



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 *viz*: 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.

- 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@nccdc.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

Received: 07/31/2018
State Historic Preservation Office



United States Department of the Interior



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

ER 18-1796

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22 (SERO-CRD)

12 July 2018

Due -- 8/22/18

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

R- 8/24/18

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

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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.

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

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.

Renee Medhill-Earley

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer

8.24.18

Date

Received: 07/31/2018

State Historic Preservation Office



United States Department of the Interior



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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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dan Scheidt', with a large, stylized flourish extending to the right.

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

Enclosures

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

Date

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2018



Cape Lookout Village Historic District
Cape Lookout National Seashore

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Inventory Unit Summary and Site Plan

Inventory Unit

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name: Cape Lookout Village Historic District

Cultural Landscape Inventory Number: 550013

Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name: Cape Lookout Village Historic District

Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number: 550013

Park Name: Cape Lookout National Seashore

Park Alpha Code: CALO

Park Org Code: 5210

Landscape/Component Landscape 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.

Despite their unsettled nature, the Outer Banks have been inhabited for centuries by fishermen, farmers, and others. These coastal islands have also been used to protect ships navigating along the coast through the construction of lighthouses and Coast Guard and Life-Saving Stations. A series of lighthouse structures have been established on a promontory of Cape Lookout since the early nineteenth century to direct ships away from its dangerous shoals. The Cape Lookout Lighthouse was completed in 1859 and remains a prominent focal point of the area. Until recently, the U.S. Coast Guard was responsible for maintaining and administering the lighthouse. Today, the NPS maintains the structure, while the U.S. Coast Guard maintains the operation of the light.

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.

Inventory Unit Size (Acres): 740

Property Level: Landscape

Site Plan Graphic Information

Site Plan Graphics:

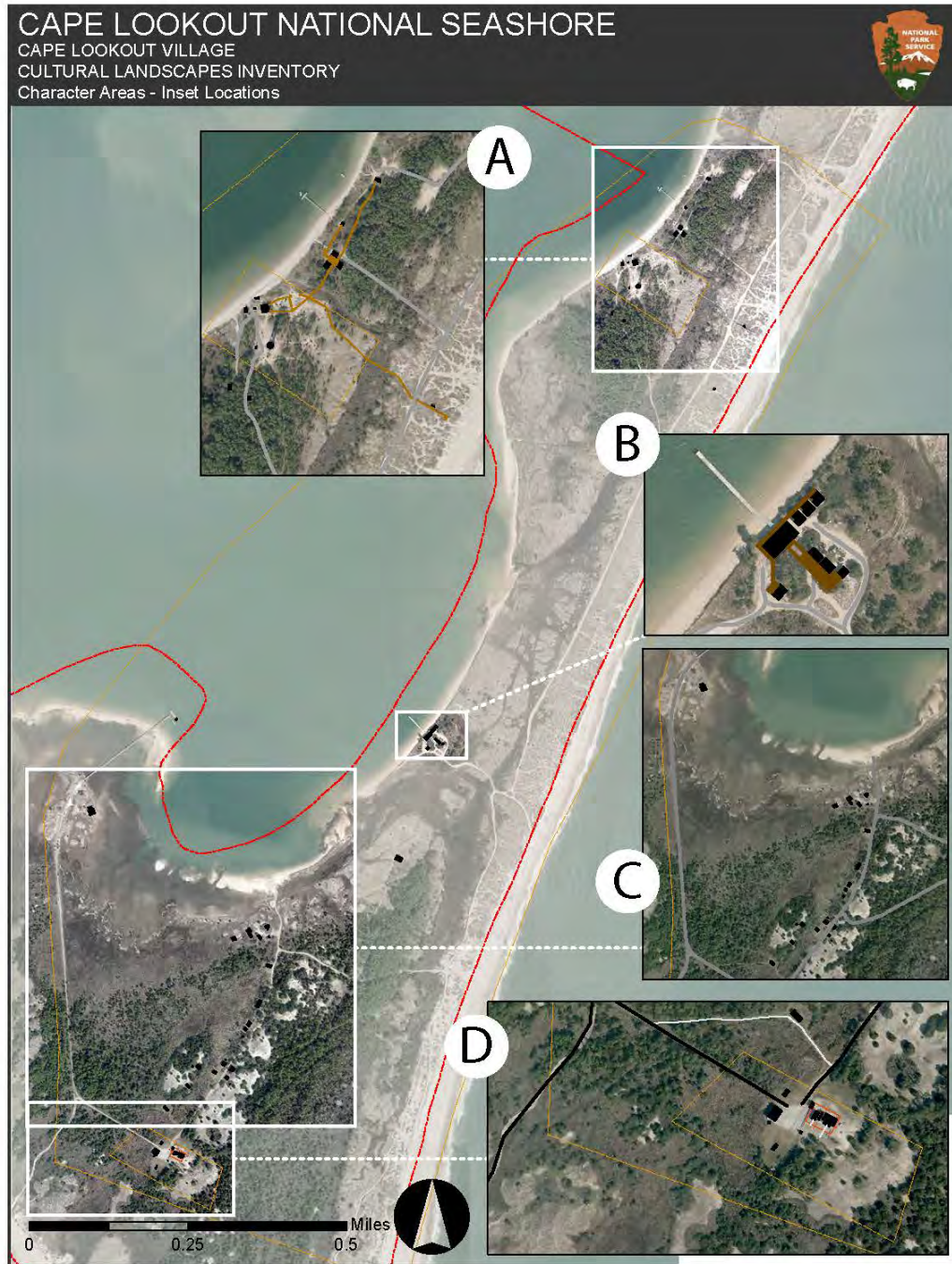


FIGURE 1. Cape Lookout Village Historic District Boundary (in orange) and Inset Location Maps

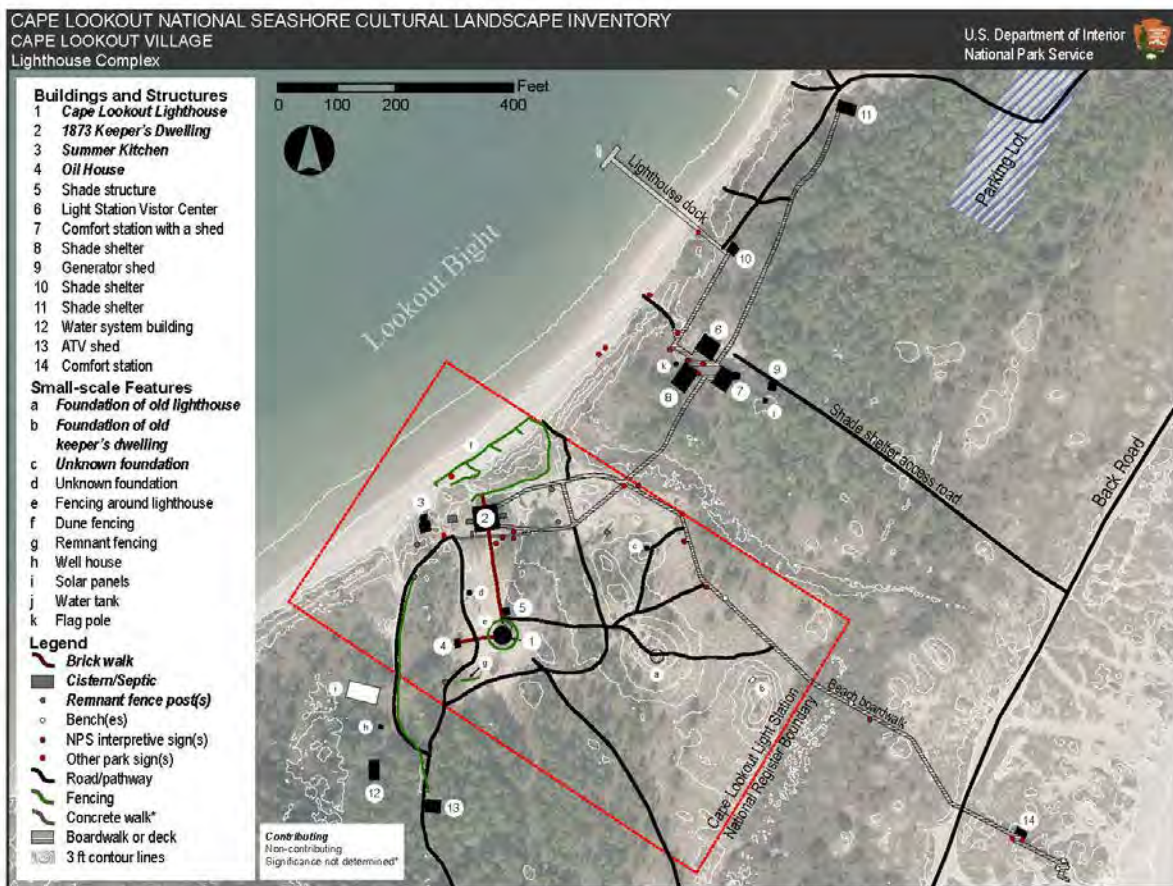


FIGURE 2. Map A: Lighthouse Complex



FIGURE 3. Map B: Les and Sally Moore House Complex

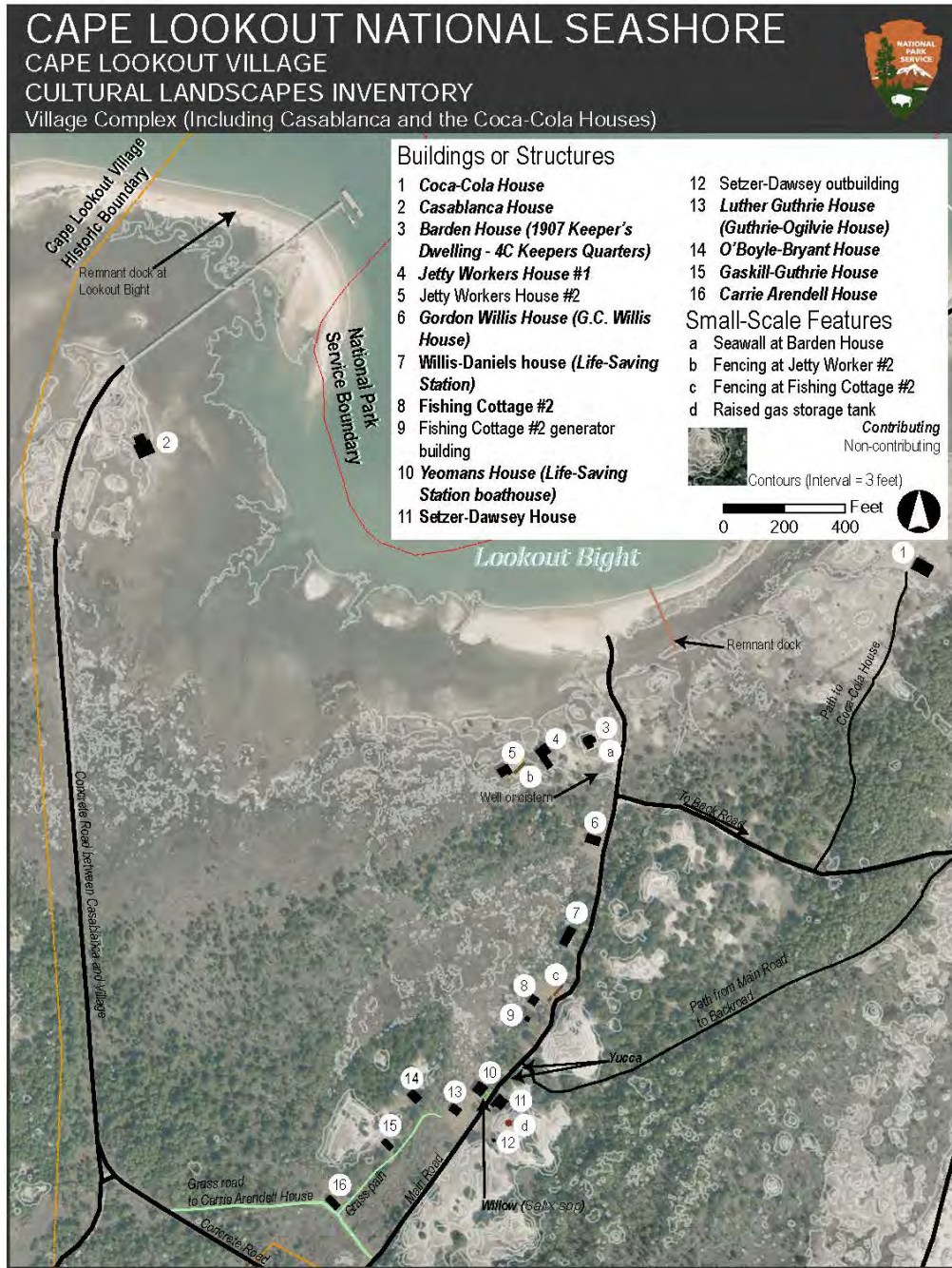


FIGURE 4. Map C: The Cape Lookout Village Complex (including Casablanca and the Coca-Cola House)

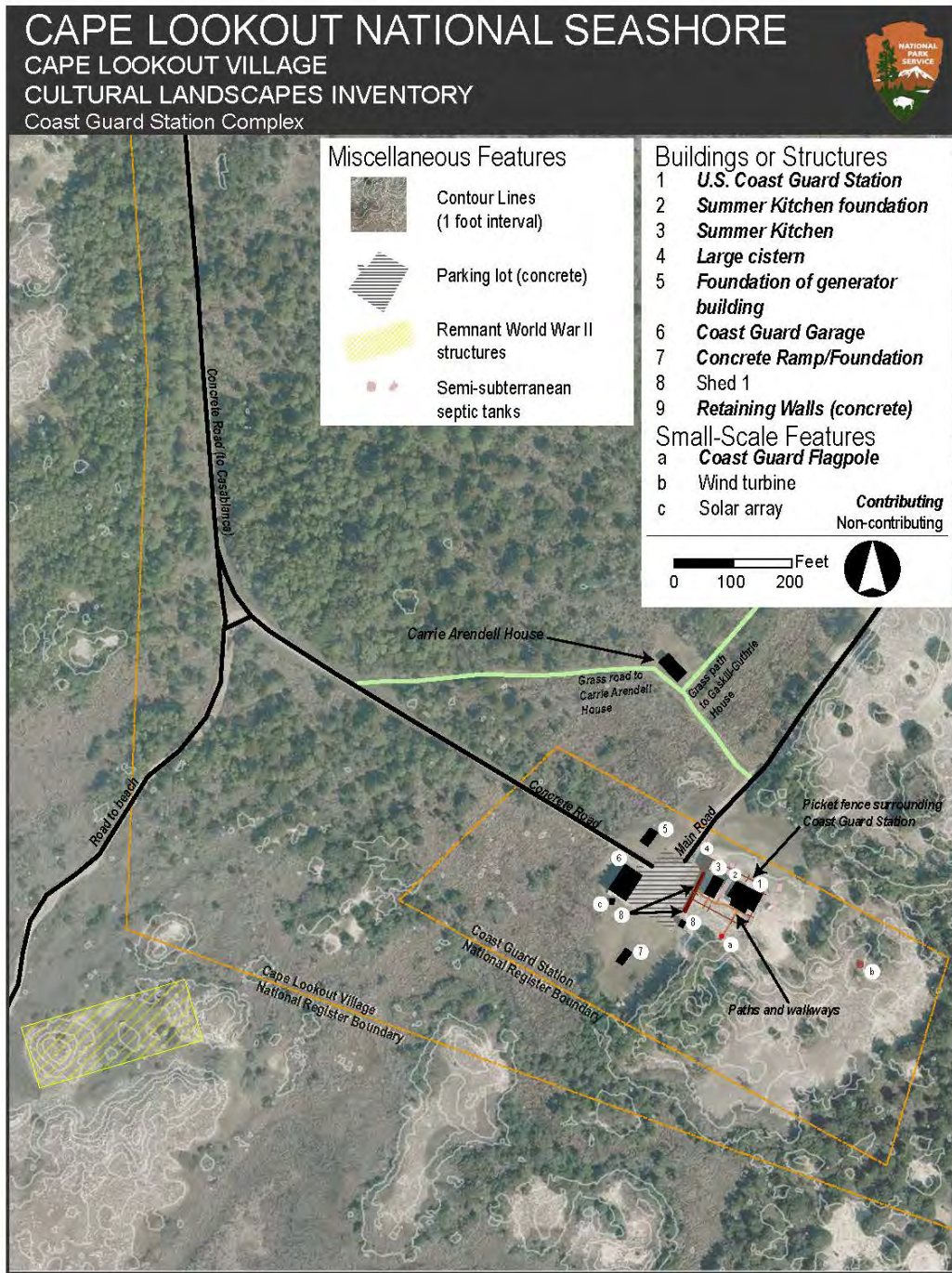


FIGURE 5. Map D: Coast Guard Station Complex

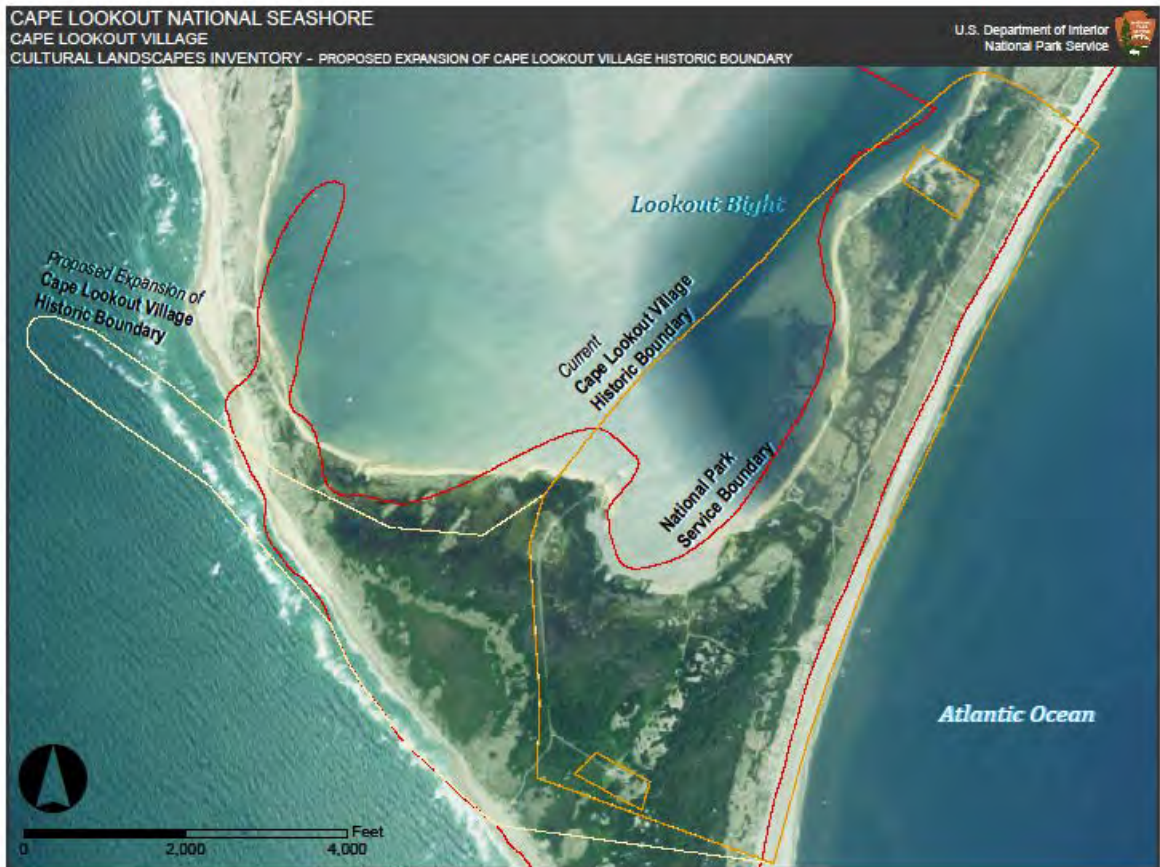
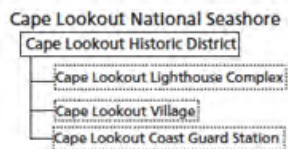


FIGURE 6. Proposed expanded National Register boundary that includes the jetty and World War II-era military resources

CLI Hierarchy Description Graphic Information:

Inventory Description Graphic:



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: Will be complete with Superintendent and SHPO signatures.

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.

Park Superintendent Concurrence: (To be filled in upon Supt. concurrence.)

Date of Superintendent Concurrence (To be filled in upon Supt. concurrence.)

National Register Eligibility: (To be filled in upon SHPO concurrence.)

National Register Eligibility
Concurrence Date (SHPO/Keeper): (To be filled in upon SHPO concurrence.)

National Register Concurrence
Explanatory Narrative: (To be filled in upon SHPO concurrence.)

Concurrence Graphic Information (To be filled in upon Supt./SHPO concurrence.)

Geographic Information and Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The 740 acre Cape Lookout Village Historic District lies within the southern portion of Cape Lookout National Seashore (Figure 7). 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.

As defined by the National Register nomination, the district encompasses the Cape Lookout Lighthouse and 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, Coast Guard Station, Les and Sally Moore Complex, the Coca-Cola House (also called the Seifert-Davis House), the former residences of Cape Lookout Village including buildings, the Casablanca Complex, and the boat landings that provide connections between water approaches and these cultural areas, as well as the natural environment of ocean beaches, bay inlets, coves and shoreline, marshes, and plant communities (Figures 1-5). The boundary justification for the district as described in the 2000 National Register nomination states:

The boundaries of the Cape Lookout Village Historic District are drawn to encompass all of the historic properties as well as an appropriate setting. This setting includes the ocean beach and the most historic portion of Lookout Bight, both of which are sites of the vast majority of village residents' day-to-day activities throughout the period of significance. Both the Bight, which provides access to the village, and the seashore possess real as well as representational value as the site of water-based activities, ranging from subsistence and occupational to recreational in nature. Beyond the boundaries, to the south and

particularly to the east, the only built resources remaining are the ruins of the World War II military base and the landscape setting has changed as shifting sands have built up around the breakwater” (Cape Lookout Village Historic District National Register nomination, 2000, 36).

The district boundaries as defined by the National Register nomination do not incorporate the World War II-era military sites, some of which are now offshore and underwater, and also do not include the 1910s jetty to the west of the district. The cultural landscape documentation suggests that further evaluation of the district and the expansion of its boundaries to include these resources may be appropriate (Figure 6).

Park Management Unit:

Land Tract Number(s):

104-01, 104-02, 104-05, 104-07, 104-08, 104-09, 104-10, 104-11, 104-12, 104-13, 104-14, 105-01, 105-02, 105-03, 105-04, 105-05, 105-06, 105-07, 105-08, 105-09, 105-10, 105-11, 105-14, 105-15, 105-16, 105-17, 105-18, 105-19, 105-20, 105-21, 105-22, 105-23, 105-24, 105-26, 105-27, 105-28, 105-29, 105-30, 105-31, 105-32, 105-33, 105-34, 105-35, 105-36, 105-37, 105-38, 105-39

Counties and States

State:	North Carolina
County:	Carteret County

Location Map Graphic Information

Location Map Graphic:

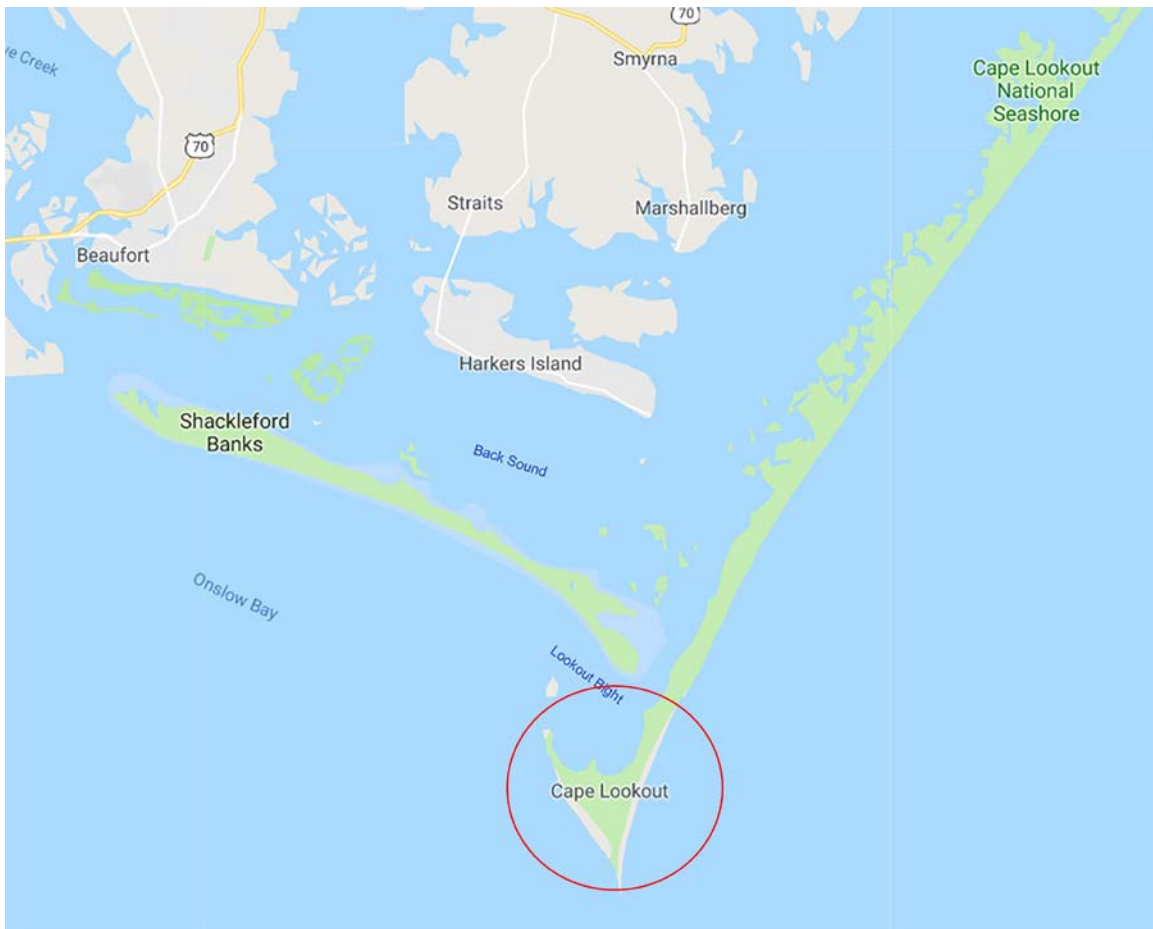


FIGURE 7. Location of the Cape Lookout Village Historic District in red circle.

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM Source	UTM Type	Boundary UTM Datum	UTM Zone	Boundary UTM Easting	Boundary UTM Northing	Latitude, Longitude	Display Sequence
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	359546.71	3829738.24	34.59987363, -76.53170185	1
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	359782.32	3830426.04	34.60610617, -76.529247	2
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	360025.94	3830963.91	34.61098827, -76.526679589	3
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	360387.66	3831645.37	34.61718084, -76.522847737	4
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	360674.24	3832149.96	34.62176854, -76.51980573	5
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	360879.31	3832390.22	34.62396229, -76.51760899	6
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	360683.42	3832558.26	34.62545061, -76.51977281	7
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	360456.67	3832682.93	34.62654364, -76.5222661	8
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	360338.24	3832642.49	34.62616293, -76.523551	9
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	359961.13	3832360.91	34.62357314, -76.52761704	10
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	359612.76	3832025.28	34.62049981, -76.5313604	11
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	359144.68	3831614.86	34.61673576, -76.53639644	12
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	358739.80	3831159.62	34.61257621, -76.54073547	13
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	358678.01	3830973.49	34.61088983, -76.54137815	14
1:24,000	Area	WGS 84	18	358671.32	3830096.32	34.60298141, -76.54130498	15

Regional Landscape Context

Physiographic:

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.

Cultural:

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.

Political:

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

Management Category: Should be preserved and maintained

Management Category Date: 03/06/2000 (NR Date)

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.

Management Agreement

Management Agreement: Concession Contract/Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

NPS Legal Interest

Type of Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access to Site

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Explanatory Narrative: While the public can openly access the inventory unit, many of the buildings and structures are closed to the public.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation: 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 (see Figure 6).

National Register Eligibility: **TO BE FILLED IN (Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination)**

National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date: **(To be filled in upon SHPO concurrence.)**

National Register Concurrence Explanatory 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.

National Register Significance Level: State

National Register Significance Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: District

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Status: No

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.

NRIS Information

Park Alpha Code/ NRIS Name (Number): #00000692
 Other National Register Name: Cape Lookout Village Historic District
 Primary Certification Date: 2000

National Register Significance Criteria

National Register Significance Criteria:

- A:** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- 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
- D:** That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory

National Register Significance Criteria Considerations

National Register Criteria Consideration:

- B:** A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event

National Register Period of Significance

Start Year: 1857
 Start Era AD/BC: AD
 End Year: circa 1950
 End Era AD/BC: AD

Historic Context Theme

Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Historic Context Subtheme:	Social and Humanitarian Movements
Historic Context Facet:	Historic Preservation Movement
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Historic Context Subtheme:	Recreation
Historic Context Facet:	General Recreation
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	Vernacular Architecture
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860

Historic Context Facet:	War of 1812
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860
Historic Context Facet:	The Army and the Navy
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	The Civil War
Historic Context Facet:	Battles in the North and South
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Historic Context Subtheme:	World War II
Historic Context Facet:	The Home Front
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Historic Context Subtheme:	Shipping and Transportation by Water
Historic Context Facet:	Ships, Boats, Lighthouses, and Other Structures
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Historic Context Subtheme:	Agriculture
Historic Context Facet:	Fish Farming
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Historic Context Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Historic Context Facet:	Scenic Preservation
Historic Context Theme:	Expanding Science and Technology
Historic Context Subtheme:	Technology (Engineering and Invention)
Historic Context Facet:	Military (Fortifications, Weapons, and War Vehicles)
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Historic Context Subtheme:	Colonial Exploration and Settlement
Historic Context Facet:	English Exploration and Settlement
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Historic Context Subtheme:	Development of the Colonies
Historic Context Facet:	Physical Development
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Historic Context Subtheme:	Development of the Colonies
Historic Context Facet:	Social and Economic Affairs

National Register Areas of Significance

Area of Significance Category:	Social History Maritime History Military History Architecture (Vernacular) Archeology
Area of Sig. Category Explanatory Narrative:	(Required, if applicable)
Area of Significance Subcategory:	(Required, if applicable)

Chronology and Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Primary Historic Function - Major Category:	Transportation
Primary Historic Function - Category:	Water-Related
Primary Historic Function:	Lighthouse
Primary Current Use - Major Category:	Recreation/Culture
Primary Current Use - Category:	Outdoor Recreation
Ethnographic Study Conducted:	No

Cultural Landscape Types

Cultural Landscape Type:	Historic Site; Historic Vernacular Landscape
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Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions

Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Other Historic Function – Category:	Village Site
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Defense
Other Historic Function – Category:	Coast Guard Facility
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Defense
Other Historic Function – Category:	Military Facility
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Other Historic Function – Category:	Single Family Dwelling
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	Single Family House
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Other Historic Function – Category:	Secondary Structure
Other Current Function – Major Category:	Government
Other Current Function – Category:	Government Office
Other Current Function or Current Use:	Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)
Other Current Function - Major Category:	Transportation
Other Current Function – Category:	Water-Related
Other Current Function or Current Use:	Lighthouse
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Landscape
Other Historic Function – Category:	Natural Area
Other Historic Function or Current Use:	Beach
Other Current Function – Major Category:	Recreation/Culture
Other Current Function – Category:	Outdoor Recreation
Other Current Function or Current Use:	Outdoor Recreation -Other
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Commerce/Trade
Other Historic Function – Category:	Department Store (General Store)
Other Historic Function – Major Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Other Historic Function – Category:	Fishing Facility

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Current and Historic Name	Display Sequence
Cape Lookout Village Historic District	Current	1
Cape Lookout	Current and Historic	2
Cape Lookout Village	Current and Historic	3
Cape Lookout Bight	Current and Historic	4
Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station	Historic	5
Core Banks	Current and Historic	6
Cape Lookout Light Station	Current and Historic	7

Chronology

Start Year of Major Event	Start Era AD/BC of Major Event	End Year of Major Event	End Era AD/BC of Major Event	Major Event	Major Event Description	Display Sequence
8000	BC	8000	BC	Inhabited	The North Carolina coast has been inhabited since at least 8000 BC	1
1524	AD	1524	AD	Explored	Giovanni da Verrazzano sailed along the North American coast and provided the first European descriptions of the North Carolina coast	2
1584	AD	1584	AD	Explored	Explorers Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe scouted the North Carolina coast for settlement possibilities	3
1585	AD	1585	AD	Colonized	Sir Walter Raleigh unsuccessfully attempted to establish a colony at Roanoke Island	4
1587	AD	1587	AD	Colonized	John White led a group of colonists to establish a settlement at Roanoke Island	5
1590	AD	1590	AD	Abandoned	White departed to gather supplies from England and upon return in 1590, the settlement was abandoned	6
c. 1655	AD	c. 1655	AD	Colonized	The first permanent English settlements in North Carolina were founded at Albemarle Sound	7
1663	AD	1663	AD	Colonized	The first settlement in Carteret County was attempted but was unsuccessful due to hostilities with native people	8
1670s	AD	1680s	AD	Colonized	English colonization of North Carolina increased	9

1685	AD	1685	AD	Colonized	First mention of settlement in present day Portsmouth	10
1690	AD	1720	AD	Military operation	The golden age of piracy in North Carolina introduced an effort by the British navy to defeat the pirates	11
1708	AD	1708	AD	Land transfer	John Nelson received a deed to 260 acres in the "Core Sound" area, north of the North River	12
1710	AD	1710	AD	Colonized	By 1710 the Core Sound area was a small colony	13
1711	AD	1711	AD	Established	The Tuscarora Nation, led by Chief Hancock, launched an attack on the English settlers. Several years of violent conflict followed	14
1713	AD	1713	AD	Land transfer	John Porter acquired all of what is today known as the Core Banks and Shackleford Banks	15
1715	AD	1715	AD	Removed	A treaty was signed and the native peoples were expelled to a reservation in Hyde County	16
c. 1720	AD	c. 1875	AD	Established	The whaling industry was productive on Cape Lookout from circa 1720-1875. Whaling areas off the coast were fished out by the early 1800s, with the last whaling vessels sailing in the 1870s	17
1722	AD	1722	AD	Established	Carteret was established as a precinct	18
1723	AD	1723	AD	Purchased/Sold	John Shackleford and Enoch Ward purchased the Core Banks and Shackleford Banks from John Porter and divided their holdings	19
1740s	AD	1750s	AD	Established	Cape Lookout Bight was used as a harbor by Spanish privateers, who raided English shipping along the coast	20

1753	AD	1753	AD	Established	The North Carolina legislature authorized establishment of the town and fort at Portsmouth to defend the coast against the Spanish pirates and privateers	21
1754	AD	1763	AD	Military Operation	Fighting occurred between the English and French in the colonies and ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, under which Canada and all territory east of the Mississippi were ceded to England	22
1757	AD	1757	AD	Established	Fort Granville opened at Portsmouth	23
1760	AD	1760	AD	Developed	Portsmouth developed into the largest English port south of Virginia	24
1764	AD	1764	AD	Abandoned	Fort Granville at Portsmouth was abandoned	25
1766	AD	1766	AD	Removed	Indian reservations in North Carolina closed and surviving inhabitants were sent to New York	26
1777	AD	1777	AD	Military Operation	The British landed at Ocracoke and Portsmouth to attack New Bern. Colonists captured a British privateer at Cape Lookout Bight	27
1778	AD	1778	AD	Built	Fort Hancock was built on Cape Lookout by Frenchmen Captain de Cottineau and Le Chevalier de Cambray	28
1780	AD	1780	AD	Abandoned	Fort Hancock was abandoned	29
1781	AD	1781	AD	Military Operation	With the assistance of the French, the colonists defeated the British forces at the Battle of Yorktown	30
1783	AD	1783	AD	Established	With the Treaty of Paris, Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States	31

1784	AD	1784	AD	Built	The North Carolina legislature created a new tax to finance the construction of The Bald Head Lighthouse at the mouth of Cape Fear River, the first in North Carolina	32
1789	AD	1789	AD	Established	North Carolina ratified the new U.S. Constitution	33
1790	AD	1790	AD	Established	The first census listed the population of Portsmouth as 226, of whom 38 were enslaved	34
1790	AD	1795	AD	Land Transfer	The partially completed Bald Head Lighthouse was transferred to the federal government and completed in 1795	35
1794	AD	1794	AD	Established	The capital of North Carolina changed from New Bern to Raleigh	36
1797	AD	1802	AD	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	37
1804	AD	1804	AD	Established	In 1804, Congress authorized construction of a lighthouse near Cape Lookout	38
1811	AD	1812	AD	Built	The first Cape Lookout Lighthouse was constructed	39
c. 1812	AD	c. 1812	AD	Built	The Keeper's Dwelling associated with the Cape Look Lighthouse was constructed	40
1812	AD	1812	AD	Military Operation	British ships sheltered at Cape Lookout Bight during the War of 1812	41
1827	AD	1827	AD	Built	The federal government constructed a marine hospital at Portsmouth	42
1830	AD	1830	AD	Purchased/Sold	Fulford, Pigott, and others sold land to the federal government for construction of	43

					outbuildings at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse	
1852	AD	1852	AD	Established	Congress established the Lighthouse Board	44
1853	AD	1853	AD	Settled	The beginnings of a fishing village, later known as Diamond City, likely existed on the Shackleford Banks near Cape Lookout	45
1857	AD	1859	AD	Built	Congress appropriated \$45,000 for a new lighthouse at Cape Lookout that was completed in 1859	46
1861	AD	1861	AD	Established	May 20. North Carolina secedes from the Union	47
1861	AD	1861	AD	Military Operation	August. Union forces landed at Cape Hatteras and captured the inlet	48
1862	AD	1862	AD	Military Operation	Union forces continued along the North Carolina coast and took Fort Macon in April. The Outer Banks remained under Union control for the rest of the war	49
1863	AD	1863	AD	Rehabilitated	Union troops refitted the lighthouse with a Fresnal lens and relighted it	50
1864	AD	1864	AD	Damaged	The lighthouse was damaged during a Confederate raid	51
1866	AD	1867	AD	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	52
1867	AD	1870	AD	Built	In 1867 Congress appropriated \$75,000 for a new lighthouse at Cape Hatteras, which was completed in 1870	53
1868	AD	1868	AD	Established	North Carolina rejoined the Union	54

1870	AD	1870	AD	Demolished	The original Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was demolished	55
c. 1870s	AD	c. 1910s	AD	Settled	Mullet fishing was an important summer and fall activity and fishermen built seasonal shacks. These began to develop into more permanent settlements	56
1871	AD	1871	AD	Established	Congress established the United States Life-Saving Service	57
1872	AD	1873	AD	Built	Congress appropriated \$5,000 to build a new Keeper's Dwelling at Cape Lookout, which was completed in 1873	58
1876	AD	1904	AD	Established	The U.S. Army Signal Corps established a weather observation station at Cape Lookout	59
1877	AD	1877	AD	Abandoned	Last federal troops left Fort Macon as Reconstruction ended	60
1887	AD	1887	AD	Purchased/Sold	The federal government purchased the land for the Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station from the Watson, Bell, and Daniels families	61
1887	AD	1887	AD	Built	The Life-Saving Station building (later called the Willis-Daniels House) was constructed. William Gaskill was appointed keeper	62
1888	AD	1888	AD	Established	A Life-Saving Station at Cape Lookout began operation	63
1888	AD	1889	AD	Built	Three new wooden outbuildings were constructed at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse, including the "oil house" outbuilding	64
1891	AD	1896	AD	Developed	A main station boathouse, stable, and kitchen were constructed by the	65

					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	
1900	AD	1900	AD	Established	A lens lantern was placed on a post in Cape Lookout Bight to mark Wreck Point	66
1900	AD	1900	AD	Abandoned	The Diamond City settlement was abandoned after hurricanes. A few families relocated to Cape Lookout which reached its maximum size from 1900-1910, with 80 residents	67
1903	AD	1904	AD	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	68
1905	AD	1905	AD	Moved	The lens lantern was moved 150 feet southward, due to the shifting shoreline	69
1906	AD	1907	AD	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	70

c. 1910	AD	c. 1910	AD	Demolished	The original Keeper's Dwelling was demolished	71
c. 1910s	AD	c. 1910s	AD	Built	A jetty was constructed that led sand to build in a northerly direction, above Wreck Point	72
1910	AD	1910	AD	Established	Use of motorboats increased and allowed for fishermen to live on the mainland and still fish on the cape	73
1912	AD	1912	AD	Altered	The Cape Lookout Lighthouse received new kerosene-burning "incandescent oil vapor lamps"	74
1912	AD	1912	AD	Established	W.T. Willis was appointed as the new lighthouse keeper	75
1913	AD	1913	AD	Platted	The Cape Lookout Development Company platted the cape with hundreds of residential lots for a resort community and began planning a hotel. A few lots were sold in the 1920s, but no major development took place	76
1914	AD	1914	AD	Built	Construction began but soon ended on a jetty to shelter Cape Lookout Bight and make it a harbor of refuge	77
1914	AD	1914	AD	Established	An occulting pattern of light was adopted at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse	78
1914	AD	1914	AD	Established	Freddie G. Gillikin was appointed new keeper	79
1915	AD	1915	AD	Established	The Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service were merged to form the U.S. Coast Guard	80
1915	AD	1915	AD	Built	Jetty Workers House #1 and Jetty Workers House #2 were constructed, in addition to the Gaskill-Guthrie House (private	81

					residence)	
1916	AD	1916	AD	Developed	The original Life-Saving station was moved to a new site to the west and a new Coast Guard Station main building was constructed on the original site. The 1896 building was dismantled. Other nineteenth century outbuildings were relocated and a new kitchen, boathouse, two concrete cisterns, and other outbuildings were constructed	82
1917	AD	1917	AD	Moved	The "oil house" outbuilding was relocated	83
c. 1918	AD	c. 1918	AD	Moved	Following WWI, families moved away from Cape lookout and 30-40 houses were moved to Harkers Island	84
c. 1918	AD	c. 1918	AD	Demolished	Several older outbuildings were demolished	85
1919	AD	1919	AD	Abandoned	The schoolhouse at Cape Lookout Village closed	86
1919	AD	1919	AD	Altered	The 1887 Station building was adapted for housing for Navy radio signal station personnel	87
1919	AD	1919	AD	Built	A Navy Compass House was constructed	88
1920	AD	1920	AD	Demolished	The stable, main station boathouse, and iron oil house were demolished	89
1920	AD	1920	AD	Built	A new stable and a concrete oil house were constructed	90
1920	AD	1920	AD	Built	After 1920. The Navy "Power House" (incinerator/generator shed) and Navy Garage were constructed	91

1920s	AD	1930s	AD	Developed	Cape Lookout Village grew with new private residences, including the Carrie Arendell (Lewis-Davis House), formed by reworking two relocated early 1900s fishing shacks. The Life-Saving Station and Lighthouse precincts also grew	92
1924	AD	1924	AD	Built	A new boathouse, the Yeomans House, at the main station site was constructed	93
c. 1924	AD	c. 1924	AD	Built	The Luther Guthrie (Guthrie-Ogilvie House) (private residence) was constructed	94
1928	AD	1928	AD	Built	The Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House) was constructed by the Seifert family	95
1929	AD	1929	AD	Established	First mention of an automobile on the cape from the Coast Guard Station logbook	96
1930	AD	1930	AD	Demolished	The inshore boathouse near the bight was demolished	97
1930s	AD	1930s	AD	Altered	The Barden House (1907 Keeper's Dwelling) received heating and plumbing systems	98
c. 1930	AD	c. 1930	AD	Built	The Casablanca house (private residence) was constructed	99
c. 1930	AD	c. 1930	AD	Demolished	1930s. The kitchen and tank house were demolished at the Life-Saving Station	100
1931	AD	1931	AD	Established	The Life-Saving Station acquired a tractor and a truck and the 1920 stable was used as a garage	101
1933	AD	1933	AD	Retained	The electric generator and lighting apparatus from the Cape Lookout lightship were salvaged and installed in the lighthouse	102

1933	AD	1933	AD	Altered	The hurricane of 1933 separated Cape Lookout from Shackleford Banks near the lighthouse, creating a channel	103
1933	AD	1933	AD	Altered	Lighthouse Bureau added a radio beacon to the Cape Lookout Lighthouse and steel radio tower was erected adjacent to the summer kitchen	104
1933	AD	1933	AD	Abandoned	The Cape Lookout Shoals Lightship was discontinued	105
1934	AD	1934	AD	Demolished	The 1892 in-shore boathouse was demolished	106
1935	AD	1940	AD	Built	Late 1930s. Davis' Dance Hall and Davis' General Store were constructed	107
1937	AD	1937	AD	Engineered	Regular dredging of the channel began	108
c. 1938	AD	c. 1938	AD	Demolished	The 1920 stable and the "oil house" building were demolished	109
1938	AD	1938	AD	Abandoned	The Portsmouth Life-Saving Station was deactivated	110
1939	AD	1939	AD	Built	The O'Boyle-Bryant House (private residence) was constructed	111
1939	AD	1939	AD	Built	New coal and wood sheds were constructed near the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling	112
1939	AD	1939	AD	Established	The Lighthouse Service was joined to the Coast Guard	113
1940s	AD	1940s	AD	Developed	A coastal defense complex was established to the southwest of the Coast Guard station. A dock, the current Concrete Road, a wood plank road, and various barracks, sheds, a gun emplacement and magazine, in addition to a well and radio	114

					tower were constructed to support the complex	
1940s	AD	1940s	AD	Built	The Setzer-Dawsey House (private residence) was constructed	115
1941	AD	1941	AD	Military Operation	Troops arrived at Fort Macon to arrange the coastal defenses at the Morehead / Beaufort harbor during WWII era	116
1942	AD	1942	AD	Military Operation	German U-boats targeted Allied shipping off the coast of North Carolina, sinking many ships	117
1944	AD	1944	AD	Military Operation	Fort Macon was deactivated	118
1945	AD	1945	AD	Altered	Following WWII, full-time residential use declined and was replaced by part time recreational uses. Coast Guard related occupation dwindled	119
1945	AD	1945	AD	Demolished	After 1945. The George Rose House, Fuller House, Nelson House, and S.W. Willis House (private residences) were demolished. A boathouse and the Navy Compass House were also demolished	120
1945	AD	1945	AD	Built	The "Petroleum Products Storage" outbuilding was constructed	121
1950	AD	1950	AD	Altered	An underwater power cable from Harkers Island to the cape allowed the Cape Lookout Lighthouse to be fully automated	122
1947	AD	1947	AD	Demolished	After 1947. Davis' Dance Hall and Davis' General Store were demolished	123
c. 1950	AD	c. 1950	AD	Built	The Gordon Willis House (private residence) and two unnamed Fishing Cottages (private residences) were	124

					constructed	
1950s	AD	1960s	AD	Removed	1950s-1960s. World War II-era defense structures gradually disappeared but the Concrete Road and dock constructed by the Army remained. The older dock at the north end of the village was removed. Some residences were demolished, others were updated to serve as recreational cottages	125
1950s	AD	1960s	AD	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	126
1950s	AD	1960s	AD	Developed	1950s-1960s. Telephone lines and other amenities were introduced	127
1951	AD	1951	AD	Built	The Les and Sally Moore House (private residence) was constructed. The associated Moore large rental cabin was also constructed	128
1953	AD	1953	AD	Purchased/Sold	Harry T. Davis purchased the Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House). He used the home as a base for his studies and a retreat center	129
1957	AD	1958	AD	Purchased/Sold; Moved	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	130

					1924 boathouse, sold to David and Clara Yeomans. These buildings were relocated to their current sites in the village in 1958	
c. 1960s	AD	c. 1960s	AD	Demolished	The Navy "Power House" (incinerator/generator shed) and Navy Garage were demolished. The Petroleum Products Storage outbuilding was demolished after 1963	131
1963	AD	1963	AD	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	132
1965	AD	1970	AD	Planted	Loblolly pines were planted by Boy Scout troops around the Lighthouse Complex and along the coast to the Coast Guard station	133
1966	AD	1966	AD	Established	Cape Lookout was established as a National Seashore	134
1966	AD	1966	AD	Built	After 1966. The NPS constructed storage sheds, comfort stations, shade shelters, decks, ramps, bridge, kiosks, and docks	135
1970s	AD	1970s	AD	Built	Three rental cabins were constructed by the Moore family	136
1972	AD	1972	AD	Reconstructed	NPS restoration work at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse began. The Coal and Wood Sheds were reconstructed by the NPS	137
1976	AD	1980	AD	Land Transfer	NPS acquired all property on the cape (excluding the lighthouse)	138

1979	AD	1979	AD	Altered	The Cape Lookout Lighthouse Fresnel lens was replaced by a pair of modern electric beacons	139
1982	AD	1982	AD	Land Transfer	The Cape Lookout U.S. Coast Guard Station was decommissioned	140
1988	AD	1990	AD	Reconstructed	The porches on 1873 Keeper's Dwelling were reconstructed and the building opened as a visitor rest station	141
2003	AD	2003	AD	Destroyed	The reconstructed coal and wood sheds were destroyed by a hurricane	142
2003	AD	2003	AD	Land Transfer	The NPS acquired the lighthouse from the Coast Guard. The lighthouse continues to be an active, fully automated aid to navigation	143
2003	AD	2003	AD	Reconstructed	The Les and Sally Moore dock was demolished during Hurricane Isabel and thereafter rebuilt by the NPS	144
2003	AD	2003	AD	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	145
2003	AD	2003	AD	Established	Fieldwork for the Cape Lookout Village Cultural Landscape Report was completed	146
2005	AD	2005	AD	Established	The Cape Lookout Village Cultural Landscape Report was certified	147
2005	AD	2017	AD	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	148

2005	AD	2017	AD	Rehabilitated	<p>Leases from all earlier property acquisitions concluded and the NPS assumed responsibility for maintaining structures</p> <p>Some structures in the district have been rehabilitated and others have been removed/destroyed. Buildings that have been rehabilitated include the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, the Carrie Arendell House, the Yeomans House, the Jetty Workers House #1, the Luther Guthrie House, the Gordon Willis House, and the Gaskill-Guthrie House.</p> <p>Several ancillary structures have been removed including the generator building for the Barden House, the Jetty Workers House #1 equipment storage building, the Yeomans House shed, the Setzer-Dawsey garage, and the O'Boyle-Bryant garage. The coal shed foundation at the Lighthouse Complex is also no longer present.</p> <p>The raised boardwalk that connects portions of the Lighthouse Complex has been expanded and rehabilitated. See Analysis and Evaluation section for further details.</p>	149
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Physical History

Physical History Time Period: 1524-2017

Physical History Narrative:

Prehistory to the Civil War

Exploration, Colonization, and Independence

Artifacts indicate that the North Carolina coast has been inhabited since at least 8000 B.C. As depicted in John White's 1580s sketches and map and the White-Theodore de Brys map of 1590, the first peoples of the Carolina coast encountered by English settlers were an Iroquois-speaking people called Neusiok, part of the Tuscarora Nation. In the 1580s, villages existing on the mainland included Newasiwac (at South River), Marasnico (at Adam's Creek), and Cwareweoc (near Core Sound) (Hill, 1975, 3).

In 1524, Giovanni da Verrazzano sailed along the North American coast under the auspices of French King Francois I. He provided the first European descriptions of the North Carolina coast (Stick, 1958, 12-13).

English exploration of the North Carolina coast began in earnest in 1584, when explorers Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe scouted the North Carolina coast for settlement possibilities. They recommended Roanoke Island for settlement. Barlowe described the sandy nature of the Outer Banks, with small hills, wildlife, and cedar trees:

We viewed the land about us, being... very sandy and low towards the water side, but so full of grapes, as the very beating and surge of the Sea overflowed them, of which we found such plenty...

We passed from the Sea side towards the tops of those hills next adjoining, being but of mean height... This Island had many goodly woods, full of deer, conies, hares, and fowl... in incredible abundance... the highest and reddest cedars of the world (quoted in Stick, 1958, 14-16; punctuation modernized).

The Amadas and Barlowe exploration was followed in 1585 by Sir Walter Raleigh's first attempt to establish a colony at Roanoke Island in present-day Dare County, North Carolina. This first settlement did not succeed, and the settlers returned to England in 1586. Led by John White, a group of colonists returned in July 1587 to re-establish the settlement at Roanoke Island. White departed for England in August to obtain more supplies but was delayed in England for several years, and by the time he returned in 1590, he found the Roanoke colony deserted. The mystery of this "lost colony" remains unsolved today. English attempts at colonization thereafter shifted north to Virginia, and it would be more than 60 years before permanent English settlements were established in North Carolina.

The 1590 map prepared by John White and Theodore de Brys reveals the detailed knowledge of the North Carolina coast that English mariners already possessed at this time. The map bears the legend "Promontorium tremendum" for Cape Lookout. The hazardous shoals, as well as the shelter provided in the bight of the cape, were already well known at this time.

Nearly 50 years after establishment of the successful English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, colonists again returned to North Carolina. Circa 1655, the first permanent English settlements in North Carolina were founded, at Albemarle Sound. The first attempted settlement in present-day Carteret County followed in 1663, but the hostility of the native peoples prevented this settlement from succeeding (Hill, 1975, 4).

English colonization of North Carolina progressed rapidly in the 1670s and 1680s. By 1685, there is the first mention of a settlement at present-day Portsmouth, described as being on the “south side of Ocracoke Inlet” (Davis, 1982, 63).

As shipping to and among the various settlements in North Carolina increased, so did the problem of piracy. The period of 1690 through 1720 is considered the “golden age” of piracy in North Carolina. A concerted effort by the British navy eventually defeated the pirates. Blackbeard, the most notorious pirate, was killed at Ocracoke in 1718, essentially bringing the pirate menace to an end (Stick, 1958, 32).

Further English colonization in North Carolina continued in the early 1700s. In 1708, John Nelson received a deed to 260 acres in the “Core Sound” area, north of the North River. In 1713, John Porter acquired all of what is today known as the Core Banks and Shackleford Banks. At about this time, English settlers were recorded in the South River / Adam’s Creek area, having come from the Neuse-Pamlico area. Many of these settlers had arrived from England circa 1697 to 1702 (Hill, 1975, 6-7; Davis, 1982, 2). By 1710, the Core Sound area had become a small colony. Early landowners included Shackleford, Ward, Moy, Worden, Simpson, Bell, and Fulford (Hill, 1975, 7).

The increasing encroachment by the colonists on native territory caused the Tuscarora Nation, led by Chief Hancock, to launch an attack on the English settlers on 22 September 1711. Several years of violent confrontation between the English and the Tuscaroras followed. A peace treaty was signed in 1715, and the native peoples were expelled to a reservation in Hyde County (Hill, 1975, 4). The Carteret area was now completely open to English settlement.

John Shackleford and Enoch Ward purchased the Core Banks and Shackleford Banks from John Porter, and in 1723 they divided their holdings, with Ward retaining the Core Banks and Shackleford retaining the Banks that now bear his name. The Shackleford and Ward families began to sell smaller parcels in the 1730s, but there is no evidence of significant settlement on Cape Lookout at this time (Stick, 1958, 33).

The development of the area led to the establishment of Carteret as a precinct in 1722; Beaufort was incorporated as the seat of government. St. John’s Parish (Anglican) was established in Beaufort as the “official” church of the colony in 1724, but this congregation was not popular with the settlers, who were mainly Quakers and Baptists (Davis, 1982, 3).

The effects of the clash of European empires in the mid-eighteenth century were felt in the colonies as well. In the 1740s and 1750s, Cape Lookout Bight was used as a harbor by Spanish privateers, who raided English shipping along the coast (Hill, 1975, 93; Holland, 1968, 6). In 1753, the North Carolina legislature authorized establishment of the town and fort at Portsmouth to help defend the coast against the Spanish pirates and privateers. By 1760, Portsmouth had developed into the largest English port south of Virginia (Davis, 1982, 63). During a 1755 visit to the Outer Banks, North Carolina Governor Dobbs proposed a fort at Cape Lookout overlooking the bight. In 1757, Fort Granville opened at Portsmouth, but the proposed Cape Lookout fort was never built (Hill, 1975, 38; Holland, 1968, 7, 38-39).

Fighting between the English and the French in the North American colonies occurred sporadically from 1754, and in 1756, England declared war on France. This conflict was known as the “Seven Years’ War” in Europe and as the “French and Indian War” in the colonies. In 1763, the Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years’ War. Canada and all the territory east of the Mississippi River, as well as Spanish Florida, were ceded to England.

With the war over, Fort Granville at Portsmouth was abandoned in 1764 (Holland, 1968, 39). Another repercussion of the war was the closing of all Indian reservations in North Carolina, and in 1766 the surviving native inhabitants departed for New York (Davis, 1982, 2).

Within a decade, the American colonies were openly in revolt against the taxation imposed by the British parliament. Throughout the Revolutionary War, Ocracoke Inlet remained open to shipping. British ships sheltered at Cape Lookout Bight (Hill, 1975, 38; Holland, 1968, 6). The war came to North Carolina in mid-1777, when the British landed at Ocracoke and Portsmouth to attack New Bern. In late 1777, the colonists captured a British privateer at Cape Lookout Bight. The earlier idea of a fort at Cape Lookout was revived, but it was left to Frenchmen Captain de Cottineau and Le Chevalier de Cambray to build Fort Hancock on Cape Lookout in 1778. However, no action ever occurred at this location, and the fort was abandoned in 1780 (Holland, 1968, 8-10, 38-40; Stick, 1958, 57-62). In a footnote, Stick suggests that the fort may have been located northwest of the present-day lighthouse, near the present-day location of Barden Inlet). With the assistance of the French navy, the colonists were ultimately able to defeat the British forces at the Battle of Yorktown in 1781. With the Treaty of Paris of 1783, Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States.

North Carolina ratified the new U.S. Constitution on 21 November 1789 as the twelfth state, after George Washington had taken office as the first president. The first census in 1790 listed the population of Portsmouth (including all of the Outer Banks south to Cape Lookout) as 226, of whom 38 were enslaved individuals (Holland, 1968, 40). In 1794, the capital of North Carolina moved inland from New Bern to Raleigh, reflecting the shift in population away from the coast.

In 1812, in response to the seizure of American shipping by Britain during the Napoleonic Wars, Congress declared war. During the War of 1812, British ships again sheltered at Cape Lookout Bight to attack American shipping (Holland, 1968, 6).

Outer Banks Economy: Whaling, Shipping, Livestock

The economy of coastal North Carolina in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries depended on tobacco and grains from plantations; the production of salted meat and fish; lumber and wood-derived products such as tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine; and whaling. Portsmouth existed primarily as a place for “lightering”: cargo was removed from ocean-going vessels to warehouses until they were light enough to cross the shallow Ocracoke Inlet, and the vessels were then re-loaded on the opposite side of the island. The cargo was carried across the inlet by small boats known as “lighters.” As discussed above, shipping along the Outer Banks was profoundly affected by political turmoil and piracy. In colonial times and the first half of the nineteenth century, Portsmouth was the primary port facility on the Outer Banks. This was recognized when the federal government built a marine hospital at Portsmouth in 1827. But natural forces also played a role. After shifting geological and hydrological forces opened Hatteras Inlet in the 1840s, Ocracoke Inlet faded in importance as a shipping lane, and the town of Portsmouth went into a long, gradual decline (Holland, 1968, 43, 47).

From circa 1720 to circa 1875, the whaling industry was productive on Cape Lookout (**Figure 8 and Figure 9**). Some structures were built on Shackleford Banks and/or Cape Lookout at this time to serve the whalers, as old deeds and land grants refer to “whalers camp” or “whalers hut” (Stick, 1958, 34). However, no further information about the location or type of such structures is available. Early whaling consisted of harvesting dead whales that washed up on shore, as well as some active harpooning of whales. Whale blubber was boiled to produce oil in a process called “trying out” the whale. Typically this work was done on the beach at open-air fires. The whaling industry developed in North Carolina as New Englanders moved south in pursuit of good whaling territory. The first whaling areas off the coast were fished out by the early 1800s. In the late 1830s, sperm whales began to be hunted off Cape Hatteras, but again were soon overhunted and scarce. The last whaling vessels at Cape Lookout sailed in the 1870s, but no whales were caught at that time.

Whaling was never profitable enough to provide full-time employment to the residents of the Outer Banks. Rather, whaling was typically a part time, seasonal (February through April) activity for the residents, who also fished and raised livestock (Holland, 1968, 11, 13-18; Stick, 1958,

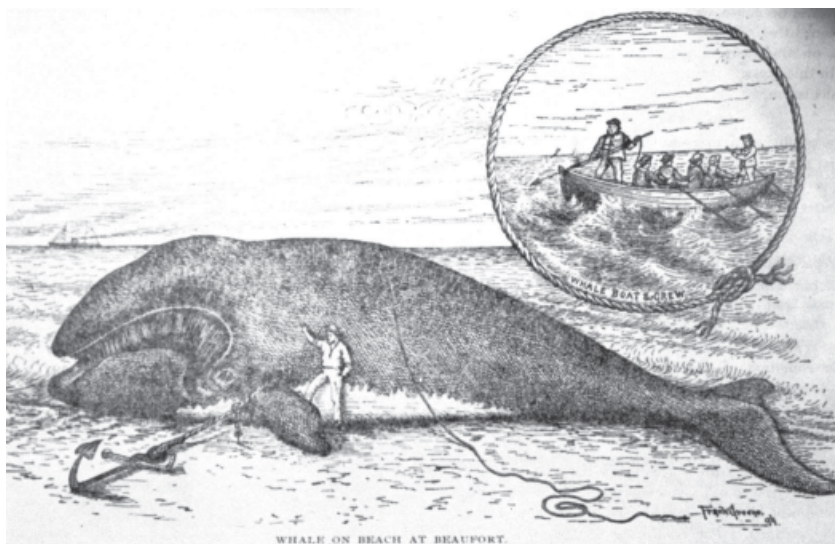


FIGURE 8. A drawing of a beached whale at Beaufort. The inset shows a late nineteenth century whaling boat and its crew.



FIGURE 9. Scavenging a whale on the Outer Banks, undated photograph.

185-192). For example, in the spring of 1776, the provincial congress reported that the Outer Banks were covered with sheep, cattle, and hogs; the few inhabitants living on the Outer Banks had estates consisting mainly of livestock (Hill, 1975, 38). As limited as the settlement of the Outer Banks was at this time, it was sufficient to alter the natural landscape. By 1810, it was reported that cedar and live oak on the Outer Banks were “by no means so abundant as it has been” (Davis, 1982, 63).

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).

The Landscape in the Mid-Nineteenth Century

The Outer Banks as they appeared in the 1850s were described by Edmund Ruffin, a writer from Virginia (who was also a noted advocate of secession). Ruffin was a well-known geologist and agriculturalist and had published an influential book on the relationship between soil acidity and productivity. Ruffin noted the lack of settlement on the Outer Banks, the scattered cedar and loblolly pine trees, the grazing livestock, and the existence of a few dwellings near the Cape Lookout Lighthouse. Ruffin wrote:

The sand-reef, (commonly termed, by residents on the main-land the "banks" or the "beach,") stretches along the whole sea-coast of North Carolina for about three hundred miles, and with an extension into Virginia. . . .

The portion of the reef that extends from Ocracoke inlet to Beaufort harbor, until recently, was one continuous island, of some fifty miles in length, and of very regular general width, of less than three-quarters of a mile. New breaches are frequently made across the narrower and lower parts of the reef, by the ocean waves driven across by violent storms—and which breaches are usually soon closed again. One such was not long since opened through this before continuous island, and which is still increasing in depth, though not yet to more than two or three feet. It is ten miles south of Ocracoke inlet, and is known as Whalebone inlet. The small village of Portsmouth is near Ocracoke, on a wider part of this smaller island. The land there is one and a half miles wide. Except this place, and a similar but smaller enlargement of the reef near Cape Lookout (where, about the light-house, there are a few inhabitants,) there are no human residents, and no cultivation. . . . The village of Portsmouth owes its existence to the fact of its adjoining the nearest water of Pamlico sound, where vessels must anchor and wait for fair winds and tides to cross the shallow and dangerous bar of Ocracoke inlet—and after passing outward, as usual but partly laden, to wait to receive the remainder of the cargo, carried across the bar by lighters. The occupations of the whole resident population of Portsmouth are connected with the vessels which have to wait here. . . .

The whole reef consists of several distinct kinds and characters of earth or soil. . . . First, the ocean beach proper, or shore, or the space above low-water mark, and covered by every ordinary flood tide. This, as in all other cases along a low and sandy coast, is a very gradual slope, of beautifully smooth and firm sand. . . .

Second, in the rear of the firm sea-shore, and lower than its highest ridge, or crest line, (above ordinary high-tide mark,) lies what I will distinguish as the sand-flat. . . . In every storm, the waves which rise highest on the shore, pass, in part, over the ridge or highest beach line; and the water thence flows and spreads, in a very shallow sheet, over the whole of this lower flat. . . .

Third, whenever this sand-flat is dry at its surface, the dry and loose sand, (the texture being very open and soft,) is either lifted or rolled by strong winds—and, if driven landward, when reaching higher ground, or the growth on the marsh, or any other obstructions, the grains of sand there are stopped, and accumulate in low ridges or mounds—or, where circumstances are favorable, begin to form ranges of sand-hills, which are of all heights not exceeding about one hundred feet. The grains of fine sand, which form these high hills, are so easily moved and shifted by high winds, that every exposed portion of the surface may be said to be in movement—and gradually the entire hill is thus moved land-ward. . . . The broad sand-flat near Ocracoke, and the high sand mounds of latest formation, are bare of all vegetation, and entirely barren. . . . These moderate accumulations of sand, but where no high sand-hills have been raised, in longer time, make a wretchedly poor and very sandy soil, on which, where it is of sufficient height and extent, some worthless loblolly pines (*p. tæda*.) can grow, and where the inhabitants, (if any) may improve for, and cultivate some few garden vegetables. No grain, or other field culture is attempted south of Ocracoke inlet.

Fourth, another kind of land is marsh, subject either daily, or otherwise at much longer intervals, to be covered by the flood tides of the ocean. This marsh is wet, soft, and more or less miry on the surface—but, in general, is firm enough to bear well the grazing animals. The coarse salt-water grasses and weeds, which cover these marshes, serve to supply all the food, and for both winter and summer, for the live-stock living on the reef (Ruffin, 1861, 123-126).

The small settlement near the Cape Lookout Lighthouse before the Civil War is also mentioned by David Stick in his book *The Outer Banks of North Carolina*. Stick mentions an 1853 U.S. Coast Survey of Shackleford Banks which shows a small settlement called “Lookout Woods” about one mile west of the lighthouse (i.e., on Shackleford Banks) (Stick, 1958, 186-187).

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



FIGURE 10. Cape Lookout Light Station, 17 May 1899, looking north. The 1873 Keeper's Dwelling is directly behind the lighthouse; at right (A) is the original circa 1812 Keeper's Dwelling. The 1889 wooden outbuildings (B) are also visible.

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).n 1889, three new wooden outbuildings were constructed at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse, as shown in **Figure 10** (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 (Figure 11 and Figure 12). (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. The lightship is shown in Figure 13. 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).

Life-Saving Service

To provide rescue to vessels in distress, in 1871 Congress established the U.S. Life-Saving Service. From 1878 to 1883, many new Life-Saving Stations were established all along the



FIGURE 11. Cape Lookout Light Station, view from the southwest, 10 July 1913. The buildings around the lighthouse are: A: 1907 summer kitchen; B: 1907 Keeper's Dwelling; C: 1873 Keeper's Dwelling; D: circa 1907 iron oil house; E: various 1889 outbuildings.



FIGURE 12. Cape Lookout Light Station, view from the east, 10 July 1913.



FIGURE 13. Cape Lookout shoals lightship, circa 1907.



FIGURE 14. The original 1887 Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station, circa 1893. Note the surf boat on a wheeled cart at right, and the wood rainwater collection barrel at the side of the station.

Atlantic coast. A Life-Saving Station at Cape Lookout was authorized as early as 1878, but did not begin operation until January 1888. The federal government purchased the land for the Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station from the Watson, Bell, and Daniels families in July 1887, and the Stick Style station building was constructed according to standardized plans first developed in 1882. The building was completed by the end of August 1887, and William H. Gaskill was appointed Keeper on 15 December 1887 (Figure 14). A new boathouse and a stable were constructed by the Cape Lookout station crew in

November 1891 to January 1892, followed by another boathouse in April 1892, a cook house in September to November 1892, a tank house in February 1894, and a third boathouse in the bight in January to February 1896, ending the first generation of construction at the station (Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station (LSS), later U.S. Coast Guard Station, keeper's logbooks, as summarized in notes provided by Tommy Jones, National Park Service historian and author of Historic Structure Reports on several structures at Cape Lookout National Seashore). Other nearby stations included Portsmouth (opened in 1894) and Core Banks, midway between Cape Lookout and Ocracoke Inlet (opened in 1896).

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

Weather Service

Other federal government activities came to the Outer Banks in the latter half of the nineteenth century. In 1874, the U.S. Army Signal Corps established a



FIGURE 15. The newly-constructed Coast Guard Station and kitchen building, circa 1917. A number of buildings in the Cape Lookout Village can be seen in the distance between the two station buildings (arrows).



FIGURE 16. The Coast Guard Station circa 1917, looking south. Note the standing water and swampy conditions in the foreground. A: 1917 Coast Guard station main building; B: 1917 kitchen; C: 1887 Life-Saving Station, relocated 1916; D: 1892 boathouse; E: 1892 stable; F: 1892 kitchen, relocated 1917; G: 1888 storage building, relocated 1917; H: privy.

weather observation station in the Keeper's Dwelling at Cape Hatteras. A similar station existed at Cape Lookout from 1876 to 1904 (Hill, 1975, 40). The location of the weather station at Cape Lookout is not documented; however, it may have been in the Keeper's Dwelling, as at Cape Hatteras. There is a weather station near the beach in 2003.

The Late Nineteenth Century Landscape – Historic Period Plan circa 1896

During the nineteenth century, Cape Lookout was a narrow spit of land that formed a U-shape of low flat sand, punctuated by low mounds of accumulated deposits forming groups of hammocks at

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

Fishing

Circa 1870s to circa 1910s, mullet fishing became an important summer and fall activity (typically June to November) off the Core Banks and Shackleford Banks. Fishermen built seasonal shacks on the Outer Banks for sleeping and for storing fish. These shacks, as illustrated in the *National Geographic Magazine* in 1908, were typically circular thatched structures with conical or rounded roofs (Cobb, 1908, 509-515). Gradually, the sites of these seasonal camps began to develop into permanent villages on the Outer Banks. Drag nets were used to harvest the fish, which were typically salted and shipped to market in barrels. At first this activity was limited to Carteret County, but fishermen in other areas began to fish for mullet, and by the early 1900s mullet stocks were in decline (Holland, 1968, 20-21; Stick, 1958, 213-224).

Town Development

As mentioned above, as early as 1853 the beginnings of a fishing village may have existed on the Shackleford Banks near Cape Lookout. The "Lookout Woods" town site was further developed in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Circa 1885, Joe Ethridge, superintendent of local Life-Saving Stations, was stranded on the cape during a storm. Noting the diamond pattern on the lighthouse, he reportedly suggested the name "Diamond City" for the settlement, which was enthusiastically adopted by the community (Holland, 1968, 18). Diamond City was a small village with homes and a seasonal two-month school (generally July and August). School was also held on the west end of Shackleford Banks at Wade's Shore. It also included a factory for porpoise oil started by a man named Gardiner; an oyster house; and a crab-packing plant, though each of these enterprises was short-lived. Possibly as many as 500 people lived in Diamond City at its peak; the town reached from the vicinity of Barden drain westward over about half of the

Shackleford Banks. Also part of this late nineteenth century settlement on the Shackleford Banks was Wade's Hammock (this settlement was also known as Wade's Shore, Mullet Shore, or Shackleford Banks), near Beaufort Inlet on Shackleford Banks. Prior to 1900, community development was therefore mainly focused on the Shackleford Banks. Some small fishermen's shacks did exist near Wreck Point on Cape Lookout in the 1890s (LSS Logbooks, 16 June 1893 and 10 October 1896).

However, within a few years after 1900, Diamond City was completely abandoned after disastrous hurricanes in 1896 and especially following the storms of 18–19 August 1899 and 31 October 1899 (Stick, 1958, 311; LSS Logbooks, 18-19, August 1899, November 1899). Although originally heavily forested, the timber of Shackleford Banks had been heavily cut for shipbuilding at Beaufort. The Shackleford Banks was also heavily grazed by livestock. This loss of native vegetation may have contributed to the disastrous nature of the hurricanes at this time (Stick, 1958, 311-312). Many buildings were moved to Harkers Island, Beaufort, Morehead City, or elsewhere (Davis, 1982, 66; Holland, 1968, 19). A few fishing families relocated to Cape Lookout, and the new Cape Lookout Village began to develop between the Life-Saving Station and the lighthouse in the first decade of the twentieth century. This village reached its maximum size during the first decade of the twentieth century, when as many as 80 people resided there (1907 Keeper's Dwelling Historic Structure Report, 2003, 18). Approximately eight houses of this village can be seen in a 1917 photograph of the Coast Guard Station (see Figure 16). However, most of the existing houses in Cape Lookout Village date to a later period. The village had a post office from 6 April, 1910, to 10 June, 1911 (Stick, 1958, 311). However, motorboats made stores and public services at Harkers Island or Beaufort accessible, and the post office at Cape Lookout Village was soon discontinued (Stick, 1958, 310).

During the 1910s, there was some effort to promote growth at Cape Lookout Village. In 1913, the Cape Lookout Development Company platted the cape with hundreds of residential lots for a resort community and began planning a hotel (Stick, 1958, 310). A few lots were sold during the 1920s (Stick, 1958, 310). Also, in 1914 construction began on a jetty to shelter Cape Lookout Bight and make the bight a harbor of refuge (Figure 17 and Figure 18). Construction soon stopped due to lack of demand and the onset of World War I, and the harbor was never fully developed as intended (Stick, 1958, 310). The anticipated extension of a railroad connection from Beaufort did not materialize, and none of the resort development plans was realized (Stick, 1958, 310). The Cape Lookout Bight was used as shelter for convoys bound for Europe during World War I (Holland, 1968, 6).

The World War I Landscape – Historic Period Plan circa 1918

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

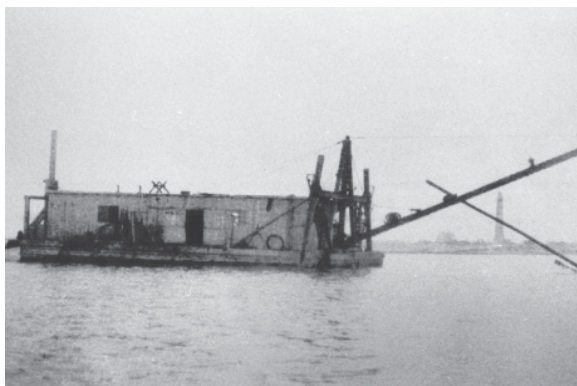


FIGURE 17. A dredge boat during construction of the first jetty, 1910s. Cape Lookout Lighthouse is visible in the background at right.



FIGURE 18. Cape Lookout Bight, circa 1918. Note the several dozen small fishing boats at anchor in the bight, and the three-masted sailing ship.

Interwar and World War II

Fishing Economy and Abandonment

By about 1910, the use of motorboats for fishing was widespread. The Life-Saving Station logbooks mention a “gasoline boat” as early as 1905; the Life-Saving Station acquired its first power boat in October 1909 (LSS Logbooks, 30 June 1905 and 30 October 1909). The use of motorboats made it possible for fisherman to live on the mainland and still fish near the cape. After World War I, this led to an exodus of families from Cape Lookout. Thirty or forty houses were moved from Cape Lookout Village to Harkers Island (1907 Keeper’s Dwelling Historic Structure Report, 2003, 19). No specific information about the houses that were moved at this time has been discovered during this study. At the end of the school term in 1919, the schoolhouse of Cape Lookout Village was permanently closed. By 1921, when Fred A. Olds visited Cape Lookout Village, he noted that only two or three families were living in the village by that time (Cape Lookout – Life-Saving Station Historic Structure Report, 2003, 34).

Recreation and Conservation

In the same way that modern motor boats enabled fisherman to move permanently to the mainland while still fishing near the cape, they also made Cape Lookout more accessible for vacationers and part time recreational users of the Outer Banks. The first mention of automobile use on the cape comes from the Coast Guard Station logbooks of 1929 (LSS Logbooks, 10 January 1929). Many of the existing houses in Cape Lookout Village were constructed in the 1920s as recreational homes or as residences for persons associated with the Coast Guard station. One of the first vacation houses at the village was the Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House), constructed by the Seifert family circa 1928 (Coca-Cola House Historic Structure Report, 2003). Please refer to the Analysis and Evaluation Section, Buildings and Structures tables for a listing of known private and public buildings at Cape Lookout, including dates of construction, relocation, or demolition if known, and previous names (Figures 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25).

The 1930s Landscape – Historic Period Plan circa 1934

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



FIGURE 19. The Coast Guard Station after the start of World War II, looking northeast. Several older buildings had been demolished and several new buildings constructed since 1917. A: circa 1920 Navy garage; B: circa 1939 Coast Guard garage; C: 1919 Navy radio towers; D: circa 1920 Navy “power house” incinerator/generator; E: 1924 boathouse; F: 1919 Navy radio shack; G: 1887 Life-Saving Station; H: 1917 kitchen; I: 1917 Coast Guard station.

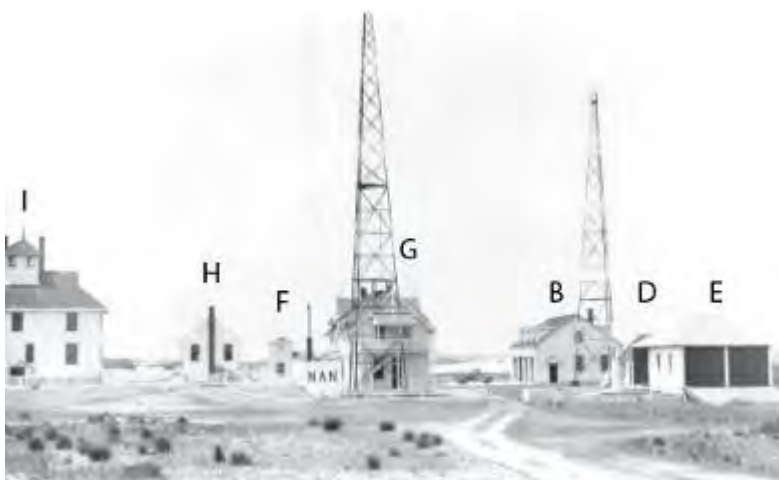


Figure 20. The Coast Guard Station, circa 1945, view looking southwest. B: circa 1939 Coast Guard garage; C: 1919 Navy radio towers; D: circa 1920 Navy “power house” incinerator/generator; E: 1924 boathouse; F: 1919 Navy radio shack; G: 1887 Life-Saving Station; H: 1917 kitchen; I: 1917 Coast Guard station.

shore boathouse had been demolished by 1934. The 1887 Station building was adapted for use as housing for Navy radio signal station personnel after 1919. The Navy had created a system of radio direction finder stations along the Atlantic Coast for tracking German submarines during World War I. After the end of the war, these Navy coastal radio stations were retained for use as aids to navigation. The Navy station at Cape Lookout was part of this radio navigation system. The system was turned over to the U.S. Coast Guard in 1941.

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

the cape’s U-shaped landform possibly may be the basis for the sand dune to the west of the village. Both the Life-Saving Station and the lighthouse precincts continued to grow during this period.

Barden Inlet opened during the Hurricane of 1933, separating Cape Lookout from Shackleford Banks near the lighthouse. Previously, this low lying area called “the Drain” had flooded only at extreme high tides. This new channel proved very convenient for fishermen,

who now had direct access from the sound to the ocean. Regular dredging of the channel began in 1937 (Stick, 1958, 311).

Federal Role

After World War I, the Coast Guard facilities on the cape were modernized. Many of the older outbuildings were demolished, including the 1892 boathouse and 1891 stable (LSS Logbooks, November 1920, 26-30). A new stable was constructed in 1920 (LSS Logbooks, 24 November 1920), and a new boathouse was completed in April 1924 (LSS Logbooks, 14 April 1924). The 1892 in-

new coal and wood shed was constructed near the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling (1907 Keeper's Dwelling Historic Structure Report, 2003, 32).

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

World War II

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

During the war, Cape Lookout Bight was used as shelter for convoys bound for Europe, and soldiers were stationed on Cape Lookout to defend the natural harbor (Figure 26 and Figure 27). The Portsmouth Coast Guard Station was reactivated as part of the coast watch, and coast watch personnel were added to the Core Banks and Cape Lookout stations (NPS Reviewer comments). A submarine net was strung across the bight to keep the U-boats at bay. The Concrete Road was constructed on Cape Lookout as part of the coastal defenses (Cheatham, 1990). The Army also constructed a new dock near the Casablanca residence.

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

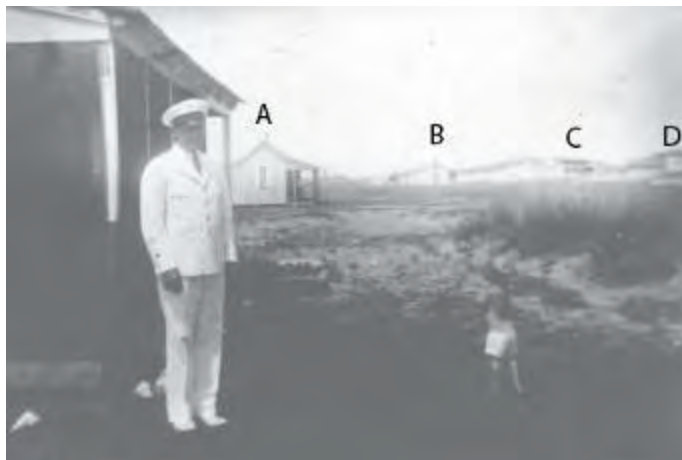


FIGURE 21. Looking north in Cape Lookout Village, circa 1942. The porch of the Daniel Willis House (demolished) is in the foreground at left. The other buildings are A: Gaskill-Guthrie House; B: Guthrie-Ogilvie House; C and D: One structure is probably the Nelson House; the other structure is unknown (both demolished).



FIGURE 22. Army troops at Cape Lookout Village, circa 1942. The house with the porch awning at the left edge of the photograph is Mrs. Carrie Davis' House (demolished). The house in the distance is probably the George Rose House (demolished).



FIGURE 23. A bomber flies low over Cape Lookout, circa 1942. Carrie Davis' dance hall (demolished) is in the foreground. Looking northeast beyond the dock in the distance is an unidentified small house (possibly the Arthur House, demolished) and the Coca-Cola House.

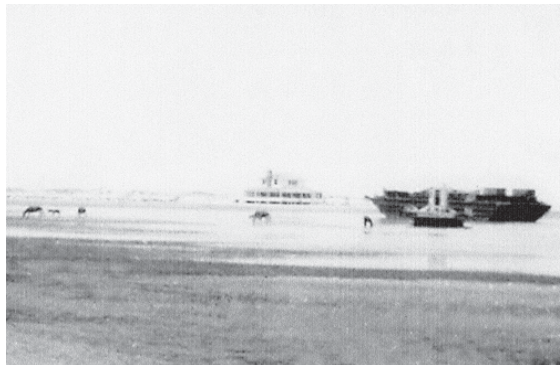


FIGURE 24. A cargo ship shelters in the Cape Lookout bight, circa 1942, as horses graze at the shoreline. Casablanca is seen in the background.



FIGURE 25. View looking east-northeast in Cape Lookout Village, circa 1942. The houses can be speculatively identified as follows: O'Boyle-Bryant House; Gaskill-Guthrie House; Guthrie-Ogilvie House; Nelson House (demolished); and Daniel Willis House (demolished).



FIGURE 26. Aerial view circa 1940s looking northeast, showing the World War II army camp in the right foreground.



FIGURE 27. Aerial view circa 1940s looking northeast, showing the World War II army camp.

Postwar and the National Seashore

The Postwar Landscape – Historic Period Plan circa 1951

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

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

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

During the 1950s and 1960s, the landscape of Cape Lookout provided open vistas from the interior of the cape to the shoreline (Figure 28). The 1910s jetty had become completely buried with sand and appeared as a linear sand dune. The World War II era defense structures gradually disappeared during the 1950s and 1960s, but the Concrete Road and dock constructed by the Army remained. Eventually, the older dock at the north end of the village was removed. The jetty at the 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. Some of the residences that existed during World War II were demolished, and many of the remaining residences were significantly remodeled to serve as recreational cottages. Telephone lines and other amenities were added during this period.



FIGURE 28. Cape Lookout Lighthouse, view from the shoreline of the bight to the southwest, circa 1966.

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 (compare Figures 31, 32, and 33 to Figures 39 and 40). 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 (see Figures 37, 38, and 39). 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

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

Most of the private residences became weekend or vacation houses owned by families with permanent homes in nearby mainland North Carolina. Typical of the transformation from full-time residence to vacation home is the evolution of the Luther Guthrie House (Guthrie-Ogilvie House). This structure was built in 1924 for Luther and Lettie Guthrie. Guthrie was a part time Coast Guardsman, and wanted a home on the cape for his young family. But when their children reached school age, the Guthrie family moved to Harkers Island, and the cottage was sold to Robert and Henry Ogilvie, who maintained it as a vacation cottage for fishing expeditions during the 1930s and 1940s. They ultimately sold the cottage to Headon Willis and Clifton Yeomans in 1958, who in turn sold the cottage to the federal government in 1977 for inclusion in the Cape Lookout National Seashore (Guthrie-Ogilvie House Historic Structure Report, 2003).

Among the more notable residents on Cape Lookout at this time was Harry T. Davis, who purchased the Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House) in 1953. Davis, a geologist, worked as director of the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences from 1937 to 1966. In the 1950s and 1960s, Davis used his home on Cape Lookout as a base for his studies of birds, as a retreat for the North Carolina Shell Club, and for other organizations (Coca-Cola House Historic Structure Report, 2003, 24-25).

In 1950, an underwater power cable from Harkers Island to the cape allowed the Cape Lookout Lighthouse to be fully automated (1907 Keeper's Dwelling Historic Structure Report, 2003, 22). The radio beacon was moved to the Coast Guard station. In 1979, the Cape Lookout Lighthouse Fresnel lens was replaced by a pair of modern electric beacons. Continued improvements in navigation and maritime safety ultimately made the Cape Lookout U.S. Coast Guard Station unnecessary, and in 1982, the station was decommissioned.

The Coast Guard offered surplus buildings for sale in the fall of 1957, providing that they be moved from their government-owned sites. This included the 1907 Keeper's Dwelling, sold to Dr. Graham and Mary Barden and known as the Barden House; the 1887 Life-Saving Station, sold to Kelly Willis; and the 1924 boathouse, sold to David and Clara Yeomans (reportedly, when the Yeomans relocated the boathouse, the building became stuck at its present-day location, within the original alignment of the road through the village. This accounts for the curve in the alignment of the road seen today). These buildings were all relocated to their existing sites within the village in 1958 (Figure 29).

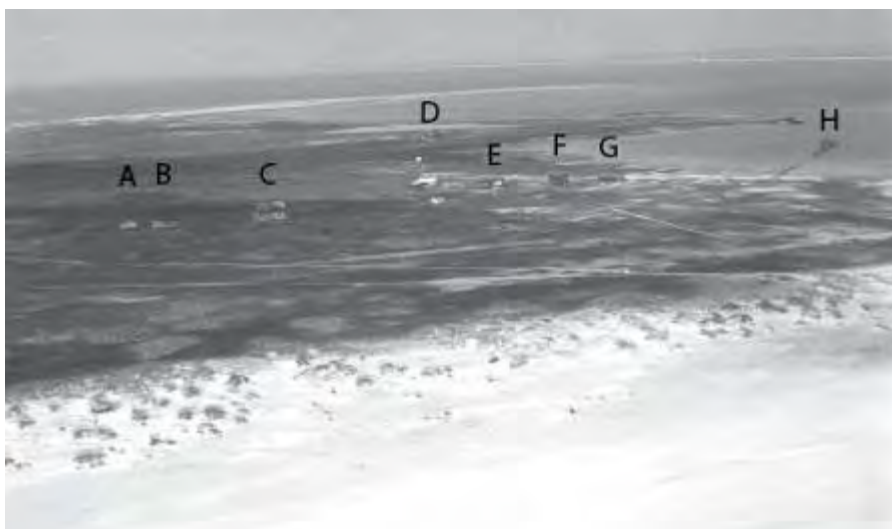


FIGURE 29. Aerial view of the Cape Lookout Village, circa 1969. The buildings are: A: Fishing Cottage #2; B: Fishing Cottage #1; C: 1887 Life-Saving Station (relocated 1958); D: from foreground to background, Gordon Willis House, Jetty Workers House #2, and Casablanca; E: Jetty Workers House #1; F: 1907 Keeper's Dwelling (relocated 1958); G: Mrs. Carrie Davis House (?) (demolished) The abandoned dock at right (H) is no longer visible.



FIGURE 30. Cape Lookout Light Station, 1969. Aerial view looking northeast to Cape Lookout Bight, Barden Inlet, and Shackleford Banks.

Some schemes for private resort-type development were proposed in the 1950s and 1960s, but intensive recreational development was forestalled by government action. The state of North Carolina had begun to acquire land from private owners on Portsmouth Island, Core Banks, and Shackleford Banks starting in 1959, and by June 1963, the state had acquired about 80 percent of the land between Ocracoke

Inlet and Cape Lookout. North Carolina turned to the federal government for assistance in managing this large resource. Initially consideration was given to extending Cape Hatteras National Seashore to include the Cape Lookout area. However, 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 (Figure 30). 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 (Figures 34 through 40). 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, several small-scale features have been modified, buildings and structures have been rehabilitated or removed, and some circulation features have been altered. Rehabilitated buildings include the Carrie Arendell House, the Yeomans House, the Jetty Workers House #1, the Luther Guthrie House, the Gordon Willis House, and the Gaskill-Guthrie House. The 1873 Keeper's Dwelling has also been rehabilitated. Ancillary structures that have been removed since 2003 include the generator building for the Barden House, the Jetty Workers House #1 equipment storage building, the Yeomans House shed, the Setzer-Dawsey garage, and the O'Boyle-Bryant garage. 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).



FIGURE 31. Cape Lookout Light Station, view from the southeast, circa 1960s.



FIGURE 32. View looking northeast toward the lighthouse, circa 1960s. During the 1960s, the landscape lacked trees, with open vistas like this across the low shrubs and grasses that covered the cape.



FIGURE 33. Cape Lookout, looking northeast past the Coast Guard Station at right to the lighthouse in the distance at center, circa 1960s. Note the red colored shingles on the roof of the Coast Guard Station buildings.



FIGURE 34. Aerial view of the Coast Guard Station, circa 1970s. Many of the buildings at the station were demolished or moved to new sites in the years following 1945. The site is surrounded by pine trees.



FIGURE 35. Cape Lookout Light Station, 1970 condition survey photograph. Note the absence of pine trees in this view. From left to right, the buildings are the 1939 coal shed, the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, the 1907 summer kitchen, the lighthouse, and the circa 1920 concrete oil house.



FIGURE 36. 1873 Keeper's Dwelling and coal shed, 1970 condition survey photograph. Note the wooden lean-to at the west gable wall of the dwelling and the absence of a porch across the south side of the building.



FIGURE 37. View looking north to Barden Inlet from the top of the lighthouse, June 1973. Note the distant location of the shoreline in this view.



Figure 38. View looking north to Barden Inlet from the top of the lighthouse, January 1979. Significant erosion occurred behind the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling in the six years between these photographs.



FIGURE 39. Cape Lookout Light Station, 25 January 1978, aerial view looking southeast. Note the pine trees in the right half of the photograph.



FIGURE 40. Cape Lookout Light Station, view from the southwest, circa late 1970s. Note the pine trees in this view, and the original Fresnel lens in the lighthouse.

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation 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.

Based on field investigations and an understanding of the site's topography, hydrology, cultural features, and vegetation, five landscape character areas have been identified for the Cape Lookout Village Historic District. Each landscape character area represents a discrete portion of the site that is defined by physical characteristics, by the type and/or concentration of historic landscape features, or by both. In the case of Cape Lookout, most of the character areas derive their identity from built or constructed form. The following are the identified landscape character areas:

Lighthouse Complex—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.

Cape Lookout Village—includes the residences and their associated outbuildings, plantings, and small-scale features located along the Main Road. It also encompasses the outlying Coca-Cola

House (Seifert-Davis House). The area includes the dune system that protects the village from wind and storms associated with the Atlantic Coast.

Coast Guard Station Complex—includes Coast Guard Station, summer kitchen, cistern, four-bay garage, various outbuildings and structures, picket fencing and other small-scale features, walks, foundations, the Concrete Road, and the Coast Guard dock.

Casablanca Complex—includes the Casablanca residence, access road and parking area, and protective dune system.

Les and Sally Moore Complex—includes Les and Sally Moore House, large rental cabin from the 1950s, three rental cabins from the 1970s, NPS shed, NPS garage, NPS generator shed, dock, raised boardwalk, access drive, associated vegetation, and small-scale features.

There is also undeveloped open space (natural areas) that includes the remainder of the historic district, which is primarily characterized by naturally occurring plant communities tied directly to the underlying substrate, available water, and degree of exposure to wind, storm overwash, and salt spray.

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 original site of the lighthouse, Life-Saving Station, and village areas remain the same as during the historic period. 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 five component landscapes – the Lighthouse Complex, Cape Lookout Village, the Coast Guard Station Complex, the Casablanca Complex, and the Les and Sally Moore Complex (in addition to undeveloped open spaces) – remain in their original locations.

The district also possesses integrity of design through the continued expression of historic patterns of spatial organization. The district's landscape area complexes continue to be clustered in groups by their use, such as the Coast Guard Complex, the Lighthouse Complex, and village residences as during the historic period. The current roadways, undeveloped natural areas, and siting of buildings and structures contribute to the integrity of design. The layout of the historic district is similar to its layout during the period of significance and the landscape character areas relate to one another as they did during the historic period.

Integrity of setting is particularly strong within the district due to the ongoing relationship of the cape to the surrounding ocean environment 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 vernacular Cape Lookout 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.

Aspects of Integrity

Location
 Design
 Setting
 Feeling
 Association
 Workmanship
 Materials

Landscape Characteristics

1. 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.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: N/A

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: N/A

2. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES:

Lighthouse Complex:

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 Cape Lookout 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 (Figures 41, 42, 43, and 44). 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 on the iron stairway, but overall the lighthouse remains as originally constructed. The lighthouse is well maintained, most recently painted in 2015, 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 house, to the west of the lighthouse. The oil house was constructed in the 1890s and was used to store lamp oil until around 1950 (Figure 45). The building has cast in place concrete walls and roof. This building is currently abandoned and in poor condition with no door and covered in vines. Portions of a brick walkway remain to indicate that a path connected this building to the lighthouse, located directly to the east.

A brick paved path leads north from the lighthouse to the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling. This is a brick masonry two-story building, painted white, with six over six double hung windows (Figures 46, 47, 48). The gable roof has wood shingles, two brick chimneys, and open porches with shed roofs that extend across the front and back (north and south) facades. Renovations to the building include the addition of porches, and alterations include the addition of railings to the front porch, the eaves of the roof have been extended, shutters have been added, and the downspouts replaced. This building has been adaptively reused to function as a visitor rest station with museum exhibits. At the time of survey the porches at the Keeper's Dwelling were undergoing rehabilitation. There are cisterns on the east and west sides of the building. A shed on the side of the building has been removed.

Nearby are the former 1907 Summer Kitchen (Figure 49 and Figure 50) and the 1907 brick cistern. The brick cistern rises several feet above grade, and is capped by concrete (Figure 51). 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. The erosion of the shoreline on the bight side has left the summer kitchen only about ten yards from the mean high water line. Between the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling and the shoreline was a ruined concrete foundation of a reconstructed coal shed. The coal shed was a partially open wood framed structure and was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel in September 2003. The coal shed foundation was no longer visible at time of 2017 survey.

Other buildings near the lighthouse are contemporary park facilities. This includes a shed for housing NPS all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and the cape water system building to the southwest of the lighthouse (Figure 52). There is a small structure on the north side of the lighthouse that provides shade for visitors waiting to climb the lighthouse. To the northeast of the lighthouse near the dock are a shade shelter, comfort station, and Visitor Center, all constructed of unpainted

wood and with wood shingled gable roofs clustered around a raised wooden patio near the lighthouse dock (Figure 53 and Figure 54). Immediately east of this cluster are a contemporary small shed on the back side of the comfort station and wood framed generator building slightly to the east. There are additional shade shelters located next to the lighthouse dock and at the northern terminus of a raised wooden boardwalk near the lighthouse parking area. To the east of the Lighthouse Complex, on the beach boardwalk near the Atlantic coastline, is a small wood frame comfort station.

The lighthouse, 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, summer kitchen, oil house, and cisterns are contributing features in the Lighthouse Complex.

Les and Sally Moore Complex:

About three quarters of a mile south of the Lighthouse Complex is Les and Sally Moore Complex, built between 1951 and the 1970s. This cluster includes the Moore House, three small and one larger rental cabin, in addition to a garage and two sheds constructed by the NPS.

All of these structures were constructed after the end date of the period of significance. The Les and Sally Moore House (Figure 55) is a one-story wood frame building with a gable roof. The walls are clad with vertical plywood siding, painted green, and the roof is clad in architectural shingles. The three adjacent smaller rental cabins (Figure 56) were constructed in the 1970s and are small wood frame structures with painted green plywood siding and offset shed roofs clad in architectural shingles. The small rental cabin closest to the Les and Sally Moore main house experienced a gas fire in 2016 and is slated for removal in 2018. The larger rental cabin is a wood frame structure with green plywood siding and a gable roof clad in architectural shingles constructed in the 1950s. All of these buildings are supported on wooden posts. The other outbuildings at the Moore Complex include three NPS storage sheds (Figure 57). These small wood framed rectangular utilitarian buildings are also supported on wooden posts. They have unpainted plywood siding and architectural shingle roofs. One building, the generator shed, has solar panels on the roof. The buildings at the Les and Sally Moore Complex are non-contributing.

Cape Lookout Village:

About 1,000 feet south of the Moore Complex is the Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House), that was built in the 1920s (Figure 58). The 2000 National Register Nomination notes that the house was different in form and construction than earlier residences and that it was "a square frame house covered by a low hip roof with a porch that originally encircled the building. Inside, the crosshall plan creates four bedrooms, one in each corner, with all living, dining and cooking activities in the center space" (Cape Lookout Village Historic District National Register nomination, 2000, 3). The house is a one-story wood framed, board and batten building with a low-pitched hip roof, supported on cast-in-place concrete piers. The exterior is painted red and several of the windows were boarded over at the time of 2017 survey. As discussed in the Historic Structure Report for the Coca-Cola House, the configuration of the building was altered in the 1950s by the removal of the southwest and southeast sides of the original wrap-around porch (Coca-Cola House Historic Structure Report, 2003, 32). The original porch piers still stand on the southwest side of the house. The roof was redone in approximately 2015 and is clad with rolled asphalt shingles. An attached garage was constructed after 1976, which is no longer extant.

About 1,000 feet southwest of the Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House) is the northern edge of the Cape Lookout Village proper. Near the shore of the bight are three houses: the Barden House (1907 Keeper's Dwelling), and two houses referred to as the Jetty Workers House #1 and the Jetty Workers House #2 (Figure 59). The Barden House (Figure 60 and Figure 61) was originally located between the 1907 brick cistern and the summer kitchen at the Lighthouse Complex. The house was relocated away from the Lighthouse Complex in 1958 and was rotated 180 degrees from its original orientation on the new site and now faces towards the bight. It is a two-story wood frame building, T-shaped in plan, with unpainted cedar siding, wood trim painted white, and wood double hung windows. A porch stretches across the front of the house, and a rear kitchen porch is located at one side. The intersecting gable roofs of the house are clad in wood shingles.

The house sits on a continuous concrete block foundation constructed in 1958. A wooden A-frame shed was recorded adjacent to the Barden House during the Cultural Landscape Report documentation in 2003 that is no longer extant in 2017. The overall form of the Barden House is unchanged since its original construction although some exterior materials were altered in the 1930s. Work in the 1930s included removal of louvered wood window shutters and replacement with wood-framed screens and overcladding of the walls with cedar shingles (1907 Keeper's Dwelling Historic Structure Report, 2003, 33).

The two jetty workers houses are west of the Barden House. No historic photographs showing these two houses in detail have been identified. Jetty Workers House #1 (Figure 62 and Figure 63) is a one-story wood frame structure on wood piers that was extensively rehabilitated in 2013. The building main entrance is approached from the northwest side via raised wooden decking. There are several porches, including a full-length front porch, under the low slope gable roof that is clad in standing seam sheet metal. The board and batten exterior is painted white and there are several window types with green trim. The garage building, located behind the house and likely a later addition, is now connected to the main building by way of a covered breezeway. There is a raised wooden patio with a bench adjacent to the breezeway on the backside of the house.

Jetty Workers House #2 (Figure 64) is a one-story wood frame structure with a front porch, resting on wood piers. An irregular-shaped addition on the rear of the structure has been removed since 2003. The walls are clad with cement asbestos siding and plywood. At the time of survey, the building was in poor condition with most of the windows boarded over and sections of the roofing missing. An associated wood frame gable roof garage building is no longer extant, having been removed since 2003.

From north to south along Main Road in the village are the Gordon Willis House, the 1887 Life-Saving Station building (Willis-Daniels House), Fishing Cottage #2, the Setzer-Dawsey House, the circa 1924 David Yeomans House (Coast Guard Station boathouse), the Luther Guthrie House (Guthrie-Ogilvie House), the O'Boyle-Bryant House, the Gaskill-Guthrie House, and the Carrie Arendell House (Lewis-Davis House). Most of these buildings are utilitarian one-story wood framed buildings. The buildings are typically supported on wood posts close to grade, and the swampy conditions allow standing water to collect beneath the buildings, contributing to the deterioration of the houses. The National Register nomination suggests that, "Since the 1920s when the fishing village became a summer resort, families have gradually adapted these houses as vacation cottages by enlarging the front porches and adding bedrooms. In most other respects, the forms and plans of these houses have suited vacationers perfectly, requiring few alterations" (Cape Lookout Village Historic District National Register nomination, 2000, 2).

The Gordon Willis House (Figure 65) is a one-story, irregular-shaped wood frame building composed on two slightly offset rectangles. The southern portion of the house has a gable roof and the northern portion has a modified shed roof that continues off of the southern portion of the gable roof slope, all clad in rolled asphalt roofing. The house is supported on wooden posts. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding painted white, and there are wood six-over-six sash windows. After original construction, the Gordon Willis House was altered with the addition of a screened porch across the front of the house at an unknown date. The porch has a flat roof and has recently been rehabilitated. It is now an open porch and no longer screened. There is also a new raised deck with no railings located on the southwest side of the house, making the overall building footprint rectangular.

The original Life-Saving Station building, also called the Willis-Daniels House or Daniels House, was constructed in 1887 on the site where the current main building of the former Coast Guard Station now stands. In addition to having been relocated, the Life-Saving Station building has been significantly altered both during and after the period of significance, as described in detail in the Historic Structure Report (Cape Lookout Life-Saving Station Historic Structure Report, 2003, 39-65) (Figure 66). The original Life-Saving Station building is the only residential building in the

village with a clearly defined architectural style. Its design follows standardized plans used for a series of Life-Saving Stations constructed along the Atlantic coast in the 1880s. The building includes a number of Stick Style features, such as the use of multiple types of wood wall cladding and decorative gable trim. The building is one and a half stories and rectangular in plan. The gable roof runs generally north to south, with cross gables and dormers on the east and west sides. There is a two-story porch on the north (front) end and wood decking with railings at the south (back) end. The second story on the north end was being propped up with wood boards at the time of survey. Debris piles sit on the rear porch decking. The roof has been redone within the past decade and is covered with rolled asphalt shingles. The first floor walls are clad with cement asbestos siding and horizontal wood siding, and the second floor walls are clad with unpainted wood shingles. The divided light wood double hung windows are original.

Prior to World War I, the second floor exterior wall cladding of the Life-Saving Station was changed to wood shingles, and a porch was constructed at the first floor across the back of the building. In 1916, the building was relocated to allow for the construction of the new Coast Guard Station. In the early 1920s, the Navy implemented significant changes to the building, including closing up the boat access doors and creating new door and window openings and dormers, expanding the first floor by enclosing the original part of the back porch, and constructing a new two-story screened porch with staircase across the front of the building. Changes to the building in the 1940s included the removal of the original lookout tower and the removal of the porch screening. Exterior changes to the building after World War II have been relatively minor and include overcladding of previous roof and wall materials, removal of the exterior staircase and porch balustrades, and construction of small vestibules at the second floor porch and at the main entrance door. Although some details have been lost to deterioration, the overall form of the house has not changed since the closing date of the period of significance. A small shed near the Life-Saving Station was recorded during the Cultural Landscape Report documentation in 2003 but is no longer extant in 2017.

Fishing Cottage #2 is located south of the Life-Saving Station (Willis Daniels House) (Figure 67). The neighboring Fishing Cottage #1 is no longer extant, demolished sometime after 2003. It is not certain if the buildings were constructed during the period of historic significance, but it is believed they were constructed circa 1950. Fishing Cottage #2 is a wood framed one-story building. The fishing cottage is supported on wooden posts and has a gable roof covered with rolled asphalt shingles and a shed roof that extends over the screened porch on the southwest side. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding painted white.

A generator building associated with Fishing Cottage #2 is located just south of the residence. It is a small wood frame shed clad in unpainted plywood and supported by wood piers. The low pitch gable roof is clad in wood shingles. The wood entrance door is accessed via four wooden steps.

On the east side of Main Road is the Setzer-Dawsey House, constructed in the 1940s, which has likely been significantly altered since initial construction (Figure 68). The house has rooflines with various slopes and several projecting porches that likely indicate later additions; however, no information is available to document earlier configurations of this building. It is a larger irregular-shaped wood framed one-story house supported by wood posts. The walls are clad with unpainted board and batten siding, and there is a brick chimney on the north side. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Several of the windows on the house are currently shuttered and the porch sections are no longer screened. Some of the roof cladding and siding are missing.

There was previously a large wood garage to the south of the Setzer-Dawsey House that is no longer extant. There is a small wooden outbuilding in poor condition to the southeast of the Setzer-Dawsey House. There are also a work table, raised gas storage, and telephone line associated with the Setzer-Dawsey House located south and east of the residence.

On the west side of the street from the Setzer-Dawsey House is the Coast Guard Station Boathouse, also called the David Yeomans House. This building was constructed in circa 1887 and relocated in 1958 to its current site from the Coast Guard Station, as discussed in the Historic Structure Report (Life-Saving Station Boat House Historic Structure Report, 2003, 32) (Figure 69). The building is a one-story wood frame structure supported on wooden posts with a hip roof clad in wood shingles. In adapting the building to serve as a residence in the 1960s, several new door and window openings were created, the walls were clad with cedar shingles, and an enclosed porch was constructed across the front of the house in two phases. All of these changes occurred after the closing date of the period of significance. The boathouse was rehabilitated circa 2009 to reflect its appearance during the historic period. The exterior cedar shingle cladding and enclosed porch were removed and replaced with white clapboard siding. The building is now rectangular in form. Wide floor to ceiling double entry doors, a reconstruction of the original boathouse entry, have been added to the east side of the building that are accessed via wooden steps. There was previously a small storage shed to the north of the house that is no longer extant.

South of the David Yeomans House is the Luther Guthrie House, also called the Guthrie-Ogilvie House, which has undergone rehabilitation within the past decade (Figure 70). It is a one-story wood frame construction with an irregular gable roof. The house is generally rectangular in plan, with an open porch across the front facing Main Road. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south wall. The house is supported on wooden piers. The walls are clad with vertical wood siding painted white and the roof is clad in wood shingles. The windows were boarded over at time of survey. A small storage building and water tank located behind the house recorded in 2003 are no longer present.

The house was originally constructed in the early 1920s as a three-room cottage. Several phases of expansion in the 1930s and 1940s enlarged the building, as detailed in the Historic Structure Report for the house (Guthrie-Ogilvie House Historic Structure Report, 2003, 28). Changes to the house during the last quarter of the twentieth century (after the closing date of the period of significance for the district) included enclosing the original back porch and the replacement of the original front porch with a new porch structure twice as large. The house has been returned to its appearance during the historic period.

Located just to the west, the O'Boyle-Bryant House (Figure 71), built in circa 1928, is a one-story wood frame construction with a gable roof with a steeper pitch at the roof ridge. The house is generally rectangular in plan, with a deep screened porch across the front of the house and a small bathroom addition at the rear corner. The house is supported on round wooden piers. The exterior walls are clad with cement asbestos siding, painted green and pale pink. The roof has recently been redone with rolled asphalt shingles. At about the time of World War II, the house was reconfigured and expanded by the enclosure of the original porch areas. The small bathroom addition was constructed at the northeast corner around 1950. Sometime after 1980, the front porch was extended by a large addition. These later changes occurred after the closing date of the period of significance. The house is in poor condition. Formerly, a small wood frame shed clad with unpainted plywood was located adjacent to the house and there are still wooden boards associated with the structure outlining its footprint.

The Gaskill-Guthrie House, dating from circa 1915, is a one-story wood frame structure with a gable roof. The house is square and supported on round wooden piers. The Gaskill-Guthrie House was originally a two-room cottage with front and back porches. In the 1920s or 1930s, the original back porch was replaced by a new room and porch (Gaskill-Guthrie House Historic Structure Report, 2004, 26.) After 1976 the front and back porches were completely replaced by new larger screened porches changing the overall form of the building and the roofline. During this time the house walls were covered with cement asbestos siding painted red, and the roof clad in asphalt shingles. However, the Gaskill-Guthrie House was rehabilitated in circa 2004-2005 to resemble its historic configuration with smaller open porches, vertical wood siding, and a return to the original roofline and wood shingled roof.

The Carrie Arendell House (Lewis-Davis House) lies closest to the former Coast Guard Station (Figure 72 and Figure 73). The building is a one-story wood frame construction supported on round wooden piers. Extensive rehabilitation took place in circa 2005 to return the house to its historic appearance. According to the Historic Structure Report for the house, the building was created in the 1920s by reworking two relocated early 1900s fishing shacks into one house (Lewis-Davis House Historic Structure Report, 2003, 25). After World War II, an entirely new roof structure was constructed over the house and porches. Later, after the closing date of the period of significance for the district, the front and back porches were enlarged, and the walls were sided with cement-asbestos shingles painted pink, thus changing the overall appearance of the house drastically. Following the 2005 rehabilitation work, the Carrie Arendell House is now a one-story, wood frame rectangular house with green board and batten siding and two adjoining gable roofs clad in wood shingles and an open front porch. The windows on the sides of the house are boarded over and the two front windows are six over six wood sash windows. There was previously a shed clad in galvanized sheet metal that is no longer extant.

Coast Guard Station Complex:

At the south end of the village is the former Cape Lookout U.S. Coast Guard Station (Figures 74, 75, 76, and 77). Founded as a Life-Saving Station in 1887, this station was decommissioned in 1982. The station includes the main station building, the summer kitchen, the Coast Guard Garage, ancillary structures such as a large cistern and a shed, and associated foundations. These buildings retain their overall form and character from their initial construction in the period 1917 to 1940.

The main station building, constructed between 1916 and 1917, is a two-story wood frame rectangular structure with a hip roof (Figures 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83). A watch tower rises from the roof and there is one brick chimney adjacent to the watchtower. The roof is covered with wood shingles. The walls are clad with horizontal wood siding, painted white and need repainting. The building features six over one wood sash windows. There is a screened porch with wood framing across the front of the building that is an addition and currently has no screening.

To the west is the concrete foundation associated with the summer kitchen cistern followed by the summer kitchen. The summer kitchen is a one-story gable roof wood frame building (Figure 84 and Figure 85). Similar to the main building, the roof is covered with wood shingles, and the walls are clad with wood siding, painted white. A post-World War II addition to the kitchen that existed in the 1970s has subsequently been removed.

On the west side of the summer kitchen is a concrete block retaining wall that edges the parking area (Figure 86). Across the concrete parking area is the wood framed four bay Coast Guard Garage (Figures 87, 88, and 89). The walls are clad with wood shingles painted white, the roof is covered with wood shingles, and the wood roll-up garage doors are painted dark green. There are four dormers on the faces of the gable roof, each with an arch-top double hung window.

Southeast of the Coast Guard Garage is a rectangular concrete foundation approached by a short ramp that was likely a former garage building (Figure 90). On the north side of the Coast Guard Garage is the foundation associated with the Navy "Power House" incinerator/generator that was constructed after 1920 and demolished sometime after 1963 (Figure 91). There is also a small rectangular feature, low to the ground, and constructed of concrete block with brick along the top along Concrete Road, near the garage. There is a rectangular concrete cistern building with a flat roof, painted white, built into the concrete retaining wall (Figure 92). Additionally, there is a small, deteriorated wood frame shed located to the southwest of the summer kitchen (Figure 93).

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

Casablanca Complex:

Along the Concrete Road near the shoreline of the bight is one other house, the Casablanca House (Baker-Holderness House) (Figure 94). This is a large, irregularly shaped, two-story wood framed building with a hip roof that was constructed circa 1930. The two-story portion is almost completely surrounded by one-story additions, including a screened porch that wraps around three sides of the building. The walls are wood siding painted white, and the roof areas are covered with asphalt shingles. No detailed information documenting any previous configuration for this building is available, but the shed roof wing at one side of the first floor may be a later addition. The wrap around porch is likely original, although the screening appears to have been added later, perhaps during the period of significance for the district. The Casablanca House is a contributing building, however, it is in poor condition with several collapsed and sagging portions of the house, boarded over windows, and extremely degraded exterior paint.

Adjacent to Casablanca were two small wood framed gable roof outbuildings, both clad with wood siding painted white that are no longer standing (Figure 95). The sheds were standing at the time of survey in 2003 and their material piles were present at the time of survey in 2017.

Docks:

There are docks at the Coast Guard Station, Lighthouse Complex, and Les and Sally Moore Complex. The dock at the Lighthouse Complex is the major access point for visitor boats and ferry services (Figure 96). This T shaped dock consists of wood plank decking without handrails supported by large pilings. The dock extends into the bight well beyond the low tide mark and continues on land beyond the level of high tide. The lighthouse dock connects to the raised boardwalk that connects portions of the Lighthouse Complex (Figure 97, see also Circulation).

The Coast Guard dock is a concrete slab mounted on treated wooden pilings and edged by bolted timbers (Figure 98). The dock has two small storage sheds; one shed is located near the shoreline, and the other shed is on the dock itself (Figure 99). Both sheds have low pitch gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles and walls clad with wood siding. The Coast Guard dock was inaccessible at time of 2017 survey due to structural deterioration.

The current Les and Sally Moore Complex dock was constructed after the previous dock was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel in September 2003 (Figure 100). The dock consists of wood plank decking supported by large wood pilings. There are three metal ladders to access the dock from boats. These docks date from after the period of significance.

Buildings and Structures in Cape Lookout Village

Name	Alternate Name	Date of Construction	Comments	NR Status	Historic Structure No. and LCS No.	Condition
Barden House	1907 Keeper's Dwelling	1907	Relocated 1958	C	HS-4 (LCS: 091838)	Good
Jetty Workers House #1	Massey	circa 1915	Rehabilitated circa 2013	C	-	Good
Jetty Workers House #2	G.F. Holderness	circa 1915	-	C	-	Poor

Jetty Workers Shed	-	?	No longer extant at time of 2017 survey	-	-	-
-	Arthur	?	Demolished after 1945	-	-	-
-	C.L. Abernathy	?	Demolished after 1945	-	-	-
-	Mrs. Carrie Davis	?	Demolished after 1947	-	-	-
Davis' dance hall	-	late 1930s	Demolished after 1947	-	-	-
Davis' general store	-	late 1930s	Demolished after 1947	-	-	-
-	George Rose	?	Demolished after 1945	-	-	-
Gordon Willis House	-	circa 1950	-	C	-	Fair
-	Fuller	?	Demolished after 1945	-	-	-
Willis-Daniels House	1887 Life-Saving Station	1887	Relocated 1958	C	CGV-8 (LCS: 091835)	Poor
Fishing Cottage #1	-	1950s	Demolished between 2003 and 2017	-	-	-
-	S.W. Willis	?	Demolished after 1945	-	-	-
Fishing Cottage #2	-	circa 1950	Some deterioration of roof shingles and paint	C	CLV-6 (LCS: 091833)	Good
Fishing Cottage #2 generator building	-	after 1966	-	NC	-	Good
-	Willis	?	Demolished after 1945	-	-	-
Yeomans House	Coast Guard Station Boathouse	1924	Relocated 1958, rehabilitated circa 2009	C	CGV-3 (LCS: 091830)	Good
-	Nelson	?	Demolished after 1945	-	-	-
Setzer-Dawsey House	-	circa 1940s	-	C	-	Fair
Setzer-Dawsey outbuilding	-	?	-	NC	-	Fair
Luther Guthrie House	Guthrie-Ogilvie	circa 1924	-	C	CLV-2 (LCS: 091829)	Fair
O'Boyle-Bryant	-	1939	-	C	HS-16 (LCS:)	

House					271581)	Poor
Gaskill-Guthrie House	Odell Guthrie	circa 1915?	-	C	CLV-5 (LCS: 091832)	Fair
-	Daniel Willis	?	Demolished after 1945; ruins may be visible on site	-	-	-
Carrie Arendell House	Lewis-Davis House, E. G. Gillikin	circa 1920s	Formed by reworking two relocated early 1900s fishing shacks, rehabilitated btw 2003 and 2017 to historic appearance	C	CLV-1 (LCS: 091828)	Good
Casablanca House	Baker, Baker-Holderness	circa 1930	-	C		Poor
Coca-Cola House	Seifert-Davis	1928	-	C	HS-3 (LCS: 091837)	Fair
Les and Sally Moore House	-	circa 1951	-	NC	-	Good
Moore rental cabins (3)	-	circa 1970s	One cabin experienced gas fire in 2016 and is slated to be torn down	NC	-	Fair/Poor
Moore large rental cabin	-	circa 1950s	-	NC	-	Good
NPS buildings and structures at Les and Sally Moore Complex: generator shed, garage, and storage shed	-	after 1966	Extant in 2017	NC	-	Good

Structures at the U.S. Coast Guard Station

Name	Date of Construction	Comments	NR Status	Historic Structure No. and LCS No.	Condition
Outbuilding	1888	Relocated	-	-	

"Oil House"		1917, demolished circa 1938			-
Boathouse "inshore boathouse" (near bight)	Jan. 1892	Demolished circa 1930	-	-	-
Stable	Jan. 1892	Demolished 1920	-	-	-
Boathouse (at main station site)	April 1892	Demolished 1920	-	-	-
Kitchen	Nov. 1892	Relocated circa 1916 and called "Workshop," demolished circa 1930s	-	-	-
Keeper Gaskill's private residence	c. 1892	Demolished by 1930 ?	-	-	-
Outbuilding "Tank House"	Feb. 1894	Relocated 1917, demolished circa 1930s	-	-	-
Boathouse (on pilings in bight)	Feb. 1896	Demolished 1916	-	-	-
Coast Guard Station (Main Building)	1916–1917	-	C	HS-200-A (LCS: 091769)	Fair
Boathouse (on pilings in bight)	1916	Demolished after 1945 ?	-	-	-
Summer Kitchen	1917	-	C	HS-200-B (LCS: 091770)	Good
Summer kitchen cistern foundation	c. 1916	-	C	HS-200-G (LCS: 091775)	Good
Concrete retaining wall west of summer kitchen	c. 1916	-	C	-	Good
Navy Compass House	1919	Demolished after 1945	-	-	-
Navy "Power House" incinerator/g	after 1920	Demolished after 1963, foundation	C	HS-200-E (LCS: 091773)	

enerator building foundation		extant in 2017 (See Figure 91)			Fair
Navy garage foundation (concrete ramp)	after 1920	Demolished circa 1960s, foundation extant in 2017 (See Figure 90). No longer conveys its historic use.	C	HS-200-F (LCS: 091774)	Fair
Stable	1920	Demolished 1938	-	-	-
Coast Guard Garage	1939	-	C	HS-200-C (LCS: 091771)	Good
Outbuilding "Petroleum Products Storage"	after 1945	Demolished after 1963	-	-	-
Large concrete cistern	c. 1917	-	C	HS-200-D (LCS: 091772)	Fair
Wooden shed	?	-	NC	-	Fair
Sheds on Coast Guard dock	?	-	NC	-	Good

Structures at the Lighthouse Complex

Name	Date of Construction	Comments	NR Status	Historic Structure No. and LCS No.	Condition
Original Lighthouse	1811–1812	Nearly destroyed during Civil War, ruins demolished after 1868	-	-	-
Original Keeper's Dwelling	circa 1812 ?	Demolished circa 1910	-	-	-
Cape Lookout Lighthouse	1859	-	C	HS-100-A (LCS: 000018)	Fair
1873 Keeper's Dwelling	1873	Currently used as visitor rest station and museum	C	HS-100-C (LCS: 091766)	Good

Outbuilding	1889	Demolished 1957 or earlier ?	-	-	-
Outbuilding	1889	Demolished 1957 or earlier ?	-	-	-
Outbuilding - Wooden Oil House	1889	Demolished 1957 or earlier ?	-	-	-
Summer Kitchen	1907	-	C	HS-100-D (LCS: 091767)	Fair
Outbuilding - Iron Oil House	circa 1907	Demolished circa 1920	-	-	-
Outbuilding - Concrete Oil House	circa 1920	-	C	HS-100-B (LCS: 091821)	Poor
Coal and Wood Shed	1939	Reconstructed by NPS circa 1972, destroyed by Hurricane Isabella, 2003, no longer extant in 2017	-	-	-
NPS buildings and structures: ATV shed, water system building, comfort stations, shade shelters, visitor contact station	after 1966	Extant in 2017	NC	-	Good

Docks

Name	Comments	NR Status	Condition
Coast Guard Dock	Pilings associated with dock are replacements; rack covers portions of dock, wood edging damaged in some locations. Partially collapsing and inaccessible at time of 2017 survey	C	Fair/Poor
Lighthouse Dock	Main access point for ferries and private	NC	

	boats		Good
Les and Sally Moore Dock	Rebuilt after being destroyed by Hurricane Isabel in 2003	NC	Good



FIGURE 41. Lighthouse Complex, looking west, circa 1913. Copy of hand-colored post card from Beaufort Drug Company.



FIGURE 42. Lighthouse Complex, looking west, circa 1979.



FIGURE 43. The Lighthouse Complex lies at the shore of Cape Lookout bight near the Barden Inlet.



FIGURE 44. The Cape Lookout Lighthouse is a brick masonry structure painted with a black and white diagonal checker pattern.



FIGURE 45. The cast-in-place concrete oil house is located west of the lighthouse.



FIGURE 46. Lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling surrounded by associated outbuildings and young pine trees, looking southwest, circa 1978.



FIGURE 47. Lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling established in 1873, looking north, circa 1970. Note the outline where former downspouts were removed.



FIGURE 48. The Lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling is located north of the lighthouse. The building has been rehabilitated for use as a visitors' station with museum exhibits inside.



FIGURE 49. Summer kitchen (left) and woodshed, with concrete cistern on right side, at the Lighthouse Complex, looking north, circa 1979.



FIGURE 50. The 1907 summer kitchen west of the Keeper's Dwelling near the shoreline.



FIGURE 51. The 1907 brick cistern west of the 1907 Keeper's Dwelling.



FIGURE 52. The ATV storage shed is a recent wood frame building constructed by NPS located southwest of the lighthouse.



FIGURE 53. The comfort station on the Atlantic side of the beach boardwalk is a wood frame building constructed by the NPS.



FIGURE 54. A shade shelter near the Atlantic coastline off of Back Road, constructed by NPS.



FIGURE 55. The Les and Sally Moore House is a one-story wood frame building.



FIGURE 56. The three small rental cabins at the Les and Sally Moore Complex are identical wood frame buildings. The cabin closest to the Les and Sally Moore House (third from left) experienced a gas fire in 2016.



FIGURE 57. Adjacent to the Les and Sally Moore Complex are three NPS buildings: a generator shed (left), a garage (center), and a storage shed (beyond trees at right outside of photo frame).



FIGURE 58. The Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House).



FIGURE 59. The Barden House (left), Jetty Workers House #1 (middle), and Jetty Workers House #2 (right).



FIGURE 60. Side view of the Barden House (1907 Keeper's Dwelling after relocation), looking south, circa 1970s, showing rear porch.



FIGURE 61. Similar view to **Figure 60**, the rear kitchen porch of the Barden House. The Barden House has been located near the shore of the bight on a concrete block foundation since 1958.



FIGURE 62. Jetty Workers House #1 is connected to its garage via a breezeway and was renovated in circa 2013.



FIGURE 63. Jetty Workers House #1 entry boardwalk.



FIGURE 64. Jetty Workers House #2.



FIGURE 65. The Gordon Willis House at the north end of the village.



FIGURE 66. The 1887 Life-Saving Station (Willis-Daniels House) was moved to its current site at the north end of the village in 1958.



FIGURE 67. Fishing Cottage #2 and associated generator shed in background.



FIGURE 68. The Setzer-Dawsey House is clad in unpainted wood board and batten siding.



FIGURE 69. The Yeomans House (original Coast Guard Station Boathouse) was rehabilitated in circa 2009.



FIGURE 70. The Luther Guthrie House (Guthrie-Ogilvie House) is a one-story wood frame cottage.



FIGURE 71. The O'Boyle-Bryant House is a one-story wood frame cottage.



FIGURE 72. The Carrie Arendell House (Lewis-Davis House).



FIGURE 73. The Carrie Arendell House (Lewis-Davis House).



FIGURE 74. Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station looking north, circa 1920s. Complex features include the radio shack, Navy dorm, summer kitchen, and Coast Guard Station main building.



FIGURE 75. Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station, looking northeast, n.d. The photo was likely taken prior to 1934.



FIGURE 76. Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station, looking south, circa 1979.



FIGURE 77. Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station, looking south, circa 1979.



FIGURE 78. Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station main building, looking northwest, circa 1939.



FIGURE 79. Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station main building, looking north, circa 1939.



FIGURE 80. The same view as **Figure 79** toward the Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station. Note, the sign has been removed and a screened porch added (though no screening was present at time of survey). A gate has been added in the picket fence, and welk shells placed over the tops of the pickets. A chimney has been removed from the left side of the cupola. A wooden structure on which solar panels were previously mounted is visible to the right of the station.



FIGURE 81. Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station, looking northeast, circa 1979.



FIGURE 82. The same view as [Figure 81](#) toward the Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station. An electrical pole has been removed from behind the summer kitchen, and conduit removed from the side of the summer kitchen. The antenna has been removed from the top of the cupola over the main building. The wooden shed has been added to the station.



FIGURE 83. The Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station main building was constructed in 1916–1917.



FIGURE 84. The Coast Guard summer kitchen is a one-story building adjacent to the main building, with the summer kitchen cistern foundation in the foreground.



FIGURE 85. The summer kitchen (right) and associated summer kitchen cistern foundation.



FIGURE 86. A concrete block retaining wall edges the parking area below the Coast Guard Station summer kitchen.



FIGURE 87. Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station garage, looking west, post-1939.



FIGURE 88. Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station garage, looking northwest, circa 1979.



FIGURE 89. The four bay garage at the Coast Guard station. Note the downspouts and carriage lights have been removed.



FIGURE 90. A concrete foundation with attached ramp is located south of the former Coast Guard Station garage.



FIGURE 91. This concrete foundation north of the Coast Guard garage marks the location of the former Navy "Power House" incinerator/generator shed.



FIGURE 92. Built into the retaining wall at the Coast Guard station is a concrete cistern building.



FIGURE 93. Small wooden storage shed at the Coast Guard station.



FIGURE 94. The Casablanca House sits near the Coast Guard dock on the northern end of Concrete Road.



FIGURE 95. Collapsed sheds in front of the Casablanca House.



FIGURE 96. The T-shaped lighthouse dock.



FIGURE 97. The raised wooden boardwalk that connects the lighthouse dock and Lighthouse Complex.



FIGURE 98. The Coast Guard dock (with the Cape Lookout Lighthouse visible in background).



FIGURE 99. Storage sheds on the far side of the Coast Guard dock.

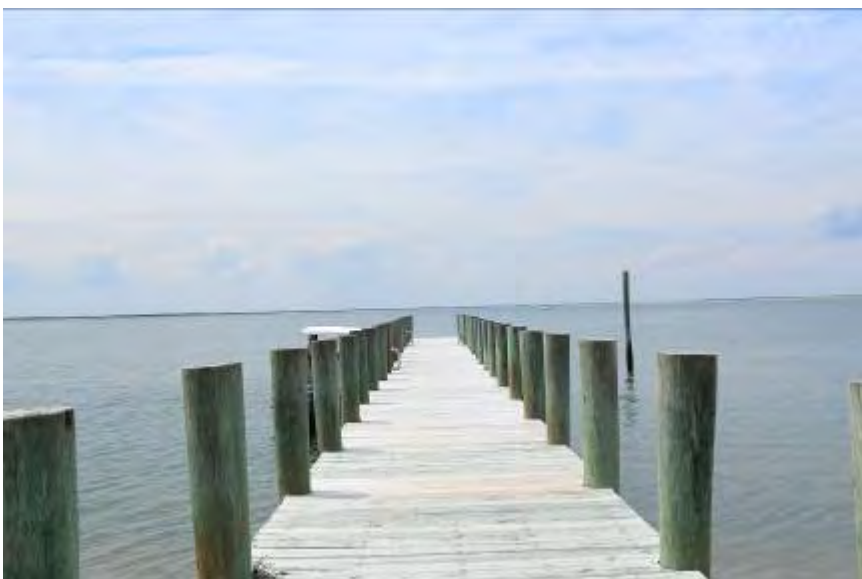


FIGURE 100. The Les and Sally Moore dock.

3. CIRCULATION:

Historic Conditions:

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

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

Concrete Road was built during World War II to service the coastal defense complex located on the cape's western shore. This road, too, appears to survive from the period of significance relatively intact. There were additional circulation features associated with World War II, such as a road running southwest from the Concrete Road to a gun emplacement complex, a road extending northeast from the same location along the Concrete Road toward the bight-side dock that is no longer extant, a road running south from the Coast Guard Complex to a radio tower, and finally, a segment of the Back Road that led directly toward the Coast Guard Complex, avoiding the center of the village. These features are no longer present.

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

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

Existing conditions:

Core Banks, including Cape Lookout, is only accessible by boat from various points on the mainland and surrounding islands, including Harkers Island. The dock at the Lighthouse Complex is the major access point for boats and ferry services (see [Figure 96, Buildings and Structures](#)). There is a dock at the Coast Guard station that was not accessible at the time of 2017 survey due to structural deterioration (see [Figure 99, Buildings and Structures](#)). Another dock is located at the Les and Sally Moore Complex, which was constructed after the previous dock was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel in 2003 (see [Figure 100, Buildings and Structures](#)).

Several named roads exist on the island. As during the historic period, these include Back Road, Main Road, and Concrete Road. Smaller access roads and drives leave these main roads to provide access to various areas and homesites. Back Road parallels the beach behind the frontal dune system and terminates at Cape Lookout Point ([Figure 101](#)). Ramps and roads from Back Road provide access to the island interior.

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.

Les and Sally Moore Complex:

Traveling south on Back Road, beach access from the road occurs at Ramps 41 B and 42 A (Figure 108). Ramp 41 B and the lighthouse access road create a wide intersection on Back Road with a vegetated median. The ramps cut through the dunes to provide access to the beach. At the ramp 42 A intersection, Back Road doglegs east before continuing parallel to the beach. The Les and Sally Moore access road also arises from Back Road at this intersection and travels west into the residential complex. Like other roads, it has a sand surface and travels through open grass lands and tree cover. Once within the complex, the road splits into a loose semi-circular drive. The north section wraps around to the rear of the three NPS shed buildings and terminates behind the three smaller rental cabins. The section of the road that travels south bisects at the larger rental cabin with one arm traveling north and terminating shortly thereafter at the southwest side of the Les and Sally Moore House, and the other arm traveling southwest and terminating at the beach. There is also a small section of the southern portion of the road that creates a small loop and accesses the southern end of the raised boardwalk associated with the house. The raised boardwalk is accessed directly from the Les and Sally Moore dock and

surrounds the entirety of the main house. It extends to the smaller rental cabins to the northeast and to the larger rental cabin to south. The boardwalk also extends southeast on the back side of the main house; the northern/northeastern side of the boardwalk accesses the three NPS outbuildings (Figure 109), while the southern/southwestern side of the boardwalk becomes a ramp that descends to the ground. There is a rectangular opening in the boardwalk on the backside of the main house, in which vegetation is growing.

The Moore complex also includes a dock that was constructed after the previous dock was damaged during Hurricane Isabel in 2003. The dock begins at the main house and extends into the bight (see Figure 100, Buildings and Structures).

Cape Lookout Village:

Continuing south on Back Road, Ramp 42 B cuts through the dune system to provide access to the beach. Wood post bollards mark the edge of the road and prevent vehicles from driving on the dunes (Figure 110). From the ramp intersection, a sand-surfaced access road travels west towards the northern section of Cape Lookout Village that goes over a wooden bridge that crosses an intermittent drainageway (Figure 111).

The access road that travels west from Back Road intersects with Main Road, the north-south road along which the majority of buildings and structures in the village are located, in the northern section of the village. There was previously another access road (referred to as Access Road #2) that traveled southwest from Back Road and intersected with Main Road in the southern section of the village that has been closed for approximately 4-5 years and is overgrown, although the track is still there.

Main Road is the central route through the village and there is also a small grass spur road south of the Luther Guthrie House that veers west and south, parallel to Main Road that accesses the Gaskill-Guthrie House and the O'Boyle-Bryant House in the southern section of the village. This road intersects with another small grass road that leads to the Carrie Arendell House (Lewis-Davis House), just north of the intersection of Concrete Road and Main Road (Figure 112). This grass-surfaced route connects from Main Road east of the Carrie Arendell House (Lewis-Davis House) to Concrete Road, west of the Coast Guard Station. On the north end of the village, Main Road ends at the bight where it expands on the west side to accommodate parking. A small west-trending unmaintained spur road near the bight provides access to the Barden House, Jetty Workers Houses, and environs.

From the east-west oriented village access road off of the ramp intersection, there was previously a northbound road just west of the pine woodlands that leads to the Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House). The access road is no longer in use and overgrown. Nonetheless, the track remains and approaches the Coca-Cola House. Just south of the intersection of the former access road, the access road expands as a parking area that provides parking for visitors and campers.

The alignment of Main Road during the period of significance and at present appears very similar. However, additional spur routes that led from the Main Road to missing residences and docks are no longer present, and the road now appears to bend to accommodate the Yeomans House (Life-Saving Station boathouse) that was relocated along the route in 1958. A boardwalk established in 1916 to connect a boathouse with the Coast Guard Station by spanning marshy ground is also no longer in evidence.

Coast Guard Station Complex and Casablanca Complex:

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

From the Coast Guard parking lot, Concrete Road (Figure 113 and Figure 114) proceeds northwest and then veers north towards the Coast Guard dock. Where Concrete Road turns to veer north there is an intersection with a sand spur road that travels southwest to the beach. Concrete Road continues north towards the bight and curves northeast near the Casablanca House where it intersects with the Coast Guard dock that extends into the bight. Seagulls are painted periodically on Concrete Road (Figure 115). The Coast Guard dock is a concrete slab mounted on wooden pilings edged with timber stops (Figure 116). There are remnant pilings of a former dock to the west of the current Coast Guard dock (Figure 117).

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

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

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

Overall Cape Lookout Village Historic District Circulation Features:

Contributing Features	Date of Construction	Comments	Condition
Concrete Road	Post 1930 (WWII era)		Fair
Portions of the alignment of Back Road	Post 1930	Portions of this road are likely consistent with the historic alignment; portions appear to have been realigned	Fair
Non-Contributing Features			
Portions of the alignment of Back Road	Post 1930	Some vegetational growth and wind deposited drifts of sand	Fair
Vehicle Pull Offs	Modern		Good
Volunteer paths/social trails	Modern	Destroying vegetational growth; causing erosion	Poor
Beach access road, ramps 41 B, 42 A, and 42 B	Modern	Some vegetational growth and wind deposited drifts of sand	Fair
Les and Sally Moore Dock	Modern (2003)	Rebuilt after being destroyed by Hurricane Isabel in 2003	Good
Les and Sally Moore access road	Post 1950	Vegetational growth within prism	Fair
Les and Sally Moore	Post 1950		Good

boardwalk			
Missing Features			
Road leading between Back Road and Coast Guard Complex that bypassed the village	Post 1930		N/A
Road leading to gun emplacement complex associated with World War II coastal defense	Post 1930 (WWII era)		N/A
Road leading directly from the Concrete Road to the former bight-side dock, bypassing the village	Post 1930		N/A
Portions of the alignment of Back Road	Post 1930		N/A
Road/boardwalk to bight that preceded Concrete Road	Pre 1930		N/A

Cape Lookout Village

Contributing Features	Date of Construction	Comments	Condition
Access road from Back Road to Main Road in the village	Post 1930	Alignment likely has changed since 1950	Fair
Main Road	Post 1930	Alignment near Fishing Cottage #2 and Life-Saving Station appears to have changed since 1950	Good
Grass drive (access road) to Carrie Arendell House	Circa 1930	Likely different alignment than during historic period	Good
Grass path to Gaskill-Guthrie House (loop road)	Pre 1930?	Likely different alignment than during historic period	
Non-Contributing Features			
Barden House access drive	Post 1950	Vegetational growth within prism, unmaintained	Fair
Missing Features			
Former road leading southwest from Back Road to Main Road in village (previously called Access Road #2), track still extant	Post 1930	Overgrown and no longer in use, track still present.	Poor
Dock extending into bight north of village	Unknown		N/A
Spur access roads to Mrs. Carrie Davis House, former dock	Pre 1950		N/A

Casablanca access drive	Circa 1930	Overgrown, track still present; likely different alignment than during historic period	Poor
Coca-Cola House access drive	Circa 1930	Overgrown and no longer in use, track still present; likely different alignment than during historic period	Poor
Casablanca dock	Circa 1930		N/A

Cape Lookout Village Lighthouse Complex

Contributing Features	Date of Construction	Comments	Condition
Keeper's Dwelling brick walk	Pre 1930	Has been repaired; sand encroaches at bight end; bricks have a tendency to pop out of alignment	Good/Fair
Lighthouse brick walk	Pre 1930	Has been repaired; bricks have a tendency to pop out of alignment	Good/Poor
Oil house brick walk	Pre 1930	Central section of walk has been destroyed; bricks are set unevenly	Poor
Keeper's Dwelling concrete walk	Unknown, likely period of significance		Fair
Non-Contributing Features			
Lighthouse dock	Modern		Good
Shade shelter and Visitor Center access road	Modern	Vegetational growth in road prism, rack	Fair
Lighthouse access road and spurs	Modern	Vegetational growth within prism	Fair
Lighthouse Complex raised pedestrian boardwalk and beach boardwalk	Modern	Recently repaired	Good
Beach access road, ramps 41 B, 42 A, and 42 B	Modern		
Large vehicle parking area at the lighthouse	Modern	Vegetational growth within prism; unkempt appearance	Fair

Cape Lookout Coast Guard Complex

Contributing Features	Date of Construction	Comments	Condition
Coast Guard dock	Post 1930	Pilings associated with dock are replacements; rack covers portions of dock, wood edging damaged in some	Fair/Poor

		locations. Partially collapsing.	
Coast Guard Complex concrete sidewalks between parking area and Coast Guard Station and kitchen	Post 1930	Spalling and cracking, and short rises that serve as a trip hazard observed; plant growth within prism	Fair/Poor
Coast Guard Station parking area	Post 1930	Some plant growth within prism, some cracks in concrete	Fair
Non-Contributing Features			
South Beach access road near Coast Guard Station	Post 1930	Vegetational growth within prism, outside of study area	Fair
Missing Features			
Road leading south from Coast Guard Complex to a radio tower that is no longer extant	Post 1930		N/A
Wooden walk at the Coast Guard Station Complex	Post 1930		N/A
Concrete walks leading between buildings within the current parking area at the Coast Guard Station Complex	Post 1930		N/A



FIGURE 101. The sand-surfaced Back Road that parallels the eastern coast line of Cape Lookout behind the frontal dune line.



FIGURE 102. Brick walk located at the rear of the Keeper's Dwelling, extending north towards the bight.



FIGURE 103. Brick walk at the front of the Keeper's Dwelling leading to the lighthouse, with the perpendicular concrete path also visible.



FIGURE 104. The eastern extent of the concrete walkway adjoins the raised wooden boardwalk that accesses the Keeper's Dwelling to the west and also continues east towards the lighthouse dock.



FIGURE 105. Concrete path intersecting with raised wooden boardwalk that travels east towards the lighthouse dock.



FIGURE 106. Raised wooden boardwalk that connects sections of the Lighthouse Complex.



FIGURE 107. Defined social trail leading from the beach boardwalk to the site of the original lighthouse.



FIGURE 108. Beach access occurs at numbered “ramps” that cut through the frontal dune system.



FIGURE 109. Raised boardwalk at Les and Sally Moore Complex that accesses the NPS outbuildings to the southeast of the main house.



FIGURE 110. Wood posts serve as bollards to indicate the edge of the Back Road corridor.



FIGURE 111. An example of a wooden bridge that crosses an intermittent drainageway.



FIGURE 112. A grass-surfaced route that leads to the Carrie Arendell House.



FIGURE 113. The Concrete Road leads between the former Coast Guard Station and the Coast Guard dock.



FIGURE 114. Another view of the Concrete Road looking towards the Casablanca House.



FIGURE 115. Seagulls have been painted intermittently on the Concrete Road.



FIGURE 116. The Coast Guard dock is a concrete slab mounted on wooden pilings and edged by bolted timbers.



FIGURE 117. Remnant of former dock to the west of current Coast Guard dock.

4. CLUSTER ARRANGEMENT:

See Spatial Organization

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

5. 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.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

6. CULTURAL TRADITIONS:

See Land Use

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

E. LAND USE:

Historic Conditions:

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

Existing Conditions:

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

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

The principal land uses found at the cape today are public recreation and museum/education (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.

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

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).

Contributing Features	Condition
Recreational land use	N/A
Coastal navigation	N/A
Scientific research	N/A
Non-Contributing Features	
Museum/education	N/A
Interpretive land use	N/A
Wildlife conservation	N/A
Missing Features	
Agriculture	N/A
Full-time residential land use	N/A
Commercial land use	N/A
Military land use	N/A



FIGURE 118. Private vehicle driving on Back Road towards the beach boardwalk.



FIGURE 119. An NPS wayside interpretive sign.



FIGURE 120. Tables, benches, and pavilions are provided for visitors to picnic.



FIGURE 121. The Cape Lookout Lighthouse and associated Keeper's Dwelling form one of the complexes where interpretive exhibits and educational information are provided to visitors.

8. 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.

Contributing Features	Comments	Condition
Beaches	Erosion of beach near Lighthouse Keeper's Dwelling a concern	Good
Berms		Good
Primary dunes		Good
Dune swales		Good
Secondary dunes		Good
Three prominent ridges		Good
Transverse ridges		Good
Tidal flats		Good



FIGURE 122. The beach front along the eastern side of the Cape Lookout inflection with frontal dunes visible.



FIGURE 123. The low-lying beach and marsh characteristic of the bight side of the Cape Lookout inflection.



FIGURE 124. Transverse ridge that protects the village located on the west side of the ridge.



FIGURE 125. Ridges to the south and southwest of the Cape Lookout Coast Guard Station.



FIGURE 126. One of the three low morasses located within Cape Lookout's dune fields. Currently an upper marsh, this area may have been the site of a large washover or was once an inlet.



FIGURE 127. Another one of the low morasses along the cape's bight side.



FIGURE 128. An area that has experienced a washover. Note the sand deposits.



FIGURE 129. The Coca-Cola House is designed to withstand severe winds.

9. SMALL-SCALE FEATURES:

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

Historic Conditions:

Historic photographs show that one of the key small-scale feature types extant during the period of significance that is now missing is fencing. An 1893 map and historic photographs from the 1930s show fencing around the Coast Guard Station 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, pilings, and edging materials at boat landings and docks; site furnishings such as picnic tables and benches; and features associated with circulation, including wood posts, culverts, docks, and fencing. The majority of these features have been constructed since the establishment of the seashore in 1966. 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 Cape Lookout Village project area is concentrated in the vicinity of the lighthouse dock, the lighthouse visitor center cluster, the lighthouse and 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, the lighthouse parking area, the Coast Guard dock, Cape Lookout Village, and along Back Road. At the Coast Guard dock, signs indicate that only authorized boats are permitted at the dock. Signs posted along the publicly accessible roads and pedestrian/visitor paths and routes are primarily intended as directional and informational signs. They are typically small metal signs, painted brown and white, and bolted onto square wooden posts. They incorporate international symbols for such uses as parking, no swimming, no open fires, and no camping ([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). There are also picnic tables in the Cape Lookout Village to the north of the Yeomans House (Life-Saving Station Boathouse) and on the east side of Main Road across from the Willis-Daniels House. There is a picnic table on the front deck of the Les and Sally Moore large rental cabin.

Circulation

Small-scale features are associated with the various boat docks and landings at Cape Lookout. At the Coast Guard dock, there are treated wood pilings, metal structures for tying boat painters to the dock, wood ties bolted to the concrete structure as bollards or protective edging, and a metal ladder for climbing between the dock and boats. The lighthouse dock and Les and Sally Moore dock also includes metal ladders for accessing boats from the dock (Figure 140) and treated wooden pilings. There are also wood ties bolted to the edge of the concrete dock and Concrete Road to prevent visitors from falling off the edge (Figure 141), bollard edging along roads, wood ramps providing access into buildings, fencing, retaining walls, and culverts to carry stormwater beneath road corridors. Two metal culverts run under the north side of Concrete Road near the dock (Figure 142) and helps drain an area that is subject to frequent flooding. Wood post bollards edge the road as it leads into the Coast Guard Station area (Figure 143). 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). Wood posts also mark road margins along Back Road. 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. There is a wooden ramp at the Les and Sally Complex to access the raised NPS garage. There are gates composed of two wood posts and metal chain that cordon off the previous access roads associated with the Coca-Cola House and the former Village Access Road #2 into the village.

Additionally, remnants of former docks are evident near the bight end of the village and west of the current Coast Guard dock. These remnants typically appear as double rows of pilings with no surviving decking (Figure 146 and Figure 147).

A white-painted wooden picket fence atop a low concrete retaining wall encloses the area surrounding the Coast Guard Station main building and summer kitchen cluster (Figure 148). Portions of the fence are missing and in disrepair. Welk shells have been placed on top of many of the fence's pickets. Matching wooden picket gates lead into the precinct from various locations (Figure 149). There is also simple fencing composed of wooden uprights at regular intervals connected by wire around the dunes to the north of the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling that support dune

restoration efforts (Figure 150 and Figure 151). There are additional wooden posts encircling the west side of the Keeper's Dwelling and travels west away from the building (Figure 152). There are other wood posts along a sandy footpath adjacent to the summer kitchen approaching the coast.

There are wooden posts spaced at irregular intervals along the road adjacent to the Fishing Cottage #2 (Figure 153). Likewise, there is bollard edging composed of treated pilings extending northeast at irregular intervals from the Jetty Workers House #2 towards Jetty Workers House #1 (Figure 154). Other wood and concrete posts, remnants of former fencing systems, exist throughout the district. Notably, several concrete posts in fair condition enclose the lighthouse precinct and likely date from the period of significance (Figure 155 and see Figure 130). Although some posts are not visible or no longer extant, they create a rough rectangle around the lighthouse precinct. A series of wooden posts also extend from the Barden House at the north end of the village towards the east on the other side of Main Road (Figure 156). Additionally, there are wood posts along Concrete Road near the Coast Guard Station, south of the Navy "Power House" incinerator/generator foundation.

Residential

Residential small-scale features, in addition to the above mentioned bollard edging and fencing systems, include laundry lines, work tables, and overhead lighting, which are scattered throughout the village. Work tables, possibly used for fishing and repair activities, exist in association with residences in the village. Simple clothesline systems were also observed at the Les and Sally Moore Complex, and generally comprised of metal or wood posts and are currently lacking rope or wire. There is a remnant of an overhead lighting system associated with the Setzer-Dawsey House and associated utility lines in disrepair (Figure 157).

Utilities

Utility systems are associated with many of the buildings and structures at Cape Lookout. Propane tanks are used for fuel in some of the buildings, and there are various stands and platforms for the tanks throughout the district, such as the raised gas storage and utility pole adjacent to the Setzer-Dawsey House (Figure 158). 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, in addition to two raised tanks (likely one for gas and one for water) at the Les and Sally Moore Complex. Chain link fencing edges a cluster of utility boxes on the south side of the Coast Guard Station (Figure 159). Next to the lighthouse are utility boxes, as well. The Coast Guard Station generates at least a portion of its power by means of solar panels set in the yard on the south side of the Coast Guard Garage (Figure 160). There are a few wooden structures around the Coast Guard Station that previously supported solar panels (Figure 161) and former utility poles are still located on the property. 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). There is a wind turbine located to the east of the Coast Guard Station that is no longer in use and tipped over with attached guy wires (Figure 164).

Water-related utility features include cistern and septic features composed of brick or concrete and several manhole covers, such as those seen around the Coast Guard Station (Figure 166 and Figure 166). 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. There is a large cistern building northwest of the summer kitchen, in addition to a cistern foundation located at the Coast Guard Station between the main building and summer

kitchen. The cistern foundation has a set of four concrete stairs on its east side and is located next to a standalone section of wood decking (Figure 169).

Additionally, there are several smaller septic and cistern features in the district. Wells are located in the vicinity of the lighthouse, at Casablanca, in association with Coast Guard property, and many, if not all, of the houses located within the village. There is a well or cistern located south of the Barden House.

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. The well near Casablanca was drilled about 1941 by R.W. Baker. It draws from the upper confined aquifer to a depth of 98 feet, and has yielded 1 gallon per minute. Within the village, there is a well that was drilled at some time before 1970 by the owner of a residential property, Mr. Setzer that draws from the unconfined aquifer, and has yielded 5 to 10 gallons per minute. At the Coast Guard Station, there is a well that was drilled in 1965. It draws from the unconfined aquifer at a depth of 15 feet, and has yielded 15 gallons per minute. The final well was drilled in 1942 by the U.S. Army to support a coastal artillery battery stationed to the southwest of the Life-Saving Station. It was drilled to a depth of 435 feet, and was associated with a water tower. The location of this well is not currently known.

There is a small wooden well house on the north side of the cape water system building at the Lighthouse Complex and also a small wooden water treatment structure to the southeast of the Les and Sally Moore House. Both are recent additions. 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 remnant of a ship's timber from circa 1890 on display by the lighthouse with a short interpretive description attached to it, and a piece of whale vertebra on display at the Coast Guard Station. There is 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. Flagpoles are located at the Coast Guard Station and the lighthouse precinct (see Figure 163). The flagpole at the Coast Guard Station is no longer standing. A mobile fire hose reel edges the parking area at the Coast Guard Station (Figure 171). The Barden House is surrounded by a concrete seawall (see Figure 61, Buildings and Structures). Debris piles include building materials clustered in a drainage along Concrete Road likely from a storm, and a collection of concrete footings near the Coast Guard dock (Figure 172). There are concentrations of large rocks on the east side of Main Road near Fishing Cottage #2. Also along Main Road is a tall round wood post with small perpendicular wood pieces at regular intervals, like footholds. Its use is unknown (Figure 173).

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.

East and southeast of the Coast Guard Complex are foundations associated with the World War II-era military occupation of Cape Lookout. There are three large poured concrete slab

foundations aligned northeast-southwest with four concrete tower foundation piers at the southwest end (Figures 179, 180, and 181). These elements are located outside of the current National Register boundary.

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

Overall Cape Lookout Village Historic District Circulation Features:

Contributing Features	Date	Comments	Condition
Septic and cistern features throughout district	Varied, date to period of significance	Many covered with vines and cracking	Fair
WWII era concrete foundations and tower foundation piers	Post 1930 (WWII era)	Currently outside of National Register boundary	Good
Non-Contributing Features			
Interpretive signage	Modern		Good
Plant identification markers	Modern		Good/Fair
Picnic tables with benches	Modern		Good
Solar panels and systems	Modern		Good
Logs as bollards, fencing	Modern	Some are deteriorated, canted, or decayed	Fair/Poor
Bollards with metal or rope	Modern	Some are deteriorated, canted, or decayed	Fair
Wood post bollards	Modern	Some are deteriorated, canted, or decayed	Fair
Split rail fencing	Post 1930	Some sections are decayed	Fair
Clotheslines	Post 1930	Some are sagging and require the metal posts to be reset or are missing the line	Fair/Poor
Propane tanks or other fuels	Post 1930	Rusted	Fair
Stands and platforms for gas and water storage	Post 1930		Fair
Well house and water treatment structures	Post 1930 and modern		Good
Fish cleaning tables	Post 1950	Many are decayed or include decaying wood	Fair/Poor
Undetermined Features			
USGS geodetic survey markers	Varied		Good
Pilings of former docks	Varied	Decay of wood pilings	Fair/Poor

Cape Lookout Village

Non-Contributing Features			
Overhead light at Setzer-Dawsey House	Post 1940	Missing light portion at top of pole	Poor
Electrical pole to the east of Setzer-Dawsey House	Post 1940		Fair
Seawall around Barden House	Post 1950		Fair
Metal culverts along Concrete Road	Post 1930	Concrete housing is cracked and broken; siltation may lead to drainage problems	Fair
Wood posts marking road edges, including wood posts next to Jetty Workers House #1 and Fishing Cottage #2	Modern	Occasionally posts require repair or replacement, although most are in good condition	Good/Fair
Wood timber edging along Concrete Road	Modern	Some timbers are gouged or decayed	Fair

Cape Lookout Village Lighthouse Complex

Contributing Features	Date	Comments	Condition
Concrete fence post remnants at lighthouse	Precise date unknown, from period of significance	Many posts are missing, others are broken or cracked	Poor
Remnants of original lighthouse, 1812 keeper's dwelling, and foundation remnants in Lighthouse Complex	1811-1812		Fair
Non-Contributing Features			
NPS signs around lighthouse docks and visitor center, comfort station, shade shelter cluster, and along the boardwalk	Modern		Good
Utility boxes by lighthouse	Modern		Fair
Benches at 1873 Keeper's Dwelling, outside dwelling, along boardwalks	Modern		Good
Flagpole at lighthouse landing/visitor center	Modern		Good
Platform for	Modern		Good

showering and water filling station at visitor center cluster near lighthouse			
Undetermined Features			
Concrete block foundation with brick cap	Unknown	Sections are listing, paint is peeling	Fair/Poor

Cape Lookout Coast Guard Complex

Contributing Features	Date of Construction	Comments	Condition
Picket fence around Coast Guard Station	Circa 1939	Sections are missing, portions need painting and/or repair	Fair/Poor
Coast Guard flagpole	Pre 1950	Rusted, tipped down, not in use	Fair
Fire hose reel at Coast Guard Station	Pre 1950		Good
Non-Contributing Features			
NPS signs at Coast Guard Station, and near lighthouse precinct	Modern		Good
Wind turbine	Post 1950		Fair
Chain link fencing around utility area at Coast Guard Station	Modern		Good
Debris piles	Unknown, likely modern	Concrete footings near Coast Guard dock	N/A
Undetermined Features			
Concrete and metal caps (manhole covers) near Coast Guard Station	Modern	Rusted	Good/Fair



FIGURE 130. Concrete posts are remnants of a former fencing system that encircles the lighthouse precinct.



FIGURE 131. Signs posted along publicly accessible roads and pedestrian/visitor paths are primarily directional and informational.



FIGURE 132. Along Back Road, the beach access ramps are indicated on brown and white signs mounted on wood posts.



FIGURE 133. Cape Lookout Light Station sign located at lighthouse dock.



FIGURE 134. Interpretive sign cluster located south of the Keeper's Dwelling by the lighthouse.



FIGURE 135. Interpretive signs located along raised wooden boardwalk.



FIGURE 136. Small black signs that identify plant species are placed in areas of high visitor use.



FIGURE 137. Backless wood benches are located on the back porch of the Keeper's Dwelling.



FIGURE 138. Wooden benches are provided at intervals along the raised wooden boardwalk from the lighthouse dock to the beach.



FIGURE 139. Shaded area with benches for waiting for entrance into the lighthouse.



FIGURE 140. The lighthouse dock, looking inland, includes metal ladders for accessing boats from the dock



FIGURE 141. Wood ties along the sides of the Coast Guard Dock create raised edges.



FIGURE 142. A metal culvert runs under the Concrete Road and helps drain an area that is subject to frequent flooding.



FIGURE 143. Wood post bollards edge Concrete Road as it leads into the former Coast Guard Station.



FIGURE 144. Wood posts with rope encircle the lighthouse.



FIGURE 145. Wood posts edge the parking area near the lighthouse.



FIGURE 146. Remnant pilings of a former dock are evident near the bight end of the village.



FIGURE 147. Remnant dock pilings to the west of the Coast Guard Dock.



FIGURE 148. A white-painted wooden picket fence encloses the yard around the former Coast Guard Station building.



FIGURE 149. Welk shells have been placed on top of many of the fence pickets. Gates lead into the precinct from various locations.



FIGURE 150. Fencing for dune stabilization along the beach adjacent to the Keeper's Dwelling.



FIGURE 151. Fencing for dune stabilization along the beach adjacent to the Keeper's Dwelling.



FIGURE 152. Wood posts on west side of the Keeper's Dwelling visible on left side.



FIGURE 153. Wood posts along Main Road on the north side of Fishing Cottage #2.



FIGURE 154. Bollard edging composed of treated pilings adjacent to the Jetty Workers House #1.



FIGURE 155. Concrete posts are remnants of a former fencing system that encircle the lighthouse precinct.



FIGURE 156. Series of posts that extend east from the Barden House at the north end of the village.



FIGURE 157. Overhead lighting on exterior of the Setzer-Dawsey residence is no longer functional.



FIGURE 158. Utility pole and raised gas storage tank on hill adjacent to Setzer-Dawsey House.



FIGURE 159. Chain link fencing edges utility boxes near the former Coast Guard Station.



FIGURE 160. The former Coast Guard Station Complex generates power through solar panels located in the yard around the Coast Guard Garage.



FIGURE 161. Wooden structures at Coast Guard Station that previously supported solar panels.



FIGURE 162. Solar array at the Lighthouse Complex, near the ATV shed.



FIGURE 163. Flagpole near lighthouse dock.



FIGURE 164. Wind turbine with guy wires at the Coast Guard Station.



FIGURE 165. Manhole covers are examples of the many water related small-scale features at the Coast Guard Station.



FIGURE 166. Additional water-related utility feature at the Coast Guard Station.



FIGURE 167. Wood-lined septic system located adjacent to the 1873 Keeper's Dwelling with cistern in background.



FIGURE 168. Large above ground cistern located to the south of the lighthouse.



FIGURE 169. The summer kitchen cistern foundation with set of concrete steps (on left side in shadow).



FIGURE 170. Showering platform on side of comfort station building and small NPS shed on back side.



FIGURE 171. A hose reel edges the former Coast Guard Station parking lot.



FIGURE 172. Concentration of concrete footings near the Coast Guard dock.



FIGURE 173. Wood post with unknown use along Main Road near the Yeomans House.



FIGURE 174. Rubble associated with the original lighthouse, located east of the current lighthouse.



FIGURE 175. Rubble associated with the original lighthouse, with social trail in background.



FIGURE 176. Bricks associated with the 1812 keeper's dwelling.



FIGURE 177. Wayside interpretive sign depicting the location of the original keeper's dwelling and lighthouse.



FIGURE 178. Stone and brick rubble foundation remnants.



FIGURE 179. Concrete foundations associated with World War II-era military activity.



FIGURE 180. Concrete foundations associated with World War II-era military activity.



FIGURE 181. Concrete foundations associated with World War II-era military activity.

10. 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.

Lighthouse Complex:

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.

Cape Lookout Village and Coast Guard Complex:

A thick band of dunes rises in the center of the U form of Cape Lookout. Cape Lookout Village was clearly sited to take advantage of the protective cover afforded by these dunes and their association with a freshwater aquifer. Main Road forms the central corridor of the village, with many of the houses closely edging the road and forming a streetscape. The road corridor has changed since 1945. Three houses, however, are not arranged along Main Road but were sited to face the sound and take advantage of water views. These include the two Jetty Workers Houses and the Barden House (Figure 184). At the south end of Main Road, the Coast Guard Station is also sited within the protection of a dune ridge though adjacent to the waterfront.

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

Today, the Coast Guard Station is concentrated around the parking area with the Coast Guard Garage on the west side and the U.S. Coast Guard Station, summer kitchen, and associated features on the east side. Foundations and related support features are located around the parking area, as well (Figure 185).

Casablanca Complex, Les and Sally Moore Complex, and Coca-Cola House:

The Casablanca House is the only building at the north end of Concrete Road. It sits within a U-shaped dune network that protects against the wind. Across the bight, the Les and Sally Moore Complex sits on a bluff overlooking the sound, partially protected by a dune system. The main buildings within the complex face the sound with several outbuildings located behind (southwest). Between the Moore Complex and the village, the Coca-Cola House (Seifert-Davis House) sits alone on a broad open plain, with long views towards the sound.

Contributing Features	Comments	Condition
Village streetscape	Road corridor has changed since 1945; loss of buildings has changed streetscape character; vegetation obscures historic visual connections	Fair
Coast Guard Complex	Loss of buildings and structures has changed overall character of complex	Fair
Lighthouse Complex	Loss of buildings and fencing, erosion of beach near Keeper's Dwelling have altered complex character	Fair
Non-Contributing Features		
Lighthouse precinct views blocked by pines		N/A
Historic open character of village altered by presence of ornamental and shrub thicket vegetation		N/A



FIGURE 182. The Coast Guard Station exists within a corridor of pines and other woody vegetation.



FIGURE 183. The Cape Lookout Lighthouse Complex with the Keeper's Dwelling on the left, lighthouse in the middle, and summer kitchen on the right.



FIGURE 184. The Jetty Workers House #1 and Jetty Workers House #2 (left and right) with the roof of the Barden House in the background.



FIGURE 185. Cluster of Coast Guard features including the U.S. Coast Guard Station main building on the left and summer kitchen on the right surrounded by a picket fence, and the cistern building in foreground.

11. 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.

It is possible that construction of village features, including residences and road corridors, required topographic modification but documentation of these efforts has not been located. A sea wall extends around the Barden House, the construction of which involved topographic modification (see Figure 61, Buildings and Structures). The sea wall post-dates the period of significance for the district. Grading to maintain Main Road, Back Road, and other cape roads in a passable condition for vehicular use is another topographic modification represented on the cape. This grading post-dates the period of significance. Grading for parking areas and for additional circulation features has also occurred since NPS administration of the cape began.

There is a concrete retaining wall in the former Coast Guard Station area that created a level site for the Life-Saving Station when it was relocated in 1916 (Figure 186).

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. The site specific topographic modifications observed within the district include a seawall at the Barden House and a retaining wall at the Coast Guard Station. The low seawall that encircles the Barden House was constructed as a breakwater to lessen the impact of storm surges (Personal interview with Dr. Barden by Tommy Jones, National Park Service, conveyed in NPS review comments, February 2005). 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).

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

Contributing Features	Comments	Condition
1910s jetty	Not included within study area; buried under sand deposits	Poor
Bight dredging	Not included within study area; channel for boats maintained	Good
Road corridors and building sites		Good
Sand dune behind Gaskill-Guthrie House	May cover remains of circa 1892 boathouse/launch	Good
Three prominent ridges		Good
Concrete retaining wall at Coast Guard precinct		Good
Non-Contributing Features		
Grading on Back Road, Main Road	Travel routes for vehicles maintained	Fair
Grading and breakwater at Barden House		Fair



FIGURE 186. A concrete retaining wall edges the former Coast Guard Station parking lot.



FIGURE 187. Ridgeline to the east of Cape Lookout Village.

12. 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 village dwellings, or the Coast Guard or lighthouse precincts. If such plantings existed, none survive today. It is likely that all existing cultural vegetation post-dates the period of significance.

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

Existing Conditions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

* - Grasslands - Open grasslands occur in areas subject to oceanic overwash and are sparsely vegetated. Examples of open grasslands are barrier flats and dune slacks. Saltmeadow cordgrass and pennywort are the dominant species. Within the Cape Lookout project area, the open grasslands are predominantly located behind the primary dunes and in low areas subject to overwash. The open grassland grades into a closed grassland on lower and older terraces where the salt content is low and the water table is closer to the surface. The closed grasslands are characterized by communities of sea oats, goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*), love grass (*Eragrostis pilosa*), chestnut sedge (*Fimbristylis 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*).

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

* - Cultural Vegetation - The cultural vegetation within Cape Lookout Village varies from home to home. While most home surrounds are maintained in mown grass, several homes have foundation plantings that include non-native shrubs and shade trees (Figure 192). These plantings include euonymus (*Euonymus sp.*), yucca, weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*), red cedar, and white poplar. Existing ornamental vegetation includes some species considered invasive and disruptive to native communities such as privet. There are two willow trees on the west side of Main Road in front of Yeomans House (Figure 193). Just north along the road are eastern red cedars. On the east side of the road, to the north of the Setzer-Dawsey House are a cluster of yucca (Figure 194). Based upon review of historic photographs, which show the majority of the village as open, and the apparent age of the ornamentals as observed during field investigations, there are likely no examples of cultural vegetation within the village that survive from the period of significance. While the vegetation post-dates the period of significance, it is managed as a cultural resource.

NPS personnel note that Sally Moore was an avid gardener, which was in evidence on her former property. The following species were observed during field investigations in October 2003: yaupon holly, wisteria (*Wisteria sp.*), daylily (*Hemerocallis sp.*), white poplar (*Populus alba*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), swamp rose (*Rosa palustris*), pear (*Pyrus sp.*), Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*), and Adam's needle yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*). These plants are mainly sited along or near buildings. These were no longer present at time of 2017 field survey, with vegetation extensively cut back and the boardwalk surrounded by shrub thicket. There are a few eastern red cedars on the property.

Contributing Features	Comments	Condition
Beach Vegetation	Erosion at lighthouse	Fair
Berm Vegetation	Some may have been affected by storms and hurricanes	Good
Tidal flats Vegetation		Good
Dunes Vegetation		Good
Open grasslands		Good
Closed grasslands		Good
Shrub thicket and maritime forest	Few examples of these naturally-occurring vegetative communities; most examples in early stages of development	Fair
High salt marshes		Good
Low salt marshes		Good
Subtidal marine vegetation		Good
Non-Contributing Features		

Loblolly pine plantation south of Cape Lookout Village		Good
Loblolly pine plantation at lighthouse	Trees around lighthouse stunted and overgrown	Fair
Managed as Cultural Resources		
Ornamental/cultural vegetation found in the village including euonymus (<i>Euonymus sp.</i>), privet, yucca, weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>), red cedar, and white poplar	Ornamental/cultural vegetation likely dates from after period of significance	Fair
Missing Features		
Les and Sally Moore Complex ornamental plantings		N/A



FIGURE 187. Low scattered dunes near the oceanfront beach.



FIGURE 188. View of a closed grassland community at Cape Lookout.



FIGURE 189. Shrub thickets edge Concrete Road near the former Coast Guard Station Complex.



FIGURE 190. Loblolly pines dominate the high dune ridge that edges Cape Lookout Village to its east.



FIGURE 191. Stands of loblolly pines ring the Cape Lookout Lighthouse.



FIGURE 192. The former Life-Saving Station is edged by large shade trees.



FIGURE 193. Two weeping willows are planted in front of the boathouse along Main Road.



FIGURE 194. Yucca growing within Cape Lookout Village.

13. 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.

Contributing Features	Comments	Condition
Views to the lighthouse	Obscured in various places by pine plantations	Fair
Views from the lighthouse	View from top of building not accessible, view from precinct obscured by pine plantations	Fair
Views along the Atlantic Coast beaches		Good
Views along the bight or sound side coast—long views across sound to Shackleford Island and mainland		Good
Concrete Road		Good

corridor		
Non-Contributing Features		
Views obscured by pines ringing lighthouse		N/A
Views obscured by extensive dense woodlands around village and Coast Guard Station		N/A
Missing Features		
Open, unobscured views within the village, along the streetscape, and between residences		N/A

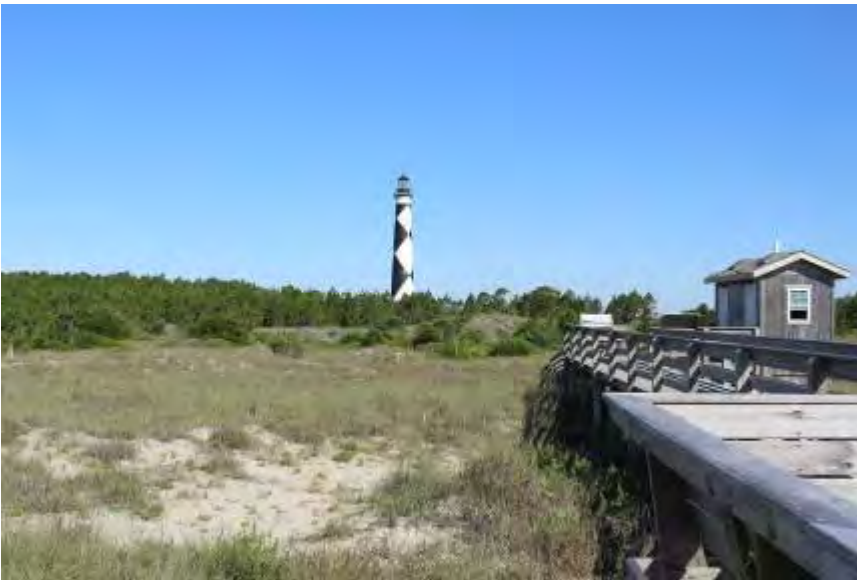


FIGURE 195. The view from the beach boardwalk to the lighthouse and its environs.



FIGURE 196. The view northeast past the Coast Guard dock encompasses low marsh and the lighthouse beyond.

Condition

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Cape Lookout Village Historic District
Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	550013
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name:	Cape Lookout Village Historic District
Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number:	550013
Park Name:	Cape Lookout National Seashore
Park Alpha Code:	CALO
Park Org Code:	5210

Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment

Overall Historic District:

Cape Lookout Village Historic District: Fair

Component Landscapes:

Cape Lookout Village: Fair

Cape Lookout Village Coast Guard Station: Good/Fair

Cape Lookout Village Lighthouse Complex: Fair

Assessment Date: June 27, 2017

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Cape Lookout Village Historic District is in Fair condition. 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. While many of the cape's historic cultural resources survive from the period of significance, and many of the naturally occurring landforms, plant communities, and visual and spatial connections survive intact, several features are no longer present in the Village area and some resources are in fair and poor condition. Additionally, the vegetation has changed with an increase in woody trees and shrubs, which has altered the historic visual character of the landscape. Taking into account the condition of all the component landscapes, the overall Cape Lookout Village Historic District parent landscape is in Fair condition.

Impacts to Inventory Unit

Impact Types:

Deferred Maintenance (Internal Impact) and Neglect (Internal Impact)

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. These include structures within the Village Complex such as the Willis-Daniels House, Setzer-Dawsey House, Luther-Guthrie House, O'Boyle-Bryant, Casablanca House, and Coca-Cola House. Additionally, some of the buildings within the U.S. Coast Guard Station Complex are in Fair condition including the Coast Guard

Station (Main Building) and several supporting structures. Likewise, 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, such as the brick walks in the Lighthouse Complex, concrete sidewalks in the Coast Guard Complex, older docks, and various access drives that have not been maintained and are now overgrown.

Structural Deterioration (Internal Impact)

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, such as the Willis-Daniels House, Setzer-Dawsey House, Luther-Guthrie House, O'Boyle-Bryant, Casablanca House, and Coca-Cola House, the Coast Guard Station (Main Building), and several supporting structures. Evidence of deterioration includes instances of missing roof shingles, structural damage, peeling paint, missing siding, and windows boarded over, among other examples (see Buildings and Structures section for additional details).

Erosion (Both Internal and External Impacts)

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.

Exposure to Elements (Internal Impact)

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. For example, the Les and Sally Moore dock was demolished during Hurricane Isabel in 2003 and thereafter rebuilt by the NPS.

Flooding (Both Internal and External Impacts) and Inundation/Sea Level Rise (External Impact)

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.

Vegetation/Invasive Plants (Internal Impact)

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.

Release to Succession (Internal Impact)

Some circulation features are overgrown and have not been maintained. Access roads associated with the Casablanca House and Coca-Cola House are both overgrown, though the tracks are still evident in the landscape. Likewise, a former road leading southwest from Back Road to Main Road in village (previously called Access Road #2), is overgrown but still visible. The road has been closed for approximately 4-5 years.

As noted in the Vegetation section, a maritime forest has replaced the open grassland and dune character present during the period of significance.

Removal/Replacement (Internal Impact)

Several structures within the historic district have been demolished or moved during and after the period of significance.

Several buildings and structures within Cape Lookout Village were demolished after 1945, while some buildings were removed more recently, such as Fishing Cottage #1 that was demolished between 2003 and 2017. Buildings such as the Yeomans House, Willis-Daniels House, and Barden House were relocated in 1958.

Some outbuildings within the Lighthouse House were removed in the 1950s, the original lighthouse was demolished after 1868. Within the Lighthouse Complex, several outbuildings were demolished by the 1950s.

Structures from the Coast Guard Complex were removed or demolished over the course of several decades, from the 1910s through the 1940s.

Visitation

Visitors have created social trails in more heavily trafficked parts of the district, such as throughout the Lighthouse Complex.

Fire

One of the three (non-contributing) smaller rental cabins in the Les and Sally Moore Complex experienced a gas fire in 2016 and is slated for removal in FY18.

Treatment

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name: Cape Lookout Village Historic District

Cultural Landscape Inventory Number: 550013

Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name: Cape Lookout Village Historic District

Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number: 550013

Park Name: Cape Lookout National Seashore

Park Alpha Code: CALO

Park Org Code: 5210

Approved Landscape Treatment: Restoration
Rehabilitation

Approved Landscape Treatment Completed: No

Approved Landscape Treatment 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 Landscape Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date: May 2005

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost: (Optional)

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Date: (Optional)

Approved Landscape Treatment Level of Estimate: (Optional)

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Estimator: (Optional)

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative: (Optional)

Approved Landscape Treatment Completed: (Optional)

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Explanatory Narrative: (Optional)

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Cultural Landscape Inventory Name: Cape Lookout Village Historic District
 Cultural Landscape Inventory Number: 550013
 Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name: Cape Lookout Village Historic District
 Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number: 550013
 Park Name: Cape Lookout National Seashore
 Park Alpha Code: CALO
 Park Org Code: 5210

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Supplemental Information:

Recommendations for Further Research:

Review of the archival materials available at the Cape Lookout National Seashore Visitor Center library provided numerous documents pertaining to the site history of Cape Lookout Village and the Life-Saving Station, but far less information about the physical history of the Cape Lookout Lighthouse precinct. The identification of documents and maps affording a more detailed understanding of the development of the precinct would greatly enhance the usefulness of this document, particularly the period plans. In fact, there were no primary source maps available at the Visitor Center illustrating the area around the lighthouse from any period (an excerpt from one map of the lighthouse area, dated 1906, was included as a figure in the Historic Structure Report for the 1907 Keeper's Dwelling). Review of U.S. Coast Guard records may provide the needed missing data.

In addition, further research and archeological investigation could be performed to understand prehistoric and early historic habitation of the cape. One additional potential source of information is journals reportedly held in the archives of a church on Harkers Island. These journals may contain descriptions of the landscape at the time of early settlement.

Another subject of archeological investigation would be the 1812 Cape Lookout Lighthouse and circa 1812 Keeper's Dwelling, for which the general locations have been identified. Archeological investigation could also be conducted to identify the locations of former buildings such as the Daniel Willis house, as well as small-scale features such as fence posts and former dock locations. In addition, further research as well as archeological studies could be performed to identify information about military activities at the site during World War I and World War II.

Archeological investigations could also identify specific locations of past boat docks, jetties, and similar structures at the shoreline and elsewhere. Identifying the locations of such structures could help clarify the cultural and topographical evolution of the cape, particularly in the period prior to the first aerial photography of Cape Lookout in the 1930s.

An additional subject of further research is the possible significance of the Cape Lookout National Seashore under the context of natural resource conservation. Further research into this theme relates in particular to the significance of Cape Lookout in the decades following 1950.