

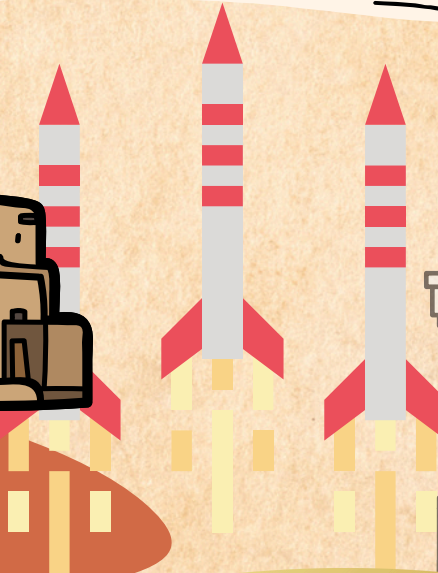
Richard Hampton Jenrette Foundation

and the

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation



**Richard
Hampton
Jenrette
Foundation**



PRESERVATION PALS ACTIVITY GUIDE

3-8





A decorative graphic consisting of a vertical line and two horizontal lines intersecting at the top left, with another horizontal line extending to the right from the intersection point.

ACTIVITY GUIDE

This Book Belongs To :

A large, rounded rectangular box with a light beige background and a dark brown border, intended for a student's name. It has a subtle drop shadow effect.

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the ACHP Preservation Pals Activity Guide!

Hi, I'm Allie the Cat! I'm your Preservation Pal, and I'll be going through your journey into preservation with you.

I work with the Richard Hampton Jenrette Foundation and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)!

The Jenrette Foundation's mission is to advance education, innovation, and stewardship in the fields of historic preservation, decorative arts, and historic landscapes.

The ACHP's mission is to help people develop a sense of identity, responsibility, and appreciation for their community and the past.

By preserving historic buildings, landmarks, and sites, this helps maintain a community's unique character, its connection to the past, and our heritage. These places tell the story of the people who lived here and the events that shaped the area. When we learn the value of preserving history, we're more likely to respect and care for historic sites, landmarks, and even our own neighborhoods!

INTRODUCTION

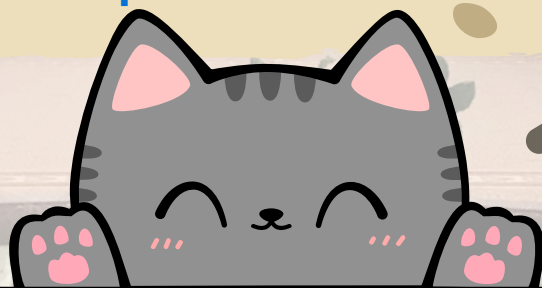
Together, we have created this guide for you. You'll learn more on what **historic preservation** is all about!

This book is filled with some really cool activities and games, neat fun facts, and tidbits of information that will help you understand how unique this field is and what kinds of roles and jobs people can do!

As you read through the guide, you'll see words in **bold**. These terms may be new to you, so we've defined them in a **glossary** at the back of the guide. Some of these words will also serve as vocabulary words you will see in some of the activities!

Our Main Objectives:

- **Learn about** historic **preservation** and understand why we **preserve** historic sites and buildings
- **Discuss** the challenges that experts face and identify ways you can help **protect** our sites
- **Inspire** others to learn about historic preservation!



WHAT IS HISTORIC PRESERVATION?

Historic preservation is the practice of protecting and maintaining buildings, sites, and objects of historical significance.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT???

- **Builds a Connection to the Past** - Learning about historic places and preservation helps us understand where we come from and how history shapes our world today. It fosters a sense of pride and belonging.
- **Encourages Respect & Stewardship** - When we learn the value of preserving history, we're more likely to respect and care for historic sites, landmarks, and even our own communities.
- **Develops Critical Thinking Skills** - Exploring historic preservation encourages us to ask questions, analyze changes over time, and think about how decisions impact the future.
- **Promotes Sustainability** - Teaching about saving and repurposing old buildings helps us understand sustainability concepts, like reducing waste and conserving resources.
- **Inspires Creativity & Problem-Solving** - Historic buildings and sites often require creative solutions to restore and repurpose them. Those who learn about preservation may be inspired to think outside the box when solving problems.
- **Encourages Civic Engagement** - When we understand the value of historic preservation, we may become more involved in our communities, advocating for preservation efforts and becoming active citizens.

DID YOU KNOW??

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association was the first national historic preservation organization and is the oldest women's patriotic society in the United States. Its pioneering efforts in the field of preservation set an important precedent and have served as a model for many.

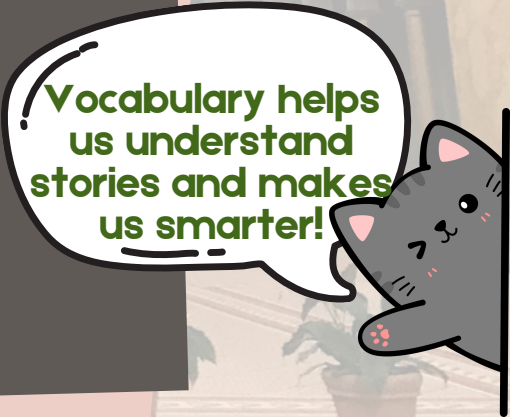


VOCABULARY

HERE ARE SOME IMPORTANT VOCABULARY WORDS ABOUT HISTORIC PRESERVATION!

- **Community** - A group of people who live and work together in the same place.
- **Culture** - The customs, traditions, languages, beliefs, and arts that shape how a group of people live now.
- **Decay** - When something slowly breaks down or falls apart over time.
- **Heritage** - The traditions, values, and history that are passed down from previous generations.
- **History** - The recorded past of human activity.
- **Landmark** - A special building or place that is important to a town, state, or country.
- **Law** - A system of rules that shape how people act.
- **Preserve** - To keep a building exactly the way it is with minimal interference.

- **Reconstruct** - To rebuild a place that no longer exists based on good information.
- **Rehabilitate** - To fix up a building so it can still be used, while also keeping its history intact.
- **Restore** - To fix something old and make it look like it once did.
- **Significance** - Why something is special or important.

A cartoon illustration of a grey cat with pink inner ears and paws, looking up and to the left. A white speech bubble with a black outline is positioned above the cat's head, containing text.

Vocabulary helps us understand stories and makes us smarter!

PRESERVE THE WORD

Directions: Search for these very important words that inspire us to preserve historic buildings and sites!

F
S X C
G D U P T
Z P S L O J E
A I W I K U U D V
X X I Y G Y X M E O R
Q E Y G U N R T G I V S E
N R G D A E I O C V T O T Q S
Q X E A Z C T F T U U N C T Z C E
R I L S T R T C I S R P L V L U V U R
A N X A T I P Z S C I T B D T K J I R O P
N O R A H S U B S
D R E N G N M R P
M E H C P O O C E
A Y C E T C J R P
R T U O W A M B E J W G D Y H
K I D C K Z C P R N C R R X C
X N E T A T I L I B A H E R D
S U J Q M T N E T I E E
U M R Y X R Y P P C T N
J M M E F S X U A Z U U
P O A W E A F Y O Q I X
G C Z M N O H Z M D A R
Y Y T O Y H V L A W D O

WORD LIST

COMMUNITY
CULTURE
DECAY

HERITAGE
HISTORY
LANDMARK

LAW
PRESERVE
RECONSTRUCT

REHABILITATE
RESTORE
SIGNIFICANCE

CAREER CAROUSEL

Historic preservation helps us develop a sense of identity, responsibility, and appreciation for our community and the past, and it's a HUGE field with tons of cool careers. Listed below are some career examples of what people can do!





MATCH THE JOB



Directions: Draw a line from the job title in the middle to the picture that matches. Refer to the previous page for more information on the different jobs people can have in historic preservation!



CURATOR



PARK RANGER



EDUCATOR



ARCHAEOLOGIST



ARCHITECT



LAWYER



HISTORIAN



SURVEYOR

RESTORATION SPECIALIST



ARCHIVIST



THE FOUR TREATMENTS

Old buildings, landmarks, and places have stories to tell – about how people lived, worked, and changed the world. But time, weather, and changes in how we live can damage those places. The four treatments are tools to help us protect, fix, or rebuild historic places in different ways, depending on what they need and how we want to use them. Each treatment has a special purpose – kind of like choosing the right way to fix or care for something important.

1

PRESERVATION

Keeping a building exactly the way it is.

GOAL

Protect everything just like it is today.

WHY IT MATTERS

Shows what the place looked like in the past and keeps all the old stuff in good shape.

2

REHABILITATION

Fixes up a building so it can still be used, while also keeping its history.

GOAL

Make it safe and useful, while still keeping its historic character

WHY IT MATTERS

Helps old buildings stay a part of our lives, instead of being torn down.

3

RESTORATION

Bringing a building back to how it looked at a specific time in the past.

GOAL

Remove anything that was added later, and fix it to look exactly like it did long ago.

WHY IT MATTERS

Helps tell the story of a certain time in history

4

RECONSTRUCTION

REBUILDING A PLACE THAT NO LONGER EXISTS BASED ON GOOD INFORMATION

GOAL

BUILD A COPY OF A HISTORIC BUILDING THAT WAS DESTROYED

WHY IT MATTERS

HELPS PEOPLE SEE AND UNDERSTAND WHAT USED TO BE THERE

CHECK THIS OUT!

Sometimes, the four standards are not a suitable method and other methods are considered, such as adaptive reuse and demolition.

ADAPTIVE REUSE - when you take an old building and give it a new purpose.

DEMOLITION - Tearing down a building completely.

ADAPTIVE REUSE

- is most closely related to rehabilitation
- keeping the important historic features of the building but updating it so people can still use it today

DEMOLITION

- is not one of the four treatments; it's the opposite of what historic preservation tries to do
- Preservationists usually try to avoid demolition, unless there's no other choice.

HISTORIC HOUSE MAKEOVER



Directions: Below is a drawing of a **decayed** house. Choose how you want to treat the house (**preserve, rehabilitate, restore, or reconstruct**). Then, on the next page, explain what treatment you chose and why.



The image shows the interior of a grand, historic building with a high, vaulted ceiling and large, ornate columns. The space is filled with natural light from arched windows. A grid of horizontal lines is overlaid on the image, suggesting a timeline or sequence of events. The title "HISTORIC HOUSE MAKEOVER" is prominently displayed at the top in blue capital letters. The overall atmosphere is one of historical grandeur and architectural beauty.

TIME TRAVELER

Directions: Think about the following question:

"If you traveled back 100 years, what would your town/city look like?"

Draw a picture showing how things were different and what buildings might have looked like. Use your imagination! Then write a short story about your town/city!

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw a picture of their town/city 100 years ago.A section of the page with horizontal lines for writing. The background features a faded image of a large, multi-story building with many arches and windows, and a row of potted plants in the foreground.

PAST PLACES, PRESENT STORIES

A (historic) landmark is a special building or place that is important to a town, state, or country.

Landmarks tell us something valuable about the past. They can be places where major events happened, where famous people lived, or places that show how people used to live, work, and build. In the United States, some landmarks are recognized and protected by the government because they help us remember and learn from history.

Why are they important?

- Preserve history and stories we might otherwise forget.
- Teach lessons from the past (both good and bad).
- Inspire pride in communities and culture.
- Connect us to the people who came before us.

EXAMPLE 1: STATUE OF LIBERTY



A SYMBOL OF FREEDOM AND IMMIGRATION

EXAMPLE 2: MESA VERDE



ANCIENT CLIFF DWELLINGS OF THE ANCESTRAL PUEBLO PEOPLE

EXAMPLE 3: MOUNT VERNON



PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON'S HOME

FUN FACT:

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY WAS ONCE A DIFFERENT COLOR! WHEN IT WAS FIRST BUILT, IT WAS SHINY BROWN LIKE A PENNY, BECAUSE IT'S MADE OF COPPER. OVER TIME, IT TURNED GREEN, BECAUSE OF WEATHER AND AIR!

SO YOU WANNA BE A MASTER OF PRESERVATION?!

DIRECTIONS: Draw a line to match the historic landmark to its name and location. Look at the hints given for a clue!



HINT: This ancient cliff dwelling was home to the Sinagua people.

Lincoln Memorial
Washington, DC



HINT: This place honors a leader who helped end slavery and unite a divided country.

Independence Hall
Philadelphia, PA



HINT: This historic building once echoed with voices debating freedom!

Montezuma Castle National Monument
Camp Verde, AZ

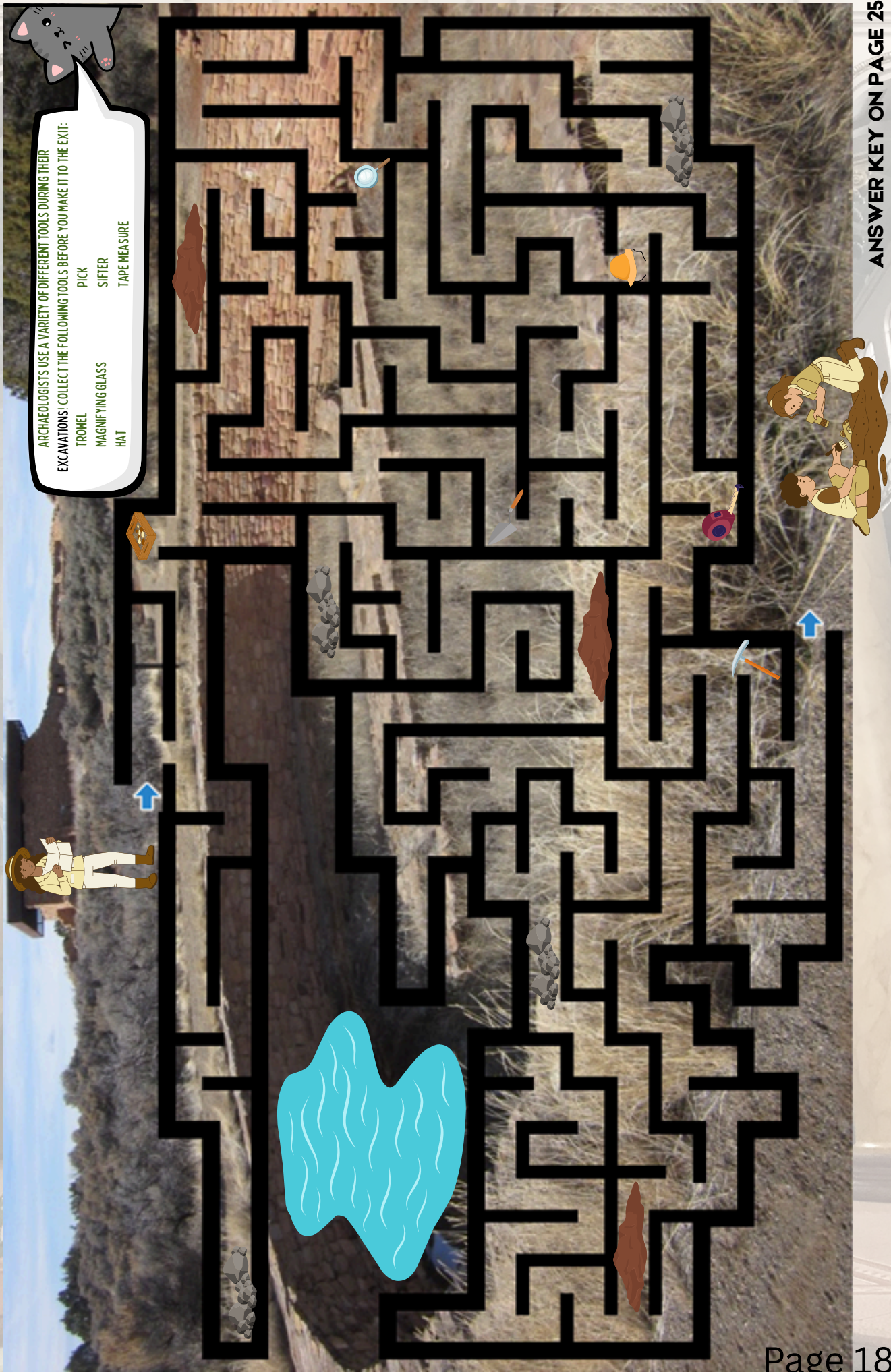
DO YOU have the skills to BE NUMBER ONE?!



ANSWER KEY ON PAGE 24

ARCHAEOLOGY ADVENTURE

DIRECTIONS: Help the archaeologist find her tools and get to the historic site to help her friends!

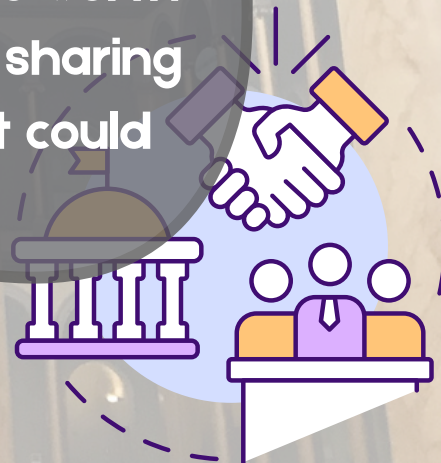


SAVING HISTORY: ONE VOICE AT A TIME

Advocacy in historic preservation means speaking up to protect old buildings, landmarks, and places that have cultural or historical SIGNIFICANCE. It's about making sure history isn't lost to time or replaced by modern development.

**STAND UP
FOR
CHANGE**

Advocacy is when people work together to convince decision makers that these sites and places are worth saving—by gathering support, sharing its HISTORY, or showing how it could still be useful.



You can raise awareness by talking about historic sites, organizing events, or even writing letters to officials asking them to protect a local landmark. History isn't just something in books—it's all around you, waiting to be saved!



SAVING HISTORY: ONE VOICE AT A TIME



Advocates and lawyers play vital roles in **historic preservation**, ensuring that **significant** buildings, **landmarks**, and cultural sites are protected from destruction or neglect. They work together, but their responsibilities differ.

ADVOCATES

Passionate individuals/groups who raise awareness & push for the protection of historic sites. They can be community members, historians, educators, or nonprofit organizations.

1

Raise Awareness - Educating the public about the importance of preserving historic places through events, campaigns, and outreach.

2

Engage the Community - Encouraging people to support preservation efforts, whether through petitions, fundraisers, or local initiatives.

3

Lobby Decision Makers - Communicating with politicians and government officials to influence laws and funding for preservation projects.

4

Research & Document - Gathering historical data to prove a site's significance and justify its protection.

5

Promote Sustainable Use - Advocating for ways to repurpose old buildings rather than demolishing them, ensuring their continued relevance.

LAWYERS

Lawyers provide the legal backbone for preservation efforts, ensuring compliance with local, state, and federal laws.

1

Legal Protection - Helping historic sites get landmark status or listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

2

Zoning & Land Use Laws - Ensuring that laws preventing demolition or harmful development are followed.

3

Litigation & Defense - Representing preservation groups in court if a historic property is at risk of being destroyed.

4

Negotiate Agreements - Working with developers, property owners, and local governments to create compromises that protect historic sites.

5

Environmental & Tax Incentives - Advising organizations on financial incentives, like tax credits, that can support preservation efforts.

THE LAW THAT STARTED IT ALL

The **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** of 1966 is a law that helps protect old and important places in the United States. Imagine if historic buildings, landmarks, and sites—like old forts, Native American villages, or even famous houses—were torn down or forgotten. This law was created to make sure that doesn't happen!

What does the NHPA do?

- It created a list called the **National Register of Historic Places**, which keeps track of important sites, so they can be protected.
- It requires the government to think about how new construction projects (like roads or buildings) might affect historic places before they start.
- It helps **communities** take care of their own historic sites by providing funding and support.
- It even created the **ACHP**, the agency whose mission is to make sure **preservation** is always considered.

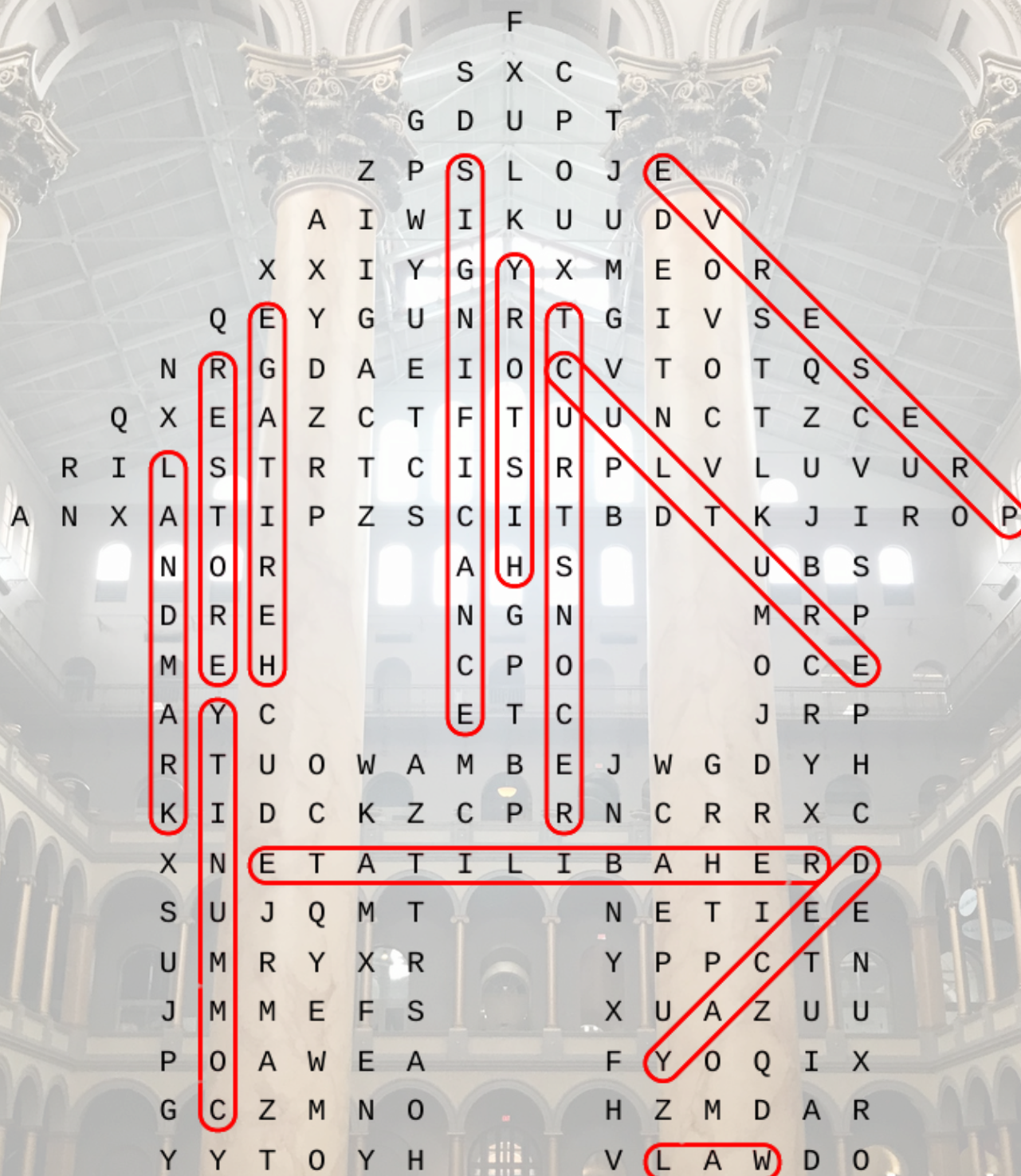
How did it come about?

The **NHPA** didn't appear out of nowhere—it was built on earlier efforts to protect historic sites in the U.S., stemming back to the 1800s. By the 1960s, people realized that historic places were disappearing too quickly. The **NHPA** was created to stop the destruction and give **communities** the tools to protect their history.

Fill in the Blank:

1. The **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** was passed in the year _____ to help protect old and important places in the United States.
2. The **NHPA** created a list called the _____, which keeps track of important sites, so they can be protected.
3. Before starting new construction projects like roads or buildings, the government must consider how they might affect _____ places.
4. The **NHPA** provides _____ and _____ to help **communities** take care of their historic sites.
5. The **NHPA** was built on earlier efforts to protect historic sites in the U.S., starting back in the _____.
6. The goal of the **NHPA** is to prevent _____ of historic sites and give **communities** the tools to protect their _____.

PRESERVE THE WORD ANSWER KEY



WORD LIST

COMMUNITY
CULTURE
DECAY

HERITAGE
HISTORY
LANDMARK

LAW
PRESERVE
RECONSTRUCT

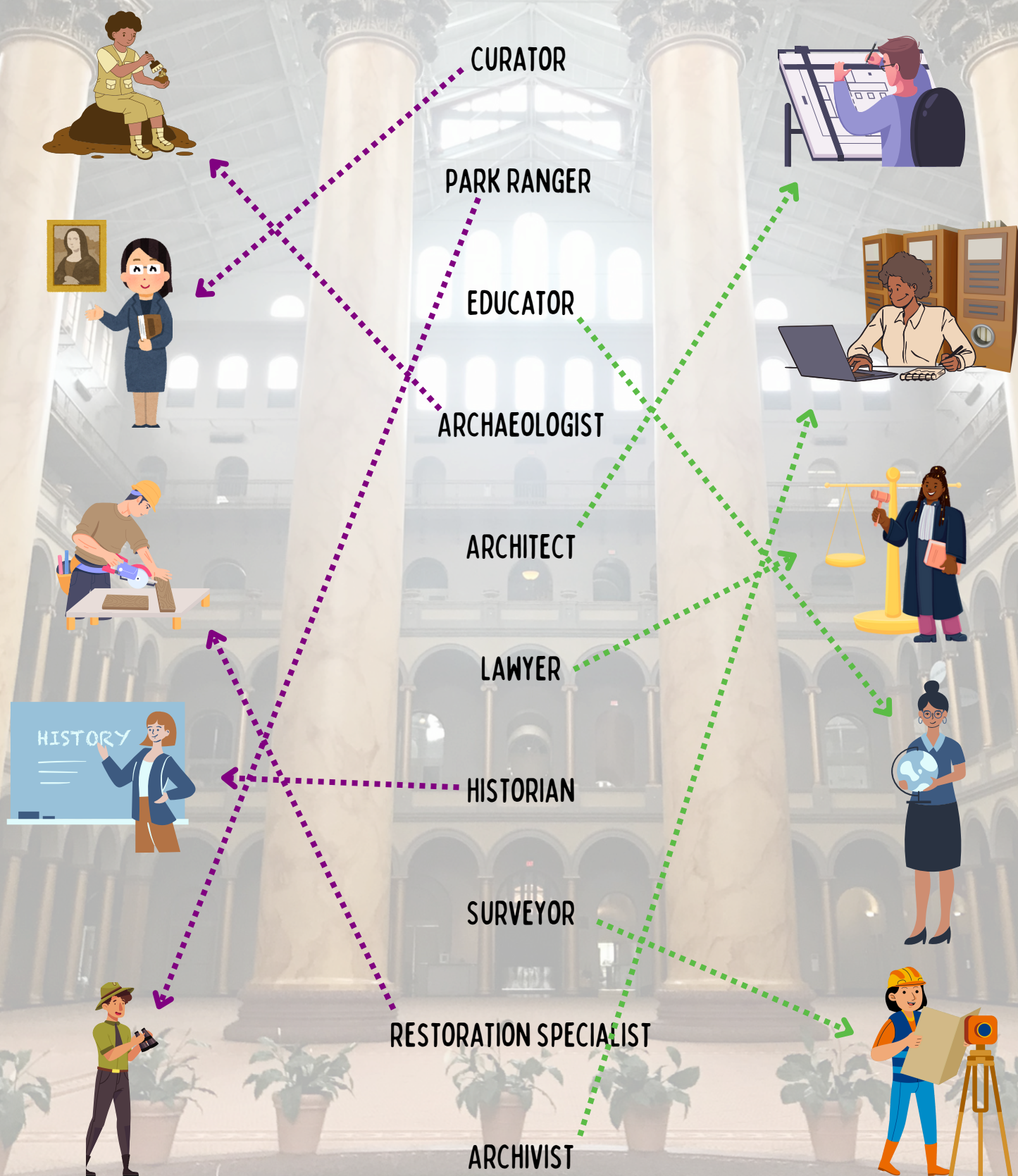
REHABILITATE
RESTORE
SIGNIFICANCE



MATCH THE JOB ANSWER KEY



DIRECTIONS: Draw a line from the job title in the middle to the picture that matches. Refer to the previous page for more information on the different jobs people can have in historic preservation!



SO YOU WANNA BE A MASTER OF PRESERVATION ANSWER KEY

DIRECTIONS: Draw a line to match the historic landmark to its name and location. look at the hints given for a clue!



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HINT: This place honors a leader who helped end slavery and unite a divided country.



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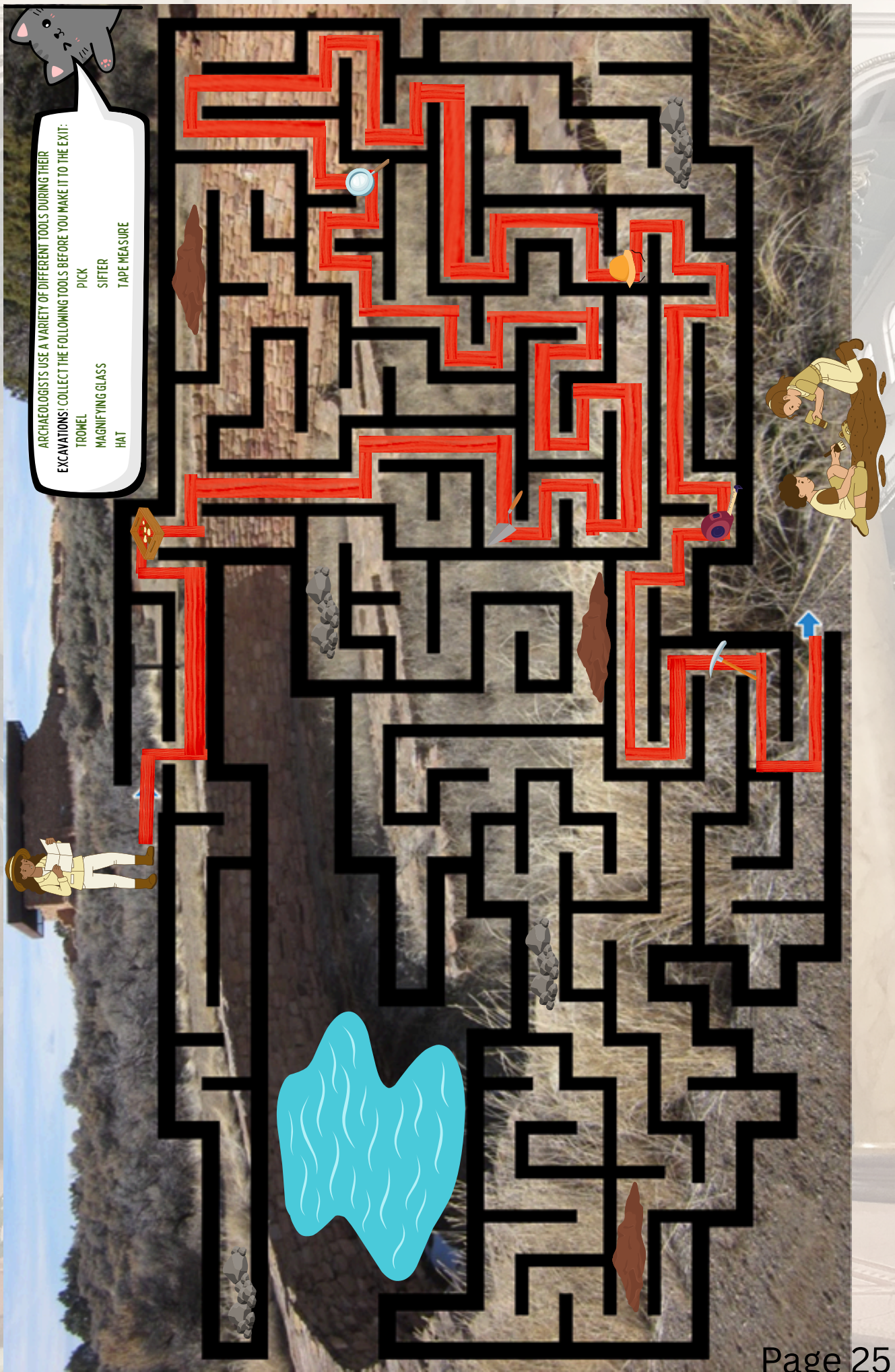
Montezuma Castle National
Monument
Camp Verde, AZ

DO YOU have the skills
to BE NUMBER ONE ?!



ARCHAEOLOGY ADVENTURE ANSWER KEY

DIRECTIONS: HELP THE ARCHAEOLOGIST FIND HER TOOLS AND GET TO THE HISTORIC SITE TO HELP HER FRIENDS!



THE LAW THAT STARTED IT ALL ANSWER KEY

The **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** of 1966 is a law that helps protect old and important places in the United States. Imagine if historic buildings, landmarks, and sites—like old forts, Native American villages, or even famous houses—were torn down or forgotten. This law was created to make sure that doesn't happen!

What does the NHPA do?

- It created a list called the **National Register of Historic Places**, which keeps track of important sites so they can be protected.
- It requires the government to think about how new construction projects (like roads or buildings) might affect historic places before they start.
- It helps **communities** take care of their own historic sites by providing funding and support.
- It even created the ACHP, the agency whose mission is to make sure **preservation** is always considered.

How did it come about?

The **NHPA** didn't appear out of nowhere—it was built on earlier efforts to protect historic sites in the U.S. stemming back to the 1800s. By the 1960s, people realized that historic places were disappearing too quickly. The **NHPA** was created to stop the destruction and give **communities** the tools to protect their **history**.

Fill in the Blank:

1. The **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** was passed in the year **1966** to help protect old and important places in the United States.
2. The **NHPA** created a list called the **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**, which keeps track of important sites so they can be protected.
3. Before starting new construction projects like roads or buildings, the government must consider how they might affect **HISTORIC** Places.
4. The **NHPA** provides **FUNDING** And **SUPPORT** To help **communities** take care of their historic sites.
5. The **NHPA** was built on earlier efforts to protect historic sites in the U.S., starting back in the **1800S**.
6. The goal of the **NHPA** is to prevent **DESTRUCTION** of historic sites and give **communities** the tools to protect their **HISTORY**.

GLOSSARY

Adaptive Reuse: when you take an old building and give it a new purpose.

Archivist: a person who takes care of old documents and pictures, keeping them safe and organized.

Archaeology/Archaeologist: the study of past human activity. A scientist who studies the remains of ancient human activity is an archaeologist.

Architecture/Architect: the science and art of designing buildings. A person who plans and designs different buildings is an architect.

Artifact: something made or used by people from a long time ago.

Advocacy/Advocate: any action that speaks in favor of, recommends, argues for a cause, supports or defends, or pleads on behalf of others. An advocate is a passionate individual(s) or group(s) who raises awareness and pushes for the protection of historic sites.

City Planner: a professional who helps include preservation into urban planning.

Community: a group of people who live and work together in the same place.

Culture: the customs, traditions, languages, beliefs, and arts that shape how a group of people live now.

Curator: a person who looks after artifacts or art in a museum and makes cool displays for people to see.

Decay: when something slowly breaks down or falls apart over time.

Demolition: tearing down a building completely.

Educator: a person who teaches others about different topics.

Excavation: the process of digging slowly and carefully to uncover buried objects.

Heritage: the traditions, values, and history that are passed down from previous generations.

Historic Preservation: the practice of protecting and maintaining buildings, sites, and objects of historical significance.

History/Historian: the recorded past of human activity. A historian is a person who studies, analyzes, and interprets the recorded past of human activity.

Landmark: a special building or place that is important to a town, state, or country.

Law/Lawyer: a system of rules that shape how people act. A lawyer is a professional who is trained in the law and helps others to understand and follow laws.

Litigation: the process of taking legal action.

Lobby: the act of attempting to influence public officials to make decisions or take actions favorable to a particular interest group or individual.

Monument: a special statue, building, or structure that helps us remember history and important people or events.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966: a law that helps protect old and important places in the United States.

National Register of Historic Places: the U.S. government's official list of sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects deemed worthy of preservation or their historical significance or great artistic value.

Park Ranger: a person who works in the National Park Service who protects and preserves our natural and cultural Heritage.

Preserve/Preservation [treatment]: to keep a building exactly the way it is with minimal interference.

Reconstruct/Reconstruction [treatment]: to rebuild a place that no longer exists based on good information.

Rehabilitate/Rehabilitation [treatment]: to fix up a building so it can still be used, while also keeping its history intact.

Restore/Restoration [treatment]: to bring a building back to how it looked at a specific time in the past.

Restoration Specialist: a person who uses special skills to fix and build parts of old buildings to restore them to how they used to look.

Significance: why something is special or important.

Stewardship: the act of responsible care and management of historic properties for the benefit of current and future generations.

Sustainability/Sustainability Specialist: minimizing environmental impact through the reuse of existing buildings.

Surveyor: a person who records historic resources.

Richard Hampton Jenrette Foundation

and the

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation



Richard
Hampton
Jenrette
Foundation



Celebrate National Historic Preservation Month in May!

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