



# In The Park



VOL. 1 NO. 1

Wright Brothers National Monument • Fort Raleigh National Historic Site  
Cape Hatteras National Seashore

SUMMER 1983

Ahhh ... it's finally summer and you've finally made it to the beach. The sun is shining brightly, the waves are rolling in with perfect succession, there's a breeze that brings to mind wind-blown sails, and you find yourself pondering the myriad of activities you'll be able to do during your vacation. But gosh! You'll only be here for a short time, and how will you know if you're doing all the fun things you could be doing!? Well, there's a simple solution: read this new edition of In The Park. It will keep you informed of the daily activities going on in and around the Park that you can take advantage of — for free. Some of the activities teach you about Outer Banks history, some help you discover — or rediscover — our barrier islands' natural habitat, some introduce you to a different sort of Outer Banks local — the fish and fowl, and all are guaranteed to keep you interested and grandly entertained. Want a sneak preview of some of these activities and their locations? Read on!

If history keeps you mystified you'll really go for the Park's attractions. From Kill Devil Hills to Ocracoke, you can spend a long summer day (or several days if you want to) exploring lifesaving stations, ambling through quaint villages with centuries old cemeteries, imagining what the first glider flight was like from atop Kill Devil Hill, picturing yourself as a lighthouse keeper of old from the highest perch of the Hatteras Lighthouse, or

exploring the forts and woods surrounding the area where the first English colonists are thought to have attempted settlement.

Maybe your heart belongs to the great outdoors? If so, you'll be able to stroll nature trails, identify birds and unusual animals in the Pea Island Wildlife Refuge, entice crabs to grab your dangling bait, or even Catch A Safe Wave ... we'll let you wonder about this one, but believe us, you're in for a splashin' good time!

Of course, if it's sports you want, you sure won't

have far to look. You can sail through the surrounding waters and air if the wind is your ruler. And, as for fishing, your catch will range from big blues to croaker and spot to even bigger marlin and tuna — tasty treats at the end of an active day. If your sports arena is the oceanfront, you can create you own 'one performer show' ... swimming (always best where the lifeguards are), surfing, shell-hunting, sandcastling, or the ever-popular sunbathing (you can *think* about that afternoon jog while you soak up the

rays.) With mile after mile of spotless, uncrowded beaches located in the Park, finding your perfect 'stage' will be easy.

Throughout the Park and these long, lazy summer days, you can see and do as much as you please. And just to make sure you don't miss out on any activity that really pleases you, sit down, put your feet up, grab a cool drink, turn to the inside of In The Park and spend the next few minutes reading for all the details. We're glad you're here with us to share another magical Outer Banks summer.

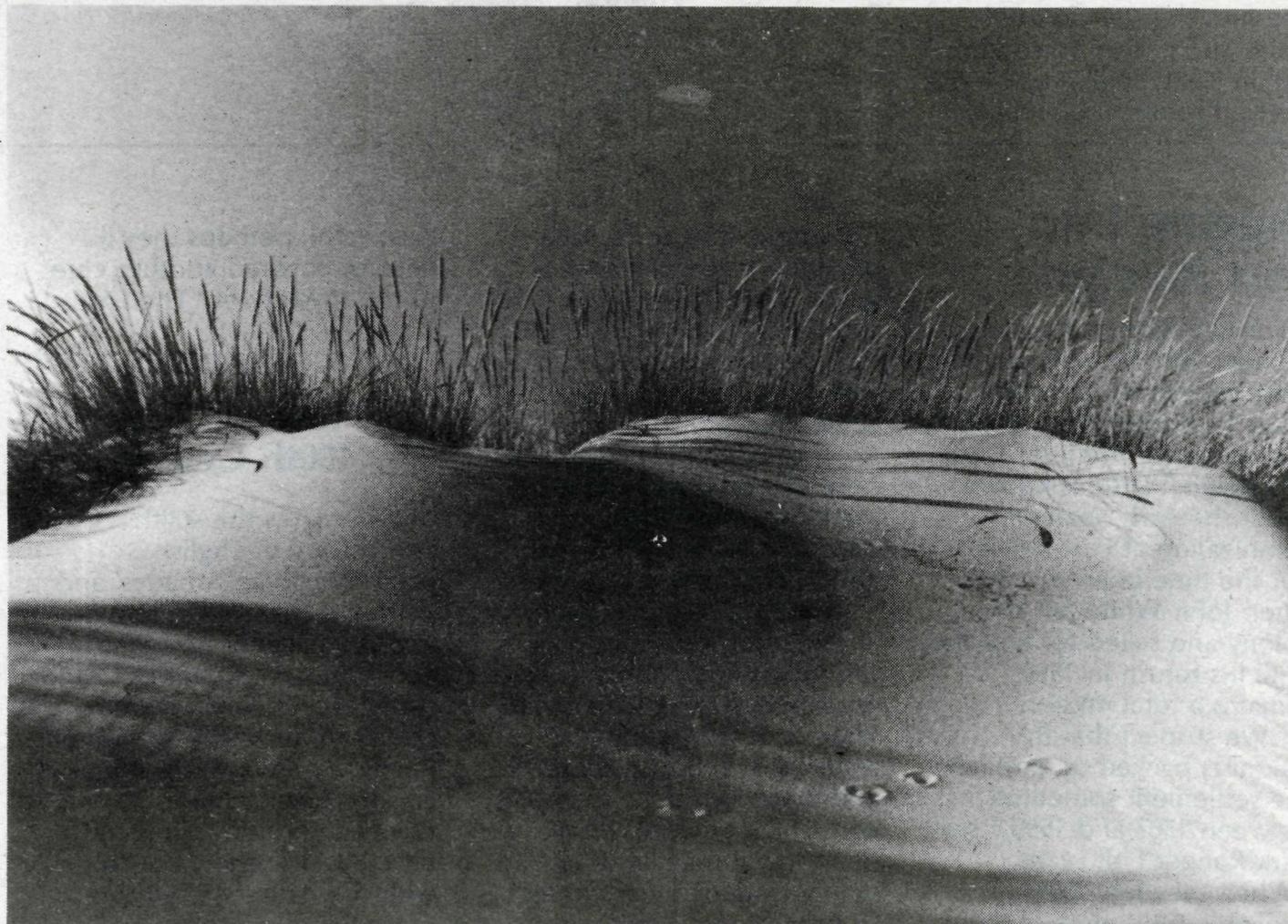


PHOTO BY JAMES E. ELDRIDGE

If you're looking for some off-beach excitement this vacation, the place to go is Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. Located on Roanoke Island, Fort Raleigh is a cool, shady respite from the sun. The Fort and surrounding island are steeped in history stretching back to the earliest days of English exploration of America.

Visitors have been coming to Fort Raleigh for almost 400 years. The site which once held England's hopes for a beginning in the New World is today a place where one can examine the fragile clues to the mystery of the "Lost Colony."

North of Manteo on Highway 64, the 144-acre expanse of woods and marsh includes the reconstructed fort built by Ralph Lane in 1585 and the sites of the 1585 and 1587 settlements.

Your first stop is the Lindsey Warren Visitor Center. This modern facility features a museum, bookstore and crafts shop, theater and an Elizabethan manor room.

After exploring the museum and book store, you'll want to take in the hourly orientation film in the theater. This 10-minute movie sets the stage for the experiences to come. Later, if you're interested in Elizabethan-era entertainment, step into the 400-year-old Tudor room from Herndon Hall in Kent, England. The oak paneled room is splendidly



## The Roanoke Island Site

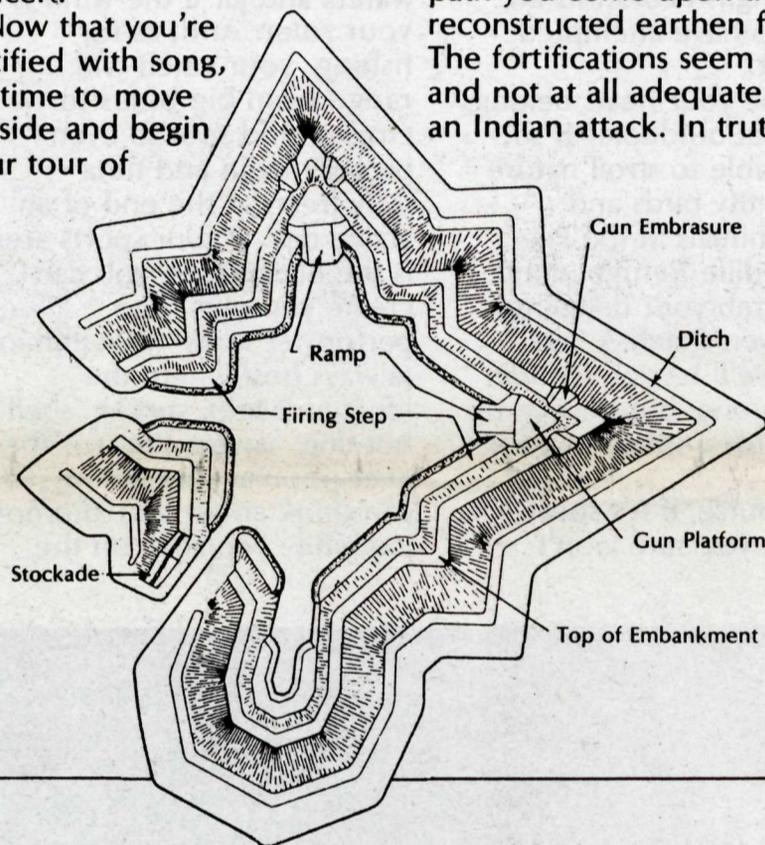
appointed with period furnishings, a hand-carved mantelpiece and blown glass windows.

Soon the air is filled with music as musicians dressed in period garb perform on lute, harpsichord and recorder. Singing and dancing may also be part of the half-hour concert.

Now that you're fortified with song, it's time to move outside and begin your tour of

Sir Walter Raleigh's "New Forte in Virginia." A paved path winds into the woods toward the Fort. Along the way you may encounter rangers portraying colonists and soldiers who describe various aspects of life in the colony.

About 300 yards down the path you come upon the reconstructed earthen fort. The fortifications seem small and not at all adequate against an Indian attack. In truth, the



fort was built to protect the settlement from a Spanish attack from the sound. Although the site is now surrounded by dense forest, the area was once believed to have been cleared allowing the fort's cannon to be leveled on any intruder sailing up Roanoke Sound.

The settlement, with its thatched roofed houses and surrounding palisade was located somewhere outside the fort. The exact location of the settlement has never been determined. This year a team of archeologists is returning to Fort Raleigh to explore several promising sites.

Just past the Fort is the Thomas Harriot Nature Trail, a 3/4 mile self-guided path that gently winds its way to the sound. Along the way, plaques point out native plants the colonists found and put to use.

Returning to the main path you come upon the massive palisade that surrounds the Waterside Theatre, home of "The Lost Colony". Each night except Sunday from mid-June to the end of August, the drama tells the story of the ill-fated Roanoke Island colony. "The Lost Colony" is the oldest production of its kind in America.

Returning to the Visitor Center you can take advantage of the picnic tables or continue on to some of the other sights on historic Roanoke Island.

## Digging Into Fort Raleigh

For two months this summer Fort Raleigh will have some special visitors when a team of archeologists resumes the search for the lost "Cittie of Raleigh." Little is known about the early years of colonization at Fort Raleigh. But the time between 1587, when John White left the colony and sailed for England, until his return in 1590 remains a total mystery.

"We suspect that the colonists packed up and left the settlement sometime between 1587 and 1590," says Park Ranger Phil Evans. "When they left, they probably took most of their possessions with them because it would have been difficult, if

not impossible, to replace anything made of metal or glass. The colonists didn't throw much away." It is this lack of man-made objects that makes the search for the settlement site so difficult. Most of what the colonists left behind would have been made of wood or other natural materials which rot and decay, leaving little trace.

In 1982, a research team armed with sophisticated testing equipment explored the suspected settlement site. Their tests turned up the remains of yellow pine posts and a number of soil samples containing what may have been metal objects. This scanty evidence was enough to prompt this year's eight-week excavation.

If the archeologists are

successful, perhaps they'll have uncovered another clue to the mystery of "The Lost Colony."

## Fort Raleigh Readies For 400th Celebration

1984 marks the 400th anniversary of English explorers Philip Amadas' and Arthur Barlowe's landing on the Outer Banks and their exploration of Roanoke Island. Amadas and Barlowe were sent to America by Sir Walter Raleigh to investigate the land and to select a site for colonization the following year. After friendly contact with the native Algonquins, these two explorers chose the north end of Roanoke Island, now Fort Raleigh National

Historic Site, as their settlement location.

Fort Raleigh is getting ready for the celebration. A new full-color site brochure is on the way for 1984. Our Visitor Center auditorium seats have been reupholstered, walls have been repainted, and exhibits were spruced up with fresh paint and illustrations. NPS archeologists are continuing the underground search for the site of the colonial settlement's houses and outbuildings. In addition, the Roanoke Island Historical Association's shop in the Visitor Center has many new books recently published for the 400th on sale.

When the Quadricentennial celebration begins next year, you can be sure that Fort Raleigh will be ready.



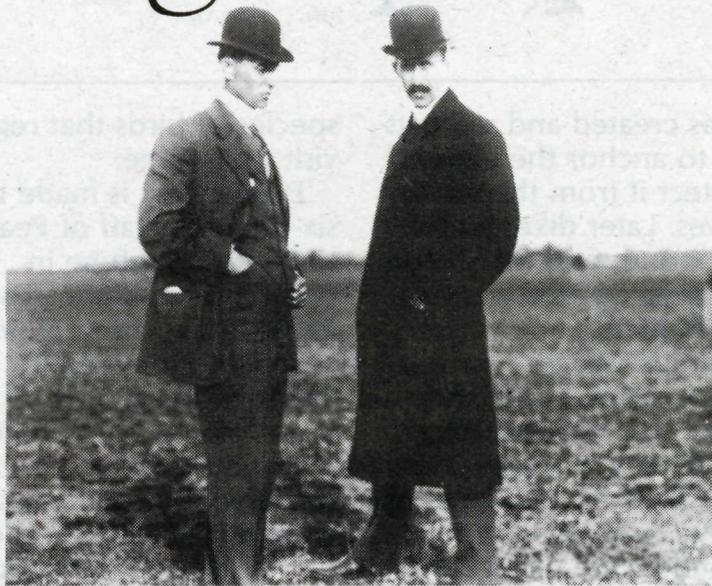
At the turn of the century, the Outer Banks was alive with experimentation and invention. In 1902, three inventors chose the Outer Banks to make history. The first were Orville and Wilbur Wright. They had been coming to Kitty Hawk since 1900 and by 1902 had perfected their gliders, the forerunners of the famous Wright Flyer. Reginald A. Fessenden, a colleague of Thomas Edison, was also on the beach in 1902 testing his wireless telephone. He succeeded in sending musical tones from Hatteras Island to Roanoke Island 52 miles away, an event that marked the beginning of modern day radio broadcasting.

Invention was in the air. In 1902, the Wright's launched over 1,000 glider flights from the windswept slopes of Kill Devil Hill and perfected the art of free flight. And, on December 17, 1903, they launched man into the Age of Aviation.

Such an achievement deserves a fitting monument. The Wright Brothers National Memorial is that and more. Today, a 60-foot granite pylon stands atop Kill Devil Hill. This year the observation platform at the top of the shaft will be open to park visitors on a scheduled basis (check with the Visitor Center for times). After visiting the monument and taking in the breathtaking view of the surrounding area, pause a moment and reflect on the words inscribed at its base, "In commemoration of the conquest of the air by the brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright. Conceived by genius. Achieved by dauntless resolution and unconquerable faith."

Below the memorial, the Wright Brothers Visitor Center houses reproductions of the 1902 Glider and the 1903 Wright Flyer, giving a glimpse into the Wright's quest for flight. Exhibits chronicle their early ventures which included a newspaper and bicycle shop. Other displays demonstrate the principles of aeronautics discovered by the Wrights — principles that still hold true.

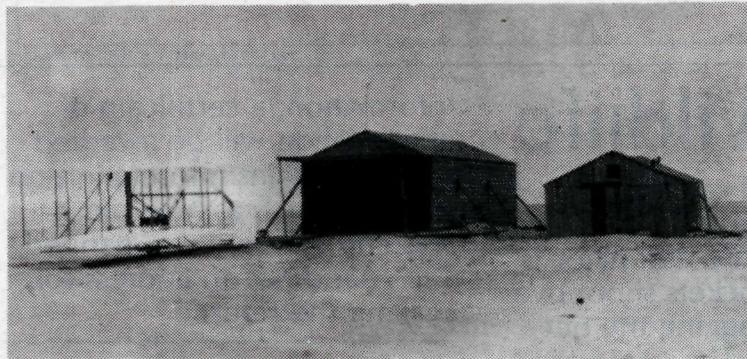
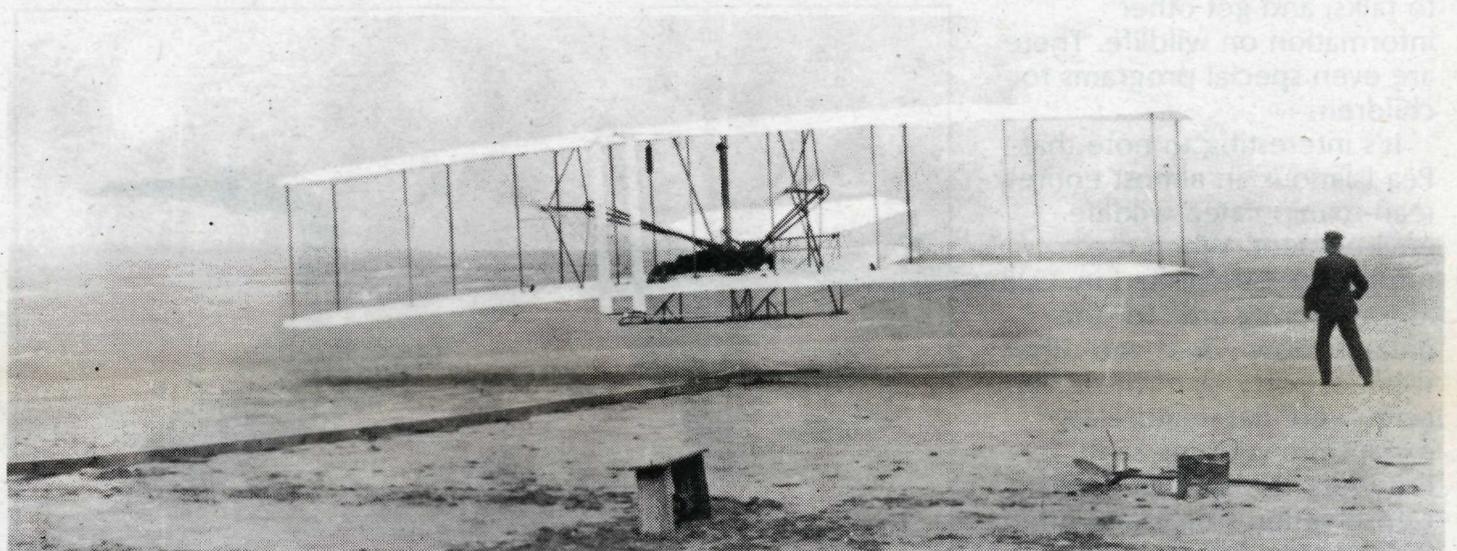
# Wright Brothers



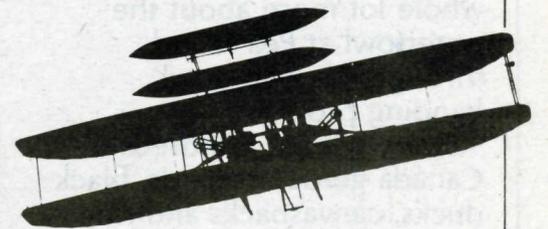
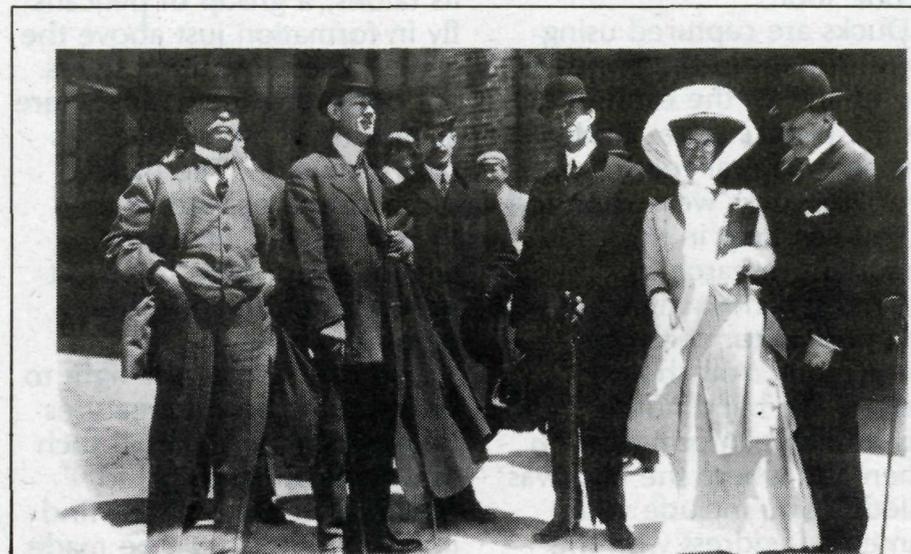
Reproductions of the Wright's flying machines are displayed in an auditorium off the museum. Two glass walls afford a view of the memorial pylon and outside displays. Portraits of the pioneers of aviation hang along the interior walls. Comfortable seating is provided for the regularly scheduled talks given by park rangers.

Outside a reproduction of the brothers' 1903 camp stands. Park rangers show you around the hanger and living quarters. Nearby, a granite marker records the spot where the four flights of December 17, 1903, were launched.

Just imagine what it must have been like to witness the flights! Wilbur Wright wrote in his diary that no flight under 300 feet could be



TOP LEFT: Launching the 1902 glider from Kill Devil Hill TOP: Wilbur and Orville Wright in Pau, France, 1909 ABOVE CENTER: The first powered flight by Orville Wright, 1903 ABOVE LEFT: The Wright flyer and the 1903 camp ABOVE RIGHT: Powered aviation's first fatality - Orville Wright badly injured and passenger, Lt. Thomas Selfridge, killed, 1908 BELOW CENTER: Orville, Wilbur, Katherine in London, England May, 1909 BELOW RIGHT: The Wright flyer, 1909 version.



considered successful. The first three fell just short of the goal. Then the fourth and final flight soared over 850 feet - three times further than any previous attempt. It was this final victory that convinced the Wright's that they had indeed realized man's age-old dream to fly.

The Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge is for birds, other animals, and people. Juggling the needs of the three groups is not an easy task, but the people in charge of Pea Island have come up with some ingenious ways to get visitors and refuge residents together. They've built observation platforms overlooking feeding grounds and nesting areas. A self-guided nature trail runs along the banks of North Pond, one of the refuge's three man-made ponds. Photo blinds offer shutterbugs an opportunity to get close to their subjects and a planted feeding area makes road-side birdwatching easy. The Fish and Wildlife Service maintains a headquarters where visitors can meet for refuge tours, watch demonstrations, listen to talks, and get other information on wildlife. There are even special programs for children.

It's interesting to note that Pea Island is an almost entirely man-manipulated wildlife environment. When the refuge was established in 1938 as a wintering area for the greater snow goose and other wildlife, portions of the 5,915 acres were flat, featureless expanses of shifting sand. President Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps and other federal agencies set to work stabilizing the island. A barrier

dune was created and sea oats planted to anchor the area and protect it from the wind and waves. Later dikes were built for ponds and marshland and the feeding area was sown with grass.

The refuge was an immediate success with the waterfowl that traveled the Atlantic Flyway, yet few people visited the refuge until the bridge over Oregon Inlet was completed in 1962. Today, bird lovers flock to Pea Island to observe some of the 265

species of birds that regularly visit the refuge.

Every effort is made by the six-member staff of Pea Island to keep the refuge in optimum condition. The water levels in the three ponds are raised and lowered to enhance the growth of tender water plants. The refuge managers wage a constant battle with plant succession. Some areas must be allowed to "brush-up" to provide nesting areas, while others must be burned or plowed



PHOTO BY JAMES P. BARRINGTON, JR.

under so that new growth can provide feed for the birds.

Refuge personnel patrol the beach in late spring and during the summer in search of loggerhead sea turtle nests and tern nesting areas. When a turtle nest is discovered, the eggs are carefully removed to a special facility where they are protected during the 60-day incubation period. After the eggs hatch, the young are rushed back to the beach so that they can scramble into the surf. This is thought to be an important part of the turtle's imprinting process.

Tern nestings are another matter. You can't move terns so the refuge staff ropes off nesting areas to warn away visitors who might disturb the young birds.

For the most part refuge visitors are free to roam Pea Island and experience for themselves the wonders of this "natural" man-enhanced environment.

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR PEA ISLAND

- No vehicles are allowed on the refuge beach.
- Fishing is prohibited in the man-made ponds.
- Fires are prohibited everywhere on the refuge.
- No pets allowed in impoundment areas. Pets on beach or dunes must be kept on a leash at all times.
- Please observe restricted area signs.

## Keeping Tabs On Wildlife

A 21-year-old goose was bagged in Waves in 1974. A blue-winged teal flew from Pea Island to Brazil during one migration. Some black ducks live 12 years.

We know these things and a whole lot more about the waterfowl at Pea Island through the waterfowl banding program.

Every winter, hundreds of Canada geese, mallards, black ducks, canvasbacks and ring-necked ducks are trapped and tagged as part of a national research program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Many methods are used to trap waterfowl. Usually, Canada geese are captured with a cannon net. A large net is folded and attached to the ground by one edge. Rockets are attached to the opposite edge and wired to a central detonator. The area is baited

with corn and carefully observed from a camouflaged blind. When the detonator is turned, the rockets shoot over the geese, dragging the net behind them. The geese are pinned under the net to be collected, aged, sexed, banded, and released. It is common to catch 50-75 geese in one shot.

Ducks are captured using swim-in traps in the ponds or sound and by the cannon net on the pond's edge. During one shot several years ago, over 200 ducks were captured.

You can help in this important research by returning bands whenever you find one. Returns can be anonymous. You should include the band number and any available information on when and where the bird was killed. If you include your name and address with the

information, a certificate of appreciation will be awarded which contains information on the bird, such as how old it was and where it was banded. Each band has an address for mailing the return.

### Become A Coast Watcher

An eagle soars above the dunes; an osprey dives into the surf snagging its dinner in its talons; a group of pelicans fly in formation just above the waves. These beautiful sights are becoming increasingly rare as more and more creatures face extinction. The Park is often visited by rare animals — bald eagles, peregrine falcons, sea turtles, the short nosed sturgeon and several types of whales.

You can help in the fight to save these graceful creatures by reporting any animal such as whales or endangered species that you sight or find injured. Reports can be made

to any Park Ranger or Wildlife Officer.

## Nesting Terns

Terns closely resemble gulls, though they are smaller, more delicate and more graceful. In the late spring, terns congregate in large numbers to nest on the beaches and at this time the colonies are in great danger. Their nests are little more than depressions in the sand, and their eggs blend in well with the terrain. When disturbed, the adult birds will leave their nests and try to drive off the intruder. The eggs or chicks are then exposed to the sun and predators. Each year hundreds of eggs and chicks perish from attack by predators, or under the wheels of off-road vehicles, or from being crushed by well-meaning visitors.

To protect the terns during nesting, sections of the beach are closed to the public. Please observe these signs and stay out of nesting areas.

Eastern National is an organization you might not have heard of, but you've seen their work. This nonprofit organization funds many of the projects and exhibits you enjoy here and at other national parks across the East Coast. Most of Eastern National's funds are raised through the sale of books and other materials found in the Parks' Visitor Centers.

Eastern National was founded in 1947 by a group of Park Service interpreters who were anxious to make available the best educational materials to park visitors. In 1949 they opened agencies at Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site near Hodgenville, Kentucky, and Colonial National Historical Park, which administers areas at

Jamestown and Yorktown in Virginia.

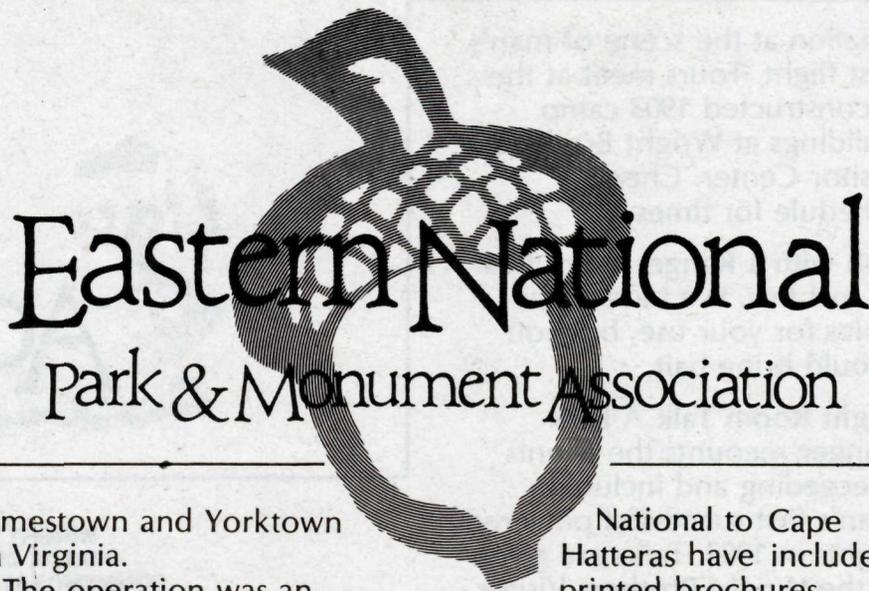
The operation was an immediate success and grew in the decades that followed. Today, Eastern National is a consortium of ninety-seven agencies ranging from Maine to Minnesota and from Louisiana to the Virgin Islands.

Recent donations by Eastern

National to Cape Hatteras have included printed brochures, library and reference books, photographic reprints, some of the Elizabethan Room furnishings at Fort Raleigh, living history clothing for interpretative programs, Seashore Ranger patches, canoes, musical instruments

for Fort Raleigh, the Lyle gun and carriage for the Beach Apparatus Drill at Chicamacomico, funding for archeological research at Fort Raleigh, and various equipment such as tape recorders, cameras, video tapes and photo exhibits.

Eastern National operates bookstores at the following Visitor Centers: Wright Brothers, Bodie Island, Coquina Beach, Hatteras Island, & Ocracoke. In addition there will be a small sales station at Chicamacomico Life Saving Station on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The following list is representative of the materials available in the bookstores and can be used as an order form for mail orders.



# Eastern National Park & Monument Association

## BOOKS

### The Wright Brothers And Aviation History

- Baker, Cut & Assemble Paper Airplanes That Fly. \$ 3.95
- Civil Air Patrol, Educational Kit, Wright Brothers. 2.00
- Combs, Harry. Kill Devil Hills. 16.95
- Copeland, Peter. Antique Airplane Coloring Book. 2.00
- East, Omega. Wright Brothers Handbook. 5.00
- Gibbs, Smith. The World's First Aeroplane Flights. 3.40
- Gibbs, Smith. The Wright Brothers. 3.40
- Hallion, Richard. The Wright Brothers, Heirs of Prometheus. 8.95
- Kelly, Fred. Miracle at Kitty Hawk. 27.50
- Library of Congress. Photos by the Wright Brothers. 5.00
- McFarland, Marvin. The Papers of W. and O. Wright. (2 vol. 1899-1948) 86.00
- Munder, Dippel, & Gossage. Great International Airplane Book. 6.95
- Wilbur and Orville Wright Coloring Book. 1.50

### History, Legends, And Ecology Of The Outer Banks

- Cairns, Huntington. This Other Eden. 1.75
- Crosland, Patrick. The Outer Banks. 3.95
- ENP&MA - Cape Hatteras Lighthouse Brochure. .25
- Garden Club. Wildflowers of the Outer Banks. 6.95
- Goerch, Carl. Ocracoke. 7.95
- Holland, Francis. America's Lighthouses. 19.95
- Lee, Robert. Blackbeard the Pirate. 8.95
- MacNeill, Ben. The Hatterasman. 8.95
- Merryman, J. H. The U.S. Lifesaving Service, 1880. 3.95
- Outlaw, Edward. Old Nags Head. 2.25
- Pilkey, Orrin. From Currituck to Calabash. 9.95
- Porter, Charles. Adventurers to a New World. 5.00
- Rankin, Hugh. Pirates of Colonial N.C. 1.00
- Stick, David. Dare County: A History. 2.00
- Stick, David. Graveyard of the Atlantic. 9.95
- Stick, David. The Outer Banks of N.C. 9.95
- Stick, David. North Carolina Lighthouses. 2.50
- Whedbee, Charles. Legends of the Outer Banks. 7.95
- Whedbee, Charles. Flaming Ship of Ocracoke. 7.95
- Whedbee, Charles. Outer Banks Mysteries and Seaside Stories. 7.95

### Ordering Information

Items may be ordered by indicating the quantity in the space beside each item. Prices are subject to change. Add \$2.00 for postage and handling. N.C. residents add 4% sales tax. Checks or money orders should be made to Eastern National Park and Monument Association, P.O. Box 427, Kill Devil Hills, N.C. 27948.

## ORDER FORM

### The Audubon Field Guides.

- Butterflies ( ) North American Trees 12.50 ea.
- Eastern Birds ( ) Reptiles and Amphibians ( ) Western Birds
- Insects ( ) Seashells ( ) Wildflowers, East
- Mammals ( ) Seashore Creatures ( ) Wildflowers, West

### Children's Books

- Barnacle, A Guide for Beginning Beachcombers. 2.95
- Cloud Book. 2.25
- Cobblestone Magazine, Lighthouses. 1.25
- Discovering a Seashore Coloring Book. .40
- Park Ranger Coloring Book, 1.00
- Pemberton, John-Leigh. Ducks and Swans. 1.95
- Stamp Book, Animals of the Sea. (a golden stamp book) 1.29
- Wechter, Nell Wise. Betsy Dowdy's Ride. 6.95
- Wechter, Nell Wise. Taffy of Torpedo Junction. 6.95

### Miscellaneous

- Cape Hatteras Lighthouse Print (color, 21"x25") 3.95
- Kite Kit - resembles 1903 Wright plane (wood, 4 ft. wingspan) 12.95
- Life Saving Medal Reproduction 2.50
- Model (not assembled) "Kitty Hawk" airplane (plastic) 3.95
- Note Cards (10 per box) Set 1, Cape Hatteras Seashore 2.00
- Note Cards (10 per box) Set 2, Wright Brothers National Memorial 2.00
- Pencil Sketches - 11"x14" Set 1 1903 Flyer, 1909 Military Plane 3.00
- Pencil Sketch - Set 2 Wright Glider, Vin Fiz 3.00
- Photograph of the Wright's First Flight, Dec. 17, 1903 1.75
- Shipwreck Map (1969 National Geographic) 13"x22" 1.00

### Slides

- Cape Hatteras National Seashore Scenery (5 color slides) 1.50
- Cape Hatteras National Seashore Scenery Set 2 1.50
- Cape Hatteras Seashore Shipwrecks 1.50
- Cape Hatteras Seashore Sunsets 1.50
- Kitty Hawk-Wright Brothers 1.50
- National Park Seashore Scenes 1.50
- Wright Brothers Slide Package (18 slides, photos, text) 6.95

Send items ordered to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

## Loggerhead Sea Turtles

The loggerhead sea turtle comes ashore to nest from Florida to North Carolina. The shells of adult loggerhead turtles can reach over three feet long and the turtles may weigh over 300 pounds.

The female turtle comes ashore at night to lay her eggs in the sand. She will lay about 120 white, leathery, spherical eggs and then cover the nest with sand. The same turtle may return at approximately 14-day intervals to lay several

nests between early May and late August. Many eggs and hatchlings are eaten by predators, taken by poachers or lost to erosion. Although female sea turtles lay thousands of eggs each summer, very few hatchlings will survive to adulthood.

Hatchlings dig their way out of a nest in a united effort and usually emerge at night. They then make their way down the beach towards the water and enter the surf. The race

from their nest to the sea is crucial. Lights near beaches will cause hatchlings to become disoriented and wander away from the sea.

Many kinds of accidents befall sea turtles when they enter coastal waters. Some are caught on fishing lines. Others are hit by boat propellers. Still others are caught and die in commercial fishing nets. Information gained from the study of such dead turtles may be important in developing ways of preventing future mortality.

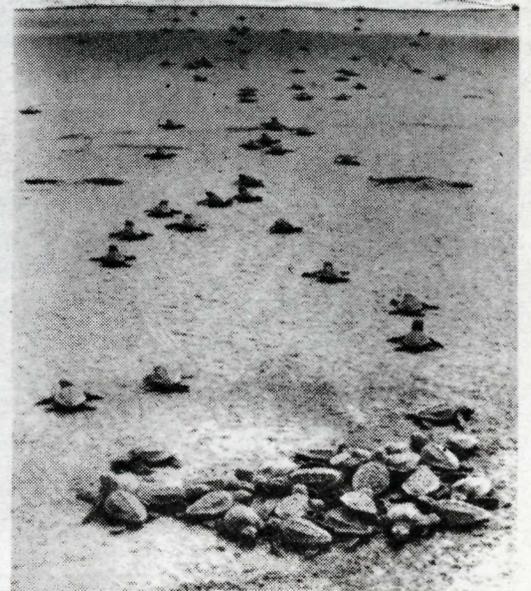


PHOTO BY SHARON PRO

## Program Descriptions

These programs will introduce you to the forces that continually shape and reshape these fragile islands. They will acquaint you with tales of pirates and shipwrecks, give you the chance to catch a wave and, perhaps, discover for yourself the essence of the National Seashore.

**Bodie Island Beasties** A close-up look at the critters of the beach and dunes. Mainly for kids.

**The Changing Beach** A chance to explore an ever-changing world of surf and sand.

**Children's Wildlife Discovery** Mainly for kids under 12, but parents are welcome, too. Wear wading shoes and bring insect repellent.

**Beach Haul Demonstration** Help a local commercial fisherman pull his net; see what he catches.

**Catch a Safe Wave** Ride the waves and learn about water safety. Boogie Boards provided. Swimmers only.

**Erosion and the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse** The sea has threatened this landmark for 50 years. We'll discuss the problem and our plans.

**Especially for Kids** A chance to learn about anything from sand to seagulls.

**Evening Campfire** Topics may include shipwreck stories, pirate tales or how we run a park.

**Exploring the Salt Marsh** A close-up look at the bay side of the island. Wear wading shoes and bring insect repellent.

**First Flight Tour** Join a Park Ranger for the story of

aviation at the scene of man's first flight. Tours meet at the reconstructed 1903 camp buildings at Wright Brothers Visitor Center. Check schedule for times.

**Fish with a Ranger** Learn how to surf fish. We have a few poles for your use, but you should bring bait.

**Flight Room Talk** A Park Ranger recounts the events preceeding and including man's first successful powered flights in 1903. Talks are given at the Wright Brothers Visitor Center.

**Forest Nature Walk** Explore an island forest and learn of its struggle for survival. Bring insect repellent.

**Hatteras History** Hear stories about lighthouses, surf rescues, wars and other topics unique to Hatteras Island.

**Historic Beach Apparatus Drill** Return with us now to those thrilling days of yesteryear (1918), as we recreate a dramatic Life Saving Service rescue drill.

**Island Forest Walk** Explore a small island forest and learn of its struggle for survival. Bring insect repellent.

**Island Lore** Learn of some of the special skills needed to survive on an isolated island like Ocracoke.

**Kite Demonstration** A kite building and flying program for the young as well as the young at heart.

**Life at Kitty Hawk** Drop by the reconstructed 1903 camp buildings for a visit with friends of Wilbur and Orville Wright and other personalities from the 1900 to 1903 period.

**Lighthouse History** Stories of the Bodie Island light and its keepers.

# Activities On The Outer Banks

WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL VISITOR CENTER OPEN 8:00 am to 7:00 pm daily COMMEMORATIVE PYLON OPEN 2:30 pm to 4:30 pm daily								
ACTIVITY	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	LOCATION
Flight Room Talk	Hourly 10:00 am - 5:00 pm							Wright Brothers Visitor Center
First Flight Tours	11:30a 1:30p 3:30p	11:30 1:30p 3:30p	11:30 1:30 3:30	11:30 1:30 3:30	11:30 1:30 3:30	11:30 1:30 3:30	11:30 1:30 3:30	Reconstructed Camp Buildings
Life at Kitty Hawk			1:30		1:30			Reconstructed Camp Buildings
Kite Flying Demonstration			12:30		12:30		12:30	Reconstructed Camp Buildings
Secrets of the Hills	Daily at 2:30 pm							Commemorative Pylon

FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE VISITOR CENTER OPEN 8:00 am to 6:00 pm Sunday OPEN 8:00 am to 8:15 pm Mon - Sat								
ACTIVITY	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	LOCATION
Elizabethan Music	12:15 2:15	12:15 2:15	12:15 2:15	12:15 2:15	12:15 2:15	12:15 2:15	12:15 2:15	Fort Raleigh Visitor Center
Historic Area Trail and Thomas Harriot Nature Trail	Open daily Sunrise to Sunset							
"The Fort Raleigh Story" (10 mins)	Shown on the hour from 8:00 am to closing							Fort Raleigh Visitor Center
Guided talks & tours	Daily at 10:15, 11:15, 1:15, 3:15							Fort Raleigh Visitor Center
Costumed History Characters	Daily from 3:00 pm to 4:00 pm							

CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE BODIE ISLAND VISITOR CENTER OPEN DAILY 8:00 am - 6:00 pm								
ACTIVITY	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	LOCATION
Morning Bird Stalk (1 1/2 hr)			7:00a					Bodie Island Visitor Center
Soundside Canoe (2 1/2 hr)		9:30a		9:30a		9:30a		Bodie Island Visitor Center
The Changing Beach (1 hr)					9:30a		9:30a	Shipwreck at Coquina Beach
Seashore Arts (1 hr)			11:00a			11:00a		Coquina Discovery Center
Storms & Shipwrecks (1/2 hr)	11:00a				11:00a			Shipwreck at Coquina Beach
Especially for Kids (1/2 hr)	1:00p		1:00p					Coquina Discovery Center
Lighthouse History (1/2 hr)	1:30p	1:30p	1:30p	1:30p	1:30p	1:30p	1:30p	Bodie Island Visitor Center
Bodie Island Beasties (1 hr)				2:00p			2:00p	Coquina Discovery Center
Catch a Safe Wave (1 1/2 hr)		3:30p		3:30p				Coquina Discovery Center
Punt Guns & Market Hunters (1 hr)			3:30p					Bodie Island Visitor Center
Return of the Fishing Fleet (1/2 hr)					4:30p			Oregon Inlet Marina
Evening Campfire				8:30p			8:30	Inquire at Entrance Station Oregon Inlet Campground

PEA ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE								
ACTIVITY	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	LOCATION
Refuge Bird Walk (1 1/2 hr)				7:00a				Rest area 4 miles South of Oregon Inlet
Refuge Tour (1 1/2 hr)			10:00a					Refuge Headquarters
Children's Wildlife Discovery (1 1/2 hr)			10:00a					Refuge Headquarters

BUXTON - CAPE POINT AREA HATTERAS INLAND VISITOR CENTER OPEN 8:00 am - 6:00 pm CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE OPEN 8:00 am - 5:30 pm								
ACTIVITY	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	LOCATION
Morning Bird Stalk (1 1/2 hr)			7:00a		7:00a			Ramp 44, near Cape Point Campground
Fish with a Ranger (2 hr)			8:00a		8:00a			Hatteras Island Visitor Center
Exploring the Salt Marsh (1/2 hr)						8:30a		Parking area at Ramp 38 3.6 miles north of Buxton
Storms & Shipwrecks (1/2 hr)		9:00a				9:00	9:00	Ramp 44, near Cape Point Campground
The Changing Beach (1 hr)	9:00a				9:00		9:00	Hatteras Island Visitor Center
Seashore Arts (1 hr)			10:00			10:00		Inquire at Entrance Station Cape Point Campground
Especially for Kids (1/2 hr)		10:00a			10:00			Inquire at Entrance Station Cape Point Campground
Erosion and the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse (1/2 hr)	11:00a				11:00		11:00	Hatteras Island Visitor Center
Program of the Day (1/2 hr)	11:30a	11:30			11:30			Hatteras Island Visitor Center
Hatteras History (1/2 hr)	2:00p	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00	Hatteras Island Visitor Center
Historic Beach Apparatus Drill (1 hr)					2:00p			Chicamacomico Coast Guard Station in Rodanthe
Soundside Snorkel*** (1 hr)	2:30p		2:30			2:30		Parking area at Ramp 38 3.6 miles north of Buxton
Catch a Safe Wave (1 1/2 hr)	4:00p	4:00			4:00	4:00	4:00	Inquire at Entrance Station Cape Point Campground
Beach Haul Demonstration (1 1/2 hr)				6:30p				Check at the Visitor Center for information
Evening Campfire (1 hr)	8:30p	8:30		8:30		8:30	8:30	Inquire at Entrance Station Cape Point Campground

\*\*\*Sign up not more than 3 days in advance at the Hatteras Island Visitor Center.

OCRACOKE VISITOR CENTER OPEN Daily 8:00 am - 6:00 pm OCRACOKE LIGHTHOUSE OPEN Daily 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm								
ACTIVITY	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	LOCATION
Morning Bird Stalk (1 1/2 hr)				7:00a				3.3 miles north of Horse Viewing Platform
The Changing Beach (1 hr)			10:00a		10:00			Ramp 70 - Airport Parking Area
Exploring the Salt Marsh (1 hr)		10:00a				10:00		3.3 miles north of Horse Viewing Platform
Island in Motion (1 hr)				10:00a			10:00	3.3 miles north of Horse Viewing Platform
Pirate Times (1/2 hr)	11:00				11:00		11:00	Visitor Center Assembly Area
Ocracoke History (1/2 hr)		11:00a					11:00	Visitor Center Assembly Area
Island Lore (1/2 hr)			1:30p					Visitor Center Assembly Area
Forest Nature Walk (1 1/2 hr)				3:30p			3:30	Campground Entrance Station
Catch a Safe Wave (1 1/2 hr)		3:30p			3:30			Protected Beach at Airport Parking Area
Soundside Snorkel*** (1 1/2 hr)	3:30p		3:30			3:30		On Soundside near Hatteras Inlet Ferry
Evening Campfire (1 hr)	8:30p		8:30			8:30		Campground Beach

\*\*\*Sign up not more than 3 days in advance at Ocracoke Visitor Center.

**Morning Bird Stalk** More than 350 species of birds have been seen here. We have a few spotting scopes. Bring insect repellent.

**Ocracoke History Highlights** of the 400 years of Ocracoke's past.

**Pirate Times** Tales about the "pirate island" of Ocracoke in 1718.

**Program of the Day** come to the Hatteras Island Visitor Center to discover the special topic.

**Punt Guns and Market Hunters** A look at old time market hunting that includes firing the punt gun.

**Refuge Tour** Learn how the Fish and Wildlife Service handles sea turtle nests, bird banding, controlled burning, etc. Bring insect repellent.

**Return of the Fishing Fleet** Meet the boats fresh from

Gulf Stream fishing.

**Seashore Arts** Be creative with things you find on the beach. Bring a good imagination.

**Secrets of the Hill** "Isn't it astonishing that all these secrets have been preserved for so many years just so we could discover them." Orville Wright (1903) Commemorative Pylon at Wright Brother's.

**Soundside Canoe** A canoe trip exploring the marshes and waters of Pamlico Sound. Bring wading shoes and insect repellent. Not recommended for non-swimmers.

**Soundside Snorkel** Explore the sub-surface world of Pamlico Sound. Wear tennis shoes and swim suit. Swimmers only. Equipment provided.

**Storms and Shipwrecks** Stories about shipwrecks and rescues on the Outer Banks.

## Off Road Vehicles

Here are a few points to keep in mind when operating off-road vehicles in the park:

- only licensed vehicles (equipped for highway use) and drivers are permitted to drive on the beaches.
- only certain sections of the seashore beaches are open to off-road travel. Driving is permitted along that portion of the beach between the base of the dunes and the ocean and along designated routes. Those sections closed to off-road vehicles are well marked.
- vehicles must enter the beaches only at designated crossing ramps.
- if you become stuck, let some air out of the tires. This will usually give better traction and decrease strain on the engine.
- driver's should carry in their vehicles emergency equipment such as jack, shovel, tire pump, water, etc.
- ocean water is very salty and corrosive. If you value your vehicle do not drive through salt water. Rinse it with fresh water at the first opportunity after leaving the beach.
- observe tern nesting and sea turtle sanctuaries and please keep out to protect young hatchlings. These areas will be posted within season.
- off-road travel on the soundside of NC 12 is only permitted on established sand roads or trails.
- No ORV's are permitted on the beaches of Pea Island Wildlife Refuge.
- If you have any questions or need assistance, contact a Park Ranger for current beach conditions & closures.



PHOTO COURTESY DARE COUNTY TOURIST BUREAU



Spraying for insect control.

PHOTO BY JACK DERMID

## Blackbeard

In 1701, the Queen Anne's War took all available sailors in Europe to serve their countries as privateers. When a treaty was signed in 1713 most seafarers found themselves jobless. Many of these sailors turned from legal privateering to illegal piracy.

In the Carolina's, the most infamous of the pirates was Edward Teach, better known as "Blackbeard." Pieces of cannon fuse twisted into his hair and lit formed a demonic halo of smoke around his head. His fearsome battle dress and huge frame were an awesome sight feared by sailors nearly as much as they feared the Devil himself.

Blackbeard's pirate armada terrorized the waters from the Caribbean to the Virginia Capes for about 18 months in 1717 and 1718. Their favorite anchorage was Ocracoke where ships sailing close around Cape Hatteras made easy prizes. The shallow sound waters provided safe hiding for the pirates in their small, nimble ships. In addition, it was rumored that he was paying tribute to the corrupt governor of North Carolina. Soon plantation owners became weary of the constant pirate attacks and sought help outside the colony. At the plantation owners request,

Governor Alexander Spotswood of Virginia dispatched two sloops under command of Lt. Robert Maynard to capture the pirate leader.

On November 22, 1718, near Ocracoke Inlet, Maynard's ships engaged Blackbeard's pirate fleet. In the fight Blackbeard was killed and the pirates under his command were either captured or killed. Although piracy continued for a few years more, the death of Blackbeard marked the end of its "golden age."



WOODCUT BY GLENN EURE

## Buxton Woods — The Unexpected Pleasure

One thing about the Outer Banks; there aren't a lot of trees around. That is, until you reach the Buxton area. Here the island stretches out thirty miles from the mainland. Here too, the pine and oak woodland is situated on a fairly wide section of the islands: nearly four miles from ocean to sound. Its distance from the damaging salt spray of the ocean and the slightly higher elevation of the area makes Buxton one of the few places on the Outer Banks where trees can survive and grow tall.

Various species, such as dogwood and hornbeam, which could not tolerate living on the edge of the sea, find a haven here.

Temperature extremes are not as harsh as on the mainland because the islands are surrounded by water. The closeness of the Gulf Stream also has a warming effect. Some southern plants, such as dwarf palmetto and laurel cherry are able to creep north into Buxton Woods.

The Buxton Woods Nature Trail (¾ mile long) is open for you to explore at your leisure. Take a break from the sun, heat and wind to discover this cool, sheltered oasis. See for yourself how the elements have governed the wood's boundaries and shaped and reshaped the trees. The haven you find deep inside will prove to be an unexpected pleasure.



## Ocracoke

Whether you're going to camp, stay in a hotel, or just go for the day, Ocracoke Island's solitude and unspoiled beauty are well worth the trip. Ocracoke is the southernmost island in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore.

You begin your journey with a free, 40-minute ferry ride across Hatteras Inlet (check the ferry schedules for the exact departure/arrival times). Bring along your binoculars and you'll be able to follow the meanderings of terns, gulls, and brown pelicans.

Once on the Ocracoke side, the island lies before you — 16 miles of mostly uninhabited beach, perfect for swimming, beachcombing, fishing and sunbathing. It shouldn't be too hard to find a secluded stretch of beach on Ocracoke.

If you continue south on Highway 12 for about seven miles, you'll come to the Ocracoke Pony Pens. Legend holds that the first ponies came to the island aboard Richard Grenville's ship, Tiger,

in 1585. When his ship foundered off Ocracoke, Grenville ordered it unloaded. A few of his horses escaped and began a semi-wild existence on the island. At one time hundreds of horses roamed the island. Today, the remnants of the herd can be seen from the observation platform near the pens.

Three miles beyond the pony pens is the Ocracoke Campground. The Hammock Hills Nature Trail begins near the campground entrance. This ¾ mile trail winds back toward the sound through pines and scrub thickets and allows you to observe some of the wildlife on the island. A guarded swimming beach is located at Ramp 70, a mile or so beyond the campground, just before you reach Ocracoke village.

The first stop should be the Visitor Center. The Park Service conducts literally dozens of "Discovery Adventures" several times each week in summer (check the Activities Schedule for times). Rangers lead programs on the island's pirate history, wildlife, and seafaring legacy (Ocracoke village was once an important shipping center). Other activities include body surfing safaris, beach and sound walks, knotting demonstrations and more.

Other sights around the village include the British Cemetery where four British seamen, killed during a World War II submarine attack, are buried. The Ocracoke lighthouse, the oldest active lighthouse in the U.S., is a short drive from the Visitor Center.

If you're heading for the mainland from Ocracoke, you can catch a toll ferry near the Visitor Center (see schedule). In any case, stroll around the town and enjoy the quaint charm of the village.

Ocracoke Island is a glimpse into the past. It's a chance to see and feel the Outer Banks as it was when it was America's first frontier.

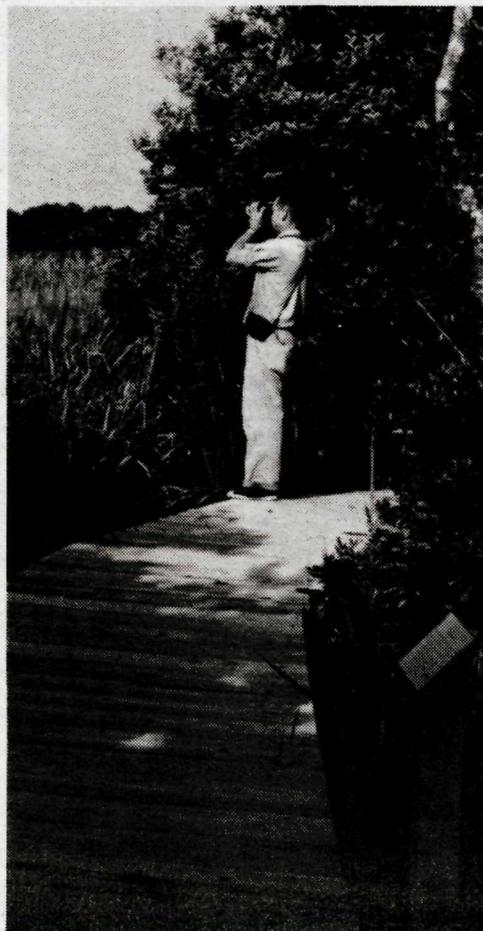


PHOTO BY JACK DERMID



# National Seashore

## The Salt Marsh A Visit to Another World

The pounding ocean surf is a powerful call to the seashore visitor. But, for those who can resist the ocean's temptations, the other side of the barrier islands holds some unexpected treats.

The salt marsh is a world apart from the ocean surf. Its shallow protected waters make it a haven for a variety of sea life. When visiting the marsh you will first notice several types of grasses. Salt marsh cord grass lives in the shallows and as this grass dies off, its blades fall into the sound, decompose and become an important food source. This food, along with the shelter the marshland

provides, makes it a nursery ground for many marine animals.

Walking through the shallows causes the water to ripple in front of you as schools of small fish dart away. Blue crabs quickly paddle by or dig into the sand to escape. Patience and a crab net may provide you with your next meal.

Bird life is ever present. Shorebirds probe for small organisms until they build up enough fat stores to continue on their long migration - mainly to the Canadian tundra or South America.

Dancing through the shallows, the snowy egret

actively pursues crabs and shrimp. An osprey or "fish hawk" spots its prey from high above. Plummeting from the sky, the bird splashes into the water to lock its talons deep within the fish.

Off in the distance you may spot another kind of fisherman. A villager moves along in his skiff, pausing to check his net or crab pot. Working as did his father and grandfather, he keeps his heritage alive.

The longer you stay in the salt marsh, the more you will discover. To neglect a visit means something of a loss. The salt marsh is as much a part, though a very different part, of the islands as is the ocean beach.

## The National Seashore A Movable Treasure

When we think of an island, we usually think of a stable land mass surrounded by water. The Outer Banks are certainly surrounded by water but it is far from stable. The Cape Hatteras National Seashore is a series of barrier

islands that are gradually moving closer to the mainland.

Why are the islands moving? The islands are mostly sand. Storm tides and winds will carry the sand from the beach across the islands depositing it closer to the sound. The beaches lose sand, but the marshes on the other side of the islands grow. This effect can be seen at the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse area. Once over a 1,000 feet from the surf, the lighthouse is now in danger of being undermined by the sea.

The next millenium may find the Outer Banks to be just another beach along the mainland. Until then, why not enjoy the ride?

## The Guiding Lights

Lighthouses or light towers provide a visible signal that can be seen far out at sea. Lighthouses on the Outer Banks are placed close together so that even today sailors can spot one ahead before the one behind has been lost from view. Each lighthouse is equipped with a distinctive light sequence so one can be distinguished from another at night, while the shape, height and markings of each provide specific identification by day.

Three lighthouses stand within the boundaries of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. They are the Bodie Island, Cape Hatteras, and Ocracoke lighthouses. The Ocracoke Light (see map) is the oldest active light on the East Coast, built in 1823. Its conical shape and stark white exterior give bearings to many of the oceangoing vessels near the island of Ocracoke. The Cape Hatteras light is the tallest lighthouse in the United States, and at 208 ft., it warns ships rounding the treacherous Diamond Shoals. The 156 foot Bodie Island light is the third light to be placed in the vicinity of Oregon Inlet. The black and white candy-striped tower gives mariners travelling from northern ports advance notice to move farther out from land to avoid the shoals near Cape Hatteras.

Each of these lighthouses stands today like a silent sentry ready to help seamen along the treacherous coast off the Cape Hatteras National Seashore.

## Visible Shipwrecks

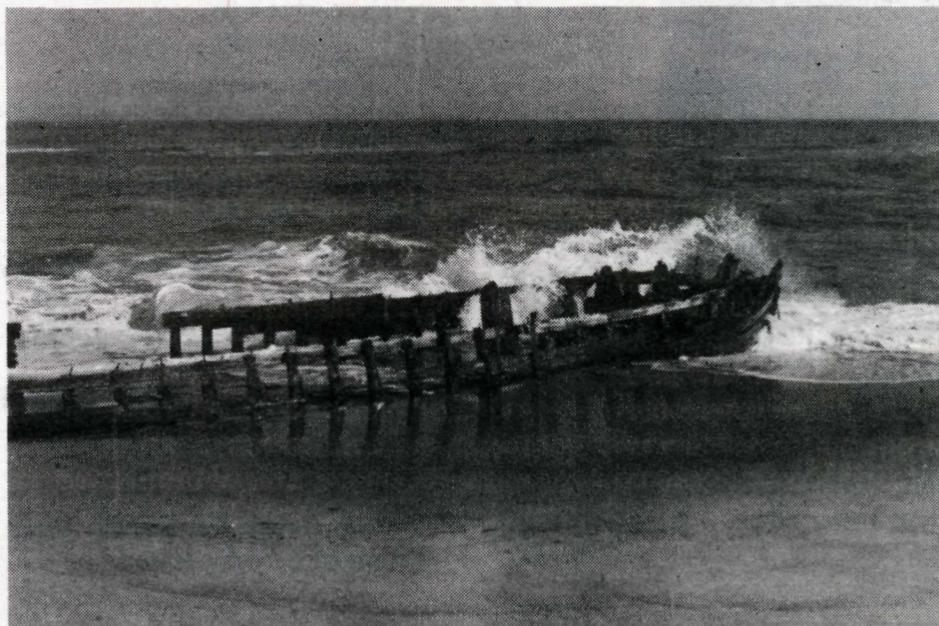
It is the night of April 3, 1818. A schooner is aground in the center of the infamous Diamond Shoals, being battered by a raging northeast wind. In the ship's tangled rigging, four men cling to their lofty perch as to life itself. After being buffeted for fourteen hours by the sea, the castaways are finally rescued by men from the nearby lifesaving station. But the ship and her cargo, \$32,000 worth of sugar, are completely destroyed, consigned to the deep, or scattered for miles along the sandy beaches of Hatteras Island.

Scenes similar to this have taken place thousands of times along the Outer Banks giving true meaning to its name, "The Graveyard of the Atlantic". Why so many shipwrecks here? Usually several forces combine to make survival of a mariner and his ship an ordeal of skill, courage, and luck.

The North-flowing Gulf Stream and a similar South-flowing current have been used for centuries by ships'

captains trying to gain a little speed as they sail along the coast.

Compounding the problem is sand deposited by currents creating shallow areas called shoals. Shoals can change depth and characteristics in a matter of hours so there is never a sure, safe passage through them. The infamous Diamond Shoals extend ten miles into the ocean from Cape Hatteras and have been the site of hundreds of wrecks.



Cape Hatteras is also the focal point for extreme, often violent, weather conditions. Winter storms, "nor'easters", often batter the banks for days on end while late summer can bring tropical storms and hurricanes. Before modern forecasting methods, mariners often found themselves at the mercy of the elements with no advanced warning.

Over 1500 wrecks have been documented but many simply disappeared without trace. Today, storms and the incessant pounding surf have left very few visible reminders of days gone by.

## Attention Campers!

Here are a few tips on camping in the Park:

### Reservations

You can reserve a campsite in any of three ways: at Park Ticketron terminals at Whalebone Junction; Hatteras Island and Ocracoke Island visitor centers; in writing (reservation folders are available at ranger's stations); and through the nation-wide Ticketron system.

Make sure you bring the same equipment (i.e. tent, trailer, etc.) as you state on your reservation. Campsites are limited to a maximum of six people. Only two vehicles per campsite (your trailer



# Park Information

counts as one vehicle). Check the ticket you receive from us to make sure the right information is on it. If you have questions, call the number on the ticket. All campgrounds are on the reservation system except Salvo which is first come first served. For more information about reservations write: **Cape Hatteras National Seashore Rt.1 Box 675 • Manteo, NC 27954**

### Fees and Length of Stay

Campsites are \$6.00 per day. An additional \$2.50 service charge is made for reservations. Two weeks (14 days) is the maximum length of stay within the Park.

### Check-In

Check-in time for reserved campsites is 12:00 noon. You may check-in earlier if a site is available. We will hold your

campsite until 8:00 am the next day. Call us if you will be arriving after the 8:00 am deadline.

### The Campgrounds

Most campsites are in flat, sandy areas without shade. If you plan on using a tent, bring along extra-long tent stakes. The campgrounds have modern toilets, cold water, outdoor showers, drinking water, grills and tables. There are no utility hookups. All campgrounds are on the ocean except Salvo which is on the sound, a short walk from the ocean. Camping is prohibited anywhere in the Park except in designated campgrounds.

### POLICE/EMERGENCY

- Fort Raleigh & Wright Brothers 911
- Bodie Island 441-7425
- Cape Hatteras Ranger's Office 995-5044 day (5033 night)
- Hatteras Sheriff's Office 986-2144
- Ocracoke 928-5111 day (4231 night)

### DARE EMERGENCY

**MEDICAL CENTER**  
(open 24 hours for emergencies)  
441-7111

### WEATHER INFORMATION

- National Weather Service 995-5601
- Local radio stations  
1530 AM  
95.3 FM

### FERRY INFORMATION

- Ocracoke 928-3841
- Cedar Island 225-3551
- Swan Quarter 926-1111

### VISITOR CENTERS

- Whalebone Jct. Info. 441-6644
- Fort Raleigh 473-5772
- Wright Brothers 441-7430
- Bodie Island 441-5711
- Hatteras Island 995-5209
- Ocracoke 928-4531

### FURTHER INFORMATION

- National Park Service Headquarters 473-2111

Or Write:  
Superintendent  
Cape Hatteras Group  
Rt. 1, Box 675  
Manteo, NC 27954

## Important Phone Numbers

## Ferry Schedules

(Subject to change without notice)

### HATTERAS - OCRACOKE FERRY

This free ferry service links Hatteras with Ocracoke Island with an enjoyable 40-minute trip. The ferries accommodate cars and even large camping vehicles and are scheduled often enough during the summer so that your wait will not be long. Reservations are not required, as they are for the Cedar Island and Swan Quarter ferries from Ocracoke Village.

The summer schedule is as follows:

**Summer Schedule**  
April 15th thru Oct. 31st

#### Leave HATTERAS

5:00 AM  
6:10 AM  
6:50 AM  
7:30 AM  
8:10 AM  
8:50 AM  
9:30 AM  
10:10 AM  
10:50 AM  
11:30 AM  
12:10 PM  
12:50 PM  
1:30 PM  
2:10 PM  
2:50 PM  
3:30 PM  
4:10 PM  
4:50 PM  
5:30 PM  
6:10 PM  
7:00 PM  
9:00 PM  
11:00 PM



#### Leave OCRACOKE

6:00 AM  
7:10 AM  
7:50 AM  
8:30 AM  
9:10 AM  
9:50 AM  
10:30 AM  
11:10 AM  
11:50 AM  
12:30 PM  
1:10 PM  
1:50 PM  
2:30 PM  
3:10 PM  
3:50 PM  
4:30 PM  
5:10 PM  
5:50 PM  
6:30 PM  
7:10 PM  
8:00 PM  
10:00 PM  
10:00 PM

### Winter Schedule

Nov. 1st thru April 14th

Leave Hatteras every hour on the hour from 5:00 AM to 5:00 PM, and at 7:00 PM, 9:00 PM, and 11:00 PM.

Leave Ocracoke every hour on the hour from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM; 8:00 PM and 10:00 PM.

### FERRY CONNECTIONS FROM OCRACOKE: SWAN QUARTER & CEDAR ISLAND

#### Reservations

To avoid possible delay in boarding the Cedar Island-Ocracoke Ferry and the Swan Quarter-Ocracoke Ferry, reservations are recommended. These may be made in person at the departure terminal or by telephone. For departures from Ocracoke, call (919) 928-3841; for departures from Cedar Island, call (919) 225-3551; and for reservations for departures from Swan Quarter, call (919) 926-1111. (Office hours 6 a.m. - 6 p.m.)

Reservations may be made up to 30 days in advance of departure date and are not transferable. These reservations must be claimed at least 30 minutes prior to departure time. The name of the driver and the vehicle license number are required when making reservations.

#### Gross Load Limits

Currituck Sound	
Any axle	13,000 lbs.
Two or more axles	24,000 lbs.
All Other Crossings;	
Any axle	13,000 lbs.
Two axles (single vehicle)	24,000 lbs.
Three or more axles (single or combination vehicle)	36,000 lbs.

More information may be obtained from Director, Ferry Division, Morehead City, NC 28557, or by calling (919) 726-6446 or 726-6413.

### OCRACOKE-SWAN QUARTER TOLL FERRY

Crossing Time Approx. 2½ hrs. Capacity Approx. 35 Cars

Leave <b>OCRACOKE</b>	<b>Year Round</b>	Leave <b>SWAN QUARTER</b>
6:30 AM 12:30 PM		9:30 AM 4:00 PM

**Fare & Rates Applicable (one way) Same as Cedar Island - Ocracoke Ferry Rates.**

# Rip Currents

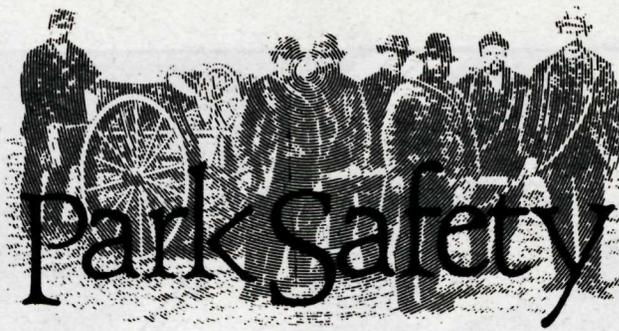
The ocean is a wonderful place to swim if you're careful. Rip currents can turn a quick dip into a nightmare. Underwater sand bars often build up offshore forming a trough of water between the bar and the beach. When the sand bar breaks, the trapped water funnels out to sea through the break, sometimes sweeping swimmers along with it.

The important thing to remember if you're caught in a rip current is: don't try to swim against the current. Instead, swim across the current, parallel to the shore slowly working your way back to shore at an angle. Above all, remain calm.

The Park Service operates five guarded beaches. Consult the map on the back cover for their locations.

Some other swimming tips:

- Do not swim alone, at night or near fishing piers.
- Watch the weather; storms and squalls can come up quickly.
- Don't swim in the rain since



lightening does strike the beach.

- Watch out for surfers while swimming.
- The Park Service offers some ocean programs at guarded beaches.

# Driving

Here are a few things to keep in mind while driving in the Park:

- Most roads along the beach are narrow with soft, sandy shoulders.
- Watch for pedestrians, they are everywhere, especially around stores and parking areas.
- Highway 12 can become flooded after a storm. Be sure to check your brakes after driving through standing water.

- Salt spray can fog windows. Keep something handy to wipe your windshield clean.
- Park only in designated areas. It's easy to get stuck in the sand.

# Protect Your Valuables

Burglars follow tourists. Unfortunately they follow them to the Outer Banks, and they'd like nothing better than to look into a car, tent or camper and see cameras, purses and fishing equipment. **LOCKING YOUR CAR IS NOT ENOUGH!** When you leave your car or campsite, take your valuables with you, lock them in your trunk or put them out of sight. If they have serial numbers, record them

and carry them with you. Items such as tents, rods and reels and other gear should be marked with your social security number or in some other way so that they may be identified if stolen.

# Bicycling

The long, flat roads of the Park would seem a perfect place for biking. For the most part this is not the case. Most roads in the Park are narrow and have soft, sandy shoulders making biking hazardous. Strong winds and blowing sand can make a bicycle hard to control. If your going to travel by bike, please ride defensively: be aware of the traffic around (and especially behind) you.

# Insects

Mosquitos and other insect pests can make your trip an ordeal if you don't come prepared with an effective repellent and suitable mosquito netting for camping.

## CEDAR ISLAND - OCRACOKE TOLL FERRY

Crossing Time Approx. 2¼ hrs.

Leave CEDAR ISLAND	Summer Schedule	Leave OCRACOKE
7:00 AM	April 15 thru May 31	7:00 AM
10:00 AM		10:00 AM
1:00 PM		1:00 PM
4:00 PM		4:00 PM
7:00 AM	June 1 thru Sept. 15	7:00 AM
9:20 AM		9:20 AM
11:40 AM		11:40 AM
2:00 PM		2:00 PM
4:20 PM		4:20 PM
7:00 AM	Sept. 16 thru Oct. 31	10:00 AM
1:00 PM		4:00 PM

### Fares & Rates Applicable (one way)

A. Pedestrian	1.00
B. Bicycle and Rider	2.00
C. Single Vehicle or Combination 20' or less in length and motorcycles (minimum fare for licensed vehicle)	10.00
D. Vehicles or Combinations from 20' to 40' in length	20.00
E. All Vehicles or Combinations 40-55 feet in length having maximum width of 8 feet and height of 13'6"	30.00

\*Vehicles in excess of 50' (55' maximum) M/V Sea Level Only).

— AIRSTRIPS (see map)

— FIRST FLIGHT AIRSTRIP, WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL

This 3,000-foot asphalt runway and tie down area has no refueling facilities and plane parking is limited-24hrs. (Kitty Hawk Aero Tours offers flying tours from the First Flight Airstrip. Call 473-6301 for information and reservations.)

— MARINAS

Oregon Inlet Fishing Center, Inc., operates a full service marina featuring several deep sea fishing charters and head boats. For information and reservations call 441-6301.

— THE WATERSIDE THEATRE  
Roanoke Island Historical Association

The Lost Colony Outdoor drama is the oldest production of its kind in the United States. Located at Fort Raleigh, the historical drama is performed every night except Sunday from mid-June through the end of August. For ticket information and reservations call 473-3414.

## Hatteras Island Visitor Center Closed

"The historic Cape Hatteras Light Station Double Keeper's Dwelling, now the Hatteras Island Visitor Center for the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, will undergo repairs this summer," announced Tom Hartman, Seashore Superintendent.

"Every effort will be made to maintain the historic integrity of this structure and to provide as little disruption of visitor services as possible," added Mr. Hartman.

The 129 year old structure will be closed until further notice.

# In The Park

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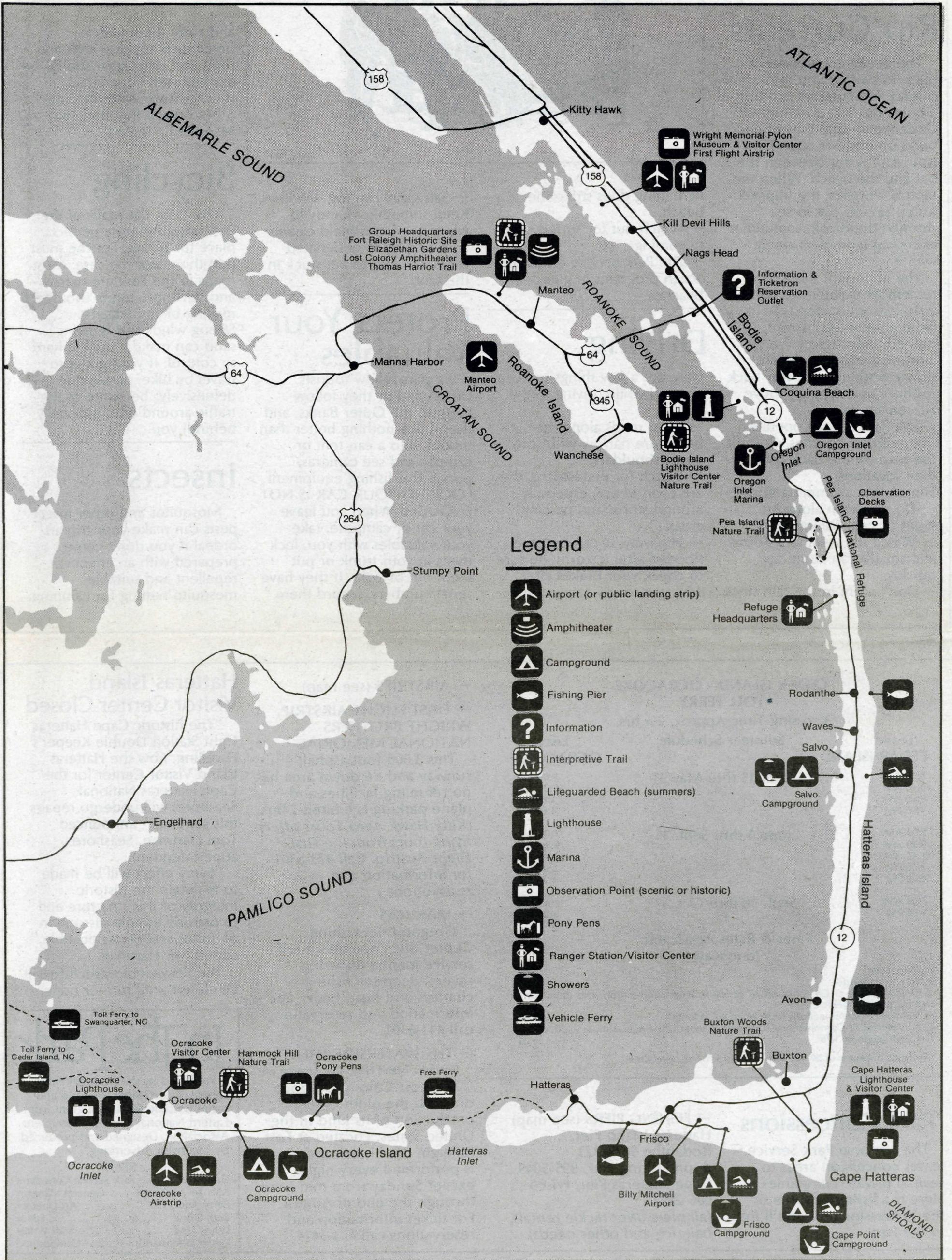
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## Park Concessions

The National Park Service leases concession areas to several private companies. Here is a listing of some of the concessionaires you'll find in the Park.

— FISHING PIERS (see map)  
Hatteras Island Pier, Rodanthe 987-2323  
Avon Fishing Pier, 995-5049  
Cape Hatteras Pier, Frisco 986-2533  
(all piers offer tackle rentals, bait, ice and other needs)



ALBEMARLE SOUND

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PAMLICO SOUND

### Legend

- Airport (or public landing strip)
- Amphitheater
- Campground
- Fishing Pier
- Information
- Interpretive Trail
- Lifeguarded Beach (summers)
- Lighthouse
- Marina
- Observation Point (scenic or historic)
- Pony Pens
- Ranger Station/Visitor Center
- Showers
- Vehicle Ferry

158

158

64

64

345

264

12

12

Group Headquarters  
Fort Raleigh Historic Site  
Elizabethan Gardens  
Lost Colony Amphitheater  
Thomas Harriot Trail

Wright Memorial Pylon  
Museum & Visitor Center  
First Flight Airstrip

Manteo

Manteo Airport

Manteo

Kill Devil Hills

Nags Head

Information & Ticketron  
Reservation Outlet

Manns Harbor

Roanoke Island

Wanchese

Bodie Island Lighthouse  
Visitor Center  
Nature Trail

Oregon Inlet Marina

Oregon Inlet Campground

Pea Island Nature Trail

Observation Decks

Stumpy Point

Refuge Headquarters

Rodanthe

Waves

Salvo

Salvo Campground

Engelhard

Hatteras Island

PAMLICO SOUND

Vehicle Ferry

Avon

Buxton Woods Nature Trail

Buxton

Cape Hatteras Lighthouse & Visitor Center

Toll Ferry to Swanquarter, NC

Toll Ferry to Cedar Island, NC

Ocracoke Visitor Center

Hammock Hill Nature Trail

Ocracoke Pony Pens

Free Ferry

Ocracoke Lighthouse

Ocracoke

Ocracoke Island

Hatteras Inlet

Hatteras

Frisco

Billy Mitchell Airport

Frisco Campground

Cape Hatteras

Cape Point Campground

Ocracoke Inlet

Ocracoke Airstrip

Ocracoke Campground

DIAMOND SHOALS