native invasive seeds to the dune landscape. This should therefore be monitored in the areas where hay bales have been used. The National Park Service natural resource staff should be consulted prior to bringing hay bales into the dune landscape. The use of wooden sand fencing is recommended.

The use of synthetic fabrics, such as the type used for erosion control or weed mats, is discouraged because it was not used during the historic period and does not harmonize with the landscape setting.

Minimize signs

The use of signs in the dune landscape should be minimized and used where necessary to provide place name, directional, or regulatory information. Examples of place name signs include the names of shacks hung on the building façade, which are typically painted signs on driftwood. Directional signs are rare, one example being a small driftwood sign directing pedestrians and vehicles to the beach (see Figures 3.85 and 3.261). Regulatory signs include National Park Service signs that delineate nesting areas for piping plovers, road and path closure signs, and no trespassing or keep out signs mounted on the sides of some of the shacks.

Preserve small-scale features

Small-scale features, typically simple and rustic in character, contribute to the character of the district. Examples include clotheslines and poles, outdoor showers, rustic picnic tables, chairs, benches, flagpoles, birdhouses, sand fencing (discussed above), small planters, and sculptures made of found objects such as driftwood and lobster buoys.

These small-scale features should be preserved to ensure the integrity of the setting, vernacular design, and feeling of the historic district. Many of them reflect the dune shack lifestyle. For instance, clotheslines are necessary due to the fact that many shacks lack indoor washing and drying facilities. Outdoor showers are uncommon in the district but reflect the transparency of indoor and outdoor living during the summer months. Exterior tables and benches not only expand the dwelling's domestic living and working space, but also serve a social purpose for users and guests. During the historic period, two shacks had associated flagpoles and one had an associated bell. Birdhouses attract birds who in turn consume insects, and appear to have been introduced to the dune shacks in the 1970s. Planters are uncommon in the district, but are in some cases used to grow summer vegetables, herbs, and flowers. Sculptures made of found objects reflect the presence of artists in the dunes.

ARCHEOLOGY

Protect significant ruins and archeological resources

During the historic period, several additional features and buildings were located within the historic district. Extant objects include the remains of a metal tower near the ruins of the Peaked Hill Coast Guard Station and the old wreck pole from the station which lays on the ground near the Malkin/Ofsevit shack. These features should be retained if evident.

Buildings were lost to coastal erosion, fire, and deterioration and may lack any associated archeological resources. However, the sites of inland shacks that were removed by the National Park Service between 1961 and 1989 may contain archeological resources that contribute to the significance of the historic district.

The sites of shacks that are no longer standing but have not been lost to coastal erosion should be located and documented. These include:

- Hill/Ford shack site, north of the Fearing shack
- Squid Woman shack site, between the Champlin and Malicoat shacks
- O'Neill shack site (location unknown)
- Peaked Hill Bars Life-Saving Station spare boat house site, near the former Malkin/Ofsevit shack site

- Quonset shack site, near the Jones shack
- Schmid shack site, near the Jones shack
- Joe Oliver's shack site, near the former site of the Armstrong shack
- Concrete shack site, between the Armstrong shack and the High Head Road
- Stanard shack site, also between the Armstrong shack and the High Head Road
- High Head Life-Saving Station ruins, near High Head Road
- Red shack site, near the High Head Life-Saving Station ruins

Any known or potential Native American sites should also be protected and preserved. Future relocations of shacks should include an archeological review prior to excavating for foundation posts.

TABLE 4.2. SUMMARY OF TREATMENT GUIDELINES AND TASKS

Treatment Guideline or Task	Page
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT	
Preserve character of dune shack landscape	335
Retain dune shack setting	336
CIRCULATION, NATURAL SYSTEMS, AND TOPOGRAPHY	
Monitor erosion and accretion of sand	336
Monitor and mitigate erosion caused by vehicle trails, driveways, and footpaths	337
LAND USE AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS	
Continue to promote use of the shacks by artists and writers and for recreation and leisure	338
Limit introduction of visible modern features but promote environmental adaptations that do not detract from the setting	338
BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND UTILITIES	
Preserve and maintain buildings that contribute to the historic district	338
Provide site interpretation for existing buildings, structures and archeological sites that contribute to the historic district	339
Preserve limited utilities	339
VEGETATION	
Preserve heathland community	339
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ENDNOTES

1 http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/

2 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Forging a Collaborative Future: General Management Plan, Cape Cod National Seashore* (Washington, D.C: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998), 3.

3 Dune Shack Historic District Preservation and Use Plan/Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect, April 2011, 2.

4 General Management Plan, 17.

5 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (1995), http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_8_2.htm

6 Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, 3, 6.

7 Ibid., 33.

8 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, (Washington, D.C: U.S Government Printing Office, 1992).

9 General Management Plan, 51.

10 Dune Shack Historic District Preservation and Use Plan/Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect, April 2011, 28; "A Quick User's Guide to Dune Shack Maintenance and Repair," Cape Cod National Seashore, no date, 1.

11 General Management Plan, 31.

12 Ibid., 47.

13 Dune Shack Historic District Preservation and Use Plan/Environmental Assessment/Assessment of Effect, April 2011, 28; "A Quick User's Guide to Dune Shack Maintenance and Repair," Cape Cod National Seashore, no date, 1.

14 General Management Plan, 39.

15 Ibid., 35.

16 Ibid., 39-40.

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APPENDIX A: LANDSCAPE CHRONOLOGY

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
21000	BC	21000	BC	Established	Hills and hollows of the Lower Cape are formed by streams of melt-water draining westward into Glacial Lake Cape Cod (Newman 2001).
13000	BC	13000	BC	Established	Outwash plains of Cape Cod are formed by rising sea levels and marine erosion (McManamon and Borstel 1984, 96).
10000	BC	8000	BC	Inhabited	Paleoindians are present on Cape Cod (UMass 2004, 70).
7000	BC	7000	BC	Established	Cape Cod landscape is vegetated by red maple, tupelo, black gum and other shrubs (McManamon and Borstel 1984, 102).
6000	BC	5700	BC	Inhabited	The earliest pottery and arrowhead remains date from sometime around this period (UMass 2004, 70).
1003	AD	1003	AD	Explored	Legend has it that Leif Ericson explores Cape Cod and describes it as “long and sandy strands” seen by the Norse (Vorse 1942, 62).
1602	AD	1602	AD	Explored	The European, Bartholomew Gosnold, encounters a Native American in the Provincetown harbor, and Samuel de Champlain visits the area (Holmes et al. n.d., 42; Vorse 1942, 52).
1620	AD	1620	AD	Colonized	The Pilgrims anchor the *Mayflower* in the harbor at Provincetown, their first landfall in the New World and the location where the Mayflower Compact is signed (Dalton n.d., 7).
1629	AD	1630	AD	Land Transfer	Plymouth Colony is granted jurisdiction over all of the Cape Cod coast, from Cohasset to Narragansett Bay, by a British royal patent. This land is later deeded out to establish different towns, with the exception of the very tip (Driver 2004, 55).
1650	AD	1650	AD	Preserved	The Province Lands are set side by the Plymouth Colony as a fishing reserve (Driver 2004, 55).
1714	AD	1786	AD	Preserved	As early as 1714, Provincetown enacts laws to prevent deforestation of the landscape, in response to the realization that deforestation would lead to instability of the dune landscape. However, deforestation continues (Cape Cod NS archives).

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1727	AD	1727	AD	Established	By 1727, the "Kings Highway"/"County Road" extends all the way to Provincetown (UMASS 2004, 90).
1739	AD	1739	AD	Preserved	The Massachusetts General Court passes an act forbidding the grazing of animals in areas affected by erosion, and requires residents to plant beach grass each April as well as Scotch broom, native pines, bayberries and buckwheat in an effort to control the drifting sand dunes (Holmes et al. 1995, 17).
1778	AD	1778	AD	Military Operation	The *H.M.S. Somerset* is the first ship wreck to be recorded off of the Peaked Hill Bars in a winter storm off the coast, and 200-500 shipmen perish (Lambert 1996, 51).
1786	AD	1786	AD	Established	Massachusetts Humane Society is founded, representing the first attempt to organize relief for the shipwrecked seafarers in the US and Cape Cod (Dalton n.d., 23).
1794	AD	1794	AD	Built	The first beach hut, or dune shack, is built near the head of Stouts Creek, and by 1802 six similar shelters had been constructed between Race Point and Monomoy. (Reffe 1988, cover).
1797	AD	1797	AD	Land Transfer	To the south of the Province Lands, the Town of Truro sells a tract of land to the US Government on which the Highland Light is built (Dalton n.d., 23).
1800	AD	1825	AD	Preserved	In the early 1800s, laws are enacted requiring the planting of beach grasses to control dune erosion. However, these laws are largely ignored, like those imposed from 1714 to 1786 (Binder 1990, 25).
1802	AD	1802	AD	Built	Fishing huts are noted near Race Point (Quarles 1995, 7).
1816	AD	1816	AD	Cultivated	Captain Henry Hall of Dennis is the first to cultivate cranberries on his property in Cape Cod (UMASS 2004, 80).
1840	AD	1840	AD	Expanded	The Massachusetts Humane Society is awarded $500 by the state legislature, which it uses to purchase 11 lifesaving boats. Their amount of funding is more than doubled by the state the subsequent year (Holmes et al. n.d., 80).
1847	AD	1847	AD	Established	The federal government begins its own program of building lifesaving boats and stations, along the sea coasts as well as the shores of the Great Lakes. Crews are at first made up entirely of volunteers (Holmes et al. n.d., 80).
1848	AD	1848	AD	Built	The Railroad first reaches the Cape at Sandwich, MA. This made Cape Cod more accessible for tourists (UMASS 2004, 90).
1849	AD	1849	AD	Memorialized	Henry David Thoreau first visits Cape Cod (UMASS 2004, 97).

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1849	AD	1849	AD	Established	The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York is chartered, the only other government effort to organize relief for the shipwrecked in the US (besides the Humane Society) (Dalton n.d., 24).
1854	AD	1854	AD	Altered	The federal government reorganizes its lifesaving stations following mismanagement and a terrible sea disaster off the New Jersey coast. Keepers are awarded a salary for the first time (Holmes et al. n.d., 80).
1863	AD	1863	AD	Established	Regular steamboat service is established between Boston and Cape Cod (NR Nomination 1989, 8).
1865	AD	1865	AD	Memorialized	Henry David Thoreau publishes *Cape Cod*, recounting his remarkable experiences hiking the back shore of the Cape (Thoreau 1987).
1872	AD	1872	AD	Developed	Congress authorizes the U.S. Life Saving Service and nine lifesaving stations on Cape Cod, including those at Race Point and Peaked Hill Bars in Provincetown (Wolfe 2005, 16; Dalton n.d., 30).
1872	AD	1916	AD	Built	US Lifesaving Service halfway huts and stations are located along beach, including the Peaked Hill Life Saving Station (later known as the US Coast Guard Station) (Quarles 1995, 7; Del Deo 1986, 5).
1873	AD	1873	AD	Built	The Old Colony Railroad is extended from Wellfleet to Provincetown (NR Nomination 1989, 8).
1888	AD	1888	AD	Established	Cape Cod Cranberry Growers Association is formed (UMASS 2004, 80).
1894	AD	1894	AD	Stabilized	Experimental beach grass planting begins, marking the first successful attempt at dune stabilization. Stabilization is achieved within one year. Pine and oak seeds are also scattered at this time (Quarles 1995, 11; Binder 1990, 25).
1899	AD	1899	AD	Established	Cape Cod School of Art is established in Provincetown by Charles Hawthorne (Determination of Eligibility 1989).
1900	AD	1900	AD	Established	The Summer School of Painting is established in Provincetown by Ambrose Webster (Determination of Eligibility 1989).
1900	AD	1900	AD	Altered	By the 1900s fisheries are declining, and a counterculture emerges which includes new traditions in art and literature amongst academics and bohemians (Quarles 1995, 9).
1914	AD	1914	AD	Built	The Cape Cod Canal is constructed (UMASS 2004, 39).
1915	AD	1915	AD	Established	The US Coast Guard is established and the life saving stations on Cape Cod are incorporated into this institution (UMASS 2004, 39).

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1915	AD	1915	AD	Established	The Provincetown Players are established, a group which would become highly influential in American theater history (Del Deo 1986, 21; Vorse 1942, 116).
1916	AD	1916	AD	Established	The Beachcombers Club is established, a favorite hangout of Provincetown locals and some dune dwellers (Del Deo 1986, 21; Del Deo 1983, 24).
1917	AD	1917	AD	Built	Ofsevit shack is built by Charles Rogers (Wolfe 2005).
1918	AD	1918	AD	Built	The "2nd Peaked Hill Life Saving Station" is built. It has a high lookout tower and occupies the site of the Chanel shack (Del Deo 1986, 6).
1919	AD	1924	AD	Inhabited	Eugene O'Neill uses the Peaked Hill Life Saving Station as a summer cottage (Del Deo 1986, 6).
1920	AD	1920	AD	Established	The Sixes and Sevens Coffeehouse is established, a popular meeting spot for Provincetown's artists and socialites (Determination of Eligibility 1989).
1920	AD	1920	AD	Inhabited	Hazel Hawthorne Werner observes nine structures on the Peaked Hill Dunes: the "new" coastguard station, the "old" station (then used by Eugene O'Neill), Captain Frank Mayo, Frank Cadose, Charles Rogers, the coastguard boathouse, and three "old" station sheds (Wolfe 2005, 18).
1920	AD	1920	AD	Exploited	Eugene O'Neill writes "Anna Christie," "The Emperor Jones," and "Diff'rent" (Determination of Eligibility 1989).
1921	AD	1926	AD	Built	A shed is built for Eugene O'Neill (Wolfe 2005, 19).
1925	AD	1925	AD	Built	Harry Kemp shack is built/occupied (Binder 1990, 32).
1926	AD	1926	AD	Built	Armstrong shack is constructed around this year, likely by Pat Patrick (Sullivan 2007, 260).
1928	AD	1928	AD	Memorialized	*Outermost House* is written by Henry Beston (Beston 1988).
1929	AD	1929	AD	Purchased/ Sold	Alice Malkin purchases the Malkin/Ofsevit shack from Charles Rogers (Sullivan 2007, 260).
1931	AD	1931	AD	Destroyed	The Peaked Hill Life Saving Station falls into the ocean in January and in response the "2nd Peaked Hill Life Saving Station" is moved 661 feet back from the coastline (Del Deo 1986, 6-7).
1931	AD	1931	AD	Built	Thalassa shack is built by Louis "Spucky" Silva. The original shack was a 9 foot by 12 foot structure, with windows from Eugene O'Neill's Life Saving Station shack (Del Deo 1986, 20).

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1931	AD	1931	AD	Built	The Braaten shack is built by U.S. Coast Guardsmen P.C. Cook and Joe Medeiros (Del Deo 1986, 20).
1931	AD	1932	AD	Built	The Watson-Schmid shack is constructed by Phillip S. Packett and Norris Worth, both of whom are Coast Guardsmen stationed at Peaked Hill (Del Deo 1986, 20).
1931	AD	1931	AD	Built	The Fearing shack is built by P.C. Cook and Joe Medeiros as a rental unit (Del Deo 1986, 15).
1932	AD	1934	AD	Purchased/ Sold	The Braaten shack is sold to the Braaten family (Del Deo 1986, 20).
1935	AD	1935	AD	Built	A new bridge is built across the Cape Cod Canal (UMASS 2004, 91).
1935	AD	1935	AD	Built	The Adams shack is built. Adams Guest Cottage is probably built in the late 1930s or early 1940s (Binder 1990, 32).
1935	AD	1936	AD	Built	The Wells shack is built by Bunny Ellis, a U.S. Coast Guardsman (Del Deo 1986, 21).
1935	AD	1935	AD	Built	The Jones shack is built for Lorraine Catheron of Boston by Jesse Meade of Provincetown (Jones, n.d.; Pfeiffer 1987).
1936	AD	1936	AD	Built	Werner (Euphoria) shack is built sometime in 1936 by James Meads for Cora Holbrook (Werner notes, GBCOA archives).
1936	AD	1936	AD	Purchased/ Sold	The Wells shack is sold to Ray Martin Wells (Del Deo 1986, 21).
1938	AD	1938	AD	Abandoned	The Peaked Hill Bars Coast Guard Station is discontinued (Noble 1987).
1938	AD	1938	AD	Built	The Champlin shack is built (Binder 1990, 32).
1938	AD	1938	AD	Built	The Fleurant shack is built (Binder 1990, 32).
1939	AD	1939	AD	Purchased/ Sold	Fearing shack is transferred to Alfred and Dorothy Fearing.
1940	AD	1940	AD	Built	The Cohen shack is built (Binder 1990, 32).
1942	AD	1942	AD	Built	The Chanel cottage is constructed on the site of the 2nd Coast Guard Station.
1942	AD	1942	AD	Built	The Margo shack is built near the site of the Peaked Hill Life Saving Station (Del Deo 1986, 5).
1946	AD	1946	AD	Memorialized	Art's Dune Tours becomes a formal tour service of the back shore (Lambert 1996, 50).

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1946	AD	1946	AD	Built	Work on Frenchie Chanel's cottage begins (Wolfe 2005, 19).
1948	AD	1954	AD	Built	The Malicoat shack is built in the late 1940s and early 1950s (Del Deo 1986, 3).
1949	AD	1949	AD	Built	The Fowler shack is built (Binder 1990, 32).
1950	AD	1952	AD	Built	Esther and Gerald Hill tow a trailer to the dunes and set up a camp north of the Fearing and Fowler shacks. In 1951 they add a porch to the trailer. In 1952 a builder from Hyannis constructs a prefabricated cottage on the site (Interview, Geraldine Fraser Hill; Fowler album from Fearing Bessay Clemons collection).
1948	AD	1948	AD	Reconstructed	The Armstrong shack is discovered half-buried by sand and rebuilt by David and Connie Armstrong (CACO, OCLP Notes 2006).
1959	AD	1960	AD	Reconstructed	The Malicoat shack is rebuilt in its "present location" (Del Deo 1986, 3)
1960	AD	1960	AD	Planned	Eastham Hearings take place for the National Park on Dec. 17, 1960, and the Cape Cod National Seashore is established (Del Deo 1986, 4; Determination of Eligibility 1989).
1960	AD	1960	AD	Memorialized	Prominent dune shack literary figure Harry Kemp dies (Determination of Eligibility 1989).
1961	AD	1961	AD	Planned	Pres. Kennedy signs the National Seashore Act, which creates more than 26,000 acres of protected land encompassing six Cape Cod towns. The Province Lands become part of CACO, and the dune shacks are deeded for life tenancy to residents (Lambert 1996, 51; Public Law 87-126).
1961	AD	1961	AD	Planned	Cape Cod National Seashore is authorized, preventing future private development in the Seashore, 600 private residences are left inside park boundaries, and leases are negotiated with the residence owners (UMASS 2004, 10).
1962	AD	1962	AD	Established	The Great Beach Cottage Owners' Association is established to protect the shack way of life on the dunes (Hawthorne 1962).
1964	AD	1964	AD	Established	The Provincetown Group Gallery is established, where Ray Martan Wells frequently exhibits (Del Deo 1986, 21).
1966	AD	1966	AD	Established	Cape Cod National Seashore is officially established on June 1, 1966 (CCNS GMP 1998, 9).
1971	AD	1972	AD	Established	Truro Center for the Arts at Castle Hill is established and later becomes part of the Outer Cape Artist in Residency Consortium (Castle Hill website)

Start Year	Start Era	End Year	End Era	Major Event	Major Event Description
1976	AD	1976	AD	Built	The Chanel cottage is "raised up" to avoid being buried by blown sand from the surrounding dunes. During construction, evidence of the old Coast Guard metal cots and foundation bricks are revealed (Del Deo 1986, 17; Pfeiffer 1987).
1983	AD	1983	AD	Moved	The Armstrong shack is moved to its current location due to the threat of collapse from erosion (Sullivan 2007, 498).
1984	AD	1984	AD	Destroyed	The Schmid shack is destroyed by the National Park Service following the death of Charlie Schmid (Wolfe 2005, 38).
1985	AD	1985	AD	Reconstructed	The previous existing bedroom at Chanel shack is reconstructed on a new level as a closed entryway. Alterations are made by Salvatore Del Deo (Del Deo 1986, 17; Sullivan 2007, 351).
1985	AD	1985	AD	Established	The Peaked Hill Trust is established to protect the dune shacks of the Peaked Hill Bars.
1989	AD	1989	AD	Preserved	The Dune Shack of the Peaked Hill Bars Historic District is determined eligible as a historic district (Moynihan 2006).
1990	AD	1990	AD	Established	The Cape Cod Commission is formed to regulate land use planning throughout Barnstable County (UMASS 2004, 2).
1990	AD	1990	AD	Destroyed	The original Ofsevit/Zara shack burns to the ground (Fitts 1992, 145).
1991	AD	1991	AD	Reconstructed	The Malkin-Ofsevit shack is rebuilt in 1991, as allowed under the shack's lease agreement, and Zara Ofsevit agrees to let the Peaked Hill Trust manage it (Fitts 1992, 145).
1993	AD	1993	AD	Established	The Provincetown Community Compact is founded by Jay Critchley and later assumes management of two shacks (The Compact website).
1995	AD	1995	AD	Planned	Outer Cape Artists in Residence Consortium established (OCARC website).
1998	AD	1998	AD	Planned	Cape Cod National Seashore General Management Plan is completed (UMASS 2004, 2).

APPENDIX B: DUNE SHACK NAMES

CLR #/ LCS #	Park File Name	Date First Built	Historic or Alternate Names	Historic Users, Builder, and Notes	Current Users (2011)	Tract #
EXTANT SHACKS						
1/ 040397	Jean Miller/Cohen shack	1940	C-Scape	Albert and Edward (Eddie) Noons (Nunes), Howard Lewis, Donald Burns and Jean Cohen Burns, Michael Miller, John Grillo, Lawrence E. McCreedy and Robert Abramson, Marcia Marcus, Jan Muller Moved late 1940s or early 50s, and in 1978.	Provincetown Community Compact: Artist in Residence	04-8713
2/ 040394	Leo Fleurant shack	1935–38	Lewis Camp, Beebe-Simon shack	Howard Lewis, Emma R. Lewis, Paul Dyer, Susan J. Dyer, Hannah L. Dyer, Philip W. Conrad, Leo Fleurant/ Eddie and Albert Noons, Edward "Jake" Loring Moved in 1978.	Emily Beebe and Simon families	04-1051
3/ 040392	David and Marcia Adams Guest Cottage	Late 1930s to mid 1940s	Adams Shed	David Adams First visible on 1947 aerial. Moved in 1950, 1978, and 1992.	Adams family	04-1006
4/ 040391	David and Marcia Adams shack	1935	Adams Cottage	David and Marcia Adams/ Edward "Jake" Loring and Dominic Avila Visible on 1938 aerial. Moved 1978 and 1992.	Adams family	04-1005
5/ 040395	Nathaniel and Mildred Champlin shack	1936–38	Mission Bell Cottage, Mission Bell	Dominic and Joseph (Almeda) Avila, Manuel and Mary Taves, Francis T. and Patricia A. Villimain, Nathaniel and Mildred Champlin Not visible on 1938 aerial.	Nat and Mildred Champlin	04-1053
6	Malicoat shack (privately owned)	1948–49	Malicoat shack	Philip and Barbara Malicoat Burned c. 1960 and rebuilt 1960.	Malicoat and Lord families	04-8618

CLR #/ LCS #	Park File Name	Date First Built	Historic or Alternate Names	Historic Users, Builder, and Notes	Current Users (2011)	Tract #
7/ 040403	Hazel Hawthorne Werner (Euphoria) shack	c. 1936	Euphoria	James Meads, Cora Holbrook, Hazel Hawthorne Werner, Jan Gelb and Boris Margo, e.e. cummings, Edmund Wilson, Jack Kerouac, Norman Mailer, Cynthia Huntington and Bert Yarborough Moved in 1952.	Peaked Hill Trust, Fitts family	08-1042
8/ 040393	Boris Margo/Jan Gelb shack	Possibly 1930s, recon-structed in 1942	Margo-Gelb shack, Gelb-Margo-Zimiles shack, Boris's shack	Jan Gelb and Boris Margo, Murray Zimiles Reconstructed in 1942 and moved and rebuilt in 1967.	Outer Cape Artist and Residence Consortium: Margo, Gelb and Zimiles families, Artist in residence	08-1040
9/ 040399	Harry Kemp shack	c. 1900 as hen house, used in 1920s as shack	Tasha shack, Kemp shack, Frank Cadose's cottage	Ray Wells, Harry Kemp, Rose Savage (Sunny) Tasha, Frank Henderson or Frank Cadose	Tasha family	08-1043
10/ (shadow record 529744)	Zara Malkin/ Ofsevit shack	1917 moved 1930s	Jackson shack, Zara's shack, Bowen's shack, Chief of Police Charles Rogers' cottage	Alice Malkin, Zara Malkin, Irving Rogers, Samuel Jackson, Harry Kemp, Frank Milby, Barbara Baker, Jim Bowen, Charles Rogers Moved in 1930s and 1958; burned in 1990. Completely rebuilt in 1991.	Jackson family (formerly Malkin and Ofsevit families), cared for by Peaked Hill Trust	08-1041
11/ 040400	Stanley and Laura Fowler shack	1949	Stan Fowler cottage, Hunzingers' shack	Stanley and Laura Fowler, Peter Clemons and family	Provincetown Community Compact	08-1044
12/ 040401	Al and Dorothy Fearing/ Andrew Fuller/ Grace Bessay shack	Late 1920s	The Grail, Bessay-Fuller shack, Bessay shack, Clemons-Benson shack, Raymond Brown's cottage, Brownies'	Alfred and Dorothy (Doe) Fearing, Andrew Fuller, Grace Bessay. P.C. Cook and Joe Madeiros Unburied in 1951.	Clemons and Benson families	08-1045
13/ 040402	Jeanne Chanel shack	1940–42 (rebuilt 1976)	Schnell-Del Deo shack, Frenchie's	Jeanne "Frenchie" Chanel, Salvatore and Josephine Del Deo, Adrienne Schnell Built on top of in 1976.	Del Deo and Schnell families	08-1047

CLR #/ LCS #	Park File Name	Date First Built	Historic or Alternate Names	Historic Users, Builder, and Notes	Current Users (2011)	Tract #
14/ 040398	Hazel Hawthorne Werner (Thalassa) shack	c. 1931	Thalassa, Louis Silva's cottage	Hazel Hawthorne Werner, e.e. cummings, Edmund Wilson, Norman Mailer, Louis "Spucky" Silva Moved in 1949.	Peaked Hill Trust, Fitts family, Nell Husted	08-1049
15/ 529727	Theodore and Eunice Braaten shack	1931	Schuster shack	Theodore and Eunice Braaten, Lawrence Schuster, P.C. Cook and Joe Madeiros Moved in 1946.	Schuster family	08-8655
16/ 040408	Margaret Watson shack	1931–32	Isaacson-Schecter shack, Watson-Schmid shack, Peg's shack, Schmid cottage	Margaret (Peg) Watson, Charlie Schmid, Phillip S. Packett, and Norris Worth Lifted in 2004.	Isaacson and Schecter families	08-8654
17/ 040407	Nicholas and Ray Wells shack	1935–36	Wells shack	Joyce Johnson, Nicholas and Ray Martan Wells, Bunny Ellis Moved before 1960.	Peaked Hill Trust	08-8653
18/ 040405	Randolph and Annabelle Jones shack	1935	Frank Henderson Beach Shack, Dunn shack	Frank Henderson, Edith Thomas, Lorraine Catheron, Nathan Sharfman, Randolph and Annabelle Jones/ Jesse Meade Moved 1973–74.	Scott and Marsha Dunn	08-8644
19/ 040406	David and Connie Armstrong shack	c. 1926		David and Constance Armstrong, John Armstrong, David Armstrong Half buried in 1948. Moved in 1983. The structure is ¾ of an old building that stood elsewhere and was moved—the ¼ left behind in the old location was demolished.	Janet Armstrong family	08-8647

CLR #/ LCS #	Park File Name	Date First Built	Historic or Alternate Names	Historic Users, Builder, and Notes	Current Users (2011)	Tract #
-	Peaked Hill Bars Coast Guard Station Foundation	(c. 1918) Relocated to current site in 1931		United States Coast Guard, Frank and Packett Henderson Foundation dates to 1931. The structure was abandoned in the 1940s and burned in the 1950s, when it was deteriorated and had become an object of local vandalism.	Only foundation remains	08-1050
LOST SHACKS AND LIFE-SAVING BUILDINGS						
-	Halfway House and Squid Woman's shack	1800s to 1930s for halfway house and Pre 1947 for Squid Woman's	Squid Woman's	"Squid Woman" (a member of the Nelson family). Visible on 1947 aerial, but not 1938. A nearby halfway house was still present in the 1930s. Gone by 1960. Built between the Champlin and Malicoat shacks.		
-	Peaked Hill Bars Life-Saving Station and Boathouse	1872	O'Neill shack	Eugene O'Neill Erosion caused the station and boathouse to fall into the ocean in January of 1931.		
-	Peaked Hill Bars Coast Guard Boat House	c. 1918	Dune Cottage #11, Irving Ofsevit Dune Cottage, boat station, Coast Guard spare boat house	Coast Guard Barn, the U.S.A., Irving Ofsevit, Frank Milby, Barbar Baker Moved in 1931. Used by Coast Guard to store the extra surfboat; purchased at auction in 1938; severely deteriorated in 1987 and burned in c. 1990.		08-1050
-	Eugene O'Neill shack	1921–26		John Francis, Eugene O'Neill, Ray Wells Disappeared sometime after 1967.		08-1039
-	Frank Mayo's shack	c. 1920s		Frank Mayo Destroyed in 1930s when Coast Guard tried to save it.		
-	Ford/Hill shack	1951–52	Hill-Ford cottage, The Palace	Esther Hill, Josephine Ford Trailer in 1950, trailer and porch, 1951, shack 1952. Sold in 1967. Destroyed by fire on September 5, 1970.		08-1046

CLR #/ LCS #	Park File Name	Date First Built	Historic or Alternate Names	Historic Users, Builder, and Notes	Current Users (2011)	Tract #
-	Quonset shack	1946–47	Quonset hut	Built near the Jones shack. Abandoned in 1950s.		
-	Halfway House and Schmid shack	c. 1930s	Charlie's, The Prudential Center of the Dunes	Philip S. Packett, Morris Worth, Norman Lowenstein, Margaret Watson, Charles Schmid/ Meads No documentation on the adjacent halfway house. The Schmid shack was buried by sand and built on top of in the 1950s. Removed by the National Park Service in 1984, after it was abandoned by Charles Schmid in 1982 (he died in 1984).		08-8645
-	Bessay's small shack	Pre 1952		Grace Bessay Gone by 1968, possibly buried.		
-	Joe Oliver's shack	Used in 1940s	Joe Oliver's, Patrick's	Joe Oliver/ Pat Patrick Demolished by National Park Service in 1984.		
-	Concrete shack	Pre 1960s	Fuller shack, The Bunker, Cement shack, Stone shack	Andrew Fuller, Michael Sperber Demolished by National Park Service in 1980s.		
-	Stanard shack	Pre 1948	Stanard's, the New Yorker, New York shack	Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stanard Armstrongs recall in 1948 and gone in 1960s or 70s.		
	High Head Coast Guard Station, Boathouse, and Communications Bldg	1882	High Head Life-Saving Station	Gone (burned) by the 1950s; portions visible on 1960s aerial; foundation remains.		
-	Red shack	Pre 1950s	Bessay shack, Grace's	Grace Bessay, Gushee family, Franz family Origin assoc. with High Head USLSS; partially burned 1950s; completely burned 1960s.		

CLR #/ LCS #	Park File Name	Date First Built	Historic or Alternate Names	Historic Users, Builder, and Notes	Current Users (2011)	Tract #
-	Vevers-Pfeiffer-Giese shack	1939	Vevers shack	Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Vevers, Mr. and Mrs. Chet D. Pfeiffer, Graham Giese Burned by the National Park Service in the late 1960s after sitting vacant for four years.		

Appendix B Sources: Aerial photographs, 1938, 1947, 1960; Pfeiffer 1987; Del Deo 1986; Wolfe 2005; Huntington 1999; Arsenault 2007; Jenkins 2004; Provincetown Heritage Museum archives; documents in the Fearing Bessay Clemons Collection; Cape Cod NS archives; David and Connie Armstrong 2011; Geraldine Hill Fraser 2011; Mildred Champlin, 2011; Marcia Adams, 2011; Josephine Del Deo, November 2011.

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