

## **Cape Cod C Shells**

### **Mission Statement**

It is the mission of Cape Cod C Shells to provide the public with a means of keeping wealth within the community. We believe a bartering system should be comprised of both merchants and consumers. We help keep the wealth within the area by providing a tangible means of trade and reducing the risk of world economic pressures on our community. When these goals unite, a common neighborhood tie is created. We strive to give back to our community by supporting local charities. We long for the neighborhood atmosphere of the 1950's and work to see it return. We want each and every person in our society to wave and say hi to all they meet on the streets. We are working to create a population where if one falls, the community picks them up. We want a community that relies on itself and not some great unknown power in a capital somewhere.

### **About the owner Bob Barker**

1. I was born in Fort Worth Texas in 1952
2. I graduated high school in 1970 in North Richland Hills Texas
3. I voluntarily (we had the draft then) joined the Army in the fall of 1970
4. I served at the 8<sup>th</sup> RRFS in Phu Bai Vietnam in 1971 and 1972 (Radio Intercept)
5. After Vietnam, I attended the Army Finance and Accounting School in Indianapolis Indiana and then I served in Arizona, the state of Washington and Germany before leaving the military in 1976
6. From 1976 to 1978, my father and I operated a Hereford cattle ranch called the Triple Bar B in Wheeler Texas. We decided to sell the ranch in 1978 rather than keep ranching until the money was all gone.
7. From 1979 until 1988, I worked mostly in construction installing custom countertops
8. In 1988 I moved to Cape Cod Massachusetts and opened a tax and bookkeeping service called Kaybeetwo Inc. I am still working that business today.

## **About Cape Cod C Shells**

1. I started Cape Cod C Shells because I wanted to help people prepare for what I believe is the inevitable collapse of the US Dollar. I don't know when, but the dollar will collapse. Please note I say the collapse of the dollar NOT the United States. I put my life on the line for this country and I will do everything in my power to see and help it survive. Being prepared for the coming collapse is a great way to help the US survive the collapse when it does come.
2. The Indians have always been important to me. I feel a kinship with these original Americans. They had probably one of the most powerful senses of community of any group I know of. It was truly one for all and all for one. Their traditional form of currency was the Quahog clam shell. When cut and polished into pieces called Wampum and used in jewelry it was universally recognized in the Indian communities.
3. I wanted to reference this Wampum in my plan to prepare for monetary collapse. I didn't think Sea Shells would work out so well and then I thought what about C Shells or Currency Shells. I found the people at AOCs and WahLah, Cape Cod C Shells was born in August of 2011.

## **What is a Cape Cod C Shell?**

A .999 fine copper round minted with a shell on one side and a silhouette of Cape Cod on the other. More than that, it represents the return to older ways and forms of money which I feel we will inevitably return to. Barter has existed for well over 2000 years. When a metal is selected for this 'money' it has always been copper, silver or gold. On Cape Cod it was 'wampum' or small pieces of sea shells cut and polished and then made into necklaces etc.

Therefore; if sea shells worked for the early settlers of Cape Cod then C or (Currency) Shells made of copper, silver and gold should work for the current inhabitants of the Cape and surrounding area and hopefully bring us back to a more basic understanding of what constitutes living.

## **What is the History of Cape Cod? Wiki Pedia**

Cape Cod has been the home of the Wampanoag tribe of Native American people for many centuries. They survived off the sea and were accomplished farmers. They understood the principles of sustainable forest management, and were known to light controlled fires to keep the underbrush in check. They helped the Pilgrims, who arrived in the fall of 1620, survive at their new Plymouth Colony. At the time, the dominant group was the Kakopee, known for their abilities at fishing. They were the first Native Americans to use large casting nets. Early colonial settlers recorded that the Kakopee numbered nearly 7,000.

Shortly after the Pilgrims arrived, the chief of the Kakopee, Mogauhok, attempted to make a treaty limiting colonial settlements. The effort failed after he succumbed to smallpox in 1625. Infectious diseases such as smallpox, measles and influenza caused the deaths of many other Kakopee and Wampanoag. They had no natural immunity to Eurasian diseases by then endemic among the English and other Europeans. Today, the only reminder of the Kakopee is a small public recreation area in Barnstable named for them. A historic marker notes the burial site of Mogauhok near Truro, although the location is conjecture.

While contractors were digging test wells in the eastern Massachusetts Military Reservation area, they discovered an archeological find.[citation needed] Excavation revealed the remains of a Kakopee village in Forestdale, a location in Sandwich. Researchers found a totem with a painted image of Mogauhok, portrayed in his chief's cape and brooch. The totem was discovered on property on Grand Oak Road. It is the first evidence other than colonial accounts of his role as an important Kakopee leader.

The Indians lost their lands through continued purchase and expropriation by the English colonists. The documentary *Natives of the Narrowland* (1993), narrated by actress Julie Harris, shows the history of the Wampanoag people through Cape Cod archaeological sites.

In 1974, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council was formed to articulate the concerns of those with Native American ancestry. They petitioned the federal government in 1975 and again in 1990 for official recognition of the Mashpee Wampanoag as a tribe. In May 2007, the Wampanoag tribe was finally federally recognized as a tribe.[16]

### **More History**

Cape Cod was a landmark for early explorers. It may have been the "Promontory of Vinland" mentioned by the Norse voyagers (985-1025)[citation needed]. The Manomet River area (taken up by the western end of the Cape Cod Canal in the early 20th century) is claimed to have been visited by Leif Ericson.[17] Giovanni da Verrazzano in 1524 approached it from the south. He named Martha's Vineyard Claudia, after the daughter of the King of France.[18] The next year the explorer Esteban Gómez called it Cape St. James.

In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold named it Cape Cod, the surviving term and the ninth oldest English place-name in the U.S.[19] Samuel de Champlain charted its sand-silted harbors in 1606 and Henry Hudson landed there in 1609. Captain John Smith noted it on his map of 1614 and at last the Pilgrims entered the "Cape Harbor" and – contrary to the popular myth of Plymouth Rock – made their first landing near present-day Provincetown on November 11, 1620. Nearby, in what is now Eastham, they had their first encounter with Native Americans.

Cape Cod was among the first places settled by the English in North America. Aside from Barnstable (1639), Sandwich (1637) and Yarmouth (1639), the Cape's fifteen towns developed slowly. The final town to be established on the Cape was Bourne in 1884, breaking off from Sandwich.[20] Provincetown was a group of huts until the 18th century. A channel from Massachusetts Bay to Buzzards Bay is shown on Southack's map of 1717. The present Cape Cod Canal was slowly developed from 1870 to 1914. The Federal government purchased it in 1928.

Because of early colonial settlement and intensive land use, by the time Henry Thoreau saw Cape Cod during his four visits over 1849 to 1857,[21] its vegetation was depauperate and trees were scarce. As the settlers heated by fires, and it took 10 to 20 cords (40 to 80 m<sup>3</sup>) of wood to heat a home, they cleared most of Cape Cod of timber early on. They planted familiar crops, but these were unsuited to Cape Cod's thin, glacially derived soils. For instance, much of Eastham was planted to wheat. The settlers practiced burning of woodlands to release nutrients into the soil. Improper and intensive farming led to erosion and the loss of topsoil. Farmers grazed their cattle on

the grassy dunes of coastal Massachusetts, only to watch "in horror as the denuded sands `walked' over richer lands, burying cultivated fields and fences." Dunes on the outer Cape became more common and many harbors filled in with eroded soils.[22]

By 1800, much of Cape Cod's firewood had to be transported by boat from Maine. The paucity of vegetation was worsened by the raising of merino sheep that reached its peak in New England around 1840. The early industrial revolution, which occurred through much of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, mostly bypassed Cape Cod due to a lack of significant water power in the area. As a result, and also because of its geographic position, the Cape developed as a large fishing and whaling center. After 1860 and the opening of the American West, farmers abandoned agriculture on the Cape. By 1950 forests had recovered to an extent not seen since the 18th century.

Cape Cod became a summer haven for city dwellers beginning at the end of the 19th century. Improved rail transportation made the towns of the Upper Cape, such as Bourne and Falmouth, accessible to Bostonians. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the Northeastern mercantile elite built many large, shingled "cottages" along Buzzards Bay. The relaxed summer environment offered by Cape Cod was highlighted by writers including Joseph C. Lincoln, who published novels and countless short stories about Cape Cod folks in popular magazines such as the Saturday Evening Post and the Delineator.

Guglielmo Marconi made the first transatlantic wireless transmission originating in the United States from Cape Cod, at Wellfleet. The beach below the bluffs where his station was located is now called Marconi Beach. In 1914 he began construction of a new transatlantic wireless receiver station in Chatham and a companion transmitter station in Marion, MA. In 1920 the stations were acquired by RCA and in 1921 Chatham began operations as a maritime radio station communicating to ships at sea using the call sign WCC. WCC supported the communications of Amelia Earhart, Howard Hughes, Admiral Byrd, and the Hindenburg. Marconi chose Chatham due to its vantage point on the Atlantic Ocean, surrounded on three sides by water. Walter Cronkite narrated a 17-minute documentary in 2005 about the history of the Chatham Station.

Much of the East-facing Atlantic seacoast of Cape Cod consists of wide, sandy beaches. In 1961, a significant portion of this coastline, already slated for housing subdivisions, was made a part of the Cape Cod National Seashore by President John F. Kennedy. It was protected from private development and preserved for public use. Large portions are open to the public, including the Marconi Site in Wellfleet. This is a park encompassing the site of the first two-way transoceanic radio transmission from the United States. (Theodore Roosevelt used Marconi's equipment for this transmission).

The Kennedy Compound in Hyannisport was President Kennedy's summer White House during his presidency, and the Kennedy family continues to maintain residences on the compound. President Grover Cleveland maintained a summer home in the Gray Gables section of Bourne. Other notable residents of Cape Cod have included actress Julie Harris, US Supreme Court justice Louis Brandeis, figure skater Todd Eldredge, composer and radio personality Canary Burton, and novelists Norman Mailer and Kurt Vonnegut. Influential natives included the patriot James Otis, historian and writer Mercy Otis Warren, jurist Lemuel Shaw, and naval officer John Percival.