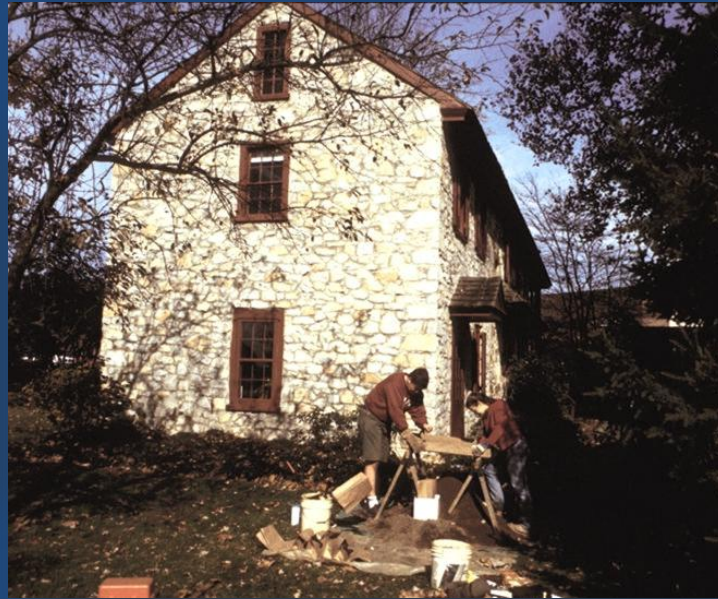


What is a Historic Resource and How Do You Document and Defend It: *Document and Defend It:* **Archaeological Resources**



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2017 Chester County Historic Preservation Network Spring Workshop





“The vast American countryside, the fountainhead of national myth, memory, and identity, is beginning to lose its distinctiveness.”

Henry Diamond and Patrick Noonan,
Land Use in America (1996)

Chester County Historic Preservation Network (CCHPN)

- **“Historic Preservation is the collective effort to preserve the historic buildings, structures, landscapes, and features of our communities and places.”**
- **“Loss of historic landscape context – development that is unsympathetic to onsite or nearby historic resources, resulting in a diminution or loss of historic landscape context for the resources...” THIS MEANS ARCHAEOLOGY**

ARCHAEOLOGY

**The study of the human past
through the material remains of human action**

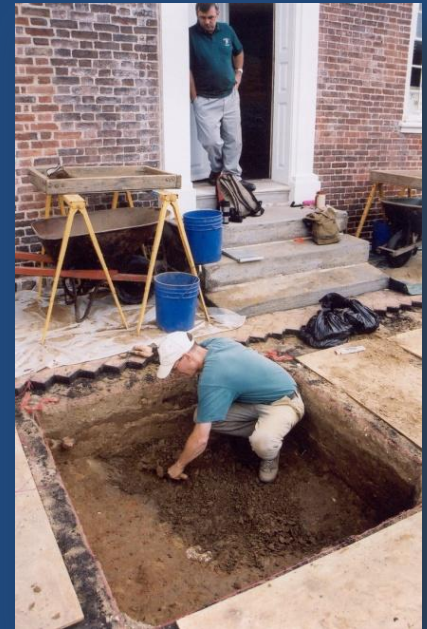


What is an Archaeological Site?

A locus of human activity, such as:

- Buildings
- Structures
- Ruins
- Artifact concentrations
- Soil discolorations
- Other surface or subsurface signs of modification bounded by visible natural or cultural features (road, field, stream)

- It can be prehistorical, historical, or contain both periods.



What are the forms of Archaeological Data?



- Artifacts
- Features
- Ecological resources
 - Landscapes
- Above-ground resources
 - Documents

Features

- Non-portable artifacts that can't be moved from their surroundings without destroying their integrity.
- Houses, foundations, pits, privies, fencelines, trash middens, postholes...



Artifacts

- Objects manufactured by humans, that can be transported
- Ceramics, glass, shell, wood, bone, jewelry, nails, cans, stone



National Register Criteria for Evaluation

- A: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history;
- B: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- C: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high architectural value... (architecture)

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

- **D: That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (archaeology!)**



Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

(Department of Interior regulations, 36 CFR 67)

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.



What is the importance of archaeology?

(scale of 0-10)

- **Understanding the modern world – we learn about the past to improve the future (7.1)**
- **International affairs (5.7)**
- **Shaping society's values (5.7)**
- **Your life (5.1)**
- **Economy (4.7)**
- **Public policy (4.6)**



Source: M.Ramos and D. Duganne, *Exploring Public Perceptions and Attitudes about Archaeology*, February 2000
(www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/PUBS/Harris/index.htm)

What are the “values” of archaeology?

- Knowledge of the past – the value of an archaeological site is in the information that it contains
- Education- teaching tools
- Community values – the local past is important to residents and new-comer
- Quality of life issues – uniqueness of place
- Open space preservation/conservation
- Economic (heritage tourism)



Laws Concerning Archaeology

There should be laws:

- to protect historical and prehistoric archeological sites in America (96%)
- to prevent the general public from constructing a house or business on the site of a prehistoric Indian village (85%)
- to prevent the general public from constructing a house or business on the site of a former Revolutionary or Civil War battle (73%)

Source: M.Ramos and D. Duganne, *Exploring Public Perceptions and Attitudes about Archaeology*, February 2000 (www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/PUBS/Harris/index.htm)

COMPONENTS OF A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



Above-ground



Ground surface



Below ground



**Each component
(above, at-grade, below ground)
contributes
to the "complete" history of a place**





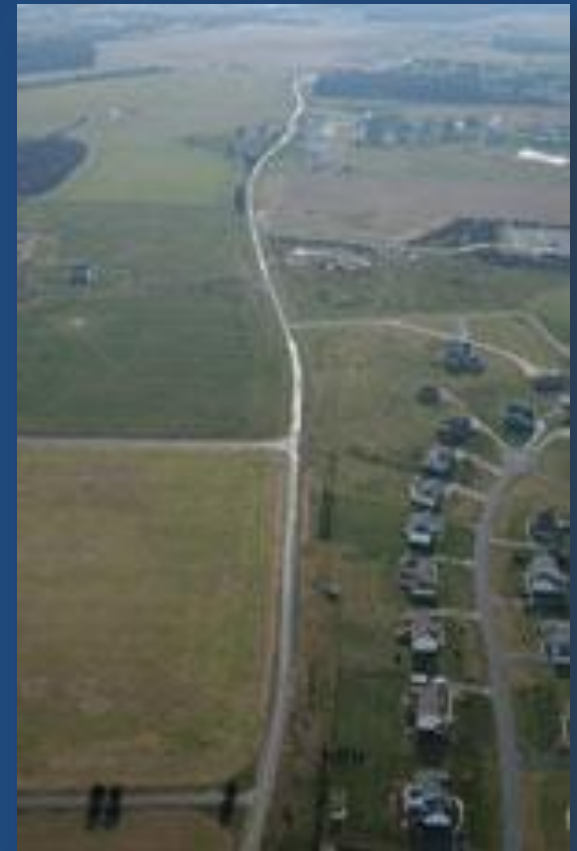
**In most cases standing structures
have associated archeological
deposits**

**The job of a trained archeologist is
to assess the significance of those
deposits**



How does archaeology “fit” with preservation planning?

- **Knowing the history of a piece of ground and how it came to be is important**
- **Knowledge of site locations is crucial in planning for their conservation**



How does archeology “fit” with preservation planning?

- Conduct a land use history of the property so informed decisions can be made – part of due diligence
- Land use history looks at maps, aerials, records, documents so that change over time is understood
- Intention of the land use history is to assist in planning for preservation, not excavation
- If threatened, significant archaeological sites should be investigated

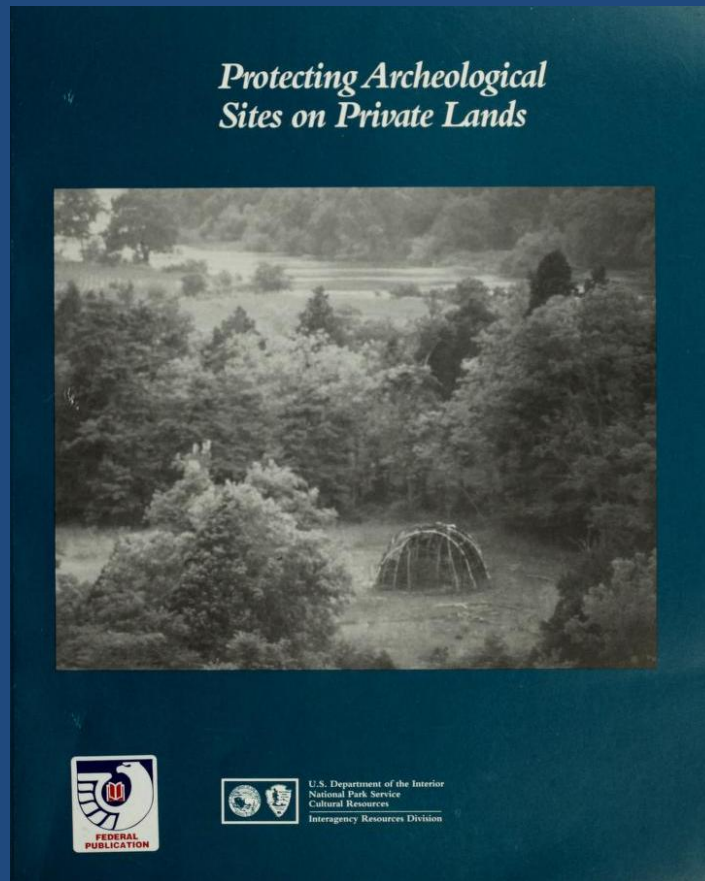


Treatments for Archaeological Sites

- Archaeological sites are stable
- Unless threatened by damage, archaeological sites can be banked, preserved, and conserved
- Low maintenance (architectural properties require on-going maintenance)



Treatments for Archaeological Sites (besides excavation)



- Purchasing
- Easements
- Tax Credits
- Open Space
- Zoning

Source: S. Henry, *Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands*, 1993

How are archaeological sites damaged?

- Natural – erosion, flooding, vegetation, weathering, freezing/thawing, animals
- Human – looting, vandalism, recreation, ignorance
- Institutional –land development, archaeological excavation, and agriculture (plowing) (Not true!)
- Legal/regulatory procedures – incompatible laws



What are the “benefits” of Archaeology

- **Contributes to quality of life and sense of place**
- **Compliments the historical record & architectural record**
- **Broadens our knowledge of the past**
- **Serves as a link between history, geography, and natural settings – cultural landscape**
- **Provides an opportunity to investigate community history**



Zook House Exton Square, Exton, PA

A doll's arm. A milk pan. A family photo.

Zook House Archeology

Exton Square has a past. Archeologists and historians have studied it because of the Zook House.



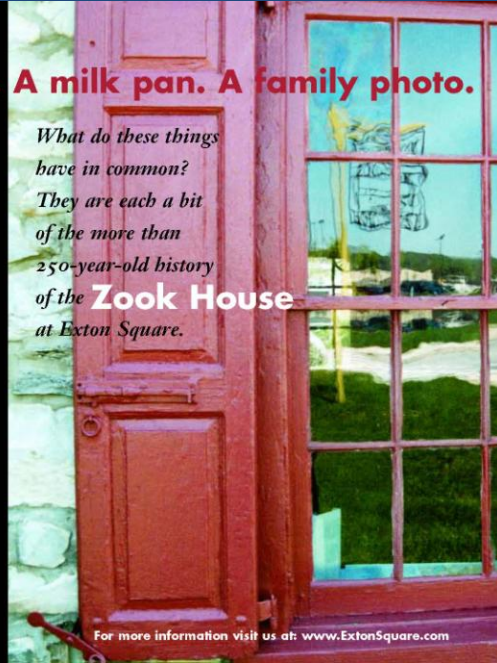
William and Elizabeth Owen — early settlers to this part of Pennsylvania — built a log cabin right here at the place we now call Exton Square in about 1734. The Owens built a stone house to replace their log cabin in 1750. That stone house has been here ever since.

In 1770, Moritz and Maria Zook bought the house and farm. Over time, the Zook family built additions to the house, much as we do today when we need a new room or more space for a growing family. They went about their daily activities — growing crops, taking care of farm animals, and trading with local craftsmen and shopkeepers.

Six generations of the Zook family lived in the house for nearly 200 years. Eventually, the house became known in these parts as the **Zook House**. Mary Chase Howse, the great-great-granddaughter of the first Zooks was the last to live in the house before Exton Square was built in the early 1970s.

*What do these things
have in common?*

*They are each a bit
of the more than
250-year-old history
of the **Zook House**
at Exton Square.*



For more information visit us at: www.ExtonSquare.com



The Zook House was built in 1750. It has been a landmark in Exton since then. It was the first stone house built in the area. It was built by William and Elizabeth Owen. It was built on the site of a log cabin that was built by the Owens in 1734. It was built on the site of a log cabin that was built by the Owens in 1734. It was built on the site of a log cabin that was built by the Owens in 1734.

Move A Building

Can you imagine how to move a building? It's big, heavy, and has to be done very carefully, especially if it's a historic house like the Zook House. Hydraulic jacks and dollies make the job easier. Look at these drawings showing how it was done.

LOOK at these pictures of the Zook farm that show how it has changed over time.

1770

French Creek Continental Powder Works, East Pikeland Township



Philadelphia Campaign 1777

- Nationally significant
- Involved much of Chester County
- Unique archaeological signatures – encampments, battlefields, hospitals, etc.



Where can help be obtained about archaeological resources?

- **Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission**
- **County Preservation Planner**
- **Colleges and Universities**
- **Township Consultant**
- **Preservation Organizations – Chester County Historic Preservation Network, Society for Pennsylvania Archeology**
- **Professional Archaeologists**
 - **Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)**
 - **American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA)**



“Local history is the ultimate substance of national history... ”

...the detail of the pattern, the individual threads of the great fabric, are to be found only in local history.”

Woodrow Wilson, 1895



Remember:
**Out of Sight does not mean there
is No Site!**

