

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
North Carolina



Fort Raleigh National Historic Site

Long-Range Interpretive Plan



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Long-Range Interpretive Plan

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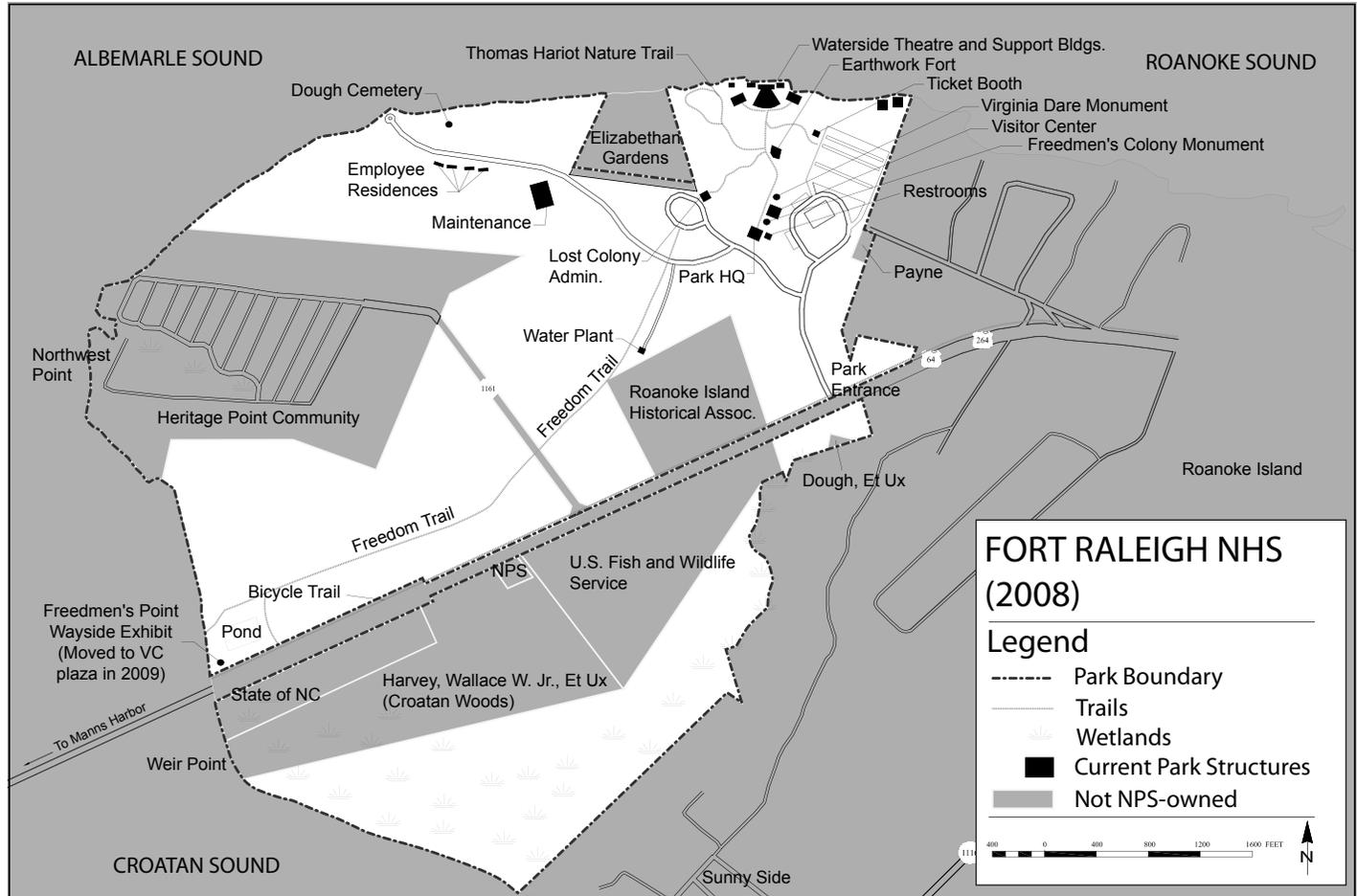
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Fort Raleigh National Historic Site



INTRODUCTION

Each park of the National Park System is required to have a Long-Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP). The LRIP provides guidance for a park's interpretive programming for five to seven years. It identifies the park's themes, describes visitor experience goals, and recommends a wide variety of personal services and interpretive media that will best communicate the park's purpose, significance, and themes. Various implementation plans may need to be developed to realize the full potential of a park's LRIP.

The LRIP is one of three documents that comprise a park's Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, the other two documents being the Annual Interpretive Implementation Plan and the Interpretive Database.

Comprehensive Interpretive Plans fall within the Program Management Plan category of the National Park Service (NPS) park planning hierarchy. Program Management Plans provide specific strategies for a park's various programmatic functions (i.e., Interpretation) to achieve broad long-range park planning goals.

These broad long-range park planning goals are outlined in the park's General Management Plan. General Management Plans are the highest level of park planning documents. General Management Plans create a realistic vision for the future of a NPS site for the next 15 to 20 years. Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (NHS) is currently in the process of developing its first General Management Plan.

Work on the Fort Raleigh NHS Long-Range Interpretive Plan began in the Spring of 2009 when park staff and stakeholders met for an initial two-day Foundations Workshop on April 21-23. The Foundations Workshop was followed by a one-day LRIP Recommendations Workshop on August 26, 2009. The workshops were facilitated by a contracted interpretive planning team with guidance provided by a Contracting Officer's Representative from Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Planning. NPS staff, stakeholders, and contract staff who participated in these workshops and provided input to this plan are listed in Appendix A, The Planning Team.

This LRIP will help guide park management over the next five to seven years in reaching the realistic vision of the future for interpretive services and media. It will guide the interpretive staff in their efforts to orient visitors to the park and interpret the park's human and natural history stories. Achievement of the LRIP's recommendations depends on management support, NPS funding, and the positive initiative of both the NPS and its partners.

As park management necessarily needs to adapt the park's realistic vision of the future due to changing fiscal and political realities, so will the LRIP be adapted to meet park management goals.

Although the baseline for this plan is 2008, some projects and program elements added in 2009 are also noted.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is located near Manteo, North Carolina, on Roanoke Island and is administered by the National Park Service Outer Banks Group. The Outer Banks Group also includes Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Wright Brothers National Memorial.

Established in 1941, Fort Raleigh NHS preserves and interprets the first English colony in the New World and the history of the Native Americans, European Americans, and African Americans who lived on Roanoke Island.

Fort Raleigh NHS encompasses 355.45 acres on the northern end of Roanoke Island, with land elevations varying from sea level to 20 feet. Roanoke Island is part of North Carolina's Outer Banks, a dynamic and ever-changing chain of barrier islands.

This LRIP provides a vision for the future of interpretation at the park. The LRIP was created through a goal-driven process that describes desired visitor experiences and recommends appropriate means to achieve them while protecting and preserving the park's natural and cultural resources.

The LRIP's first section confirms the foundations of the park: its purpose, significance, interpretive themes, visitor profiles, visitor experience goals, issues and influences, and existing conditions. The LRIP's second section recommends actions to be taken over the next five to seven years to improve the park's personal services program and interpretive media, and provides an achievable implementation strategy.

The following short sections and bulleted phrases summarize this LRIP's Future Interpretive Program:

Personal Services

- Increase interpreter-led programming
- Reintroduce living history programming
- Develop technology-based programming
- Expand the program topics to cover all nine park themes
- Add more children's programs
- Work with partners to develop complementary programming
- Expand community outreach

Education Services

- Develop an education strategy
- Continue Teacher-Ranger-Teacher Program
- Develop off-site educational offerings

Interpretive Facilities Improvements

- Improve visitor center flow and use
- Create an amphitheater
- Repurpose the Elizabethan Room, de-accessioning furnishings as necessary
- Create a parkwide network of trails
- Improve visitor center auditorium

Non-Personal Services (Interpretive Media)

- Explore multiple avenues for self-guided interpretation across all platforms: print, audiovisual, and web-based

Audiovisual Programs

- Upgrade existing audiovisuals to current technology platforms
- Create a cell phone tour
- Develop and implement an Audiovisual Plan

Publications

- Revise the park's unigrid brochure
- Develop a park handbook
- Create a series of uniform NPS site bulletins

Park Website

- Upgrade and explore expanded uses for the park website

Exhibits

- Develop an Interpretive Exhibit Master Plan
- Develop and implement a Visitor Center Exhibit Plan

Wayside Exhibits

- Prepare and implement a parkwide Wayside Exhibit Proposal
- Seek more definitive research on the earthworks for future interpretation
- Consider relocation of the Virginia Dare Monument, with appropriate wayside interpretation

Partnerships

- Improve partnership communication
- Create a Fort Raleigh NHS Friends Group

Research and Archival Needs

- A Shoreline Management Plan
- A Historic Vegetation Report
- A Cultural Landscape Inventory
- A Monument Preservation Plan
- Historic Resource Studies for the CCC/WPA era, Fessenden, and the Civil War on the Outer Banks
- Further archeological studies on the north end of Roanoke Island
- An ethnography study
- Continued cataloging of the approximately 15,000 uncatalogued artifacts related to Fort Raleigh

Staffing

The following staff additions are recommended for Fort Raleigh NHS:

- Group Volunteer-in-Parks (VIP) Coordinator
- Group Visual Information Specialist
- District Interpreter (Fort Raleigh NHS and Wright Brothers NMEM)
- Lead Park Ranger (reclassify current position to "Lead")
- Park Ranger
- Education Specialist
- Two summer seasonal Park Rangers
- One Teacher-Ranger-Teacher

FOUNDATION FOR PLANNING

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

Early Years

In 1894, the newly formed Roanoke Colony Memorial Association purchased lands known as the “old Fort Raleigh tract” and began efforts toward development and recognition of the site. In 1935, the area became Fort Raleigh State Park under the North Carolina Historical Commission. Two years later, *The Lost Colony* outdoor drama was first produced on the site. On July 14, 1939, the State of North Carolina deeded Fort Raleigh State Park to the United States government.

1941: Order 9 FR 2441

Fort Raleigh NHS was created on April 5, 1941, by the order of Acting Secretary of the Interior Alvin J. Wirtz [Order 9 FR 2441]. The order put the 18.5-acre site under the NPS, which began administration of the park on July 21, 1941. The 1941 order also recognized the agreement made between the Roanoke Island Historical Association (RIHA) and the United States government for the Association to continue the annual presentation of *The Lost Colony* drama in the open-air amphitheater on park grounds.

1961: Public Law 87-147

Public Law 87-147, issued on August 17, 1961, authorized the NPS to acquire additional lands (approximately 125 acres) to be administered as part of Fort Raleigh NHS. In doing so, the law further defined the purpose of the site: “to preserve, as part of the Fort Raleigh NHS, lands historically associated with the attempt to establish an English colony on Roanoke Island. . .”

1990: Public Law 101-603, 104 Stat. 3065

Public Law 101-603, issued on November 16, 1990, expanded both the purpose and the authorized land area of the site.

This law redefined the purpose of the park to be the preservation and interpretation of:

- The first English colony in the New World; and
- The history of the Native Americans, European Americans, and African Americans who lived on Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

This law also directed the Secretary of the Interior, through the NPS, to undertake research on the history and archeology of the historic site and its associated peoples and events, in consultation with scholarly and other historic organizations.

Additionally, this law authorized the expansion of the land area of Fort Raleigh NHS by approximately 335 acres to a total authorized acreage of 512.93 acres. This new authorized boundary defines the area from which the NPS may purchase lands from willing owners if funds are available.

As of 2008, the NPS had purchased approximately 202 additional acres beyond the site’s 1960s-era boundary; the remainder of the authorized acreage is owned by the State of North Carolina (18.09 acres) and by private owners (129.39 acres). The state property, managed by the North Carolina Department of Transportation, borders the US 64/264 highway corridor at Weir Point. Much of the privately owned acreage has been or is being developed into housing subdivisions (Heritage Point, Croatan Woods, etc.).

Copies of the Secretarial Order and Public Laws are provided in Appendix B.

PURPOSE

Purpose statements describe why an area was set aside as a unit of the National Park System and what specific purpose exists for the area today. Congressional testimony, enabling legislation, and other events in the park's legislative and administrative history often provide the basis for purpose statements.

The following purpose statement for Fort Raleigh NHS appears in the Foundation documents for the forthcoming General Management Plan:

The purpose of Fort Raleigh NHS is to preserve and interpret the site of the first English colony in the New World and the history of the Native Americans, European Americans, and African Americans who lived on Roanoke Island, North Carolina.



Fort Raleigh Archeology

SIGNIFICANCE

Park significance statements describe the distinctiveness of the combined resources of a particular park unit and summarize why a site is important enough to warrant national park designation. These statements reflect natural, cultural, scientific, recreational, inspirational, or other resources that capture the essence of what makes a place special.

Significance statements may evolve over time as a result of discoveries and updates about the site. Significance statements provide direction for park managers to make decisions that preserve resources and values consistent with the site's purpose.

Fort Raleigh NHS is significant because:

- The park protects and preserves the site where English explorers attempted to create England's first colonial settlement in the New World (as well as the birthplace of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in the New World), preserves archeological evidence of these efforts, and provides for ongoing archeological efforts to resolve the mystery of the lost colony of 1587.
- The park is the site of the first sustained interaction between Native Americans and the English; this interaction resulted in the first written cultural/ethnographic information on the Algonquian people and the first English-language documentation of the North Carolina coastal region.
- The park site is the birthplace and home of *The Lost Colony* theatrical production, the nation's first outdoor and longest-running symphonic drama, produced and performed by RIHA since 1937.

- The park surrounds and partners with The Elizabethan Gardens, an internationally known botanical organization that expands Fort Raleigh NHS's English colonial themes with replicated 16th-century English gardens.
- The park interprets Roanoke Island as the site of an innovative Freedmen's Colony settled by 3,500 former slaves during and after the U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) and was listed as a National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom site in 2002.
- The park preserves the site of early wireless radio experiments (including the first quality wireless transmission and reception) by Reginald Fessenden on the north end of Roanoke Island between 1901 and 1902.
- The park, as a unit of the National Park System, is an active educational resource offering unique opportunities for visitors and educational groups to learn about past and present island geology and ecology, environmental stewardship, and preservation of natural and cultural resources.
- The park has two Significant Natural Heritage Areas within its boundaries: a maritime swamp forest and a maritime deciduous forest. Significant Natural Heritage Areas are lands listed by the State of North Carolina Natural Heritage Program as being important for conservation of the state's biodiversity. Significant Natural Heritage Areas contain one or more Natural Heritage elements – high-quality or rare natural communities, rare species, and special animal habitats.
- The park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966. Contributing elements of this designation include the Fort Raleigh Reconstructed Earthwork Fort, the Raleigh Colony/Virginia Dare Monument, the F.D.R. Marker, Dough Cemetery headstones, and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Theater Marker.



Pond located at the west end of the park. This area also provides great views of the sound.

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Interpretive themes are the key stories, concepts, and ideas of a park that relate to the park's purpose and significance. These themes create a foundation for educating visitors about the park and encouraging them to form intellectual and emotional connections with park resources.

Tangible/Intangible Concepts

The purpose of interpretation is to make intellectual and emotional connections between the park resources and visitors' experiences so that visitors will understand, appreciate, and help preserve the site. Park staff developed a list (although not all-inclusive) of tangible resources and intangible meanings; these pairings appear below as a starting point for developing the park's interpretive theme statements.

Tangibles (Resources): Intangibles (Meanings)

1587 Colonists: hope, optimism, fear, survival, mystery, disillusionment, endurance

Algonquians: culture, heritage, loss, interaction, exclusion, way of life, politics, community, misunderstanding, traditions, perspective, conflict

Archeological sites and objects: history, culture, archeology, research, education, stewardship, discovery, sense of place, science, mystery

Artifacts: history, culture, heritage, links to the past

Burnside Expedition: war, innovation, success, execution, military

Camp Wirth/Camp Wirth foundations: economy, hope, work, history, survival, archeology

Cemeteries (Dough, Cudworth): family, death, memorialization, honor, stewardship

Civil War forts/encampments: war, destruction, death, loss, victory, change, military

Development: change, stewardship, protection, loss, encroachment, contemporary history in the making, families, homes

Flora and fauna: variety, survival, adaptation, protected species, protected lands, stewardship, sustenance

Freedmen's Colony/Underground Railroad: history, culture, heritage, fear, hope, survival, freedom, pride, inclusion, exclusion

Geology: preservation, change, habitat, diversity

Hariot and Freedom Trails: exercise, beauty, inspiration, discovery, adaptation, different perspectives, natural processes, habitats, recreation

Headquarters: management, stewardship, history

Horace James: opportunity, education, freedom, independence, autonomy

Insects: irritation, disease, nature, ecosystem

Joachim Ganz/Science Center: technological advances, legacy, change, discovery, education, research

John White's drawings: culture, friendship, discovery, way of life, different perspectives

Lost colony: loss, death, mystery, grief, hope, despair, heritage, curiosity, social memory, challenge

Manteo and Wanchese: promise, hope, friendship, trust, disappointment, anger, diligence, loss, betrayal, vengeance

Markers, monuments (Raleigh Colony/Virginia Dare monument, F.D.R. Marker, Franklin D. Roosevelt Theater Marker, First Light of Freedom Memorial): preservation, commemoration, memorialization, history

Maritime forests: adaptation, boundary, development, loss, preservation, beauty, shelter, age, nature, habitat

Members of the 1585-86 Expedition: endurance, fatigue, fear, boredom, trade, survival, routine, hunger

Night sky: solitude, peace, beauty, connection to larger universe, stewardship

Paul Green: imagination, inspiration, patriotism, legacy, drama, music, heritage

Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe: discovery, revelation, goodwill, trade, surety, sense of purpose

Ralph Lane: duty, order, leadership, violence, diplomacy

Reconstructed earthen fort: history, archeology, preservation, protection, military, fear, survival, confusion, commemoration

Reginald Fessenden/Fessenden boiler foundation: experimentation, innovation, science, technology, discovery, safety, loss, pioneer effort

Roanoke Island: comfort, sense of place, discovery, crossroads, mystery, interactions, habitat, exploration, home, business, heritage, family, pride, change, connectivity, nexus, geography, geology

Roanoke Island Historical Association (RIHA): memorialization, partnership, drama, entertainment, theater arts, heritage, community

Roanoke Sound/shoreline: beauty, solitude, change, culture, history, economy, way of life, opportunity, habitat

Roanoke Village: sustenance, home, community, families, survival, trade

Roanoke Voyages: adventure, bravery, travel, heritage, discovery, disease, change, cultural crossroads

Ships of the Roanoke Voyages: travel, discovery, defense, endurance, danger, power

Signs: communication, direction, information, orientation

Simon Fernando: betrayal, deceit

Sound: quiet, noise, fear, nature, solitude, peace, irritation, intrusion

The 15 Men assigned to Roanoke Island from Grenville's Resupply Expedition: misfortune, deceit, loneliness, conflict, survival, death

The Elizabethan Gardens: commemoration, memorialization, partnership, beauty, art, respite, nature, learning, heritage, recognized, celebrations, wonder, cultural landscape

The Lost Colony: drama, art, culture, history, memorialization, stewardship, partnership, change, remembrance,

theater arts, celebration, original, time-honored, recognized

Thomas Hariot's ethnography: discovery, information, culture, stewardship, sadness, knowledge

Virginia Dare: new beginnings, inspiration, families, survival

Visitor Center: orientation, education, inspiration, stories, research, park management, sanctuary, memorabilia, partnership, hospitality, connections

Waterside Theatre: drama, art, culture, hope, history

Wingina: guardian, strategy, goodwill, trade, leadership, diplomacy, death, grief, loss

As stated previously, this is not an all-inclusive list, and it should be updated as necessary. NPS rangers/ interpreters, park partners, and media specialists should use this list and the interpretive theme statements on the following pages as starting points when developing personal services, education programs, and interpretive media.



Entrance to exhibits in the Lindsay Warren Visitor Center

Theme Statements

As visitors enjoy the resources of Fort Raleigh NHS, it is the responsibility of staff and partners to help visitors form connections between the park's tangible resources and the intangible meanings inherent within those resources. Visitors to Fort Raleigh NHS should have the opportunity to be exposed to the following themes – ideas that are central to the park's story – through the personal services program, the interpretive media, or both.

English Colonization

The 16th -century voyages to Roanoke Island, and the associated human losses, were among England's first steps, and failures, in the European race to increase power and wealth by capitalizing on the unknown resources of the New World in hopes of determining the course of Europe's political and economic power.

Story Elements

- With the intent to gain a foothold in North America, England sent two scouting and exploration voyages to the Roanoke Island region, one in 1584 and one in 1585.
- Roanoke Island is the location of England's first, and failed, attempt at colonization (including families) in North America in 1587.
- These colonizing efforts resulted in the first extended contact between Native Americans and English people.
- Two significant accomplishments of the Roanoke Voyages are the first extensive survey of the natural resources of the New World and the only first-hand, contemporary record of the Carolina Algonquian culture and people of the Roanoke Island region.
- The ethnographical observations

of Thomas Hariot and the detailed watercolor paintings by John White imprinted on many Europeans the first concept of the native peoples of the New World.

- Archeological evidence, supplemented by primary documents associated with this site, increases our understanding of the English activities on Roanoke Island, including English efforts to discover and profit from the region's natural resources (plants, animals, minerals/metals).
- Although searched for in 1590, 1602, and intermittently over the next four centuries, little evidence has been found regarding the disappearance of the lost colony of 1587, making it one of the greatest mysteries of American history.
- Virginia Dare was the first child born to English parents in the new world.
- To make room on his ships for the 1586 settlers return to England, Sir Francis Drake may have unloaded several hundred black and Central American Indian slaves – the fate of these people is yet unknown.

The Carolina Algonquians

The Carolina Algonquian, a unique and viable culture that had existed for nearly 1,000 years, fell victim to both intended and unintended impacts of the European race to capitalize on the New World, to the point that the culture and its people were eventually extirpated except for archeological evidence and Roanoke Voyages-related narrative, ethnography, and art.

Story Elements

- After contact with the English, the Carolina Algonquian culture and way of life was diminished, largely due to disease and social disorder.
- The Carolina Algonquians' way of life, family structure,



Virginia Dare Monument

physical appearance, style of dress, philosophical/religious beliefs, social structure, farming techniques, and land use, as well as their views of the English newcomers, have been preserved by the ethnographical observations of Thomas Hariot and the detailed watercolor paintings by John White.

- Continuing archeological and historical research on Roanoke Island confirms and builds upon the information gathered by Hariot, White, and others regarding Native American cultures, Native/English interactions and cross-cultural influences.

The Lost Colony

The Lost Colony, nurtured and treasured by the people of Roanoke Island since its inception, has endured as a dramatic commemoration of the Roanoke Voyages and as the nation's longest-running outdoor symphonic drama.

Story Elements

- *The Lost Colony*, which was created in 1937 to memorialize the 1587 colony, is the nation's first and longest-running outdoor symphonic drama.
- Authored by Pulitzer Prize winner Paul Green, the play is itself of historical interest as it mirrors the attitudes, fears and beliefs of the Great Depression.
- Community efforts by grassroots organizations such as the Roanoke Island Historical Association led to the creation of the play, the building of the Waterside Theatre, and the sustained continuation of the drama through the decades.
- Founders of The Elizabethan Gardens, inspired by *The Lost Colony*, developed The Elizabethan Gardens as a living memorial to the Roanoke Voyages

colonists on leased RIHA property.

- Working with local leaders, the federal government's Depression-era Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided substantial funding and work crews to construct the Waterside Theatre and other buildings housing *The Lost Colony* production.
- *The Lost Colony* symphonic drama occupies a notable place in the history of theater, music and fine arts created for memorialization, remembrance, or commemoration.
- Today, *The Lost Colony* is a formal and informal training ground for young actors, costume designers, and theatrical students throughout the nation.

The Freedmen's Colony

The Roanoke Island Freedmen's Colony was a living classroom designed to prepare former slaves for a new life of freedom, independence, self-governance and integration into European-style community living.

Story Elements

- Starting in 1862, Roanoke Island became a refuge for former slaves from throughout the region.
- In 1863, a formal Freedmen's Colony was established on Roanoke Island by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands to train and educate the former slaves for a free and independent community.
- The Freedmen's Colony on Roanoke Island, which by 1865 became a community of 3,500 men, women, and children, was a model colony because its initial success as a fully functioning, planned community with a school, nuclear-family housing, skilled craftsmen, a boating and fishing economy, agriculture, local

- governance, places of worship, and more.
- The Colony was the collective effort of many individuals, black and white, including numerous freedmen who served the Union Army in the North Carolina Colored Troops, their families, the Congregational minister Horace James, teachers from the American Missionary Association, and donors and supporters who sent clothes, books, and other supplies.
- A vital aspect of the Freedmen's Colony was the education of former slaves, including reading, writing, math, and trade skills, which provided them with the tools needed to be truly free and independent.
- Though the Colony was disbanded in 1867, many descendants of Freedmen's Colony residents remain on Roanoke Island and help shape its culture.
- Although Roanoke Islanders were largely neutral in the Civil War, they could not escape its impacts on their lives, such as war restrictions, changes in land ownership, and the increase in population due to the troops and Freedmen's Colony.
- The history of Civil War-era Roanoke Island is enriched by the stories of military regiments like the Zouaves and individuals such as soldier artists, Confederate prisoners, and relic-hunting Union soldiers.

Reginald Fessenden

The large low-lying expanse of water and land and the childhood dream of voice over the air brought Reginald Fessenden to Roanoke Island, where, with perseverance and original experimentation, this inventive pioneer achieved his goal of quality wireless transmission and reception; what he did here changed the world forever.

Story Elements

- The U.S. Weather Bureau hired Fessenden to improve wireless communication so as to provide better early storm warnings for ocean going vessels.
- Fessenden moved his family to Manteo while conducting his wireless radio experiments for 18 months from 1901 to 1902.
- Fessenden tested signal transmissions from a tower he erected on Roanoke Island to two of his other towers (one on Cape Henry, Virginia, and the other on Cape Hatteras, North Carolina); Roanoke Island was selected as his base because it was the center-point location.
- Fessenden's success in sending and receiving a continuous wave voice radio transmission between Roanoke Island and Cape Hatteras

The Civil War

As Civil War battles and activities associated with command of eastern North Carolina encroached upon the Outer Banks, the physical and philosophical isolation initially provided by the remoteness of Roanoke Island was broken, and the lives and livelihood of the people of Roanoke Island were impacted by military presence and control.

Story Elements

- The Union Army targeted Roanoke Island in its strategy to take the Outer Banks from the Confederates, close the sounds and inlets to commerce, and destroy railroad lines between Wilmington, North Carolina, and Richmond, Virginia.
- After the Battle of Roanoke Island, the Union Army formed regiments of the U.S. Colored Troops from members of the local Freedmen's Colony.



Reginald Fessenden
Photo Credit: NC State Archives

in 1902 was crucial in developing a new technology to regulate electromagnetic signals – called amplitude modulation or AM – that eventually enabled clear voice transmissions over the airwaves.

Roanoke Island

The natural systems and processes of Roanoke Island, as the “mother vine” from which the island’s culture and stories grew, greatly impacted human success or failure here.

Story Elements

- Roanoke Island is part of a natural system with distinct ecological communities of plants and animals and geologic processes characterized by change.
- The changing shoreline and forces of nature upon the island’s north end have both defined and complicated the research and understanding of the various stories of Fort Raleigh NHS.
- Fort Raleigh NHS contains valued maritime swamp forests and maritime deciduous forests that are important for conservation of the state’s biodiversity.
- The north end of Roanoke Island has served as the historic habitation area for humans due to the higher elevation.
- Buffered from the forces of the Atlantic Ocean’s wave energy and salinity, Roanoke Island offers a viable habitation zone for several species of hardwood trees, mammals, fresh water reptiles, birds and flora.
- Roanoke Island is an important stop-over for migratory birds along the Atlantic Coastal Flyway.

Archeology

Tangible evidence unearthed through archeology serves as connections to the stories of past

cultures and peoples of Roanoke Island, helps us more accurately place pieces in the park’s multiple puzzles, and provides hope in the resolution of long-standing mysteries.

Story Elements

- Archeological projects (excavations or surveys) attempting to uncover evidence of Fort Raleigh/the lost colony have occurred intermittently at the park from 1887 to the present day.
- Talcott William of the University of Pennsylvania completed the earliest archeological work at the site in 1887 and 1895.
- Archaeological investigation by Jean C. Harrington (considered by many to be the “Father of Historical Archeology”) from 1947 to 1950, and again in 1953, provided the first archeological survey completed in the park, and the discovery, confirmation, and construction of the earthwork believed to be “Lane’s Fort.”
- Additional archeological investigation by Jean C. Harrington from 1963 to 1965 led to the discovery of a 16th-century “outwork” of unknown purpose.
- Archeological investigation by the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) from 1981 to 1985 was inconclusive in locating the settlement site, but determined that the “outwork” was not the main fortification.
- Archeological investigation from 1991 to 1993 by Ivor Noel-Hume of the Virginia Company Foundation and SEAC led to discovery of the 1585-1586 “science center,” led to speculation that the English colony settlement site is now beneath the sound, and cast further doubt on theory of the earthwork as “Lane’s Fort.”
- Archeological investigation



Archeological dig at Fort Raleigh

by Nicholas Lucchetti in 1995 suggested that the earthworks were possibly built to protect the science center or Grenville's fifteen men.

- Recent archeological investigations conducted by the First Colony Foundation resulted in the discovery of one of the earliest (17th century) permanent English-use sites yet found on the Outer Banks, provided thorough technological scans and assessments of the park grounds, and yielded objects from ca. 800 A.D. to ca. 1607.
- These archeological investigations have unearthed objects associated with other park stories: Native Americans, Civil War, early colonial times, etc.
- The historical context, form, and function of the "Fort Raleigh" earthworks is subject to reevaluation and reinterpretation as developments progress by archeologists and ongoing research.

Preservation and Stewardship

Preservation and stewardship of Fort Raleigh NHS's natural and cultural resources is critical so that future generations can access, enjoy,

value, and learn from these valued resources.

Story Elements

- The park's vital archeological resources require preservation and stewardship by the park, its partners and the local community.
- Preservation and stewardship are accomplished through wise management practices, dedicated park staff, cooperating partnerships, and park neighbors who instill appreciation, pride, and responsibility in today's visitors for the park's resources.
- The public is encouraged to support stewardship of Fort Raleigh NHS by becoming educated about its natural and cultural resources and informed on park issues as well as by providing comment during park planning processes.
- Preservation and maintenance programs for the park's cultural resources are complemented by partner and public involvement.
- All people, especially those in the local community, can be stewards and help make a positive impact on the park.
- The park is a unit of the National Park System, which preserves and protects our nation's cultural and natural heritage and special places.



Fort Raleigh NHS nature trail

MANAGEMENT GOALS

In accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993 and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998, Fort Raleigh NHS drafted a five-year Strategic Plan in 2007, stating the park's management goals through 2012.

The Strategic Plan targets repairing the earthen fort, bringing each of Fort Raleigh NHS's 16 archeological sites into good condition, and rehabilitating the visitor center – all of which will affect interpretive offerings – as well as visitor satisfaction, safety, appreciation, and service goals. Within this Plan, the following goals address recreation, interpretation, and visitor experiences:

Mission Goal IIa: Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities.

Long-term Goal: By September 30, 2012, 90% of visitors to Fort Raleigh NHS are satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities.

Mission Goal IIb: Park visitors and the general public understand and appreciate the preservation of parks and their resources for future generations.

Long-term Goal: By September 30, 2012, 90% of visitors will understand the significance of the park and 90% of visitors are satisfied with park-facilitated programs.

Mission Goal IVb: The National Park Service increases its managerial resources through initiatives and support from other agencies, organizations, and individuals.

Long-term Goal: By September 30, 2012, Fort Raleigh NHS's visitor attendance at facilitated programs will increase to 177,000.

GPRA Goal Measurements

The outcomes (i.e., how well the park is achieving its visitor-related GPRA goals) of these efforts are measured each year at every unit of the National Park System through survey forms that are distributed to visitors at each NPS unit. Visitors send their completed survey forms to the University of Idaho, where the data is collected and compiled for each NPS unit. The survey results reflect visitor opinion about each park's facilities, services, and recreational opportunities, as well as measures visitor understanding and appreciation of each NPS unit's significance. For the results of the most recent GPRA visitor survey at Fort Raleigh NHS, see page 22 of this LRIP.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE GOALS

Parkwide Goals for All Visitors

Programs and facilities throughout the park will provide visitors with information and interpretive opportunities. Before, during, or after their visit, visitors, including those from local communities, should be able to enhance their experience by:

- Receiving adequate orientation and hospitality service to gain an understanding of park and theme-related area opportunities (i.e., *The Lost Colony*, The Elizabethan Gardens, Roanoke Island Festival Park), to receive safety and regulatory information, and to feel welcomed to the park.
- Using safe practices while at the park to ensure safe experiences, and receiving safe access and opportunities to experience the park.
- Gaining an appreciation and understanding of the park by learning about, interacting with, and developing personal meaning with the park's natural, cultural and archeological resources, through the interpretation of park stories and *The Lost Colony* theatrical production.
- Demonstrating stewardship by using park resources in a manner that protects the natural ecosystem and preserves cultural resources.
- Understanding that Fort Raleigh NHS is a unit of the National Park System and the importance of the NPS stewardship role in our society.
- Enjoying a variety of recreational activities that are compatible with the protection of park resources and use of the park by other visitors.

- Finding opportunities for reflection, solitude and personal discovery.
- Accessing the grounds, facilities, and programs given the full range of visitor abilities and disabilities.
- Understanding park management's decisions and policies for protecting and preserving the park's natural and cultural resources for present and future generations.
- Having the opportunity to purchase publications, maps, and other educational materials through Eastern National, the park's cooperating association.

Education Program Goals

In addition to Parkwide Visitor Experience Goals, schools and other education groups should be able to enhance their knowledge and help preserve the park's resources by:

- Understanding relationships and concepts of the park's natural and cultural resources.
- Having access to age-appropriate, hands-on materials and techniques for off-site presentations, pre-trip exercises, and on-site experiences.
- Creating research and internships to expand education.
- Encouraging education activities to be fun, safe, and economical.
- Developing educational opportunities for local education groups, i.e., Dare and Hyde County Schools, College of the Albemarle, UNC Coastal Studies Institute, and The North Carolina Center for the Advancement of Teaching.

Goals Related to Virtual Visitors

In addition to the Parkwide Visitor Experience Goals, “virtual visitors” (web-based users) should be able to enhance their knowledge of the park by accessing a website that:

- Provides interpretive text as well as informational text.
- Provides harmony between text and visual components.
- Includes easy navigation and a uniform look.
- Includes a comprehensive site map.
- Links to local parks, partners, and other appropriate web sites.
- Incorporates student and teacher resources such as curriculum, activities, worksheets, and experiments.
- Includes a web-based Junior Roanoke Ranger.
- Includes a feature where visitors can ask questions and request park information.
- Is consistent, accurate, and up-to date.



Visitors at the Earthworks

VISITOR PROFILES

The following annual and monthly visitation figures for Fort Raleigh NHS are based on computations by the NPS Public Use Statistics Office, which estimates visitation data based on counts at specific locations within the park.

Park Visitation Figures

Annual Visitation, 1984 – 2008

Year	Visitors
2008	311,751
2007	321,717
2006	299,432
2005	276,071
2004	270,050
2003	177,263
2002	278,565
2001	267,464
2000	244,750
1999	305,305
1998	357,928
1997	354,977
1996	308,348
1995	288,674
1994	324,179
1993	327,450
1992	289,361
1991	282,468
1990	289,411
1989	279,977
1988	287,379
1987	282,944
1986	259,622
1985	272,832
1984	389,893

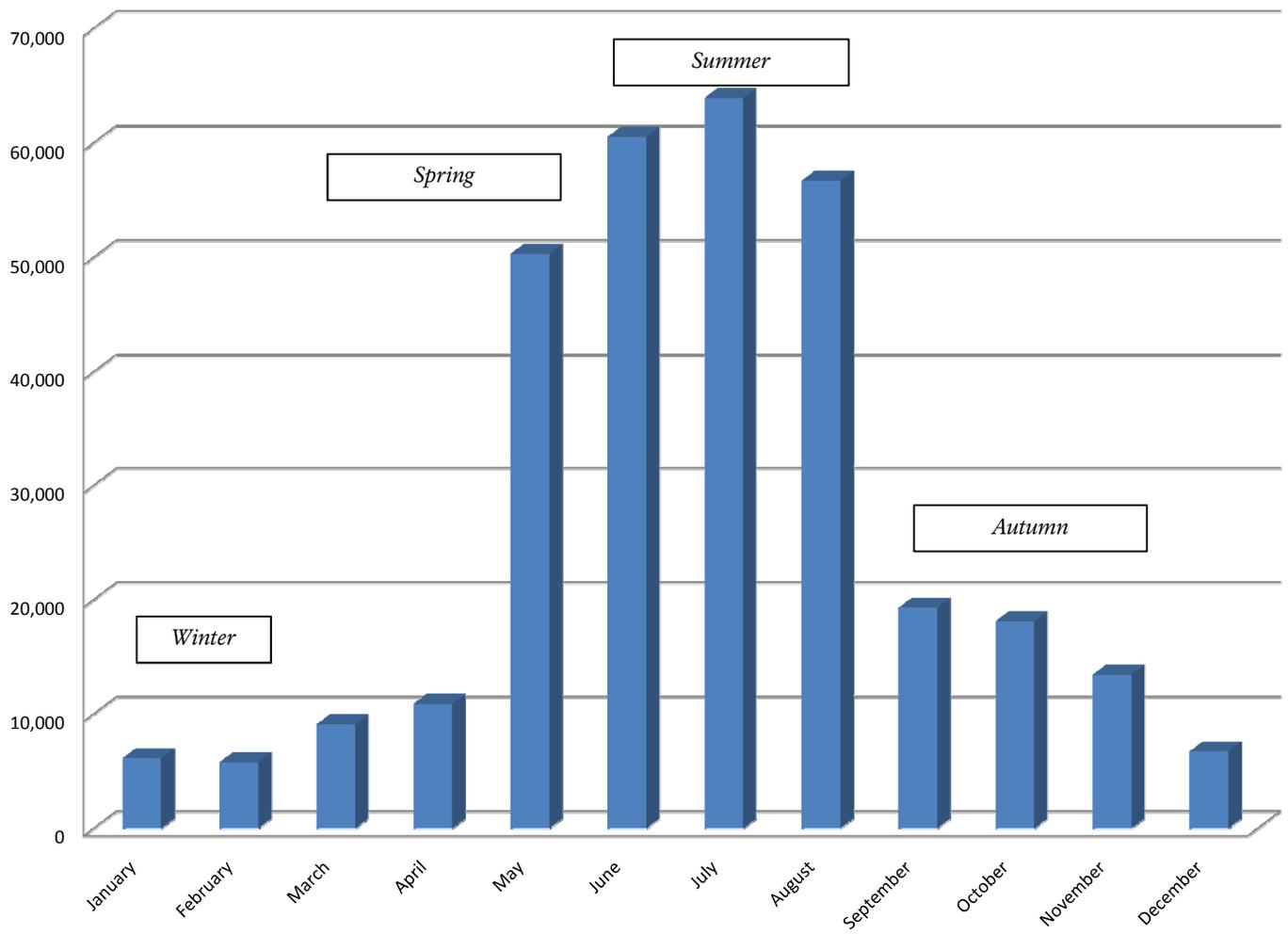
Monthly Visitation, 2008

January	6,141
February	5,790
March	9,098
April	10,896
May	50,314
June	60,520
July	63,936
August	56,688
September	19,308
October	15,662
November	9,482
December	5,260
<i>Total</i>	<i>313,096</i>

Visitor Center Visitation, 2008

January	1,462
February	1,588
March	5,248
April	6,489
May	9,948
June	10,199
July	11,809
August	11,164
September	7,305
October	6,676
November	2,798
December	1,378
<i>Total</i>	<i>76,064</i>

Monthly/ Seasonal Visitation, 2008



Analysis of Visitor Group Types

Regional/National Vacationers

Characteristics: Park visitation consists of mainly vacationers from eastern states (Carolinas up to New England), as well as many visitors from the Midwest. Most come to the Outer Banks for a one-week or two-week vacation during summer. Highest summer visitation is typically on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Use of Fort Raleigh NHS:

Experiencing the park for primary theme purposes and visiting park partner sites: *The Lost Colony* and The Elizabethan Gardens.

Issues: Visitors are often confused at the site due to the separate marketing efforts of the park, *The Lost Colony*, and The Elizabethan Gardens. The wayfinding problems in the park also greatly contribute to this confusion. Because of this, visitors do not recognize the significance of the park and that it is a unit of the National Park System. Additionally, programming offered by each entity does not necessarily complement programming offered by others.

The Lost Colony Attendees

Characteristics: Local, national, and international visitors who enter the park with the purpose of attending the evening performance of *The Lost Colony* and other events provided by the Roanoke Island Historical Association.

Use of Fort Raleigh NHS: These groups have little impact on park resources other than use of the path and Waterside Theatre, *The Lost Colony* Administrative Building, and nearby grounds.

Issues: Little to no park interpretation is provided for these visitors aside from the mini-Junior Ranger program.

“Virtual” Visitors

Characteristics: Local, national, and international visitors who “visit” through computers in their homes or offices via the park’s website.

Use of Fort Raleigh NHS:

Although these visitors have no direct impact on the park’s tangible resources, a great opportunity to develop stewardship and appreciation of the park’s resources exists through the web. These visitors do impact park staff in the time required to create, update, and maintain the park’s website. Also some staff time is needed to respond to the web ranger program (i.e., mail badges to successful participants).

Issues: The numbers of these “virtual” visitors are growing each year; as these numbers grow the importance of the park’s website increases.

Education Groups

Characteristics: Organized school groups or other education groups, primarily during the autumn and spring months.

Use of Fort Raleigh NHS: These groups have little impact on park resources other than use of facilities. However, they do impact park staff in time required to prepare and present educational programs.

Issues: Other than a park orientation program, little is offered to education groups beyond what general visitors experience.

Recreational Users

Characteristics: Mainly local visitors, year-round.

Use of Fort Raleigh NHS: These individuals and groups use the park for walking, exercising their dogs, horseback riding, kayaking, fishing, hiking, picnicking, bike riding, birding, nature study, etc.

Issues: Conflicts may develop among various user groups over issues such as sanitation (dogs, horses) and illegal activities. Currently, little to no interpretation is provided to these users.

Data from the GPRA Visitor Survey - 2008

Each summer, Fort Raleigh NHS distributes Visitor Survey cards to selected visitors for one week. The data is compiled by the University of Idaho as a report for the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993. Each year's survey reflects visitor opinion about park facilities, services, and recreational opportunities. At Fort Raleigh NHS, the 2008 card survey obtained a response rate of 12%.

In brief, the 2008 survey yielded an overall satisfaction measure from respondents of 93% (76% very good; 18% good), based on answers from 45 respondents. Of the specific park facilities surveyed, the two lowest-ranked facilities were the restrooms (86%) and the interpretive exhibits (61% very good; 30% good).

Additional results of the 2008 GPRA Visitor Survey are summarized below:

2008 Overall quality of facilities, services, & recreational opportunities

Very good:	76%
Good:	18% (94% satisfaction: combined Very Good and Good)
Average:	4%
Poor:	2%
Very Poor	0%

2008 Specific ratings of facilities, services, & recreational opportunities

Category	Approval Ratings				
Park Facilities	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Visitor Centers	89%	9%	2%	0%	0%
Exhibits	61%	30%	9%	0%	0%
Restrooms	58%	28%	15%	0%	0%
Walkways, Trails, Roads	69%	24%	4%	0%	2%
Camp/Picnic Areas	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Combined Facilities:	71%	21%	7%	0%	1%

Visitor Services	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Employee Assistance	93%	5%	2%	0%	0%
Interpretive Programs	86%	10%	3%	0%	0%
Park Map or Brochure	78%	17%	5%	0%	0%
Commercial Services	N/A				
Combined Visitor Services:	86%	11%	4%	0%	0%

Recreational Opportunities	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Learning/nature, culture, history	79%	12%	5%	5%	0%
Outdoor Recreation	62%	24%	10%	5%	0%
Combined Recreation Ops:	73%	16%	6%	5%	0%

Comments from GPRA Visitor Surveys

Would like to see more artifacts (imitations) from the 1500s

I was disappointed by the museum. It was vague as to what it was referring to at times. I never did figure out the chronology of the multiple inhabitations.

Our children love the Jr. Ranger program!

What set this park apart from other parks was the ranger programs (i.e., their detailed, well-presented knowledge, and their helpfulness). We were impressed!

The visitor center exhibits were poor compared to Jamestown.

Excellent ranger programs

Expand the ranger programs – the story of the lost colony is important to our history.

The facility and the exhibits need an update. The movie is well done.

Walking trail poorly marked.

Have there been any digs? If so, will they ever be highlighted?

I appreciated having such a lovely place to enjoy my picnic lunch.

Really enjoyed the film

Rangers were informative and helpful.

Outside information being in olde English was hard to sort out.

I expected more out of the original fort site.

Very clean

The 17-minute video was very good and very helpful.

I didn't know that part of Roanoke Island played in Civil War history – thanks for including it.

The rangers at this station were all friendly and helpful.

Need concession services.

Visitor Services Project Data, 2002

A Fort Raleigh NHS Visitor Study performed in July 2002 (University of Idaho Park Studies Unit Report 136b, issued in December 2003) provides an overview of visitor opinions, activities, and expectations at Fort Raleigh NHS. The questionnaire for this visitor study was designed using the standard format that has been developed in previous Visitor Services Project studies. Interviews were conducted with, and questionnaires were distributed to, a sample of visitors who arrived at Fort Raleigh NHS during the period of July 12-18, 2002.

Of those completing the survey (a total of 224 respondents, for a response rate of 74.9%), 84% said they went into the visitor center; 77% used a park brochure or map; 68% viewed the restored earthen fort; and 54% attended *The Lost Colony* theatrical production.

21% of respondents said they participated in a ranger-led program. Of those, 65% ranked their ranger-led program as “extremely important.”

79% of visitor groups were made up of family members, 10% were traveling with family and friends, 7% were with friends, and 3% were traveling alone. 1% of visitor groups were traveling with guided tour groups. 26% of the visitors tallied in response to this survey were 15 years old or younger.

No diversity data was gathered in this study and should be included in the next park Visitor Services Project.

Visitation data for Outer Banks visitors is also available from the Outer Banks Visitors Bureau.

Following are some tabulations from this visitor study:

Visitor Group Sizes

1 person	3%
2 people	33%
3 people	17%
4 people	24%
5 people	9%
6 to 10	12%
11 or more	5%

Visitor Group Types

Family	79%
Family and friends	10%
Friends	7%
Alone	3%
Other	1%

Number of Visits

First visit	77%
Second to fourth visit	26%
Fifth to seventh visit	2%
Eight or more visits	1%

Visitor Ages

10 & under	13%
11 to 15	13%
16 to 20	4%
21 to 25	3%
26 to 30	3%
31 to 35	5%
36 to 40	10%
41 to 45	9%
46 to 50	12%
51 to 55	9%
56 to 60	7%
61 to 65	4%
66 to 70	3%
71 to 75	2%
76 & older	2%

State of Residence

North Carolina	19%
Virginia	14%
Maryland	7%
New York	7%
Ohio	7%
Pennsylvania	6%
New Jersey	5%
California	3%
Georgia	3%
Florida	3%
Kentucky	3%
South Carolina	3%
Texas	2%
Washington, D.C.	2%
West Virginia	2%
All other states	1% or less each
International	Less than 1%

Sources of Information used by Visitors

Previous visits	43%
Friends/relative	40%
Travel guide/tour book	39%
Websites (other than NPS)	17%
Outer Banks Visitor Bureau	14%
No information prior to visit	14%
Newspaper/magazine articles	12%
Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce	10%
Rental property materials	9%
Fort Raleigh NHS website	6%
Telephone, emails or letters to park	6%
Other	5%
Videos/television/radio programs	4%

Most Important Reasons for visiting Fort Raleigh NHS

Historical significance	<i>mentioned 87 times</i>
The <i>Lost Colony</i> play	<i>mentioned 41 times</i>
General interest/to see it	<i>mentioned 11 times</i>
Gardens	<i>mentioned 6 times</i>
Education/to teach/research	<i>mentioned 5 times</i>
Sightseeing	<i>mentioned 5 times</i>
For the children/grandchildren	<i>mentioned 4 times</i>
First time visiting/seeing different area	<i>mentioned 3 times</i>
To do something new	<i>mentioned 3 times</i>
Enjoy the park	<i>mentioned 2 times</i>
Fort	<i>mentioned 2 times</i>
Mystery	<i>mentioned 2 times</i>
Roanoke Island	<i>mentioned 2 times</i>
Fun/play	<i>mentioned 2 times</i>
Other comments	<i>mentioned 15 times</i>

Visitor Activities on this visit to Fort Raleigh NHS

Visiting historic sites	91%
Walking	66%
Swimming/sunbathing	62%
Photography	56%
Enjoying solitude	41%
Attending ranger-led programs	27%
Nature study	17%
Camping	13%
Beach driving	12%
Picnicking	12%
Bicycling	11%
Surfing	6%
(including wind/board/kite)	
Surf fishing	6%
Canoeing/kayaking	6%
Charter boat fishing	6%
Boat fishing	4%
Other	9%

Quality of Visitor Services on this visit to Fort Raleigh NHS

Very good	62%
Good	35%
Average	3%
Poor	0%
Very poor	0%

Opinions about Crowding on this visit to Fort Raleigh NHS

Not crowded at all	45%
Somewhat crowded	36%
Moderately crowded	16%
Very crowded	3%
Extremely crowded	1%

Preparation for Safety Issues while at Fort Raleigh NHS

Prepared? Yes	88%
Prepared? No	4%
Prepared? Not sure	5%

Safety Situations encountered at Fort Raleigh NHS

Sun	<i>mentioned 12 times</i>
Heat	<i>mentioned 12 times</i>
Insects/mosquitoes	<i>mentioned 2 times</i>
Construction/park maintenance	<i>mentioned 2 times</i>
Other comments	<i>mentioned 5 times</i>

ISSUES AND INFLUENCES

This section includes issues and influences both inside and outside the park that affect the park's interpretation and education programming. Many of these are issues that the park's interpretive efforts can help park management solve or mitigate. Others are issues that may influence the park's interpretive programming and, therefore, park management needs to consider while planning the park's future.

Parkwide Issues

Budget and Staffing

The most recent Business Plan for the Outer Banks Group was completed in 2001. The plan identified a significant gap between the current funding for the Outer Banks Group's operations and the funds necessary to fulfill the goals and mission of the Outer Banks Group and its three parks. Since then, interpretive staff levels at Fort Raleigh NHS have remained basically the same. Some short-term relief has occurred due to temporary infusion of Centennial seasonal staffing funds.

Shoreline Erosion

Erosion along the park's shoreline occurs naturally due to storms and high energy tides and currents. Along with the loss of park lands, this erosion may also negatively affect the park's cultural and yet-to-be-found archeological resources. The natural shoreline erosion process has accelerated over recent years due largely to the increased hardening of shoreline both inside and outside of the park.

Authorized Lands

Much of the park's authorized land area is privately owned. Over the

past 25 years, many of the private landowners have, and are continuing to, develop these lands. This development lessens the likelihood of future acquisition of these lands by the park. This development may also be impacting future cultural/archeological resources and viewsheds.

Tourism and Visitation

Since the late 1970s, Outer Banks tourism has soared and the park's visitation has increased. In 2008, some 2.5 million people visited the Outer Banks. Although visitation has increased, the Outer Banks Group's budget has remained relatively flat, hampering management's ability to keep services parallel with visitor needs and expectations.

For many years Fort Raleigh NHS and *The Lost Colony* production were the only venues on the Outer Banks telling the stories of the Roanoke Voyages. Today, the state-owned Roanoke Island Festival Park also interprets the Roanoke Voyages stories and many other park themes. Additional visitor attractions and opportunities have increased not only on Roanoke Island, but all along the Outer Banks, providing visitors with a wide variety of venues from which to choose how they allocate their vacation time.

Visitor Safety

Visitor safety issues within the park are generally limited to specific hazards associated with the infrastructure or a particular event. Visitor safety messages provided at each interpretive program also include hazards associated with the other Outer Banks Group parks (i.e., rip currents) and aid in visitor safety.

General Management Plan

The park's first General Management Plan planning effort is currently



Fort Raleigh shoreline erosion

underway, with a completion date anticipated within this strategic planning cycle (2007 to 2012). This document will provide much-needed vision and long-term guidance for the park. The preferred alternative identified by this plan will set the stage for future interpretive efforts.

Information Technology

Fort Raleigh NHS struggles to keep up with changes in information technology. This struggle relates to the need for improved and more effective use of staff time, as well as the need for improved technology in the park’s interpretive media presentations, given current industry standards and visitor expectations. Overall, the Outer Banks Group would benefit from having a visual information specialist on staff, or a partner to provide these services.

Natural Resource Management Issues

Exotic Plants

At this time, the extent of impact of exotic plants on park grounds is minor. One exotic plant issue the park and The Elizabethan Gardens’ staff are working together to manage is English ivy encroachment onto park grounds from The Elizabethan Gardens. Also, the threat of exotics increases as development of nearby lands increases.

Protected Species

Fort Raleigh NHS protected species include:

1. Giant Swallowtail Butterfly (*Papilio cresphontes*)
 - State-listed Significantly Rare Species (exists in the state in small numbers and has been determined by the North Carolina Natural Heritage

- Program to need monitoring)
- Conservation Status Rank S2 (imperiled in North Carolina due to rarity or some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state)
- Global Rank G5 (secure – common, widespread, and abundant – although it may be rare in parts of its range. Not vulnerable in most of its range)

2. Carolina Watersnake (*Nerodia sipedon williamengelsi*)
 - State-listed Special Concern Species (required monitoring, but may be taken under provided regulations)
 - Status Rank S3 (rare or uncommon in North Carolina)
 - Global Rank G5T3 (species demonstrably secure globally, although it may be quite rare in parts of its range; subspecies either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally in a restricted area)

Natural Heritage Areas

The park has two Significant Natural Heritage Areas within its boundaries: a maritime swamp forest and a maritime deciduous forest. Significant Natural Heritage Areas are lands listed by the State of North Carolina Natural Heritage Program as being important for conservation of the state’s biodiversity. Significant Natural Heritage Areas contain one or more Natural Heritage elements – high-quality or rare natural communities, rare species, and special animal habitats. This status provides awareness of the special nature of the area to help the landowner make better informed decisions regarding future uses of those lands.

Fire Management

The Outer Banks Group’s Fire Management Plan (2001) identifies the need for fire fuel reduction in the



The scenic grounds at Fort Raleigh

park, both to protect park resources and to protect park and neighboring structures.

Soundscapes and Nightscape

As development outside of the park continues to threaten park resources by introducing a variety of noises as well as artificial light, soundscape, and nightscape, the park's values may be diminishing and need further evaluation.

Cultural Resource Management Issues

Archeological Resources

Since Fort Raleigh NHS's interpretive themes center greatly on people and resources that no longer exist, archeology is key to further understanding and interpreting the site and all its resources. There are sixteen listed archeological sites on park property.

To date, archeology on the site has centered on the 16th century. However, other park stories (Civil War, Freedmen's Colony, Fessenden's experiments, and the WPA/CCC) would benefit from archeological projects.

The issues surrounding the strategic planning and funding of consistent, thorough archeological research are daunting, especially in the current economic climate. Therefore, much of the recent archeology at the site has been sponsored by the First Colony Foundation, a privately funded not-for-profit organization. As its name implies, the First Colony Foundation's main interest is the first English colonizing attempts.

Protection of the park's current and potential archeological areas,

especially when digs are not in progress, is difficult at best. With easy and open 24-hour access to the site and no law enforcement rangers performing regular patrols, relic hunters or amateur archeologists have searched park lands for many years with little expectation of being discovered – a practice that continues in the present day.

Historic Structures

Fort Raleigh NHS has no true historic structures but, rather, it has several contributing resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These are the Reconstructed Earthwork Fort, Dough family cemetery, Raleigh Colony/Virginia Dare Monument, and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Theater Marker. Classification is pending for the Waterside Theatre and Camp Wirth.

Artifacts/Collections

Fort Raleigh NHS has 41,915 artifacts (mostly archival items) catalogued and approximately 15,000 artifacts (mostly archival items) backlogged to be catalogued, the majority of which are stored in the Outer Banks Group museum building. A few artifacts are on display in the park's visitor center. Museum standards need to be met for all artifacts on display, and these artifacts should be regularly inspected by museum collection specialists for signs of deterioration and for security compliance.

Studies and Plans

A Cultural Landscape Inventory for the park is underway, with the report to be completed in 2010. Historic Resource Studies for the CCC/WPA of the Outer Banks, Fessenden, and the Civil War are planned. A Monument Preservation Plan is being developed. An ethnography study and a preservation plan for the fort itself are needed.



Earthen Fort

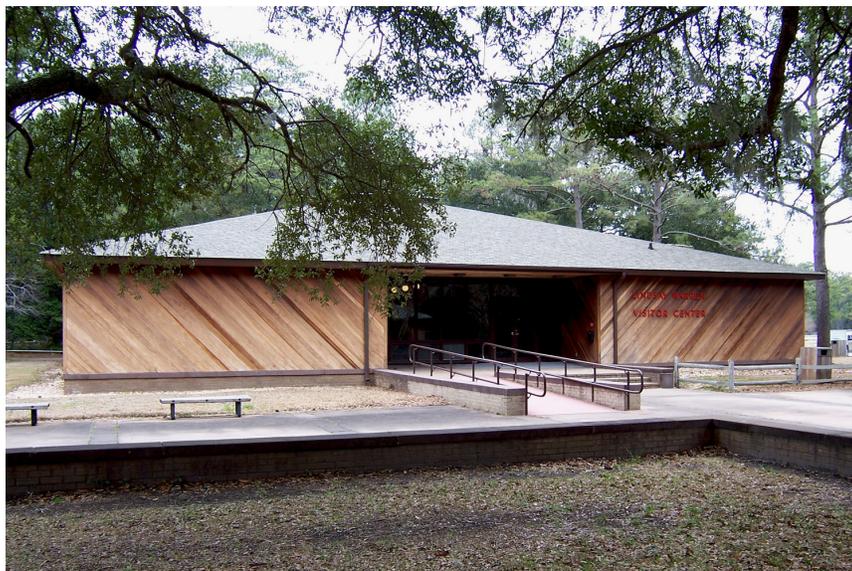
Cemeteries

The park has two cemeteries as part of its domain. The Dough family cemetery is located on park property. The Cudworth Cemetery is located in Wanchese, North Carolina, where 19 WPA workers are buried; their graves, markers, and a small memorial stone are Fort Raleigh NHS property. The Dough Cemetery is experiencing an imminent loss of gravesites due to storm-induced erosion.

Maintenance Issues

Coastal Environs

Coastal environs and island dynamics including shoreline erosion lead to continual maintenance needs and accelerated deterioration of structures, equipment and roads. Shoreline stabilization is a primary concern of maintenance management for the park. One building has been condemned due to shoreline erosion. A day-use area of the park at the foot of the William B. Umstead Bridge has experienced aggressive erosion, which has required the repositioning of picnic tables and removal of wayside exhibits away from the shoreline.



Lindsay Warren Visitor Center

Aging Facilities

One of the main problems that the maintenance division encounters is simply the age of the facilities and associated infrastructure, and the staffing/funds needed to handle the resulting, virtually continual, repairs.

Law Enforcement Issues

Law Enforcement Staffing

The law enforcement staff stationed at Cape Hatteras National Seashore responds to incidents at Fort Raleigh NHS and provides limited patrols. This arrangement increases response times for vandalism and car clouting (break-ins) and results in a greater reliance on local law enforcement for assistance with incidents that require a 911 response.

Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)

Protection of archeological resources is a concern for the park's known and yet-to-be known cultural resources. Relic hunting has been witnessed in the park, which distracts from the archeological record. This illicit activity detracts from the park's ability to perform its legislated mandate of conducting "research on the history and archeology of the historic site and the associated peoples and events."

24-Hour Park

The superintendent's compendium currently allows for Fort Raleigh NHS to be accessible on a 24-hour basis, which invites violations of federal and local laws. It is recommended that the park consider amending the compendium to allow the site to be open and accessible during daylight hours only, and in the evenings for the necessary activities and business conducted by the Roanoke Island Historical Association.

Interpretation Issues

Interpretive Staffing

According to the 2001 Outer Banks Group Business Plan, the function areas of Interpretation and Visitor Center Operations had a deficit of more than 25 FTEs (full-time-equivalent employees) among the three parks. Fort Raleigh NHS operates with only one full-time permanent interpreter, supplemented by seasonal staff. Similar staffing limitations at Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Wright Brothers National Memorial also impact Fort Raleigh NHS since these parks are all managed under the Outer Banks Group.

The small staff greatly limits interpretive operations. Interpretive needs exist year-round, including staffing the visitor center, presenting programs, conducting school tours, presenting education programs in local and area schools, roving the site, developing interpretive products, and researching the history and resources of the site. For example, although all available data suggests that ranger-led programming is excellent, it also indicates that the public would like to see it expanded – something that is impossible with the current staffing levels.

Visitor Orientation/ Wayfinding

Visitor orientation within Fort Raleigh NHS is difficult. Visitors may start their visit either at the Lindsay Warren Visitor Center, The Elizabethan Gardens, or the Waterside Theatre. There are multiple parking areas with a variety of traveling choices (unsigned sidewalks, paths, and the roadway) between these three areas and the associated parking lots, and visitors can easily become confused and

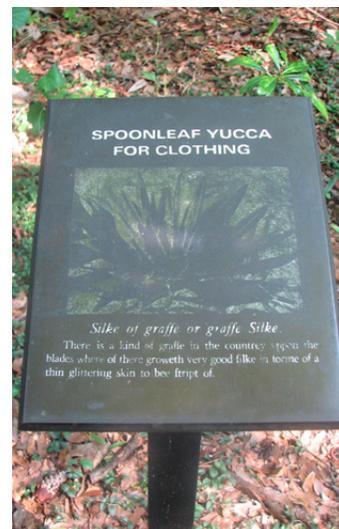
unable to find their way. Even for visitors entering from the visitor center parking lot, orientation is lacking. The map in the current park brochure is also confusing. The presence of the Outer Banks Group Headquarters building, centrally located within the Fort Raleigh NHS visitor area, adds to the confusion. Overall, the park has few signs to assist visitors, whether directional or interpretive.

Interpretive Training

In recent years, great improvements have been made to seasonal interpretive training at the Outer Banks Group. Additionally, the availability of on-line Eppley Institute courses has made provision of basic interpretive training more manageable, given the constant turnover of seasonal staff. The park's permanent interpreter needs to attend Local Interpretive Coach training so that he can more effectively coach seasonal staffers on their interpretive programs and techniques and begin work on certification in the Interpretive Development Program.

Various Park Stories

When the park's mission expanded beyond the first colonizing attempts by England, many new stories became a part of the park, including Roanoke Island stories of Native Americans, the Civil War, the Freedmen's Colony, Reginald Fessenden's experiments, and the CCC and WPA. Since many of the events in these stories did not occur on what is currently park property, telling the various stories properly and connecting the visitor to the story resource is a challenge. Furthermore, since many of these stories are unrelated except that they all happened on Roanoke Island, there is no continuity; the telling and understanding of the events and stories becomes confusing for staff and visitors.



Thomas Hariot Trail
Wayside Exhibit

Problematic Tangibles

The “fort” of Fort Raleigh NHS is a small earthen structure surrounded by a trench. It was constructed in 1950 in a design thought to be similar to Captain Ralph Lane’s 1585 fort, based on archaeological studies and excavations from 1936 to 1948. Recent research, however, has cast doubt on the fort’s 1585 origins, making interpretation of the fort very difficult. In 2005, three representatives from the Organization of American Historians (OAH) conducted an interpretive content review at the park. Even they disagreed markedly among themselves over the fort’s proper interpretation.

The OAH review praised the interpretive staff’s programming, and summed up the park’s dilemma with these words:

“...We have at Fort Raleigh a historic site that consists of an earthwork that has not been identified with certainty, commemorating a settlement that has not been found, and that now is charged with commemorating a Freedmen’s Colony that nobody has located with certainty. The National Park Service must do more to figure out precisely what it is that it is interpreting to the public.”

As the OAH review confirmed, the absence of certainty about Fort Raleigh NHS’s historic resources – indeed, the absence of certain resources altogether – cannot help but pose problems for interpreters and visitors alike.

Interpretive Media on Park Grounds

The park has little interpretive media on park grounds. This lack is especially significant for visitors who visit the site during hours that the visitor center is closed.

Networking with Other Local Visitor Facilities

The park does little networking with other local visitor facilities and potential partner organizations, including The Elizabethan Gardens and *The Lost Colony*. A definitive effort needs to be made by park staff to establish these relationships for the benefit of both the park and the potential partners.

Community/Outreach Interpretation

In 2007, the Outer Banks Group began a community education program series on the various parks’ themes and resources titled *Know Your Park*. This series takes place during winter months and has featured one to two Fort Raleigh NHS associated guest speakers each year.

Education Programming

No formal education programming exists at the park. Educational programming, particularly within local school systems, has yet to be developed. Such programming would have long-term benefits for the park. Developing personal connections between area children/families and the park will help in the long-term understanding and protection of park resources.

Suitable Areas for Interpretive Programming

Rangers currently give programs at the patio area in front of the visitor center, and visitors sit on the low brick patio wall, on the sidewalk, or stand. This location is inadequate. Not only is it uncomfortable, but it is in the middle of visitor entrance and egress to the visitor center and the site and, therefore, subject to constant distractions. The brick wall is not inviting to sit on; tree shading is

limited (a major consideration on hot summer days); and visitors attending the programs, or the ranger providing the programs, frequently end up standing on the sidewalk and are in the way of other visitors entering or exiting the area.

Recruiting Volunteers

Fort Raleigh NHS has, in essence, no volunteers. Although no true effort has been made to recruit volunteers, overall volunteer management and recruitment is influenced by several variables. The Volunteer Coordinator permanent position within the Outer Banks Group has been vacant for several years. Volunteers are in demand not only for Fort Raleigh NHS, but also for *The Lost Colony*, The Elizabethan Gardens, the North Carolina Aquarium, and many other organizations and governmental agencies.

A Volunteer Needs Assessment would determine the volunteer needs parkwide by division including type of volunteers needed, number of volunteers, dates of volunteer service needed, etc. Once completed, this assessment could serve as a volunteer targeted recruiting tool. Prospective volunteers could be recruited through the NPS volunteer website and local recruiting efforts.

Interpretive Work/Storage Space and Equipment

The small office space in the visitor center does not provide adequate space for working on interpretive projects or for storage of interpretive media, supplies, and props. The laser disc technology for the film is outdated.

ADA Accessibility

Accessibility for disabled or impaired visitors needs to be improved throughout the park to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Currently, the park has a few tactile exhibits that include a musket (caliver), fabrics that suggest the classes of 16th-century English society, and a comparison of colonial, American Indian, and modern tools. The audiovisual system in the visitor center auditorium has closed captions for visitors with hearing disabilities.

Wheelchair ramps are located at the visitor center entrance and at parking slots near the visitor center. Inside the visitor center, wheelchair inclines provide access to the bookstore. The visitor center auditorium was recently renovated to become ADA-compliant and offers wheelchair access through



Ranger Program

a door leading to an area designed to accommodate wheelchair visitors. The visitor center lobby, exhibit room, and bookstore allow adequate space for wheelchair navigation.

The public restroom building is ADA accessible. A circuit path made of concrete leads from the parking areas to the visitor center, historic grounds, Waterside Theatre and box office, The Elizabethan Gardens, RIHA administrative offices, and NPS headquarters. The Thomas Hariot Nature Trail and the Freedom Trail are not ADA accessible.

Information Sharing

Sharing of information between divisions and between the park and partners organizations needs to be better developed and formalized in many cases, especially in regards to updates on park research/studies. The Outer Banks Group has multiple standing meetings to share information among divisions and publishes weekly squad meeting notes that are distributed to all Group staff. The Chief of Interpretation participates in monthly Coastal Environmental Educators meetings. Little formal or informal information sharing is done with partner organization field staff.



Outer Banks Group Headquarters located at Fort Raleigh

EXISTING CONDITIONS

INTERPRETIVE STAFFING

*FTE = Full-Time Equivalency (one work-year: 2,080 hours)

FT = Full time (5 days per week)

PT = Part time (2 days per week)

Park Base Funded

Position Title	Status	Grade	FTE*	Incumbent
Headquarters				
Outer Banks Group Chief of Interpretation	Permanent FT	GS-12	1.0	Mary Doll
Outer Banks Group Interpretive Activities Assistant	Permanent FT	GS-05	1.0	Jennifer Wurts
Fort Raleigh NHS				
Year-Round Park Ranger	Permanent FT	GS-09	1.0	Rob Bolling
Summer Park Ranger	Seasonal FT	GS-05	0.5	
Summer Park Ranger	Seasonal FT	GS-05	0.3	
Winter Park Guide	Seasonal FT	GS-04	0.5	

Project (one-year, non-recurring, Centennial) Funded

Summer Park Ranger	Seasonal FT	GS-05	0.2 (shoulder seasons)
Summer Park Guide	Seasonal FT	GS-04	0.3
Winter Park Guide	Seasonal PT	GS-04	0.05 (2 days per week)
Winter Park Guide	Seasonal PT	GS-05	0.05

(This position was a Wright Brothers NMEM seasonal who covered the FORA visitor center 2 days/week.)

2008 Staffing Chart

Park Base Funded

Project Funded

Staff Position	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Permanent FT	FT	FT	FT	FT	FT	FT	FT	FT	FT	FT	FT	FT
Summer Ranger				FT								
Summer Ranger FT					FT	FT	FT	FT	FT			
Summer Guide FT						FT	FT	FT	FT			
Winter Guide FT	FT	FT	FT	FT						FT	FT	FT
Winter Guide PT										PT	PT	PT
Winter Guide PT	PT	PT	PT	PT								

INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES

The Lindsay Warren Visitor Center

This 6,000-square-foot visitor center contains an information desk near the front doors, a large open lobby containing several interpretive wall panels and seating, an Eastern National bookstore, a separate 1,200-square-foot exhibit area, a 750-square-foot audiovisual auditorium with 70 seats, and a paneled anteroom, the Elizabethan Room, leading into the auditorium.

Outside the visitor center, when weather permits, visitors gather on the paved patio facing the Outer Banks Group Administrative Building as a ranger presents interpretive programs.

Memorial, Markers, and Monuments

The First Light of Freedom Memorial

This memorial is located in the plaza immediately adjacent to the visitor center. It was placed on site in 2001 as part of the North Carolina Civil War Heritage Trail, funded via a State of North Carolina grant received by the Freedmen's Remembrance Committee.

The Raleigh Colony/Virginia Dare Monument

This monument is located along the sidewalk leading from the visitor center plaza to the earthen fort. It was first placed on the grounds in 1896, relocated in the mid-1930s and then again circa 1950. It was funded by the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association and received by the park as part of the transfer of lands to the United States government.



The First Light of Freedom Memorial Monument

Franklin D. Roosevelt Markers

One F.D.R. marker is located between the earthen fort and the Waterside Theatre. A flat, one-foot square concrete slab, the marker commemorates the spot where President Roosevelt spoke in 1937. Additionally, a small, polished granite marker is located in the Waterside Theatre to honor Roosevelt's presence on the 350th anniversary of Virginia Dare's birth.

Interpretive Trails

Thomas Hariot Nature Trail

This trail begins along the sidewalk to the Waterside Theatre and circles through approximately one-half mile of "pocket wilderness," occasionally giving glimpses of the sound. Small interpretive signs along the trail, some with excerpts from Thomas Hariot, describe many of the natural resources the English found and how those raw materials might be used for sustenance or profitable trading.

Park Museum Collections

Museum Resources Center

This 2,800-square-foot, state-of-the-art artifact laboratory and depository enables Fort Raleigh NHS artifacts to be conserved and studied on-site. This facility has enormous research potential for Fort Raleigh NHS as well as for scholars in colonial and maritime history. There are additional park collections at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center.

MEDIA CONDITIONS

MIDS Summary

Media conditions for all NPS areas are listed in the service-wide Media Inventory Database System (MIDS). The MIDS intranet website is www.hfc.nps.gov/mids/. The park's permanent interpreter updates the park's MIDS summary. With some exceptions, most of the park's interpretive media are listed in MIDS.



Listing for Park FORA

Inventory Listing: Records 1 to 12 of 12

Select the Media Title link to view a detailed record.

Park	Media	Last Update	Media Title	Content/Condition Acceptable	Install Date	HFC Produced
FORA	WAY	02/06/2009	A Living Memorial PDF	Yes / Yes	2002	Yes
FORA	WAY	02/06/2009	Beauty Blooms, Mysteries Unfold PDF	Yes / Yes	2002	Yes
FORA	WAY	02/05/2009	Bondage PDF	Yes / Yes	2008	Yes
FORA	WAY	02/05/2009	Deliverance PDF	Yes / Yes	2008	Yes
FORA	FURN	02/05/2009	Elizabethan room	No / No	1970	No
FORA	PUBL	02/05/2009	Fort Raleigh NHS Official Park Map and Guide	Yes / Yes		Yes
FORA	INTRP	02/05/2009	General Management Plan	Yes / Yes		Yes
FORA	WAY	02/05/2009	New Fort in Virginia	No / Yes	1985	No
FORA	AV	02/05/2009	Roanoke - The Lost Colony	Yes / Yes	1985	Yes
FORA	EXH	02/06/2009	Roanoke Voyages	No / Yes	1965	Yes
FORA	WAY	02/06/2009	The Lost Colony PDF	Yes / Yes	2002	Yes
FORA	WAY	02/05/2009	The Promised Land PDF	Yes / Yes	2008	Yes



[MIDS Home](#)



The NPS's media inventory data system summary for FORA shows the Waysides, Historic Furnishings, Published Media, Audiovisual, Interpretive Planning and Exhibits at the park.

Website

The park's website (<http://www.nps.gov/fora/>) is linked to the NPS ParkNet website. Entries include information for planning a visit, news and management information, online Junior Ranger exercises, and curriculum materials from the National Parks as Classrooms Heritage Education Program, "Roanoke Revisited."

Audiovisual Programs

Roanoke: The Lost Colony is a 17-minute video program excerpted from a PBS television show and shown hourly every day in the visitor center auditorium. Produced in 1985, the program is delivered via laserdisc. Some visitors perceive various scenes in the film to be too violent for young visitors. Otherwise the quality, although dated, is good.

Exhibits

The Fort Raleigh NHS visitor center's 1,200-foot exhibit space is occupied by a chronologically themed exhibit, "Roanoke Voyages," produced in 1964 – 65. Altogether, the exhibit space encompasses approximately 60 artifacts and/or reproductions, as well as text panels and historic images.

The exhibit content is also available for delivery to non-reading visitors via audiotape.

At 44 years old, these interior exhibits pre-date not only the 1990 expansion of the Fort Raleigh NHS mission, but also modern archeological and scholarship on topics relevant to Fort Raleigh NHS.

Publications

Fort Raleigh NHS provides two free interpretive publications:

Fort Raleigh NHS Official Unigrid Brochure

The site has the unigrid brochure (Official NPS Map and Guide). A new uniform brochure Harpers Ferry Center project began in the spring of 2009.

Park Newspaper In-House "In The Park"

The Outer Banks Group currently prints two editions of this free, full-color park newspaper each year: 65,000 copies of the summer edition, and 35,000 of the fall-winter-spring edition. The design and publication of the newspaper is contracted to an outside vendor. The summer newspaper covers interpretive programs and news articles for the NPS areas administered by the Outer Banks Group, including Fort Raleigh NHS. The newspaper is paid for by the Outer Banks Group's Eastern National Interpretive Donations Account.



Entrance to exhibits at the Lindsay Warren Visitor Center

Wayside Exhibits

Fort Raleigh NHS currently has a total of seven large exterior wayside exhibits (4 fiberglass, 3 porcelain enamel) on display, plus approximately six small anodized aluminum trail signs.

Wayside exhibits at Fort Raleigh NHS include:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • Beauty Blooms, Mysteries Unfold | Box office entry to Waterside Theatre |
| • A Living Memorial | Box office entry to Waterside Theatre |
| • The Lost Colony | Box office entry to Waterside Theatre |
| • Bondage | Plaza beside visitor center |
| • Deliverance | Plaza beside visitor center |
| • The Promised Land | Plaza beside visitor center |
| • Freedmen's Colony | Plaza beside visitor center |

The Thomas Hariot Nature Trail has six small anodized aluminum signs describing English perspectives on the natural resources found in the New World.

Bulletin Cases

Two small bulletin board cases are located at the visitor center public restroom building. These displays provide park orientation and descriptions, park news, weather forecasts, hurricane advisories, and other public safety information.

One large bulletin board is located behind the visitor center information desk that is used to display facility hours and general park themes. On this board, park staff updates a felt-grooved panel with a schedule of park video presentations and interpretive programs.

A portable, free-standing, all-weather board is utilized outside the visitor center to announce daily interpretive programs.



*The First Light of Freedom
Wayside Exhibit*



Thomas Hariot Nature Trail

INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS

Current interpretive programming at Fort Raleigh NHS is remarkably thorough and mission-driven, given the staffing limitations at the park. In the summer 2008 season, the ranger-led interpretive programming schedule at Fort Raleigh NHS included a content rotation of eleven different programs (not including the video presentations), with a total of 36 presentations delivered every week.

Fort Raleigh NHS interpretive programs include:

- **1584: The Scouting Expedition** (Saturdays and Sundays at 10:00) (30 min) The first contact between the English and Carolina Algonquian Indians occurred during this voyage. Join us to examine why England considered New World colonization and decided to start a colony on Roanoke Island.
- **1585-86: The Exploration Expedition** (daily at 2:00 p.m.) (30 min) During this expedition, English explorers established an outpost on Roanoke Island and remained for eleven months surveying the New World. Share the experience of their discoveries through the eyes of an explorer.
- **1587: The Colony** (daily at 3:00) (30 min) Men, women, and children leave England for the New World to begin a new way of life. The colonists were forced to land at Roanoke and began to struggle in order to survive. “Where did the Lost Colonists go?” Examine with us the theories of their fate to continue the search.
- **Roanoke Island History: The Algonquians** (Tuesdays and Fridays at 4:00; Thursdays at 11:00) (30 min) Learn what an English scientific team reported to Europe regarding these native peoples. This program presents the original residents of Roanoke Island.
- **Roanoke Island History: The Freedmen** (Mondays and Wednesdays at 11:00) (30 min) Another type of colony was established on Roanoke Island during the Civil War. The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands offered a profound beginning for the island’s newest residents.
- **Roanoke Island History: The Drama Remembers** (Saturdays and Sundays at 4:00) (30 min) *The Lost Colony* is a tribute to the Roanoke colonists who disappeared so long ago. Before you attend the play, learn the story behind America’s longest running outdoor symphonic drama and the establishment of this NHS.
- **Tour of the Collection** (Tuesdays at 11:00) (1 hr) Examine evidence of English colonization and Roanoke Island history through a visit to the park’s museum collection building. Limited to 16 participants. Pre-register at the visitor center.
- **Nature Trail Walk** (Wednesdays and Thursdays at 4:00) (1 hr)
- Meet at the park visitor center for a half-mile walk to witness the New World through an Explorer’s eyes. Bring water, sunscreen, and insect repellent; not universally accessible.
- **Kids Activity: Life in the Roanoke Tribe** (Tuesdays at 10:00; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:00) (45 min) This activity will offer remembrance of the native people of Roanoke Island. Leave with something tangible from the park, such as paint marks worn by the native people, or practice making a small pot.

- **Kids Activity: Roanoke Explorers** (Mondays and Fridays at 10:00, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1:00) (45 min) This hands-on program will offer an activity that links us to people who have lived on Roanoke Island. Whether it is documenting the New World or making a civil war musket cartridge, re-live history and bring home something for keeps.
- **Kids Activity: The Power of Archeology** (Wednesdays and Thursdays at 10:00) (45 min) What has been done to find where the colonists had been? This activity for kids teaches basics about the science of archeology and the responsibility of protecting what has yet to be learned from people of long ago.
- **Roanoke: The Lost Colony**, a 17-minute video, is shown in the visitor center auditorium daily at 30 minutes past the hour, beginning at 9:30 a.m. every day.

2008 Interpretive Programming

The chart below details the 2008 summer program offerings for the park. This program schedule was active from the Friday before Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day.

FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE							
(#) Program Is ADA Accessible	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
1584: The Scouting Expedition (#)	10:00						10:00
1585-86: The Exploration Expedition (#)	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00
1587: The Colony (#)	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00	3:00
Roanoke Island History: The Algonquians (#)			4:00		11:00	4:00	
Roanoke Island History: The Freedmen (#)		11:00		11:00			
Roanoke Island History: The Drama Remembers (#)	4:00						4:00
Kids Activity: Life in the Roanoke Tribe (#)		1:00	10:00	1:00		1:00	
Kids Activity: The Power of Archeology (#)				10:00	10:00		
Kids Activity: Roanoke Explorers (#)		10:00	1:00		1:00	10:00	
Nature Trail Walk				4:00	4:00		
Tour of the Collection (#)			11:00				
The video Roanoke: The Lost Colony is shown daily at 30 minutes past the hour in the visitor center auditorium beginning at 9:30 a.m., except during programs.							

- Spring (May until Memorial Day) - *The Lost Colony: 1587*, a 30-minute examination of the theories of the fate of the Lost Colony, presented on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 a.m. as staff is available.
- Fall (after Labor Day until Sept. 30) – Daily at 11 a.m., *1585-1586: The Exploration Expedition*; and at 3 p.m., *1587: The Colony*, 30 minutes each.

A reduced schedule of programs is offered in the spring and fall months.

INTERPRETIVE PARTNERS AND TOURISM FACILITIES

Roanoke Island Historical Association

RIHA is a non-profit organization, chartered in 1932, whose mission is to celebrate the history of the first English colonies on Roanoke Island and to honor the founders of *The Lost Colony* symphonic drama through drama, education, and literature. RIHA has served as the producer of *The Lost Colony* since its debut on July 4, 1937. In 2008, RIHA has some 300 members governed by a volunteer board of directors.

The Lost Colony is the nation's longest-running outdoor symphonic drama (over 70 years) and is housed within buildings and on land owned by the NPS. The NPS is responsible for maintenance and upkeep. The relationship between the NPS and RIHA is legislated by the 1941 order that established the park. Park management is currently working with RIHA to redefine an expired formal agreement.



The Lost Colony outdoor symphonic drama

RIHA use of Fort Raleigh NHS includes the historic 1,700-seat amphitheatre (the Waterside Theatre) built by the Works Progress Administration, as well as 16 associated structures for such functions as dressing rooms, costuming, a technicians' workshop, rehearsals, and administration. The complex also includes the Franklin D. Roosevelt Theatre Marker commemorating President Roosevelt's attendance at *The Lost Colony*, extensive back-stage spaces, and a day-use activities building.

The Lost Colony is presented nightly (except Sundays) from mid-June to late August. In addition, RIHA presents children's theatre and theatre workshops during the day. Total attendance for 2008 was 69,682.

RIHA 2008 Programming:

- *The Lost Colony*, Mon. - Sat., 8:00 p.m., May 30 - Aug. 20, \$10 - \$22. A compelling unsolved mystery of America's beginnings featuring music, dance, drama, riveting action, and special effects with lavish costumes and sets.
- *Backstage Tours*, Mon. - Sat., 6:00 p.m. (45 min), May 30 - Aug. 20, \$7. An exclusive behind-the-scenes look at how theatrical magic is created at Waterside Theatre.
- *Sleeping Beauty*, Tues. & Thurs., 9:30 a.m., June 19, 24, 26; July 1 - July 31; Aug. 5 - 14. The whole family will enjoy a classic children's story brought to life with music and dance.
- *Dare Nights*, June 6, 8, 10, 11. Dare County residents get free admission to attend *The Lost Colony*. Residents are asked to bring canned food items for a donation to local food pantries.

- *Waterside Art Tuesday*, Tues., 1:00 p.m., June 10 – Aug. 12, \$10. Create your own watercolor drawings like John White made of Roanoke Island in 1585. Supplies and snack included.
- *Waterside Craft Wednesday*, Wed., 1:00 p.m., June 11 – Aug. 13, \$10. Get crafty and create Native American bead work guided by *The Lost Colony's* costumed characters. Supplies and snack included.
- *Tea with the Queen*, 3:00 p.m., June 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; August 7, 14. Treat yourself to royal-tea! Meet Queen Elizabeth I and her royal court for a special presentation of sumptuous desserts, refreshing iced tea and delightful antics.
- *Into the Woods*, 8:15 p.m., June 29, July 13, \$10 – \$20. See this enduring Broadway show performed in star-canopied Waterside Theatre by members of *The Lost Colony* company.
- *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, 8:15 p.m., Aug. 3, 10; \$10 – \$20. See this enduring Broadway show performed in star-canopied Waterside Theatre by members of *The Lost Colony* company.
- *Reaching for the Stars: A spectacle of song and dance*, 8:15 p.m., Aug. 16. Enjoy a showcase of original dances and live music performed by the talented *Lost Colony* company under the stars in Waterside Theatre. One performance only.
- *Virginia Dare Faire*, Celebrate Virginia Dare's 421st birthday at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site on Roanoke Island. Attend a day of free activities with music, games and fun for the family.

The Elizabethan Gardens

The Garden Club of North Carolina created The Elizabethan Gardens as a memorial to the first colonists and as an example of the estate gardens owned by wealthy backers of the colony. The Elizabethan Gardens features a Tudor-style entrance gate, a sunken garden, an herb garden, a rose garden, a live oak thought to be at least 400 years old, a marble statue of an imagined Virginia Dare as a young woman, and the world's largest bronze statue of Queen Elizabeth I. The Elizabethan Gardens sits on property owned by the Roanoke Island Historical Association. The property is leased to the Garden Club of North Carolina for \$1.00 every 50 years.

The Elizabethan Gardens charges the following admission fees:

Adult (ages 18 and over)	\$8
Youth (ages 6 to 17)	\$5
Children (age 5 & under)	Free

The Gardens provides special programming during summer months and special events and classes throughout the year. The Gardens has its own membership base as well as support from the Garden Club of North Carolina. The Gardens are also a popular (fee-based) venue for weddings and private events hosting from 20 to 400 guests.

Total attendance at The Elizabethan Gardens for 2008 was 150,000.



*The grounds of
The Elizabethan Gardens
Photo Credit:
The Elizabethan Gardens*

The Elizabethan Gardens 2008

Programming:

- *Dream Drive The Outer Banks Wedding Tour*. Take a self-guided tour of the fabulous reception and ceremony sites on the Outer Banks including the exceptionally beautiful Elizabethan Gardens.
- *Outer Banks Wedding Expo*, First Flight High School, Kill Devil Hills. The oldest and largest wedding event on the Outer Banks, with over 100 Outer Banks wedding vendors on hand to help plan your wedding.
- *History of The Elizabethan Gardens*, 10 a.m. – 12 p.m., Feb. 5, \$5 – \$10. Renaissance Garden design is rich in symbolism and history and this presentation will reveal the secrets behind our formal garden's design.
- *Elizabethan Times*, 10 a.m. – 12 p.m., Feb. 12, \$5 – \$10. Court intrigue and ancient legends enhance this fascinating “behind the scenes” program that connects truth to legend. Hear the tale of the real Virginia Dare statue that rivals the legend of the white doe.
- *Plants Now and Then*, 10 a.m. – 12 p.m., Feb. 19, \$5 – \$10. Learn basic botanical information about the plants in The Gardens, Elizabethan England and the New World.
- *Programs and Possibilities*, Feb 26, 10 a.m. – 12 p.m. What programs would you like to see in the Gardens? You can make a difference and enrich the Elizabethan Gardens experience for others.
- *Coastal Landscaping Workshop*, 9:30 a.m. – 4 p.m., March 8. Join the experts for a day of learning the “Mechanics of Gardening Maintenance.” In order to successfully manage the landscape, one should have an understanding of how to improve soils by creating compost, prune plants for optimal growth and health, increase plant selection by propagating, and maintain gardening equipment for ideal performance.
- *Annual Easter Eggstravaganza*, 10 a.m. – 11 a.m., March 22. Join us for our Annual Easter Eggstravaganza! This is a fun-filled morning of egg rolls, egg hunts and crafts, as well as music and games. Children under 12 admitted free with paying adult or Friends Member.
- *Roanoke Island House and Garden Tour*, 9 a.m. – 4 p.m., May 29, \$25. The Elizabethan Gardens and Roanoke Island Garden Club invite you to The 2008 House and Garden Tour. The admission will provide access to island homes and their gardens, and special programs at The Elizabethan Gardens. All proceeds benefit The Elizabethan Gardens.
- *Wild Wednesdays*, Wed., 2 p.m. – 4 p.m., June 10 – Aug. 5. Learn of the flora and fauna of the Gardens from birds to predators to butterflies.
- *Discovery Thursdays*, Thurs. 2 p.m. – 4 p.m., June 11 – Aug. 6. Discover interactive activities that your family can enjoy as you tour the Gardens.
- *The Diary of Adam and Eve*, Tues., 2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m., July 8 – Aug. 12. A one-act comedy from the Broadway musical *The Apple Tree*.
- *A Snake in the Grass*, Tues., 2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m., July 8 – Aug. 12. An activity especially for younger children.
- *Virginia Dare's Birthday*, Aug. 18. Celebrate Virginia Dare's 421st birthday as The Elizabethan Gardens, *The Lost Colony*, and Fort Raleigh NHS join together to present a full day of activities you and your family are sure to enjoy. Enjoy free admission to The Gardens.

- *Paint Out in The Gardens*, Sept. 20 – 21. Encourages *en plien* air painting (painting outdoors). This is a non-juried event open to amateur and professionals of all ages followed by reception and “wet sale” of artwork.
- *Harvest Heyday*, Oct. 26. A fun-filled family event! Celebrate the season with square dancing, games, and a hayride!
- *Holiday Open House*, 6 p.m. – 8 p.m., Dec. 3. Celebrate the season with holiday fare and fun hosted by *The Lost Colony* and the Elizabethan Gardens.

The First Colony Foundation

The First Colony Foundation, a non-profit organization formed in 2004, conducts archeological and historical research, combined with public education and interpretation, relating to the settlement efforts at Roanoke Island in the 1580s. Drawing on the resources and support of several academic institutions, archeologists, and historians experienced in sites of early colonization, as well as cooperative support from NPS Southeastern Archeology Center, the First Colony Foundation sponsors regular archeological digs and research at Fort Raleigh NHS to identify and reveal the sites of the first New World English colonies. The Foundation has presented lectures regarding their research and findings to the public in the park’s auditorium.

Eastern National (NPS Cooperating Association)

Eastern National is the park’s cooperating association, providing quality educational products and services to park visitors. Eastern National operates a bookstore in the visitor center at Fort Raleigh NHS and contributes funds to the park, supporting the park’s interpretive program.

Outer Banks History Center

This regional research facility was established in 1986. The facility contains a wealth of historical information, photographs, and other archives that are available to park staff.

Outer Banks Visitors Bureau

The Outer Banks Visitors Bureau is the lead marketing and promotional agency for the Outer Banks of North Carolina. It is funded by a 1% occupancy tax and 1% of all prepared meal taxes in Dare County. The Outer Banks Visitors Bureau greets about 800,000 people each year at four welcome centers. These centers are located in Kitty Hawk, Roanoke Island, Whalebone Junction, and Hatteras Village. All four welcome centers contain rack cards, folders, and brochures that provide information on visitor attractions in the Outer Banks area.

Information desks inside these facilities are staffed by employees of the Outer Banks Visitors Bureau daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; the Kitty Hawk and Roanoke Island welcome centers are open year-round, and the Whalebone Junction and Hatteras Village welcome centers are open March through December. Restrooms are available at all four facilities.

Roanoke Island Festival Park

Roanoke Island Festival Park is a state-owned park located on a 25-acre island across from the Manteo waterfront. The park features a reconstruction of a 16th-century ship, living history interpreters, an interactive museum, and a variety of performing and visual arts.

Roanoke Island Festival Park 2009

Programming

Special Events

- *Civil War Weekend*, Feb. 28 – 29
- *Summer Camp (Eco Camp)*, June 15 – 19
- *Summer Camp (Eco Camp)*, June 22 – 29
- *Summer Camp (Renaissance Kids)*, July 13 – 17
- *Summer Camp (Camp Smolken)*, July 20 – 24
- *Shakespeare Camp (performing arts camp)*, Aug. 3 – 7
- *OBX Pirate Festival*, Sept. 18
- *Elizabethan Tymes*, Oct. 11 – 12

Summer Program Schedule

(June 14 – August 22)

- **Elizabeth II**
Navigation Program, 2:30 (Monday – Friday)
Sling Gun Firing, 12:00 (Daily)
- **Settlement Site**
Pike Drills, 11:00am (Monday – Friday)
Skittles Tournament, (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday)
Dug-out Canoe Program, 10:00 a.m. (Tuesday, Thursday)
16th-Century Dancing, 10:00 a.m. & 1:30 p.m. (Wednesday)

Curriculum-based Tours

(30 minutes each)

- *Elizabeth II* – Representational 16th-century square-rigged ship that carried members of the 1585 expedition (Lane's Colony).
- *Settlement Site* – Life when the colonists first arrived. Life among the military men living in field tents and building permanent structures like our blacksmith shop.
- *The Adventure Museum* – 400 years of Outer Banks history; from the 16th-century through the 1950s in our general store.
- *Planting and Harvesting Area* – Learn about Three-Sisters farming

techniques; climb into a watch house and listen to the calls of animals that children kept at bay to protect the crops.

- *The Leader's Longhouse* – Interact with communication and trading activities, and discover traditional cooking methods in a work shelter nearby.
- *Longhouse* – Explore exhibits on basketry and using natural materials for tools. Help construct the longhouse, weave mats and cordage, then discover the dance circle.
- *Waterside Work Shelter* – Lend a hand helping us complete a dug-out canoe and experiment with weir making, net mending, and tanning hides.

Outreach Programs

- *Our Changing Community* – Power Point presentation blended with clothes and artifacts; grades 1– 4.
- *Northeastern Coastal Indians* – Hands-on programs for K – 4, 5th, and 8th grades; document-based activity.
- *16th-century Daily Life* – hands-on program K– 2nd grade.
- *16th-century Clothing* – Power Point presentation with hands-on elements illustrating 16th- century clothing. Grades 4 and up.
- *From Africa to America* – (in development) Hands-on program for Grades K – 4.
- *Traverse Board Twister* – The compass rose meets a twister board. This is a fun and kinesthetic way to learn directions.
- *Elizabethan Manners, Dancing, and Games* – Our on-site program on the road.
- *16th-century Military* – 16th-century mercenary soldiers lead military drills and demonstrate black powder weapons.
- *The Silver Chalice Programs* – We tow the boat to your location and

present programs on:

- *16th-century Navigation*
- *16th-century Rowing*
- *Casks and Barrels*
- *Sailing a Square Rigger*
- The Spirit of Roanoke Island, Shad Boat – We tow the boat to your location and present programs on:

Local Waterman

Fish and Fishing

Economy and the Local

Environment

- Roanoke Island Festival Park also offers outreach programs, group tours, a teacher's packet, and pre-school programs.

Dare and Hyde County Schools

In 2009, Hyde and Dare County Schools signed Inter-Governmental Personnel Act Agreements with the Outer Banks Group to participate in the NPS Teacher-Ranger-Teacher development program at Fort Raleigh NHS. One teacher was stationed at the park in the summer of 2009. In the Teacher-Ranger-Teacher program, teachers are uniformed and work as park rangers in the summer. Upon returning to school in the fall, the Teacher-Rangers share the NPS experience through lesson plans development, followed by rotating classroom lectures during National Park Week in April.

Roanoke Island Freedmen's Colony Remembrance Committee

This committee was organized by descendants of the African American colony that existed on the island between 1862 and 1867. The group sponsors The Freedmen's Colony Remembrance Celebration each Fall and collaborates with the Dare County Heritage Trail citizen committee to commemorate the colony. In 2001, using state highway funds, the committee donated the First Light of Freedom Memorial placed at the Fort Raleigh NHS visitor center plaza. Members of the committee speak to school and community groups in the area about the Freedmen's Colony.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PERSONAL SERVICES

Fort Raleigh NHS has a wealth of thematic potential for personal services. Refinement of personal services will be affected by national special emphasis programs, park issues, funding, and visitor/community demographics changes. Given this, park staff should work strategically to enhance personal services to:

- increase interpreter-led programming,
- reintroduce living history programming,
- develop technology-based programming,
- expand the program topics to cover all nine park themes,
- add more children's programs,
- work with partners to develop complementary programming, and
- expand community outreach.

Increase interpreter-led programming

The LRIP workshops in 2009 identified a need to increase the presence of interpretive staff for formal and informal interpretive services by:

- Providing scheduled stationed personal interpretation at the earthworks.
- Increasing roving interpreters on the historic grounds of the site.
- Developing slide programs to be presented by interpreters in the visitor center auditorium or lobby area during inclement weather..
- Increasing the number of trained interpreters available to provide programming throughout the site, especially during peak seasons. Ideally, these interpreters will be a combination of full-time staff, seasonal staff, and volunteers. (See Staffing, p. 60).

Reintroduce living history programming

The reintroduction of living history programming will engage visitors and bring a human element to the park's stories.

- The park needs to develop a plan for living history programming for various park stories, including 16th-century life on Roanoke Island, the Civil War, and the Freedmen's Colony.
- Part of the plan should include partnering with organizations like RIHA. Few historic sites have so ideal a pairing for living history, and park staff should take full advantage of the proximity and talents of RIHA to help provide 16th-century living history presentations as a regular part of interpretive programming at various locations throughout the site (including the Waterside Theatre).
- A successful living history partnership will require NPS staffing for management of the program and may strengthen partnerships and contribute to educational outreach if some of the living history practitioners are student actors.

Expand the content and range of interpretive programming

Fort Raleigh NHS's interpretive programming should be expanded to cover all park themes, including those newly introduced by this LRIP process.

The park currently offers 11 different programs delivered via 36 ranger presentations each week (see p. 40), the majority of which focus on the events and context of the 16th century. With the addition of new themes to address other topics highlighted in

the 1990 legislation, the park should reevaluate its current offerings and develop additional programming in these areas.

The 2008 summer program schedule addresses nine themes at the following frequency/week:

- English Colonization/ 16 + 4 children's
- Carolina Algonquians/ 3 + 4 children's
- The Freedmen's Colony/ 2
- *The Lost Colony* drama/ 2
- Roanoke Island/ 2 (nature walk)
- Archeology/ 2 children's
- The Civil War/ 0
- Reginald Fessenden/ 0
- Preservation and Stewardship/ 1 (tour)

This plan recommends development and addition of at least one interpreter-led overview program for each of the new themes to be delivered at least two times per week. The recommended sequence of development is:

- Archeology (beyond what is currently provided)
- Reginald Fessenden
- Civil War
- Natural history/ecology of Roanoke Island (beyond what is currently provided)
- *The Lost Colony* drama (beyond what is currently provided)
- Preservation and stewardship (beyond what is currently provided)

In the development of these interpretive programs, the park needs to take into consideration programming that is being done by partners in the same thematic areas as to avoid unnecessary overlap in program offerings.

Increase children's programming

- The park should continue to promote and conduct the Junior "Roanoke Ranger" program.
- The park should also continue the successful mini-Junior Ranger evening programming and develop it into a Lost Colony Ranger program in partnership with RIHA.
- It is recommended that the park develop children's programs on other aspects of the park's themes, such as Fessenden and the Civil War. Creativity should be applied in children's program development – for example, an orienteering program (learning to read and follow maps) using simplified case studies and representations of old maps drawn from the English colonists' experiences. A similar program could be developed for seafaring navigation, using hands-on navigational tools to show how English sailors measured nautical miles in knots and navigated by the position of the stars.



Young visitors learn about archaeology from a Park Ranger.

Develop complementary interpretive programming with partners

To foster more comprehensive, engaging, and memorable visitor experiences for all guests, the park should work with its partners to develop and offer complementary interpretive programming wherever feasible.

- Work with RIHA to determine effective non-fee ways to use the Waterside Theatre for interpretive programming during hours that do not conflict with the Theatre's activities and needs.
- Explore options for "blurring the boundary" between The Elizabethan Gardens and the



*Outer Banks Group 2009
Teacher-Ranger-Teachers*

adjacent portions of the historic site in order to facilitate joint interpretive programs on relevant topics such as cultivating and using native plants.

- Explore options for working with Roanoke Island Festival Park to encourage visitors to see both sites to enhance their visit and receive a more in-depth Roanoke Island experience.
- Explore options with other potential partners such as North Carolina Coastal Federation and the University of North Carolina Coastal Studies Institute to coordinate programming on natural history themes.
- Keep options open for working with additional partners as need and opportunity arise for the upcoming Civil War anniversary.

Expand community outreach

The park should continue the *Know Your Park* programs and work to develop additional resources for volunteers who can assist with interpretation programming. The park should also be open to assisting partners with off-site festivals, programming, and special events, etc., that are relevant to park themes and would give the park more exposure in the community.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Develop education strategy

Fort Raleigh NHS needs to build a strategy to develop comprehensive, curriculum-based and grade-appropriate educational programming for local schools and visiting education groups, as well as devise a systematic, trackable way to distribute these curriculum materials to teachers. This strategy could include hiring an education specialist, partnering with the Cooperative Ecological Studies Unit, using volunteers, and exploring other avenues. NPS staff's first priority should be to work with a local educator taskforce, including partner organizations, to identify and prioritize appropriate units within the North Carolina Standard Course of Study for relevant grade levels so as to provide a comprehensive educational offering by the park and partner organizations. Once the appropriate curriculum units are identified and prioritized, the taskforce should develop concise and relevant curriculum packets in support of targeted units.

Continue Teacher-Ranger-Teacher Program

The park should continue the successful Teacher-Ranger-Teacher program, focusing initially on Hyde and Dare County Schools.

Develop off-site offerings

The park should consider creating a curriculum-based "traveling trunk" or other off-site methodologies to deliver off-site interpretation to various school districts.

NON-PERSONAL SERVICES

Interpretive Facilities/ Settings

Short-Term (1–2 years)

Improve visitor center flow and use

Improving the visitor center flow and use can be accomplished by creating a rear exit door from the visitor center lobby to allow visitors to exit directly into the resource, redesigning the bookstore so that the cash wrap is at the front entrance to the bookstore, and redesigning the entrance to the museum/exhibit space to improve visitor flow.

Create an amphitheater

Create an amphitheater outside the visitor center near this new rear exit to provide a comfortable space for interpretive programming and eliminate the need to conduct interpretive programming in the plaza.

Mid-Term (3–4 years)

Repurpose the Elizabethan Room

Repurpose the Elizabethan Room after deaccessioning its 16th-century furniture (see Historic Furnishings Recommendation) to serve multiple uses as a backdrop/continuation of theme-driven interpretation. Suggestions include using the historic paneling as a backdrop to scheduled, well-publicized living history presentations and short dramatizations provided by costumed actors from *The Lost Colony*, or using the historic paneling as a backdrop for temporary/traveling or permanent theme-based exhibits such as displays of John White's illustrations.

Create a parkwide network of trails

Explore the feasibility of creating a parkwide network of interpretive/recreational trails to maximize interpretive opportunities throughout the site and connect the park with partner/community trails such as a Roanoke Island History Trail. A network of color-coded, clearly marked trails (some universally accessible) could greatly expand Fort Raleigh NHS's interpretive possibilities and appeal for both local and seasonal visitors. For example:

- Repurposing the Freedom Trail to provide venues for accommodating other interpretive themes (Civil War, Roanoke Island/ecology, Algonquian culture, archeology).
- Adding a trail leading visitors to and along the shoreline to provide interpretive venues for programs, wayside exhibits, and/or self-guided interpretation on English colonization themes, Roanoke Island ecology, the Freedmen's Colony, Algonquian culture, and archeology.
- A trails feasibility study, followed by a master plan for trails developed in conjunction with interpretive themes, could provide guidance and spaces for enhanced visitor experiences at Fort Raleigh NHS.

Improve visitor center auditorium

Explore ways to improve the flexibility and usefulness of the visitor center auditorium. Suggestions include:

- Reconfiguring the stage area and lighting to support slide presentations and guest speakers.
- Rerouting traffic flow so visitors do not enter and exit through the Elizabethan Room.
- Adding soundproofing.



Elizabethan Room

Long-Term (5–7 years) Continue redesign of visitor center flow

Repurpose/redesign the entrance, landscaping, and interior of the visitor center to improve the visitor experience and eliminate distractions as visitors enter and circulate through the visitor center and into the historic grounds of Fort Raleigh NHS. Ideally, the redesign will move the visitor experience/flow closer to the historic resource and away from the Group Headquarters building.

Audiovisuals

Short-Term (1–2 years) Upgrade existing audiovisuals to current technology platforms

Convert the existing visitor center film from laser disc to DVD, including purchase of necessary new playback equipment as required. As future audiovisuals are created, ensure that either the park or the Harpers Ferry Center archives the original media in which they were shot – i.e., film, videotape – so that transfers to contemporary media such as DVD can be done from the original work.

Create a cell phone tour

A self-guided cell phone audio tour can be accessed by visitors on their own cell phones as they visit different places of interest throughout the park.

Develop a parkwide Audiovisual Plan

A parkwide Audiovisual Plan will enable the park to make the most efficient and effective use of audiovisual media throughout its interpretive program. A parkwide plan will highlight the national significance of all park themes and include a strong focus on archeology. The following considerations should be addressed in

the Audiovisual Plan:

- Develop a new orientation video that touches on all park themes.
- Develop a new *Roanoke Voyages* video.
- Develop a Freedmen’s Colony video.
- Consider developing a video on Fessenden.
- Develop all audiovisual media presentations with strategic consideration of future visitor usage – i.e., the trend toward self-accessed media on a variety of platforms, including downloadable audio-only formats, video outlets such as YouTube, etc. With planning and coordination, the park can maximize its media impact and applicability on multiple platforms while holding development time and production expenses to a minimum.
- Consider installing a kiosk/viewing station that visitors can access at will to see films (especially shorter items) outside the formal setting of the visitor center auditorium.
- Assess the balance/suitability of different topics for audiovisual treatments. Some topics will be best as self-contained programs, and others may be integrated into the proposed new museum/exhibit installation as permanent installations or as installations to be updated with replaceable DVDs.
- Develop a virtual museum of Fort Raleigh NHS artifacts that can be provided to on-site and virtual visitors.
- Utilize appropriate accessibility standards such as bilingual options and closed-captioning.

Mid-Term (3–4 years) Begin implementing the parkwide Audiovisual Plan

- All visitor center audiovisuals (primarily short films and exhibit elements) should be developed in concert with the exhibits plan and the Self-Guided Interpretation Plan, as recommended below.
- Audiovisual elements such as self-guided audio tours or downloadable audio tours should be developed independent of the timetable for new exhibits in the visitor center.
- Because wireless transmissions are sometimes problematic on the north end of Roanoke Island, consider seeking a partnership and/or support from a major telecommunications corporation to sponsor or advise on audiovisual programming that is dependent on the “cyber cloud” for access.
- Re-examine the audiovisual plan to take advantage of new/additional technology, such as a proliferation of GPS-mapping-based applications for the site and its surroundings.

Exhibits

Short-Term (1–2 years) Develop an Interpretive Exhibit Master Plan

This Interpretive Exhibit Master Plan should reflect interpretive exhibit needs throughout the park. The Interpretive Exhibit Master Plan will be a combination of (1) the Audiovisual Plan, (2) a new Visitor Center Exhibit Plan, and (3) a parkwide Wayside Exhibit Proposal.

Because of the wide-ranging nature of the site’s interpretive themes, creating a cohesive visitor experience within a single exhibits space will be

challenging. In planning this major undertaking, the Fort Raleigh NHS team should consider the entirety of a visitor’s interaction with the site and explore how exhibit installations will complement and enrich – rather than compete or replace – visitors’ explorations of the park.

Develop a Visitor Center Exhibit Plan

Preliminary analysis indicates that the new exhibits should incorporate a focus on archeology and address the national significance of the park and its themes. In addition, the exhibit plan should consider the following points:

- Use exhibit space and exhibit media to enable visitors to explore aspects of the park that they cannot experience elsewhere. Examples might include underwater archeology, pertinent artifacts and archival materials (either originals or reproductions), and the radio experiments of Reginald Fessenden. Conversely, recreating the historical/natural world of 16th-century Roanoke Island through an exhibit diorama should be a low priority; visitors might be better served by an interpretive trail on the grounds.
- Incorporate interactivity and new media into the exhibits to accommodate a variety of learning styles, age levels, and visitor abilities.
- Employ genuine, documented artifacts and historic images or professional-quality replicas to tell stories whenever possible.
- When longer video segments are used to discuss contemporary findings, such as in archeology, specify that the exhibit design be flexible to allow for easy replacement of the DVD with new material as it becomes available.

Since the average lifespan of a major exhibit installation is 15 to 20



*Lobby of the Lindsay
Warren Visitor Center*

years, the ability to update video installations every few years is a simple, relatively inexpensive way to provide valuable contemporary perspectives.

- Plan one or more spaces to accommodate traveling or changing exhibits. Such a space can be used for local exhibits and activities (such as a children's story hour with changing themes), as well as for touring exhibits from elsewhere or special events such as archeological digs.
- Work with partners as the exhibit plan is developed in order to reduce redundant visitor experiences.
- Utilize language translations or audio translations for non-English speaking or visually impaired visitors.

Mid-Term/Long-Term (3–7 years) Implement Visitor Center Exhibit Plan

To implement a new Visitor Center Exhibit Plan, staff will need to work with the Harpers Ferry Center and outside interpretive exhibit professionals as needed. Planning, designing, fabricating, and installing a new exhibit gallery will take approximately three years. Park staff should anticipate roughly three months of on-site installation that will disrupt visitor use.

The park should work to implement other elements of the Interpretive Exhibit Master Plan as funding becomes available.

Self-guided Interpretation

The Fort Raleigh NHS LRIP planning team recognizes that 21st-century visitors are increasingly interested

in self-guided or self-accessed interpretive materials. Accordingly, a number of the recommendations in this LRIP address the trend toward self-accessed interpretive materials. Given the rapidity of change in communications technology, it is impossible to predict which type of technology will be most appropriate in the year 2020 – but the fundamental components of audio, visuals, text, and mapping will remain, regardless of which devices visitors use to access them.

Wherever possible, self-accessed interpretive media should be planned for availability across multiple platforms – including cyber-accessible media (cell phone audio, podcasts, GPS maps, downloadable text files), hard-copy printed materials (numbered maps/site guides), landscape features (color-coded trails, numbered sites), and wayside exhibits. Utilize language translations or audio translations for non-English speaking or visually impaired visitors.

Historic Furnishings

Mid-Term (3–4 years)

Deaccession and remove 16th-century Elizabethan furniture from Elizabethan Room (as previously described).

Historical/Archeological Features

Mid-Term (3–4 years)

Seek more definitive research on the earthworks

Adequate and thorough research needs to be done on possible reconstruction of the 1950s-era earthworks commonly referred to as the fort; if this reconstruction does not negatively impact the archeological features, it should be implemented.



Earthen Fort

An analysis/preservation plan for the earthworks may be required.

- Add interpretive element(s) near the earthworks based on the most recent scholarly findings.
- Given the on-going archeological evaluations that may lead to new information about the site, changes may take place that may provide an interpretive need to emphasize another area, rather than the earthworks. The park needs to remain open and flexible to that possibility.

Consider relocation of the Virginia Dare Monument

Explore relocating this historic monument to a place of greater visibility for more visitors and more compatible with its original purpose and intent. If a system of interpretive trails is introduced, the Dare monument might be positioned/described as the beginning of the modern story of preserving and commemorating Fort Raleigh. Add an interpretive wayside explaining the significance of the monument and reprinting its historical text so modern audiences can read it.

Publications

Unigrid Brochure

The park's existing brochure is currently under revision to include all park themes as well as a strong orientation component and a clear, improved map of the site.

Park Newspaper

Continue the production of the 16-page, four-color park newspaper serving the three park units in the Outer Banks Group. Continue coverage of Fort Raleigh NHS's on-site partners in this publication.

Park Handbook

Develop a park handbook for Fort Raleigh NHS.

Site Bulletins

Create a series of uniform NPS site bulletins to provide visitors with information and interpretation about specific locations, stories, and park issues. These site bulletins should be available in hard copy at the visitor center, accessible for download via the website, and possibly available in entry-area visitor orientation kiosks. Careful thought needs to be given to the subject matter of site bulletins produced. Printing of site bulletins is expensive and is a dated method of information distribution. The park should look to new technology for this service. Site bulletins should be provided in other languages as appropriate.

Site bulletin topic items should be planned carefully to support other interpretive programming and media. For example, topics might focus on issues-based interpretation that cannot be conveyed effectively elsewhere, such as shoreline erosion, the WPA, Significant Natural Heritage Areas, climate change, President Roosevelt's connection with the park, park history/*The Lost Colony* history, etc.

Park Website

For many visitors today, a park's website is the first stop in preparation for a visit. A strong website is a critical – but often overlooked – interpretive tool for a park.

- Make all existing self-guided tour material (unigrid brochure, cell phone tour information, site bulletins, and future self-guided audio programs as they are developed) available on the web

- for download including download to personal electronic devices.
- Include new K–12 curriculum materials for download when available.
- Add links to other appropriate websites, including partners and groups of local interest.
- Provide appropriate language translations and audio translations of on-line information.
- Consider "creative alternatives" for wayside exhibits that help place the human aspect of park stories on the park grounds – for example, ghost-figure cutouts, period landscape or cultural elements that support and integrate interpretation.
- Take care to protect the viewshed and avoid cluttering the cultural and natural landscape.
- Include recommendations for off-site wayside exhibits to be created in collaboration with partners to tell relevant stories. Among these interpretive opportunities are the WPA cemetery in Wanchese, as well as a number of Outer Banks sites on Roanoke Island and elsewhere that are appropriate for addressing the CCC, the Freedmen's Colony, Reginald Fessenden, or the Civil War.
- Select materials that can withstand the salt-laden air, high humidity, and strong ultraviolet exposure in the area.
- Utilize language translations or audio translations for non-English speaking or visually impaired visitors.

Wayside Exhibits

Short-Term (1–2 years)

Prepare and begin implementation of a parkwide Wayside Exhibit Proposal

The Wayside Exhibit Proposal should be based on the interpretive themes developed in this LRIP. At a minimum, the plan should address the following concerns:

- Establish consistent, eye-catching introductory/wayfinding kiosks at each visitor entry to the site. Currently, these entrances are the visitor center, *The Lost Colony* box office, and the path from The Elizabethan Gardens; the wayside plan should also anticipate several additional entrances at the park's outer perimeters – i.e., community entrances/linkages to future trails, etc. Each kiosk should contain clear, user-friendly maps with orientation information and interpretive stops highlighted, along with suggestions for visitor options keyed to the amount of time visitors have available.
- Explore options for creating interpretive wayside exhibits at relevant locations throughout the site to address aspects of each of the nine interpretive themes. One option, as suggested above, is to create a parkwide network of interpretive trails.

PARTNERSHIPS

Fort Raleigh has a wealth of partnerships, some of which are primary, formalized partnerships, while others are less formal. As the stakeholder workshops for this LRIP demonstrated, Fort Raleigh NHS garners a great deal of good will among its partners – but many of the partners are unclear on how their Fort Raleigh NHS partnership can be mutually beneficial.

Improve partnership communication

Based on the groundswell of support at the LRIP workshops, the Outer Banks Group and Fort Raleigh NHS should implement regular quarterly or six-month communications meetings with its partners to keep the lines of communication open and encourage the continued momentum of the partnerships. By cultivating these relationships, the park can accomplish more of its interpretive goals with the focused, directed help of its partners.

Create a Fort Raleigh NHS Friends Group

Fort Raleigh NHS should explore the prospect of creating its own dedicated Friends group. Although the Roanoke Island/Outer Banks area is a competitive market for volunteers and donor funding, it is also a high-profile, high-traffic tourism area with a wealthy and well-established tourism base and a growing retiree population interested in America's heritage.

- A Friends group can provide Fort Raleigh NHS with a dedicated pool of volunteers.
- A Friends group offers the possibility of a dedicated, targeted funding resource to support special programs, such as stipends for teachers hired to develop K-12 curriculum materials, community

outreach programs, internships, traveling exhibits, etc.

- A Friends group could provide funding for special exhibits, interpretive opportunities, scholarship, and many other needs.

Primary Partners Roanoke Island Historical Association

It is recommended that the park work more closely with RIHA, producers of *The Lost Colony*, to integrate interpretive programming throughout the site, including RIHA-provided “living history” presenters on the historic grounds as well as NPS-style non-fee interpretive programming within the Waterside Theatre complex.

The Elizabethan Gardens

This LRIP recommends that the park work more closely with The Elizabethan Gardens to integrate interpretive programming and educational efforts on mutually suitable topics such as native plants and ecosystems.

First Colony Foundation

This LRIP recommends that Fort Raleigh NHS continue hosting the First Colony Foundation (FCF) for archeological research within the park, and that the park work with FCF to explore safe and appropriate ways to share and interpret FCF activities on the park's behalf with the visiting public.

Roanoke Island Festival Park

This LRIP recommends that Fort Raleigh NHS and Roanoke Island Festival Park communicate regularly in advance of their seasonal programming schedules to share ideas for improving the overall visitor experience on Roanoke Island, enhancing programming with complementary approaches, and avoiding duplication and sometimes contradiction.



Waterside Theatre Aerial



*The Elizabethan Gardens
Gate House
Photo Credit:
The Elizabethan Gardens*

Dare and Hyde County Schools

This LRIP recommends that the park work with its educational partners in two major ways: (1) continue and expand the Teacher-Ranger-Teacher program; and (2) work with educators to create standards-based, grade-appropriate curricula in conformance with the NC Standard of Course of Study for specified disciplines.

Other Partners

In addition, Fort Raleigh NHS should work with other partners on a case-by-case basis to ascertain appropriate partnership activities, both for Fort Raleigh NHS outreach and for bringing partner representatives on-site.

These partners include the following:

- Outer Banks History Center
- Outer Banks Visitors Bureau

- Roanoke Island Freedmen’s Colony Preservation Association
- North Carolina Coastal Federation
- Town of Manteo
- 150th Outer Banks Civil War Group
- Outer Banks Civil War Roundtable
- Coastal Environmental Education Network
- Dare County Arts Council
- Coastal Studies Institute
- Pea Island Cookhouse Museum
- Outer Banks Conservationists Island Farm
- Outer Banks Repeaters (ham radio operators)
- Museum of the Albemarle
- North Carolina Aquarium on Roanoke Island
- Nature Conservancy
- Dare County
- NC Center for the Advancement of Teaching
- National Weather Service



Artifact found during an archeological dig at Ft. Raleigh NHS

COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES NEEDS

Catalog the approximately 15,000 uncatalogued artifacts (mostly archival) stored in the museum building and/or SEAC that relate to Fort Raleigh NHS.



Necklace artifacts found during an archeological dig at Ft. Raleigh NHS



RESEARCH NEEDS

Natural History

- Develop and implement a Shoreline Management Plan to mitigate the natural resource damage caused by human development, coastal erosion and sea level rise.
- Develop a Historic Vegetation Report.
- Develop a current vegetation map.
- Develop a map of invasive vegetation.
- Develop a surficial and sub-surface geology map.
- Develop an elevational model.
- Identify any unique features such as rare or protected species or habitats.

Cultural History

- A Cultural Landscape Inventory for the park is underway and scheduled for completion in 2010.
- Develop a Monument Preservation Plan.
- Develop an analysis and preservation plan for the fort (earthworks) site.
- Conduct Historic Resource Studies for the CCC/WPA era, Fessenden, and the Civil War on the Outer Banks, in concert with the two other parks in the Outer Banks Group.
- Conduct additional archeological studies on the north end of Roanoke Island, as recommended in the 2006 Archeology Overview Study.
- Conduct an ethnography study.



Ft. Raleigh park staff member cleaning artifacts found during an archeological dig

STAFFING NEEDS

This LRIP strongly recommends increasing the interpretive staff at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. Increased staff will help the Fort Raleigh NHS interpretive program to accommodate increases in visitation, offer 21st-century media and learning materials, and deliver the programming future visitors will expect from a National Park Service site.

The following staff additions are recommended:

Position	Grade	Status
Group Volunteer-in-Parks (VIP) Coordinator	(GS-07)	FTP
Group Visual Information Specialist	(GS-09/11)	FTP
District Interpreter (Supervisory Park Ranger for Fort Raleigh NHS and Wright Brothers NMEM)	(GS-11)	FTP
Lead Park Ranger (reclassify current position to "Lead")	(GS-09)	FTP
Park Ranger	(GS-07)	FTP
Education Specialist	(GS-07)	FTP
Two summer seasonal Park Rangers	(GS-05)	April 1 – Columbus Day
One Teacher-Ranger-Teacher		mid-May – mid-August



Ft. Raleigh volunteer assisting park visitors

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The measure of success of any plan is the extent to which it is implemented. Initial implementation strategies need to be both realistic and flexible. The implementation plan outlined on the following pages is an initial blueprint for change. Because staffing, funding opportunities, and priorities often change, park managers need to adjust the implementation strategies to adapt to changing conditions. Therefore, this Implementation Plan should be updated annually as Part 6 (Status of Implementation Plan) within the park's Annual Implementation Plan (AIP). Over the next 5 to 7 years, employees in the positions listed below should form an implementation team to guide the accomplishment of this LRIP's Implementation tasks as outlined below:

Title	Location
Superintendent, Outer Banks Group	Headquarters: Manteo, NC
Deputy Superintendent Outer Banks Group	Headquarters: Manteo, NC
Chief of Interpretation Outer Banks Group	Headquarters: Manteo, NC
District Interpreter Fort Raleigh NHS/ Wright Brothers National Memorial (proposed)	Headquarters: Manteo, NC
Education Specialist, Fort Raleigh NHS (proposed)	Fort Raleigh NHS
Lead Park Ranger (Interp) (reclassify current position to "Lead")	Fort Raleigh NHS
Park Ranger (Interp) (proposed)	Fort Raleigh NHS
Volunteer Coordinator, Outer Banks Group (proposed)	Headquarters: Manteo, NC
Chief of Interpretation Southeast Region	Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, GA

The NPS employees filling the above-listed positions should confer annually to adjust the funding strategies and task assignments to ensure the implementation of this LRIP.

Task	Fund Source	Short-term 1-2 years	Mid-term 3-4 years	Long-term 5-7 years	Out-years (7+)
PERSONAL SERVICES					
Increase Interpreter-led Programming Institute personal interpretation at earthworks, add roving interpreters, add volunteers <i>District Interpreter, Lead Park Ranger, Volunteer Coordinator</i>	ONPS/ Project/ EN	XX	XX	XX	
Reintroduce Living History Programming Develop a plan to reintroduce living history including working with partners like RIHA <i>District Interpreter, Lead Park Ranger, Volunteer Coordinator</i>	ONPS/ Project		XX	XX	
Expand Content and Range of Interpretive Programming Topics Develop new programs to cover all nine themes <i>District Interpreter, Lead Park Ranger</i>	ONPS	XX	XX	XX	
Increase Children's Programs <i>Education Specialist, District Interpreter, Lead Park Ranger</i>	ONPS/ Project		XX	XX	
Develop Complementary Interpretive Programming with Partners Hold regular seasonal meetings with park partners <i>Chief of Interpretation, District Interpreter, Lead Park Ranger</i>	ONPS/ Project		XX	XX	
Share seasonal programming schedules in advance for planning purposes <i>District Interpreter, Lead Park Ranger</i>	ONPS		XX	XX	
Expand Community Outreach Develop special emphasis events such as workshops, etc. <i>District Interpreter, Lead Park Ranger</i>	ONPS/ Project/ EN		XX	XX	
Recruiting and training more local volunteers <i>Volunteer Coordinator, Lead Park Ranger</i>	ONPS/ VIP	XX	XX	XX	
EDUCATION SERVICES					
Develop Education Strategy <i>Chief of Interpretation, Education Specialist, District Interpreter</i>	ONPS		XX		
Continue Teacher-Ranger-Teacher Program <i>Education Specialist, District Interpreter, Lead Park Ranger</i>	Project	XX	XX	XX	
Develop Off-Site Offerings <i>Education Specialist</i>	ONPS		XX	XX	

Task	Fund Source	Short-term 1-2 years	Mid-term 3-4 years	Long-term 5-7 years	Out-years (7+)
NON-PERSONAL SERVICES					
Facilities					
Improve Visitor Center Flow and Use <i>Deputy Superintendent, Chief of Interpretation, Chief of Maintenance</i>	Project	XX			
Create an Amphitheater <i>Deputy Superintendent, Chief of Interpretation, Chief of Maintenance</i>	Project	XX	XX		
Repurpose the Elizabethan Room <i>District Interpreter, Lead Park Ranger</i>	Project			XX	
Create Parkwide Network of Trails <i>Outer Banks Group Management Team</i>	Project				XX
Improve Visitor Center Auditorium <i>Chief of Interpretation, Chief of Maintenance</i>	Project	XX			
Continue Redesign of Visitor Center Flow <i>Deputy Superintendent, Chief of Interpretation, Chief of Maintenance</i>	Project		XX		
Audiovisual and Electronic Media					
Develop a parkwide Audiovisual Plan <i>Chief of Interpretation, District Interpreter, Visual Information Specialist, Lead Park Ranger</i>	Project		XX		
Create a cell phone tour of the site Convert the current park movie from laser disc to current technology <i>District Interpreter, Visual Information Specialist, Lead Park Ranger</i>	Project	XX			
Exhibits					
Develop an Interpretive Exhibit Master Plan <i>Chief of Interpretation, District Interpreter, Harpers Ferry Center</i>	Project	XX			
Develop a Visitor Center Exhibit Plan <i>Chief of Interpretation, District Interpreter, Visual Information Specialist, Lead Park Ranger</i>	Project	XX	XX		
Historic Furnishings					
Deaccession furnishings in the Elizabethan Room <i>District Interpreter, Lead Park Ranger, Chief of Resource Management</i>	ONPS			XX	
Historic/ Archeological Features					
Reconstructing the 1950s-era earthworks <i>Deputy Superintendent, Chief of Resource Management</i>	Project			XX	
Explore relocation of the Virginia Dare Monument <i>Deputy Superintendent, Chief of Resource Management, Chief of Interpretation</i>	ONPS		XX		

Task	Fund Source	Short-term 1-2 years	Mid-term 3-4 years	Long-term 5-7 years	Out-years (7+)
Publications					
Review and update the park's unigrid brochure <i>Chief of Interpretation, District Interpreter, Visual Information Specialist, Lead Park Ranger</i>	Project	XX			
Produce annual Group newspaper, "In The Park" <i>Chief of Interpretation, District Interpreter, Visual Information Specialist, Lead Park Ranger</i>	EN	XX	XX	XX	
Produce a handbook for Fort Raleigh NHS <i>Chief of Interpretation, District Interpreter, Visual Information Specialist, Lead Park Ranger</i>	Project/EN			XX	
Design and produce site bulletins <i>District Interpreter, Visual Information Specialist, Lead Park Ranger</i>	EN	XX	XX	XX	
Wayside Exhibits					
Prepare a parkwide Wayside Exhibit Proposal <i>Chief of Interpretation, District Interpreter, Visual Information Specialist, Lead Park Ranger</i>	Project	XX			
Plan and design wayside exhibits <i>Chief of Interpretation, District Interpreter, Visual Information Specialist, Lead Park Ranger</i>	Project	XX	XX		
Website					
Update website with new materials as available <i>District Interpreter, Visual Information Specialist, Lead Park Ranger</i>	ONPS	XX	XX	XX	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: PLANNING TEAM

National Park Service

Outer Banks Group

Rob Bolling	Park Ranger (Interpretation), Fort Raleigh NHS
Darrell Collins	Park Ranger (Interpretation), Wright Brothers NMEM
Fent Davis	Park Ranger (Interpretation), Wright Brothers NMEM
Mary Doll	Chief of Interpretation, Outer Banks Group
Darrell Echols	Deputy Superintendent
Jami Lanier	Seasonal Park Ranger (Interpretation), Fort Raleigh NHS
Rachelle Olsen	Park Ranger (Interpretation), Cape Hatteras NS
Jason Powell	Archivist, Outer Banks Group
Doug Stover	Cultural Resource Management Specialist
Celeste Stroh	Park Ranger (Interpretation), Cape Hatteras NS
Laura Sturtz	Supervisory Park Ranger (Interpretation), Cape Hatteras NS
Michael Zatarga	Seasonal Park Ranger (Interpretation), Fort Raleigh NHS

Harpers Ferry Center

Toni Dufficy	Contracting Officer's Representative
Peggy Scherbaum	Interpretive Planner

Southeast Region

Don Wollenhaupt	Chief, Interpretation & Education
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Park Partners

Steve Basnight	Dare County Schools
Shannon Brooks	The Elizabethan Gardens
Carl Curnutte	Roanoke Island Historical Association
Phil Evans	First Colony Foundation
Tracy Haerther	Roanoke Island Festival Park
Sara Jean Hallas	North Carolina Coastal Federation
Rulaine Kegerris	Eastern National (NPS Cooperating Association)
John McCord	UNC Coastal Studies Institute
George Mendleson	Freedmen's Colony Association
Kaeli Spears	Outer Banks History Center
Clay Swindell	First Colony Foundation
Mike Tames	Civil War interests
Aaron Tuell	Outer Banks Visitors Bureau
Horace Whitfield	The Elizabethan Gardens

Consultant Team

Faye Goolrick	Certified Interpretive Planner, Goolrick Interpretive Group
Shannon Kettering	Vice President, Ecos Environmental Design, Inc.
Alison Smith	Senior Associate, Ecos Environmental Design, Inc

APPENDIX B: ENABLING LEGISLATION

F.R. 2441, Issued April 5, 1941

Order Designating the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, Roanoke Island, N.C.

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States; and

WHEREAS, certain lands and historical remains on the northern end of Roanoke Island, Dare County, North Carolina, have been declared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments to be of national significance as a portion of colonial settlement or settlements established in America by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1585- 1587; and

WHEREAS, title to the above- mentioned lands and historical remains is vested in the United States, having been donated by the State of North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, an agreement has been made between the Roanoke Island Historical Association and the United States for the annual presentation of Paul Green's celebrated pageant- drama, "The Lost Colony;" in the open- air amphitheater on the above- mentioned property;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Alvin J. Wirtz, Acting Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior by Section 2 of the Act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), do hereby designate the following described lands, with the historical remains thereon, to be a national historic site having the name "Fort Raleigh National Historic Site":

All of that certain tract or parcel of land located on the northern end of Roanoke Island, Dare County, North Carolina, and bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at a concrete monument in the Southwest Corner of the A.P. Meakin tract of land and in the North edge of the right of way of N.C. State Highway 34 on the North end of Roanoke Island; running thence North 69 deg. 30 min. West along said Highway 554.0 feet to a concrete monument in the Southeast line of the Dough heirs' tract; thence along the line of said Dough heirs' tract North 7 deg. 15 min. West 786.0 feet to a stake in the

edge of Roanoke Sound; thence following the various courses of said Sound in an Easterly direction approximately 1090.0 feet plus or minus to a stake in the Northwest corner of the A.P. Meakin tract of land, said stake being 40.5 foot North of an iron pipe in the A.P. Meakin line; thence along said A.P. Meakin line South 29 deg. 00 min. West 951.0 feet to point of beginning. The above described tract being known as the Fort Tract.

The administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised by the National Park Service in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935, *supra*.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this historic site.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the office seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, in the City of Washington, this 5th day of April 1941.

A.J. Wirtz, Acting Secretary of the Interior.

PUBLIC LAW 101-603—NOV. 16, 1990

104 STAT. 3065

Public Law 101-603
101st Congress

An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands to be added to the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in North Carolina.

Nov. 16, 1990
[H.R. 5497]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PURPOSE OF FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

16 USC 461 note.

The purpose of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "historic site") shall be the preservation and interpretation of—

- (1) the first English colony in the New World; and
- (2) the history of the Native Americans, European Americans, and African Americans who lived on Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

SEC. 2. ADDITION OF LANDS TO FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

16 USC 461 note.

(a) **AUTHORITY FOR ACQUISITION.**—The Secretary of the Interior may acquire through purchase, donation, or exchange all right, title, and interest in and to the lands described in subsection (b). Upon acquisition, the lands shall be added to and administered as part of the historic site.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.**—The lands referred to in subsection (a) are the approximately 335 acres depicted on the map entitled "Fort Raleigh National Historic Site Expansion", numbered 383/80,001A, dated October 1990, and on file with the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 3. RESEARCH.

16 USC 461 note.

The Secretary, in consultation with scholarly and other historic organizations, shall undertake research on the history and archaeology of the historic site, and the associated peoples and events.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

16 USC 461 note.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved November 16, 1990.

Harpers Ferry Center
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Fort Raleigh National Historic Site

1401 National Park Drive
Manteo, North Carolina 27954

252-473-5772

www.nps.gov/fora