
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2018



Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station
Cape Lookout 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

Cultural Landscape Summary & Site Plan

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources and cultural landscapes. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL. CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural

Landscapes Inventory (CLI).

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant cultural landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.

Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:

- Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
- Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,
- Landscape does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because of law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.

Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity.

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are: *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...*

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

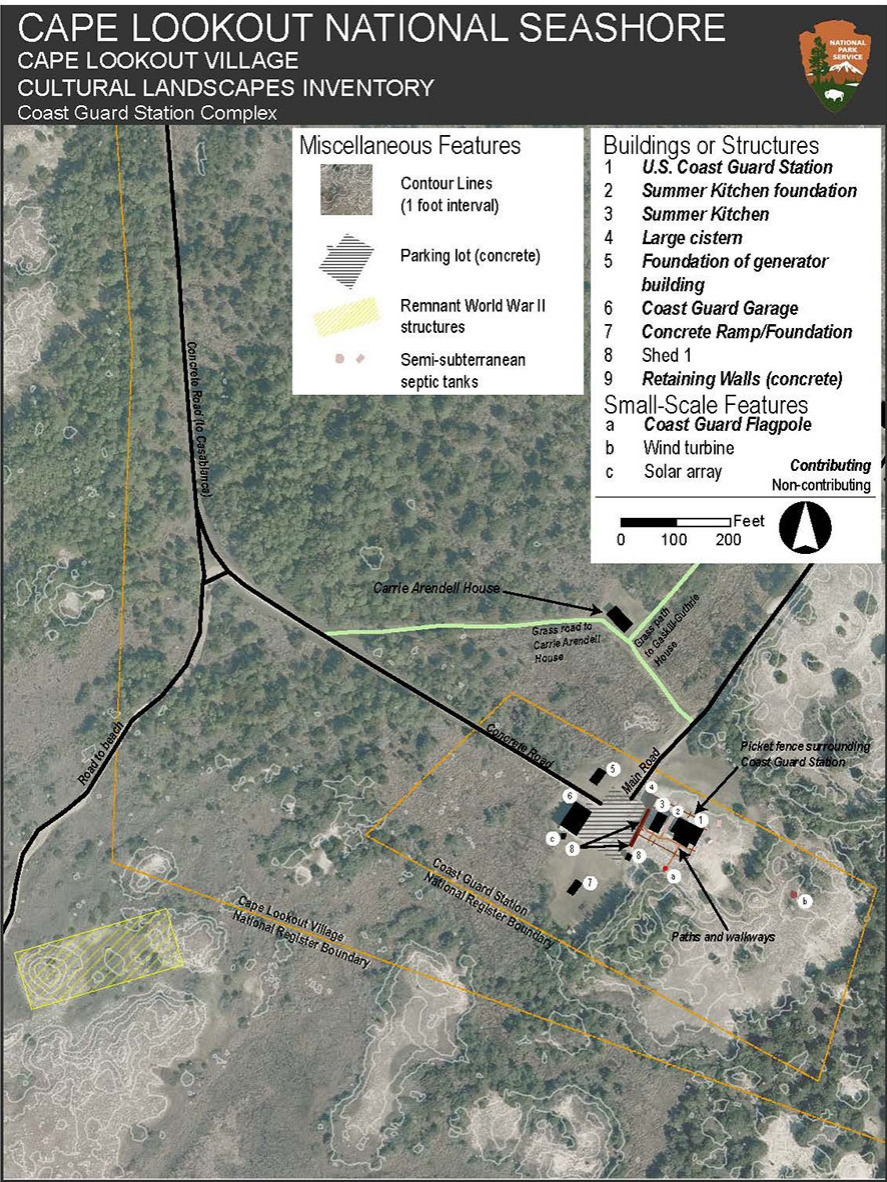
Inventory Unit Description:

Cape Lookout Village is a National Register Historic District located within Cape Lookout National Seashore, in Carteret County, North Carolina. Cape Lookout National Seashore was established in 1966 “to preserve for public use and enjoyment an area in the State of North Carolina possessing outstanding natural and recreation values” (U.S. Congress, 80 Stat. 33, approved 10 March 1966). Administered by the National Park Service (NPS), the National Seashore occupies a portion of North Carolina’s Outer Banks, depositional sand-based landforms that extend along much of North Carolina’s coast. The form of the Outer Banks is constantly shifting in response to natural forces—wind, ocean tides, and storm surges—as well as cultural activities such as the dredging of channels for navigation.

The period of significance for the Cape Lookout Village Historic District begins in 1857 with the beginning of the construction of the Cape Lookout Lighthouse and concludes in circa 1950 with the end of any significant private construction and the conclusion of World War II era military activities in the postwar years. The historic use of the cape is directly related to its geography. Historically the cape was primarily used for navigation and maritime services, commercial fishing activities, residential living, and private recreational activities. Additional uses included agriculture—in the form of livestock grazing—and military activities during World Wars I and II. After 1950, the variety of land uses diminished to include primarily public recreation and limited maritime and residential uses with the transfer of cape management to the NPS in 1966. The most distinct alteration to Cape Lookout over time has been changing shape of the landform that has resulted from years of erosion and re-deposition of sand. Modifications since 1950 include the moving of several buildings, the establishment of loblolly pine tree stands, changes in circulation patterns, and several alterations to accommodate federal administration of the cape as a public park. The district is significant at the state level under Criteria A, C, and D, in addition to Criterion Consideration B, in the areas of architecture, social and maritime history, military history, and archeology. The site retains sufficient integrity to convey the important associations of its period of significance to the visitor.

Cape Lookout Village Historic District is composed of three component landscapes, including the Coast Guard Complex, located in the southern portion of the district. The complex consists of the U.S. Coast Guard Station, summer kitchen foundation, summer kitchen, a cistern, the foundation of the former generator building, Coast Guard Garage, a concrete ramp/foundation, and concrete retaining wall. There is one modern shed. Non-historic small-scale features include a solar array and wind turbine, while a historic flagpole is no longer in use. There are also concrete paths and walkways that connect the component landscape.

Site Plan



Coast Guard Station Complex site plan

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	976086
Parent Landscape:	976086

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Cape Lookout National Seashore - Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station - CALO
Park Organization Code:	5210
Park Administrative Unit:	Cape Lookout National Seashore

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Cape Lookout Village Historic District parent landscape contains three component landscapes: The Coast Guard Station, the Lighthouse Complex, and the Cape Lookout Village Complex.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The information in this CLI was derived from the Cape Lookout Village Historic District Cultural Landscape Report, which was signed by Superintendent Bob Vogel on May 03, 2005. Further fieldwork was completed by the Southeast Regional Office in June 2017 to update the district's existing conditions for this CLI.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/08/2018
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	05/09/2000

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

On March 06, 2000, the Cape Lookout Village Historic District nomination was determined to meet the National Register criteria by the SHPO and was accepted by the Keeper on May 9, 2000. The property was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on June 30, 2000.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path



IN REPLY REFER TO:
1.A.2 (SER - CRD)

United States Department of the Interior

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



Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Cape Lookout National Seashore

From: Division Chief Cultural Resources, Research, and Science - Southeast Region 

Subject: Certification of List of Classified Structures (LCS) and Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) records

In our continuing efforts to update cultural resource data as directed by the WASO Park Cultural Resources Program we seek your concurrence on the condition assessment and management category for records in the LCS and CLI databases.

Attached herewith is documentation related to the condition assessment and management category for the recently reassessed CALO LCS structures and the Cape Lookout Village Historic District and Portsmouth Village Cultural Landscapes Inventories. Staff of the Cultural Landscapes program, Margaret (Meg) Frisbie and Mary Scales English, prepared this documentation in consultation with Curtis Rintz of your staff. Please review the attached documentation, indicate your concurrence by signing the forms, and return a copy to our office. If you have any questions or wish to make changes to the information, contact David Hasty, Senior Historical Landscape Architect, Cultural Resources Division at 404-507-5780 or David_Hasty@nps.gov.

Upon receipt of the signed concurrence forms, the LCS and CLI databases will be updated accordingly. Please return the signed concurrence forms to the address below by **24 August 2018**.

Letter to Superintendent p. 1

List of Classified Structures – FY18 Recertification Documentation

This review of LCS structures coincides with the recent reevaluation of structure conditions at CALO, which is completed on a 6-year cycle, and supports the maintenance of “complete, accurate, and reliable” records in the LCS database. Reassessment of structure condition (Good, Fair, Poor, Unknown) will be solicited in future correspondence based on the 6-year cycle of reassessment, or when circumstances warrant. LCS listings for individual parks are generally not all reassessed at the same time due to workload, date of original LCS listing, and date of most recent assessment.

As stated in the LCS technical guidance for assessing condition, historic structures listed on the LCS will fall into one of four condition categories, Good, Fair, Poor, or Unknown as described below.

Good: For historic structure purposes, structures listed on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places are in good condition when,

- a) the structure possesses integrity of location design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to the historically significant period(s) based on the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4), and,
- b) the structure and important features are intact, structurally sound, and performing their intended purpose.

For prehistoric or historic ruined structures listed on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the assignment of condition should be based on the goal of maintaining the structure’s integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and stability of the structure as acquired, excavated, or existing.

Structures managed as a cultural resource based on legislation or the park planning process are in good condition when the structure and important features are intact, structurally sound, and performing their intended purpose.

Good condition, as defined for GPRA Goal 1a5 and LCS listing, is NOT the same as good condition as defined for facility management purposes. DO NOT use the Facility Condition Index (FCI) results when reporting LCS condition, as the FCI does not take into consideration the integrity of the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Fair: The structure is in fair condition if either of the following conditions is present:

- a) There are early signs of wear, failure, or deterioration though the structure and its features are generally structurally sound and performing their intended purpose;
- b) There is failure of a significant feature of the structure.

Poor: The structure is in poor condition if any of the following conditions are present:

- a) The significant features are no longer performing their intended purpose;
- b) Significant features are missing;
- c) Deterioration or damage affects more than 25% of the structure;

Letter to Superintendent p. 2

d) The structure or significant features show signs of imminent failure or breakdown.

Unknown: Not enough information is available to make an evaluation.

Generally, structures that are listed in Fair or Poor condition are those that either require repair or rehabilitation or have permanent structural wear or damage that would be prohibitively expensive or impractical to repair or replace.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory – FY 18 Documentation

There are two parent cultural landscapes at Cape Lookout National Seashore. The first identified cultural landscape is the Cape Lookout Village Historic District, which contains three component landscapes: the Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex, Cape Lookout Village, and the Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station. Portsmouth Village is the second identified cultural landscape. It contains five component landscapes: Haulover Point and to Post Office and T.T. Potter Environs, Doctor’s Creek and East Portsmouth and Village Environs, Road to the Beach, Portsmouth Life-Saving Station Complex, and Schoolhouse Environs.

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. and John Milner Associates, Inc. completed the Cultural Landscape Reports (CLRs) for the Cape Lookout Village Historic District and Portsmouth Village in 2005 and 2007, respectively. The CLI effort used information from the CLRs as a basis for their work. In order to update existing conditions for the CLIs, the cultural landscapes team conducted a site visit at Cape Lookout National Seashore from June 27 to 29, 2017. In addition to photographing and documenting cultural resources, the team also collected georeferenced data to create a robust geographic information systems (GIS) database. Combined data has functioned to inform the condition re-certification efforts for the LCS, as well as the establishment of the CLI inventory units.

In order for the CLIs to be considered complete and certified, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) or Keeper of the NR needs to concur on the eligibility of the property for listing. David Hasty, Senior Historical Landscape Architect, SERO, will submit the CLIs to North Carolina SHPO for review and consensus determination signature. If the CLI condition assessments are agreed upon, please sign the attached approval form and return it to our office to David Hasty by e-mail (david_hasty@nps.gov) or Google docs. If you have any questions, please contact David Hasty by e-mail or phone (404.507.5780).

Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition Assessment

As stated in the Professional Procedures Guide – Section 8 for assessing condition, CLI resources will fall into one of four categories: Good, Fair, Poor, or Undetermined. The following data elements in this table provide information on the current condition of the inventory unit as well as condition reassessments.

Good: Indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Letter to Superintendent p. 3

- Fair:** Indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.
- Poor:** Indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.
- Undetermined:** This pick can be used during consultation with the park regarding the landscape's condition. Condition must be determined before a record can be approved as complete.

Letter to Superintendent p. 4

**CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 28 JUNE 2017**

Park Information

Park: Cape Lookout National Seashore
District: Cape Lookout Village Historic District
State: North Carolina
Counties: Carteret

Cultural Landscape Information

Inventory Name	CLI Id #	Condition	Condition Date
Cape Lookout Village HD	550013	Fair	6/28/2017
Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex	976078	Fair	6/28/2017
Cape Lookout Village Complex	976084	Fair	6/28/2017
Coast Guard Station	976086	Good	6/28/2017

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur ☒ **Do Not Concur** ☐



Superintendent

8/8/13

Date

Superintendent Signature

Resource Management Categories

Management categories are hierarchical, and are based on the significance, use, condition, and location of the resource as it relates to the National Register criteria. The below-listed management categories function for both the LCS and CLL. This hierarchy is represented by four Management Category Codes as described below:

Category A: Resources that **MUST** be Preserved and Maintained

A resource meeting any of the following criteria must be classified in Category A:

- the resource's preservation is specifically legislated;
- the resource is related to the park's legislated significance;
- the resource is nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria (Category of Significance Ia);
- the resource is less than nationally significant, but contributes to the park's national significance (Category of Significance Ib);
- the resource is prehistoric.

Category B: Resources that **SHOULD** be Preserved and Maintained

A resource must individually meet all of the following criteria to be placed in Category B (failure to meet any of the conditions moves it to a lower category):

- the resource may meet the National Register criteria individually or as a contributing element of a site or district (Categories of Significance II and III);
- the resource is not incompatible with the park's legislated significance;
- the resource has a continuing or potential use based upon design and location.

Category C: Resources that **MAY** be Preserved or Maintained

A resource that meets either of the following conditions must be placed in Category C:

- the resource may meet the National Register criteria individually or as a contributing element of a site or district, but because of condition, location, or other factors does not qualify for Category B;
- the resource does not meet the National Register criteria, but a decision has been reached through the planning process to manage the structure as a cultural resource.

Category D: Resources that may be or have been disposed of, altered for some other management purpose, or have been destroyed by natural forces or accident

A resource that meets any of the following criteria may be placed in Category D:

- the resource is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety;
- the resource has lost its historical integrity;
- the resource is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance;
- the resource has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces or accident.

Letter to Superintendent p. 5



United States Department of the Interior

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



IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22 (SERO-CRD)

12 July 2018

Ramona Bartos
Administrator and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
Office of Archives and History
109 E. Jones St.
Raleigh NC 27601

Dear Ms. Bartos:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLIs) for Cape Lookout Village Historic District and Portsmouth Village Historic District, both located in Currituck County, North Carolina, at Cape Lookout National Seashore.

The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System considered eligible for listing on 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 eligibility of these properties. We are requesting your review of these CLIs and ask that you sign and return the enclosed concurrence form.

The *Cape Lookout Village Historic District* was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000, completed by Ruth Little of Longleaf Historic Resources in 1998 and amended by the North Carolina SHPO. The 2000 nomination focuses primarily on historic structures within the district and contains a brief description of the circulation networks and landscape features that emphasize the connection between the natural landscape and built environment. Overall the nomination lacks adequate documentation of landscape features.

The National Register nomination lists the district as significant under Criteria A and C, and Criterion Consideration B, while the cultural landscape documentation expands the criteria to include Criterion D, for data potential as there may be archeological sites that yield important information in prehistory or history. Further, the cultural landscape documentation adds Archeology and Military History as areas of significance to the previously listed areas of Social History, Maritime History, and Architecture (Vernacular). Although few above-ground resources



Letter to SHPO p. 1

associated with this period have survived, the cape was extensively used to defend the coast during World War II, in addition to military operations during World War I and the Civil War.

The cultural landscape documentation suggests that if further research and documentation is completed, the boundaries of the historic district might be expanded to include World War II military-related sites and the 1910s jetty to the west

The *Portsmouth Village Historic District* National Register nomination was completed by Lenard E. Brown of the National Park Service Southeast Regional Office in 1977 and listed on the National Register the following year.

The 1977 nomination contains a historic overview of the district and short descriptions of the extant buildings and structures. Overall the nomination lacks adequate documentation of landscape features and some of the information is outdated. The investigation into the Portsmouth Village cultural landscape suggests an additional significance criterion and a more precise period of significance than the 1977 nomination.

The National Register nomination lists the district as significant under Criteria A and C, while the cultural landscape documentation expands the criteria to include Criterion D, for data potential as there may be archeological sites that yield important information in prehistory or history. Areas of significance for the National Register nomination include Commerce and Social/Humanitarian; the cultural landscape documentation includes Community and Maritime History, Military History, Architecture (Vernacular), and Archeology.

The 1977 National Register nomination lists the period of significance of the village as covering the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This broad period of significance does not reflect the development, evolution, and decline of the village, or any specific dates associated with its history. The cultural landscape documentation suggests a period of significance from 1753-1971 to be utilized in an updated nomination; 1753 is the date at which the village was founded and 1971 is the date at which the last permanent residents left the village.

An updated National Register nomination is scheduled for 2018. Further investigation of the landscape could result in expanding the current 280 acre boundary of the Portsmouth Village Historic District to include the former Middle Community and Sheep Island settled areas. Although these areas do not retain integrity of above-ground resources, they were an important part of the community historically, and archeological information potential appears to exist that supports their inclusion within the district. While some survey and limited subsurface excavation has been conducted, additional investigations are needed to determine the extent to which evidence of these earlier eras survives in the archeological record that may contribute to the information potential of the district.

Letter to SHPO p. 2

With concurrence from your office, the findings become certified in the CLI database. Your concurrence also gives us justification to submit proper additional documentation to you at a future date. If you have any questions about these documents, please contact David Hasty, Senior Historical Landscape Architect, Southeast Region, at (404) 507-5780 or by e-mail at david_hasty@nps.gov. If the findings are agreed upon, the concurrence form can be returned by e-mail to David Hasty.

We greatly appreciate your office's assistance with the project.

Sincerely,



Dan Scheidt
Chief, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Division
Southeast Region

Enclosures

Letter to SHPO p. 3



North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

August 24, 2018

Dan Scheidt, Chief
NPS Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Division
Southeast Regional Office
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

Re: Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Cape Lookout Village Historic District, Cape Lookout National Seashore, Core Banks, Carteret County, H22 (SERO-CRD), ER 18-1796

Dear Mr. Scheidt:

Thank you for your July 31, 2018, submittal of the National Park Service's Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2018 for the National Register-listed Cape Lookout Village Historic District (CR 0266). We find that the inventory report provides a thorough and concise analysis and evaluation of the existing condition of the thirteen landscape characteristics identified for the Cape Lookout Village Historic District *wiz*: archaeological sites; buildings and structures; circulation; cluster arrangement; constructed water features; cultural traditions; land use; natural systems and features; small-scale features; spatial organization, topography; vegetation; and views and vistas.

We have reviewed the inventory report and concur with the findings/recommendations as follows:

- The Cape Lookout Village Historic District retains sufficient integrity to convey the important associations of its period of significance.
- Based upon further research, documentation, and evaluation, the National Register nomination could be expanded to include Criterion D for information potential as intact prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, features, and deposits may exist throughout.
- The National Register nomination could be expanded to include Archaeology and Military History as additional areas of significance.
- Based upon further research, documentation, and evaluation, it may be possible to expand the district boundaries southward and westward to include World War II-era military sites (both terrestrial and under-water) and the 1910s jetty.
- The inventory report indicates that the 2005 Cultural Landscape Report suggests that an end date of 1945 for the district's period of significance may be more consistent with the surviving resources. To date, sufficient documentation to fully support revising the period of significance has not been discovered. Should documentation supporting such a revision be discovered, a revision of the period of significance may be warranted.

Location: 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh NC 27601 Mailing Address: 4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617 Telephone/Fax: (919) 807-6570/807-6599

SHPO Concurrence Signature p. 1

- Based on our review of the inventory report, we further recommend that should the nomination for the district be revised, the revised document should include a more thorough documentation of the landscape features.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or environmental.review@nps.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,


for Ramona M. Bartos

cc: David Hasty, NPS, David.hasty@nps.gov

SHPO Concurrence Signature p. 2

We have reviewed the submitted documentation that identifies cultural landscape features at Portsmouth Village Historic District and Cape Lookout Village Historic District at Cape Lookout National Seashore in Cartaret, North Carolina. We concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscapes Inventories, and understand that these features have the potential to contribute to the existing National Register of Historic Places nominations for the park.



North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer

8.24.18
Date

SHPO Concurrence Signature p. 3

Geographic Information

Geographic Information & Location Map

State and County:

State:	North Carolina
County	Carteret County

Size (Acres) 11

Land Tract Number(s)

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Cape Lookout Village Historic District lies within the southern portion of Cape Lookout National Seashore. The boundaries of the Cape Lookout Village Historic District extend north to encompass the lighthouse and its setting, south along the Atlantic coast beach to a point parallel with the developed area associated with the Coast Guard Station, west encompassing the Coast Guard Station complex and following the western edge of the Concrete Road that leads to the Coast Guard Pier, and then northeast to form a closed polygon to the north of the lighthouse.

Within the Cape Lookout Village landscape is the Coast Guard Complex component landscape. The Coast Guard Station Complex is centered around the intersection of Main Road and Concrete Road. The eastern boundary includes a portion of Main Road and travels south to the Cape Lookout Village National Register Boundary, to the south side of the Coast Guard Station resources. The boundary then follows the National Register boundary on the west side of Concrete Road.

Boundary Coordinates:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Point
Latitude: 34.6041657611697
Longitude: -76.5365276316491

Narrative:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 34.6008278214164
Longitude: -76.5366624390382

Narrative:

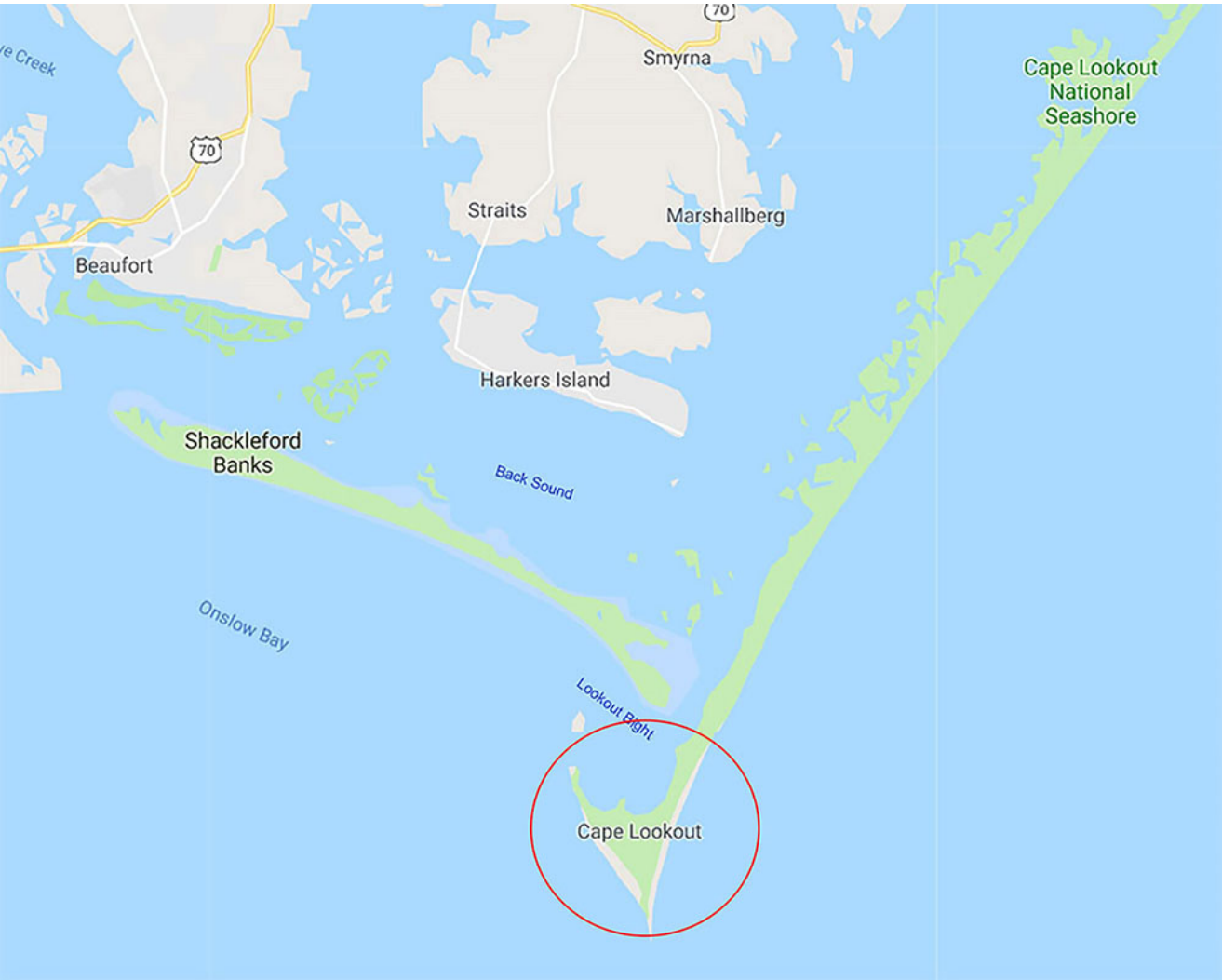
Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 36.6017607612437
Longitude: -76.5415597164265

Narrative:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 34.6064418495415
Longitude: -76.5426547821931

Narrative:

Location Map:



Location of the Cape Lookout Village Historic District in red circle.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Cape Lookout Village Historic District lies within the southern portion of Cape Lookout National Seashore, a federally protected section of the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Cape Lookout National Seashore forms a portion of North Carolina's Outer Banks in the eastern portion of the state. To the east lies the Atlantic Ocean. Leeward are a series of named sounds, including Pamlico Sound, Core Sound, and Back Sound. The park is comprised of North and South Core Banks, with Portsmouth Village located at its northern end, and Cape Lookout at its southern end. Also included within the park are the Shackleford Banks, an island that extends west of Cape Lookout Lighthouse and edges Back Sound to the south of Harkers Island.

Cape Lookout, one of the three promontories of the Outer Banks that parallel North Carolina's shoreline, is a hazardous spit of land that has been marked by a lighthouse since 1812. The cape is the southern tip of Core Banks, a slender strip of land along the Carteret County shoreline stretching from Cedar Island south to Markers Island. The extreme southern edge of the cape, known as Cape Point, is a finger of sand constantly sculpted by ocean and sound currents. The island is part of the Cape Lookout National Seashore established in 1966 by the National Park Service, and is accessible only by boat. The triangular-shaped cape is located approximately four miles south of Harkers Island, an island linked to the mainland of Carteret County by a bridge. Between Core Banks and the mainland lies Core Sound. The east shore of the banks abuts the Atlantic Ocean. The Cape area, in constant flux from the harsh action of ocean currents, is a sand environment whose only native vegetation is low clumps of evergreen shrubbery and trees and marsh grasses.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

English settlement of coastal North Carolina began in the 1670s. During colonial times, the Outer Banks were thinly settled and were used primarily for grazing stock. The unusual shape and geographical position of Cape Lookout were well known from the earliest days of exploration and colonization both for the hazard posed to ships by the shallow waters near the cape and for the shelter and fishing opportunities provided by its bight. In the first decades after the Revolutionary War, whaling became important to the economy of coastal North Carolina, including the Core Banks region. The first permanent structure at Cape Lookout was the original Cape Lookout Lighthouse, completed in 1812, which marked the dangerous shoals off the southern end of the cape.

In an effort to improve the efficacy of the Cape Lookout light as an aid to coastal navigation, a new lighthouse was completed in 1859, on the eve of the Civil War. The lighthouse was damaged in fighting during the war but was fully repaired by 1867. To provide assistance to ships in distress in the often-dangerous waters near the cape, the Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station was constructed in 1887. In the late nineteenth century, fishermen began to take up residence on the Outer Banks to exploit the productive waters of the Cape Lookout bight. This fishing community relocated to the Cape Lookout Village in 1900 following several disastrous hurricanes. In the twentieth century, motorboats allowed commercial fishermen to reside on the mainland, leading to the decline of permanent settlement on the Banks, while at the same time allowing access to the Banks for recreational users.

Cape Lookout was part of the coastal defense of the United States during World War I and World War II. Since 1945, Cape Lookout has served as a scenic and natural recreational area. To preserve and enhance the area's natural character and recreational opportunities, Cape Lookout National Seashore was established in 1966.

Many of the residents formerly derived their livelihood from farming and commercial fishing, although in recent years tourism and real estate development have become important components of the local economy due to the fact that the coast is a popular destination for summer vacationers.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Cape Lookout Village Historic District is located in Carteret County, which extends across the relatively rural east-central North Carolina tidewater. The county has an estimated population of 59,383 residents and covers 532 square miles (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). The nearest population centers are Beaufort (population 3,771), a fishing town and the county seat located approximately twenty miles away by car, and Morehead City (population 7,707), a shipping and rail terminus that lies another five miles to the southwest along U.S. Route 70. In addition to U.S. Route 70, these cities are accessed by the Intracoastal Waterway. Cape Lookout National Seashore falls within the 3rd US Congressional District.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/08/2018

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Cape Lookout Village Historic District meets National Register criteria and is compatible with the park's legislated significance. The historic district was listed on the National Register on March 06, 2000.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

NPS Legal Interest:

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Public Access:

Type of Interest: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

While the public can openly access the inventory unit, many of the buildings and structures are closed to the public.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Land Narrative:

National Register Information

Documentation Status:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Several National Register of Historic Places nominations have been completed for Cape Lookout National Seashore between 1972 and the present day. The earliest nomination was completed in 1972 by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the Cape Lookout Light Station. Incorporating five structures, including the lighthouse, the nomination was four pages in length and included cursory information about the district. The Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station, including five supporting structures, was listed on the National Register in 1989.

The Cape Lookout Village Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000, completed by Ruth Little of Longleaf Historic Resources in 1998 and amended by the North Carolina SHPO. The 2000 nomination focuses primarily on historic structures within the district and contains a brief description of the circulation networks and landscape features that emphasize the connection between the natural landscape and built environment. Overall the nomination lacks adequate documentation of landscape features.

The National Register nomination lists the district as significant under Criteria A and C, and Criterion Consideration B, while the cultural landscape documentation expands the criteria to include Criterion D, for data potential as there may be archeological sites that yield important information in prehistory or history. Further, the cultural landscape documentation adds Archeology and Military History as areas of significance to the previously listed areas of Social History, Maritime History, and Architecture (Vernacular). Although few above-ground resources associated with this period have survived, the cape was extensively used to defend the coast during World War II, in addition to military operations during World War I and the Civil War.

The cultural landscape documentation suggests that if further research and documentation is completed, the boundaries of the historic district might be expanded to include World War II military-related sites and the 1910s jetty to the west

Concurrence Narrative:

On March 06, 2000, the Cape Lookout Village Historic District nomination was determined to meet the National Register criteria by the SHPO and was accepted by the Keeper on May 9, 2000. The property was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on June 30, 2000.

NRIS Number: 00000692
Primary Certification Date: 05/09/2000

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual: Contributing
National Register Classification: District
Significance Level: State
Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria: D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950
Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme: Recreation
Facet: General Recreation
Other Facet: None
Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950
Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme: Social and Humanitarian Movements
Facet: Historic Preservation Movement
Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Subtheme: Shipping and Transportation by Water

Facet: Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, And Other Structures

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950

Historic Context Theme: Expanding Science and Technology

Subtheme: Technology (Engineering and Invention)

Facet: Military (Fortifications, Weapons, And War Vehicles)

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Facet: Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Subtheme: Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860

Facet: The Army And Navy

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Subtheme: Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860

Facet: War Of 1812, 1812-1815

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Subtheme: The Civil War

Facet: Battles In The North And South

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Subtheme: World War II

Facet: The Home Front

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Subtheme: Conservation of Natural Resources

Facet: Scenic Preservation

Other Facet: None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Social History

Area of Significance Category: Maritime History

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Statement of Significance:

In order for a site to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, it must possess significance under one of four criteria. The Criteria for Evaluation (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60) state:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- 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 artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The 740 acre Cape Lookout Village Historic District is located within the southern portion of Cape Lookout National Seashore. The district was listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the state level as significant under Criteria A and C in the 2000 nomination as “one of the last surviving and relatively intact historic settlements on the Outer Banks” with an “inextricable connection of the natural landscape and the built environment” (Cape Lookout Village Historic District National Register nomination, 2000, 19). The district is also significant under Criterion Consideration B for resources that were removed from their original locations. Resources were moved, however, after the end of the period of significance. The 2005 Cultural Landscape Report adds Criterion D as the district may have significant potential to yield archeological information about prehistoric and historic habitation of the cape due to its constantly shifting topography. This criterion requires further research and documentation.

The primary areas of significance for the district were identified in the 2000 National Register nomination as social history, maritime history, and architecture. The 2005 Cultural Landscape Report adds the significance area of military history as the cape was used to defend the coast during World War II, with some surviving above-ground resources associated with this use. Military operations also took place on the cape during World War I, the Civil War, and during the Revolutionary War.

The district flourished as a Life-Saving Station and fishing village from the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. The 2000 National Register nomination defines the period of significance for the historic district as 1857 through circa 1950. This time period marks the beginning of lighthouse construction and concludes with end of any significant private construction on the coast and with the conclusion of World War II-era military activities in the postwar years before Cape Lookout Village became solely a recreational destination. The end date also reflects the 50-year consideration for National Register eligibility from the time of survey; however, the date also accurately represents the changes in land use. The 2005 Cultural Landscape Report suggests that an end date of 1945 may be more consistent with the surviving historic resources. However, sufficient documentation to fully support revising the period of significance has not been discovered.

Criterion A: Social and Maritime History

The Cape Lookout Village Historic District is significant under Criterion A as an example of Social History and Maritime History associated with settlements and land use on the Outer Banks during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The first permanent building on Cape Lookout was the original Cape Lookout Lighthouse, constructed in 1812. This was replaced by the existing lighthouse in 1859. At the southern end of the historic district is the former Coast Guard Station Complex, founded as a Life-Saving Station in 1887. These two governmental sites were established on the cape because of its physical location.

The historic use of the cape is directly related to its geography. Cape Lookout lies at the extreme southern end of the Core Banks of North Carolina. Beyond this point, the North American coastline turns abruptly westward. South of the cape itself, a long shoal extends out into the ocean, creating shallow waters hazardous to ships sailing along the coast. A lighthouse was established to mark this natural hazard, and the Life-Saving Station was necessary due to the frequent number of shipwrecks at this location. During the nineteenth century, the federal government had expanded its role in ensuring maritime safety with the construction of larger lighthouses and the establishment of the Life-Saving Service. The Life-Saving Service was established in 1871 and stations were built along the coast primarily from 1878 through 1883, creating permanently-manned stations with crews trained in life-saving techniques. The Cape Lookout Lighthouse and Life-Saving Station

were part of a larger mission to ensure relative safety in maritime transportation. The increased commerce in turn helped develop the American economy, while at the local level, the presence and role of the government programs created a source of employment for residents and initiated several infrastructure projects on Cape Lookout that shaped the cultural landscape.

An unusual feature of the geography of Cape Lookout is the hook-like shape of the western side of the cape, which creates a sheltered bight between Cape Lookout and Shackleford Banks. This bight has served as a natural harbor and its shape also tends to trap migrating schools of fish, making the waters of the bight productive for commercial fishing. Before the Barden Inlet was dredged, beginning in the 1930s, and before motorized boats in the 1900s simplified water travel, ships from the south side of the Banks could only access the bight by sailing through the Beaufort Inlet many miles to the west; therefore, fishermen chose to reside on the Shackleford Banks or Cape Lookout to be close to the productive fishing waters.

Temporary seasonal encampments for fishing and whaling were common on the Outer Banks in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These fishing communities led to town development and associated infrastructure such as a crab-packing plant and factory for porpoise oil. A permanent fisherman's community known as Diamond City existed on Shackleford Banks in the last decades of the nineteenth century. After the disastrous hurricanes of 1899, Diamond City residents moved to Harkers Island, Beaufort, Bogue Banks, Cape Lookout, or other locations, in some cases moving their buildings to new locations as well (Stick, 1958, 311).

In 1913, the Cape Lookout Development Company platted the cape with hundreds of residential lots for a resort community, but lack of demand and the onset of World War I slowed the development. The abandonment of Cape Lookout Village as the permanent residence of fishermen and their families by 1920 is clearly documented. The school closed in 1919 and visitors in the early 1920s described the village as consisting of only a few families as the introduction of motorboats made it possible for fisherman to live on the mainland and still fish near the cape (Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station Historic Structure Report, 2003, 34). The 1920s and 1930s saw the rise of the recreational usage of the cape, and a few houses built in this decade were purposefully created as vacation houses. Several houses were built by Coast Guardsmen for their families at the same time, such as the Gaskill-Guthrie and O'Boyle-Bryant houses. Over the next decades, Cape Lookout shifted away from a fishing community to primarily recreational use.

Criterion A: Military History

The historic district is further eligible under Criterion A in association with Military History. Cape Lookout played a significant role in the coastal defenses of the United States, primarily from the start of U.S. involvement in World War I in 1917 to the end of World War II in 1945. The military activities also continued during peacetime in the 1920s and 1930s. Although military fortifications on the Outer Banks existed as long ago as the 1750s, no visible evidence from these earlier conflicts survives at Cape Lookout; archeological investigations may locate the sites of missing features from these periods. The twentieth century military uses of the site included a Naval radio signal installation from about 1919 to 1945 and a Coast Artillery Corps station with gun emplacements and a radar station from 1942 to 1944 to protect transatlantic convoys as they sheltered overnight in the bight.

During World War II, soldiers were stationed at Cape Lookout to defend the harbor, and the bight provided shelter for troops leaving for Europe. As part of the coastal defenses, the Concrete Road was constructed on Cape Lookout for circulation. Several resources including gun emplacements with magazines, sheds, a well, a water tower, barracks, wood plank road, and a generator house were constructed during the World War II era. However, following the war, the fortifications at Cape Lookout were abandoned in place and many of the elements were dismantled for salvage. To the east and southeast of the Coast Guard Station are a cluster of three large poured concrete foundations and four concrete tower foundation piers associated with the World War II-era military activity at Cape Lookout. The sites of other twentieth century military facilities still survive and are visible at low tide.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Cape Lookout Village Historic District is eligible at the state level under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of architectural types, in association with Vernacular Architecture adapted to the coastal environment. The two governmental complexes, the Cape Lookout Lighthouse and the Cape Lookout

Coast Guard Station, have both been previously listed in the National Register and can be considered in terms of their individual architectural significance. The remaining buildings are vernacular wood frame houses of a consistent type. Although lacking individual significance, collectively these houses can be considered significant as examples of the particular coastal vernacular house type. The houses are typically supported on piers or pilings that lift the structure off the ground and allow storm surges and shifting sand to move underneath. The houses are conventionally wood framed using dimension lumber. Roofs typically have a very low pitch, a structurally desirable configuration for a hurricane-prone area.

The 2000 National Register nomination includes the following additional information regarding architecture within Cape Lookout Village Historic District:

"To accommodate the lighthouse keeper and one or two assistant keepers and their families, the government built a variety of keeper's quarters at lighthouses along the state's coast from the early 1800s to the early 1900s. These tended to be functional buildings of vernacular design. As many of these have been lost, Cape Lookout is fortunate to have two surviving quarters... At Cape Lookout, the 1872 brick single keeper's quarters served the group of keepers, probably unsatisfactorily, until 1907, when it was converted to a duplex to house two assistant keepers and families, and a frame single quarters (#4) for the head keeper was built in the same year. This 1907 quarters is one of the last keeper's quarters built in North Carolina.

During the 1870s and 1880s a series of small picturesque Life-Saving Stations were built along the Outer Banks. Around 1900 they were followed by a second generation of shingled, often towered stations. These stations survive at Cape Lookout (1888), at Portsmouth Village (1895), and at Oak Island (1891).

In 1915 when the Life-Saving Service became the Coast Guard, new stations continued the architectural evolution from Shingle Style into Colonial Revival style. At Cape Lookout, the new Coast Guard Station built to replace the old Life-Saving Station in 1917 has a two-story, colonial form with a gable on hip roof and a hip-roofed porch, with a lookout tower attached to the roofline with a curved weatherboarded base echoing the swelling shapes of the Shingle Style, as does the curved kick of the weatherboards at the base of the walls.

In addition to the government lifesaving architecture built at Cape Lookout, a small group of private dwellings reflect the cultural and commercial history of the Banks, the occupations of fishermen, and government workers on the island. These simple frame houses, all one-story, represent the Banker house, a small side-gable unit, patched together of salvaged materials, portable, and apparently unique to coastal North Carolina. This house type is best represented at the village of Ocracoke (listed on the National Register in 1990) and at Portsmouth Village, at the northern tip of the Cape Lookout National Seashore and now maintained by the Park Service as a museum village that interprets the theme of man and his relation to the sea. Some of the Portsmouth houses are leased to private residents. While the government lighthouses and auxiliary buildings and the Life-Saving Stations were often designed by architects and built by commercial contractors, Banker houses were built by the families themselves, often of salvaged materials, in traditional forms that had survived the harsh environment for generations.

Sometimes the houses were built to be seasonal, and always, portable. When a particular building site became uninhabitable because of erosion, a shift in the fishing economy, or a change in life circumstances, fishermen routinely rolled their houses to another site nearby or onto boats and floated them to another island or to the mainland. Most of the houses in the village of Diamond City, located on Shackleford Banks in sight of the Cape Lookout light, were moved to the mainland after the Hurricane of 1899, and now no buildings remain there. Elderly citizens can still point out a number of the story-and-a-jump houses in the "Promise Land," a section of Morehead City to which Bankers relocated their houses and settled permanently after the hurricane. A story-and-a-jump house generally consisted of a bottom floor with additional small living space upstairs under the slanted roof with low slanting ceilings.

Of course, no trace remains of the tiny, insubstantial shanties of driftwood, salvaged materials, and thatch that fishermen erected on the ocean beaches for shelter while fishing for mullet and other catches. At the end of each season, these were dismantled or left to be destroyed by wind and waves.

When fishermen left Portsmouth Village and Cape Lookout Village, many of them took their houses with them. The oldest private dwelling currently at the Cape is the Luther Guthrie House (Guthrie-Ogilvie House) built in circa 1924. This small side-gabled house with an engaged porch is apparently typical of the earlier houses that

have disappeared. David Yeomans, youngest son of Cape fisherman Eugene Yeomans, a life-long resident of Harkers Island and Cape Lookout Village, recalls that the houses moved off the Cape about 1919 were of identical form to the Luther Guthrie House. Thus the few dwellings left at these villages are rare survivors, a legacy from the lost era of fishing villages on the Outer Banks. Only Ocracoke Village is still inhabited year-round. There, some one-hundred houses, most of them the story-and-a-jump type, nestle into the protective hedges of live oak, yaupon and bay in the center of Ocracoke Island, although much of the traditional atmosphere has been lost due to intensive tourist development. Despite the loss of many early buildings at Portsmouth and Cape Lookout, all three settlements continue to evoke the Bankers' cultural landscape.

At Cape Lookout, the Banker house has the additional feature of an engaged porch. The traditional Cape Lookout house, represented by the Luther Guthrie House of circa 1924, Gaskill-Guthrie House of circa 1915, O'Boyle-Bryant House of circa 1928, and the Carrie Arendell House (Lewis-Davis House) of circa 1930, has an engaged front porch that relates more to the small early dwellings of the nearby port of Beaufort than to the housing stock of Portsmouth Village or Ocracoke Village. At Portsmouth, the houses have a variety of forms, with only the Marian Gray Babb House, a Craftsman house built in the 1920s to 1930s, having an engaged porch. Only two Ocracoke houses have engaged porches, one of these being the antebellum Kugler Cottage. The Cape Lookout house may have resulted from the confluence of the local engaged porch vernacular with the Craftsman style, which often featured a porch recessed beneath the main roof. Such a form suited the oppressive heat and fierce storms at the Cape" (Cape Lookout Village Historic District National Register nomination, 2000, 31-34).

Criterion D: Archeology

The Cape Lookout Village Historic District has the potential to yield archeological information about prehistoric and historic habitation of the cape. Specific subject areas of potential interest for archeological investigation include prehistoric settlement, early settlement and military history, Civil War-era activities, and World War I activities and construction. The World War II era would likely be further documented by archeological investigation, as it is possible that some sites from this period may survive but are obscured by shifting sand or by movement of the coastline.

Other subjects for potential archeological research include underwater archeological surveys near the shoreline to look for evidence of settlement in areas once on land but now under water, and offshore investigation to identify vessels from the various military conflicts and shipwrecks along the coast.

Archeological investigation could also be performed to study resources in the areas of the lighthouse and Coast Guard Station, from which buildings were moved to the village. Investigations are merited to determine whether evidence of the 1812 lighthouse and Keeper's Dwelling survive. Sand mounds in the locations of former features such as Life-Saving Station docks could be investigated to determine whether they obscure evidence of these missing elements. Archeological investigation could be performed to confirm the site and size of the Daniel Willis House; reportedly, some evidence of this building remains on the site. Finally, investigation could be performed to identify foundations from other structures that have been moved or demolished, such as the houses of Diamond City that were relocated following the hurricanes of the 1890s. However, foundations from small residential structures would not necessarily leave any trace, as these foundations were typically constructed of wood piles and may have been moved or demolished with the rest of the building.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Outdoor Recreation

Primary Current Use: Coast Guard Facility

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Coast Guard Facility	Historic
Outdoor Recreation	
Village Site	Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type Of Name
Cape Lookout Village Historic District	Current
Cape Lookout	Both Current And Historic
Cape Lookout Bight	Both Current And Historic
Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station	Both Current And Historic
Core Banks	Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1939	Established	The Lighthouse Service was joined to the Coast Guard
CE 1940	Developed	A coastal defense complex was established to the southwest of the Coast Guard station. A dock, the current Concrete Road, a wood plank road, and various barracks, sheds, a gun emplacement and magazine, in addition to a well and radio tower were constructed to support the complex
CE 1941	Military Operation	Troops arrived at Fort Macon to arrange the coastal defenses at the Morehead / Beaufort harbor during WWII era
CE 1942	Military Operation	German U-boats targeted Allied shipping off the coast of North Carolina, sinking many ships

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1944	Military Operation	Fort Macon was deactivated
CE 1945	Altered	Following WWII, full-time residential use declined and was replaced by part time recreational uses. Coast Guard related occupation dwindled
CE 1945	Built	The "Petroleum Products Storage" outbuilding was constructed
CE 1945	Demolished	After 1945. A boathouse and the Navy Compass House were demolished
CE 1950 - 1960	Developed	1950s-1960s. Telephone lines and other amenities were introduced
CE 1950 - 1960	Removed	1950s-1960s. World War II-era defense structures gradually disappeared but the Concrete Road and dock constructed by the Army remained
CE 1957 - 1958	Purchased/Sold	The Coast Guard sold surplus buildings provided they were moved, including the Barden House (1907 Keeper's Dwelling), which was sold to Dr. Graham and Mary Barden; the 1887 Life-Saving Station (Willis-Daniels House), sold to Kelly Willis; and the 1924 boathouse, sold to David and Clara Yeomans. These buildings were relocated to their current sites in the village in 1958
CE 1960	Demolished	c. 1960s. The Navy "Power House" (incinerator/generator shed) and Navy Garage were demolished. The Petroleum Products Storage outbuilding was demolished after 1963
CE 1963	Purchased/Sold	The state acquired about 80 percent of the land between Ocracoke Inlet and Cape Lookout. The state looked to the federal government to help manage the land
CE 1965 - 1970	Planted	Loblolly pines were planted by Boy Scout troops around the Lighthouse Complex and along the coast to the Coast Guard station
CE 1966	Established	Cape Lookout was established as a National Seashore
CE 1976 - 1980	Land Transfer	NPS acquired all property on the cape (excluding the lighthouse)
CE 1982	Land Transfer	The Cape Lookout U.S. Coast Guard Station was decommissioned
CE 2003	Eroded	Since dredging began in the 1930s, steady erosion occurred, leaving the coal house site and the summer kitchen within ten yards of the high water line
CE 2003	Established	Fieldwork for the Cape Lookout Village Cultural Landscape Report was completed
CE 2003	Land Transfer	The NPS acquired the lighthouse from the Coast Guard. The lighthouse continues to be an active, fully automated aid to navigation
CE 2005	Established	The Cape Lookout Village Cultural Landscape Report was certified

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 2005 - 2017	Established	Since the completion of the Cape Lookout Village CLR, changes have been made to the district's small-scale features, buildings and structures, and circulation features

Physical History:

Please see parent Cape Lookout Village CLI for complete Physical History section

Life-Saving Service

To provide rescue to vessels in distress, in 1871 Congress established the U.S. Life-Saving Service. From 1878 to 1883, many new Life-Saving Stations were established all along the Atlantic coast. A Life-Saving Station at Cape Lookout was authorized as early as 1878, but did not begin operation until January 1888. The federal government purchased the land for the Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station from the Watson, Bell, and Daniels families in July 1887, and the Stick Style station building was constructed according to standardized plans first developed in 1882. The building was completed by the end of August 1887, and William H. Gaskill was appointed Keeper on 15 December 1887. A new boathouse and a stable were constructed by the Cape Lookout station crew in November 1891 to January 1892, followed by another boathouse in April 1892, a cook house in September to November 1892, a tank house in February 1894, and a third boathouse in the bight in January to February 1896, ending the first generation of construction at the station (Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station (LSS), later U.S. Coast Guard Station, keeper's logbooks, as summarized in notes provided by Tommy Jones, National Park Service historian and author of Historic Structure Reports on several structures at Cape Lookout National Seashore). Other nearby stations included Portsmouth (opened in 1894) and Core Banks, midway between Cape Lookout and Ocracoke Inlet (opened in 1896).

The Life-Saving Service was perennially underfunded, with low wages making recruitment difficult. By 1911, Gaskill was in failing health, and in 20 April, 1912, W.T. Willis was appointed as the new keeper. Willis recorded the deteriorated condition of all the buildings of the station (Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station (LSS), later U.S. Coast Guard Station, keeper's logbooks). The Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service were merged to form the U.S. Coast Guard in 1915. After this reorganization, major upgrades to the physical condition of the Cape Lookout station were undertaken. Freddie G. Gillikin had been appointed keeper on 1 July, 1914, and remained in his position under the U.S. Coast Guard (Keeper's logbooks). In 1916, the original station was shifted to a new site slightly to the west, and an entirely new station building was constructed on the original site, as shown in Figure 15 and Figure 16. The 1896 boathouse was sold and dismantled for scrap (Keeper's logbooks). Many of the nineteenth century outbuildings were also relocated, and a new kitchen and other outbuildings were constructed.

Weather Service

Other federal government activities came to the Outer Banks in the latter half of the nineteenth century. In 1874, the U.S. Army Signal Corps established a weather observation station in the Keeper's Dwelling at Cape Hatteras. A similar station existed at Cape Lookout from 1876 to 1904 (Hill, 1975, 40). The location of the weather station at Cape Lookout is not documented; however, it may have been in the Keeper's Dwelling, as at Cape Hatteras. There is a weather station near the beach in 2003.

The Late Nineteenth Century Landscape – Historic Period Plan circa 1896

During the nineteenth century, Cape Lookout was a narrow spit of land that formed a U-shape of low flat sand, punctuated by low mounds of accumulated deposits forming groups of hammocks at the current lighthouse location and along the upper ends of the U. Within the center of the U, there was a tidal marsh. The original Life-Saving Station was positioned along the margin of the marsh, with various dock locations within the U presumably sited for the protection afforded in the lee of the cape. Small buildings, likely utilized primarily for shelter during fishing expeditions, lined the inner margins of the U. The first and second Cape Lookout lights were sited in association with a group of high dunes above the U-shaped portion of the cape. Throughout this period, the landscape of Cape Lookout was relatively open and grazing stock apparently wandered freely. It is highly likely that the majority of the vegetation was low grassland and marsh communities, with little or no woody growth on the cape.

The World War I Landscape – Historic Period Plan circa 1918

The general tendency of the tides to deposit sand along the southern margin of the cape extended Cape Lookout in this direction. Construction of a jetty during the early twentieth century along the cape's western margin, however, had a more profound effect on the form of the cape. Sand began to accumulate along the western margin, and to build in a northerly direction. Sand particularly accumulated above Wreck Point, which had existed along the northwestern end of the U, forming what was referred to on one map as "new Wreck Point." Floating lights and a small light at Catfish Point helped to protect vessels from these new dangers. Land was secured by the U.S. Engineer Department along the western edge of the cape to support establishment of the new jetty. The landscape of Cape Lookout in the 1910s continued to be open, and comprised primarily of low, flat sand deposits with little or no woody vegetation, punctuated by sand mounds at the lighthouse and along the form of the U. Boathouses, docks, and an elevated boardwalk over the central marsh supported the Life-Saving Station, which expanded during this period. The Cape Lookout Village at this time included residences and a post office.

Interwar and World War II: Recreation and Conservation

In the same way that modern motor boats enabled fisherman to move permanently to the mainland while still fishing near the cape, they also made Cape Lookout more accessible for vacationers and part time recreational users of the Outer Banks. The first mention of automobile use on the cape comes from the Coast Guard Station logbooks of 1929 (LSS Logbooks, 10 January 1929). Many of the existing houses in Cape Lookout Village were constructed in the 1920s as recreational homes or as residences for persons associated with the Coast Guard station. One of the first vacation houses at the village was the Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House), constructed by the Seifert family circa 1928 (Coca-Cola House Historic Structure Report, 2003). Please refer to the Analysis and Evaluation Section, Buildings and Structures tables for a listing of known private and public buildings at Cape Lookout, including dates of construction, relocation, or demolition if known, and previous names.

The 1930s Landscape – Historic Period Plan circa 1934

During the 1920s and 1930s, the landscape of Cape Lookout remained open and windswept, with constantly shifting sand dunes along the shoreline. The 1910s jetty produced an accumulation of sand along the west side of the cape, with land mass slowly accreting along the southwestern margin, which eventually engulfed the jetty itself. The Coast Guard dock at the north end of the village remained the primary point of access to the village from the mainland. The village grew a great deal during this period, with numerous residences being built along a central roadway, set within a protective embrasure of sand dunes to either side. The village also occupied the general location of an aquifer that could be utilized to draw fresh water, although it is not known whether wells were dug before 1942. The original boathouse and dock that edged the marshland within the cape's U-shaped landform possibly may be the basis for the sand dune to the west of the village. Both the Life-Saving Station and the lighthouse precincts continued to grow during this period.

Federal Role

After World War I, the Coast Guard facilities on the cape were modernized. Many of the older outbuildings were demolished, including the 1892 boathouse and 1891 stable (LSS Logbooks, November 1920, 26-30). A new stable was constructed in 1920 (LSS Logbooks, 24 November 1920), and a new boathouse was completed in April 1924 (LSS Logbooks, 14 April 1924). The 1892 in-shore boathouse had been demolished by 1934. The 1887 Station building was adapted for use as housing for Navy radio signal station personnel after 1919. The Navy had created a system of radio direction finder stations along the Atlantic Coast for tracking German submarines during World War I. After the end of the war, these Navy coastal radio stations were retained for use as aids to navigation. The Navy station at Cape Lookout was part of this radio navigation system. The system was turned over to the U.S. Coast Guard in 1941.

The station acquired a tractor and a truck in 1931, and the 1920 stable was used as a temporary garage. This building was demolished in 1938 to make way for a new "Equipment Building" on the site, completed in 1939 (LSS Logbooks, 16 May 1939) (see Figure 19 and Figure 20). In 1933, the Lighthouse Bureau added a radio beacon to the Cape Lookout Lighthouse. A steel radio tower was erected adjacent to the summer kitchen. The radio was separated from within the 1907 Keeper's Dwelling; batteries and other equipment were kept in the summer kitchen (NPS Reviewer comment). Also in the 1930s, the 1907 Keeper's Dwelling received heating and plumbing systems (1907 Keeper's Dwelling Historic Structure Report, 2003, 30-32). In 1939, a new coal and wood shed was constructed near the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling (1907 Keeper's Dwelling Historic Structure Report, 2003, 32).

By the 1930s, the advent of radio for communication and navigation had greatly reduced the number of maritime accidents, and the Coast Guard began to consolidate its facilities. After running ashore in the 1933 hurricane, the Cape Lookout Shoals lightship was discontinued. The salvaged vessel was reassigned to Winter Quarter Shoal, Virginia (www.uscg.mil; Holland, 1968, 35). In 1938, the Portsmouth Life-Saving Station was deactivated (Holland, 1968, 38). In 1939, the Lighthouse Service was joined to the Coast Guard.

World War II

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the military moved quickly to re-establish American coastal defenses. On 21 December, 1941, troops arrived at Fort Macon to arrange the coastal defenses at the Morehead / Beaufort harbor. During the spring of 1942, German U-boats targeted Allied shipping off the coast of North Carolina, sinking many ships. Losses were generally not reported to the public, but coastal residents observed explosions and debris washing ashore. After May 1942, blackouts of towns along the coast and implementation of the convoy system reduced losses to the U-boats.

During the war, Cape Lookout Bight was used as shelter for convoys bound for Europe, and soldiers were stationed on Cape Lookout to defend the natural harbor. The Portsmouth Coast Guard Station was reactivated as part of the coast watch, and coast watch personnel were added to the Core Banks and Cape Lookout stations (NPS Reviewer comments). A submarine net was strung across the bight to keep the U-boats at bay. The Concrete Road was constructed on Cape Lookout as part of the coastal defenses (Cheatham, 1990). The Army also constructed a new dock near the Casablanca residence.

After 1943, the tide of the war shifted, and by November 1944, Fort Macon was deactivated. At the end of the war, the fortifications on Cape Lookout, including the guns, were abandoned in place. Junk dealers had taken the guns for scrap metal by 1961 (Moore, 1968, 8-10).

The Postwar Landscape – Historic Period Plan circa 1951

In describing the economic improvements of the 1950s on the upper Outer Banks, related primarily to tourism, David Stick commented on the lack of development on the lower Outer Banks:

But on the lower Banks, at Portsmouth, Core Banks, Cape Lookout, and Shackleford Banks, where stock continued to graze on an open range through World War II and afterwards with no effort made to control erosion, where there was no one . . . to push through the construction of roads and bridges, and where there still is no connection with the mainland, the long stretches of bald beach remain, devoid of vegetation and flooded by every storm tide—but the people have long since departed (Stick, 1958, 253).

One period map indicates that there was a structure near the lighthouse referred to as Reeve Lodge. It is not known whether the structure accommodated tourism. During the 1940s, a coastal defense complex was established to the southwest of the Coast Guard station. A dock, the current Concrete Road, a wood plank road, and various barracks, sheds, a gun emplacement and magazine, in addition to a well were constructed to support the complex. There was also a radio tower on the cape during the 1940s. Wells were dug at Casablanca and the lighthouse during this period.

A significant change to the landscape occurred after the late 1960s, when loblolly pines were planted by Boy Scout troops around the Lighthouse Complex and along the coast to the Coast Guard Station. Historic photographs from the 1960s and 1970s record the transformation of the formerly open and windswept landscape to a more forested appearance with limited vistas away from the shoreline of the cape. In addition to the plantations of pines, a small community of native woody plants exists along the Concrete Road in the sheltered upper dunes.

Recreation, Conservation, and the Changed Federal Role

The decades after World War II on the Outer Banks saw the continued decline of full-time residential use and its replacement by part time recreational uses. After World War II, changes in the role of the federal government in the region contributed to this process, as the Coast Guard and lighthouse-related occupations, which had provided for continuous residents on Cape Lookout since the mid-nineteenth century, gradually disappeared. The federal government instead began to serve as steward of a natural and recreational environment through the efforts of the National Park Service.

Continued improvements in navigation and maritime safety ultimately made the Cape Lookout U.S. Coast Guard Station unnecessary, and in 1982, the station was decommissioned. The Coast Guard offered surplus buildings for sale in the fall of 1957, providing that they be moved from their government-owned sites. This included the 1907 Keeper's Dwelling, sold to Dr. Graham and Mary Barden and known as the Barden House; the 1887 Life-Saving Station, sold to Kelly Willis; and the 1924 boathouse, sold to David and Clara Yeomans (reportedly, when the Yeomans relocated the boathouse, the building became stuck at its present-day location, within the original alignment of the road through the village. This accounts for the curve in the alignment of the road seen today). These buildings were all relocated to their existing sites within the village in 1958.

From 1976 to 1980, NPS acquired all of the property on the cape (this excludes the lighthouse, which was owned by the Coast Guard until 14 June 2003. Although the lighthouse is now owned and maintained by NPS, the Coast Guard remains responsible for operating the electric beacon.) Few significant changes occurred to the village once the federal government began to acquire property in 1976. Current residents were given 25-year leases, which began to expire in 2001 and will conclude in 2005. Thereafter, the NPS assumed responsibility for maintaining all structures.

The Cape Lookout Village Cultural Landscape Report was certified in 2005, with fieldwork completed in 2003, documenting the history and significance of the district, and outlining treatment recommendations for the cultural landscape.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Based upon the comparative analysis of historic and existing conditions associated within the Cape Lookout Village Historic District, the site retains sufficient integrity to convey the important associations of its period of significance to the visitor. Many of the cape's historic cultural resources survive from the period of significance, and many of the naturally occurring landforms, plant communities, and visual and spatial connections survive intact. The strong connections between the siting of buildings and structures and natural features and processes, use of materials, and land uses continue to be expressed in the surviving fabric of the historic district. The period of significance of 1857 to circa 1950, as defined in the National Register nomination, has been utilized to compare historic and existing landscape conditions and determine the contributing status of surviving resources.

Today, the Coast Guard Station landscape reflects aspects of its past uses, although its character most closely approximates its post-1950 associations. Modifications since 1950, including the moving of buildings, establishment of large stands of loblolly pine trees, and adaptation of the U.S. Coast Guard and Life-Saving Station uses to accommodate federal administration of the cape as a public park have altered the appearance, use, and character of the traditional working landscape.

To determine the degree to which the Cape Lookout landscape has changed over time, its appearance and character during the period of significance and in 2017 (the time of landscape documentation and survey) are compared below. This comparison links extant features to their period of origin and assesses whether they are contributing to the significant historic fabric. Those features that are not associated with a significant historic

period are identified as non-contributing. The landscape characteristics used as the basis for the comparative analysis include Natural Systems and Features, Topographic Modifications, Spatial Organization, Vegetation, Land Uses and Activities, Views and Vistas, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, and Small-scale Features.

The discussion of the landscape characteristic generally begins with the evolution of the landscape from the early period of significance through the end date of significance (historic conditions), followed by a discussion of its character today (existing conditions). Non-contributing features and missing features—resources that are known to have been part of the site during the period of significance—are also indicated for each landscape characteristic. The following section focuses on the Analysis and Evaluation of the Coast Guard Station Complex, which includes the Coast Guard Station, summer kitchen, cistern, four-bay garage, various outbuildings and structures, picket fencing and other small-scale features, walks, foundations, the Concrete Road, and the Coast Guard dock.

Landscape Characteristics Summary

When comparing the landscape of Cape Lookout during its period of significance to present conditions, a number of overarching alterations are apparent. The most obvious and perhaps important alteration to Cape Lookout over time has been the changing shape of the landform that has resulted from years of erosion and re-deposition of sand. Cape Lookout has both grown in size and shifted in position over the decades. While the cape has been constantly shifting for thousands of years, dramatic changes are clearly evident in the period plans that illustrate the evolution of the cape since the nineteenth century. Such dramatic changes were influenced in part by the construction of the 1910s jetty. While erosion and depositional activities are natural processes, they may result in the eventual loss of historically significant cultural features, should the shore continue to erode in its current path.

Circulation routes on Cape Lookout have also undergone numerous alterations over time, owing primarily to construction and relocation of buildings and the need to provide access to various parts of the cape at different times. During the period of significance, vehicular transportation likely evolved from informal trails to developed road networks to support the growing population and commercial and recreational activities on the cape. The earliest maps that depict road networks are from the 1930s, although it is highly probable that lanes and trails for wagons and other non-motorized vehicles—utilized by fishermen and lighthouse and life-saving staff—provided access to various locations on the cape before that time. Since 1950, it appears that the road network present during the World War II era has diminished and no longer accesses as many locations on the cape. At present, however, the primary routes of Back Road, Main Road, and Concrete Road that formed after 1930 are still evident.

The amount and diversity of vegetation has increased greatly since the period of significance. Before 1950, Cape Lookout was an open, windswept landscape characterized by low grassland and marsh plant communities with little or no woody growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, however, the character of the cape was altered with the addition of transplanted vegetation. Loblolly pines were planted around the lighthouse, native woody plants grew around Concrete Road, and residents planted non-native shrubs and trees. Currently, the cape is assuming the character of a maritime forest, rather than the open grassland and dune character present during the period of significance.

While the increase in woody trees and shrubs had an impact on the ecology of the cape, it has also altered the historic visual character of the landscape by removing and foreshortening views. The formerly open character of the landscape—evident during the period of significance—has become more forested, which limits views to the shore and between landmark sites and buildings.

Changes in land uses comprise another major difference between the period of significance and the present. Between 1857 and 1950, the cape was primarily used for navigation and maritime services, commercial fishing activities, residential living, and private recreational activities. Additional uses included agriculture—in the form of livestock grazing—and military activities during World Wars I and II, and before. After 1950, the variety of land uses diminished to include primarily public recreation and limited maritime and residential uses with the transfer of cape management to NPS in 1966.

Aspects of Integrity:

The Coast Guard Station component landscape possesses integrity of location as the original site of the

lighthouse, Life-Saving Station, and village areas remain the same as during the historic period. However, the removal of several features such as residences, docks, and elements of circulation, diminishes this integrity. Overall, the remains in its original locations.

The landscape also possesses integrity of design through the continued expression of historic patterns of spatial organization. The landscape area complex continues to be clustered by its use. The current roadways and siting of buildings and structures contribute to the integrity of design. The layout of the layout is similar to its layout during the period of significance and the landscape character areas relate to one another as they did during the historic period.

Integrity of setting is particularly strong within the district due to the ongoing relationship of the cape to the surrounding ocean environment. With minimal new construction or development, there are no modern visual intrusions, leaving the setting comparable to the period of significance. The cumulative effect of the natural systems and features, building and structures, topography, spatial organization, views and vistas, contributes to the high level of integrity of setting of the component landscape.

The landscape retains integrity of feeling and association, again due to the continued presence of the Station complex, which was important to the development of the region. Large stands of loblolly pine trees currently detract from the district's integrity of feeling by blocking historic views and diminishing the historic open quality of the landscape. Changes have occurred since 1950 to the landform and configuration of the cape which diminish slightly its integrity of feeling. Because many of these changes are an expected part of the natural evolution of North Carolina's barrier island system, or were triggered by the construction of the jetty during the period of significance, they do not detract from the integrity of the historic scene.

Finally, the district also retains integrity of workmanship and materials. Materials considered in this evaluation include paving, landscape features, building fabric, and circulation. The poor condition of some district features threatens this integrity. Further, there are several missing features from the period of significance including various residences, docks, elements of circulation, fencing, and World War II era features. There are several replacement materials throughout the district, and additions such as solar panels, shutters, downspouts, and railings. Nonetheless, overall integrity of workmanship and materials is retained as evident in the largely unchanged features constructed within the Coast Guard Complex.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Archeological Sites**

The Cape Lookout Village Historic District has the potential to yield archeological information about prehistoric and historic habitation of the cape. Specific subject areas of potential interest for archeological investigation include prehistoric settlement, early settlement and military history, Civil War-era activities, and World War I activities and construction. Further research is required.

The 2003 Cultural Landscape Report documentation suggested further archeological investigations be conducted, including evaluation of potential sites of importance, through the practice of landscape archeology (reading landform to predict former land uses and features) to identify evidence of missing resources. It is possible that extant sand dunes in the vicinity of the village and lighthouse mark the sites of former features. It was further suggested to consider excavating dunes and landforms where historical data suggests features may have existed during the period of significance.

Archeological survey was conducted by SEAC in 2008 in the Diamond City area and further fieldwork was undertaken in 2009 in preparation for completing the Cape Lookout National Seashore Archeological Overview and Assessment, completed in 2015.

A Hurricane Irene Damage Assessment was completed in 2011 followed by further condition assessments in 2012 including the Portsmouth Village area.

The 2015 Cape Lookout National Seashore Archeological Overview and Assessment recommended more detailed survey and subsurface testing, including at selected areas along the South Core Banks where potential sites may exist in more geologically stable areas. The document contains descriptions of all previously recorded archeological sites at Cape Lookout.

To date, no archeological sites at the Cape Lookout National Seashore have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Buildings and Structures**

At the south end of the village is the former Cape Lookout U.S. Coast Guard Station. Founded as a Life-Saving Station in 1887, this station was decommissioned in 1982. The station includes the main station building, the summer kitchen, the Coast Guard Garage, ancillary structures such as a large cistern and a shed, and associated foundations. These buildings retain their overall form and character from their initial construction in the period 1917 to 1940.

The main station building, constructed between 1916 and 1917, is a two-story wood frame rectangular structure with a hip roof. A watch tower rises from the roof and there is one brick chimney adjacent to the watchtower. The roof is covered with wood shingles. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding, painted white and need repainting. The building features six over one wood sash windows. There is a screened porch with wood framing across the front of the building that is an addition and currently has no screening.

To the west is the concrete foundation associated with the summer kitchen cistern followed by the summer kitchen. The summer kitchen is a one-story gable roof wood frame building. Similar to the main building, the roof is covered with wood shingles, and the walls are clad with wood siding, painted white. A post-World War II addition to the kitchen that existed in the 1970s has subsequently been removed.

On the west side of the summer kitchen is a concrete block retaining wall that edges the parking area. Across the concrete parking area is the wood framed four bay Coast Guard Garage. The walls are clad with wood shingles painted white, the roof is covered with wood shingles, and the wood roll-up garage doors are painted dark green. There are four dormers on the faces of the gable roof, each with an arch-top double hung window.

Southeast of the Coast Guard Garage is a rectangular concrete foundation approached by a short ramp that was likely a former garage building. On the north side of the Coast Guard Garage is the foundation associated with the Navy "Power House" incinerator/generator that was constructed after 1920 and demolished sometime after 1963. There is also a small rectangular feature, low to the ground, and constructed of concrete block with brick along the top along Concrete Road, near the garage. There is a rectangular concrete cistern building with a flat roof, painted white, built into the concrete retaining wall. Additionally, there is a small, deteriorated wood frame shed located to the southwest of the summer kitchen.

The buildings associated with the original former US Coast Guard Station are contributing buildings.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name:	Coast Guard Station (Main Building)
CLI Feature ID:	185091
Feature Contribution:	Contributing
CRIS-HS Resource ID:	91769
CRIS-HS Resource Name:	Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station
CRIS-HS Resource Number:	HS-200-A
FMSS Record Type:	Location
FMSS Record Number:	44098

Feature Name: Summer kitchen

CLI Feature ID: 185093

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91821

CRIS-HS Resource Name: Cape Lookout Light Station Oil House

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-100-B

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 97012

Feature Name: Summer kitchen cistern foundation

CLI Feature ID: 185095

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91775

CRIS-HS Resource Name: Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station Cistern #2

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-200-G

FMSS Record Type: Asset

FMSS Record Number: 114199

Feature Name: Concrete retaining wall W of kitchen

CLI Feature ID: 185097

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Navy "Power House" incinerator/generator

CLI Feature ID: 185099

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91773

CRIS-HS Resource Name: Cape Lookout Coast Guard Sta. Generator Bldg. Ruin

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-200-E

Feature Name: Navy garage foundation (concrete ramp)

CLI Feature ID: 185101

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91774

CRIS-HS Resource Name: Cape Lookout Coast Guard Sta. Storage Bldg. Ruin

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-200-F

Feature Name: Coast Guard Garage

CLI Feature ID: 185105

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91771

CRIS-HS Resource Name: Cape Lookout Coast Guard Sta. Equipment Building

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-200-C

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 44100

Feature Name:	Large concrete cistern
CLI Feature ID:	185107
Feature Contribution:	Contributing
CRIS-HS Resource ID:	91772
CRIS-HS Resource Name:	Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station Cistern
CRIS-HS Resource Number:	HS-200-D
FMSS Record Type:	Asset
FMSS Record Number:	114199
Feature Name:	Wooden shed
CLI Feature ID:	185109
Feature Contribution:	Non contributing
Feature Name:	Sheds on Coast Guard dock
CLI Feature ID:	185111
Feature Contribution:	Non contributing

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Conditions:

During the period of significance, circulation on the cape evolved from routes created primarily for pedestrians, horses, and wagons, with connections to boat landings, to those that supported automobile and powerboat traffic. With the addition of automobiles, the number of roads on the cape increased, particularly between the 1920s and 1940s when the cape experienced an increase in military uses and later in recreational uses. The degree of change is difficult to determine since many historic maps do not illustrate formal roads on the cape until the 1930s.

At present, three primary roads exist on Cape Lookout: Back Road, Main Road, and Concrete Road. Back Road first appears on maps in the 1930s as a route leading between Cape Lookout Village and the lighthouse. Main Road also appears on maps beginning in the 1930s as the central circulation route running through Cape Lookout Village.

Concrete Road was built during World War II to service the coastal defense complex located on the cape's western shore. This road, too, appears to survive from the period of significance relatively intact. There were additional circulation features associated with World War II, such as a road running southwest from the Concrete Road to a gun emplacement complex, a road extending northeast from

the same location along the Concrete Road toward the bight-side dock that is no longer extant, a road running south from the Coast Guard Complex to a radio tower, and finally, a segment of the Back Road that led directly toward the Coast Guard Complex, avoiding the center of the village. These features are no longer present.

The date of establishment of the Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House) access road is not currently known, but the feature likely survives from the period of significance.

Walkways are known to have been present within the lighthouse precinct during the period of significance, in particular the brick walkways between the lighthouse and oil house, between the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling and the lighthouse, and extending towards the bight from the Keeper's Dwelling. The date of origin of the existing concrete walkway running along the southern façade of the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling is not currently known, but likely dates from the period of significance.

Existing conditions:

Core Banks, including Cape Lookout, is only accessible by boat from various points on the mainland and surrounding islands, including Harkers Island. The dock at the Lighthouse Complex is the major access point for boats and ferry services. There is a dock at the Coast Guard station that was not accessible at the time of 2017 survey due to structural deterioration (see Figure 99, Buildings and Structures). Another dock is located at the Les and Sally Moore Complex, which was constructed after the previous dock was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel in 2003.

Several named roads exist on the island. As during the historic period, these include Back Road, Main Road, and Concrete Road. Smaller access roads and drives leave these main roads to provide access to various areas and homesites. Back Road parallels the beach behind the frontal dune system and terminates at Cape Lookout Point. Ramps and roads from Back Road provide access to the island interior.

Coast Guard Station Complex and Casablanca Complex:

Main Road curves gently south/southwest where it intersects with Concrete Road at the Coast Guard Station, which is located around a concrete parking lot. A set of concrete steps leads from the parking lot to a concrete sidewalk that provides access to the summer kitchen and main Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station building. The buildings are connected by concrete walking paths located on the south side of the buildings.

From the Coast Guard parking lot, Concrete Road proceeds northwest and then veers north towards the Coast Guard dock. Where Concrete Road turns to veer north there is an intersection with a sand spur road that travels southwest to the beach. Concrete Road continues north towards the bight and curves northeast near the Casablanca House where it intersects with the Coast Guard dock that extends into the bight. Seagulls are painted periodically on Concrete Road. The Coast Guard dock is a concrete slab mounted on wooden pilings edged with timber stops. There are remnant pilings of a former dock to the west of the current Coast Guard dock.

South of the bight off of Concrete Road is an overgrown access road that connects to the Casablanca House and associated collapsed sheds. The track is still present though overgrown and not in use. At least two docks that were present during the period of significance near the village are no longer extant. These include a dock at the Casablanca House, and one at the end of the village access road where there are remnant pilings. There are also remnant pilings to the west of the current Coast Guard dock. No information has yet been located to indicate whether there was a dock near the lighthouse prior to NPS administration of the National Seashore.

Circulation that post-dates the period of significance includes the raised wooden boardwalk that connects portions of the Lighthouse Complex, including the beach access boardwalk. The road leading southwest from Back Road to Main Road in the southern section of the village also appears to post-date the period of significance. These features are non-contributing.

No circulation features within the historic district are on the List of Classified Structures.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Concrete Road
CLI Feature ID: 185113
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Coast Guard dock
CLI Feature ID: 185115
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Concrete sidewalks btw parking & station
CLI Feature ID: 185117
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Coast Guard Station parking area
CLI Feature ID: 185119
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: South Beach access road near Coast Guard
CLI Feature ID: 185121
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

**Landscape Characteristic:
Cluster Arrangement**

See Spatial Organization

Landscape Characteristic:
Constructed Water Features

See Buildings and Structures, Small-Scale Features, and Natural Systems and Features for discussion of cistern and septic features within the historic district

Landscape Characteristic:
Cultural Traditions

See Land Use

Landscape Characteristic:
Land Use

Historic Conditions:

During the period of significance, Cape Lookout was primarily used for coastal navigation and maritime services, military operations, commercial fishing activities, residential living, and private recreational activities. Since establishment of the original lighthouse in 1812, Cape Lookout has served a key role as a navigational aid, while the ensuing years brought the Life-Saving Station and the Coast Guard. Commercial fishing, primarily for mullet, was popular between the 1870s and 1920s. Between circa 1900 and 1920, Cape Lookout Village was home to as many as eighty people at one time. After 1920, full-time residences generally became seasonal homes for vacationers. During the first half of the twentieth century, agriculture was an active land use on the cape. The cape was also used for military defense during World Wars I and II, as well as during earlier military operations.

Existing Conditions:

When the cape became part of the Cape Lookout National Seashore in 1966, the diversity of land uses began to diminish. Residents were given the opportunity to sign twenty-five-year leases, all of which have been completed.

Since the 1960s, fishing has become primarily a recreational rather than commercial pursuit and the Coast Guard Station, which had a major influence on land use and employment, has been decommissioned. In addition, land uses that formerly affected the character of the cape—namely agriculture—have ceased. While park interpretation conveys to visitors what it was like to live and work on the cape, the public can no longer experience this for themselves.

The principal land uses found at the cape today are public recreation and museum/education. These two uses both post-date the period of significance associated with the Cape Lookout Village Historic District. One other land use that post-dates the period of significance is wildlife conservation. There are interpretive wayside exhibits throughout the historic district that convey the cultural and natural history of the region.

Fishing is the most popular recreational use, followed by walking and beachcombing. Other recreational activities include boating, picnicking, swimming, sunbathing, surfing, hiking, wildlife viewing, hunting, and camping. The park recorded 458,000 recreational visitors during fiscal year 2016.

Modern land uses and activities associated with the cape that post-date the period of significance include scientific research and education as part of the former Life-Saving Station, which was formerly used as a field station for the North Carolina Maritime Museum; and the Les and Sally Moore Complex, which is used by researchers.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Recreational land use
CLI Feature ID: 185125
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Coastal navigation
CLI Feature ID: 185127
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Scientific research
CLI Feature ID: 185129
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Museum/education
CLI Feature ID: 185131
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Interpretive land use
CLI Feature ID: 185133
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Wildlife conservation
CLI Feature ID: 185135
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

**Landscape Characteristic:
Natural Systems and Features**

Historic Conditions:

The history and the built environment of the Cape Lookout Village Historic District are intricately linked to the natural environment.

Documentary evidence shows the physical extension of Cape Lookout since the late nineteenth century, with sand being accumulated over time to the west and north. The shape of Cape Lookout began to be influenced by humans in the 1900s, after a jetty was built in 1914–1918 to protect the bight. The jetty collected sand from natural erosional processes and began to accelerate the increase in landmass to the northern and western edges of the cape.

In 1933, a hurricane separated the Cape Lookout from Shackleford Banks by widening the “drain” and opening up a water passage called Barden’s Inlet. The new inlet was found to be a beneficial route for fishermen to reach the ocean and has been maintained through dredging ever since. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Erosion Study: Cape Lookout Lighthouse, completed in 1978, notes the NPS theory that the artificially dredged channel is responsible for the retreat of the shoreline in the vicinity of the Cape Lookout Lighthouse Keeper’s Dwelling (US Army Corps of Engineers, 1978). Debate of this theory by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is presented in the study, with an alternative theory that the erosional process is due to the prevailing direction of tidal flow and littoral movement. Documentation of erosion through aerial photography suggests that the erosion began to accelerate after 1946. While the cause of the erosion is not currently known, if it is allowed to continue, the features of the lighthouse precinct will eventually be lost.

The end result of human alterations to the cape accomplished during the period of significance, including construction of the jetty and dredging of the drain, was to influence the general direction of erosional processes. It is unclear how the cape would have appeared at present should these activities never have taken place. What is certain, though, is that the results currently threaten a number of historically significant features, including the lighthouse and its outbuildings. Although there are a range of approaches available to stabilize eroding shoreline such as that at Cape Lookout, it may not be possible to adequately mitigate the current erosional process without altering the location of current channel dredging efforts, and possibly removing portions of the jetty.

Existing Conditions:

At first glance, the current landscape may seem very similar in character to that during the period of significance. Upon closer inspection, however, the landmass and natural features of Cape Lookout have shifted in location through the natural processes of wind and water erosion and re-deposition. For the most part, because these changes are an expected part of the natural evolution of North Carolina’s barrier island system, they do not detract from the integrity of the historic scene.

The effects of cultural activities, such as construction of the jetty, dredging of channels to support navigation, and planting of pine trees, have altered the relationship between wind and sand deposition and are more difficult to assess. Where cultural activities threaten historic resources, such as the dredging of channels within the bight that may contribute to erosion near the lighthouse, they should be reevaluated despite any connection to a historic period of significance.

At present, the Cape Lookout landscape is generally low-lying with gently sloping beaches, rolling sand dunes, and marshes. Atlantic Ocean shorefaces, one facing east and the other southwest, include broad, gently sloping beaches leading up to a steep berm. By contrast, much of the shoreline facing Lookout Bight is low-lying and subject to tidal flooding. The scattered beach areas on the bight are smaller and more gently sloped than the beaches along the ocean front.

The highest elevation is at the tip of the dune field on the southernmost promontory of the cape, twenty-six feet above mean sea level. The lowest elevations are the ocean beaches and bayside tidal flats that fringe the island at sea level. A large sandflat extends from the southernmost point of Cape Lookout that is exposed at low tide.

The most prominent topographic features of the island are its three linear ridges of sand. The first is the primary dune system that originates at the southernmost point of the cape and follows the Atlantic beach north-northeastward. The second originates at the point, but diverges slightly landward behind the primary dunes. The third set of dunes abuts the southwestern Atlantic beach with a connected

ridge that forms an arc just behind it.

In addition to these long dune ridges, there are several smaller transverse ridges in the southwestern part of the cape that are oriented north/northeast, the largest being just east of the residential village. These dunes may represent remnants of former primary dune systems that survive from the migration of the island landward. They average about ten to fifteen feet in elevation. Behind these dune ridges are areas of dune swales and secondary dune fields averaging less than five feet above mean sea level.

There are three low morasses within the dune fields, each averaging less than three feet above mean sea level. Both of these low areas have an adjoining delta on the bight, and they are probably either inlets that have closed, or the sites of former large washovers. Washovers cover parts of the island behind ocean fronts where primary dunes are low or absent. A third low spot occurs behind the primary dunes on the southwest-facing beach and the large dune ridge arcing behind it; this land is mostly characterized by salt marsh. Much of the remainder of the project area drops slowly toward the southern shoreline of Lookout Bight, where areas within two feet of mean sea level are subject to daily tidal flooding.

The soil types on Cape Lookout are closely related to topography and vegetation. The following are the primary soil types listed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Goodwin, 1984):

- Be (Beach) = Shell fragments and pale yellow beach sand. Due to constant surf, no vegetation can successfully grow here.
- Nh (Newhan) = Fine brownish grey sand occurring on dune ridges that parallel the ocean. Elevations range from six to twenty-six feet above mean sea level. Excessively drained. Supports only vegetation that is tolerant of salt spray and droughtiness, such as sea oats and largeleaf pennywort.
- Nc (Newhan-Corolla) = Newhan soil, formed from sandy marine sediments, occurs on dunes.
- Co (Corolla) = Moderately well drained to poorly drained fine sand occurring in small troughs behind the primary dunes. Elevations are below ten feet with the seasonal water table one and one-half to three feet below the surface. Subject to rare flooding with salt or fresh water. Supports wax myrtle, yaupon, greenbrier, silverling, and wax myrtle.
- Cd = Corolla and Duckston soil complex.
- Du (Duckston) = Dark grey fine sand, frequently flooded. Supports dense stands of marsh hay cordgrass with scattered wax myrtle and silverling.
- CL (Carteret) = Loamy, poorly drained sand occurring in soundside salt marshes that are flooded daily. Supports large stands of smooth cordgrass.
- LF (Lafitte Muck) = Frequently flooded black muck with dense root mats in grey sandy clay loam. Supports big cordgrass, cattails, and black needlerush.

The three beach systems in Cape Lookout Village include those located along the east-facing Atlantic shore; those located along the southwest-facing Atlantic shore; and the small sandy beaches scattered along Lookout Bight. Beaches are underlain by beach sand and shell fragments and support no vegetation.

Several dune ridges occur within the historic district, including one located along the eastern Atlantic beach; another diverging northward from this ridge; a third along the southwest Atlantic beach; a fourth forming a large arc behind this ridge; a fifth forming the central ridge running just east of the Coast Guard Station and the village; and the sixth formed by the series of small, scattered, north-northeast oriented dune lines. Dune ridges are underlain by Newhan soils and are sparsely vegetated with sea oats and saltmeadow cordgrass.

The area between the primary east-facing Atlantic ridge and the ridge diverging behind it contains dune slacks where wind scours out the sand down to the water table. These flat-bottomed marshes contain various types of rushes, sedges, and grasses. Between the eastern dunes ridges and the central dune ridge is an area of Newhan and Corolla soils supporting a maritime forest of loblolly pine. At the southern terminus of the central ridge is a small area of dune swales and freshwater marshes with cattails and rushes growing in Lafitte Muck soils. Just to the west of the central ridge is an area of Corolla soils supporting a wax myrtle scrub thicket. Within this shrubland is a freshwater

marsh of rushes. The shrubland gives way toward Lookout Bight to a high marsh of saltmeadow cordgrass growing on Duckston soil, and a low marsh of salt marsh cordgrass growing on Carteret sandy loam.

The low area enclosed by the southwest-facing dune ridge and the arcuate ridge behind it contains a saltmeadow cordgrass marsh growing on Duckston soil. There are two low morasses filled with black needlerush growing on Duckston soil, one just to the north of the Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House) and one in a long linear swath east of the lighthouse and connecting to the bight. Between these two morasses is open grassland growing on Newhan and Corolla soils. There is another grassland south of the Coca-Cola House and north of the central ridge, and another south of the lighthouse. There are two communities of loblolly pine in the vicinity of the lighthouse.

Responses to Natural Systems and Features:

There remain many examples of cultural responses to natural resources that survive on the cape from the period of significance. In particular, this includes the siting of the Coast Guard building complex on the more sheltered bight side of the cape.

The presence of a Coast Guard Station and Life-Saving Station also attests to the dangerous nature of navigation within the area. The Coast Guard Station appears to have purposefully been situated behind a major dune ridge, that afforded protection from winds and washovers, even during major storms.

Architecturally, many of the dwellings are designed with low-angle hip roofs and raised foundations; these features adapt the houses to the high winds and the constantly shifting sand of the cape. Most of the cape's buildings are wood framed structures with design features such as low hip roofs, which are less susceptible to damage from hurricanes. Most sit on raised foundations and can be readily moved. In addition, early maps reveal property lines typical of barrier islands: a long thin strip from beach to bay that allows for structures to be moved as the island moves.

Wells and cisterns located at the Coast Guard Station Complex also exhibit a connection between cultural uses and natural resources that dates from the period of significance. The lack of freshwater streams and springs necessitated the use of groundwater, which was pumped up to small, elevated holding tanks, and cisterns such as those located at the Coast Guard Station. Cisterns are known to have been used by some residents. Elevated platforms that allow for gravity-fed plumbing at various dwellings were later responses to natural resources that post-date the period of significance.

Docks have historically been and continue to be an important response to natural resources on the cape. Remnants of docks that existed during the period of significance are evident within the bight at the northern end of the village. The Coast Guard dock at the end of the Concrete Road appears to be sited in its historic location, but has likely been rebuilt since 1945.

Other important responses to natural resources associated with Cape Lookout are the 1910s jetty and the maintenance of Barden's Inlet through dredging. Perhaps the most dramatic event in the human history of the island was the hurricane of 1933, which separated Cape Lookout and Core Banks from Shackleford Banks and opened up Barden's Inlet. Since then the channel of Barden's Inlet has been maintained through dredging. This dredging appears to have contributed to the shoreline erosion along Lookout Bight that currently threatens the lighthouse. The shoreline of the bight has been actively retreating since the mid-twentieth century. Periods of major erosion appear to coincide with dredging activity as noted by Pilkey: "It seems clear that the location of the artificially dredged channel is responsible for the dangerous position of the lighthouse. Changing the location of the channel may be the most logical way to save the structure" (Pilkey 1980 97). The jetty built in 1914–1918 off the western shoreface of the cape has contributed to the growth of the adjoining spit of land northward at the mouth of Lookout Bight by 3,800 feet.

Within the center of the cape, the pines planted by Boy Scout troops in the mid-twentieth century have undoubtedly affected ground-level wind patterns and thus movement of sand and dune formation within the cape. The responses to natural resources described in narrative form above are not inventoried; the resources associated with these responses are inventoried as part of other

landscape characteristics such as buildings, structures, circulation, or small-scale features, below.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name:	Beaches	
CLI Feature ID:		185137
Feature Contribution:		Contributing
Feature Name:	Berms	
CLI Feature ID:		185139
Feature Contribution:		Contributing
Feature Name:	Primary dunes	
CLI Feature ID:		185141
Feature Contribution:		Contributing
Feature Name:	Dune swales	
CLI Feature ID:		185143
Feature Contribution:		Contributing
Feature Name:	Secondary dunes	
CLI Feature ID:		185145
Feature Contribution:		Contributing
Feature Name:	Three prominent ridges	
CLI Feature ID:		185147
Feature Contribution:		Contributing

Feature Name: Transverse ridges
CLI Feature ID: 185149
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Tidal flats
CLI Feature ID: 185151
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Given that small-scale features typically have a much shorter useful life than many other features—such as buildings and circulation systems—and are typically more easily replaced by new features, there are few small-scale features at Cape Lookout that survive from the period of significance. Many of the extant features are associated with National Seashore uses and the accommodation of visitors. While there are features associated with residential use of the various village dwellings, most likely post-date the period of significance.

Historic Conditions:

Historic photographs show that one of the key small-scale feature types extant during the period of significance that is now missing is fencing. An 1893 map and historic photographs from the 1930s show fencing around the Coast Guard Station complex, much of which is only suggested through a few remnant posts today. An 1893 map depicts eight-foot-high stockade fencing around the Coast Guard dwelling area. Fences around the Coast Guard Station were of two types in the 1920s and 1930s: white horizontal post and rail and white picket fence. The post and rail fence was present in the 1920s, while the picket fence is dated circa 1939. This picket fencing survives today, although it is often in poor condition and missing sections, and it is not known to what extent the original fabric has been replaced over the years.

Existing Conditions:

Most current small-scale features located within the project area are associated with visitor access and interpretation. Small-scale features associated with visitor access and interpretation include signage; pilings, and edging materials at boat landings and docks; site furnishings such as picnic tables and benches; and features associated with circulation, including wood posts, culverts, docks, and fencing. The majority of these features have been constructed since the establishment of the seashore in 1966. Small-scale features associated with utilities include propane tanks, septic systems, cistern and well covers, and utility poles and lines. Additionally, there are a range of other small-scale features including remnants of buildings and structures that are no longer extant in the form of brick and stone.

Signage

At the Coast Guard dock, signs indicate that only authorized boats are permitted at the dock. Signs posted along the publicly accessible roads and pedestrian/visitor paths and routes are primarily intended as directional and informational signs. They are typically small metal signs, painted brown and white, and bolted onto square wooden posts. They incorporate international symbols for such uses as parking, no swimming, no open fires, and no camping.

Circulation

Small-scale features are associated with the various boat docks and landings at Cape Lookout. At the Coast Guard dock, there are treated wood pilings, metal structures for tying boat painters to the dock, wood ties bolted to the concrete structure as bollards or protective edging, and a metal ladder for climbing between the dock and boats. There are wood ties bolted to the edge of the concrete dock and Concrete Road to prevent visitors from falling off the edge, bollard edging along roads, wood ramps providing access into buildings, fencing, retaining walls, and culverts to carry stormwater beneath road corridors. Two metal culverts run under the north side of Concrete Road near the dock and helps drain an area that is subject to frequent flooding. Wood post bollards edge the road as it leads into the Coast Guard Station area.

Additionally, remnants of former docks are evident near the bight end of the village and west of the current Coast Guard dock. These remnants typically appear as double rows of pilings with no surviving decking.

A white-painted wooden picket fence atop a low concrete retaining wall encloses the area surrounding the Coast Guard Station main building and summer kitchen cluster. Portions of the fence are missing and in disrepair. Welk shells have been placed on top of many of the fence's pickets. Matching wooden picket gates lead into the precinct from various locations. Additionally, there are wood posts along Concrete Road near the Coast Guard Station, south of the Navy "Power House" incinerator/generator foundation.

Utilities

Utility systems are associated with many of the buildings and structures at Cape Lookout. Propane tanks are used for fuel in some of the buildings, and there are various stands and platforms for the tanks throughout the district. Chain link fencing edges a cluster of utility boxes on the south side of the Coast Guard Station. The Coast Guard Station generates at least a portion of its power by means of solar panels set in the yard on the south side of the Coast Guard Garage. There are a few wooden structures around the Coast Guard Station that previously supported solar panels and former utility poles are still located on the property. There is a wind turbine located to the east of the Coast Guard Station that is no longer in use and tipped over with attached guy wires.

Water-related utility features include cistern and septic features composed of brick or concrete and several manhole covers, such as those seen around the Coast Guard Station. There is a cistern foundation located at the Coast Guard Station between the main building and summer kitchen. The cistern foundation has a set of four concrete stairs on its east side and is located next to a standalone section of wood decking.

Additionally, there are several smaller septic and cistern features in the district. Wells are located in the vicinity of the Coast Guard property.

Other Small-Scale Features

Other small-scale features include a piece of whale vertebra on display at the Coast Guard Station. Debris piles include building materials clustered in a drainage along Concrete Road likely from a storm, and a collection of concrete footings near the Coast Guard dock.

East and southeast of the Coast Guard Complex are foundations associated with the World War II-era military occupation of Cape Lookout. There are three large poured concrete slab foundations aligned northeast-southwest with four concrete tower foundation piers at the southwest end. These elements are located outside of the current National Register boundary.

There are no small-scale features within the district on the List of Classified Structures.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Picket fence around Coast Guard Station

CLI Feature ID: 185153

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Coast Guard flagpole

CLI Feature ID: 185155

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Fire hose reel at Coast Guard Station

CLI Feature ID: 185157

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Septic and cistern features

CLI Feature ID: 185159

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: WWII concrete foundations & tower piers

CLI Feature ID: 185161

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: NPS signs at CG Station & lighthouse

CLI Feature ID: 185163

Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Wind turbine

CLI Feature ID: 185165

Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Debris piles
CLI Feature ID: 185167
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Chain link fencing around utility area a
CLI Feature ID: 185171
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Solar panels and systems
CLI Feature ID: 185169
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Solar panels and systems
CLI Feature ID: 185173
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Logs as bollards, fencing
CLI Feature ID: 185175
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Propane tanks or other fuels
CLI Feature ID: 185177
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Split rail fencing
CLI Feature ID: 185179
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Stands and platforms for gas and water
CLI Feature ID: 185181
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Bollards with metal or rope
CLI Feature ID: 185183
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Landscape Characteristic:
Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of Cape Lookout has been greatly influenced by cultural features, topography, the nature of the ocean environment, viewsheds, and the availability of potable water. Buildings have been sited behind dunes and ridges that provide protection from high winds and overwash, and high points that provide commanding views have been used to site buildings requiring visibility.

Over time, the broad patterns of spatial organization on the cape have changed very little. The U.S. Coast Guard Station Complex remains essentially intact, although individual buildings and features have been added and lost over the years. The corridors of space created by the Concrete Road survive from the period of significance.

The increase in vegetation on the island, particularly the addition of the loblolly pine stands and the growth of shrub thickets, has altered spatial patterns within the historic district. As they have grown and matured, these plantings have begun to block the visual connections that were present during the period of significance within the Coast Guard Station precinct. The Coast Guard Station now exists within a corridor of pines and other woody vegetation that obscure the important visual connections of this complex to its environs.

It is important to note that some of this woody vegetation may have arisen naturally after the abandonment of agricultural land uses—particularly stock grazing—that had formerly occurred on the cape. The open character that existed during the period of significance was at least partially due to cultural practices that are no longer conducted. However, the character of the pine plantations is likely far more even-aged and homogenous than the character of the maritime forest that might naturally have occupied cape highpoints prior to cultural intervention.

At the south end of Main Road, the Coast Guard Station is also sited within the protection of a dune ridge though adjacent to the waterfront. Spatial patterns were altered when three buildings were relocated in the late 1950s: the Barden House (1907 Keeper's Dwelling) was moved from the Lighthouse Complex; the Yeomans House (Coast Guard Boathouse) was moved from the Coast Guard Station; and the Willis-Daniels House (1887 Life-Saving Station) was also moved from the Coast Guard Station. These three buildings were sold to private owners who relocated them to the village. While these efforts altered the spatial patterns of the Coast Guard and lighthouse precincts, the addition of these structures enhanced the village streetscape, which had lost many earlier dwellings. The two-story Life-Saving Station, however, did have an effect on the feeling of the village, which is otherwise characterized by small one-story dwellings. Likewise, the loss of buildings at the Coast Guard Complex changed the spatial organization within the complex over time.

Today, the Coast Guard Station is concentrated around the parking area with the Coast Guard Garage on the west side and the U.S. Coast Guard Station, summer kitchen, and associated features on the east side. Foundations and related support features are located around the parking area, as well.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name:	Coast Guard Complex
CLI Feature ID:	185185
Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature Name:	Open character altered by vegetation
CLI Feature ID:	185187
Feature Contribution:	Non contributing

Landscape Characteristic:
Topography

Historic Conditions:

The topography of the Cape Lookout Village Historic District is primarily low-lying with wide sandy beaches. Cape Lookout is underlain entirely by sand and other unconsolidated wind- and water-deposited materials. As mentioned in the Natural Systems and Features, there are three prominent linear ridges resulting in areas of slightly higher elevation such as the high point east of the current lighthouse, where the original lighthouse was located, and the ridgeline on the east side of Main Road in the village. Cape Lookout Village was sited to take advantage of the protective cover of the dunes.

During the period of significance, there appear to have been few topographic modifications that can be described with certainty. Although it is located outside the historic district, one of the most dramatic modifications was the addition of the stone jetty in 1914–1918 along the then-southwestern margin of the cape. This jetty led to an accumulation of sand deposits that over time dramatically altered the shape of the cape; today much of the jetty itself is buried in sand. Dredging of Back Sound and Lookout Bight since 1937 to enhance navigation has likely contributed to erosion near the lighthouse.

Grading to maintain Main Road, Back Road, and other cape roads in a passable condition for vehicular use is another topographic modification represented on the cape. This grading post-dates the period of significance. Grading for parking areas and for additional circulation features has also occurred since NPS administration of the cape began.

There is a concrete retaining wall in the former Coast Guard Station area that created a level site for the Life-Saving Station when it was relocated in 1916.

Existing Conditions:

Overall, the topography of the district continues to be characterized primarily as low-lying with wide sandy beaches. The highest elevation is on the southernmost promontory of the cape at the dune field at twenty-six feet above mean sea level, and the three prominent ridgelines continue to influence the spatial organization of the district.

Cultural topographic modifications include grading for road corridors, building sites, and parking areas, and the construction of retaining walls and mounds. The site specific topographic modifications observed within the district include a retaining wall at the Coast Guard Station.

Roads and parking areas are plowed from time to time and the concrete causeway and a concrete parking lot are kept clear of sand.

Topography has also likely been affected by cultural management of vegetation. For instance, the loblolly pine forests have likely diminished sand deposition due to wind.

Ocean floor manipulations in the sound have likely affected the Cape Lookout Village Historic District coastline. There may be a direct correlation between the loss of beach near the lighthouse and the dredging of the Back Sound and Lookout Bight (Pilkey, 1980).

See Patterns of Spatial Organization and Natural Systems and Features for related discussion.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name:	1910s jetty
CLI Feature ID:	185189
Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature Name: Bight dredging
CLI Feature ID: 185191
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Road corridors and building sites
CLI Feature ID: 185193
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Three prominent ridges
CLI Feature ID: 185195
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Dunes Vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 185209
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Concrete retaining wall at CG precinct
CLI Feature ID: 185197
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Grading on Back Road, Main Road
CLI Feature ID: 185199
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Grading and breakwater at Barden House
CLI Feature ID: 185201
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Landscape Characteristic:
Vegetation

Historic Conditions:

Historical narratives and photographs show that, during the period of significance, vegetation at Cape Lookout was dominated by low grassland and marsh plant communities. Few, if any, shrubs, trees, or other types of woody vegetation existed within the landscape of the cape by 1950. The composition of naturally-occurring plant communities relates directly to water levels, climatological variations, the effects of wind and water erosion on the land mass, and other natural processes that continue to occur on Cape Lookout at present. It is likely that grassland and marshy plant communities similar to those that exist currently were present during the period of significance, although their locations cannot be precisely determined. Maritime forest, which likely would have existed on the inland high points, appears to have been diminished or to have disappeared entirely due to the pasturing of livestock on the cape prior to the establishment of the national seashore.

Very little is known about cultural vegetation present during the period of significance, including any plantings associated with the Coast Guard precinct. If such plantings existed, none survive today. It is likely that all existing cultural vegetation post-dates the period of significance.

The addition of loblolly pines and non-native cultural vegetation within the Cape Lookout landscape constitutes the greatest modification since the period of significance. As discussed above, the loblolly pines have affected spatial patterns and viewsheds on the cape; they have also influenced the species composition of the areas where they have been allowed to colonize. While native to the area, the current loblolly pine stands are dense monocultures which have likely formed due to past cultural activities and are not consistent with the mixed maritime forest that otherwise might have existed on the cape.

Existing Conditions:

The vegetation described below, present within the historic district, has been identified and categorized through field investigation and review of the park's General Management Plan Amendment (GMP) and the vegetation analysis provided in Barrier Island Ecology of Cape Lookout National Seashore and Vicinity, North Carolina by Godfrey and Godfrey.

As noted in these sources, the vegetation of the Outer Banks is closely related to environmental factors. A subtle change in elevation or localized protection from oceanic overwash can directly affect vegetative composition. The result is a mosaic of communities where a monoculture of rush can edge a diverse grassland or a shrub thicket.

Like that of the Outer Banks in general, the vegetation on Cape Lookout can be sub-divided into a series of distinct ecological zones defined by combinations of elevation and degrees of exposure to wind and water: beaches, berms, tidal flats, dunes, open grasslands, closed grasslands, woodlands, high salt marshes, low salt marshes, and subtidal marine vegetation. Because these vegetation types grade into one another and share common species, the descriptions below include only their characteristic and dominant species.

* - Beach Vegetation - Located on the northeast side of the project area (or perimeter of the island), the beach is void of vegetation, except for unicellular algae, due to the rapidly changing environment that is inhospitable to rooting plants.

* - Berm Vegetation - The berm environment exists between the beach and dune system and is controlled by the frequency of storms. Sea oats and other plants trap sand at the drift line to form small dunes until a storm either knocks them down or buries them. Annuals (from seeds washed up in storms) can also occupy the berm environment. These can include sea rocket (*Cakile edentula*), seabeach amaranth, Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), sea-side spurge (*Euphorbia polygonifolia*), and seabeach knotweed (*Polygonum glaucum*).

* - Dune Vegetation - Plants help form low, scattered dunes in overwash areas (Figure 188) and sea oats is the dominant plant species at Cape Lookout. Other species include saltmeadow cordgrass, sand-grass (*Triplasis purpurea*), fleabane (*Erigeron pusillus*), and pennywort (*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*). The GMP notes that the backsides of dunes may be heavily vegetated with vines such as Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*).

* - Grasslands - Open grasslands occur in areas subject to oceanic overwash and are sparsely vegetated. Examples of open grasslands are barrier flats and dune slacks. Saltmeadow cordgrass and pennywort are the dominant species. Within the Cape Lookout project area, the open grasslands are predominantly located behind the primary dunes and in low areas subject to overwash. The open grassland grades into a closed grassland on lower and older terraces where the salt content is low and the water table is closer to the surface. The closed grasslands are characterized by communities of sea oats, goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*), love grass (*Eragrostis pilosa*), chestnut sedge (*Fimbristylis spadicosa*), hairgrass, Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), sand-spur (*Cenchrus tribloides*), finger grass (*Chloris petraea*), Indian blanket flower, marsh fleabane (*Pluchea purpurascens*), sea-pink (*Sabitia stellaris*), climbing milkweed (*Cynanchum palustre*), morning glory (*Ipomea sagittata*), and nodding ladies' tresses (*Spiranthes vernalis*).

In areas protected from flooding, shrubs such as marsh elder wax myrtle, silverling, and red cedar can be found. Within the project area, closed grasslands are concentrated in the middle of the island, adjacent to woodlands and between the open grasslands and salt marshes.

* - Woodlands and Maritime Forest - Woodlands are found in elevated areas protected from salt spray, sea-water flooding, and moving sand. Different woodland types include shrubland or shrub thickets and maritime forest. Shrublands will succeed to maritime forest if environmental factors are favorable. However many shrublands are held in this seral stage by salt spray, occasional flooding, and other factors that prevent succession. The species composition of a shrub thicket includes wax myrtle, silverling, marsh elder, red cedar, Hercules' club, persimmon, yaupon holly, several woody vines, and eventually shrubby live oak. As the name suggests, this community can become a thicket, and therefore almost impenetrable. The vegetation in and around Cape Lookout Village is predominantly shrub thicket with some areas in shrub savanna. There is also an area of shrub thicket to the east of the Les and Sally Moore House Complex.

There are only two small areas of maritime forest on the cape, located to the west of Cape Lookout Village. The Outer Banks maritime forest shares many species with the shrub thicket, but is dominated by live oak, along with loblolly pine and red cedar. In addition, willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), American holly, red bay (*Persea borbonia*), wild olive (*Osmanthus americanus*), and flowering dogwood are common species in the barrier-island forest. Epiphytes are also common, including Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*).

* - Salt Marshes - Salt marshes form on the lowest terraces within the project area. They are flooded by tides from the sound and blend very gradually into the maritime grassland. There are two basic marsh types—high and low. Both occur on the bight side of the project area. High salt marshes are flooded in spring and during storm tides, and are dominated by black needlerush and saltmeadow cordgrass. Low salt marshes are flooded at mean low tide and are typically dominated by salt marsh cordgrass, which is specially adapted to inundation by salt water, intermixed with a less prominent cover of Virginia glasswort (*Salicornia virginica*), spikegrass (*Distichlis spicata*), and sea lavender (*Limonium carolinianum*).

In addition to these naturally occurring plant communities, several sites within the project area have ornamental plantings of introduced non-native species and native plants used for seasonal interest or climate amelioration. The ornamental plantings are found primarily in association with the dwellings within the village complex.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Beach Vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 185203
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Berm Vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 185205
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Tidal flats Vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 185207
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Dunes Vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 185211
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Open grasslands
CLI Feature ID: 185213
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Closed grasslands
CLI Feature ID: 185215
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Shrub thicket and maritime forest
CLI Feature ID: 185217
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: High salt marshes
CLI Feature ID: 185219
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Low salt marshes
CLI Feature ID: 185221
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Subtidal marine vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 185223
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Loblolly pines south of Village
CLI Feature ID: 185225
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Loblolly pine plantation at lighthouse
CLI Feature ID: 185227
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Landscape Characteristic:
Views and Vistas

Many of the views and vistas present on Cape Lookout today remain from the period of significance. Others, however, have become obscured by woody vegetation that post-dates the period of significance. Pine stands currently obscure what were once expansive views across the cape. However, long views towards the upper portions of the lighthouse, which serve as an important locating feature from many places around the cape and region, survive even if the base is obscured by pines from certain viewpoints.

Historic Conditions:

Individual buildings were likely sited to take advantage of views toward the water. In the 1950s and 1960s, individuals bought surplus buildings from the federal government and moved them closer to the water or built homes along the shore, presumably for better views and closer proximity to the shoreline.

Existing Conditions:

While many of the open, expansive views and vistas that were present during the period of significance survive today, diminishment of views due to extensive woody vegetation growth has affected the historic character of Cape Lookout. The dunes at the tip of the cape afford panoramic views of ocean swells and endless sky. Views across the sound, by contrast, encompass low, flat marshlands, the channel to Shackleford Banks, and the mainland beyond.

Views along Concrete Road afford vast views over marsh and sound, and capture the lighthouse in the distance. Not all views at Cape Lookout are expansive; hollows among the dunes form small intimate spaces and Back Road is set within a linear corridor of space formed by the dune ridges. The streetscape of the village includes the long narrow spatial corridor of Main Road as it passes between residences and the dunes that edge the village along the Atlantic Coast side.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Views to the lighthouse

CLI Feature ID: 185229

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Views along the Atlantic Coast beaches

CLI Feature ID: 185231

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Views along & across sound side coast

CLI Feature ID: 185233

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Concrete Road corridor

CLI Feature ID: 185235

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Views obscured by pines at lighthouse

CLI Feature ID: 185237

Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Views obscured by woodlands

CLI Feature ID: 185239

Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6
Next Assessment Due Date: 09/30/2024

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 08/08/2018

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:
Based upon the comparative analysis of historic and existing conditions within the Coast Guard Complex, the component landscape retains sufficient integrity to convey the important association of its period of significance to the visitor and is in Good/Fair condition. While many of the cape’s historic cultural resources survive from the period of significance, and many of the naturally occurring landforms, plant communities, and visual and spatial connections survive intact, several features are no longer present in the Village area and some resources are in fair and poor condition. Additionally, the vegetation has changed with an increase in woody trees and shrubs, which has altered the historic visual character of the landscape.

Stabilization Measures:

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Deferred Maintenance
Other Impact:	and Neglect
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Many of the buildings and structures within the historic district date to the late 1800s and early 1900s. Maintenance has been deferred on several of the buildings resulting in deterioration; resulting in some buildings within the U.S. Coast Guard Station Complex in Fair condition including the Coast Guard Station (Main Building) and several supporting structures. Some circulation features are also in Poor and Fair condition due to neglect and deferred maintenance, such as the concrete sidewalks in the Coast Guard Complex and various access drives that have not been maintained and are now overgrown.
Type of Impact:	Structural Deterioration
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Deferred maintenance has led to the structural deterioration of several historic buildings and structures. As noted above, some buildings and structures within the historic district are noted in Fair and Poor condition including the Coast Guard Station (Main Building). Evidence of deterioration includes instances of missing roof shingles, structural damage, peeling paint, and missing siding, among other examples.

Type of Impact:	Erosion
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	There has been steady erosion of the shoreline since the dredging of the Barden Inlet began in the 1930s. As evident in comparing historic photos, erosion has been one of the most significant impacts to the district and greater area, with the continuously changing shape of the landform that may result in the loss of additional cultural features over time. There is fencing around the dunes to support stabilization and restoration efforts.
Type of Impact:	Exposure to Elements
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Some elements have impacted due to the unique ocean environment. Salt water spray, and impacts from storms including hurricanes have impacted the resources.
Type of Impact:	Flooding
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	The historic district is subject to tidal flooding and larger flooding events. Metal culverts run under the north side of Concrete Road to help drain an area that experiences flooding frequently. As noted above, shoreline erosion is impacting the historic district and hurricanes and other storms contribute to the overall impact. Like flooding, sea level rise is a significant impact to the historic district.
Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	A maritime forest has replaced the open grassland and dune character present during the period of significance.
Type of Impact:	Removal/Replacement
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Several structures within the historic district have been demolished or moved during and after the period of significance. Structures from the Coast Guard Complex were removed or demolished over the course of several decades, from the 1910s through the 1940s.

Type of Impact: Visitation

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Visitors have created social trails in more heavily trafficked parts of the district.

Stabilization Costs

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Restoration

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2005-05-01

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

Taking into consideration the current goals and objectives of the park, this CLR recommends a dual treatment approach for the district, including restoration of the two core built areas—the lighthouse precinct and the historic village complex—and rehabilitation for the remainder of the district. Although restoration is the most appropriate treatment approach for the built areas, this approach assumes that accommodation of visitors remains a priority and new additions and alterations to the landscape may be necessary for the comfort and safety of visitors. In addition, restoration of some missing historic features may not be feasible due to a lack of available documentary evidence for missing or altered features. Rehabilitation, however, is more a more appropriate treatment approach for the less developed areas of the cape as it supports careful perpetuation and enhancement of visitor use and recreation areas, and areas where natural resource values may suggest management strategies that contrast with historic conditions.

In support of implementing a series of treatment recommendations provided by the CLR to address the park management objectives, issues, and concerns identified above, and to effect restoration and rehabilitation goals for the district, the team developed twenty-two detailed treatment projects, which include:

1. Prepare a Shoreline Management Plan
2. Prepare a Vegetation Management Plan
3. Clear or Thin Non-Contributing Vegetation
4. Inventory, Evaluate, and Remove Invasive Plant Species
5. Restore Native Open Grasslands
6. Prepare an Interpretive Plan
7. Interpret Missing Buildings/Structures
8. Establish a Bus Tour Route and Staging Area
9. Construct Additional Parking Areas
10. Reestablish Historic Road Alignments
11. Remove Non-Contributing Road Alignments
12. Reestablish Missing Historic Pedestrian Circulation
13. Stabilize Buildings/Structures in Poor Condition
14. Relocate Contributing Buildings/Structures Moved after the Period of Significance
15. Reconstruct Missing Buildings/Structures
16. Remove Intrusive Non-Contributing Buildings/Structures
17. Restore the Exterior Appearance of Contributing Buildings/Structures
18. Relocate the ATV Shed
19. Restore Missing Fence Lines
20. Interpret the Former Location of the Bight
21. Screen Incompatible Views
22. Replace and Upgrade Sanitary Waste Systems

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

Taking into consideration the current goals and objectives of the park, this CLR recommends a dual treatment approach for the district, including restoration of the two core built areas—the lighthouse precinct and the historic village complex—and rehabilitation for the remainder of the district. Although restoration is the most appropriate treatment approach for the built areas, this approach assumes that accommodation of visitors remains a priority and new additions and alterations to the landscape may be necessary for the comfort and safety of visitors. In addition, restoration of some missing historic features may not be feasible due to a lack of available documentary evidence for missing or altered features. Rehabilitation, however, is more a more appropriate treatment approach for the less developed areas of the cape as it supports careful perpetuation and enhancement of visitor use and recreation areas, and areas where natural resource values may suggest management strategies that contrast with historic conditions.

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Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title:	See Cape Lookout Village Historic District CLI for complete bibliography
Year of Publication:	