

NAME: _____ UNIT: _____

PROCEDURES EXPLANATION

- Each participant should have a copy of this “Outer Banks Historic Trail” brochure.
- File a Tour Permit (Local or National) with your local Scout Council.
- Requirements, except for #1 and #8, need not be accomplished in any sequence. All requirements need not be accomplished on the same trip. Keep a journal of your activities while on the Trail.

SPECIAL NOTE ABOUT COMPLETING THE TRAIL

- Activities 1, 5, 8 and 9 are required. You may choose any four from Activities 2, 3, 4, 6 or 7.
1. Before going on the Trail, read at least one book from the recommended list pertaining to the Outer Banks of North Carolina and make a written or verbal report on the book to your unit leader.
(Unit Leader: _____ Date: _____)
 2. Visit the Wright Brothers Memorial, Visitor Center, reconstructed hangar and workshop.
(Staff: _____ Date: _____)
 3. Visit Fort Raleigh, Visitor Center and Lost Colony Theater. (Staff: _____ Date: _____)
 4. Visit Cape Hatteras Lighthouse and Museum. Study how and why it was built and later moved. Sketch or photograph.
(Staff: _____ Date: _____)
(For requirements 2, 3 & 4, a National Park Service representative will certify completion.)
 5. Do one of the following: (Please give the Park or Refuge at least 30 days notice prior to arriving.)
 - a. Plan a hiking route along the beach and hike from near Whalebone Junction to the Oregon Inlet Campground for a distance of at least five miles, spend at least one night in camp, cook at least two meals, and perform at least two service hours on a conservation project. The Park Ranger will assign a conservation project when your unit checks in. (252-473-2111)
(Unit Leader: _____ Date: _____)
 - b. Plan a hiking route along the beach and hike from near Cape Hatteras Lighthouse to the Frisco Campground for a distance of at least five miles, spend at least one night in camp, cook at least two meals, and perform at least two service hours on a conservation project. The Park Ranger will assign a conservation project when your unit checks in. (252-473-2111)
(Unit Leader: _____ Date: _____)
 - c. Plan a hike of at least 8-to-10 miles on the road system of Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge. Spend at least one night in camp at a nearby campground and cook at least two meals. Camping is not allowed on the refuge. Perform at least two service hours on a conservation project at Alligator River or Pea Island National Wildlife

Refuges. A conservation project will be assigned by contacting the administrative office in Manteo. (252-473-1131)
(Unit Leader: _____ Date: _____)

6. Visit the Roanoke Island Aquarium and participate in at least one of their educational programs.
(Staff: _____ Date: _____)
7. Visit Roanoke Island Festival Park and tour the museum, Elizabeth II, and the living history area.
(Staff: _____ Date: _____)
8. After returning home, write an essay of at least 250 words, the first half to be a general summary of where you went, and what you saw and did, and the second half to be a more detailed description of that part of the Trail which you found most interesting and why. Include pictures and your journal notes in the report. (Unit Leader: _____ Date: _____)
9. When all requirements have been completed, the unit leader returns a list of names and dates completed to Tidewater Council, including order and payment for awards.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS ABOUT THE OUTER BANKS

The Outer Banks Historic Trail is more than just a hike. It is a living experience in citizenship, education, and history. For this reason, each participant must read one book on some aspect of the Outer Banks. Suggestions are:

THE OUTER BANKS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1584-1958.

David Stick. Chapel Hill. Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1958.

THE PIRATES OF COLONIAL NORTH CAROLINA. Hugh F.

Rankin. Raleigh. State Dept. of Archives and History, 1960.

GRAVEYARD OF THE ATLANTIC. David Stick. Chapel Hill.

Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1952.

LEGENDS OF THE OUTER BANKS. Charles Whedbee.

EXPLORATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, AND ATTEMPTED

SETTLEMENTS OF CAROLINA, 1584-1590. Edited by D. L.

Corbett. Raleigh. State Dept. of Archives and History, 1948.

THE WRIGHT BROTHERS: HOW THEY INVENTED THE AIR-PLANE. Russell Freedman. New York. Holiday House, 1991.

DARE COUNTY: A HISTORY. David Stick. Raleigh. State Dept. of Archives and History, 1970.

THE CAPE HATTERAS SEASHORE. David Stick & Bruce Roberts. McNally & Loren, 1964.

THE OUTER BANKS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Robert Dolan & Harry Lins. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1177-B. United States Government Printing Office, 1986.

A FEW OTHER TITLES TO LOOK FOR

1. Seasoned by Salt: History of the Outer Banks
2. Ship Ashore
3. North Carolina Lighthouses by Roberts
4. Blackbeard the Pirate
5. Lost Colonists: Their Fortune and Probable Fate
6. First In Flight: Wright Brothers in North Carolina
7. On Great White Wings: Wright Brothers & the Race for Flight
8. Under the Black Flag: Romance and Reality of Pirates
9. First Colonists
10. New Voyage to Carolina

(Unit leaders may substitute other books, provided they are relevant to the history of North Carolina's Outer Banks.)

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST YOU MAY VISIT

There is much to see and do in the area — picturesque fishing villages, museums, historical sites, shipwrecks, nearby wildlife refuges, fishing, birding, canoeing, kayaking to mention a few. Here are some additional trips groups will enjoy:

Jockey's Ridge State Park — Adjacent to U.S. Highway 158 at Nags Head is the highest coastal dune on the U.S. East Coast.

Your group can visit the park and climb to the top of the dune.

Elizabethan Gardens — Located at Fort Raleigh, they commemorate 16th century Queen Elizabeth and the Lost Colony. In addition to the Knot Garden, wildflower area, trees and other plants, many priceless pieces of antique statuary are included in the garden. It is a project of the Garden Club of North Carolina.

The Lost Colony — In season, your group will certainly want to see Pulitzer Prize winner Paul Green's drama that tells the story of the Lost Colony — a historic mystery that remains unsolved.

Other Lighthouses — On the Outer Banks one can visit a variety of lighthouses. Among these are the Currituck, Bodie Island, and Ocracoke lighthouses. Visit all of them and take pictures. Study their similarities and differences.

Nags Head Woods — Experience the outdoors by hiking one of the trails in this maritime forest preserved by The Nature Conservancy. How many different species of wildlife can you see and how many bird songs can you identify? Participate in one of the many outdoor education activities offered.

Frisco Native American Museum — Learn much about the Native American culture, especially those who greeted the first colonists in the New World. This is also an opportunity to learn more about traditions and events celebrating this great nation's heritage.

Dare County Airport Museum — Here you have an excellent opportunity to learn about the early days of aviation in Dare County and the role that the area played in defending the country during World War II.

Dare County Civil War Heritage Trail — Few people know of the role that northeastern North Carolina played in the Civil War. While completing the Historic Trail, learn about the Battle of Roanoke Island and other Dare County involvement.

Freedman's Colony Trail — The north end of Roanoke Island was home to the Freedmen's Colony during the Civil War. Follow the self-guided trail to learn about the history of this site.

Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum — An excellent opportunity to find out why the ocean waters off the coast of the Outer Banks is known as a graveyard. Learn about the fate of many ships and their crews who tried to sail these waters.

Chicamacomico Lifesaving Station — Visit this Hatteras Island Historic site and learn about shipwrecks and lifesaving efforts by brave crews who manned these stations. This 1911 station has been restored and, if you time your visit, you may be able to observe a re-enactment of lifesaving techniques.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Tidewater Council-Boy Scouts of America, is appreciative of the following organizations for their counsel and assistance in development of the Outer Banks Historic Trail:

- National Park Service
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- Roanoke Island Aquarium
- Roanoke Island Festival Park
- Dare County Tourist Bureau
- Albemarle Chapter – Order of the Arrow

THE OUTER BANKS HISTORIC TRAIL AVIATION – HISTORY – ENVIRONMENT

The Outer Banks Historic Trail connects three National Park Service installations on the North Carolina coast: **The Wright Brothers Memorial**, site of man's first powered flight in a heavier-than-air machine; **Fort Raleigh**, scene of Sir Walter Raleigh's Lost Colony of 1587; and the **Cape Hatteras National Seashore**, "The Graveyard of the Atlantic."

The Trail also connects two national wildlife refuges owned and managed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: **Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge**, a barrier island system, and **Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge**, a swamp forest wetland system. In addition, the Trail offers educational and historic sites such as the **Roanoke Island Aquarium**, a marine science and environmental center, and **Roanoke Island Festival Park**, a cultural and educational center.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE?

Scout groups fulfilling requirements for the Outer Banks Historic Trail Award will travel between these facilities a distance of approximately 85-125 miles. In addition they will be required to take a 5-to-10 mile hike, visit the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, participate in a conservation project, camp overnight, and cook two meals outdoors. They must be prepared, therefore, to spend at least two full days, and preferably three or more, on the Outer Banks Trail.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

Any registered Scout or Scouter is eligible for the Outer Banks Historic Trail Award, but the Trail shall be taken by groups of not less than six. Under certain conditions, members of other organizations may also be eligible to apply for the award. Those who meet the listed requirements will be eligible to purchase the Outer Banks Historic Trail Award from the Tidewater Council BSA, which sponsors this unique historic Scout Trail.

RESERVATION INSTRUCTIONS

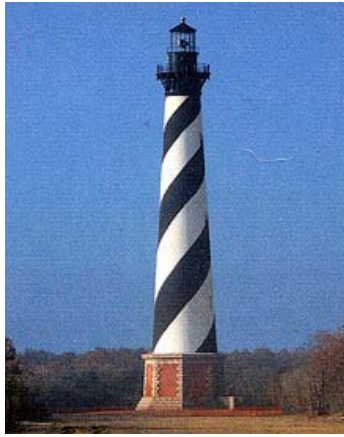
Camping facilities at the Oregon Inlet, Frisco and Ocracoke campgrounds are limited. Reservations, if necessary, for camping should be made directly with the National Park Service-Cape Hatteras National Seashore. For general information and how to make reservations, call 252-473-2111. Reservations should be made at least one month in advance or earlier depending upon the season.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CAMP FACILITIES

Upon arrival at the Oregon Inlet, Frisco or Ocracoke campground, the leader must report to the Park Ranger on duty. The National Park Service provides excellent camp facilities. You may expect to find fresh drinking water, restroom/shower facilities, and camp-site grills for cooking. You are reminded from the latter part of April through the summer and fall that mosquitoes can be fierce. Netting and repellent is a must.

CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE

At Cape Hatteras National Seashore you will visit the tallest lighthouse on the U.S. East Coast and one of the few open to the public. In the keeper's former residence you'll visit the Museum of the Sea, learning firsthand of the brave lifesavers who effected countless rescues from treacherous waters. Your visit to these two points of interest should provide you with answers to such questions as the number of light-houses, light-ships, and light towers which have served as sentinels at Cape Hatteras, the height of the lighthouse in its present location, the date it was completed, information on moving the lighthouse, and the peculiar conditions which have resulted in the Cape Hatteras area being known as "The Graveyard of the Atlantic."



ROANOKE ISLAND FESTIVAL PARK

Across from the Manteo waterfront a world of interactive exhibits, spanning from 1584 through today, await your arrival. The Park was developed to celebrate Roanoke Island's unique history as the site of the first English settlement in the Americas, provide educational opportunities, and promote the arts. You can climb aboard the Elizabeth II, a 1585 sailing vessel, experience life as the soldiers knew it at the settlement site, learn of the area's Native American inhabitants, travel through 400 years of history in the museum, or enjoy scheduled performances in the outdoor Pavilion. A reduced admission fee may be possible. Call for special arrangements. (252-475-1500)



PEA ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Established in 1938, Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge is owned and managed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for migratory birds and other wildlife. If you like to go bird-watching, the refuge is internationally known as a birder's paradise. Shorebirds abound in the spring, summer, and fall. Migrating ducks, geese, and swans flock into the refuge during the winter months. Sea turtles nest on the beach during the summer, and you may catch a glimpse of a whale or dolphin in the ocean. Outdoor programs offer opportunities to learn about marsh, estuarine, and dune ecosystems.



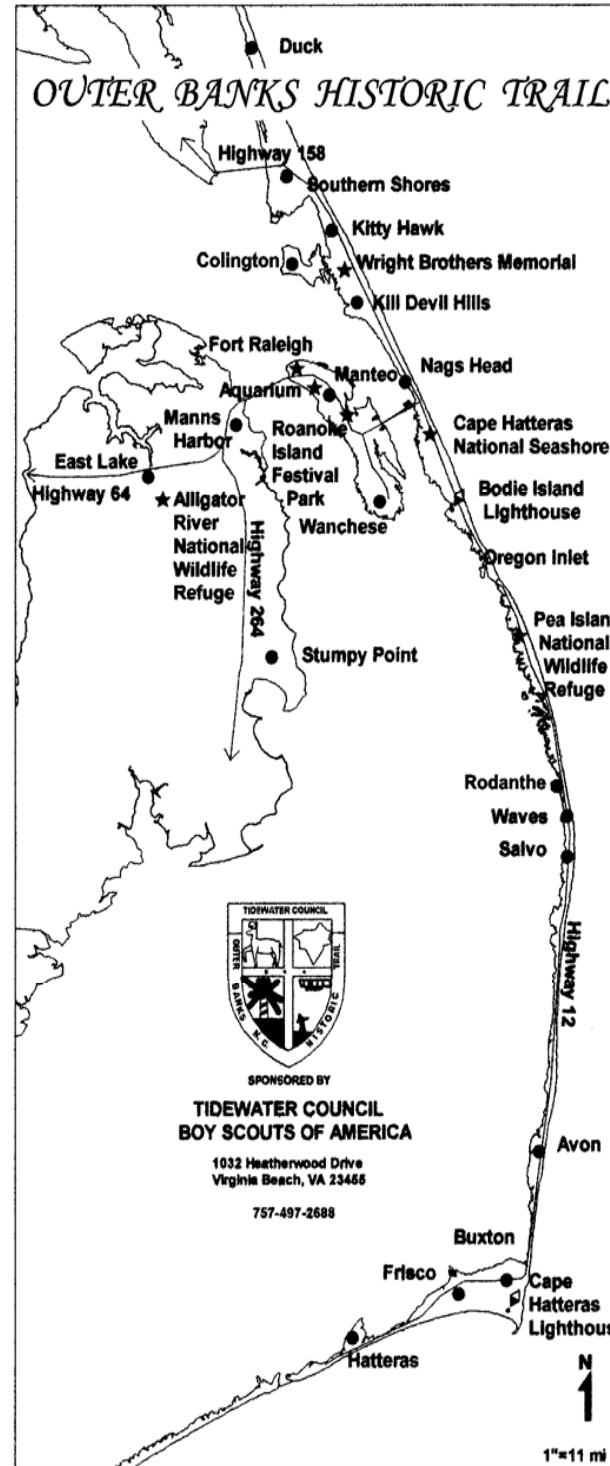
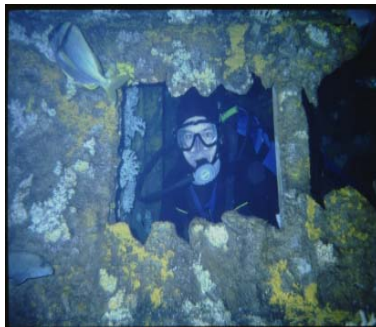
ALLIGATOR RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Established in 1984 for the purpose of protecting wetland forest and associated wildlife, Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge provides a habitat for a wide variety of wildlife such as migratory birds, the white-tailed deer, and the black bear. It is also the site for reintroduction of the red wolf into the wild. The refuge has over 150 miles of dirt roads which are great for hiking and about 20 miles of marked canoe/kayak trails. The refuge is open to visitors during daylight hours. You can learn much about fish and wildlife, including wildlife habitat management, from a visit.



NORTH CAROLINA AQUARIUM ON ROANOKE ISLAND

Located on the north end of Roanoke Island across from the Dare County Airport, the aquarium offers an exceptional opportunity to learn about life in the waters and wetlands of the area. Excellent programs greatly enhance the outstanding exhibits featuring fish, reptiles, and amphibians. Stand underneath one of the aquarium tanks and you may get to touch a live conch or horse-shoe crab. Go on one of the many field trips to wade through the marsh and shallow water, and learn. A reduced admission fee may be possible. Call for special arrangements. (252-473-3493)



WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL

The Wright Brothers Memorial is the actual site of man's first successful attempts at powered flight. Your tour will take you to the Visitor Center housing a full scale reproduction of the Wright Flyer and you will learn about the Wright Brothers. You will tour the grounds and inspect the reproduced Wright Brothers camp building and hangar. You will also climb to the Wright Brothers Memorial on top of Kill Devil Hill. At the end of the tour, you should know where the brothers were born, their profession, why they picked the Kitty Hawk area for their experiments, and when and why they made their first visit to the Outer Banks. Also, you should have notes on the gliding records they established, the date, time, and distance of the first flight in a powered machine, and the total number of successful flights they made the first day, including time aloft and distance flown on the longest flight.



FORT RALEIGH

Here you will visit the area where explorers sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh attempted to establish the first English colony in America, 1584-1587. You will see the restored fort, Visitor Center Museum, Hariot Trail, and Waterside Theater in which the symphonic drama "The Lost Colony" is presented nightly during each summer season. By the time you leave the Fort Raleigh area you should know the answers to such questions as dates for the first arrival of Englishmen in the New World, the initial attempt of permanent colonization (The Lost Colony). You should know the name of the first Indian baptized in America and the name and birth date of the first child born of English parents in the New World. You should also know involvement in colonization efforts by Captains Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, John White, Thomas Hariot, Ralph Lane, Sir Richard Grenville, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, and the Native Americans, Manteo and Wanchese.

