

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

July 9, 2018

Rickard S. Kanaski
Regional Historic Preservation Officer & Archaeologist
US Fish and Wildlife Service
694 Beech Hill Lane
Hardeeville, SC 29927

Richard_kanaski@fws.gov

RE: Divesture of 709.95 Acres, Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, Currituck County, ER 16-2331

Dear Mr. Kanski:

Thank you for your May 30, 2018, letter transmitting the *Historic Structure Documentation of the Monkey Island Hunt Club, Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, Currituck County, North Carolina*. We have reviewed the documentation and concur with your determination that the Monkey Island Hunt Club is no longer eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to the loss of the buildings and landscape that contributed to its historic and architectural significance.

Given this finding of ineligibility, the divesture of the property will not adversely affect a historic property and we will add the report to the files for the hunt club so as to preserve a record of its existence and as evidence of the inattention paid to it by both the Fish and Wildlife Service and Currituck County.

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@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Renee Gledhill-Earley".

A small handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "for".
for Ramona M. Bartos

Received: 06/05/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



**United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

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ER 16-2331

May 30, 2018

Due -- 6/27/18

Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

A- 6/21 letter
re: missing
items

Re: Divesture of 709.95 Acres, Currituck National Wildlife
Refuge, Currituck County, North Carolina
[ER 16-2331]

Due -- 6/27/18

Dear Ms. ^{Renee}Gledhill-Earley:

S- NAE -
Not eligible
RJE
7/5/18

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) contracted Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson (JMT) to conduct archaeological investigations on 10 tracts proposes for divesture at Currituck National Wildlife Refuge in Currituck County, North Carolina. Fieldwork was conducted September 26-October 1, 2017 and February 5-22, 2018. JMT conducted a reconnaissance level survey on 9 tracts, as well as more intensive investigations on the Waterlily Tract (10f) and Monkey Island (10). The reconnaissance survey, which included a pedestrian walkover and systematic shovel testing (n=263), did not identify any archaeological sites or other types of historic properties.

More intensive testing on the Waterlily Tract demonstrated that 31CK6 did not extend onto the Waterlily Tract as previously thought. JMT observed multiple fill layers and/or evidence of substantial disturbance associated with land clearing. They encountered a 20th century brick foundation in one unit, but deemed that it did "not appear to yield any significant information about the prehistoric or historic use of this area." Further work was not recommended.

Testing on Monkey Island occurred at 31CK58, 31CK59, and 31CK60. A variety of events have substantially impacted these sites – the failure of the wood bulkhead; shoreline erosion and land loss caused by tidal fluctuations and storm surges; and on-going sea level rise. JMT found that one of the Middle to Late Woodland sites – 31CK58 – no longer retains any integrity. 31CK60 could not be adequately tested as its original boundaries places it just off-shore in Currituck Sound. The site is now completely submerged. The eastern portion 31CK59, located near the northeastern corner of Monkey Island, retained shell midden deposits ranging from 50 to 85 centimeters below the ground surface. They recommended no further work at either 31CK58 or 31CK60, a finding with which my office concurs. JMT recommended mitigation of 31CK59 as avoiding or stemming the continuing impacts of erosion is not feasible (See Fig. 39 in JMT's report). Follow-up discussions among the Service, the Pamunkey Tribe, the Tuscarora Nation, and your office will be required to delineate research objectives and appropriate mitigation measures.

Enclosed are two copies of JMT's draft report for your office's and the Office of State Archaeology's review. Also enclosed are the following items requested in your January 20, 2017 letter.

- A completed North Carolina Cemetery Site Form for the Hampton Family Cemetery; and
- A bound copy of Brant and Kanaski's 2018 *Historic Structure Documentation of the Monkey Island Hunt Club, Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, Currituck County, North Carolina*.

At the back of the report is a CD that contains a pdf version of the report; appendices containing aerial photographs, historic photographs, and documentation shots of the Hunt Club; a Historic Property Survey Summary; and GIS shape files. A second CD contains a pdf of the completed cemetery site form, photographs, and the relevant section of the Barco, NC topographic map depicting the cemetery's location. The Hampton Cemetery, upon more detailed analysis of the deeds and conversations with the local landowner, is not located on the Service's Waterlily Tract, but on the adjacent parcel owned by Ms. Lipscombe.

One other item is included – a copy of our February 23, 2018 written notice to Steve Claggett, the State Archaeologist, of JMT's discovery of human skeletal remains in the submerged tidal zone near Monkey Island's southwest corner. As we indicated in the initial telephone contact and the follow-up notice, our fee title ownership extends to the island's high water mark. As these remains were found in state jurisdictional waters, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act did not apply, but North Carolina's Unmarked Burial Law did. As of this date, we have not heard anything from the State Archaeologist regarding the next steps.

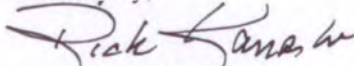
Summary

Submissions of the enclosed reports, completed site and survey forms, and associated documentation meets, if not exceeds, the majority of the actions delineated in the January 20, 2018 letter. The only outstanding issue relates to 31CK59 on Monkey Island.

The Service believes that a finding of "no effect as no historic properties are present" is appropriate and that divesture of 14 of the 15 tracts [n=706.17 acres] can proceed. Monkey Island (Tract 10, 3.78 acres), however, will remain in Service's ownership until a Memorandum of Agreement concerning appropriate mitigation measures can be negotiated among the relevant parties.

The Service appreciates your timely review, comment, and input in finalizing the Monkey Island mitigation measures. Should you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (843) 784-6310 or at richard_kanaski@fws.gov.

Sincerely,



Richard S. Kanaski
Regional Historic Preservation Officer &
Regional Archaeologist
Southeast Region

Enclosures

cc: Hoff, Currituck NWR
Seibert, Realty, Regional Office, Atlanta

Historic Structure Documentation
of the Monkey Island Hunt Club,
Currituck National Wildlife Refuge,
Currituck County, North Carolina



William C. Brant
&
Richard S. Kanaski

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Southeast Region
Office of the Regional Archaeologist
Hardeeville, South Carolina

May 2018

**Historic Structure Documentation
of the Monkey Island Hunt Club,
Currituck National Wildlife Refuge,
Curritick County, North Carolina**



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&
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May 2018

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Abstract

The Monkey Island Club is a late-19th to mid-20th century waterfowl hunt club located on Monkey Island on the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge in Currituck County, North Carolina. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is divesting approximately 707.95 acres of this Refuge, including Monkey Island, to Currituck County. This report focuses on the historic documentation of the Club's two extant buildings - the ca. 1918 Caretaker's Cottage and the Lodge. Several other structures, such as the generator shed, the equipment storage shed, and the boat house, no longer stand.

Waterfowl hunting, both for the commercial market and recreation, occurred throughout Virginia's Back Bay and Currituck, Albemarle, and Pamlico Sounds of North Carolina. The Monkey Island Hunt Club is one over 40 such clubs on or near Currituck Sound. Comparison with the Currituck Shooting Club, the Whalehead Club, the Flyway Club, and the Swan Island Club demonstrates that Monkey Island Hunt Club lacks several critical contributing components, such as the boathouse, dock, and wooden bulkhead. Its lodge and the caretaker's cottage not only lack structural integrity, but are deemed unsafe. They do not manifest that same high style seen at the other four extant hunt clubs.

The historic structure documentation report serves as partial mitigation for the Service's divestiture of land as recommended by the North Carolina Division of Historical Resources (DHR). The results of Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson's archaeological reconnaissance and testing of 31CK58-60 will be provided in a separate report. Submission of the two reports and a completed cemetery form for the Hampton Cemetery to DHR, the Pamunkey Indian Tribe, and the Tuscarora Nation of New York are intended to satisfy the Service's requirements for compliance with *Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended* and *36 CFR Part 800*.



One of the numerous water moccasins (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*) that inhabit Monkey Island. [Source: Brant 2017].

Historic Structure Documentation of the Monkey Island Hunt Club, Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, Currituck County, North Carolina

Introduction

The Monkey Island Hunt Club (Club) is an early-to-mid-20th century hunt club located on Monkey Island in North Carolina's Currituck Sound (Fig. 1). The island is part of Currituck National Wildlife Refuge that was established in 1983 to protect the area's extensive brackish marshes for migratory waterfowl. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), the federal agency who oversees units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, proposes to divest approximately 708 acres to Currituck County in exchange for 95.39 acres of the Flyway Club. The Flyway Club acreage will be managed as part of Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge. The County will manage the divested acreage as conservation lands, a continuation of the current land use.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and 36 CFR Part 800 indicate that divestiture of federal lands to third non-federal parties constitute an "adverse effect" to historic properties and require that the federal agency take steps to avoid, minimize, or mitigate such effects. The Service initiated consultation with the North Carolina Division of Historic Resources (DHR), the Tuscarora Nation of New York, and the Pamunkey Indian Tribe in December 2016. DHR recommended that the Service conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the divestiture tracts, conduct Phase II testing of Monkey Island's Woodland Period shell middens (31 CK58-60) and the Waterlily Site (31CK6), formally document the Hampton Cemetery located on or near the Waterlily Tract (10f), and conduct a historic structure assessment of the Club.

The Service contracted Johnson, Mirmiran, and Thompson to conduct the archaeological investigations. The results of these investigations will be described in a separate technical report. A North Carolina Cemetery Survey Form for the Hampton Cemetery has been completed and submitted to the Office of State Archaeology's Site Registrar. This report describes the more-detailed documentation of the Club conducted by William Brant in August 2017. The Club originally consisted of a hunt lodge, caretaker's cottage, boathouse, generator shed, boat dock, plywood storage shed, and retaining wall or wood bulkhead (Figs. 2 & 3). Only the lodge and caretaker's cottage retain some level of integrity. The boathouse, dock, generator shed, and plywood equipment or storage shed have collapsed. Only traces of the generator shed and the equipment shed remains. The wood bulkhead, which was installed in the late 1950s, began to fail in the early 1980s. Traces of the bulkhead are still visible around the island's submerged margins during low tides. Loss of land mass has subsequently occurred. The 1984 deed indicates that the island was 7.78 acres. A more recent survey indicates that it has shrunk to 3.78 acres.

The club, when compared to other nearby National Register-listed or eligible hunting clubs, retains few intact contributing architectural features or associated structures. The lodge, which has been expanded at least four times, is architecturally muddled and bears little resemblance to similar lodges associated with the Currituck Shooting Club, the Flyway Club, the Swan Island Club or the Whalehead Club. Significant architectural elements, such as windows and doors, are missing or heavily damaged. It, like the caretaker's cottage, is structurally unsound and deemed unsafe.

The following report is divided into six sections. The first section is a brief summary of this undertaking. The second section provides a brief history of the club and building sequence. The third section describes both the extant and missing buildings. The fourth section seeks to place the club within the broader early 20th century waterfowl hunting experience that existed in Currituck Sound. The fifth section is the bibliography. The sixth and final section consists of five appendices containing aerial photographs, historic photographs, and photographs of the club dating to 1984, 2001, 2016 and 2017.



Figure 1. Aerial imagery of Monkey Island depicting the locations of the Caretaker's Cottage, the generator shed, the Hunt Club Lodge, and the plywood storage shed.



Figure 2. Aerial photograph from the 1970s depicting the infrastructure on Monkey Island. The Caretaker's Cottage is most visible. The small dock replacing an earlier one is visible on the eastern shore; the retaining wall is visible around the perimeter of the island (Source: Kanaski [2016]).



Figure 3. Aerial imagery of Monkey Island from 2005 depicting the location of the Caretaker's Cottage, Hunt Club Lodge, storage shed, boat basin, and retaining wall. Note the significant shoreline erosion due to the failure of the retaining wall (Source: Kanaski [2016]).

Project Summary

Monkey Island Hunt Club appears to have existed since at least the late 1870s or 1880s. The Service acquired Monkey Island from The Nature Conservancy in 1985. At that time, Jim Cobb, the Regional Archaeologist, assessed the hunt club complex as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places due to its “lack of historic significance” (Cobb 1984; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1985: 3). In 1988, the Service and Currituck County exchanged several tracts of land, including Monkey Island. The County, at that time, proposed to develop an environmental education and scientific research program

with the hunt club serving as the program’s focal point. The deed of transfer contained a reversion clause indicating that fee title would revert to the Service if the County’s abandoned or failed to develop this program within ten years. At the insistence of the DHR, the deed four other stipulations:

- Structures on Monkey Island will be rehabilitated and maintained as historic buildings;
- Prehistoric shell middens will be protected as significant cultural resource sites;
- An oyster shell midden site, which is also the site of a heron and egret rookery will be protected; and
- The State Historic Preservation Officer may, for good cause, modify or cancel any or all of the foregoing restrictions upon written application.

A number of measures, such as seeking a formal determination of the hunt club’s eligibility for the National Register from the Keeper, performing a more detailed architectural and structural assessment, and contracting a comprehensive archaeological survey of the island and assessment of the three precolumbian shell midden sites, were sought in 1988. None of these measures appeared to have been completed (Kanaski 2016: 47-48).

Monkey Island reverted to the Service in 1998. Kanaski, who visited the island accompanied by Refuge staff in November 2001, observed that the Lodge and the Caretaker’s Cottage were seriously dilapidated and heavily vandalized (Fig. 4a & b). The wood bulkhead, originally erected by the hunt club to stem



Figure 4a. Vandalized window on the lodge.



b. Damage to the lodge’s main porch [Source: Kanaski 2001].

erosion, had completely failed (Fig. 5).



Figure 5. Failed wood bulkhead, west side of Monkey Island [Source: Kanaski 2001].

In 2016, the Service proposed to divest fee title to 15 tracts [n=707.95 acres] at Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, including Monkey Island. As partial mitigation of the adverse effects, the Service agreed to the following actions:

- An updated topographic base map of [Monkey Island] accurately showing the locations of the buildings and associated features, such as the brick cisterns;
- Photodocument the buildings, significant architectural and construction-related features (both exterior and interior), and surrounding landscape. The resulting photographs must meet, if not exceed, the [State Historic Preservation Officer's] (SHPO's) protocols delineated in the 2015 revised 'Digital Photography for Historic Property Surveys and National Register Nominations: A Guide for HPO Staff, Survey Consultants, and Nomination Preparers Policy and Guidelines';
- Draw up measured floorplans;
- Conduct additional archival research of the Monkey Hunt Club;
- Update the SHPO's historic structure forms;
- Draft a historic structure documentation report discussing the Hunt Club as part of the 19th-early-20th century waterfowl gunning clubs and hunting in Currituck Sound; and
- Submit the draft documentation report and copies of the associated documentation to the DHR for review and comment pursuant to the terms of the contract and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act" (Kanaski 2016).

Service archaeologist William Brant documented the Caretaker's Cottage and Hunt Club Lodge on 30 August, 2017 with the aid of Currituck National Wildlife Refuge and Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge Manager Mike Hoff and archaeologist Rachael Brant.

Historical Background

Currituck Sound had a well-established tradition of market hunting, or hunting for commercial sale, due to the plentiful presence of waterfowl along the Atlantic Flyway (Dudley 2001:16). It was a lucrative market, particularly from the mid-19th to early-20th centuries; gunners were able to receive in one day \$100, over \$2,500 adjusted for inflation (Dudley 2001:37; U.S Fish and Wildlife Service 1979:109). Some market hunters became very wealthy and bought vast tracts of land in the Sound. Eventually, some of these large tracts were formed into hunting clubs. One of the first of these clubs was the Currituck Shooting Club, established in 1856 on lands owned by the sons of wealthy market hunter Joseph Baum (Dudley 2001:39). Hunting clubs flourished by the early-20th century after market hunting was outlawed in 1918 (Dudley 2001:18). This led to many former market hunters serving as hunt guides and caretakers for the growing number of hunt clubs in the Sound. Even as early as 1905, sports writer Alexander Hunter noted that, “There is no place in the Union that has so many costly clubhouses grouped together as Currituck Sound” (Dudley 2001:39). Table 1 lists the hunt clubs present in Currituck Sound.

Table 1. Currituck Sound Hunt Clubs.

Back River Rod and Gun Club
Barnes Lodge
Barretts Lodge
Bell’s Island Lodge
Blanton Saunders’ Lodge
Blue Pete Haven
Buck Island
Caroland Farms Lodge
Catco Club
Connors Island Club
Corey Lodge
Currituck Gunning and Fishing Club
Currituck Inlet Club 1
Currituck Inlet Club 2
Currituck Lodge
Dews Island Club
Flyway Club
G.C. Sawyer’s Lodge
Gregory’s Lodge
Grigg’s Lodge
Gull House Lodge
Hampton Lodge
Horse Island Club
J.B. Sawyer’s Lodge
Knapp Lodge
Knotts Island Gunning Club
L.B. Rocke Lodge
Launch Landing Club
Lewark Brothers Lodge
Lighthouse Club 1
Lighthouse Club 2
Lighthouse Club 3
Lighthouse Club 4
Monkey Island Club

Morse Point Gunning Club
Narrow Island Club
Newburn Marsh Hunting Club
Pine Island Club
Piney Island Club
Powder Ridge Club
“PUD” White’s Lodge
Ralph Barco’s Lodge
Roberts Brothers’ Lodge
Sportsman Lodge
Sportsman’s Lodge
Swan Island Club
Whalehead Club
White Game Inn
Whitson’s Lodge
Wright Brothers Lodge

Source: Kanaski 2016:36

The Monkey Island Club

The Monkey Island Gunning Club, Inc. was established in 1919. It was renamed as the Monkey Island Club later that year. The Hunt Club may have been associated with the island as early as the 1870s. It was probably during the 1880s that the core of the hunt lodge and a two-story caretaker’s house were constructed (Kanaski 2016). A one-and-a-half story caretaker’s bungalow was constructed in 1918 to replace the previous caretaker’s house. Other improvements including a continuous wooden bulkhead, equipment shed, boat dock, and brick and concrete generator shed would be constructed between the late 1950s and 1976.

Charles A. Penn, the vice president of The American Tobacco Company joined the Hunt Club in 1927. By 1931, he had purchased the shares of the other club members. The price of shares at this time is unknown; however, membership stock was \$5,000 per share in 1919. The Penn family sold the club to the Monkey Island Investment Venture Company in 1974 for \$3,000,000. Three years later, Frank R. Penn and the Venture Company sold the Monkey Island Property to the Nature Conservancy, who sold the property to the Service for \$3,400,000 in 1985. The island had an area of approximately 7.78 acres at this time. The Service later transferred fee title of the island to Currituck County in 1988 with a restrictive covenant intended to protect the Woodland Period shell midden archaeological sites on the island, as well as to ensure that the hunt lodge and caretaker’s cottage were stabilized and rehabilitated according to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. These stipulations were included at the suggestion of the North Carolina Division of Cultural Resources. The property reverted back to the Service in 1998 following the County’s inability to fulfill the conditions stipulated in the deed. The lodge and other structures had been heavily vandalized and were in poor condition. Additionally, the wooden bulkhead constructed in the 1950s to mitigate erosion-caused land loss had failed at multiple locations. By 2016, the island had eroded to an area of approximately 3.78 acres. The Service’s Realty Division assessed this loss of land to be caused primarily by erosion following the collapse of the wooden bulkhead, wind-driven tides, and severe storm events (Kanaski 2017). Increased water levels have also played a significant role as an erosional process (Refuge Manager Mike Hoff, personal communication August 2017). Table 2 provides a summary of the club’s history.

Table 2. Chronology of the Monkey Island Hunt Club.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Event</i>
1860s	Island purchased for \$15.
1870s	The core of the lodge and the 2-story caretaker's house constructed.
1918	A one-story caretaker's bungalow constructed to replace the earlier caretaker's house. The club's boathouse and dock were present at this time.
1919	The Monkey Island Gunning Club, Inc. was established. Its charter lists L.W. Davis as President; W.H. Nicholson as Vice President; and W.A. Davis as Secretary/Treasurer. In September 1919, the club was renamed as the Monkey Island Club. C.W. Grandy replaced W.A. Davis as Secretary/Treasurer. Other members included W.T. Anderson, Hugh W. Davis, Leroy Davis, and George Hill. Leroy Davis was the president and principal stockholder of Old Dominion Tobacco Company in Norfolk, Virginia. He was also part-owner of the Lighthouse Club at Corolla. George Hill was the president of the American Cigar Company.
1922	Riley Beasley was the club's caretaker. Hunting guides were Sully Beasley of Sea Gull, North Carolina; Milton Melson of Church's Island, North Carolina; Sethy Beasley; and Bill Bowden.
1927	Charles A. Penn, the vice president of The American Tobacco Company, joined the club.
1931	Penn purchased the shares of the other club members.
Late 1950s	The 2913-foot continuous wooden bulkhead was installed.
1974	The Penn family sold the club to the Monkey Island Investment Venture Corporation for \$3,000,000. The sale included approximately 2 miles of ocean frontage, Monkey Island, Mary Island, Raccoon Island, and Lungreen Islands. The club and its associated land were opened to the public for waterfowl hunting. The club's employees were Travis Morris [manager], Gene and Shirley Austin; Ambrose Twoford; and Jack and Sylvia Jarvis.
1976	One-story frame equipment shed constructed. Its exterior envelope was covered with marine plywood.
1977	Frank R. Penn and the venture corporation sold the Monkey Island property to The Nature Conservancy.
1981	Waselkov conducted a preliminary archaeological reconnaissance of the island and identified three shellfish middens.
1983	The island consisted of 7.78 acres; 5.77 acres of high ground and 2.01 acres of marsh. The vegetative cover consisted of oak, cedar, spice, and cypress trees.
1985	The Nature Conservancy sold the Monkey Island tracts to the Service for \$3,400,000. The North Carolina Division of Cultural Resources and the National Park Service determined the club to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an "important reminder" of the Currituck Sound and Outer Banks' waterfowl hunting tradition.
1988	The Service transferred fee title of Monkey Island to Currituck County. The deed contained restrictive covenants intended to protect the archaeological sites and to ensure that the lodge and caretaker's bungalow was stabilized and rehabilitated according to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. These stipulations were included at the suggestion of the North Carolina Division of Cultural Resources. The county intended to use the lodge as an environmental education center promoting scientific study of the Sound's fauna.
1998	Monkey Island reverted to Service ownership as the county was unable to fulfill the conditions delineated in the 1988 deed. The lodge and other buildings had been heavily vandalized and were found to be in very poor condition. The wooden bulkhead, already documented in poor condition, failed at several locations.
2016	Monkey Island has shrunk to 3.78 acres. The Service's Realty Division found that approximately half of the island had been lost due to erosion following the collapse of the encompassing bulkhead, wind-driven tides, and severe storm events, i.e. Sandy. Many of the island's trees had been uprooted. Mary Island had divided into three smaller islands.

Source: Dudley (2001); Johnson & Coppedge (1991); Kanaski 2016).

Structure Documentation

The Hunt Club erected five buildings between the late 1870s and 1976. Table 3 provides coordinates for the extant building and ruins. The boat house, associated dock, and island-encompassing wood bulkhead no longer stand or have completely failed. Table 4 provides a thumbnail summary of the club’s building sequence.

Table 3. Coordinates for Monkey Island Structures.

Structure	Coordinates
Caretaker’s Cottage	421975.88E 4029235.46N
Generator Shed	421949.20E 4029210.10N
Hunt Lodge	421971.52E 4029208.38N
Plywood Storage Shed	421986.05E 4029271.13N

UTMS: WGS 84 Zone 18N

Table 4. The club’s building sequence.

<i>Date of Construction</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Description</i>
1870s	Lodge	Thought to have been built in the 1880s and subsequently altered or added to over the past 100 years. On the first story are 8 bedrooms, club room, kitchen, dining room, gun room, two bathrooms. The second story is the attic that was converted into quarters for the cook and butler. Interior is drywall and plaster. Exterior covered with asbestos shingles. Original heating was provided by an oil radiator, but since replaced by kerosene space heaters. Constructed on brick and frame piers. Asbestos & galvanized metal roof with double hung frame windows. Floor joists are 2-inches x 10 inches spaced 24 inches on center covered by frame sheeting. Three cisterns located in and around structure. Front & rear of structure have large screened porches.
1918	Caretaker’s Cottage	A Shingle-style 1½-story frame cottage on brick piers. The cottage was constructed in 1918 and replaced the original 2-story cottage. The original wood shingle roof has been replaced with a seamed metal roof. The exterior envelope was covered originally with wood shingles. Some of the wood shingles can be seen beneath the asbestos shingles/siding that now covers the envelope. The cottage has five rooms and a bathroom – three bedrooms, a kitchen, and a living room. Approximately 954 square feet, with 96 square foot front screened porch, and 62 square foot rear screened porch. Windows are wood 6-over-6 double hung with single paned storm windows. Walls, floors and ceilings are pine, though some floor covered with particle board. The cottage has no septic system or treatment facilities. Sewage/effluents are discharged directly into the Sound. Water supply for both lodge and residence is 7-foot well located between two. Served as temporary quarters till March 1985.
1918(?)	Boat House & Dock	Formerly located in front of the lodge and the caretaker’s cottage on south side of island. A smaller,

		and now dilapidated, pier replaced the boathouse and dock in the mid-1970s (Fig. 24).
Late 1950s	Wooden Bulkhead	Continuous bulkhead or retaining wall installed around the Island's margins.
1976	Equipment Shed	Located near the boat basin and measures 18 x 32 feet or ca. 576 square feet. One story frame structure with 2x6 roof trusses and rolled asphalt roofing. It was in very poor condition in
n.d.	Generator shed	Brick and concrete block structure built behind the lodge. It collapsed following the recent spate of storms.

Source: Currituck NWR Folder; Johnson and Coppedge (1991); Kanaski (2016).

Hunt Club Lodge

The Hunt Club Lodge is a two-story, irregularly-shaped, frame-vernacular structure on a brick pier foundation (Figs. 6 & 7). The structure contains 19 rooms (three bathrooms, eight bedrooms, a main room, two kitchen areas, a dining room, and a utility room on the first floor; and three on the second floor) (Fig. 8). Some sections of the brick piers have been filled in with concrete on the northern side. The building has a cross-gabled roof with boxed eaves. The eastern slope immediately above the front porch is roofed with composite shingles (Fig. 9). The remainder of the roof is covered in sheet metal with standing seam joints. A single flat-roofed dormer is present on the northern and southern slopes of the western portion of the structure.



Figure 6. Hunt Club Lodge, eastern elevation. The front deck is in disrepair and foliage has encroached on the structure.



Figure 7. Panorama photograph of the Hunt Club Lodge's northern elevation. The northern exterior wall is the only one to be covered in asbestos shingles. The photograph also depicts the second floor, added bathroom (left), and the remaining northern cistern (middle).

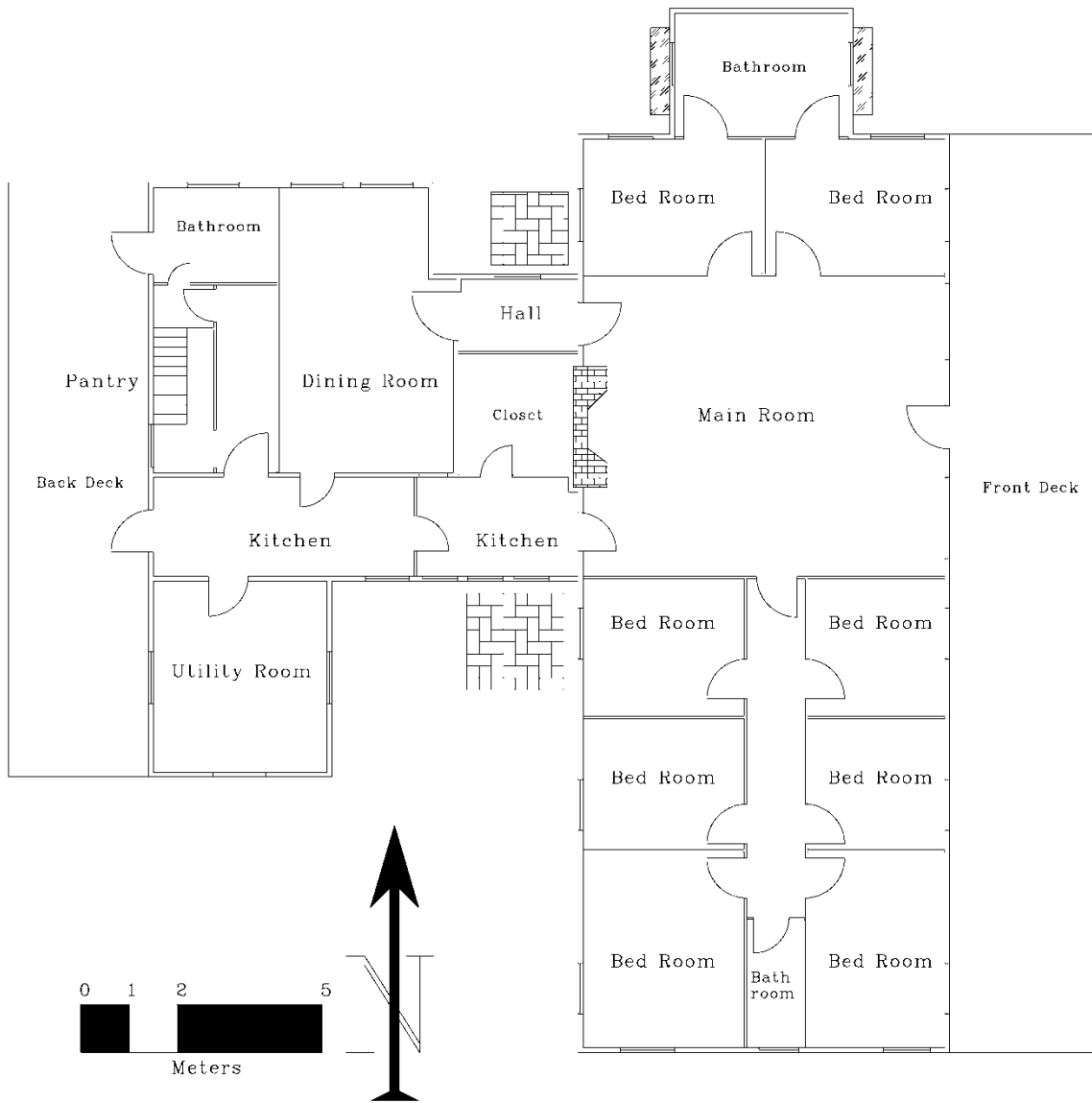


Figure 8. Floorplan of the Hunt Club Lodge. Herringbone rectangles denote brick cisterns. Hatched rectangles on either side of the northeastern bathroom represent a visible septic field likely corresponding to a previous cistern.

Exterior walls are white-painted eight-inch clapboard (Fig. 9). The clapboard on the northern exterior surface is overlain by white-painted asbestos shingles. Many of the windows have been broken and removed, including muntins; however, most windows (n=19) were probably six-over-six double-hung sash windows measuring 33 inches wide x 54.25 inches tall (83.82 x 137.80 cm). The main room included two windows of unknown treatment measuring 50 inches wide x 68 inches tall (127 x 172.72 cm). The kitchen included three one-over-two double-hung sash windows measuring 28.3 inches wide x 45 inches tall (71.88 x 114.3 cm). The southern bathroom contains a different size of window from the rest of the house, but it was unable to be accessed and the muntins had been removed. Shards of glass on the ground below the bathroom show the window to have had a frosted treatment. Windows on the second story (n=4) are three-

over-three fixed windows measuring 37 wide x 32.5 inches tall (93.98 x 82.55 cm). The structure also contains 22 paneled wooden doors and two glass paneled doors.



Figure 9. Hunt Club Lodge northeast corner. The eastern exterior, as well as the western and southern exteriors, are covered in white-painted clapboard. Only the northern exterior is covered in asbestos shingles.

Interior walls and ceilings in all bedrooms, the utility room, and the dining room are covered with white-painted plaster. The main room also contains white-painted plaster on the ceiling and upper portions of the walls; a blue-painted paneled chair rail with panels set six inches (15.24 cm) apart and measuring 69.69 inches (177 cm) tall covers the lower portion. The brick fireplace in the main room has an opening 49 inches wide x 36 inches tall (124.46 x 91.44 cm) and the hearth extends 36 inches (91.44 cm) (Fig. 10). The northeastern bathroom walls are covered in white subways tiles and the ceiling is covered in drop tiles. The southern bathroom has blue-painted 69.69-inch tall (177 cm) chair railing with subways tiles in the bottom section. The upper section is plaster. The kitchen area interior walls are white-painted 8-inch (20.32 cm) clapboard. The ceiling in the kitchen areas are white-painted tongue and groove planks with white-painted exposed rafters. The entire second story is paneled with 1 x 3 inch bead board.



Figure 10. Hunt Club Lodge main room. Interior walls and ceiling are covered in plaster. The main room also has a chair rail around the perimeter. Vandalism is also evident.

All floors on the first story are 1 x 6 inch tongue and groove planks covered with linoleum tile except the northwest bathroom which has yellow shag carpet. The second story contains 1 x 6 inch tongue and groove planks.

Both the front (eastern) and back (western) porches have cinderblock foundations and a 36-inch (91.44 cm) low wall (see Fig. 9). Floors are comprised of 1 x 6 inch tongue and groove planks. Porches are covered by translucent green corrugated fiberglass.

The Hunt Club Lodge is a complex building with myriad interior and exterior treatments, as well as multiple discrete building episodes. The foundation of the structure was unable to be properly examined and documented due to the staggering amount of venomous snakes present (Fig. ?). Therefore, historic photographs were the primary means by which the architectural history of the building was able to be recreated.

An historic photograph pre-dating 1919 shows the core of the Hunt Club Lodge (Fig. 11). The Hunt Club Lodge was probably initially constructed in the mid-1880s (Kanaski 2016). The original two-story caretaker's cottage, visible on the right side of the photograph, was removed in 1919 prior to the construction of the current 1.5-story caretaker's cottage. The photograph shows the lodge at this time to likely consist of three separate buildings (Fig. 12). All visible external surfaces appear to be unpainted clapboard and rooves are wooden shingles. The single-story easternmost building consisted of the main room and two bedrooms on both the northern and southern sides. A large central fireplace was located on the western wall of the main room. A hallway on the southern side leads to two bedrooms. The single-story northwest building consisted of a dining area, kitchen, and possible gun room. These two buildings were possibly connected via walkway. The single-story southwestern building was a single-room structure

likely used as servant's quarters. Three cisterns were located around the perimeter of the main building, one along the northern wall and two along the western wall. The dates of construction for these cisterns are unknown. A privy was likely located near the building, but its location is unknown; it is probable that it was located on land which has eroded and been converted to open water.



Figure 11. Undated photograph depicting the original core portions of the Hunt Club Lodge, viewing west. These portions are probably the main building and bedrooms (foreground); the kitchen and dining area (not visible); and a servant's quarters (background, left). The two-story Caretaker's Cottage to the right of the photograph shows the picture to predate 1919 (Source: Kanaski [2016]).

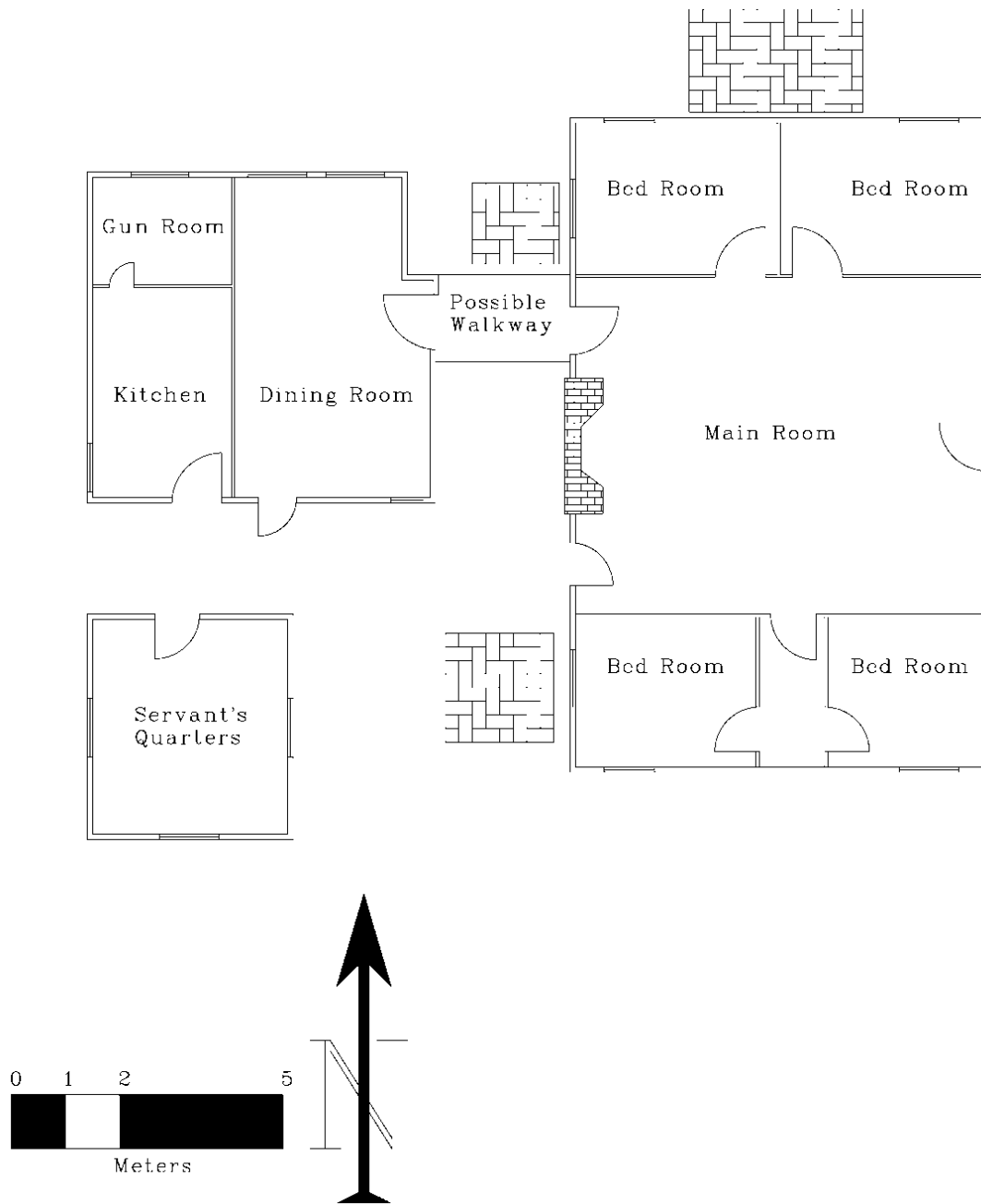


Figure 12. Reconstructed probable floorplan for the Hunt Club Lodge's original footprint. The main portion of the lodge and the dining area were likely linked via walkway.

A second undated historical photograph shows only the eastern elevation of the Hunt Club Lodge main building (Fig. 13). This photograph shows an extension of the building's original southern hallway and addition of four bedrooms (Fig. 14). The exterior clapboard has been painted white.



Figure 13. Undated photograph of the Hunt Club Lodge, viewing north-northwest. The picture shows four additional bedrooms to have been constructed extending south of the original footprint. The current existing front deck along this elevation has not yet been constructed (Source: Kanaski [2016]).

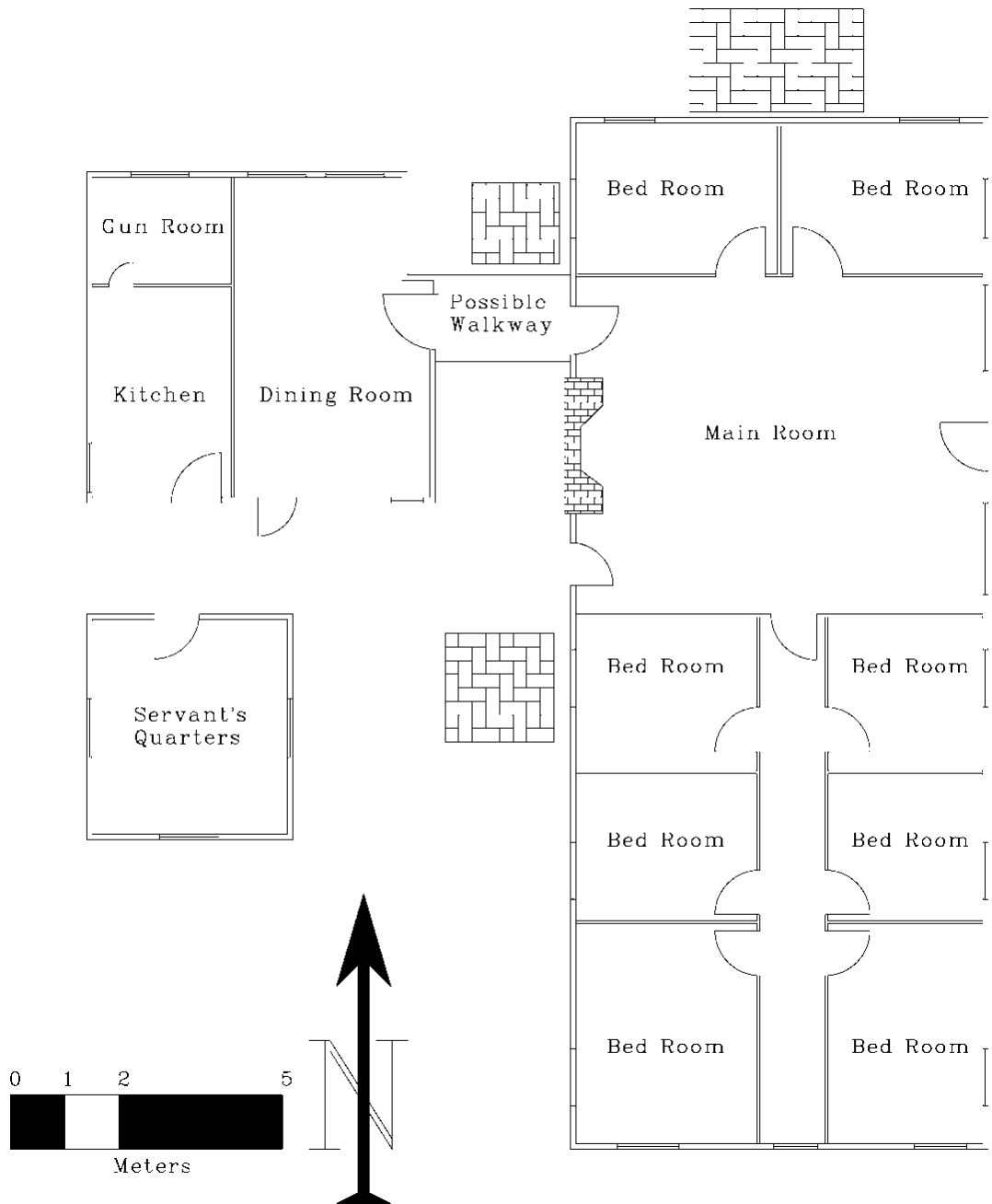


Figure 14. Proposed floorplan for the Hunt Club Lodge's second construction phase. Four additional bedrooms have been constructed in the southeast corner.

The third episode of construction involved the addition of the two kitchen areas; hallway connecting the main room to the dining room; bathroom at the end of the southern hallway; conversion of the servant's quarters to a utility room; conversion of the old kitchen to a pantry and stairwell; conversion of the gun room to a servant's bathroom; and construction of servant's quarters on a constructed second story (Figs. 15 & 16).

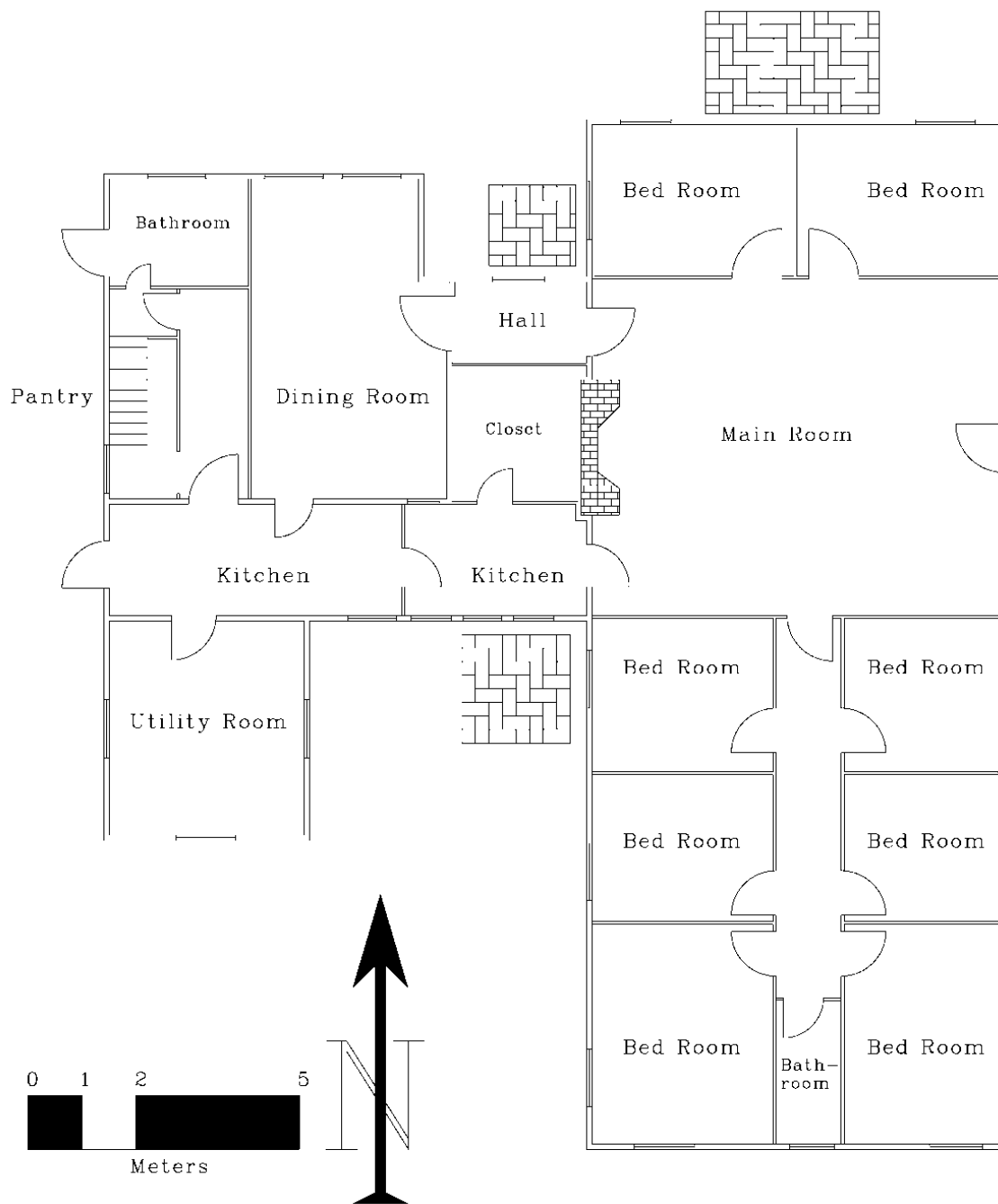


Figure 15. Proposed floorplan for the Hunt Club Lodge's third construction phase. The areas between the three discrete original buildings have been enclosed and turned into a hallway (north) and two kitchen areas (middle). The servant's quarters has been converted to a utility room. The old kitchen has been converted into a pantry and a staircase has been added. A second floor has been added above these new areas.

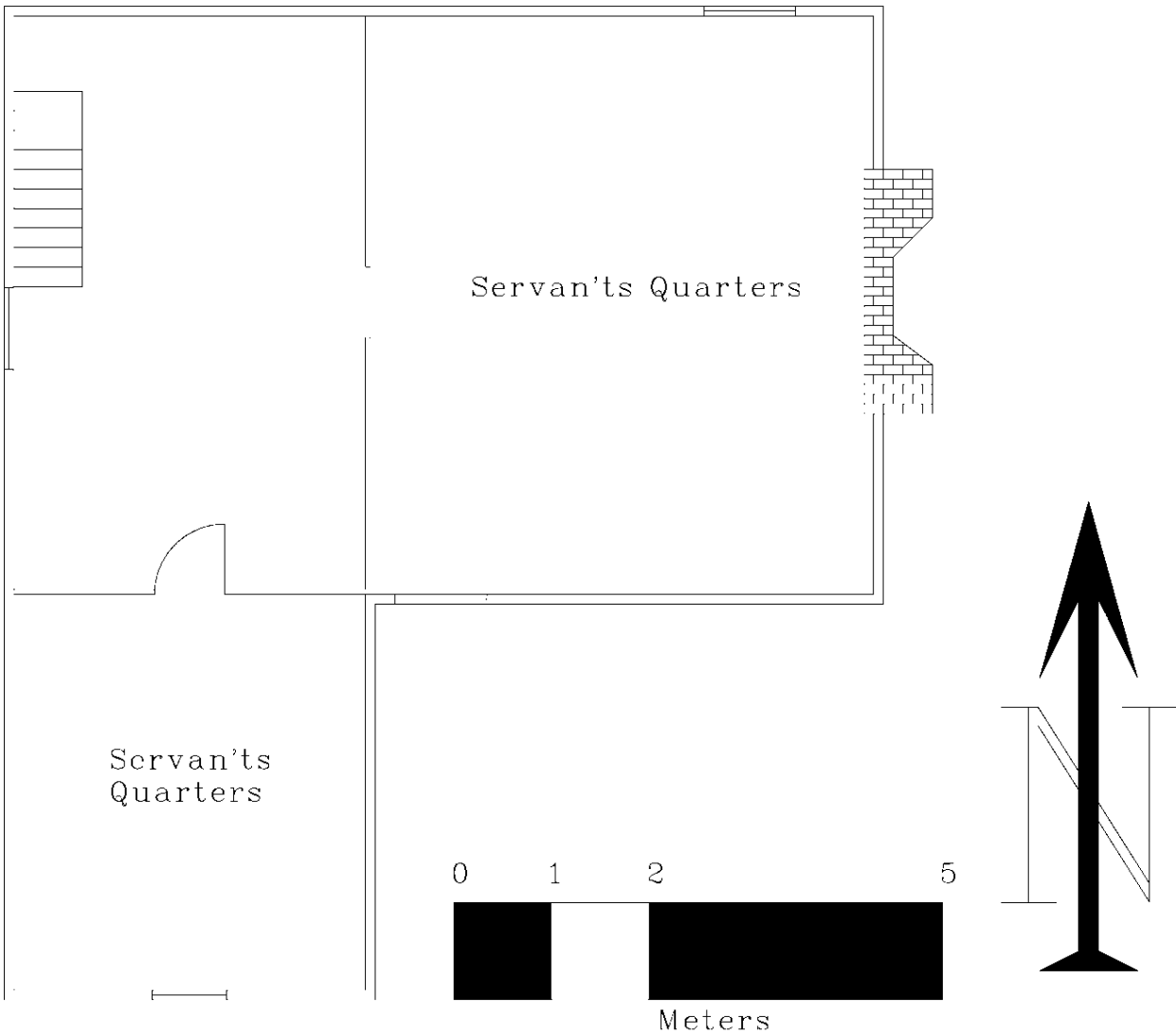


Figure 16. Proposed floorplan for the Hunt Club Lodge's second story added during the third construction phase. There appears to only have been servant's quarters added for the second floor.

The fourth and final phase of construction included the addition of a bathroom to the northeastern portion of the lodge, as well as front and back decks (Fig. 17). The northeastern bathroom addition was constructed over the likely location of a cistern; the ground surface adjacent to the eastern and western exterior walls of the bathroom have collapsed and show an exposed septic field. White-painted asbestos tiles were added to the exterior of the northern exterior wall at some point after this construction phase.

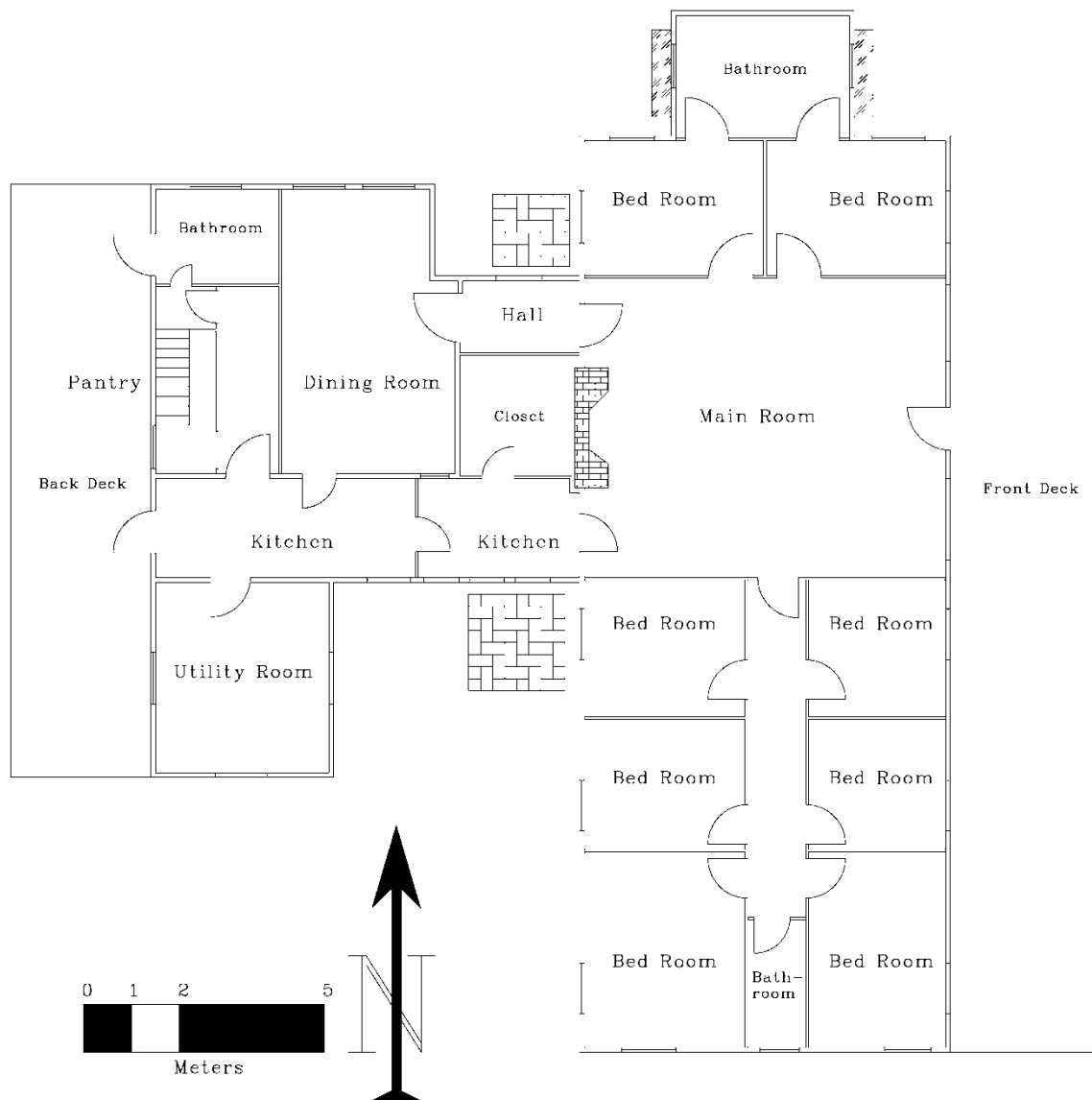


Figure 17. Proposed floorplan for the Hunt Club Lodge's fourth and final construction phase. A new bathroom has been constructed at the northeast corner above an existing cistern. Another bathroom has been added to the hallway in the southeastern corner. The northwest gun room has been converted into a servant's bathroom. The front and back decks have been constructed along the eastern and western elevations, respectively.

Caretaker's Cottage

The Caretaker's Cottage is a frame vernacular 1.5-story massed-plan bungalow constructed in 1918 (Figs. 18 & 19). The building contains six rooms (three bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, and a living room) and sits on a brick pier foundation (Fig. 20). The bathroom is a later interior addition constructed at an unknown date.



Figure 18. Undated photograph of the Caretaker's Cottage, northwest elevation. The people are likely former caretakers Earl and Mary Baum (Source: Kanaski [2016]).



Figure 19. Caretaker's Cottage, western elevation. Many windows have been broken and the back porch overhang has collapsed. Fallen trees and limbs have damaged portions of the roof.

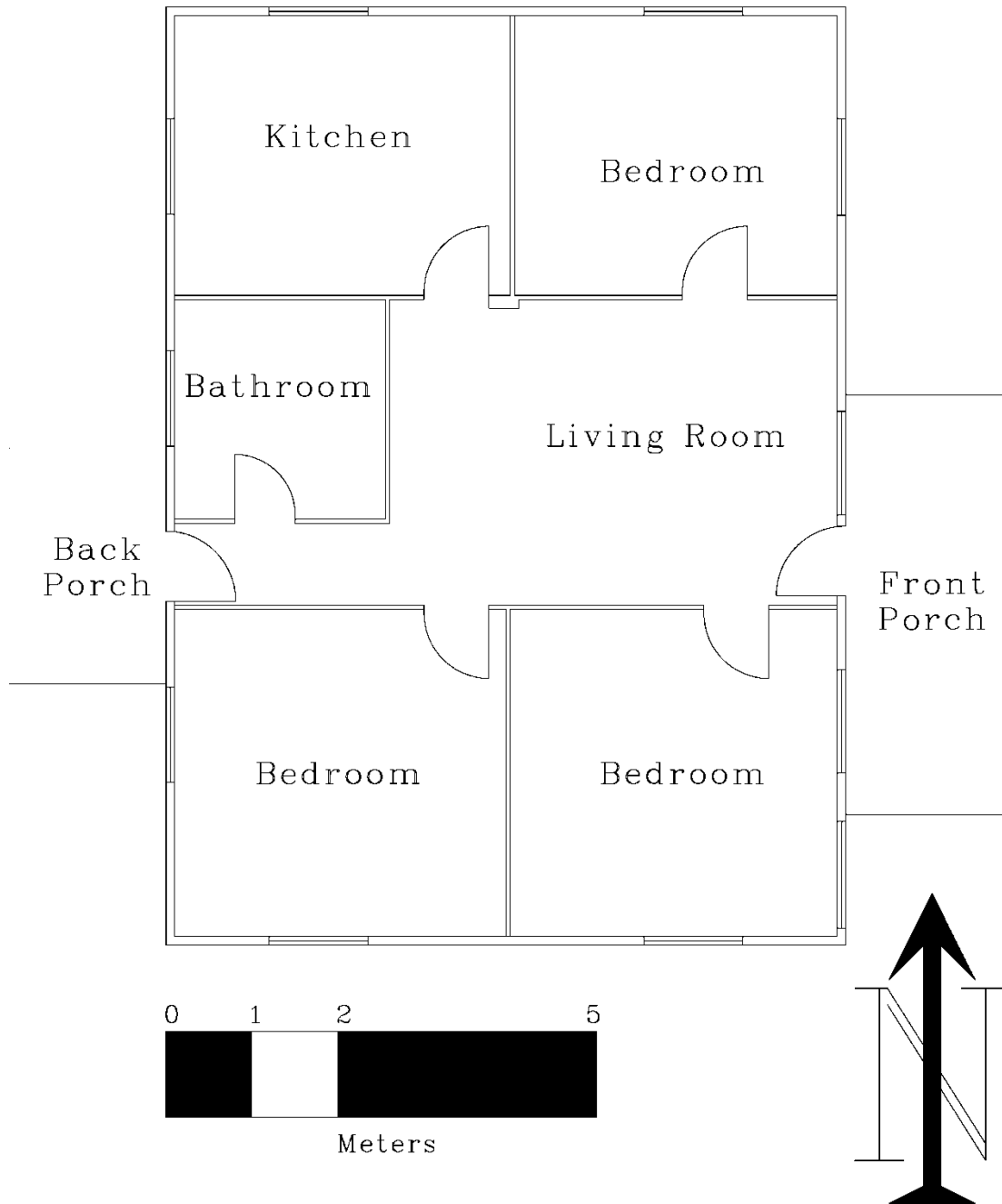


Figure 20. Floorplan for the Caretaker's Cottage. The base of the structure is a central-hall plan bungalow. The bathroom was not original to the house and was added at an unknown date.

The structure has a side-gabled roof covered in sheet metal (Fig. 21). Eaves are boxed. Exterior walls were originally covered in white-painted wooden shingles. The shingles are still affixed to the exterior walls but are now covered with white-painted asbestos shingles. Portions of the asbestos shingles have deteriorated exposing the wooden shingles underneath (Fig. 22). Baseboards have been used as underpinning.



Figure 21. Caretaker's Cottage, north elevation. The building is gabled with boxed eaves and baseboards are used as underpinning. The exterior is covered in white-painted asbestos shingles over white-painted wood shingles.



Figure 22. The wooden shingles underlying the asbestos shingles can be seen in portions along the building's northern elevation.

Ground floor windows (n=11) are six-over-six double-hung sash windows measuring 33 inches wide x 54.25 inches tall (83.82 x 137.80 cm). The house contained seven paneled wooden doors, some of which have been removed and are located on the ground. Interior walls and ceilings are paneled with 2.5-inch tongue and groove boards. Floor consists of 2.5-inch tongue and groove planks overlain by yellow shag carpet. The carpet is badly damaged and missing in multiple areas (Fig. 23).



Figure 23. Living room of the Caretaker's Cottage, facing west-northwest. Ceilings and walls are covered in tongue and groove boards. The floor is covered with tongue and groove floor planks covered in yellow shag carpet.

The front (eastern) porch is a shed-roofed porch with sheet metal roof and cinder block pier foundation. The porch has largely collapsed (Fig. 24). The back (western) door once contained a wooden shed-roofed overhang which has since fallen (Fig. 25).



Figure 24. Caretaker's Cottage front porch, viewing east. The porch is in severe disrepair and unsafe to walk upon.



Figure 25. Caretaker's Cottage back porch, facing south-southeast. The overhang has almost completely collapsed. The threshold is covered in debris and rotting wood.

Generator Shed

The generator shed was a concrete and brick structure that stood approximately 9.5 meters west of the Hunt Club Lodge's western edge. Its date of construction is unknown. It collapsed in 2015 or 2016 following storm activity (Figs. 26 & 27). The dimensions of the structure were unable to be documented due to presence of several large cottonmouths occupying spaces in the structure's rubble.



Figure 26. 2001 photograph of the brick and concrete generator shed, southwest corner (Source: Kanaski [2016]).



Figure 27. Current state of the generator shed after its collapse due to severe storm events. View looking south.

Plywood Storage Shed

The one-story frame plywood shed was constructed in 1976 near the boat basin and measured 5.49 meters x 9.75 meters. The structure had 2x6 roof trusses and rolled asphalt roofing. The structure was in poor condition in 2001 and subsequently collapsed in 2015 or 2016 due to storm activity (Figs. 28 & 29). The rubble of the building is both scattered and covered in dense vegetation, thus the original dimensions of the structure as well as its footprint were unable to be verified during this survey (Fig. 30).



Figure 28. Plywood equipment shed, southwest corner, circa 2001 (Source: Kanaski [2016]).



Figure 29. Plywood equipment shed, east elevation, 2001.



Figure 30. Plywood equipment shed, facing north. The shed collapsed between 2015 and 2016 due to severe storm events and has subsequently been covered in dense foliage.

Boat House & Dock [Not Extant]

A gable roofed boat house and dock once stood in front of the Lodge and the Caretaker's Cottage on the island's south shore (Fig. 31). It is thought to have been built by 1918. The structure, which sat on posts, had two boat slips and a storage area. The exterior envelope, as seen in Fig. 32, was clad with vertical board and batten. The building's date of demolition is unknown, but it appears to have been demolished by 1961 and replaced by a dock in the 1970s (Fig. 33). The 1970s dock was destroyed by 2005.



Figure 31. The club's boathouse and dock, ca. 1918. The Lodge can be seen in the background [Source: Currituck Archives].



Figure 32. Undated photo of the club's boathouse. Note the vertical board and batten exterior [Source: Currituck Archives].



Figure 33. Dock built in the mid-1970's. [Source: Kanaski 2001].

Comparison to other Currituck Sound's Hunt Clubs

Currituck Sound, being centrally located along the Atlantic Flyway heavily used by a diverse migratory waterfowl species, became a focal point for market and recreational hunters beginning in the mid-19th century. By the mid-20th century, over 40 hunt or gunning clubs had been established around the Sound. The clubs appeared to be architecturally diverse; several being designed and constructed by architects, such as the Arts and Craft-style Whalehead Club and Colonial Revival-style Flyway Club (Fig. 34). Other clubs, such as the four-square Swan Island Club and the shingle-style Currituck Shooting Club, used earlier existing farm buildings or evolved from a simple clubhouse or lodge into a more rambling complex (Fig. 35).



Figure 34. The Whalehead Club, ca. 1979 [Source: Roberts (1979)].



Figure 35. Currituck Shooting Club, ca. 1980 [Source: Roberts and Sumner (1980)].

Only a few of the hunt clubs have been formally documented and/or assessed for their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register. Three hunt clubs have been listed on the National Register – the Whalehead Club, the Currituck Shooting Club, and the Flyway Club. Several others have been described as part of a county-wide architectural surveys by Sandbeck (2003) and Malvasi (2010) and recent histories of waterfowl hunting in Back Bay, Virginia and North Carolina’s Sounds (Dudley 2001; Johnson and Coppedge 1991). Bishir, in her 2005 North Carolina Architecture, compares the early 20th century hunting lodges to country houses despite their different functions. Both shared common elements of planning – spacious structures “designed to accommodate leisurely recreation and elaborate entertainment, a staff of servants, abundant technological conveniences, and a unified design of house and landscape to display the owner’s tastes and assure privacy (Bishir 2005: 521).

Malvasi (2010: F-55), like Roberts (1979), Roberts and Sumner (1980) and de Miranda and Martin (2014), identified two common elements about the Sound’s hunt club. These included the establishment of private hunt or shooting clubs by wealthy hunters and use of a vernacular interpretation of the late 19th century Shingle to the Colonial Revival styles. The Monkey Island Hunt Club fits within both elements. The club’s membership included L.W. Davis, president of Old Dominion Tobacco Company, and George Hill, president of the American Cigar Company. The historic photographs of the lodge depict it as a low-slung side gable frame building with clapboard siding. Today, the lodge has evolved into a rambling structure with clapboard and asbestos shingle siding.

The issue becomes one of integrity, which includes loss or substantial damage of associated structures and significant architectural features; very poor structural integrity; and loss of land mass due to the failure of the wood bulkhead. The four most serious threats to the Monkey Island Hunt Club are vandalism, sea level rise, on-going erosion and loss, and severe weather events. These variables do not appear to be lessening over time and guarantee that the club's extant structures and the island will eventually disappear.

This report serves as mitigation for the Service's pending transfer of Monkey Island to Currituck County, a non-federal third party. It satisfies the measures outlined in Kanaski (2016) and the Service's letter to DHR dated December 14, 2016.

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Appendix A

Aerial Photographs

List of Aerials

- 1922 Aerial
- April 10, 1952 Aerial
- June 18, 1961 Aerial
- Mid-1970s Aerial
- March 1, 1975 Aerial
- 1982 Aerial
- April 24, 1982 Aerial
- January, 1999 Aerial
- January, 2005 Aerial
- August, 2011 Aerial
- October 31, 2012 Aerial

List of Photographs

- Caretaker's Cottage, ca. 1918
- Boathouse, ca. 1918
- Club Launch, undated
- Boats docked, undated
- Boathouse, undated
- Caretaker's Cottage, undated
- Lodge (1), undated
- Lodge (2), undated

Appendix C Record Photographs

- 1984
- 2001
- 2016
- 2017

Photologs

1984 – Bulkhead [n=3]

2016 [Folders/Mike Hoff]

- Bulkhead [n=4]
- Caretaker's Cottage [n=4]
- Equipment Shed [n=4]
- Generator Building [n =5]
- Island [n =7]
- Lodge [n=19]
- Middens [n=5]

Roll 1

- 1-1 Collapsed/dilapidated wood bulkhead, northwest corner of island.
- 1-2 Same.
- 1-3 Lodge, north elevation – looking southeast.
- 1-4 Same
- 1-5 Lodge, rear porch, west elevation
- 1-6 Same
- 1-7 Concrete block generator building, looking northwest.
- 1-8 Same

Roll 2

- IMG-001 Lodge, north elevation – looking southeast.
- IMG-002 Same.
- IMG-003 Caretaker's Cottage, southeast corner.
- IMG-004 Same
- IMG-005 Boathouse/Shed, northwest corner.
- IMG-006 Same
- IMG-007 Filled-in boat basin
- IMG-008 Same
- IMG-009 Same
- IMG-010 Same
- IMG-011 Same
- IMG-012 Same
- IMG-013 Dilapidated/collapsed wooden bulkhead, east shore
- IMG-014 Same
- IMG-015 Same
- IMG-016 Wading bird rookery
- IMG-017 Same
- IMG-018 Cottage, southwest corner
- IMG-020 Same
- IMG-021 Rookery
- IMG-023 Lodge – brick & concrete block piers
- IMG-024 Same
- IMG-025 Lodge – brick cistern #1 [south elevation]
- IMG-026 Same
- IMG-027 Same
- IMG-028 Lodge – window [2X2 wood sash]

IMG-029 Same
IMG-030 Lodge – rear/west porch
IMG-031 Same
IMG-032 Lodge – seamed metal roof, interior gable end brick chimney
IMG-033 Same
IMG-034 Lodge – rotted sill
IMG-035 Same
IMG-036 Lodge – front door

Roll 3

IMG-001 Lodge – front door [east elevation]
IMG-002 Same.
IMG-003 Lodge – vandalized window [6X6 wood sash]
IMG-004 Same
IMG-005 Lodge – brick cistern #2 [north elevation]. Note concrete block foundation.
IMG-006 Same
IMG-007 Caretaker’s Cottage – window [6X6 wood sash]
IMG-008 Same
IMG-009 Caretaker’s Cottage – wood shingles beneath compo asbestos shingles
IMG-010 Same
IMG-011
IMG-012 Lodge – rotted sill
IMG-013 Same
IMG-014 Lodge – front porch [east elevation]
IMG-015 Same
IMG-016 Same
IMG-017 Same

Roll 4 – Color

1. Caretaker’s Cottage – Interior
2. Caretaker’s Cottage.
3. Dock & Bulkhead
4. Dock
5. Equipment Shed – Front Elevation
6. Equipment Shed – Interior
7. Lodge – Side Elevation

- DSCN-0326 Monkey Island - northeastern shore, looking south
- DSCN-0327 Northeastern shore, looking north
- DSCN-0328 Northeastern shore, looking south
- DSCN-0329 Cob-impressed sherd, northeast corner
- DSCN-0330 Same
- DSCN-0331 Looking into shrubby stand from east shore. Caretaker's cottage in background.
- DSCN-0332 Same
- DSCN-0333 Wading bird nests – same location as two previous shots.
- DSCN-0334 Same.
- DSCN-0335 Same.
- DSCN-0336 Same.
- DSCN-0337 Same.
- DSCN-0338 Tree fall, north side of Caretaker's cottage.
- DSCN-0339 Caretaker's Cottage, north elevation
- DSCN-0340 Tree fall, north side of Caretaker's Cottage.
- DSCN-0341 Wading bird nests.
- DSCN-0342 Caretaker's Cottage, front porch [north elevation].
- DSCN-0343 Caretaker's Cottage, north elevation – note window and foundation piers.
- DSCN-0344 Caretaker's Cottage, northwest corner – tree on roof.
- DSCN-0345 Caretaker's Cottage, west elevation – from northwest corner. Rear porch collapsed.
- DSCN-0346 Caretaker's Cottage – rear porch.
- DSCN-0347 Same.
- DSCN-0348 Lodge, north elevation.
- DSCN-0349 Caretaker's Cottage, west elevation: rear exterior door.
- DSCN-0350 Lodge, northeast corner.
- DSCN-0351 Lodge, north elevation – center.
- DSCN-0352 Caretaker's Cottage, southwest corner.
- DSCN-0353 Caretaker's Cottage, west elevation: rear exterior door.
- DSCN-0354 Caretaker's Cottage, west elevation – looking northeast from rear door.
- DSCN-0355 Caretaker's Cottage, southwest bedroom.
- DSCN-0356 Caretaker's Cottage, living room – looking northeast
- DSCN-0357 Caretaker's Cottage, living room – looking northwest into kitchen
- DSCN-0358 Caretaker's Cottage, northwest corner of living room – one of the resident water moccasin.
- DSCN-0361 Caretaker's Cottage, northeast corner of living room – looking into northeast bedroom.
- DSCN-0362 Same
- DSCN-0363 Caretaker's Cottage, southeast bedroom

DSCN-0364 Caretaker's Cottage, kitchen
DSCN-0365 Caretaker's Cottage, southeast bedroom – looking south toward lodge
DSCN-0366 Caretaker's Cottage, southwest bedroom
DSCN-0367 Caretaker's Cottage, living room looking into northeast bedroom.
DSCN-0368 Caretaker's Cottage, front porch deck.
DSCN-0369 Caretaker's Cottage, kitchen
DSCN-0370 Same
DSCN-0371 Caretaker's Cottage, living room looking out rear door.
DSCN-0372 Caretaker's Cottage, wading bird nest in kitchen.
DSCN-0373 Caretaker's Cottage, southwest bedroom
DSCN-0374 Caretaker's Cottage, hallway – showing damaged ceiling
DSCN-0375 Caretaker's Cottage, bathroom
DSCN-0376 Caretaker's Cottage, front porch deck
DSCN-0377 Same
DSCN-0378 Caretaker's Cottage, living room looking north from front door.
DSCN-0379 Caretaker's Cottage, living room looking northwest from front door.
DSCN-0380 Caretaker's Cottage, living room, toward kitchen
DSCN-0381 Caretaker's Cottage, living room, looking west
DSCN-0382 Caretaker's Cottage – west elevation
DSCN-0383 Caretaker's Cottage – north elevation
DSCN-0384 Same
DSCN-0385 Caretaker's Cottage, northwest corner – siding treatment
DSCN-0386 Same
DSCN-0387 Caretaker's Cottage - eave, northwest corner
DSCN-0388 Caretaker's Cottage, southwest corner.
DSCN-0389 Wading bird nests near southwest corner of Caretaker's Cottage
DSCN-0390 Caretaker's Cottage, southwest corner
DSCN-0391 Caretaker's Cottage, southwest corner – looking east
DSCN-0392 Same
DSCN-0393 Lodge, northeast corner
DSCN-0394 Lodge, north elevation – looking west.
DSCN-0395 Lodge, northeast corner. Front porch & bathroom.
DSCN-0396 Lodge, north elevation – looking west
DSCN-0397 Caretaker's Cottage – front porch – pair of water moccasins
DSCN-0398 Same
DSCN-0399 Caretaker's Cottage, front porch – north elevation
DSCN-0400 Lodge, northwest corner
DSCN-0401 Lodge, north elevation [panoramic view]
DSCN-0402 Lodge, north elevation – looking west
DSCN-0403 Lodge, northeast corner
DSCN-0404 Trash dump near Lodge's northeast corner
DSCN-0405 Lodge, northeast corner – bathroom on brick & concrete block foundation
DSCN-0406 Lodge – front porch, looking south
DSCN-0407 Trash dump near Lodge's northeast corner
DSCN-0408 Lodge – front porch, looking south. Note condition of deck.
DSCN-0409 Lodge –northeast corner

DSCN-0410 Same – note condition of porch, eave, and different roof treatments.
DSCN-0411 Same – porch covered with green corrugated fiberglass sheets
DSCN-0412 Lodge, fireplace in living room.
DSCN-0413 Lodge, front entry – note missing windows. Note vertical board & batten sidelights.
DSCN-0414 Deleted
DSCN-0415 Lodge, east elevation
DSCN-0416 Same
DSCN-0417 Lodge, southeast corner – note condition of porch, decking & missing windows. Porch with concrete block foundation.
DSCN-0418 Lodge, main room – southeast corner, looking west
DSCN-0419 Lodge, main room – southeast corner, looking northwest
DSCN-0420 Lodge, main room – southeast corner, looking north
DSCN-0421 Lodge, northeast bedroom, looking east
DSCN-0422 Same
DSCN-0423 Lodge, northeast bedroom, looking north into bathroom
DSCN-0424 Same
DSCN-0425 Lodge, northeast bathroom, looking north
DSCN-0426 Lodge, northeast bathroom, looking northwest
DSCN-0427 Same
DSCN-0428 Same
DSCN-0429 Lodge - looking south from northeast bathroom into second bedroom with tub.
DSCN-0430 Lodge –southeast corner of second bedroom with tub looking north.
DSCN-0431 Lodge – southeast corner of second bedroom, looking west
DSCN-0432 Same
DSCN-0433 Lodge, main room – northwest corner “SMOKE WEED” painted chair rail.
DSCN-0434 Lodge, north hallway – bird nest on piping.
DSCN-0435 Lodge, north hallway – looking west
DSCN-0436 Lodge, main room - fireplace
DSCN-0437 Lodge, main room – southwest corner
DSCN-0438 Lodge, main room, looking south. Door leads into hallway and bedrooms
DSCN-0439 Lodge, main room – southeast corner
DSCN-0440 Lodge, main room – front door & windows [missing]
DSCN-0441 Lodge, dining room, looking north
DSCN-0442 Lodge, dining room, looking west toward main room
DSCN-0443 Lodge, dining room, looking south into kitchen [pass through window]
DSCN-0444 Same
DSCN-0445 Lodge, kitchen
DSCN-0446 Same
DSCN-0447 Lodge, kitchen, looking west
DSCN-0448 Same – countertop detail
DSCN-0449 Lodge, utility or pump closet
DSCN-0450 Same
DSCN-0451 Deleted
DSCN-0452 Lodge, kitchen, looking west - refrigerator
DSCN-0453 Lodge, kitchen – refrigerator interior with bird’s nest.

DSCN-0454 Lodge, pantry – looking north
DSCN-0455 Lodge, second pantry beneath stairwell, looking west
DSCN-0456 Deleted
DSCN-0457 Deleted
DSCN-0458 Lodge, stairs leading to second floor [servants' quarters]
DSCN-0459 Lodge, second floor, looking west over porch roof.
DSCN-0460 Lodge, second floor, looking northeast
DSCN-0461 Lodge, second floor, looking east
DSCN-0462 Lodge, second floor, looking south
DSCN-0463 Same
DSCN-0464 Same
DSCN-0465 Lodge, second floor, eastern room, looking southeast
DSCN-0466 Lodge, second floor, eastern room, looking northeast
DSCN-0467 Lodge, second floor, eastern room, looking east
DSCN-0468 Lodge, second floor, eastern room – damaged floor
DSCN-0469 Lodge, second floor, eastern room, northwest corner.
DSCN-0470 Lodge, rear porch, looking north - note condition of roof & deck.
DSCN-0471 Same
DSCN-0472 Lodge, utility room, looking south
DSCN-0473 Same
DSCN-0474 Lodge, utility room, looking southeast
DSCN-0475 Lodge, utility room – dead bird
DSCN-0476 Same
DSCN-0477 Lodge, southeastern hallway from main room
DSCN-0478 Lodge, Bedroom #3, looking northwest
DSCN-0479 Same – looking west
DSCN-0480 Same
DSCN-0481 Lodge, Bedroom #4, looking west
DSCN-0482 Same
DSCN-0483 Same, looking southwest
DSCN-0484 Lodge, Bedroom #5, looking north
DSCN-0485 Same
DSCN-0486 Same, looking northwest
DSCN-0487 Same, looking west
DSCN-0488 Lodge, Bedroom #6, looking west
DSCN-0489 Same, looking southwest
DSCN-0490 Same, looking south
DSCN-0491 Lodge, Bedroom #7, looking west
DSCN-0492 Same, looking southwest
DSCN-0493 Same, looking south
DSCN-0494 Same – dead bird
DSCN-0495 Same
DSCN-0496 Same
DSCN-0497 Same
DSCN-0498 Lodge, Bedroom #7, south window
DSCN-0499 Lodge, Bedroom #7, bird nest on window sill

DSCN-0500 Lodge, southeastern bathroom, looking south
DSCN-0501 Same
DSCN-0502 Same
DSCN-0503 Lodge, Bedroom #8, looking east
DSCN-0504 Same, looking southeast
DSCN-0505 Same
DSCN-0506 Same – bird nest in metal locker
DSCN-0507 Same – metal locker
DSCN-0508 Same – light fixture
DSCN-0509 Lodge, near northeast corner – looking northwest
DSCN-0510 Lodge – view of foundation piers, near southeast corner
DSCN-0511 Same
DSCN-0512 Same – view of framing
DSCN-0513 Lodge, southeast bathroom – swirly pattern on window panes
DSCN-0514 Same – detail of pattern
DSCN-0515 Lodge, kitchen – looking south
DSCN-0516 Lodge, kitchen window
DSCN-0517 Lodge, southern cistern
DSCN-0518 Lodge, rear porch looking west – pair of water moccasins
DSCN-0519 Generator shed ruins, looking north
DSCN-0520 Same, looking northeast
DSCN-0521 Same, looking north
DSCN-0522 Same, looking northeast
DSCN-0523 Same, looking east
DSCN-0524 West side of Monkey Island, looking northwest – note failed bulkhead
DSCN-0525 Same, looking west
DSCN-0526 Same
DSCN-0527 Same, looking southwest
DSCN-0528 Western bulkhead [panoramic view]
DSCN-0529 Generator shed ruins, looking north
DSCN-0530 Same, looking east
DSCN-0531 Same
DSCN-0532 Same
DSCN-0533 Same
DSCN-0534 Same
DSCN-0535 Same, looking south
DSCN-0536 Same, looking southeast
DSCN-0537 Same, looking south
DSCN-0538 Shoreline north of generator shed ruins, looking east
DSCN-0539 Same, looking north
DSCN-0540 Historic period artifact scatter north of generator shed ruins
DSCN-0541 Same
DSCN-0542 Plywood equipment shed ruins, looking north
DSCN-0543 Same
DSCN-0544 Near eastern shoreline looking north
DSCN-0545 Same.