



The Story of Pine Knoll Shores

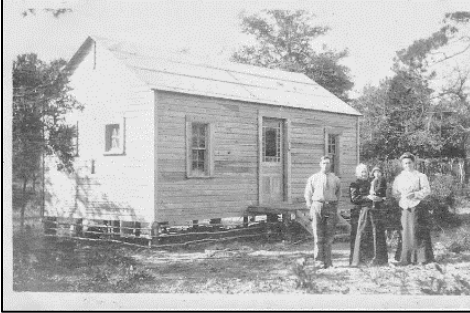


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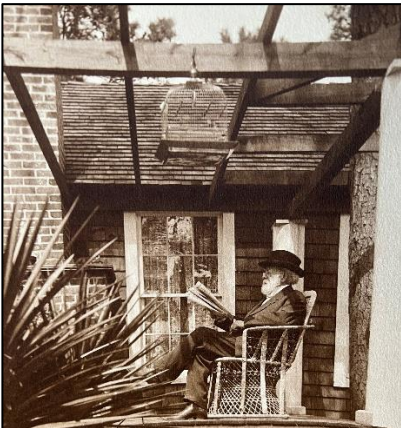
THE BEGINNINGS

The story of Pine Knoll Shores begins with the founders who purchased property on Bogue Banks in the early 1900s. John Allen Royall of Savannah, Georgia, and later Boothbay, Maine, owned 8,000 acres, approximately three-fourths of Bogue Banks,



from the present day DoubleTree west to the end of the island. Within Royall's 8,000 acres, there were scattered parcels owned by others, the largest being 82 acres held by Oscar Kissam

Captain Young's "Camp Magellan" in Aibonita of Huntington, New York. Kissam subdivided the property he named Aibonita and sold lots to his New York neighbors to build cabin retreats from the cold New York winters. The Aibonita property and Royall's retreat home, named "Pine Court," were both located on Bogue Sound in today's central section of Pine Knoll Shores west of McNeill Inlet.



John Royall, "Pine Court" back porch

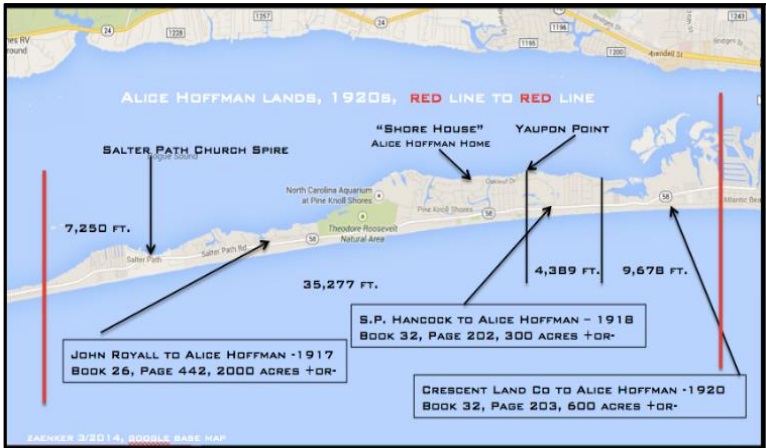


Soundfront entrance to "Pine Court"



The Royall and Aibonita families were neighbors. Mrs. Royall is seated on the left; Mr. Royall (white hair) is standing beside her in this 1912 photo.

In 1917, John Royall sold 2,000 acres of his “Isle of Pines” property to Alice Green Hoffman. It stretched from Hoop Pole Creek to a mile beyond the western border of Salter Path and included all of what we know as Pine Knoll Shores today. Alice



made her home here, off and on, until her death in 1953. The property was then willed to her niece Eleanor (Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.) and her four children. It was these four Roosevelt siblings (Grace Green, Theodore III, Cornelius and Quentin) who envisioned the development of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores.



Alice G. Hoffman and her "Shore House" on Bogue Sound

They formed the Roosevelt Trust and engaged Ted Hearth of Stone & Webster, a nationally known management consulting firm; A.C. Hall, a planner for the City of Raleigh; and Von Oesen Engineering of Wilmington. Together they came up with a plan that not only set up the physical structure of the town but also established a long-range plan, allowing each stage of development to gel before the next stage was begun.

Throughout this development, the Roosevelts stood by to assist and encourage those who came to carry it out. The early construction began in the easternmost section of the town with primarily vacation homes and motels. By 1964, lots were selling for \$1,150 to \$1,600. The first three motels, the Atlantis Lodge, the Sea Hawk and the John Yancey, were built on the oceanfront.

The Roosevelts began to see that this new community had appeal for permanent residents when the central area of town grew along with vacation sites. It was time to draw up covenants to regulate its growth. A homeowners association (HOA) called Pine Knoll Association, Inc. (PKA) was formed for the central area and became responsible for maintaining streets, parks and waterways, providing utilities such as water and enforcing building standards. As the easternmost section grew, it formed a separate homeowners association, Pine Knoll Shores Corporation (PIKSCO). These two HOAs would eventually work together to incorporate the town.

The formation of PKA and PIKSCO started the tradition of volunteerism that was and is so much a part of the development of Pine Knoll Shores. The town had attracted prominent citizens and retirees from around the country who contributed talents honed in their professions, including business, government and the military. They gave generously of their time and talents. The town's newsletter, the "Pine Knoll Shore-line," was conceived and published by its co-editors, a housewife and a former librarian. Former corporate vice presidents could be seen helping to clear and maintain public areas, repairing potholes and building docks, to name just a few of the many projects in the growing town.

Another important influence of the two HOAs was their emphasis on residential growth as opposed to commercial development. Planning by representatives of the Roosevelt Trust designated park areas, natural areas, commercial areas and areas for single-family dwellings, creating a residential community that would later become an incorporated town.

YEARS OF GROWTH

Beginning in the 1960s, the physical growth of Pine Knoll Shores took place in three stages: first the east, then the central and finally the western sections.


1960-69

During the 1960s, several vacation homes were built in the eastern part of town, with a handful in the central section, and Pine Knoll Shores began to be recognized as a separate community. Under the direction of the Roosevelt Trust's interests, 11 miles of paved streets were installed, a canal was dug, and a street lighting network was developed. A private water company began to distribute water to most of the town. To do this, the company constructed the first of two water towers on properties donated by the Roosevelts. By the end of the

PINE KNOLL SHORES

TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT THE EXCITING NEW LOOK OF THE MASTER PLAN FOR THIS FINE COMMUNITY

ON PORTIONS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT FAMILY PROPERTY



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NAME _____
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Miles of uncrowded beach



Many lots are on the canal



Golf at Morehead City

43

THE STATE, JUNE 15, 1967

Early promotional ad in The State, June 15, 1967

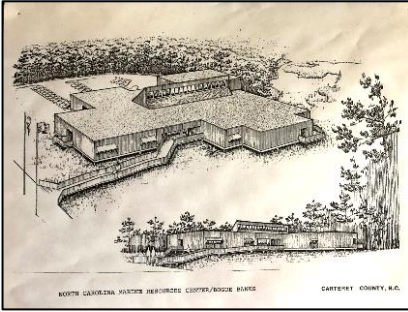
decade, the character of the population was beginning to change to more permanent, year-round residents with the 1970 census reporting 62. The price of property was going up. Choice lots on the sound or ocean could be purchased for close to \$35,000, on the canal from \$10,000, interior areas for somewhat less, and on the golf course for an average of \$14,000 (including course membership).

1970-79

Construction of a golf course and a marine education center were begun in the early 1970s on land set aside by the Roosevelt Trust. In 1972, a year before the town was incorporated, PKA sponsored the development of the boat basins and launching facilities, and the



Bogue Banks Country Club



NC Marine Resources Center

Mimosa Boulevard bridge was completed, allowing the east and west sections of the canal to be linked for a continuous, free-flowing, waterway. The need to build bulkheads on sections of soundfront and canalfront properties to minimize and control erosion became a reality. The cost of this project was shared between the Roosevelts and the individual property owners. This was the first of two campaigns to bulkhead waterfront properties they still owned while individual property owners carried the cost of their own bulkheads. Approximately 10,000 feet of asbestos-cement sheeting were installed in this joint effort. One day, bulkheading of all canalfront properties would become mandatory.

Construction of the first multifamily dwellings was begun: Pine Knoll Townes I & II in 1972, III & IV in 1976, the Carpetbagger Motel (Whaler Inn) in 1973, Reefstone and Coral Bay West in 1975 and Beacon's Reach in 1978. Property for the future Ramada Inn was purchased in 1973.

Pine Knoll Shores and all of Bogue Banks were growing steadily. The main highway could no longer meet traffic needs. Plans to widen and straighten Hwy 58 were drawn by the NC Department of Transportation (NCDOT). In order to keep this within reasonable bounds, the town took legal action to prevent further widening that would encroach on private property. To control drainage, the state installed five major drains that flowed into the canal, resulting in pollution of the canal and its closure to shellfish harvesting in 1984. To solve the problem, check dams were installed to restrict the volume of flow.

1980-89

The town and population continued to grow, with 1980 census figures at 658 full-time residents. The year 1982 was the

biggest year yet for real estate. Property valuation reached over \$100 million. The seven-story Ramada Inn, construction of which began before the town was incorporated, was considered much too high, and steps were taken to restrict the height of future commercial and multifamily buildings to 50 feet. Plans for the development of 25 acres, which would become the McGinnis Point subdivision, were presented to the town's Board of Commissioners (BOC) and approved. From 1982-1986, Beachwalk, Genesis I & II and Bogue Shore Club condominium complexes were built. The BOC was concerned about a possible overbuilding trend and declared a short moratorium on building condominiums.

Annexation of 65 acres given by the Roosevelts to the



Episcopal Church for a retreat facility (now Trinity Center) was in the works along with the annexation of the lands on which the two most westerly condominiums, Ocean Bay and Ocean Glen, are located. This established the

town's western boundary adjoining Indian Beach and gave the town its current physical dimensions at 4.7 miles in length, a variable width averaging one-half mile, and an overall area of approximately 2.3 square miles—just over 1,400 acres. In 1984, development moved west with development of the Beacon's



1985 Beacon's Reach Development Plan

Reach subdivision, some 180 acres of land stretching from the ocean to the sound. It eventually included single-family houses and condominiums in 12 separate subdivisions, each with its own homeowners association, yet covered by one master association. A marina and recreation areas were provided.

Environmental concern dominated the development of all the Beacon's Reach properties, which, coupled with the 292 acres of the Roosevelt Natural Area and the North Carolina Aquarium, comprise a significant portion of the town's total area.

That same year, the BOC approved the concept of a five-unit village shopping center to be built on a 25-acre tract that



Proposed Pine Knoll Village shopping center, 1984

originally was zoned for that purpose. There was, however, strong opposition, and the area was eventually reduced to 15 acres to include a single two-story office building and a full-service bank. Construction began three years later. The area then hosted the county's Bogue Banks Public

Library, other commercial businesses and a branch of Wachovia Bank. The building boom continued through 1984 and 1985. In these two years alone, more than \$22 million was recorded in single-family and multifamily building. The average price of a single-family house built in 1985 stood at \$95,000.

Planning for a third bridge over Bogue Sound was contemplated. An area for its approach in Pine Knoll Shores had been set aside by the Roosevelts for the time when the state would complete such a bridge. But, once proposed, it met strong opposition by the town, and other options were then considered. The state abandoned plans for the third bridge and began construction of a replacement four-lane, high-rise bridge from Atlantic Beach to Morehead City. The town was supportive of

this project as it facilitated evacuations in case of hurricanes and eliminated delays caused by the openings and closings of the swing bridge.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, physical growth of the town in the form of four single-family residential subdivisions and one commercial parcel neared completion with the construction of four subdivisions: Live Oak Forest, Pine Knoll Village, Bogue Pines, Fairway Court and an undeveloped commercial parcel on Hwy 58.

1990-99

Pine Knoll Shores had settled down to an even, gradual pace of building and development with the 1990 census population at 1,367 full-time residents. The completion of the Bermuda Greens complex in 1999 meant approximately 70 percent of the available plots were built up. There were 740 single-family homes and 800 condominium units in existence. About 250 acres were still unimproved, and it was expected that they would be restricted to single-family residences. Thus, the combination of restrictive covenants originally established by the Roosevelt Trust and judicious land planning on the part of the town resulted in the very special community we enjoy today.

2000-2022

Change did not end as the Year 2K came and went. After years of volunteers providing emergency medical and fire services, the Board of Commissioners saw a need to change to a paid professional staff. The volunteers who had supported the town over the years were getting older, training requirements became more stringent, and new volunteers were hard to find. Census records show the full-time resident population had grown to 1,524 by the year 2000. In 2001, motel accommodations were at a peak with the Royal Pavillion, Atlantis Lodge, Seahawk, Windjammer and AmeriSuites all welcoming visitors.

In 2002, the BOC voted to hire professional emergency staff, with volunteers serving in a supportive role. In 2003, the town purchased the former Wachovia Bank building located in Pine Knoll Village to provide a new home for fire, police and emergency services. After renovations and additions, it was dedicated as the Public Safety Building on December 14, 2003.



Public Safety Building – Police, Fire, EMS

The location directly on Hwy 58 afforded citizens a better fire insurance rating. Residents also have the comfort and security of a first class group of Police and Fire/Emergency Medical Technicians ready to respond immediately to distress calls. In the event of natural or man-made disasters, a well-organized Emergency Management Plan exists, and trained personnel are on hand to handle all emergency situations. Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) and Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) support the public safety team.

Housing developments continued with construction of Shutters on the Beach and Shutters on the Sound condos in 2003-2008 and approval of Seabrook condos and Roosevelt Beach redevelopment in 2007. By 2010, the population had dropped to 1,339 but residential building continued. A large tract of land on the east corner of Pine Knoll Boulevard and Hwy 58 that had long been zoned “Office or Professional” was purchased by a developer and rezoned as “Residential 2” for the single-family home subdivision of Maritime Woods, with groundbreaking in December 2018.

The 2020 census reported the population increased to 1,388 residents, but it did not include the influx of second homeowners and renters living and working in Pine Knoll Shores because of the 2020 global pandemic. By 2021, housing was in great demand, prices were up, and building began on the

remaining lots in the Roosevelt Beach and Maritime Woods subdivisions as well as throughout the town.

TOWN GOVERNMENT

The first two homeowners associations, PKA and PIKSCO, had assumed responsibility for many of the functions of the developing town. In January 1972, a public meeting was arranged at which a representative of the North Carolina League of Municipalities discussed the advantages of incorporation. As a result of the meeting, a steering committee of nine volunteers, broadly representative of the community, was formed to study all aspects of the proposal to incorporate.

In June, the committee was ready to report its findings and present a draft of a proposed charter of incorporation. A second public meeting was held. Most residents, but not all, were receptive to the plan. The committee contacted Carteret County's representative in the North Carolina General Assembly, submitted the proposed charter and requested the proposal be presented for enactment.

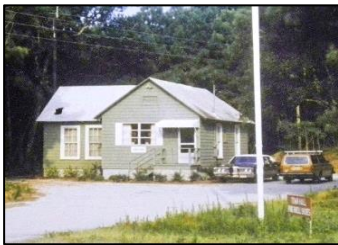
The General Assembly responded by ratifying the charter on April 25, 1973. Pursuant to provisions of the charter, a special election was held August 1 to determine if residents wished to become a municipality and to elect the first Board of Commissioners. Ninety percent of eligible voters participated, approving incorporation by an overwhelming majority. However, a group of dissenters filed a lawsuit against the town, seeking to have the vote on incorporation declared illegal because of alleged irregularities in the balloting. The newly elected town commissioners fought back by obtaining remedial action from the General Assembly which enacted a bill validating the election and nullifying the lawsuit. With powers allotted to them by the charter, the Board of Commissioners established a Police Department and appointed a Town Clerk and a Building Inspector. It also created a Planning Board to draft the town

ordinances and a Board of Adjustment to adjudicate appeals from rulings under the zoning ordinance. A few years later, they established the Community Appearance Commission (CAC) to review building plans and make recommendations regarding the effect they would have on the appearance of the town. All aspects of the town's appearance were its concern, as was the protection of its trees from loss due to development.

The charter authorized the Board of Commissioners to fix reasonable compensation for its services, but carrying on the tradition of volunteerism, they chose not to accept it. Only later did commissioners accept a modest reimbursement for their expenses.

Town Hall

Upon incorporation, one of the most immediate problems facing the new town was to find quarters in which to conduct its business. This problem was solved when the owners of the Atlantis Lodge offered a small office space for the Town Clerk and use of a large recreation room for public meetings. The need for a larger and more permanent office space, however, soon became apparent. The solution came when the Roosevelts gave the town a little house (formerly part of Alice Green Hoffman's home) that was the office for the Roosevelt Trust's



First Town Hall, 1974

property manager, Don Brock. In July 1974, the house was moved from its location on the corner of Yaupon Road and Salter Path Road to a 25-acre plot on Pine Knoll Boulevard, donated by the Roosevelts as the site for town hall. The Pine Knoll Shores Garden Club, already well-organized, provided the landscaping. This building served for the next five years.

Serious consideration for a larger and more adequate town hall began as early as 1976. One factor driving the push was

the fire department's need for additional space to house equipment. Prior to that time, the town depended upon fire protection from Atlantic Beach. It was generally agreed that if



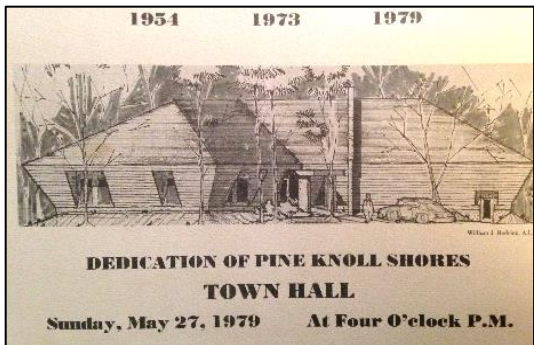
First fire and rescue station at Town Hall



the town had its own fire department, it would provide faster and more adequate service and enable property owners to secure lower fire insurance rates. In 1977, when the Pine Knoll Shores Fire Department and Rescue Squad 65 formed, members served as volunteers.

A larger building was also needed for the growing police department and the town clerk's staff as well as for a town meeting hall. After consultation with the Neuse River Council of Governments and experts at East Carolina University, the Board of Commissioners began making preliminary plans for a building. In January 1977, an architect residing in Pine Knoll Shores was selected to carry the job to completion. An outstanding illustration of volunteer spirit that typifies Pine Knoll Shores residents

occurred in the spring of 1977 when 22 men, using their own tools, cleared the heavily wooded site for the new Town Hall in a matter of days.



Planning, in conjunction with the architect, continued until

May 1978, when bids for construction were accepted. Another year went by before the building was completed and fire and rescue vehicles acquired. When the move to the new building was accomplished by May 1979, there was a joyful official opening ceremony to celebrate the result of all the years of planning and effort.

Forms of Government

When the town was first incorporated, the charter defined a Board of Commissioners as: a six-person board elected by town residents; each commissioner would be responsible for a specific government function; and one commissioner would be designated to act as mayor and preside over meetings. The Board would have both legislative and executive functions.

In 2003, that form of government underwent change when a group of citizens submitted a petition proposing that the mayor should be an elected position. The petition was presented to the town's Board of Commissioners, and a referendum was placed on the ballot, which was subsequently approved by a majority of voters. In January 2004, the first elected mayor took office along with five commissioners.

In November 2006, a second referendum further revised the town's charter. The form of government was changed from Mayor/Council to Manager/Council. The first town manager reported for work in May 2007.

ISSUES

Stormwater

Due to some earlier development projects, stormwater issues were an ongoing concern and were presented to the BOC in 2004. Two years later, an engineer was hired to draw plans for a holding pond and piping that would allow excess water to go into the canal. Changes in the environmental rules set by the state were required, and that plan was never implemented. Subsequently, many efforts were made to alleviate the problem.

The town continued working, in conjunction with the management of the country club, to alleviate the major areas of flooding caused by heavy rain.

Town Water

Pine Knoll Shores wrestled with Carolina Water Service more than 10 years to acquire ownership of the town water system. Water rates in Pine Knoll Shores were double the rates of the neighboring towns. Several polls were taken concerning ownership of the water system. In September 2005, the town was finally able to purchase the water system from Carolina Water Service but only after lawsuits and the threat of the town's building a new system. In 2011, the town installed digital water meters, joining forces with Carteret-Craven Electric Cooperative for recording and billing water usage and signaling water leaks.

Wastewater

After receiving a request from condominium owners for assistance with aging, privately owned packaged waste treatment systems, the Board of Commissioners voted to approve a study that would give them additional information on wastewater systems. It was determined that a town-wide wastewater treatment facility was not practical. Private dwellings would continue to utilize individual septic systems, and the larger condominiums and Beacon's Reach would continue to operate private treatment facilities.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

The Town of Pine Knoll Shores joined the National Flood Insurance Program on September 28, 1979, when the first Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) became effective for the town. Participation in the NFIP allowed property owners in Pine Knoll Shores to purchase flood insurance to help reduce the socio-economic impact of floods. The NFIP is managed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through a network of insurance companies and offers an insurance alternative to

disaster assistance to meet the rising costs of repairing flood damage to buildings and their contents. NFIP communities are required to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage.

On October 1, 1992, the town began participating in the Community Rating System (CRS). As a part of the NFIP, the CRS is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum program requirements. As a Class 6 CRS community, flood insurance premium rates for policyholders in Pine Knoll Shores may be discounted for some policies. With a Class 6 community designation, flood insurance policies in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be eligible for a 20% premium discount, and policies in non-Special Flood Hazard Areas may be eligible for a 10% discount in premiums.

NATURE'S INFLUENCE

Storms

No history of Pine Knoll Shores would be complete without mentioning the influence of natural phenomena. Considering the accounts of damage caused by hurricanes in the '50s and '60s, Mother Nature has treated the town with relatively little malice since its beginnings. Hurricanes have targeted the east coast for many years. As the town grew, several came along that warranted voluntary evacuation: Diana in September 1984, Gloria in September 1985, Hugo in September 1989, Bob in August 1991, Emily in September 1993, and Hurricane Charlie that threatened in August of 1986 but changed direction at the last minute.

In the '90s, the population had grown to the extent that storms often required mandatory evacuation in order to protect lives and property. In March 1993, a strong storm struck the coast with 90 mph winds, causing long power outages and severe tree damage from wind and salt burn. It affected not only Pine Knoll Shores but the mountains and northeastern states with blizzard

conditions and became known as the Storm of the Century. The later '90s brought six damaging hurricanes: Bertha and Fran in 1996; Bonnie in 1998; Dennis (twice), Floyd and Irene in 1999.

The new century began quietly but got livelier. Hurricane Isabel in 2003 and Hurricane Ophelia in 2005 were the first to arrive. Coming during the peak tourist season, they created major traffic jams and proved to be a great learning experience for those responsible for traffic flow and evacuation procedures. They also created the impetus for the town to establish a detailed Emergency Management Procedure that contained proactive



PKS firefighters at work

measures to provide rapid assistance and cleanup of storm debris after storms. In August 2006, a new local AM radio station was purchased by the town. Its purpose was to provide advisory information on hurricane weather along with local information and additional guidance during hurricane season. Then came Irene in 2011, Matthew in 2016, Florence and Michael in 2018, and Dorian in 2019. Hurricane Florence proved to be the most damaging in the area due to the

two days it stalled along our coast, bringing torrential rains and extensive flooding to the region. Residents were without power for four to seven days.

Old Man Winter wasn't always quiet either. There were four distinct blows leveled at the town over 17 years from 1972 to 1989. The first was a heavy snow in 1972 affecting the relatively few year-round residents. They were snowbound for two days. The "Great Blizzard" of March 1, 1980, dropped well over a foot of snow over the area, causing major power outages and stranding many residents. In both instances, volunteers from

within the town came to the rescue, delivering food and medical supplies to those in need. The nor'easter that hit in December 1986 eroded some 20 feet of dune along the oceanfront, causing over \$250,000 in damage to beach structures. A similar snow fell during Christmas 1989, paralyzing the area until residents were dug out and roads opened by Marines, NCDOT and a local contractor. As is always the case when snow comes to the coast, a strong warming trend brings things back to normal in a few days.

Native Plants

Plant life on the coast requires landscaping with primarily native plants for success. Salt, sand, sun, wind, drought and storm activity cause issues with non-natives. The native flowers, grasses and trees create habitats for birds, mammals and insects. For more information, pick up a free “Building and Landscaping” booklet at Town Hall.

Tree City

Designated as a Tree City USA since 2000, Pine Knoll Shores is one of more than 3,400 communities across the country



The Jake Tree in McNeill Park

that take part in this Arbor Day Foundation program. Participants include large cities like Denver, Colorado, to tiny villages like Golf, Illinois. All of these communities promise to manage their trees wisely and fulfill the four requirements set

forth by Tree City USA guidelines: 1) maintain a tree board or department, 2) have a community tree ordinance, 3) spend at least \$2 per capita on a tree management program, and 4) celebrate Arbor Day annually.

Beach Erosion and Nourishment

Beach erosion became a major concern as a result of storms. After the storm in 1986, property owners obtained permits and contracted for pushing sand up against the face of the eroded dunes and planted beach grass to help hold it there. This was but a temporary measure at best. Following lengthy negotiations with the US Army Corps of Engineers, a major sand replacement project on sections of the beach began in January 1990. A pipeline was run from the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW), across Bogue Sound and the golf course onto the beach. Another line was placed near the Ramada Inn. Several hundred thousand yards of sand helped restore areas that had lost so much through wave and tide action. During the fall of 1993, another replenishment project pumped sand onto the beach using previously dredged sand. Both this operation and the previous one in 1990 came as gifts from the Corps, saving residents, motel owners and homeowners associations a considerable expense.

In the late 1990s, it became evident that beach erosion was becoming a problem for Bogue Banks. All Carteret County registered voters were given the opportunity to vote on a plan to replenish the Bogue Banks beaches. However, the plan was rejected. Pine Knoll Shores stepped up to the plate and presented a plan to nourish the town's beaches. In 2000, the citizens supported an \$8,000,000 bond referendum for sand replacement. Pine Knoll Shores and the state were ready with their funding, but it had been a struggle over the past few years to get federal funding for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The "933 Project," a beach nourishment project, was finally in place to add sand to the beach. It was completed in 2007. While the 933 Project was the start to a long-term solution for protecting the beaches, at the same time it created a significant problem for the town. The Corps insisted upon enforcing a



regulation which required public access every half-mile where federal funding was used. It also required parking space close to the access points. Since the vast majority of the beachfront properties had already been developed, a great deal of innovative thinking had to be done to satisfy that regulation. In the long run, the town was able to lease and/or purchase properties in locations which satisfied the ruling.

Government approval was obtained for a 50-year program for beach nourishment. That was the beginning of what was to become a project that is unique in the state and resulted in the Carteret County Beach Commission, designated with the responsibility to provide management and funding for the long-term maintenance for the beaches of Bogue Banks. Commission members are appointed from the county and each of the island towns. The efforts of the commission are funded by a portion of the occupancy taxes collected by the county. Under the provisions of the plan, a baseline amount of sand must be maintained on the beaches. Each year the Beach Commission funds a survey of the entire length of the beach to define loss or gain, and after every storm, it is surveyed again. If survey requirements are met, losses due to storms are funded by FEMA.

The Florence Replenishment Project for Bogue Banks started in 2019 when Great Lakes Dredge and Docks began dredging and relocating marine wildlife to safe locations. When they finished in the summer of 2020, the four-plus miles of beach contained 990,000 cubic yards of sand, with the nourished dunes sporting machine- and hand-planted Sea Oats interspersed with Bitter Panicum.

Wildlife and Habitat

The maritime habitat of Pine Knoll Shores attracts not only human residents but myriad animal species as well. Since 1989, the community has been designated as a sea turtle sanctuary to protect seasonal nesting on our beach. During the summer months, local volunteers for the North Carolina Sea

Turtle Project enthusiastically monitor and document sea turtle nesting activity on the beaches. In addition, the town is recognized as an Audubon Sanctuary, providing a welcoming shelter for the hundreds of bird species that populate and visit the island.



Sea turtle tracks

Other not so desirable residents have also discovered Pine Knoll Shores. With the passing of “Charlie”, the golf course alligator, sightings of alligators in ponds and canals ceased decades ago. Snakes, most of them beneficial, still reside in gardens and natural areas, but residents and visitors should always exercise caution when walking in the forest or searching for a golf ball in the rough. Other critters that make their homes on the island include raccoons, nutria, possums, feral cats, deer and coyotes. To control these opportunistic creatures, residents are encouraged to make sure that no man-made food sources are available for them. Over the years, the town has successfully controlled insect invasions of tussock and gypsy moths and pine bark beetle infestations in pine trees damaged by hurricanes. During the summer months, the town also supports an active mosquito-control program.

RESOURCES

NC Aquarium at Pine Knoll Shores

Members of the Roosevelt Trust were proponents of environmentally respectful coastal development. They were also interested in marine sciences. In 1971, the Trust donated 292

acres in Pine Knoll Shores to the State of North Carolina for a nature preserve. It was named the Theodore Roosevelt Natural Area as a living memorial to the 26th president's dedication to conservation. There was a stipulation that 25 of the 292 acres would be used for marine education. In 1976, the state opened the NC Marine Resource Center on the acreage. After a modest expansion in 1986, the Center was renamed the NC Aquarium at Pine Knoll Shores. At the end of 2003, the aquarium closed for a major rebuild and expansion that tripled its size when it reopened in May 2006.



Bogue Banks Public Library

On September 28, 1981, the library opened for business in a small room in the NC Marine Resource Center, chosen because of its central location for residents and visitors to Bogue Banks. Prior to the opening of the library, residents had been served by the Bookmobile of the Carteret County Public Library. As the aquarium grew in popularity, so did the need for exhibit and programming space. The time had come for the library to relocate. In 1989, the Carteret County



Bogue Banks Public Library

Commissioners agreed to purchase half of the first floor in a proposed commercial building in Pine Knoll Village for the library's new home. That same year, the Friends of the Bogue Banks Public Library was formed to help raise funds for the library's furnishings. In less than a year, the group raised more than \$40,000. An official ceremony to mark the beginning of construction was held on August 18, 1989, followed nine months later by a ribbon cutting on May 20, 1990. With the county's reorganization of the library system in 2020, the library was renamed the Bogue Banks Branch of the Carteret County Public

Library System. The Friends group continues to provide much needed support to the library and staff.

The Shoreline

The town's monthly newspaper began in May 1973 as a two-page mimeographed newsletter, "Pine Knoll Shore-line," written by two women who realized residents and prospective homeowners needed a way to get to know each other, share ideas and learn about what was going on in their newly formed community. Over the years, the newsletter evolved to today's professionally printed monthly newspaper, *The Shoreline*, still managed by volunteers. Current issues may be picked up at Town Hall and viewed on the town's website. Past printed issues are stored in the town's History Archive and are available digitally at digitalinc.org.



MEMORIALS AND HISTORICAL MARKERS

Military Veterans Memorial

The Veterans Memorial, located behind Town Hall, honors the Pine Knoll Shores military veterans who served in foreign wars. Veterans of World War II were recognized in a ceremony in October 2008, of the Korean War in November 2009, and of the Vietnam War Era in October 2014. A monument honoring those who served our nation stands tall, surrounded by smaller stone markers for each of the wars. The Pine Knoll Shores Garden Club and Public Services Department maintain the beautiful garden area.



Military Veterans Memorial

Blue Star Memorial

The Blue Star Memorial Highway marker on the corner of Hwy 58 and Pine Knoll Boulevard pays tribute to United States Armed Forces. It was sponsored by the Pine Knoll Shores Garden Club in 2016 and won a 1st Place Award by the National Garden Club. The memorial is maintained throughout the year by the town's Garden Club.



Blue Star Memorial

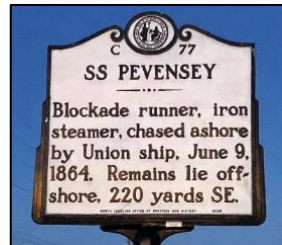
Giovanni da Verrazzano



There is evidence that indigenous peoples hunted and fished on Bogue Banks, but the earliest European contact may have occurred in 1524. It is believed that Giovanni da Verrazzano first spotted land at the tip of Cape Fear, then turned north exploring along the North Carolina coast. In his letters, Verrazzano described how he and his crew came ashore and observed a native population in an area that fits the description of Pine Knoll Shores. The highway marker at the corner of Hwy 58 and Pine Knoll Boulevard honors his passage.

S.S. *Pevensey*

The remains of the S.S. *Pevensey*, a Confederate blockade runner, lie offshore just east of the Iron Steamer Public Beach Access at 345 Salter Path Road. On the night of June 9, 1864, the *Pevensey*, an iron-hulled side-wheel steamer, sailed off course, was pursued and run aground by the Union supply ship *New Berne*. The crew was captured by Union Calvary and taken to Fort Macon. In 2005, a highway marker was placed on Hwy 58 near the site.



SOCIAL LIFE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Crystal Coast Country Club

The country club had its beginnings in 1969 when the Roosevelt Trust conveyed several acres of land for the construction of a golf course. Work on the first nine holes began in 1970, and it was known as Pine Knoll Shores Golf and Country Club. The original developers sold the club to Autry & Associates,



First clubhouse and pro shop

who developed the second nine holes and built a small clubhouse, swimming pool and tennis courts. In 1974, they built a two-story clubhouse and pro shop and moved the original clubhouse to the tennis courts. Autry eventually went into foreclosure, and the membership

formed a corporation to purchase the properties, naming it Bogue Banks Country Club. A loyal and growing, but fluctuating, membership in the '80s, '90s, and early 2000s, limited space, and an aging facility prompted the club's Board of Directors to initiate a plan to design and build a new clubhouse. It took years and much heartache, but on August 18, 2007, a grand opening was celebrated, and the club became known as The Country Club of the Crystal Coast with high hopes for revitalization. In September 2018, the club was dealt a devastating blow when Hurricane Florence actually hit it, significantly damaging the buildings and golf course. Financing was needed to rebuild, and as a result, the club was ultimately sold to PKS LLC on January 31, 2019, and became the Crystal Coast Country Club (CCCC).



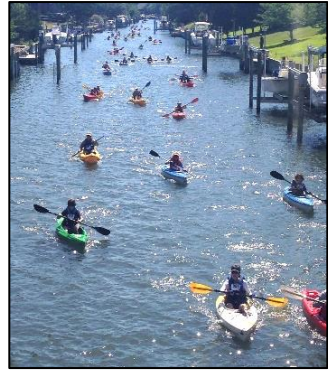
Crystal Coast Country Club

The new owners oversaw construction of a redesigned

clubhouse and golf course, with new facilities for tennis, pickleball, exercise, swimming and maintenance. CCCC is now a multi-faceted recreational club and a premier dining and wedding venue on Bogue Banks right in the heart of Pine Knoll Shores. As a semi-private club, some amenities and programs are also open to the public.

Annual Events

The sense of community is nourished by annual events. Every year residents look forward to: an Arbor Day celebration, an Easter egg hunt, Kayak for the Warriors (K4TW), a fundraiser to support wounded warriors, a community yard sale, the PKS Fishing Tournament, a Fourth of July parade, a Halloween potluck, the Veterans Day Blue Star Memorial tribute, a Turkey Trot, the Christmas flotilla and Christmas caroling.



Kayak for the Warriors

Volunteer Opportunities

Volunteers were critical to the evolution of the community as it is today. The spirit of volunteerism deserves emphasis. Hundreds of volunteers have given freely of their time and talents. In the years leading up to incorporation, but especially in the years since that time, the spirit of volunteerism has been a hallmark of the town. Because of dedicated volunteers, a distinctive community exists today offering many advantages to its residents. Among these are one of the lowest tax rates of any incorporated town in this part of the state as well as very low fire insurance rates, owing to the well-equipped and well-trained fire department. These are a variety of ways to be involved in town activities and offer service to the community:

- **Board of Adjustment:** hears and decides appeals, variances, and requests for interpretation of zoning ordinances.

- **Community Appearance Commission (CAC):** reviews and evaluates new construction, alterations and additions for effective use of existing terrain and environment to preserve the maritime forest, trees and indigenous shrubbery and for designs compatible with town programs and policies.
- **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT):** supports the activities of the fire, emergency medical and police departments during major incidents or large-scale disasters and at other times when needed for public events.
- **Friends of the Bogue Banks Public Library:** supports library services via fundraising, sponsoring events and managing the Book Nook's used book inventory and sales.
- **Garden Club:** formed in 1974, federated with both the NC and National Garden Club, promotes and educates members about garden activities and maintains chosen areas within the town.
- **History Committee:** collects and preserves the town's history, providing programs, services and articles to promote awareness.
- **HOAs:** volunteers direct activity of homeowners associations and provide and maintain their shared amenities.
- **Kayak for the Warriors (K4TW):** hosts various events and fundraisers with proceeds going to Hope for Warriors.
- **NC Sea Turtle Project:** patrols the beaches during turtle nesting season to spot crawls and nests, monitors hatching rate, gathers data for national nesting database.
- **Parks and Recreation Committee (PARC):** advises and plans town recreational activities, events and facilities.
- **Planning Board:** makes recommendations to the BOC about rezoning, subdivisions, site plans, and municipal ordinances.
- **Strategic Planning Committee:** makes recommendations to the town's strategic plan using community and staff input, updated information and anticipated community changes.
- **Volunteers In Police Service (VIPS):** supports the police department programs and provides home security checks.
- **Women's Club:** a civic club formed in 1984 that provides enrichment for its members and raises funds to support charities, scholarships and organizations.

Canine Veterans Memorial Park

A dog park, located at Town Hall, is open to the public year-round from sunup to sundown, free of charge. The park has separate fenced areas for large and small dogs, fresh water and room to play. Dog park discussions began in 2011. The town offered space behind Town Hall, but volunteers planned, secured funding, built and managed the new park. At first, it was only available for use by members of the Bark Park Club and required an application, a \$35 annual fee and rabies certification for their canines. The bark park opened June 30, 2012.

Walking Trails

Two trailheads are located at Town Hall. The Veterans Memorial Trail winds along the shoreline with views of the marsh and sound; the Curry Trail winds through the maritime forest.

Golf Carts

The ordinance approving the use of golf carts on town streets was approved in 2012. Rules governing their use include an annual permit and sticker issued by the Pine Knoll Shores Police Department after payment of a yearly fee for registration and inspection. Golf carts are permitted on town streets, on private property with permission and may cross over Hwy 58; driving east and west on Hwy 58 is not permitted. Drivers must have a valid driver's license and be at least 16 years old. To view the full ordinance, visit townofpks.com, Resources, Code of Ordinances, Chapter 51.

IN SUMMARY

Over a 50-year span, Pine Knoll Shores has evolved into a thriving, caring community. This is due in part to wise planning and forethought, but also to the willingness of past and present residents to take active roles in the town. A strong sense of commitment from our residents in the years to come will ensure community success and help preserve our unique slice of paradise.



The Story of Pine Knoll Shores was originally prepared in the mid-1990s by Art Browne, Ken Hanan and Mary Korf at the direction of the town's Board of Commissioners and was updated in 2007. It is intended to portray how the town evolved and the essential role hundreds of volunteers have played in its development. This 50th Anniversary Edition updates and expands the work done by the original authors and was prepared by the Pine Knoll Shores History Committee, 2020-2022:

Betty Carr
Clark Edwards
Martha Edwards
JoAnne Ferguson
Deb Frisby
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Michelle Powers
Val Ryan
Kathy Werle

To read more stories of Pine Knoll Shores and learn much more about its origins, the History Committee invites you to visit their online site at **pineknollhistory.blogspot.com** and to view the history timeline (1800 - 2023) and wall displays at Town Hall. The History Committee is always looking for historical artifacts, photos and information. Please feel welcome to donate or loan anything that has general historic value about the town. Members can be reached by email at **pkshistory@gmail.com** or by contacting staff at Town Hall (252-247-4353). Your interest and comments are always welcome.

Cover Photo: Pine Knoll Shores Town Hall



The Town of Pine Knoll Shores was chartered in the 1973 Session, Chapter 265, House Bill 701, and adopted by the General Assembly of North Carolina on April 25, 1973; the charter was established in Section 5 of the bill.

2022 Vision Statement:

Our vision is to provide a quality environment in which our citizens are safe and secure, where individual talents flourish, and everyone enjoys the natural resources of the area.

2022 Mission Statement:

It is the mission of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores to provide for the safety and well-being of all residents and visitors in an efficient and well-organized manner; and develop and implement plans for the continuous improvement of the town, its services, and its beach; and encourage the participation of residents in service to the Town and community.

**Town of Pine Knoll Shores
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50th Anniversary Edition