
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998

Cape Hatteras Light Station
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

Cape Hatteras Light Station

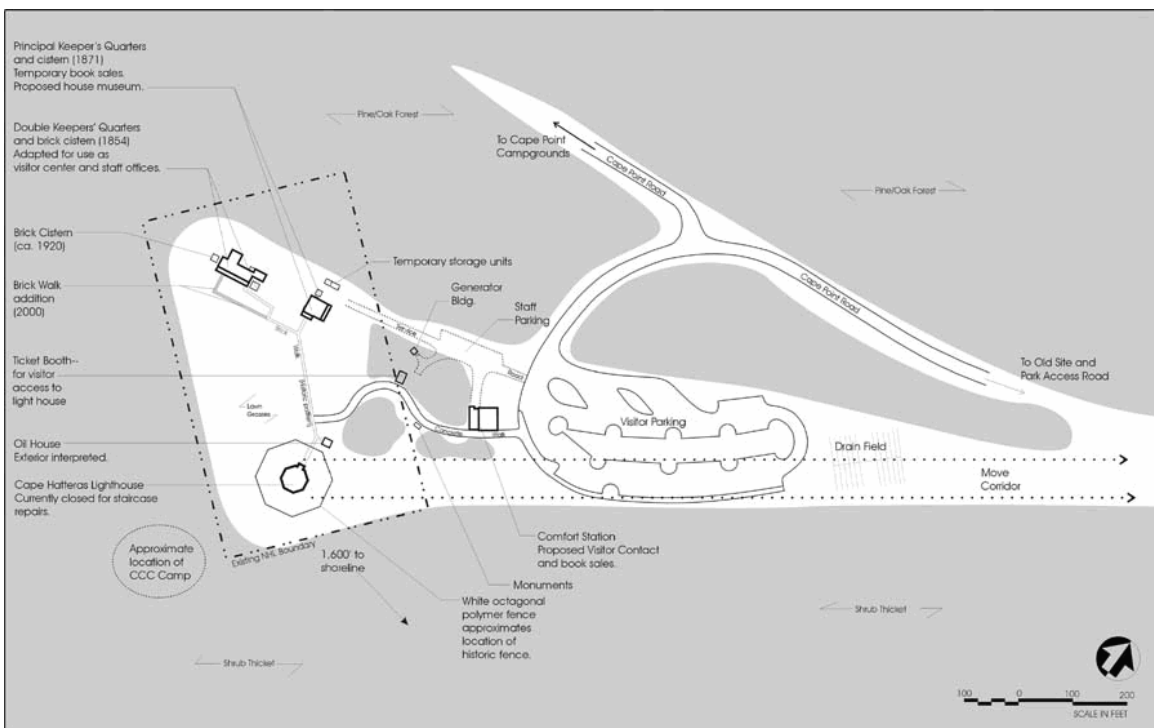
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Cape Hatteras Light Station is located on Hatteras island and is a component cultural landscape within the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The light station landscape includes the lighthouse, oil house, double keeper's quarters, and principal keeper's quarters as well as the cisterns, move corridor, and historic views. The light station complex is a cluster of associated buildings adjacent to the lighthouse that contribute to the history of Cape Hatteras as a navigational beacon. The circulation routes and spatial organization of the light station complex also contribute to the historic period of significance (1870-1936). The lighthouse was built in 1870 to warn ships of the dangerous shoals along the Outer Banks, while the remaining buildings were added to house the keepers' family and the operating functions of the light. The lighthouse was moved in 1999 to prevent structural damage from the eroding shoreline. The associated outbuildings were also moved and the light station landscape recreated around the new lighthouse site. The National Register historic district boundary corresponds with the cultural landscape boundary and encloses ten acres.

Site Plan



Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Cape Hatteras Light Station
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550150
Parent Landscape:	550150

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Cape Hatteras National Seashore -CAHA
Park Organization Code:	5190
Park Administrative Unit:	Cape Hatteras National Seashore

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Cape Hatteras Light Station is a component landscape in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, North Carolina. The national seashore extends along 80 miles of coastline on Bodie, Hatteras, and Ocracoke islands. The light station landscape, located on Cape Point of Hatteras island, retains integrity of outbuildings and features that are significant to the historic period (1870-1936). The cultural landscape includes the lighthouse, double keeper's quarters, principal keeper's quarters, oil house, fencing and circulation routes. The light station landscape was relocated in 1999 during the move of the Cape Hatteras lighthouse. The Cape Hatteras National Seashore also includes two identified component cultural landscapes at Bodie Island Light Station and Little Kinnakeet Lifesaving Station. The remainder of the park has not been surveyed or evaluated for cultural landscapes.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

A CLR was completed for Cape Hatteras Light Station in 2003. The information from that report was used to complete this inventory.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 07/29/2005

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Date of Concurrence Determination: 09/01/2005

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

Renee Gledhill-Earley of NC-SHPO reviewed the CLI in August 2005 and concurs with the findings of the document.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Cape Hatteras Light Station
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET - 31 August 2011

Park Information

Park: Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Name: Cape Hatteras Light Station
Location: North Carolina
County: Dare
CLI#: 550150

Cultural Landscape Condition Information

Landscape Condition:

Good ☐

Fair ☒

Poor ☐

Previous Condition Assessment:

Fair - 7/29/2005

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒ Do Not Concur ☐

Michael B. Munay 9-12-11
Superintendent Date

Recertification September 2011

Cape Hatteras Light Station
Cape Hatteras National Seashore



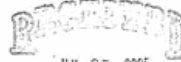
United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



H22 (SERO-CRD)

July 19, 2005



Dr. Jeffery Crow
Department of Cultural Resources
Division of Archives and History
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

EROS- 1692

Juliana 9/1/84H
8/15

Dear Dr. Crow:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Cape Hatteras Light Station. The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or that contribute to an existing historic property. In order for CLI data to become certified, National Park Service regulations require concurrence from the SHPO on the potential eligibility of these properties. We are requesting your review of the Cape Hatteras Light Station CLI and ask that you return the signed concurrence form.

The Cape Hatteras Light Station district was listed on the National Register in 1978, and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1998. The significance and integrity of the Lighthouse and associated structures is addressed in both nominations, however, the vegetation, topography, circulation and development patterns, and views are not fully addressed. The CLI, and the Cultural Landscape Report (2003), propose that these features contribute to the integrity of the site in terms of feeling, setting, location and association.

If you have any questions about this document, please contact David Hasty, CLI Coordinator, Southeast Region (SER), at (404) 562-3117 extension 630 or by e-mail at david_hasty@nps.gov. The concurrence form can be returned by fax at (404) 562-3202, or mailed to the address above. We greatly appreciate your office's assistance with the project.

Sincerely,

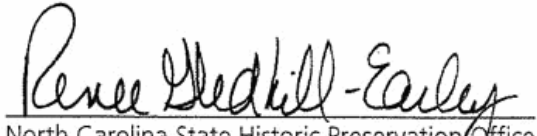
Chief, Cultural Resource Division
Southeast Region
JUL 27 2005

Enclosures



Letter to the SHPO

We have reviewed the submitted documentation that identifies cultural landscape features at Cape Hatteras Light Station. We concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory and understand that these features contribute to the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination for the property.



North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
Historic Preservation Division Representative
Environmental Review Board

9.1.05
Date

SHPO Signature of Concurrence

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET

Park Information

Park: Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Name: Cape Hatteras Light Station
Location: North Carolina
County: Dare
CLI#: 550150

Cultural Landscape Condition Information

Landscape Condition:

Good ☐

Fair ☒

Poor ☐

Management Category:

Must be preserved ☒

Should be preserved ☐

May be preserved ☐

May be released, altered or destroyed ☐

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒

Do Not Concur ☐


Superintendent

7/29/05
Date

Superintendent Signature of Concurrence

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Cape Hatteras light station cultural landscape is based on the National Register nomination amended in 1998. An "L-shaped" area, bounded by the Coast Guard facility to the north, Buxton Woods to the west, dunes and open beach to the south, and barrier dunes and the Atlantic Ocean to the east, form the approximately ten acre historic district. A smaller (5.9 acre) National

Cape Hatteras Light Station
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

Historic Landmark boundary was re-designated within this area after the lighthouse relocation in 1999.

State and County:

State: NC

County: Dare County

Size (Acres): 10.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000

Type of Point: Area

Datum: NAD 27

UTM Zone: 18

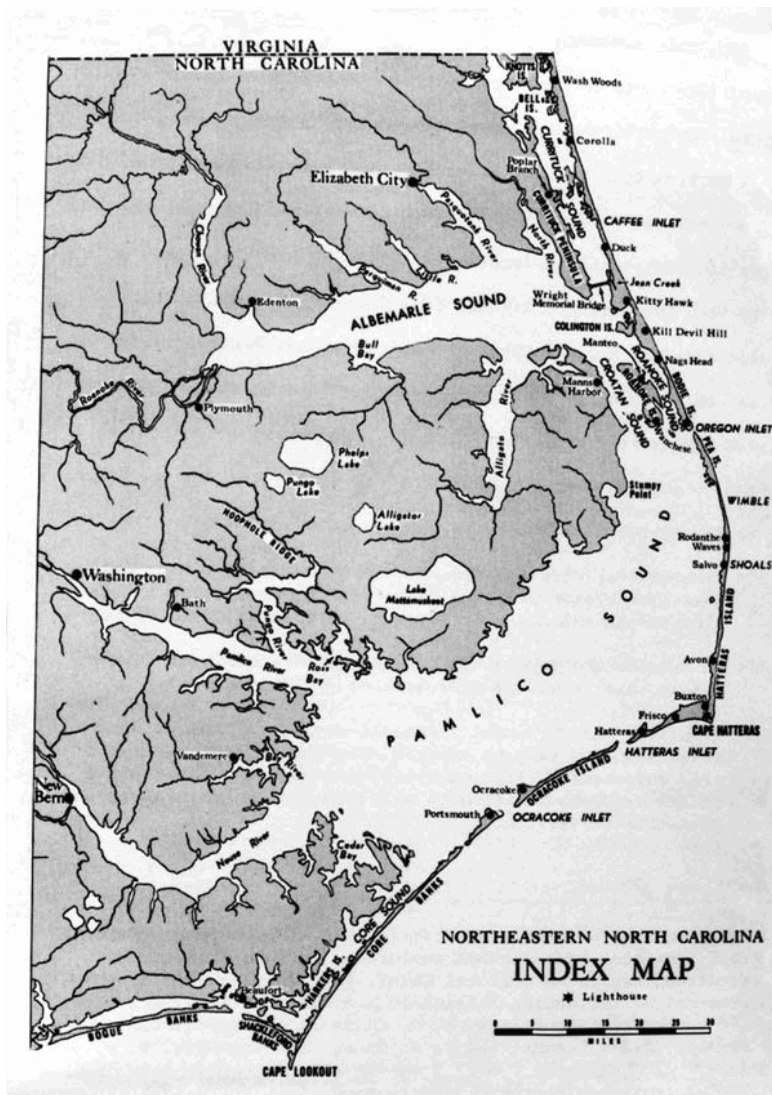
UTM Easting: 452,412

UTM Northing: 3,901,312

Location Map:



Buxton, NC USGS quadrangle (1948; photorevised 1983)



Outer Banks Location Map

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Native Algonquins occupied the Outer Banks in 100 B.C.E. and inhabited villages near present-day Buxton, Frisco, and Hatteras villages. The barrier island was also the site of early exploration by European colonists in the sixteenth century. Permanent settlement occurred (despite the failed attempts of Sir Walter Raleigh), though the Outer Banks remained sparsely populated until the twentieth century. Hatteras island was used mainly for raising livestock, but most residents were completely self-sufficient. Small villages grew at hammocks and inlets along the islands, while locals based their livelihood on piracy, whaling, and later commercial fishing. Recently the Outer Banks has developed as a tourist destination. Cape Hatteras is currently a recreation area of the National Park Service with vacation-related development on adjacent private lands.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The light station landscape is located on the Outer Banks of North Carolina, barrier islands along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The islands form a cape (Hatteras) that extends into the ocean at Diamond Shoals. Diamond Shoals is a shallow sandbar extending fourteen miles into the ocean at the point where the Labrador Current and Gulf Stream are closest. This feature makes the North Carolina coast dangerous for ships navigating close to the islands and has given Cape Hatteras and the Outer Banks the reputation as the “Graveyard of the Atlantic.”

The topography of Cape Hatteras consists of beaches, dunes, sand ridges, sand flats, ponds, and salt water marshes. Live oaks, pine and cedar trees cover the inland portion of the island with native yaupon, wax myrtle, red bay, and pepper vine. A variety of vegetation grows in the sand flats, while the dunes and beach only support beach grass and sea oats. Cape Hatteras has a dynamic environment, repeatedly changing with wind and water erosion. The shoreline continually changes and migrates westward, especially with yearly hurricanes and winter storms.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Cape Hatteras is located in Dare County, a part of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina.

Management Unit: Cape Hatteras National Seashore

Tract Numbers: 10-101

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/14/2004

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As a National Historic Landmark, the Cape Hatteras Light Station must be preserved and maintained. The complex was constructed in 1870 and is an exceptional site for interpreting the history of water transportation and navigation on the Outer Banks. The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was relocated in 1999 to rescue the building from the encroaching ocean. The other buildings associated with the light station were also moved.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 1/1/2222

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

National Park Service/US Coast Guard to maintain the modern navigational aid on the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: With Permission

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The light station cultural landscape is surrounded by the National Seashore and the Atlantic Ocean. The adjacent land is privately owned and developed with hotels, private homes, and small businesses. Although the historic views from the lighthouse were compromised with the CCC dune restoration, private development, and the relocation of the lighthouse, the light station complex is intact. The move corridor currently dominates the northeast viewshed from the lighthouse but no impact from adjacent lands threatens the cultural landscape.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The National Register nomination includes documentation of the structures and landscape features associated with the light station. Further research on the significance of the relocation should be undertaken to include this period of potential significance.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Cape Hatteras Light Station
NRIS Number:	78000266
Other Names:	Museum of the Sea;Cape Hatteras Lighthouse;Museum of the Sea;Cape Hatteras Lighthouse
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	03/29/1978
Other Certifications and Date:	Designated National Landmark - 8/19/1998

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Criteria Considerations:	B -- A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1870 - 1936
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Shipping and Transportation by Water
Facet:	Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, And Other Structures
Other Facet:	None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Transportation
Area of Significance Subcategory:	None

Statement of Significance:

The Cape Hatteras light station, including the tallest lighthouse in the United States, is nationally significant to the history of navigational water transportation (Criterion A). The light station encompasses the lighthouse, outbuildings, and landscape features, as well as the view from the tower. The period of significance (1870 -1936) spans the functioning of the lighthouse and the later Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) landscape restoration efforts. The lighthouse and outbuildings were relocated in 1999 and qualify for National Register Criteria Consideration B. The historic structures and landscape features retain their original orientation and spatial relationship but were transported 2,900 feet to a better protected portion of the beach. Despite the relocation, the light station landscape maintains good integrity.

The Cape Hatteras light station is part of the history of maritime navigation along the Atlantic coastline during the late nineteenth century. As more and more ships traveled the Gulf Stream after the Civil War and commercial activity increased, many vessels perished at the shoals along the North Carolina coast. The coast became known as the “Graveyard of the Atlantic” for the frequent shipwrecks. The wrecks emphasized the need to broadcast the danger of the Outer Banks, particularly the treacherous Diamond Shoals at Cape Hatteras. This also prompted the government to construct a series of lighthouses, beacons, lightships, and life saving stations up and down the east coast to prevent such disasters. The Cape Hatteras lighthouse was built in 1869 to replace a smaller 1803 lighthouse and aid in navigation around Diamond Shoals. The new lighthouse was placed to the southwest of the original tower, revealing the continuous pattern of erosion on the Outer Banks and foreshadowing the eventual relocation.

The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, Double Keeper’s quarters, and Principle Keeper’s quarters were built in 1869-1870 to provide guidance for ships and house the resident lightkeeper, his assistant, and their families. The lighthouse, constructed with brick atop a pink granite octagonal base, rises 193 feet to support a first order flashing lens. In 1873, the existing black and white spiral was painted on the lighthouse to identify the tower and in 1881 the old lighthouse was torn down. The current lighthouse

has not been physically altered and all architectural features date to the original construction. The lighthouse was relocated in 1999 after erosion threatened the structural integrity. The Cape Hatteras lighthouse is still operational and is open to the public.

The Double Keepers' and Principle Keepers' quarters housed the staff that maintained the lighthouse. The buildings, wood and brick structures, were painted red during the historic period. The two structures along with cisterns, privies, sheds, and detached kitchens were located to the 200 feet northwest of the lighthouse. A wooden boardwalk and picket fences connected the two quarters in 1871 and the entire enclosed area was planted with exotic grasses. An iron picket fence was added the same year to enclose the base of the lighthouse and a brick walkway connected the lighthouse to the other buildings. The historic structures are significant to the history of lighthouse and are currently used for museum space, offices, and a bookstore. The walkway and picket fence were reconstructed in 2001 as a temporary feature, prior to recommendations from the cultural landscape report.

The light station landscape, clustered around the Cape Hatteras lighthouse, altered slightly over the next decades. The fencing was replaced in 1888 and again in 1920 with a concrete post and wire fence. The Double Keeper's quarters was expanded in 1892 to accommodate the assistant keeper's family and a brick oil house was built at the base of the lighthouse to store fuel. In 1893, all walkways were replaced with concrete. Additional land was fenced outside of the complex during the nineteenth century for grazing cattle and hogs, but by 1930 all other fences and gates had been removed. (Vincent, 16).

Though the lighthouse remained in operation, beach erosion continued to encroach on the light station landscape. The 1870 lighthouse was constructed 1,600 feet from the shore and by 1937 the water had reached a distance of only 600 feet. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) began an extensive beach restoration effort in 1935 to stop dune erosion and revegetate the landscape. The CCC constructed sand fences and wooden revetments in the 1930s and planted American beach grass, sea oats, and native shrubs to stabilize the shifting sands. These plantings are still evident today. The CCC also constructed a camp a half-mile away and installed four miles of brush fences in the area. The light station buildings were briefly occupied by CCC workers while the barracks were under construction and later painted white in 1936. The kitchens, privies, and sheds near the light station were removed by 1937. Exotic grasses were also replanted within the light station landscape in the 1930s. The National Park Service obtained 44 acres including the Cape Hatteras light station in 1936 and formed the extended National Seashore in 1937. As time passed, the attempts to prevent the natural shoreline from overtaking the lighthouse and landscape proved futile.

In 1999, the lighthouse and remaining outbuildings were moved 1,600 feet away from the shoreline. The relocation preserved the original structures and recreated the spatial organization and circulation paths of the light station landscape. The historic district includes fenced-in grass areas and concrete and brick walkways that were reconstructed. The move qualified the light station for Criteria Consideration B of the National Register. The integrity of the landscape is good and conveys the period of significance with both historic architecture and landscape features. The location of the lighthouse (in relation to the shoreline) was replicated in 1999 and the setting is similar to the original

site. The integrity of design (spatial relationships) and feeling are also apparent at the relocated light station. Integrity of association in the existing landscape is related to the latter portion of the period of significance, with vegetation contributing to the 1930s CCC restoration. The move corridor dominates the northeast vista from atop the tower, yet disrupts the historic view of the beach and ocean. The view from the lighthouse is a primary component of the cultural landscape but does not contribute to the period of significance. This corridor does provide information about the history (and relocation) of the lighthouse however, and should be assessed for potential significance.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site
Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Lighthouse
Primary Current Use: Public Works

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Cape Hatteras Light Station	Both Current And Historic
Cape Hatteras	Historic
Phipps Memorial State Park	
Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreation Area	

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Group:

Name of Group: Algonquin: Poteskeet, Coree, Croaton
Type of Association: Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
100 BC	Inhabited	Native Americans inhabit Hatteras Island Algonquin
AD 1587	Colonized	Roanoke Island inhabited by John White and settlers sent by Sir Walter Raleigh

Cape Hatteras Light Station
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

AD 1660	Settled	English and European settlers use land for stock grazing
AD 1792	Built	Shell Castle (lighthouse) on Ocracoke Island
AD 1798	Purchased/Sold	Land for lighthouse from William Jennett, Mary Jennett, Jabez Jennett, Aquilla Jennett, and Christian Jennett
AD 1803	Built	Original Cape Hatteras Lighthouse Builder: Henry Dearborn, Massachusetts Congressman
AD 1834	Restored	Lantern replaced on original lighthouse
AD 1845	Restored	Reflectors changed to strengthen beacon
AD 1848	Restored	Reflectors changed to strengthen beacon
AD 1854	Altered	Height of lighthouse raised to 150 feet
AD 1861	Exploited	Privateers raid ships during the Civil War
AD 1869 - 1870	Built	Current Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, keeper's quarters and temporary buildings (cement house, superintendent's quarters, men's quarters, kitchen) Temporary buildings were moved to Bodie island once construction of the lighthouse was complete.
AD 1870	Eroded	Landscape consisted of wind-swept dunes with beach grass and shrub thickets
AD 1871	Built	Boardwalk from double keeper's quarters to the
AD 1872	Built	Bodie Island Lighthouse
AD 1873	Altered	Lighthouse painted with alternating black and white spiral bands

Cape Hatteras Light Station
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

AD 1874	Established	Lifesaving Stations; Chicamacomico and Little Kinnakeet; Hatteras Weather Bureau at light keeper's quarters.
AD 1875	Built	Currituck Lighthouse
AD 1881	Destroyed	Old Cape Hatteras lighthouse
AD 1884	Built	Small coal bin, near the tower
AD 1888	Built	Small wooden fuel shed (to store empty oil cans) and storage shed
AD 1892	Built	Brick oil house with tin roof
	Expanded	Doublekeeper's dwelling was expanded to accommodate assistant keeper's family. Second chimney was added and kitchen was moved to northwest corner, back porch enlarged.
AD 1893	Developed	Site included summer kitchen, storage structures, cistern, and double privy; all painted white. Paths were all concrete.
AD 1898	Altered	Wooden picket fence replaced around principal keeper's house
AD 1909	Established	Pea Island Hunt Club; private clubs to hunt migratory fowl
AD 1919	Built	Privies
AD 1920	Altered	Iron picket fencing removed around base of lighthouse and replaced with concrete posts and metal railing
AD 1920 - 1930	Built	Bridges between islands; including Nags Head to Roanoke Island and Wright Memorial Bridge.
AD 1930	Built	Steel groins to protect lighthouse from erosion by the Lighthouse Service

Cape Hatteras Light Station
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

AD 1933	Built	Additional steel groin reinforcements
AD 1935 - 1937	Conserved	Artificial dunes constructed to prevent beach erosion Civilian Conservation Corps. Improvements made to the roads.
AD 1936	Land Transfer	Commerce Department transfers light station to National Park Service
AD 1937	Preserved	Light station becomes part of National Seashore
AD 1937 - 1940	Built	Septic system
AD 1939 - 1940	Built	Five CCC houses, designed by the NPS
AD 1942 - 1945	Maintained	Coast guard occupied lighthouse as lookout station
AD 1950	Retained	Buildings and dunes
AD 1999	Moved	Lighthouse moved to new location 2,900 feet away International Chimney Corporation
	Moved	Keeper's dwellings and oil house
	Reconstructed	Fences and walkways

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Location

The aspect of location concerns the place where the historic event occurred, or where the historic property was built. The new site approximates the original 1870 location from the shore, i.e., 1,600 feet. This reconstruction of distances reinforces integrity of location.

Design

Design involves the conscious decisions made to form or develop an historic property's space, structure, and/or style. The new site reflects elements of this aspect in the replication of spatial relationships among structures and the walkway pattern that connects the dwellings with the lighthouse. Although reconstructed, this element of integrity is present.

Setting

Setting refers to the character of a landscape and how it played a role in the historical event. It is the physical environment and its relationship to the period of history. The light station's setting is probably the most important aspect of the site's significance. It is the barrier islands' dynamic environment that has provoked the centuries-old protection measures for the lighthouse. The 1999 move event is simply the latest, most monumental, event in the history of the complex. Today's lighthouse setting most closely reflects the later part of the period of significance, more specifically, the 1930s. First, it is found in the number of structures currently present. By the mid-1930s, the only outbuildings remaining were the privies and cisterns. By 1940, the cisterns were the sole survivors. These structures, along with the lighthouse and station dwellings, exist today.

Second, existing shrub thickets and pine/oak forest reflect the outcome of the CCC revegetation project. Such surroundings reinforce the integrity of setting by illustrating the CCC vision of protecting the shore with native vegetation that would slow erosion and lower wind damage and salt spray.

Restored spatial arrangements and period walkways among the station's four structures contribute to the site's historic setting. The area between structures has been cleared of woody vegetation and restores historic interior views.

Impacts to integrity can be found in the loss of vistas so prevalent throughout the historic period. CCC vegetation has obscured views to the sea and the surrounding landscape. From the top of the lighthouse one can enjoy a panoramic view of the old site, the move corridor, the new site, the shore, and the island's extensive cover of native vegetation.

Other impacts are found in the loss of historic fences, walkways, roads, and the freshwater pond. Also, non-contributing structures, such as the visitors parking area, above-ground drainfield, ticket booth, and comfort station intrude into the historic setting because of their proximity.

Finally, the biggest impact to setting is the 1999 move corridor. It dominates the complex's setting, and

frames a view from the tower to the old site. Although this feature is not part of the 1870-1936 landscape, it illustrates the continuing theme of protecting the Cape Hatteras Light by utilizing the most advanced technology available.

Feeling

A landscape with integrity of feeling can express the historic sense of a particular period of time. The new site contains contrasting elements that evoke a sense of the historic period and recent NPS development. The architecture of the historic lighthouse, oil house, and the two keepers quarters remind one of an earlier time. Reconstructed circulation patterns give meaning to spatial arrangements of the past. But the non-contributing park features (walks, parking area, structures) promote a feeling of newness.

A sense of history is somewhat affected, too, by the lack of vistas, prevalent during the entire historic period. Today, visitors see the shrub thickets and woodlands that have grown as a result of the CCC vegetation planted in the 1930s. The sense of confinement within the existing setting diminishes the site's integrity of feeling. Yet, it was the intent of the CCC to "protect" the shore by covering it with native vegetation and, therefore, eliminate long distance views.

Association

Integrity of association is the direct link between an important historic event and a cultural landscape. It is not only the expression of where an event took place but a combination of other aspects of integrity that defines the quality of that association.

Although the lack of open views weakens the site's association with the historic period, the existing dense vegetation is a reminder of the CCC work to protect the lighthouse at the end of the historic period. In essence, the new site represents a mature CCC landscape of the 1930s. Spatial relationships and orientation of historic structures contribute to the integrity of this period. Impacts to association are found in the proximity of new non-contributing structures and features.

Association with the light station's constant struggle with nature is strongly exhibited in the wide, sandy move corridor. This feature is unquestionably prominent and connects the new site to the former lighthouse location physically and thematically.

Summary

The integrity of the new site is most strongly associated with years ending the historic period. The impact of the CCC work at Cape Hatteras is still evident in the vegetation that surrounds the complex and the number of historic structures that remain.

Spatial relationships and orientation of buildings, circulation patterns, and the distance from the shore promote strong integrity of setting, feeling, and association with the historic period. In addition, the relocation ties directly to the site's theme of constant vigilance and response to protect and maintain the Cape Hatteras light.

The proximity of newly-developed non-contributing structures and the loss of extensive views diminish integrity of setting and feeling. But overall site integrity is very good in its representation of the later part of the historic period.

The move corridor has strong integrity of association with the 1999 relocation, and represents a possible new period of significance for the light station complex.

Landscape Characteristic:

Vegetation

The current vegetation patterns reflect the setting of Cape Hatteras during the CCC landscape restoration program. Although the historic light station landscape was once comprised of barren dunes and beaches, the CCC efforts protect and maintain the current light station.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



CCC grass planting in process circa 1935



View of lighthouse and CCC grass planting c. 1950

Circulation

The circulation patterns between light station buildings remains the same as before the move, but roads leading to the lighthouse have been rerouted several times. All walkways were reconstructed out of similar material in corresponding locations after the 1999 move.

Cluster Arrangement

The Light Station historic district is a cluster of buildings focused near the base of the Cape Hatteras lighthouse. The close spatial relationship between the outbuildings has been reconstructed around the relocated lighthouse and surrounded by the natural landscape. While visitor facilities have been added to the site along with parking lots and roads, the original cluster of outbuildings remains the same. Only the major buildings (double keepers' quarters, principal keeper's quarters, oil house and lighthouse) still remain.

Buildings And Structures

Only the primary outbuildings that once served the lighthouse are extant. The LCS buildings within the light station complex contribute to the historic period of significance.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Building and Structure

Feature Identification Number: 94775

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 000113

LCS Structure Name: Hatteras Lighthouse

LCS Structure Number: HS-4A

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of lighthouse (c. 1935)



View of Keeper's Quarters (2001)



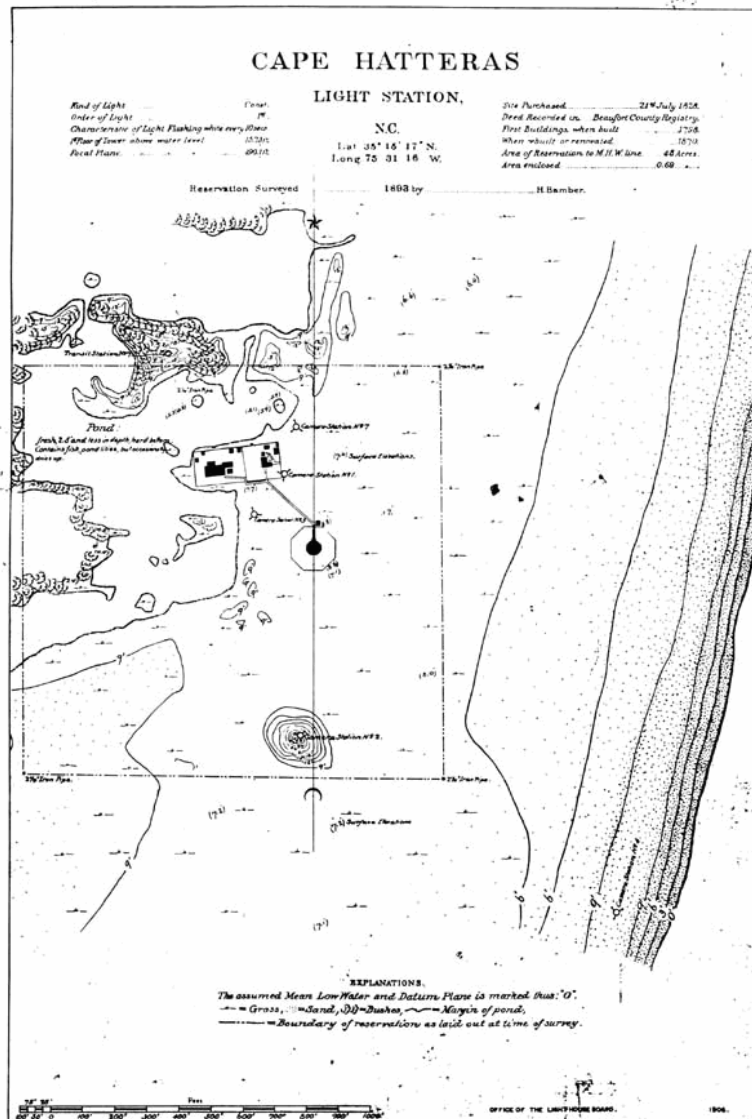
View of the Move Corridor (2001)

Topography

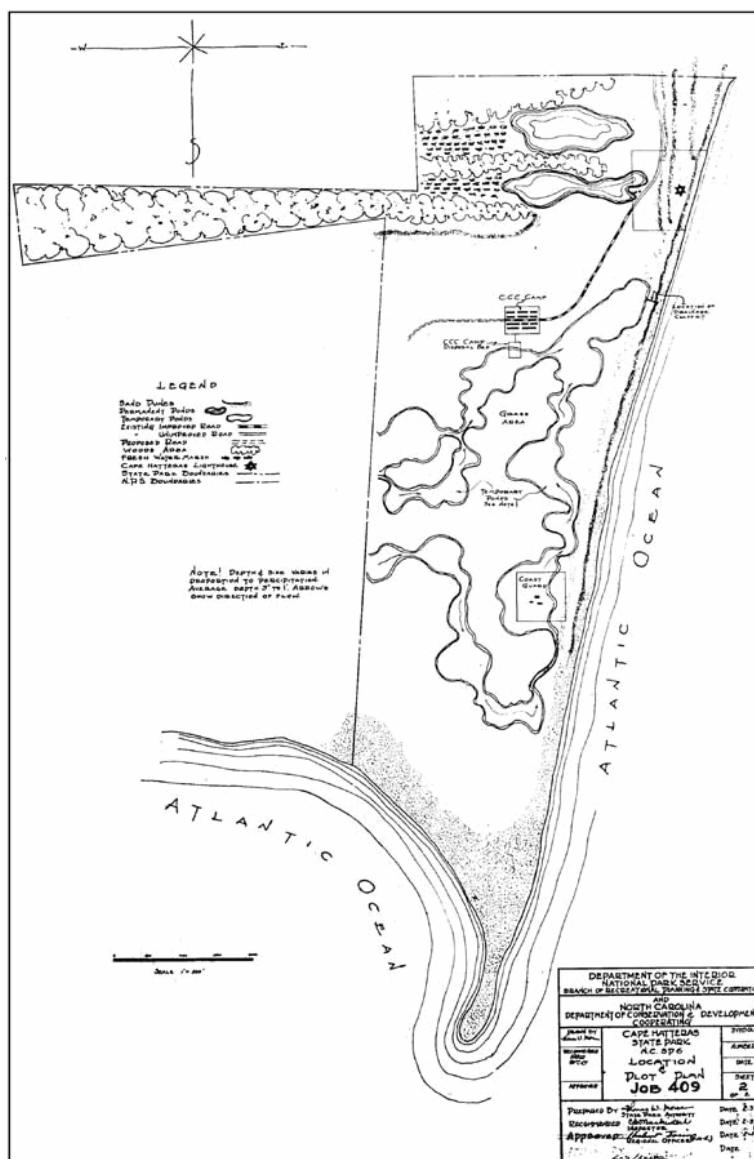
The topography of Cape Hatteras is constantly changing due to wind and water erosion.

Eighteenth-century accounts noted the lighthouse was bordered on the east by dunes and the beach, with ponds located to the west and north. Later, the shoreline pattern began moving west, threatening the lighthouse. The current topography is similar to historic patterns, but dunes stabilized by the CCC protect the cultural landscape.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Shoreline survey (1893)



Location Plan (1937)



Sandbagging for erosion control (1968)

Views And Vistas

The view from the Cape Hatteras lighthouse has changed dramatically from the period of significance. Not only has the location been altered to the south, resulting in a new perspective, but the move corridor dominates the current vista. The view is still a primary component of the cultural landscape but does not have integrity.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 07/29/2005
Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/12/2011

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands
External or Internal: External

Type of Impact: Erosion
External or Internal: Internal

Type of Impact: Visitation
External or Internal: Internal

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 0.00
Landscape Stabilization Cost Explanatory Description:
No landscape or LCS structure stabilization costs exist for the park.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation
Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date: 03/27/2003

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The treatment recommendations in the Cultural Landscape Report include expanding the NHL boundary and the following management suggestions. The interpretation of the move and both (new and old) lighthouse sites should be reassessed. The native vegetation should be maintained by the natural processes of wind and water with lawn grasses planted within the fenced historic zone. The panoramic views should be protected, as well as the move corridor. The brick and concrete walks should also be restored around the light station buildings.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00
Cost Date: 03/27/2003

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

No approved LCS or landscape treatment costs exist for the park. In PMIS, though, there are a couple of reviewed and draft entries for treatment:

68535 \$10,000 Restore Cape Hatteras Light Station Oil House DOI Reviewed
18950 \$58,000 Implement Cultural Landscape Plan for Cape Hatteras Light Station Draft

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author: Vincent, Susna Hart

Citation Title: Cultural Resource Report

Year of Publication: 2003

Source Name: Other

Citation Author: Torres, Louis

Citation Title: Historic Resource Study of Cape Hatteras National Seashore

Year of Publication: 1985

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Number: 013274

Citation Author: Steinholtz, R.T.

Citation Title: A Brief Architectural Study of the Outer Banks

Year of Publication: 1977

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: SERO, CAHA

Citation Author: Lisle, Lorance Dix and Nolan, Robert

Citation Title: Coastal Erosion at Cape Hatteras: A Lighthouse in Danger

Year of Publication: 1983

Source Name: CRBIB

Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

Citation Location: SERO, CAHA

Supplemental Information

- Title:** 1893 Survey of Station Boundaries and Shore Line
- Description:** Map by H. Bamber with information detailing the lighthouse and site. The light station boundaries are identified as well as the location of buildings and the shoreline.
- Title:** Cape Hatteras Light Station Survey November 29, 1854
- Description:** Four acre tract and expanded forty acre tract shown.