
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2018



Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex
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.

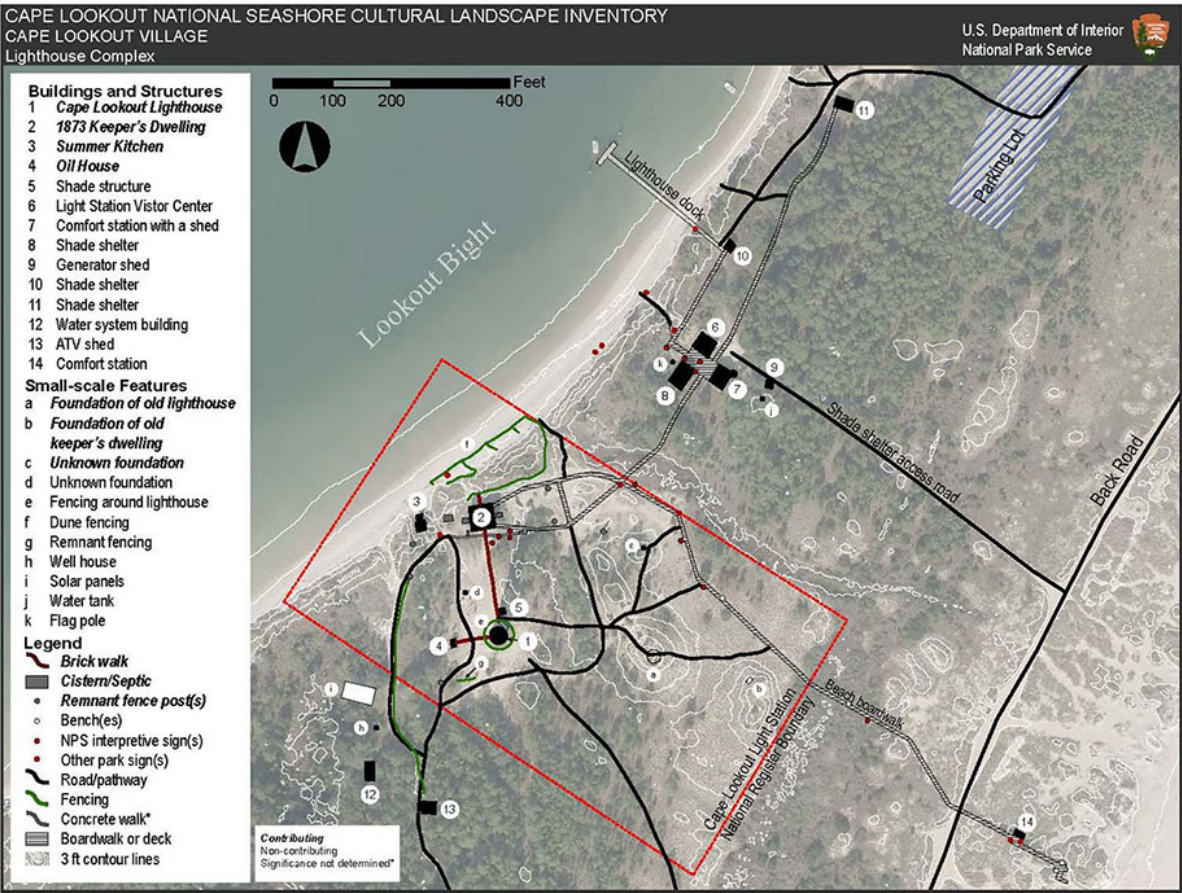
Inventory Unit Description:

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 Lighthouse Complex located in the northern portion of the Cape Lookout Village Historic District. The complex includes the Cape Lookout Lighthouse, 1873 Keeper’s Dwelling, Summer Kitchen, and Oil House, in addition to non-historic structures including a Visitor Center, comfort stations, shade shelters, and sheds. The component landscape also includes the foundations of former buildings and structures, including the original lighthouse. There are historic circulation features in addition to a modern wooden boardwalk system used to travel through the area. Small-scale features are namely non-historic and associated with visitation and interpretation.

Site Plan



Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex site plan

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	976078
Parent Landscape:	976086

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Cape Lookout National Seashore - Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex - 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

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

Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex
Cape Lookout National Seashore



United States Department of the Interior



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

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 **Date**

Superintendent Signature

Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex
Cape Lookout National Seashore



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

Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex
Cape Lookout National Seashore

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

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



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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

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

Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex
Cape Lookout National Seashore

- 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

Geographic Information

Geographic Information & Location Map

State and County:

State:	North Carolina
County	Carteret County

Size (Acres) 35

Land Tract Number(s)

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The 740 acre 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 Cape Lookout 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.

The approximate northern boundary of the Lighthouse Complex component landscape runs along the north side of the northernmost shade shelter and nearby parking lot; the boundary travels south along the east side of a portion of Back Road; the boundary then travels west to the south of the NPS ATV shed and water system building to include all the resources around the lighthouse. The western boundary runs along the Lookout Bight shoreline.

Boundary Coordinates:

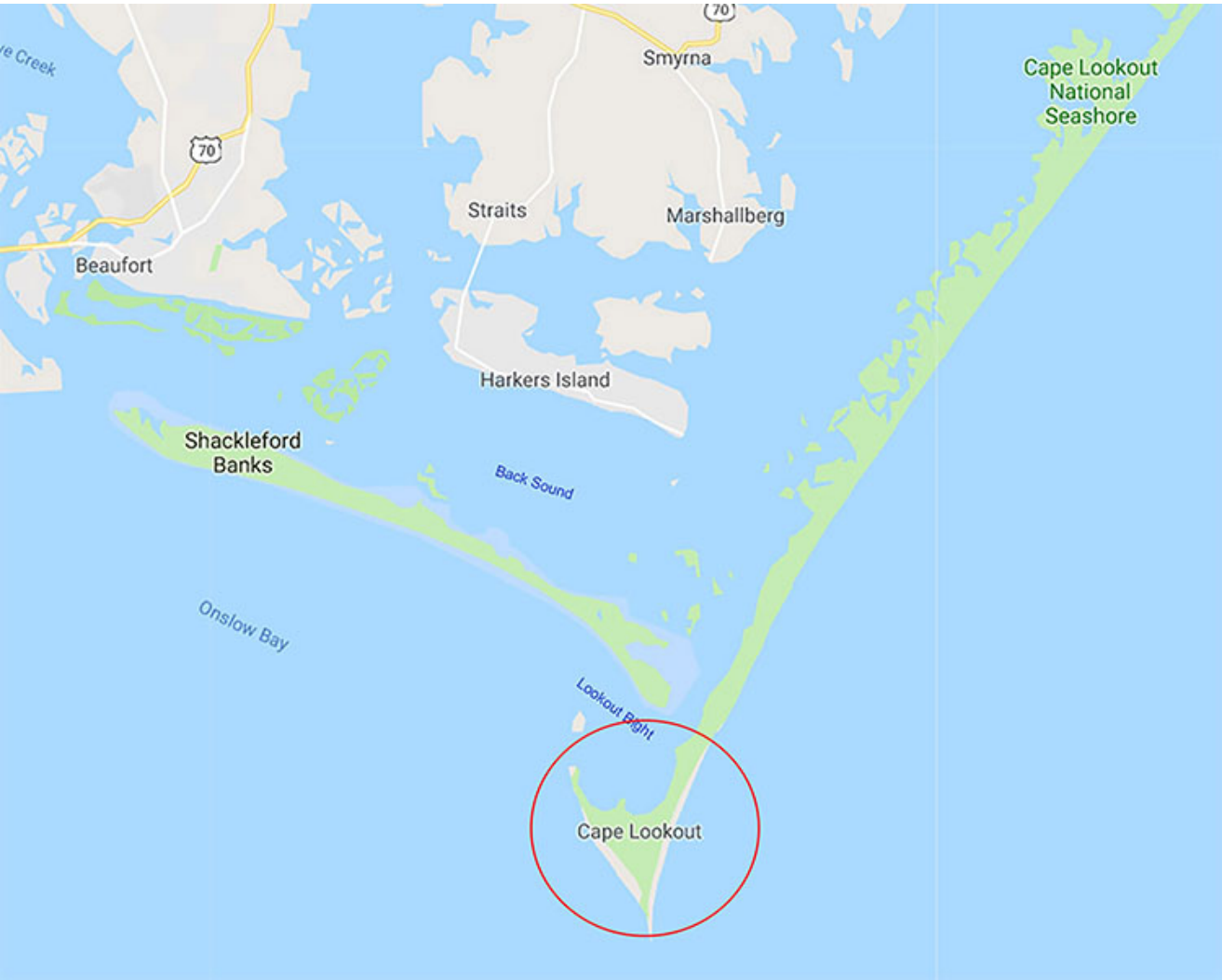
Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 34.6250197429224
Longitude: -76.5230262242903
Narrative:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 34.6239727896231
Longitude: -76.5202147118582
Narrative:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 34.620707367322
Longitude: -76.5224893318343
Narrative:

Source: USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 34.6221988844047
Longitude: -76.5265196274466
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:

Type of Agreement: Concession Contract/Permit

Type of Context:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

The component landscape is accessed by ferry operated by concessionaire.

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 including the Lighthouse and Keeper’s Dwelling are only open to the public during restricted hours.

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: 01/01/2000
Other Certifications and Date: MM/dd/yyyy

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: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Facet: Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950

Historic Context Theme: Peopling Places

Subtheme: Development of the Colonies

Facet: Physical Development

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1857 - 1950

Historic Context Theme: Peopling Places

Subtheme: Development of the Colonies

Facet: Social And Economic Affairs

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: 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: Water-Related

Primary Current Use: Water-Related

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Beach	Current, Historic
Outdoor Recreation-Other	Current,
Single Family Apartment	Current,
Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)	Current,

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
Core Banks	Both Current And Historic
Cape Lookout Light Station	Both Current And Historic

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1797 - 1802	Built	\$44,000 was appropriated for a lighthouse at Cape Hatteras and a beacon on Shell Castle Island. The beacon was completed in 1800, and lighthouse completed in 1802
CE 1804	Established	In 1804, Congress authorized construction of a lighthouse near Cape Lookout
CE 1811 - 1812	Built	The first Cape Lookout Lighthouse was constructed
CE 1812	Built	The Keeper's Dwelling associated with the Cape Look Lighthouse was constructed
CE 1830	Purchased/Sold	Fulford, Pigott, and others sold land to the federal government for construction of outbuildings at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse
CE 1852	Established	Congress established the Lighthouse Board

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1853	Settled	The beginnings of a fishing village, later known as Diamond City, likely existed on the Shackleford Banks near Cape Lookout
CE 1857 - 1859	Built	Congress appropriated \$45,000 for a new lighthouse at Cape Lookout that was completed in 1859
CE 1863	Rehabilitated	Union troops refitted the lighthouse with a Fresnal lens and relighted it
CE 1864	Damaged	The lighthouse was damaged during a Confederate raid
CE 1866 - 1867	Rehabilitated	Following the end of the Civil War in 1865, the Cape Lookout Lighthouse received a new cast iron staircase and a first order Fresnel lens was repaired and reinstalled
CE 1867 - 1870	Built	In 1867 Congress appropriated \$75,000 for a new lighthouse at Cape Hatteras, which was completed in 1870
CE 1870	Demolished	The original Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was demolished
CE 1871	Established	Congress established the United States Life-Saving Service
CE 1872 - 1873	Built	Congress appropriated \$5,000 to build a new Keeper's Dwelling at Cape Lookout, which was completed in 1873
CE 1887	Built	The Life-Saving Station building (later called the Willis-Daniels House) was constructed. William Gaskill was appointed keeper
CE 1887	Purchased/Sold	The federal government purchased the land for the Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station from the Watson, Bell, and Daniels families
CE 1888 - 1889	Built	Three new wooden outbuildings were constructed at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse, including the "oil house" outbuilding
CE 1888 - 1889	Established	A Life-Saving Station at Cape Lookout began operation
CE 1891 - 1896	Developed	A main station boathouse, stable, and kitchen were constructed by the Cape Lookout station crew between November 1891 and January 1892, followed by an inshore 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. Keeper Gaskill's private residence was also constructed circa 1892
CE 1900	Established	A lens lantern was placed on a post in Cape Lookout Bight to mark Wreck Point
CE 1903 - 1904	Established	Congress appropriated \$90,000 for a steam powered light-ship to mark the hazardous Cape Lookout shoals. The ship was at its station by December 1904
CE 1905	Moved	The lens lantern was moved 150 feet southward, due to the shifting shoreline

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1906 - 1907	Built	The third lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling, also known as the Barden House, was constructed at Cape Lookout Lighthouse, along with associated summer kitchen and iron oil house. The older 1873 building became the dwelling for the assistant keeper
CE 1910	Demolished	The original Keeper's Dwelling was demolished
CE 1912	Altered	The Cape Lookout Lighthouse received new kerosene-burning "incandescent oil vapor lamps"
CE 1912	Established	W.T. Willis was appointed as the new lighthouse keeper
CE 1914	Built	Construction began but soon ended on a jetty to shelter Cape Lookout Bight and make it a harbor of refuge
CE 1914	Established	An occulting pattern of light was adopted at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse
CE 1914	Established	Freddie G. Gillikin was appointed new keeper
CE 1915	Established	The Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service were merged to form the U.S. Coast Guard
CE 1917	Moved	The "oil house" outbuilding was relocated
CE 1918	Demolished	Several older outbuildings were demolished
CE 1920	Built	A new stable and a concrete oil house were constructed
CE 1920	Demolished	The stable, main station boathouse, and iron oil house were demolished
CE 1930	Demolished	1930s. The kitchen and tank house were demolished at the Life-Saving Station
CE 1933	Abandoned	The Cape Lookout Shoals Lightship was discontinued
CE 1933	Altered	Lighthouse Bureau added a radio beacon to the Cape Lookout Lighthouse and steel radio tower was erected adjacent to the summer kitchen
CE 1933	Retained	The electric generator and lighting apparatus from the Cape Lookout lightship were salvaged and installed in the lighthouse
CE 1937	Engineered	Regular dredging of the channel began
CE 1938	Demolished	The 1920 stable and the "oil house" building were demolished
CE 1939	Built	New coal and wood sheds were constructed near the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling
CE 1939	Established	The Lighthouse Service was joined to the Coast Guard
CE 1950	Altered	An underwater power cable from Harkers Island to the cape allowed the Cape Lookout Lighthouse to be fully automated
CE 1950 - 1960	Expanded	1950s-1960s. The jetty west of the cape allowed even more sand to accumulate in this area, further extending the cape to the west and enlarging the protected area of the bight

Year	Event	Annotation
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 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	Built	After 1966. The NPS constructed storage sheds, comfort stations, shade shelters, decks, ramps, bridge, kiosks, and docks
CE 1966	Established	Cape Lookout was established as a National Seashore
CE 1972	Reconstructed	NPS restoration work at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse began. The Coal and Wood Sheds were reconstructed by the NPS
CE 1976 - 1980	Land Transfer	NPS acquired all property on the cape (excluding the lighthouse)
CE 1979	Altered	The Cape Lookout Lighthouse Fresnel lens was replaced by a pair of modern electric beacons
CE 1988 - 1990	Reconstructed	The porches on 1873 Keeper's Dwelling were reconstructed and the building opened as a visitor rest station
CE 2003	Destroyed	The reconstructed coal and wood sheds were destroyed by a hurricane
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
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

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 2005 - 2017	Rehabilitated	Leases from all earlier property acquisitions concluded and the NPS assumed responsibility for maintaining structures Some structures in the district have been rehabilitated and others have been removed/destroyed. Several ancillary structures have been removed including the coal shed foundation at the Lighthouse Complex. The raised boardwalk that connects portions of the Lighthouse Complex has been expanded and rehabilitated. See Analysis and Evaluation section for further details.

Physical History:

Please see parent Cape Lookout Village CLI for Complete History section

Lighthouses

The importance of lighthouses and other aids to navigation in promoting and protecting the shipping industry of North Carolina was recognized from the earliest days of independence. In 1784, the North Carolina legislature created a new tax to finance the construction of a lighthouse at Bald Head at the mouth of the Cape Fear River: the first lighthouse in North Carolina. Under the new federal Constitution, however, the federal government was responsible for providing aids to navigation, and in 1790 North Carolina transferred ownership of the partially completed Bald Head Lighthouse to the federal government (Stick, 1980, 12-14). In 1792, Congress appropriated funds to complete the Bald Head Lighthouse, which was finally completed and lighted in 1795. This was followed in 1797 by an appropriation of \$44,000 for erecting a lighthouse at Cape Hatteras and a beacon on Shell Castle Island (in Ocracoke Harbor). The beacon was completed circa 1800. The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was completed in 1802 (Stick, 1980, 14-19).

A light to mark the dangerous shoals off Cape Lookout was still needed. In 1804, Congress authorized construction of a lighthouse "at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout," and in 1805 the federal government acquired the Cape Lookout Lighthouse site from Joe Fulford and Elijah Pigott. Construction apparently did not begin for several years. Finally, in 1812, the Cape Lookout Lighthouse was completed at a cost of \$20,678.54. This first lighthouse consisted of a brick inner structure surrounded by a wood-frame building painted with horizontal red and white stripes. It was lighted with 13 argand oil lamps and 13 parabolic reflectors (Stick, 1958, 22; Holland, 1968, 26-27).

These early lights were problematic because of their dimness. In foggy or inclement weather, they were not readily visible, and mariners occasionally ran aground without ever seeing the lights. Therefore, the second generation of lighthouse construction focused on upgrading the previously established lighthouse sites. In 1830, Fulford, Pigott, and others sold land to the federal government for outbuildings at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse (Davis, 1982, 25; 1907 Keeper's Dwelling Historic Structure Report, 2003). In an effort to better manage and expand and improve the nation's lighthouses, in 1852 Congress established the Lighthouse Board.

Under the auspices of the new agency, a new first-order Fresnel lens was installed at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse in 1856. The Fresnel lens is named for French physicist Augustin Fresnel and is based on the principle that the surface curvature of a lens is the determining feature of its focal length. Fresnel devised a method for creating large double convex lenses out of many individual curved sections. This allowed very large lenses of appropriate focal length to be created for lighthouses, without the massive weight of a lens manufactured in one solid piece. Introduced in Europe in the 1820s, this improved technology was adopted in the United States in the 1850s.

Apparently, the old tower was too short for this improvement to be sufficient, because an entirely new lighthouse was planned the next year. Congress appropriated \$45,000 in 1857, and on November 1, 1859, the new Cape Lookout Lighthouse was completed and lighted. This lighthouse still survives today. As first constructed, the exterior of the lighthouse was exposed unpainted red brick (Stick, 1980, 52).

Civil War and Reconstruction

After the battle at Fort Sumter on 12–14 April, 1861, North Carolina seceded from the Union on 20 May. During the fall and winter of 1861, Confederate authority was established over military units in Carteret County. Among the military facilities in the county, the most significant was Fort Macon near Beaufort.

In August 1861, Union forces landed at Cape Hatteras and captured the inlet. The Union advance continued in 1862, as Union General Ambrose Burnside led his forces along the North Carolina coast. On 14 March Union forces captured New Bern; on 22 March Union forces occupied Morehead City; and on 23 March, Union forces occupied Beaufort. Finally, during a battle on 25 and 26 April, Union forces overwhelmed the Confederate defenders and took Fort Macon. The Outer Banks remained under Union control for the rest of the war.

The lens and light of the Cape Lookout Lighthouse were disabled during the Confederate retreat, but in 1863, the Union troops refitted the lighthouse with a third-order Fresnel lens and relighted it. The lighthouse was more severely damaged by a covert Confederate raid in 1864 that attempted to dynamite the structure. In this raid, the disused 1812 lighthouse was almost completely destroyed, while the internal stairwell and the light of the 1859 lighthouse were damaged (Moore, 1969, 10-12; Stick, 1958, 152).

In February 1864, Confederate forces under Brigadier General James G. Martin advanced into Carteret County, but the attack failed and the Confederates retreated to Wilmington. The inhabitants of Carteret County witnessed more activity by the Union troops in the winter of 1864–1865, as supplies were passed through to the final battles of war in North Carolina near Wilmington (Davis, 1982, 5-7).

After the war ended in April 1865, the federal government moved swiftly to repair the war-damaged aids to navigation in North Carolina. In 1866–1867, the Cape Lookout Lighthouse received a new cast iron staircase, replacing the original wooden stairs, and the first-order Fresnel lens was repaired and reinstalled (Holland, 1968, 30). North Carolina rejoined the Union on 4 July 1868, and the last federal troops left Fort Macon in 1877 as Reconstruction ended in the South.

Late Nineteenth Century through World War I: Shipping and Federal Maritime Role

During the nineteenth century, the federal government expanded its role in ensuring maritime safety with the construction of new and larger lighthouses and establishment of the Life-Saving Service. These government agencies provided a steady source of employment for residents on the Outer Banks and led to the construction of the most substantial structures on Cape Lookout.

Lighthouse

The new, larger lighthouses constructed after the Civil War were similar to the 1859 brick lighthouse at Cape Lookout. The new 180 foot tall Cape Hatteras lighthouse was typical. In 1867, Congress appropriated \$75,000 for a new lighthouse at Cape Hatteras. This lighthouse was completed in 1870, and the original lighthouse was demolished in 1871. New lighthouses were also constructed at Bodie Island (1872) and Currituck Beach (1875).

In 1872, Congress appropriated \$5,000 to build a new Keeper's Dwelling at Cape Lookout. By spring of 1873, the new brick lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling was finished; this building still exists on its original site today. At this same time, the Cape Lookout Lighthouse was painted with a black-white diagonal check pattern. With four almost identical red brick lighthouses along the Outer Banks by the 1870s, some sort of differentiation was necessary to aid daytime navigation. There is no evidence that the diamond pattern was intended for Cape Hatteras lighthouse to represent the nearby Diamond Shoals, as has been rumored; documentation indicates that this pattern was always intended for Cape Lookout (Stick, 1980, 63-69, quotes Light House Board correspondence, 17 April 1873). In 1889, three new wooden outbuildings were constructed at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse (Holland, 1968, 31). In 1906–1907, the third lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling, a wood frame building, was constructed at Cape Lookout Lighthouse, along with the summer kitchen. The Keeper's Dwelling is also known as the Barden House. The 1873 building became the dwelling for the assistant keeper. The original Keeper's Dwelling, presumably constructed shortly after the original lighthouse in 1812, and was likely demolished circa 1910. (This conclusion is based on review of historic maps and photographs. The 1812 building is shown on a circa 1908 map of the cape but does not appear in photos dated 1913 and following.) In 1900, a lens lantern was placed on a post in Cape Lookout Bight to mark Wreck Point. This lantern was moved 150 feet southward, due to the shifting shoreline, in 1905 (Holland, 1968, 32).

In 1903, Congress appropriated \$90,000 for a steam powered light-ship to mark the hazardous Cape Lookout shoals. The ship was launched and at its station by December 1904. However, the lightship was often pulled from its moorings during storms and was difficult to maintain. The lightship was decommissioned after running ashore in the hurricane of 1933 (Holland, 1968, 32).

The Cape Lookout Lighthouse received new kerosene-burning "incandescent oil vapor lamps" in 1912. In 1914, an occulting pattern of light was adopted at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse. Previously the light was fixed and continuous. The electric generator and lighting apparatus from the Cape Lookout lightship were salvaged and installed in the lighthouse in 1933 (1907 Keeper's Dwelling Historic Structure Report, 2003, 20).

Postwar and the National Seashore

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.

Shifting currents continue to reshape the outline of Cape Lookout, extending the hook of the cape westward. The shoreline in front of the lighthouse and 1873 Keeper's Dwelling continues to erode, widening Barden Inlet. The erosion in front of the lighthouse has been dramatic, and is clearly visible in photographs. Cape Lookout was also affected by several significant hurricanes in the decades following World War II: Hurricane Hazel in 1954; Hurricane Helen in 1958; Hurricane Hugo in 1989; Hurricane Fran in 1996; Hurricane Floyd in 1999; and Hurricane Isabel in 2003.

Recreation, Conservation, and the Changed Federal Role

Cape Lookout was established as a National Seashore in its own right in 1966, encompassing a fifty-four mile stretch of the Outer Banks from Cape Lookout to Ocracoke Inlet, and the nine mile long Shackleford Banks running westward to the Beaufort Inlet. From the founding of the National Seashore, the objective of the National Park Service has been to provide for natural and scenic recreational use while preserving the seashore as nearly as possible in its natural condition (Cape Lookout Master Plan – Draft, 27 September 1968). The infrastructure at Cape Lookout Village therefore remained primitive and modifications to the vacation houses of the village were limited.

NPS restoration work at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse complex began after 1972. The coal house near the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling was reconstructed. In 1988–1990, the porches on 1873 Keeper's Dwelling were reconstructed and the building was opened as a visitor rest station.

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 reconstructed coal house was undermined and destroyed in September 2003 by Hurricane Isabel. Since the dredging of the Barden Inlet began in the 1930s, there has been a steady erosion of the shoreline in front of the Cape Lookout Lighthouse, and by 2003 this erosion had reached the location of the most vulnerable built structures. The coal house foundation was no longer visible in 2017 and the Summer Kitchen is within a few meters of the shoreline. There is fencing around the dunes to support stabilization and restoration efforts. The Les and Sally Moore dock was demolished during Hurricane Isabel in 2003 and thereafter rebuilt by the NPS.

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. Between the completion of fieldwork for the CLR in 2003 and the completion of fieldwork for this Cultural Landscape Inventory in June 2017, the raised boardwalk that connects portions of the Lighthouse Complex has been expanded and rehabilitated. The lighthouse continues to be an active, fully automated aid to navigation (see Existing Conditions under Analysis and Evaluation section below for further details).

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 Cape Lookout Village landscape reflects aspects of all 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 Analysis and Evaluation focuses on the Lighthouse Complex component landscape, which includes the lighthouse precinct, visitor boat landing area, and visitor services area that provide access to the precinct. The lighthouse precinct includes the lighthouse, summer kitchen, 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, and oil house in addition to the nearby ATV shed and water system building. The visitor boat landing and services area includes the dock, parking area, shade shelters, and interpretive and information kiosks. The complex also includes trails, access roads, a raised boardwalk, and numerous small-scale features associated with visitor use and park management.

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. Erosion is also clearly evident when noting the relationship between the shoreline and the lighthouse over time; the shoreline is much closer to the lighthouse today than in past years. 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 district possesses integrity of location as the lighthouse is in its original location. However, the relocation of the Barden House (1907 Keeper's Dwelling), Life-Saving Station, and boathouse from their original sites in 1958, and the removal of several other features such as residences, docks, and elements of circulation, diminishes this integrity. Overall, the Lighthouse Complex remains in its original location and retains integrity.

The district also possesses integrity of design through the continued expression of historic patterns of spatial organization. The Lighthouse Complex continues to be clustered according to function and the siting of buildings and structures contributes to the integrity of design. The layout of the landscape is similar to its layout during the period of significance.

Integrity of setting is particularly strong within the district due to the ongoing relationship of the cape to the surrounding ocean environment and the continued use of the Cape Lookout Lighthouse in its original capacity. 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, and overall unchanged relationship of the district's relationship to the natural features, contributes to the high level of integrity of setting of the Lighthouse component landscape.

The cape retains integrity of feeling and association, again due to the continued presence of the lighthouse and Life-Saving Station clusters that have been important to the local region for over a century as a navigational aid and formerly as a source of employment, in addition to the village dwellings that continue to exhibit evidence of their former use. 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 cape 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 and Lighthouse 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**

The buildings and structures of the Cape Lookout Village Historic District are located in a number of distinct clusters. At the northern end of the Cape Lookout Village Historic District is the lighthouse complex, which lies closer to the bight than to the ocean. The lighthouse, completed in 1859, is a 163-foot tall tapered, cylindrical brick masonry structure, laid in one-to-five common bond, with a distinctive black and white diagonal checker pattern painted in 1873. The walls of the lighthouse are 9 feet thick at its base but taper to only 19 inches thick at the top. There are two doors and ten six-over-six sash windows. There is a cast iron spiral staircase within the lighthouse that replaced the original wooden stairs in 1867. An exterior wooden staircase leads to the lighthouse door, which is set over ten feet above grade. Alterations include lens repair and the iron stairway, but overall the lighthouse remains as originally constructed. The lighthouse is well maintained and continues to function as an aid to navigation.

The primary buildings at the lighthouse complex are maintained today with an exterior appearance that matches their condition during the period of significance, as seen by comparing photographs of circa 1913 with contemporary views. In part, this is the result of continuous restoration work performed by the NPS since 1972. A number of other smaller outbuildings that existed during the period of significance have disappeared completely.

Adjacent to the lighthouse are a number of associated buildings. Closest to the lighthouse is the former oil shed. The oil shed was constructed in the 1890s and was used to store lamp oil until around 1950 (Figure 3 65). The building has cast in place concrete walls and roof. This building is currently abandoned and in poor condition. A few brick pavers remain to indicate that a path connected this building to the lighthouse.

A brick paved path leads from the lighthouse to the 1873 keeper's dwelling (Figure 3 66). This is a brick masonry two story building, painted white, with six over six double hung windows and green painted wood shutters. The gable roof has wood shingles, and open porches with shed roofs extend across the front and back (north and south) facades. This building was rehabilitated by the NPS and adaptively reused to function as a visitor rest station and restroom, in addition to serve as a residence for staff that spend the night on the cape.

Nearby are the former 1907 summer kitchen (Figure 3 67) and the 1907 brick cistern. The brick cistern rises several feet above grade, and is capped by concrete. The summer kitchen is a small wood framed structure, painted white, with a wood shingled gable roof. The summer kitchen has two parts, a nearly square room that was the kitchen itself, and an attached smaller room that was used as a wood shed. Between the 1873 keeper's dwelling and the shoreline is a 1930s concrete septic tank, which rises about one foot above grade, and the ruined concrete foundation of the coal shed (Figure 3 68). The coal shed was a partially open wood framed structure. It was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel in September 2003, and its concrete foundation was damaged and partially undermined. The erosion of the shoreline on the bight side has left the coal shed and the summer kitchen only about ten yards from the mean high water line.

Other buildings near the lighthouse are contemporary park facilities. This includes a shed for housing NPS all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), a comfort station, and several picnic shelters, all constructed of unpainted wood and with wood shingled gable roofs (Figure 3 69 through Figure 3 72). The Cape Lookout lighthouse, 1873 keeper's dwelling, lighthouse summer kitchen, oil shed, and cisterns are contributing features in the Lighthouse complex.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Cape Lookout Lighthouse

CLI Feature ID: 185241

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 18

CRIS-HS Resource Name: Cape Lookout Lighthouse

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-100-A

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 85982

Feature Name: Keeper's Dwelling

CLI Feature ID: 185243

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91766

CRIS-HS Resource Name: Cape Lookout Light Station Keeper's Quarters

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-100-C

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 51072

Feature Name: Cisterns, adjacent to keeper's dwelling

CLI Feature ID: 185245

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Brick cistern near keeper's dwelling

CLI Feature ID: 185247

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Concrete cistern near summer kitchen

CLI Feature ID: 185249

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Summer Kitchen

CLI Feature ID: 185251

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91767

CRIS-HS Resource Name: Cape Lookout Light Station Summer Kitchen

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-100-D

FMSS Record Type: Asset

FMSS Record Number: 44097

Feature Name: Concrete Oil House

CLI Feature ID: 185253

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: Coal and Wood Shed foundation

CLI Feature ID: 185255

Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: NPS buildings, decks, ramps, dock
CLI Feature ID: 185257
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.

Walkways are known to have been present within the lighthouse precinct during the period of significance, in particular the brick walkways 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.

Lighthouse Complex:

Back Road is sand-surfaced and maintained by plowing. Although segments of this road likely survive from the period of significance, since 1950 the alignment of Back Road appears to have shifted eastward, following a straighter alignment today than it did during the period of significance. Towards the northern end of the historic district, three access roads lead from Back Road to the Lighthouse Complex. The roads are sand and travel through tree cover and open grassland. The northernmost access road leaves Back Road north of the lighthouse and travels west and then loops south to a large sandy visitor parking area. Slightly south, the shade shelter access road also leaves Back Road north of the lighthouse and travels west where it terminates at the small administrative parking area associated with the shade shelter, comfort station, and Visitor Center cluster near the dock. The lighthouse access road leaves Back Road south of the lighthouse and travels northwest towards the lighthouse, passing between the ATV shed and water system building, and approaching the summer kitchen where the road then loops back south between the oil house and lighthouse to meet back up with the access road just north of the ATV shed. There is a wood bridge associated with the lighthouse access road.

In the vicinity of the lighthouse, historic brick pedestrian paths lead south from the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling to the lighthouse, north from the Keeper's Dwelling towards the bight, and east from the oil house to the lighthouse. A section of the historic brick walk leading between the oil house and the lighthouse is demolished and no longer present. A concrete sidewalk runs perpendicular to the brick walkway on the south side of the Keeper's Dwelling (Figure 102 and Figure 103). The western extent of the concrete sidewalk is on the southwest side of the Keeper's Dwelling and the eastern extent of the concrete sidewalk ends at a wooden ramp that adjoins a raised wooden boardwalk (Figure 104).

The raised wooden boardwalk connects various parts of the Lighthouse Complex (Figure 105 and Figure 106). Some portions of the boardwalk have recently been replaced with new wood decking and some portions of the boardwalk have hand railings while others do not. The wooden boardwalk accesses both the front and rear (north and south sides) of the Keeper's Dwelling and travel eastward where they intersect. Prior to the intersection is a short north-south section of boardwalk that connects the two east-west trending arms that are traveling away from the Keeper's Dwelling. Following the intersection, one arm of the boardwalk then travels northeast to the Light Station Visitor Center, comfort station, and shade shelter cluster and then splits with one arm accessing a shade shelter and the lighthouse dock; the other arm travels further northeast to another shade shelter near the parking area. An unpaved path travels north past the dock, parallel to the boardwalk, and terminates at the northernmost shade shelter. At the boardwalk intersection east of the Keeper's Dwelling, the other arm of the raised boardwalk, known as the beach boardwalk, travels southeast from the lighthouse complex, discontinues at Back Road, then resumes as it travels further east to access the beach on the Atlantic side. On the far eastern side of the boardwalk are a comfort station and wider area with built-in bench seating.

In addition to several smaller spur unpaved trails around the lighthouse, there are three distinct social trails that lead from the beach boardwalk east and southeast to the locations of the original lighthouse and original Keeper's Dwelling, located at slightly higher elevation on the ridge east of the current lighthouse (Figure 107). There are a variety of smaller footpaths that lead throughout the complex, notably from the Keeper's Dwelling area to the nearby bight coastline, and from the lighthouse dock area to the coastline.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name:	Keeper's Dwelling brick walk
CLI Feature ID:	185259
Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature Name:	Lighthouse brick walk
CLI Feature ID:	185261
Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature Name:	Oil house brick walk
CLI Feature ID:	185263
Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature Name: Keeper's Dwelling concrete walk
CLI Feature ID: 185265
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Lighthouse dock
CLI Feature ID: 185267
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Shade shelter & Visitor Ctr access road
CLI Feature ID: 185269
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Lighthouse access road and spurs
CLI Feature ID: 185271
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Raised pedestrian boardwalks
CLI Feature ID: 185273
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Beach access road, ramps 41B, 42A & 42B
CLI Feature ID: 185275
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Vehicle parking area
CLI Feature ID: 185277
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. 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 (Figure 118 and Figure 119). 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 (Figure 120), swimming, sunbathing, surfing, hiking, wildlife viewing, hunting, and camping. The park recorded 458,000 recreational visitors during fiscal year 2016.

The ongoing maintenance and use of the lighthouse continues to play a role in coastal navigation as it did during the period of significance. While the U.S. Coast Guard is responsible for maintaining the operation of the lighthouse electric beacon, the National Park Service (NPS) is responsible for maintaining the structure itself. The lighthouse continues to function in its original capacity as a navigational aid. NPS also administers and staffs the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, which was under rehabilitation at the time of 2017 survey. The house and surrounding vicinity include interpretive opportunities where visitors may be educated on the history of the lighthouse. The Keeper's Dwelling is seasonally staffed with Volunteers-in-Parks (VIP) personnel and contains interpretive exhibits (Figure 121).

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Recreational land use
CLI Feature ID: 185279
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Coastal navigation
CLI Feature ID: 185281
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Scientific research
CLI Feature ID: 185283
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Museum/education
CLI Feature ID: 185285
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Interpretive land use
CLI Feature ID: 185287
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Wildlife conservation
CLI Feature ID: 185289
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 (Figure 122). By contrast, much of the shoreline facing Lookout Bight is low-lying and subject to tidal flooding (Figure 123). 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 (Figure 124 and Figure 125). 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 (Figure 126 and Figure 127). Both of these low areas have an adjoining delta on the bight, and they are probably either inlets that have closed (Figure 128), 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, these include the siting of all building complexes on the more sheltered bight side of the cape; the siting of the village above an aquifer to afford access to fresh water, and behind a linear system of tall protective dunes; and the placement of the lighthouse atop a prominent knoll to increase its visibility to passing ships.

A major cultural response to the natural systems at Cape Lookout is the construction of a lighthouse on a high point to help ships avoid the shoals off its southern point. These shoals extend over ten miles out into the Atlantic Ocean and have caused numerous shipwrecks over the years. 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, along with various residences, appears to have purposefully been situated behind a major dune ridge (see Figure 125), 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 (Figure 129). With the exception of the lighthouse and the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, all 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. The Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House) includes a porch sited along the front of the house in such a way as to takes advantage of a wind corridor that provides natural cooling and discourages mosquitoes. Three of these buildings—the Barden House (1907 Keeper's Dwelling), the Yeomans House (Coast Guard Boathouse), and the Life-Saving Station—are known to have been relocated in 1958. 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 Casablanca House, Coast Guard Station Complex, most of the village dwellings, and the lighthouse precinct 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 lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling and the Coast Guard Station. Cisterns are known to have been used by some residents. An additional well was dug as part of the military coastal artillery battery stationed to the southwest of the Life-Saving Station. The status of this well is not known. A new well has recently been constructed in the lighthouse precinct. Water tanks placed on 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. The docks at the Les and Sally Moore Complex and the Lighthouse Complex both post-date the period of significance (see Figure 100 and Figure 98, Buildings and Structures). The current dock at the Les and Sally Moore Complex was constructed after Hurricane Isabel damaged the previous dock in 2003. The location of the dock

associated with the lighthouse prior to NPS administration of Cape Lookout is not currently known.

Raised wooden boardwalks and bridges are utilized to carry circulation routes across drainageways, overwash areas, and sensitive plant communities such as marshes and closed grasslands. These are located primarily in the vicinity of the Lighthouse Complex, which experiences the highest visitor use.

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:	185293
Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature Name:	Berms
CLI Feature ID:	185295
Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature Name:	Primary dunes
CLI Feature ID:	185297
Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Feature Name: Dune swales
CLI Feature ID: 185299
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Secondary dunes
CLI Feature ID: 185301
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Three prominent ridges
CLI Feature ID: 185303
Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Transverse ridges
CLI Feature ID: 185305
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Tidal flats
CLI Feature ID: 185307
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 of the Lighthouse Complex 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 and Lighthouse

complexes, much of which is only suggested through a few remnant posts today. An 1893 map depicts five-foot-high board fencing around the stable and boathouse complex and 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. A 1913 photograph shows a post and wire fence around the greater area of the lighthouse that is no longer extant (see Figure 41, Buildings and Structures). Several concrete posts survive from a fence that created a rectangle around a section of the lighthouse complex during the period of significance (Figure 130).

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; information kiosks, ladders, and pilings; 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. There are also small-scale features associated with residential life including fencing, lighting, work tables, and laundry lines. Little is known about the dates of origin of these features. Small-scale features associated with utilities include propane tanks, septic systems, cistern and well covers, and utility poles and lines. There are at least five known wells on the cape that draw from the lower confined, upper confined, and unconfined aquifers. The dates of origin of these wells range from 1941 to 1977. 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

Signage within the Lighthouse Complex is concentrated in the vicinity of the lighthouse dock, the lighthouse visitor center cluster, the lighthouse and 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, and the lighthouse parking area. 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 (Figure 131). Along Back Road, the beach access route numbers ("ramps") are indicated on the same type of signage (Figure 132).

There are several informational signs within the Lighthouse Complex. Extensive information and interpretive material is provided near the lighthouse dock on wooden sign boards and kiosks around the raised patio at the shade shelter, comfort station, and Visitor Center cluster. There is also a Cape Lookout Light Station NPS sign on the lighthouse dock (Figure 133). There is a cluster of four in addition to several individual wayside interpretive signs around the lighthouse and associated raised wooden boardwalk with information about the cultural and natural resources and history of the area (Figure 134 and Figure 135). There are further interpretive signs on the beach boardwalk near where it terminates on the Atlantic side, including a sign that reads "Lighthouse Area Oceanside Beach." Additionally, small black metal signs with white lettering have been placed in areas of high visitor use, such as the vicinity of the lighthouse, to identify plant species (Figure 136). There are white rectangular signs attached to wood posts with information for a self-guided walking tour and associated QR codes. Finally, there are United States Geological Survey geodetic survey markers in various locations around the historic district.

Site Furnishings

Site furnishings, such as picnic tables and benches, are located throughout the lighthouse precinct. Wooden benches without backs are provided for visitor comfort and are located on both the front and back porches of the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling (under rehabilitation at time of 2017 survey) (Figure 137). Wooden benches with backs are provided at intervals along the boardwalk from the lighthouse dock to the beach (Figure 138). They are set off to the side of the boardwalk on small decking platforms. There is a built-in bench on the Atlantic side of the beach boardwalk. Picnic tables are provided in the shade shelters throughout the Lighthouse Complex (see Figure 120, Land Uses and Activities). There is a simple flat-roof wood structure immediately north of the lighthouse with six

benches for visitors to wait in the shade before entry into the lighthouse (Figure 139).

Circulation

Small-scale features are associated with the various boat docks and landings at Cape Lookout. The lighthouse dock includes metal ladders for accessing boats from the dock (Figure 140) and treated wooden pilings. Wood posts connected by rope encircle the lighthouse (Figure 144). Wood and carsonite posts line the parking area associated with the lighthouse and wood posts line the sandy access road near the ATV shed and water system building south of the lighthouse (Figure 145). There are stairs, generally wooden, associated with entry into several buildings, most of which are supported by wooden posts, including the stairwell that accesses the main entrance into the lighthouse.

Utilities

Utility systems are associated with many of the buildings and structures at Cape Lookout. There is a raised gas tank east of the visitor center cluster in the Lighthouse Complex that is accessed via a set of wooden steps. Next to the lighthouse are utility boxes, as well. A larger solar system was installed in 2017 near the water system building south of the lighthouse, and solar panels are on the roof of the shade shelter near the lighthouse dock (Figure 162 and Figure 163).

Water-related utility features include cistern and septic features composed of brick or concrete. There are brick cisterns on the east and west sides of the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, in addition to the 1907 brick cistern that rises several feet above grade and is capped by concrete and covered in vegetation, to the west of the Keeper's Dwelling (see Figure 51, Buildings and Structures). Nearby is an old septic system that is cordoned off with rope (Figure 167). There is a large concrete cistern somewhat obscured by vegetation south of the lighthouse boardwalk (near where one arm travels east, the other south) that rises several feet above ground (Figure 168). There are numerous large randomly dispersed rocks of unknown origin also in the same vicinity.

The well near the lighthouse was drilled in 1941 or earlier, and draws water from the lower confined aquifer at a depth of 364 feet, with an unknown yield. There is a small wooden well house on the north side of the cape water system building at the Lighthouse Complex; it is a recent addition. There is another wooden structure, next to a raised tank, on the side of the NPS storage shed at the Les and Sally Moore House Complex.

Other Small-Scale Features

Other small-scale features in the district include a wooden platform for showering (Figure 170) and a water refilling station at the Light Station Visitor Center, comfort station, and shade shelter cluster for visitor use. There is a flagpole in the lighthouse precinct (see Figure 163).

To the east of the current lighthouse located at slightly higher elevation is rubble associated with the original 1812 lighthouse and original 1812 keeper's dwelling. The original lighthouse was demolished after 1868 and large stones and bricks associated with the building are located on a hill that is accessed by a well-defined social trail (Figure 174 and Figure 175). The keeper's dwelling was demolished circa 1910 and there are several associated bricks and portions of a brick and concrete foundation on a nearby hill, also accessed via social trail from the raised boardwalk (Figure 176). A wayside interpretative sign on the nearby beach boardwalk indicates the original locations and includes images of the buildings (Figure 177). There is another remnant foundation east of the lighthouse composed of large stones and bricks (Figure 178). The foundation is accessed from one of the prominent social trails off of the raised boardwalk. It is unknown what the structure originally was. There are also smaller foundation remnants northwest of the lighthouse, west of the brick walkway connecting the Keeper's Dwelling and lighthouse.

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

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Concrete fence post remnants
CLI Feature ID: 185309
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Remnants of former buildings
CLI Feature ID: 185311
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Septic and cistern features in landscape
CLI Feature ID: 185313
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: NPS signs
CLI Feature ID: 185315
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Plant identification markers
CLI Feature ID: 185317
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Picnic tables with benches
CLI Feature ID: 185319
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Utility boxes by lighthouse
CLI Feature ID: 185321
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Benches
CLI Feature ID: 185323
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Propane tanks or other fuels
CLI Feature ID: 185325
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Stands and platforms for gas and water
CLI Feature ID: 185327
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Well house and water treatment structure
CLI Feature ID: 185329
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Logs as bollards, fencing
CLI Feature ID: 185331
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Bollards with metal or rope
CLI Feature ID: 185333
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Wood post bollards
CLI Feature ID: 185335
Feature Contribution: Non contributing

Feature Name: Solar panels and systems
CLI Feature ID: 185337
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, Lighthouse Complex, and linear corridor or streetscape pattern of the village all remain essentially intact, although individual buildings and features have been added and lost over the years. The corridors of space created by the Main Road and the Concrete Road, and possibly portions of Back Road, survive from the period of significance, though the Main Road corridor has been altered. The greatest alterations to spatial organization have been the establishment of loblolly pine stands since the 1960s and the growth of shrub thickets north and west of the village, rendering the cape less open (see Figure 41 and Figure 46, Buildings and Structures).

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 and between the village, the Coast Guard Station precinct, and lighthouse precinct. The character of the village in particular has been altered by the growth of ornamental and shrub thicket vegetation between the houses and along its margins. The expansive open feel of historic photographs, which suggest that residents were afforded a clear visual connection to their neighbors and the surrounding landscape, no longer exists. At the lighthouse, the central precinct is now ringed, and thus spatially enclosed and defined, by pine trees (see Figure 43 and Figure 44, Buildings and Structures). The Coast Guard Station, too, now exists within a corridor of pines and other woody vegetation (Figure 182) 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.

The Cape Lookout Lighthouse occupies a prominent ridge at the junction between South Core Banks and the U-shaped inflection of Cape Lookout (Figure 183). Views both to and from its position atop a high ridge were likely an integral component of the siting of the lighthouse. Clustered at the base of the lighthouse are the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, summer kitchen, and oil house, sited within a ring of protective dunes. Pines encircle this cluster and provide a sense of contained space within this area. The lighthouse is a major visitor attraction. To accommodate visitors, NPS developed various amenities nearby, including a dock, picnic area, and interpretive walks. Facility maintenance operations are also sited in this area, but they are well screened by vegetation to diminish their impact on views and the visitor experience. Two large stands of loblolly pine flank the lighthouse area, separating it spatially from the surrounding open grasslands.

Back Road forms the central spine of circulation along the eastern length of the cape, from which several connector roads arise that lead into the various developed areas. Back Road parallels the Atlantic Coast just behind the primary dunes to take advantage of the protection they afford from overwash. A stand of loblolly pine lines another ridge west of Back Road and forms a distinct spatial and visual edge to the road and the remainder of the area.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name:	Lighthouse Complex
CLI Feature ID:	185339
Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature Name:	Lighthouse are views blocked by pines
CLI Feature ID:	185341
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.

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 (Figure 187).

Cultural topographic modifications observed within Cape Lookout Village Historic District include grading for road corridors, building sites, and parking areas, and the construction of retaining walls and mounds. In addition, 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 planted in the vicinity of the lighthouse 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).

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Road corridors and building sites
CLI Feature ID: 185343
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Three prominent ridges
CLI Feature ID: 185345
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Grading on Back Road, Main Road
CLI Feature ID: 185347
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 lighthouse 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. 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 spadicea*), 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 (Figure 188).

- 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 (Figure 189) 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*).

An even-aged stand of loblolly pine dominates a large area at the southern tip of the project area (Figure 190). Loblolly pines also form a ring around the lighthouse (Figure 191); NPS staff and volunteers reported to the CLR team during the 2003 field investigations that these pines were planted by the Boy Scouts in the 1960s or 1970s. A second, larger stand of loblolly pines also exists to south of the lighthouse and to its north near the shade shelter area. It appears that naturally disseminated seed from the planted pines have led to the establishment of the existing large plantations, since these stands would appear to exceed the planting capabilities of the Boy Scouts. The even-aged appearance of the stands is likely due to the fact that they quickly colonized areas that were released from grazing. The pines took advantage of the opportunity afforded by removal of livestock to quickly establish themselves in areas where environmental conditions were conducive to their growth and they could out-compete other species. Godfrey notes that loblolly pine can be a dominant species of native forest communities on the Outer Banks away from the beach (Godfrey, 1976, 98).

- 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*).

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Beach Vegetation

CLI Feature ID: 185349

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Berm Vegetation

CLI Feature ID: 185351

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Tidal flats Vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 185353
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Dunes Vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 185355
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Open grasslands
CLI Feature ID: 185357
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Closed grasslands
CLI Feature ID: 185359
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Shrub thicket and maritime forest
CLI Feature ID: 185361
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: High salt marshes
CLI Feature ID: 185363
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Low salt marshes
CLI Feature ID: 185365
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Subtidal marine vegetation
CLI Feature ID: 185367
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Loblolly pine plantations
CLI Feature ID: 185369
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. The Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House), built in 1928, appears to have been sited to take advantage of ocean vistas. These vistas are still present, despite the deposition of sand along the bight-side shore, which has rendered the house farther away from the water's edge. Casablanca similarly edges the bight for sweeping views toward the ocean. Additional dwellings, no longer extant, once clustered along the edge of the bight where the village access road ends. These, which included the Carrie Davis House, C.L. Abernathy House, and Arthur House, were also probably sited in part for the views of 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. These buildings included the Barden House, and the features associated with the Les and Sally Moore Complex.

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 (Figure 196).

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: 185371
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Views from the lighthouse
CLI Feature ID: 185373
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Views along the Atlantic Coast beaches
CLI Feature ID: 185375
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Views along and across the bight
CLI Feature ID: 185377
Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Views obscured by pines around lighthous
CLI Feature ID: 185379
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:
The Lighthouse Complex is in Fair condition. Based upon the comparative analysis of historic and existing conditions within the Lighthouse Complex, the site retains sufficient integrity to convey the important associations of its period of significance to the visitor. Many of the historic cultural resources survive from the period of significance, however, some circulation features are degraded and 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; these buildings are considered in Fair and Poor conditions. The conditions of buildings and structures within the Lighthouse Complex vary. Some circulation features are also in Poor and Fair condition due to neglect and deferred maintenance.
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.

Type of Impact:	Erosion
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	There has been steady erosion of the shoreline in front of the Cape Lookout Lighthouse since the dredging of the Barden Inlet began in the 1930s. The coal house shed was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel in 2003 and the foundation was no longer visible in summer 2017. The Summer Kitchen is within a few meters of the shoreline, while the lighthouse is currently much closer to the shoreline than in previous decades. 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 the Cape Lookout Historic District 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:	and Inundation/Sea Level Rise
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. As the shoreline has eroded, the coal shed in the Lighthouse Complex was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel in September 2003 and the foundation no longer visible at time of survey in summer 2017.
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	A significant impact to the landscape occurred when stands of loblolly pines were planted around the Lighthouse Complex and along the coast by Boy Scout troops after the late 1960s. Photographs from the next decades depict the change from an open landscape to a forested area with limited visibility and a changed historic viewshed. The planted stands have grown into mature trees and the cape is assuming the character of a maritime forest, rather than the open grassland and dune character present during the period of significance.

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: As noted in the Vegetation section, 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 complex have been demolished or moved during and after the period of significance. Some outbuildings within the Lighthouse Complex were removed in the 1950s and the original lighthouse was demolished after 1868.

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, such as throughout the Lighthouse Complex.

Stabilization Costs

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Restoration

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Document Date: 2005-01-01

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:

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