

Village of Pinehurst
Historic District Standards and Guidelines



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Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission

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DESIGN REVIEW STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR THE VILLAGE OF PINEHURST HISTORIC DISTRICT

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Section 1 Introduction

Exterior changes, including but not limited to renovation, new construction, and landscaping within the boundary of the local historic district are subject to design review based on this document.

The Standards and Guidelines for the local historic district provide design principles and standards for the structures and landscaping within and development in the local historic district. It is the intent of the Village of Pinehurst to promote retention of character without necessarily requiring the use of historic building materials, such as square nails to assure authenticity. Modern building materials which give the appearance of the original building materials are appropriate and allowed.

The Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission also referred to as PHPC and Village Planner or designee will use these Standards and Guidelines in its review process to evaluate all proposed changes and new construction. Only proposed changes and new construction will be considered by the PHPC and Village Planner or designee. The PHPC's comments and final decisions will be based on these Standards and Guidelines. Property owners shall use the Standards and Guidelines to determine their basic approach to the renovation of their property and when developing design concepts for additions and new construction. Design professionals and contractors shall use the Standards and Guidelines when preparing work for their clients.

The historic district is one of the most valued and important assets of the Village of Pinehurst, having local, state, and national importance. The establishment of these Standards and Guidelines is for the purpose of preserving the Village's heritage and safeguarding its character by preservation. These Standards and Guidelines also serve the purpose of stabilizing and enhancing property values throughout the district as a whole, thus, contributing to the improvement of the general health and welfare of the Village of Pinehurst and the residents and businesses of the district. These Standards and Guidelines were developed to ensure that the special character of Village of Pinehurst local historic district is preserved.

Appendix A provides the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* that may be used, in addition to the Standards and Guidelines as an aid to properly restore and retain a historic property. Appendix B provides the

Local Landmark Designation General Statute that may be followed to designate an historic property as a local landmark.

1.1 Village of Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission

The mission of the PHPC is to “Take no action except to preserve what is congruous with the special character of the Village of Pinehurst Historic District. This special character to be preserved and enhanced is that of a growing and vibrant Village.” All meetings of the Commission shall be open to the public, in accordance with the North Carolina Open Meetings law, N.C. General Statutes Chapter 143, Article 33 C. The Commission, being a quasi-judicial board, shall hold public hearings for applications within the historic district.

At the public hearing, evidence may be presented in favor of or opposed to the application. The Commission’s decision shall be based upon the evidence presented and review of the application and plans. As part of the review process, the Commission may visit the applicant’s property prior to the hearing.

The Commission consists of seven members appointed by the Village Council for staggered terms. A majority of the commissioners must have demonstrated special interest, experience, or education in history, architecture, landscaping, or town planning. All members of the Commission must reside in Pinehurst’s corporate limits or within its extraterritorial jurisdiction, and at least two members must reside or own a business within the local historic district.

1.2 Terminology

1.2.1 Shall

The word “shall” in this document generally means that compliance is required for approval. However, the Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission may at times determine that a proposed change or design which does not meet the Standards and Guidelines is, in fact, more congruous with the historic aspects and character of the Village of Pinehurst historic district than if the applicant had followed the Standards and Guidelines. Conversely, an application meeting the Standards and Guidelines could be determined to be incongruous and inconsistent with the character of the neighborhood. Strict adherence to the Standards and Guidelines in those cases is not required if the Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission clearly states the reasons why the proposed design or improvements are congruous or incongruous before issuing or denying a certificate of appropriateness.

Where the term “encouraged” is used, the Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission may not require this action, but would welcome such design ideas.

1.2.2 Contributing/Non-contributing status

The status of a property’s contributing or non-contributing status can be found in Appendix C, properties in the local historic district. A property is considered to be contributing if it was built within the period of significance, 1895-1970 with no substantial alterations that have caused it to lose its original character.

To be considered a non-contributing property the property must have been built after the period of significance, or have undergone substantial alterations that caused it to lose its original character. Properties designated as non-contributing within the local historic district shall only make alterations that do not diminish the neighborhood spirit and character. The original architecture should be evaluated for merit and when architectural quality is noted, alterations should strive to respect the character and features of the original structure. The Historic Preservation Commission will consider these things when reviewing an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness.

1.2.3 Original

The term “original” throughout this document shall mean the original building or structure at the time it was constructed.

1.2.4 Neighborhood

The term “neighborhood” throughout this document shall mean an area of a community with characteristics that distinguish it from other areas and that may include distinct aesthetic, architectural, landscape or historic characteristics.

1.2.5 Field of Play

The term “Field of Play” throughout this document shall mean the area within the Recreational Development (RD) zoning district where golf activity occurs. With the exception of buildings, property located within the area known as “Field of Play” is excluded from these. For example, repair, relocation, removal, or addition of compatible signage, landscaping, and/or cart paths on property in the “Field of Play” are excluded from these regulations.

1.2.6 Business Front

The term “business front” throughout this document shall mean the areas which are part of the business entrance, the space between the façade of the building and the pedestrian path, and the area adjacent to the public sidewalks. These areas are visible from the street.

1.3 History – Excerpt from Circa, Inc. *Local Historic District report for the Village of Pinehurst*

Brief History of the Development of Pinehurst 1895-1970

(Note: Since considerable research has been done on the history of Pinehurst from 1895-1948 through the National Register and National Historic Landmark designations, that portion of local history is presented here in brief. For a more detailed account please refer to those reports.)

Pinehurst: 1895-1948

Beginning in the summer of 1895 and ending in December of 1896, James Walker Tufts, a manufacturer from Boston, Massachusetts, and head of the America Soda Foundation assembled and purchased 5,980 acres of mostly cut timber lands in Moore County. These lands, acquired for the sum of \$7,400, would later become known as Pinehurst. In the summer of 1895, before many of the land transactions were complete, Tufts hired the New York-based landscape architecture firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot to create a “Diagram for location of hotel and cottages.” This first step in the development of the Village of Pinehurst signified the importance of landscape, setting, and the integration of the natural and built environments that would come to define Pinehurst more than a century later.

Tufts’ initial plan was to market the Village as a health resort. Tufts’ marketing letters to Boston area physicians advertise Pinehurst as a respite from the city, offering a healthful environment for those with consumption. Between July 1895 and February 1896 twenty-three buildings were constructed in the Village, including an inn, boarding houses, cottages, and a store.

In 1897 Tufts had to scrap the health resort plan as a result of new research on consumption. At the close of the 1897 season Tufts banned consumptives from the property. It was at this time that the focus of the resort

village shifted to recreation, resulting in the construction of the golf links and golf club house. In the fall of 1900 Donald James Ross came to Pinehurst and took over the golfing operations, a position he would maintain for the next forty years.

In the following decades Pinehurst would continue to grow at a rapid pace under the guidance of James Walker Tufts and, after his death in 1902, his son Leonard Tufts. In the 1900s and 1910s the majority of building was done within the Village core by Tufts. Winter guests would rent cottages for the season or, if coming for a shorter visit, would stay in the many hotel rooms and boarding houses located throughout the Village.



Example of an early cottage in the Village

As Pinehurst continued to establish itself as an ideal winter resort, adding more golfing opportunities, a harness track, and other recreational elements, the nature of development in the Village changed. By the mid 1910s and throughout the 1920s properties were being constructed by private property owners. These properties were often more substantial in scale and rendered in architectural styles reflective of national trends. This was in contrast to earlier cottage construction completed in Tufts' prescribed 'New England Village in the North Carolina Sandhills' style.



Example of a more substantial Village dwelling

The stock market crash of 1929 and subsequent depression had its effect on Pinehurst. In 1935 the resort installed its first grass greens (earlier greens had been sand) and in the fall of 1936 year the Professional Golfer's Association of America (PGA) National Championship was played on #2. This significant event further cemented Pinehurst's role in American golf and gave the Resort a much needed boost in a tough financial period.

In the early 1940s the proximity of Pinehurst to Camp (later Fort) Bragg resulted in a strong military presence during the war years. There was the chance, although it never materialized, that many structures in Pinehurst, particularly the hotels and inns, would be occupied by military troops during World War II. This never came to pass and the Resort was able to operate all of its facilities through the war.

In 1945 Pinehurst celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. In 1946, Richard Sise Tufts, who had managed the Resort since his father Leonard's death in 1930, announced a series of changes, at the center of these modifications was reorganization of the company's stock (Tufts, July 2006.) First, the company announced a profit-sharing plan for all full-time employees who had been with the company (Pinehurst, Inc.) for five years or more. Second, the management structure of the company was reorganized. As a result of these changes Donald Ross resigned.

The Post-War Years and the Changing of the Guard: 1948-1960

Between 1948 and 1960 Pinehurst continued to operate as a seasonal resort. The hotels, golf courses, and stores were open only during the season, late September through May. The *Pinehurst Outlook*, the weekly news publication for the area, was filled with articles on sporting events, social gatherings, and light articles about the activities of Villagers, almost always with a reference to where their permanent residences were.

This resort lifestyle was also reflected in the building that occurred in Pinehurst during that time. Homes were still being built by private owners, often reported in the *Outlook* with reference to which architect and builder had been selected for the job. The majority of houses built during this period were to the northeast of the Village lining Midland, Page and Everette Roads. A handful of homes were also built during that era in an employee housing neighborhood, primarily on Medlin and Kelly Roads.

The types of houses built during this era were much like those that had been built in Pinehurst for the previous several decades. Stylistically, they were reflective of national trends but with the individuality that came from being architect-designed. Many of these homes incorporated elements of New England architecture, such as

shingled exterior walls, that are reflected in the earliest homes of the Village, built under the direction of the Tufts.

It was during this era that the number of full-time residents increased considerably in the Village. To service this population, a public school¹ was constructed during the 1950s on Kelly Road, and plans were being made for public recreational facilities such as parks and swimming pools. The traffic circle, constructed in the mid 1950s at the junction of Highways 15/501, NC 211 and NC 2, was completed, indicating a need to handle a larger volume of traffic in the area.

Several changes were also occurring at Pinehurst, Inc. during this era. In 1948 Donald Ross died at Moore County Regional Hospital. While Ross had resigned his position on the board during the reorganization of Pinehurst, Inc. a few years earlier, his presence was always felt and his opinion respected in the Village. In 1958 Isham Sledge, long time friend of Leonard Tufts as well as stockholder and Chief Financial Officer of Pinehurst, Inc. since the 1920s, passed away. Sledge had openly disapproved of the 1946 plans to reorganize the company but remained on the board of directors until his death. His death is thought to have contributed to the slow unraveling of the company that would occur in the next decade.

The Final Decade of the Tufts: 1960-1970

Several articles published in the *Outlook* in 1960 foreshadowed the Village's evolution in the next decade to a year-round community. More of the Village's inns remained open through the summer months and added amenities like air-conditioning and swimming pools, reflective of a year-round interest in visiting the Resort Village. At the local level, a year-round population had also begun to take hold. The Village announced plans to build amenities, such as a pool, public parks, and a library. These were all amenities, minus the library, that guests of the Resort would have access to at one of the Resort facilities. The fact that the Village was building them indicates that they were serving the non-resort population.

An article in the May 20, 1960 edition of the *Outlook* announced the sale of the Pinewild Estate, 1800 acres in all, to E.N. Richards of Raleigh. Prior to this sale, the majority of land transactions in Pinehurst, with the exception of Tufts' original purchase, had been smaller lots for the construction of individual homes or estates. Richards was a known developer in Raleigh who had moved there from Brooklyn fifteen years earlier and constructed hundreds of homes around the capital city. The *Outlook* article made clear that Richards' intention was to

¹ Two schools preceded this one, the ca. 1890 Pine Ridge School located approximately two miles north of Pinehurst and a ca. 1910 three-room frame school house constructed adjacent to the stables and laundry.

develop the property as a subdivision, the beginning of many large-scale developments that would change Pinehurst's environment.

Post 1970 Pinehurst

Effective December 31, 1970, the Diamondhead Corporation became owners of the Pinehurst Resort. The \$9.2 million purchase price included the Carolina Hotel, the Holly Inn, the Pinehurst Country Club, five golf courses, the garage, race track and stables, service facilities, and several thousand acres of undeveloped land surrounding the Resort. In Diamondhead's plans for making improvements to the property it became apparent that their vision for the Resort was different than that of the Tufts.

By the 1970s demand was high for housing in Pinehurst, and homes located on the edges of golf courses, a concept that was in practice in other fashionable resorts in the country, were highly desirable. Diamondhead's management chose to cut away areas in between the greens and develop them as subdivisions for condominiums and single family homes. This pro-development approach was furthered by the systematic selling off of the thousands of 'buffer' acres that surrounded the Village and Resort. These lands were sold off in large tracts and developed as sizable subdivisions. It was the result of these development choices, and the loss of the vast open spaces, that forever changed the face of Pinehurst.

1.4 How to Obtain and Certificate of Appropriateness

A Certificate of Appropriateness is a document issued by the Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission indicating that in the opinion of the Commission the proposed application is not incongruous with the historic character of the Village of Pinehurst Historic District.

Exterior portions of any building, structure on property which lies within the Village of Pinehurst Historic District boundary cannot be materially altered, restored, moved, or demolished unless a Certificate of Appropriateness has been issued, or unless the work is considered to be normal maintenance. A Village of Pinehurst property owner who is considering any exterior changes of his property shall contact the Village Planner or designee to determine if a Certificate of Appropriateness for the proposed work is required, also see Section 1.6.

Normal maintenance as defined in the Standards and Guidelines does not require the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness. However, the property owner shall receive written approval from the Village Planner or designee. Minor work projects as defined in the Standards and Guidelines are reviewed by the Village Planner or designee. If staff approves the application, the Certificate of Appropriateness may be issued; a placard must be displayed on site during the course of the work. If staff does not approve the application or if the work is questionable as to whether it is consistent with the Standards and Guidelines, then the application will be heard at the next PHPC meeting as a regular agenda item. At the Village Planner or designee's discretion, an application for Normal Maintenance or Minor Work may be forwarded to the PHPC. Major work projects as defined in the Standards and Guidelines shall be reviewed by the Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission and if approved may be issued a Certificate of Appropriateness. All other regulations of the Village of Pinehurst and the State of North Carolina apply. In order to obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness for major work, an application must be properly completed and filed with the Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission staff. Contact information for the staff can be found at the beginning of this document.

1.4.1 Appeals and Compliance

In any action granting or denying a Certificate of Appropriateness, an appeal may be taken to the Board of Adjustment. Notice of appeal must be filed to staff, postmarked within 30 days following the decision. Appeals are in the nature of certiorari. Refer to Section 12.3.9 of the Pinehurst Development Ordinance. Any person or corporation who violates the provisions of the historic district regulations shall be a violation of the Pinehurst Development Ordinance, refer to Section 12.3.10 of the Pinehurst Development Ordinance.

1.5 Archaeological Resources

Any archaeological resource lying within the Village of Pinehurst Historic District boundaries cannot be materially altered in any way, unless a Certificate of Appropriateness has been issued. An “archaeological resource” is defined as that material evidence of past human activity that is found below the surface of the ground or water, portions of which may be visible above the surface. The property owner should contact the Village Planner of the Village of Pinehurst Planning and Inspections Department at (910)295-2581 upon discovery of any archaeological resource.

1.6 Description of Projects

Changes made to a property within the Local Historic District fall into one of the following categories. If changes to a previously issued Certificate of Appropriateness are requested, the COA application shall be amended and approved based upon the Standards and Guidelines. The nature of the work will determine whether the change requires staff or Commission approval.

1.6.1 Basic Work

Basic work requires no approval from the Village Planner or Historic Preservation Commission. Basic Work includes, but is not limited to the following:

1. Replacement of broken or damaged glass, as long as the replacement matches the original;
2. Caulking and weather stripping;
3. Minor landscaping, including vegetable and flower gardens, shrubbery, and planting single yard trees;
4. Repair in-kind of gutters and downspouts;
5. Installation of address numbers and mailboxes that are compatible with the neighborhood;
6. Repair of existing street and/or yard lighting;
7. Installation of foundation vents and replacement of access doors;
8. Repairs to walks and patios, as long as the replacement matches the original;
9. The general display of merchandise along business fronts;
10. Installation of life safety equipment (i.e. Automated External Defibrillators, fire extinguishers, etc.) or items for special events (i.e. tents, displays, storage pods, etc.) that is compatible with the historic district.
11. Replacement of mechanical equipment, including HVAC units.
12. Removal of existing fencing.

1.6.2 Normal Maintenance

Normal Maintenance or repair does not require a Certificate of Appropriateness where no change is made to the appearance of a building or grounds. The Village Planner or designee shall be contacted by the property owner and a written approval must be received in order to conduct normal maintenance. These changes do not have to go before the Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission. Normal maintenance includes, but is not limited to the following:

1. Painting consistent with Village of Pinehurst color palette upon review and approval of the Village Planner;
2. Repairs to fences, decks, and driveways as long as replacement materials match the original or existing materials in detail and color;
3. Replacement of existing siding, trim, porch flooring, steps, shutters, awnings, etc., as long as replacement materials match the original or existing materials in detail and color;
4. Replacement of roof shingles of the same style, size, and color;
5. Repair or replacement of masonry foundations where the original foundation material is retained or where new material matches the original as closely as possible;
6. Repointing and other masonry repairs when the color and composition of the mortar matches the original and new brick or stone matches the original as closely as possible;
7. Replacement of doors and windows compatible to the style, material, size, and color;
8. Replacement of missing details: Replacement of missing or deteriorated siding and trim, porch floors, ceilings, columns and balustrade or other architectural details, with new materials that are identical to the original details;
9. Removal of dead or diseased trees along the street front only; and
10. Replacement of gutters and downspouts.

1.6.3 Minor Work

Minor Work projects require a Certificate of Appropriateness. However, minor work projects can be approved by the Village Planner or designee if the proposed work is consistent with the Village of Pinehurst Standards and Guidelines. The Village Planner or designee may meet with the property owner at the site if necessary and determine if the proposed work is major or minor. If the proposed work is indeed minor and approved, a Certificate of Appropriateness can be issued. If the Village Planner or designee does not approve the proposed work, an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness will need to be presented to the Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission for review. Minor Work projects are not considered to have a material effect on other properties and therefore the Village of Pinehurst does not require that the adjacent property owners be notified. Minor work includes various projects in which the visual character of the structure or ground is not substantially changed. Minor work includes, but is not limited to the following:

1. New roof coverings: Replacement roofing that is a different material;
2. Installation of new mechanical and utility equipment including but not limited to, heating and air conditioning units that are screened from view with shrubbery or appropriate fencing that meets or exceeds the Pinehurst Development Ordinance;
3. Light fixtures, that are in keeping with the neighborhood and are historic in appearance;
4. Removal of siding covering original material: Total removal of asbestos (which must have an asbestos report submitted to the building inspector), asphalt, or other artificial siding when the original siding beneath is to be repaired and repainted or stained;
5. New parking areas, walks, and driveways;
6. Addition of shutters and awnings;
7. Fences and walls that meet the standards;
8. Addition of decks and patios;
9. Installation of a permanent or temporary handicapped ramp and exterior fire exits;
10. Removal of healthy tree(s) in the yard(s) along the street front on private property that is greater than 4" DBH².
11. Publication dispensers in non-residential areas;
12. Construction of an arbor, water feature (not including pools), pergola and/or trellis;
13. Landscaping and outdoor seating areas on private property in non-residential zoning districts only;
14. Temporary, portable and permanent new and replacement signage that meets the standards;

² Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) is measured at 4 ½' above ground level.

15. Screening in of an existing porch that is not visible from the street front(s);
16. Temporary structures or features that are short-term (less than 1 year) or intermittent in nature (i.e. construction trailer, television, temporary cellular facilities, mobile units, etc.) and compatible with the district.
17. Accessory structures and buildings that are architecturally compatible and of similar materials to the principal building;
18. Playground equipment, including playhouses that are not highly visible from the street front(s);
19. Installation of metal roofs;
20. Replacement or new installation of windows and doors that is compatible with the existing or original window(s) and/or door(s);
21. Resurfacing buildings with material that is compatible or similar to the original siding;

1.6.4 Major Work

Major Work projects must be approved by the Pinchurst Historic Preservation Commission. In general, these are projects which involve a change in the appearance of a building or landscape, and are more substantial in nature than minor work projects. Major works include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. New construction or additions not considered to be minor;
2. Removal or demolition of any structural part of a building except as authorized under minor works;
3. Discovery of any archaeological resource on the site;
4. Moving of buildings including accessory structures;
5. Replacement of architectural details when there will be a change in design or materials from the original or existing details;
6. Changes to roof lines;
7. Minor work items not approved by the Village Planner;
8. Replacement or new installation of windows and doors that is not compatible with the existing or original window(s) and/or door(s);
9. Resurfacing buildings with material that is not compatible or similar to the original siding;
10. Demolition;
11. Installation of metal roofs;
12. Installation of long-term (1 year or greater) or potentially long-term structures or features that may not be permanently affixed (i.e. modular units, etc.)

1.7 Architectural Styles Characteristic of the Local Historic District

1.7.1 Residential

1. Craftsman Bungalow

- Low-pitched roof
- Wide overhang of eaves
- Decorative braces (under gables)
- Porch with square columns
- Stone chimneys
- Gabled dormers
- Sloping foundation
- Exposed rafters under eaves
- Tapered, square columns supporting roof
- Four-over-one or six-over-one sash windows
- Broad front porch



2. Colonial Revival

- Rectangular overall house shape
- Gable roof
- Overhanging second story
- Pillars and columns
- Multi-pane, double-hung windows with shutters
- Dormers
- Temple-like entrance: porticos topped by pediment
- Paneled doors with sidelights and topped with rectangular transoms or fanlights
- Chimneys



3. Cottage

- Sloping, uneven roof
- Brick, stone, or stucco siding
- Steep gables
- Prominent brick or stone chimney
- Casement windows with small panes
- Small dormer windows



4. **Georgian Revival**

- Square, symmetrical shape
- Paneled front door at center
- Decorative crown over front door
- Flattened columns on each side of door
- 5 or more windows on house front façade
- Paired chimneys
- Medium-pitched roof
- Minimal roof overhang
- Nine or twelve small window panes in each window sash
- Dental molding (square, tooth-like cuts) along the eaves



5. Federal Revival

- Hipped roof
- Prominent end chimneys
- Corner boards
- 6 on 6 or 12 on 12 windows
- Portico
- Fanlight above door and side lights
- Often brick or wood construction
- Shutters



6. **Ranch**

- Single story
- Low pitched gable roof
- Deep-set eaves
- Horizontal, rambling layout: Long, narrow, and low to the ground
- Rectangular, L-shaped, or U-shaped design
- Large windows: double-hung, sliding, and picture
- Built from natural materials: Wood or brick exterior



7. Queen Anne/ Victorian

- Rambling, asymmetrical silhouette
- Corner towers or turrets
- Steep gable or hipped roof with dormers
- Verandas and balconies
- Contrasting materials and colors
- Second-story overhangs
- Gable ends decorated with half-timbering or stylized relief decoration
- Molded bricks as decorative accents
- Stained-glass window accents



1.7.2 Architectural Styles - Commercial



1. Brick buildings are characteristic to Pinehurst's historic quality.



2. White clapboard siding is also characteristic to Pinehurst's historic quality.

Section 2 Design Review Standards and Guidelines

Projects

In designing a rehabilitation project or an addition of a new feature in the Village of Pinehurst Historic District, the property owner shall consider the following Standards and Guidelines.

2.1 Wood

Wood was the most commonly used building material in early Pinehurst. The structural system of most homes is a wood framework referred to as balloon framing, a Victorian-era building innovation that set up all exterior bearing walls and partitions with single vertical studs. Clapboard, a flush siding, board and batten, or textured siding (consisting of patterned wooden shingles) was then applied to the exterior. Depending on the styles of the era and the taste and the financial resources of the owner, decorative details were added. For example, decorative wooden sawn work, moldings, brackets, pediments, balustrades, and columns embellished early Pinehurst buildings. Wooden trim, sashes, and doors were typical in commercial and residential buildings constructed. Porches, fences, and storefronts often were constructed of wood as well.

2.1.1 Wood Guidelines:

1. Inspect regularly for signs of moisture damage, mildew, and fungal or insect infestation.
2. Provide adequate drainage to prevent water from standing on flat, horizontal surfaces and collecting on decorative elements.
3. Keep wooden joints properly sealed or caulked to prevent moisture infiltration.
4. Treat traditionally unpainted, exposed wooden features with chemical preservatives to prevent or slow their decay and deterioration.
5. Retain protective surface coatings, such as paint, to prevent damage from ultraviolet light and moisture.
6. Clean painted surfaces regularly by the gentlest means possible, and repaint them only when the paint film is damaged or deteriorated.
7. It is not appropriate to clean or strip wooden features and surfaces with destructive methods such as sandblasting, power washing, and using propane or butane torches. Use chemical strippers only if gentler methods such as low-pressure washing with detergents and natural bristle brushes are ineffective.

8. It is not appropriate to introduce features or details to a building in an attempt to create a false historical appearance.

2.1.2 Wood Standards:

1. Retain and preserve features that contribute to the overall historic character of a building and a site, including such functional and decorative elements as siding, shingles, cornices, architraves, brackets, pediments, columns, balustrades, and architectural trim.

2. If replacement of a deteriorated detail or element of a wooden feature is necessary, replace only the deteriorated detail or element in kind. Compatible substitute materials may be used if similar in design and dimension.

3. It is not appropriate to replace painted wooden siding that is sound. If replacement of an entire wooden feature is necessary, replace it in kind, matching the original in design, dimension, detail, material, and texture as closely as possible. Consider compatible substitute materials only if using the original material is not technically feasible.

4. If a wooden feature is completely missing, replace it with a new feature based on accurate documentation of the original feature or a new design compatible in scale, size, material, and color with the historic building and district.

5. Repaint wooden surfaces and features in colors that are appropriate to the historic structure and district and in the Village of Pinehurst color palette.

2.2 Masonry

Site features as well as building elements, surfaces, and details executed in masonry materials contribute to the character of Village of Pinehurst's historic districts. A variety of historic masonry materials, such as brick, terra-cotta, limestone, granite, stucco, slate, concrete, block, and clay tile, are employed for a range of distinct features, including sidewalks, driveways, steps, walls, roofs, foundations, parapets, and cornices.

A few clay tile roofs and a number of slate roofs, occasionally embellished by patterns created through variations in color and shape, distinguish some early Village of Pinehurst buildings. Brick and stone foundations are quite common in the district. Original sand-clay and patterned brick sidewalks contribute to the character of some streetscapes in the district as well.

2.2.1 Masonry Guidelines:

1. Inspect surfaces and features regularly for signs of moisture damage, vegetation, structural cracks or settlement, deteriorated mortar, and loose or missing masonry units.
2. Provide adequate drainage to prevent water from standing on flat, horizontal surfaces, collecting on decorative elements or along foundations and piers, and rising through capillary action.
3. Clean masonry only when necessary to remove heavy soiling or prevent deterioration. Use the gentlest means possible.
4. Repaint painted masonry surfaces when needed.
5. Protect and maintain historic masonry surfaces and features through appropriate cleaning methods.
6. Repoint masonry mortar joints if the mortar is cracked, crumbling, or missing or if damp walls or damaged plaster indicate moisture penetration. Before repointing, carefully remove deteriorated mortar.
7. Test any cleaning technique, including chemical solutions, on an inconspicuous sample area well in advance of the proposed cleaning to evaluate its effects. It is not appropriate to clean masonry features and surfaces with destructive methods, including sandblasting. However, lower pressure power washing is permitted.
8. Retain and preserve masonry features that contribute to the overall historic character of a building and a site, including walls, foundations, roofing materials, chimneys, cornices, quoins, steps, piers, columns, lintels, arches, and sills.
9. Protect and maintain historic masonry materials, such as brick, terra-cotta, limestone, granite, stucco, slate, concrete, block, and clay tile, and their distinctive construction features, including bonding patterns, corbels, water tables, and unpainted surfaces.
10. Repair historic masonry surfaces and features using recognized preservation methods for piecing-in, consolidating, or patching damaged or deteriorated masonry.

2.2.2 Masonry Standards:

1. Mortar shall be replaced with new mortar that duplicates the original in strength, color, texture, and composition. Match the original mortar joints in width and profile.

2. If replacement of a deteriorated detail, module, or element of a masonry surface or feature is necessary, replace only the deteriorated portion in kind rather than the entire surface or feature. Consider compatible substitute materials only if the original material is not viable.
3. If replacement of a large masonry surface or entire feature is necessary, replace it in kind, matching the original in design, detail, dimension, color, pattern, texture, and material. Consider compatible substitute materials only if the original material is not viable.
4. If a masonry feature is completely missing, it may be replaced with a new feature based on accurate documentation of the original feature or a new design compatible with the scale, size, material, and color of the historic building and district.
5. The Commission may deem it inappropriate to cover traditionally exposed brick or stone surfaces with materials like stucco, concrete, wood, or a closely matching synthetic material.
6. Manufactured stone is not an allowable material.

2.3 Architectural Metals

In the historic district a variety of architectural metals are employed in the detailing and the surfacing of buildings, streetscape elements, and site features. Architectural metals are commonly used for numerous roofing and guttering applications, including standing-seam roofs, flashing, gutters, downspouts, finials, cornices, copings, and cresting. Beyond those building features, other architectural elements often crafted or detailed in metal include storm doors and windows, vents and grates, casement windows and industrial sash, railings, storefronts, hardware, and trim work. Architectural metals also appear throughout the districts in the form of fences, gates, streetlights, signs, signposts, and site lighting.

Traditional architectural metals, such as copper, tin, terneplate, cast iron, wrought iron, lead, and brass, and more contemporary metals, such as stainless steel and aluminum, are all found within the historic district. The shapes, textures, and detailing of these metals reflect the nature of their manufacture, whether wrought, cast, pressed, rolled, or extruded.

2.3.1 Architectural Metals Guidelines:

1. Inspect regularly for signs of moisture damage, corrosion, structural failure or fatigue, galvanic action, and paint film failure.
2. Provide adequate drainage to prevent water from standing on flat, horizontal surfaces and collecting on decorative elements.

3. Retain protective surface coatings, such as paint and lacquers, to prevent corrosion.
4. Clean when necessary to remove corrosion or to prepare for recoating. Use the gentlest effective method.
5. Repaint promptly when paint film deteriorates.
6. Protect and maintain architectural metal surfaces and features through appropriate cleaning methods:
7. Repair deteriorated architectural metal features and surfaces using recognized preservation methods for splicing, patching, and reinforcing.
8. If replacement of a deteriorated detail or element of an architectural metal feature is necessary, replace only the deteriorated portion in kind rather than the entire feature. Match the original detail or element in design, dimension, texture, and material. Consider compatible substitute materials only if using the original material is not technically feasible.
9. Clean soft metals, including lead, tin, terneplate, and copper, with chemical solutions after pre-testing them to ensure that they do not damage the color and the texture of the metal surface. It is not appropriate to clean soft metal surfaces with destructive methods like grit blasting.
10. Clean hard metals such as cast iron, wrought iron, and steel using the gentlest means possible.
11. It is not appropriate to introduce architectural metal features or details to a historic building in an attempt to create a false historical appearance.
13. Metal roofs or flashing shall not be patched with tar or asphalt products.

2.3.2 Architectural Metals Standards:

1. Retain and preserve architectural metal features that contribute to the overall historic character of a building and a site, including such functional and decorative elements as roofing, flashing, storefronts, cornices, railings, hardware, casement windows, and fences.
2. Retain and preserve architectural metals, such as copper, tin, brass, cast iron, wrought iron, lead, and terneplate that contribute to the overall historic character of the district.
3. If replacement of an entire architectural feature is necessary, replace it in kind, matching the original feature in design, dimension, detail, texture, and material. Consider compatible substitute materials only if using the original material is not technically or monetarily feasible.
4. If an architectural metal feature is completely missing, replace it with a new feature based on accurate documentation of the original design or a new design compatible in scale, size, and color with the historic building and district.
5. Repaint architectural metal surfaces and features in colors that are appropriate to the historic building and district.

2.4 Windows and Doors

Windows and doors elicit a sense of proportion and depth, and are typically key design elements. They also exhibit craftsmanship not found today. Attention to details such as the number of panes or the size of panes or panels will contribute to the appropriateness of rehabilitation.

2.4.1 Windows and Doors Guidelines: None

2.4.2 Windows and Doors Standards:

1. Adding or changing original window and door openings shall not be permitted on the principal facade. If new uses for the structure require an additional door or a window, these shall be located where they are not visible from a principal street.
2. Windows and doors of existing buildings shall retain their original size and dimension.
3. The number and size of panes, mullion, and muntin, and all window and door hardware shall be the same or similar to those of the original windows and doors.
4. Window and door surrounds and trim shall match the original door or window surrounds and trim. Replacing sash windows shall not alter original trim
5. Glass block windows are inappropriate.

2.5 Installation of Storm Screens, Doors, and Windows

There are alternatives to raw metals for storm windows and doors. Most manufacturers produce storm windows with colored, vinyl coatings or baked enamel finishes. Traditional wood storm windows can be used either inside or outside the primary window and may be painted a matching color.

2.5.1 Storm Screens, Doors, and Windows Guidelines: None

2.5.2 Storm Screens, Doors, and Windows Standards:

1. Storm windows and storm doors shall be installed to the inside of the casing and are not to cover the casing.
2. Storm windows and storm doors shall be factory finished vinyl, painted wood or painted or baked enamel finished aluminum.
3. Storm windows with a meeting rail must align with the meeting rail of the window to which it is applied.
4. Storm doors shall have full view glass with meeting rails or mullions that align with the meeting rails and mullions of the door.
5. When possible, interior storm windows are encouraged, especially on the primary facades.

2.6 Porches, Entrances, and Balconies

Porches are generally one story in height, often run the full width of the house, and sometimes wrap around from the front to a side elevation. Most porches in the district are constructed and detailed in wood. Many have painted tongue-and-groove floorboards and beaded-board ceilings. Balconies, sleeping porches, side porches, and back porches are also fairly common in the historic district. Many side and rear porches are screened.

The enclosure of a front porch or balcony alters the historic character of a building so significantly, it is not considered appropriate in the district. Elimination or enclosure of balconies compromises the architectural integrity of buildings. Reconstruction of a missing porch, entrance, or balcony requires accurate evidence of the original configuration and detail. If complete documentation does not exist or if reconstruction is not desired, a new design that is compatible with the historic building in height, proportion, roof shape, material, texture, scale, detail, and color is appropriate.

2.6.1 Porches, Entrances, and Balconies Guidelines:

1. Maintain the slope of the floor and the steps to ensure that water does not collect but runs off.
2. Maintain a sound paint film on all elements that were traditionally painted.
3. Check the condition of all wooden elements regularly for signs of water damage or rot.
4. Keep wooden joinery adequately sealed to avoid moisture damage.
5. Inspect masonry piers or foundation walls regularly for signs of deterioration or moisture damage.
6. Enclosing a front porch is discouraged.
7. It is not appropriate to add elements or details to a porch or an entrance in an attempt to create a false historical appearance.
8. Repair wooden elements by patching, splicing, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing deteriorated sections.
9. When introducing reversible features to assist people with disabilities, take care that the original design of the porch or the entrance is not diminished and historic materials or features are not damaged.
10. It is not appropriate to replace wooden porch floors or steps with concrete or brick.

2.6.2 Porches, Entrances, and Balconies Standards:

1. Retain and preserve historic porches, entrances, and balconies.
2. Retain and preserve all architectural features that are character-defining elements of porches, entrances, and balconies, including piers, columns, pilasters, balustrades, rails, steps, brackets, soffits, and trim.

3. Retain and preserve historic porch and balcony material, such as flooring, ceiling board, lattice, and trim, whenever possible. If replacement is necessary, use new material that matches the historic material in composition, dimension, shape, color, pattern, and texture.
4. If replacement of a porch element or detail is necessary, replace only the deteriorated element to match the original in size, scale, proportion, material, texture, and detail.
5. If a historic porch, entrance, or balcony is completely missing, replace it with either a reconstruction based on accurate documentation or a new design compatible with the historic character of the building in height, proportion, roof shape, material, texture, scale, detail, and color.

2.7 Decks

2.7.1 Deck Guidelines:

1. It is not appropriate to remove significant features or elements of a historic building such as a porch, to construct a deck.
2. Construct decks so that they can be removed in the future with little damage to the historic structure.
3. Character-defining features of the historic building should not be obscured, damaged, or destroyed.
4. Screen decks from the public view with native vegetation.
5. Design deck to be compatible with the historic building.
6. Design deck railings to be compatible in scale, and detail with the historic building.
7. It is not appropriate to use unfinished lumber or decking. Paint or stain decks in colors compatible with the color of the historic building.

2.7.2 Deck Standards: None

2.8 Roofs

As in most modern structures, the roofs of historic buildings were "the first line of defense" against the elements. Village of Pinehurst's architects and builders also used the roof as a key design component.

Changing the original roof's shape, materials or details generally harms the structure's design and historical integrity.

When repairing roofs, remember that the joints with chimneys, dormers, windows, vents, and facades are critical areas for water intrusion, and therefore should receive careful attention.

Historically valley flashing, was the only means to treat the open valley where roofing materials are joined at different planes. As three tab asphalt shingle became more common, so did the process of weaving the asphalt shingle at roof valleys. This is an inappropriate treatment. The weaving of asphalt shingle also has the disadvantage of deteriorating more rapidly than using an appropriate valley flashing technique.

Replacing asphalt roofs with treated shakes or roofing materials that match wood shakes in design, color, and texture is encouraged where appropriate.

2.8.1 Roof Guidelines: None

2.8.2 Roof Standards:

1. Any changes to the configuration of any existing roof shall be consistent with the original house.
2. Skylights shall only be on the rear roof surface and as inconspicuous as possible. Skylights shall be flat, rather than convex.
3. Valley flashing with copper, galvanized, or baked enamel rolled aluminum flashing shall be required on all newly installed asphalt shingle or shake roofs.
4. All metal roofs excluding copper must be earth tone in hue.
5. Metal roofs are not appropriate on residential structures in the district unless material is copper or one of the following colors: weathered copper color, dark brown, dark bronze, or dark gray.
6. Corrugated metal roofs are prohibited on all structures in the district.

2.9 Paint and Paint Color

An appropriate, well-executed exterior color combination can dramatically alter the appearance of a building. Likewise, the application of garish colors on a building's exterior can overpower its architectural character and compromise its integrity. Although an exterior paint job is not an irreversible change to a building, it is a highly visible and relatively expensive one, so a careful study of the style of the building, the surrounding streetscape, and the region's climatic conditions makes sense.

Historically, house colors were affected by technology, cultural attitudes, and social conditions. Individuals interested in accurately reproducing a building's original color scheme can sometimes find written documentation describing it or they can have paint scrapings analyzed to determine its color history. Architectural conservators and professional preservationists, such as those on the staff of the North Carolina

State Historic Preservation Office, can assist in this process. If a building's original color scheme is unknown or not pleasing to its owner, then considering other color combinations are appropriate as long as it is consistent with the Village of Pinehurst Color Palette. A color other than one found in the Color Palette that is historically characteristic to a structure may be used with proper documentation given to the Village Planner or designee.

Because mildew can ruin a new paint job, it shall be eradicated before repainting by using either a commercial preparation containing 5 percent calcium hypo-chlorite or a homemade solution consisting of 3 quarts of warm water, 1 quart of chlorine bleach, 2/3 cup of borax, and 1/2 cup of detergent.

2.9.1 Paint and Color Guidelines:

1. Inspect painted surfaces regularly for signs of discoloration, moisture damage, mildew, and dirt buildup.
2. Clean painted surfaces regularly to avoid unnecessary repainting. Use the gentlest means possible.
3. Remove deteriorated and peeling paint films down to the first sound paint layer before repainting. Use the gentlest means possible, such as hand-scraping and hand-sanding. Use electric heat guns and plates with caution and only if gentler methods are ineffective.
4. Ensure that surfaces to be repainted are clean and dry, and that any exposed wooden or metal surface has been primed so that new paint will bond properly.
5. Repaint previously painted surfaces with compatible paint systems.
6. Preserve and protect original exterior building surfaces and site features that were painted, by maintaining a sound paint film on them.
7. Low- pressure power washing of wooden shingles is permitted.
8. Protect and maintain previously painted exterior surfaces in appropriate ways.
9. Stripping wooden surfaces that were historically painted down to bare wood and applying clear stains or sealers to create a natural wood appearance is discouraged.
10. Removing paint films through destructive methods such as sandblasting shall not be allowed before repainting.

2.9.2 Paint and Color Standards:

1. When repainting, select paint colors appropriate to the historic building and district and in the Village of Pinehurst color palette. The Village Planner may approve an appropriate rehabilitation color that is characteristic of the structure with proper documentation. Enhance the architectural style and features of a building through appropriate selection and placement of paint color.
2. Replacement of painted wooden siding that is sound with new siding to achieve a uniformly smooth wooden surface is discouraged.

2.10 Artificial Siding

Deteriorated architectural features of old houses should be repaired rather than replaced. If replacement is necessary, the new material shall match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features shall be based on accurate duplications of original features, substantiated by pictures or samples. All original details should be retained if structurally feasible.

2.10.1 Artificial Siding Guidelines:

1. Vertical siding/boards are discouraged unless it is historical to the structure.
2. All exterior facade shingles should remain and must not be covered or altered;
3. All decorative porch posts, railings, brackets, cornices and cornice trim should remain uncovered;
4. Artificial siding should not be installed over rotted wood.

2.10.2 Artificial Siding Standards:

1. Corner boards for artificial siding must be exactly the same size as the existing corner boards;
2. Drip caps or any other architectural features must be covered in a manner that will allow for the same curvature and proportion after coverage as before coverage;
3. Frieze and soffit boards must be covered in the same width as exists on the building;
4. All detailing which is not flush with the siding or surface shall bear the same proportion after coverage as before coverage;
5. All exterior facade shingles shall remain and must not be covered or altered;
6. All decorative porch posts, railings, brackets, cornices and cornice trim shall remain uncovered;

7. All existing shutters shall be returned to their original location after the artificial siding is applied;
8. The width of artificial siding shall be approximately the same width and shape as the original.
9. All artificial siding shall be close to the original color of the building.

2.11 Installation of Exterior Fire Escapes

Exterior fire escapes are normally required when an owner creates living spaces for more than one family or tenant. All applications shall be approved by the Village of Pinehurst building official to assure that the building and fire code have been met prior to review of the Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission. Each individual request shall be submitted to the Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission for review. Care should be taken to keep the stairs away from the prominent facades or prominent views of the house.

2.11.1 Installation of Exterior Fire Escapes Guidelines: None

2.11.2 Installation of Exterior Fire Escapes Standards: None

2.12 Chimneys

Chimneys are important components of historic buildings in the Village of Pinehurst and should be maintained and preserved. Decorative caps should not be removed. Chimney bases are often constructed of the same materials as foundations. Some bases have been stuccoed as a means of stabilizing weak masonry. The Pinehurst Historic Preservation Commission has adopted the following for the preservation and installation of chimneys:

2.12.1 Chimneys Guidelines:

1. Chimneys visible from the public right-of-way should be repaired or rebuilt rather than removed. Special care should be taken to ensure that repairs blend in. New mortar should match the original color and strength.
2. Chimney stacks should not be stuccoed above the foundations as a means of stabilization. If chimneys are to be capped, the capping should be as unobtrusive as possible.
3. Wooden, boxed chimneys are inappropriate for the district and should not be used for new buildings.

2.12.2 Chimneys Standards: None

2.13 Chimney Caps

With the advent of retrofit flue lining and the subsequent need for flue covers, the capping of chimneys has become an integral element to the exterior features of many historic structures. Treatment of chimney caps shall be made in context to the architecture and materials of existing chimneys.

2.13.1 Chimney Caps Guidelines:

1. Terra Cotta should be considered a decorative capping device utilized in the Victorian and Revival styles. These caps can be singular or in pairs and are generally produced in a red clay terra cotta color. These terra cotta "chimney pots" should not be utilized on stone stacks.
2. Corbelling or extended flues with stone or concrete caps should be utilized in Colonial Revival and Mediterranean house styles. Generally the height and spacing of openings should be determined on an individual basis and should be capped with stone or a stone substitute.
3. A variety of sheet metal chimney cap forms are available today. All mill finished aluminum caps should be painted. Galvanized sheet metal will oxidize to a dull gray. In some cases copper flue caps have been used and will obtain a rich copper-green patina. Conical chimney caps normally associated with six or eight inch vent caps should not be utilized unless appropriate documentation can support their use.
4. In many instances, historic flues did not contain a damper mechanism. While the Historic Preservation Commission endorses the use of retrofit dampers at the hearth, cast iron damper retrofit substituting as a chimney cap can also be utilized. This mechanism should only be employed if visibility from the public right-of-way is minimized.
5. While the use of decorative flue caps to protect new or existing flues is growing, permanently sealed flues should not require such decorative elements. In this case, flat sheet metal caps will be allowed but may not extend beyond the horizontal surface and not should be visible from the public right-of-way. Stone or substitute materials for this process should be treated similarly.

2.13.2 Chimney Caps Standards: None

2.14 Awnings

Awnings are most appropriate for late and post-Victorian house styles, especially Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Spanish, and the many Period-Revival styles. They were most commonly featured on porches, but a house with all its windows and doors sheltered by awnings was certainly no rarity.

2.14.1 Awnings Guidelines:

1. All awnings should be canvas, metal, or woven fabric.
2. Color should be compatible with the building colors and meet the Village of Pinehurst's color palette and muted in color.

2.14.2 Awnings Standards: None

2.15 Shutters

2.15.1 Shutters Guidelines:

1. Shutters should be louvered, wooden or have the appearance of wood and appropriately mounted.
2. Shutter color should be appropriate with the house and meet the Village of Pinehurst color palette.

2.15.2 Shutters Standards: None

2.16 Carriage Houses, Garages, and Outbuildings

A number of original garages and smaller outbuildings, and even a few carriage houses, survive in the historic district. Many echo the materials, the details, and the roof form of the main house on the site and contribute to the architectural character of the district. Early garages were typically single-bay structures located in the rear yard at the end of the driveway, many times off of alleys. Early storage buildings and sheds were usually small frame structures sited toward the back of the rear yard and were generally not visible from the street.

2.16.1 Carriage Houses, Garages, and Outbuildings Guidelines:

1. Check the condition of all wooden elements regularly for signs of water damage or rot.
2. Keep wooden joinery adequately sealed to avoid moisture damage.
3. Maintain a sound paint film on all elements that were traditionally painted.
4. Inspect masonry piers or foundation walls regularly for signs of deterioration or moisture damage.
5. Follow the Guidelines for maintenance of masonry, wood, or architectural metals where appropriate.
6. Retain and preserve original carriage houses, garages and outbuildings when feasible.

7. Retain and preserve all architectural features that are character-defining elements of carriage houses, garages and outbuildings, including foundations, steps, roof form, windows, doors, architectural trim.
8. Retain and preserve historic garages and outbuilding materials, such as siding, masonry, roofing materials, and wooden trim. If replacement is necessary, use new materials that match the historic materials in dimension, shape, color, pattern, and texture.
9. Locate new garages and outbuildings in rear yards and in traditional relationship to the main buildings.

2.16.2 Carriage Houses, Garages, and Outbuildings Standards:

1. If replacement of an element or a detail is necessary, match the original in size, scale, proportion, material, texture, and detail.
2. Keep the proportion of new garages and outbuildings compatible with the proportion of the main house. Typically these buildings were smaller in scale than the main house.
3. New garages and outbuildings must use traditional roof forms, materials, and details compatible with the main building or historic outbuildings in the district.

2.17 Fences and Walls

The Village of Pinehurst traditionally considered streetscapes as a community asset, one that provided open views, vistas and generally evidenced a natural setting. If fencing in the front yard is desired the use of appropriate materials at an appropriate height may result in a fence, which contributes to the overall character of Village of Pinehurst. Fences and walls shall meet the criteria set forth in the Pinehurst Development Ordinance Section 10.2.1.3.18 (j) and not be inconsistent with the architecture.

2.17.1 Fences and Walls Guidelines:

1. Residential street side fences should be wood picket or brick.
2. White wood picket fences are the preferred residential front yard fence type.
3. Brick walls may be permitted if compatible with the architecture of the home and neighborhood.
4. Brick walls in the front yard should not exceed 2.5' in height.
5. All fences and walls should be compatible with the architecture of the structure(s) on the property.
6. Back and side yard fences shall not be taller than 6' in height and front yard fences shall not be taller than 3.5'.
7. Side yard fences, greater than 3.5' in height, should be at least 1 foot back from the front façade.
8. Fences over 3.5' in height shall be screened with native landscaping on sides visible from the street.
9. All wooden fences shall be stained, painted, or have a clear finished coating.
10. Chain link fences are disallowed on residential properties.

2.17.2 Fences and Walls Standards: None

2.18 Signage

Signage shall meet the requirements of the Pinehurst Development Ordinance and colors shall be muted. Refer to the Pinehurst Development Ordinance for additional zoning regulations. As per the Pinehurst Development Ordinance, all government signage shall be exempt from these regulations.

2.18.1 Signage Guidelines:

1. Signage should be attached in a manner that does not cause damage to the façade of the structure.
2. Signage color should be in the Village of Pinehurst Color Palette and be muted in color.
3. Font should be characteristic to the Local Historic District. A list of approved font examples may be provided by the Historic Commission staff.

2.18.2 Signage Standards: None

2.19 Vegetation/Landscaping

The mature tree canopy found in the Village of Pinehurst Historic District is one of the strongest unifying elements of the District. Property owners are encouraged to maintain and protect this existing tree canopy and to continually plant new trees and shrubbery as replacements for diseased or dying trees and shrubbery.

Landscaping and planting play a significant role in creating the character of the historic district and also reflect the regional climate. There are many mature, healthy evergreen and deciduous trees in the Village of Pinehurst, often along front property lines or in front yards. The longleaf pine is the predominant species; oaks and hollies are also common.

Maintenance of the existing canopy of mature trees along streets and in front yards is a high priority. New construction shall be sighted to minimize its impact on existing mature trees and their root systems, both on and adjacent to the construction site.

2.19.1 Vegetation/Landscaping Guidelines: None

2.19.2 Vegetation/ Landscaping Standards:

1. Planting in the strip between the road and the sidewalk shall be avoided.

2. Removal of trees 4" in DBH and larger along the street front of private property should not compromise the historic appearance.
3. New construction shall minimize the impact on existing mature trees and their root systems, both on and adjacent to the construction site.
4. Trees and shrubbery characteristic of the historic district and native to the Pinehurst area shall be preserved if possible.
5. Pre-cast landscape cement block of a commercial nature is disallowed in residential areas.
6. Arbors, trellises, and pergolas should be constructed in a manner that is congruous with the architecture of the structure; if attached to the existing structure, it shall be done in a way which does not materially affect the façade if removed in the future.

Tree removal within the Village's rights-of-way is regulated by an Assistant Village Manager. Contact by calling (910) 295-1900 to arrange a site visit.

2.20 Rights-of-Way, Business Fronts, and Alleys

The overall character of the Pinehurst Local Historic District is not only defined by the historic buildings and their sites, but also by the network of streets, sidewalks, planting strips, and alleys that interconnect and interrelate to those buildings and sites. Village, private, public utility, and/or NCDOT initiated projects in the public rights-of-way do not require approval from the Historic Preservation Commission.

2.20.1 Rights-of-Way, Business Fronts, and Alley Guidelines:

1. Prune and trim trees and bushes in the public right-of-way in a manner that preserves the existing tree canopies in the historic districts.
2. Select street lighting in non-residential areas that is compatible in design, materials, and scale with the character and the pedestrian scale of the historic district.

2.20.2 Rights-of-Way, Business Fronts, and Alley Standards:

1. Introduce necessary street furniture, trash receptacles, mailboxes, publication dispensers (including newspaper racks and real estate flyer boxes), and other similar elements in locations that do not compromise the historic character of the district. These items shall be compatible in design, material, color, and scale with the district's historic character.

(a) Publication dispensers shall meet the following criteria:

- 1) Dispenser color shall be forest green;
- 2) Text on the dispensers shall be white;

- 3) No more than a total of two (2) publication dispensers along the street front of any given business;
- 4) Dispensers shall be no greater than four (4) feet in height; and
- 5) Font should be characteristic of the Local Historic District. A list of approved font examples may be provided by the Historic Commission staff.

2. Businesses in the historic district use merchandise, symbols, or other displays in order to attract pedestrian traffic by drawing an interest from the display of their goods. The attractive display of merchandise along business fronts may be allowed if it meets the following standards:

- (a) Displays fall within one of the following categories: Tables used for display may not exceed 3' in height and be no more than 16 sq ft; freestanding mannequins not taller than 6.5' may be used to display clothing; Free standing product displays may not exceed 4 individual items and may not exceed 16 sq ft; specialized racks, shelves or other displays may not exceed 16 sq ft.
- (b) Merchandise shall be removed when the business is closed.
- (c) The transaction of the sale of goods may not occur on the sidewalk.
- (d) The merchandise shall not obstruct the pedestrian path; a minimum of 4' of sidewalk and a minimum of 6' where such sidewalk exists, shall remain clear for pedestrian travel.
- (e) Displays shall not block the windows, ingress/egress, or signage of adjacent businesses.
- (f) Merchandise that is displayed shall be available for purchase or related to goods sold inside the establishment.

3. Temporary structures and features are items that are not permanently affixed or may be removed easily in the district. These types of items should be compatible with the historic district.

- (a) The structure or feature should blend with the historic district and neighborhood.
- (b) Visibility from the street and adjacent properties should be considered; plantings or other methods of screening may be appropriate.
- (c) The Historic Preservation Commission may apply a time limit on approvals of such structures and features.

2.21 Utilities and Energy Retrofit

Energy conservation, replacement, or upgrading of inadequate utility service and introduction or upgrading of mechanical systems are universal concerns of property owners today. In the historic district, it is important to ensure that such concerns are addressed in ways that do not damage or diminish the historic character of the building, the site, or the district.

In Village of Pinehurst's historic districts a variety of energy-conserving site and building features illustrates the sensibility of an earlier era to climate and energy efficiency. Thoughtfully located shade trees buffer residences and sidewalks from the hot summer sun. Projecting porches provide shaded outdoor space and lessen the impact of harsh sunlight on the building's interior. Operable windows, shutters, and awnings allow occupants to control the introduction of sunlight and breezes more specifically within the building. Commercial buildings often capture daylight through storefront transoms, light wells, and skylights. An understanding of how such historic features enhance energy efficiency is critical to maximizing the energy efficiency of historic buildings.

2.22.1 Utilities and Energy Retrofit Guidelines:

1. Retain and preserve the inherent energy-conserving features of historic buildings and their sites, including shade trees, porches, awnings, and operable windows, transoms, shutters, and blinds.
2. Increase the thermal efficiency of historic buildings by observing appropriate traditional practices, such as weather-stripping and caulking, and by introducing energy-efficient features, such as awnings, operable shutters, and storm windows and doors, where appropriate.
3. If a new mechanical system is needed, install it so that it causes the least amount of alteration to the building's exterior elevations, historic building fabric, and site features.
4. Replace deteriorated or missing wooden shutters with matching new units sized to fit the opening and mounted so that they can be opened.
5. If desired and where historically appropriate, install fabric awnings over window, door, storefront, or porch openings with care to ensure that historic features are not damaged or obscured.
6. Locate new mechanical equipment and utilities, including heating and air-conditioning units, meters, exposed pipes, and underground fuel tanks, in the most inconspicuous area, usually along a building's rear elevation. Screen them from view with plantings.
7. In general, the introduction of underground utility lines to reduce the intrusion of additional overhead lines and poles is required. However, if trenching, take care to protect the roots of large trees and archaeological resources.
8. When necessary to install a portable window air conditioner locate units on rear elevation or on inconspicuous side elevations.
9. Skylights, ventilators, solar collectors, or mechanical equipment shall not be placed in locations that compromise character-defining roofs, or on roof slopes that are visible from the street.

2.22.2 Utilities and Energy Retrofit Standards: None

Section 3 New Construction & Additions

3.1 Additions to Structures

Wherever possible, new additions to Village of Pinehurst structures should be done in such a manner that if they were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the original building would not be impaired. New addition design for both contributing and non-contributing buildings shall be compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the historic district, the building, and its environment. Refer also to the Pinehurst Development Ordinance.

3.1.1 Additions Guidelines: None

3.1.2 Additions Standards:

1. Additions shall be located as inconspicuously as possible, preferably on rear elevations.
2. Additions must be compatible with the original buildings in terms of size, scale, color, materials, and character.
3. Roof forms are particularly important and shall blend with original buildings.
4. Windows in additions shall be similar to those in the original buildings in their proportions, spacing, muntins, and materials.
5. Additions shall not be taller than the original buildings.
6. Foundations and eaves or other major horizontal elements shall generally align on buildings and their additions.

3.2 New Construction: Residential Structures³

3.2.1 New Construction Guidelines: None

3.2.2 New Construction Standards for new residences, accessory structures and buildings:

1. New construction in the Village of Pinehurst Historic District provides opportunities for the continued evolution of excellent architecture adapted to new conditions. New construction should blend comfortably with the Local Historic District and any existing structures on site.

2. Any new building constructed in the Local Historic District shall be compatible in terms of materials, scale, color, style, and texture.

a. Exterior materials presently used in the Village of Pinehurst provide the designer with a wide range of options. Clapboard, stucco, brick, stone, vinyl, wood shingles, hardiplank®, or combinations of these are just some of the more common materials. The use of modern materials will be evaluated on case by case basis.

b. Scale is very important in designing a structure that will blend into the streetscape. The new building shall be similar in size to the existing structures within the neighborhood.

c. Color plays a very important part in the appearance of a new building. Color schemes shall be drawn from the wide range available in the Village of Pinehurst's color palette and be compatible with the neighborhood.

d. Texture in this sense refers to the character of the surface of the building. Through choice and treatment of exterior materials, fenestration (arrangement of windows, doors, and other openings on the exterior), and use of porches and other appendages, new buildings can be designed to have texture compatible with the historic structures around them.

3. Consideration is often given to using or simplifying the details from neighboring buildings. This technique is used to "blend" the new structure with its neighbors. It is strongly recommended that detailing on new structures be consistent with its overall scheme and design.

³ NOTE: Applicants for Certificates of Appropriateness for new construction and their architects are strongly urged to meet with the Village Planner in the earliest stage of the design process.

3.2.3 Project Planning and Site Design

1. Building and Project Type

a. New and old on the same site: The only historic examples of this in the Village of Pinehurst are outbuildings such as garages, carriage houses, and servants' quarters built to the rear of main buildings. It is appropriate for the newer outbuildings to be located behind and be smaller than the existing main building. In this case, it is appropriate to imitate the style of the main structure.

b. Single family housing: New infill housing is very appropriate and very desirable in the Village of Pinehurst area. The designs shall follow the basic Design Standards and shall also repeat the same relationships of house to street and house to lot as their historic neighbors.

c. Multifamily housing: The designer of new multifamily construction in Village of Pinehurst shall use existing buildings as a guide. The designs shall follow the basic Design Standards and shall also repeat the same relationships of house to street and house to lot as their historic neighbors. The important considerations are materials, scale, color, texture, and site relationships.

The following table, Table 3.2.3.1 is a table of Architectural Styles to be used as a reference for Architecture found in the Local Historic District and will be used by the Commission and staff to determine if a proposal is consistent with the neighborhood.

Table 3.2.3.1

	Roof type	Eaves	Entrance way	Chimney	Windows	Architectural Accents	Exterior Material
Cottage	Gabled or Modified hip with dormers; Low-pitched			prominent brick or stone	casement with small panes, dormers windows		brick, stone, or stucco
Craftsman Bungalow	Hipped or Gabled, gently pitched, 4:12 - 8:12	wide overhangs; knee bracing under eaves; exposed rafters	sidelights, open porch with square columns	stone	rectangular bay with shed roof, ribbon (grouped windows)	decorative braces, gabled dormers	wood shingles
Victorian/ Queen Anne	multiple gables	decorative brackets under eaves	porch with pediment above; columns		Oriel; Stained Glass accents	spindle work;; second story porch; dentils; decorative panels in top of gables; tower or turrets	varying textures
Georgian Revival	Gable, Gambrel, or Hip		paneled door; decorative crown with pilasters; transom above door; trimmed with wood carvings		9 over 9 or 12 over 12 window; trimmed with wood carvings	cornice detail; dentils	
Ranch	low pitched, gabled	deep eaves	porch-roof supports		large, double-hung and picture windows	decorative shutters	single story, rambling layout
Federal Revival	gable or hipped, low-pitched		fanlight; sidelights; decorative crown or entry porch	paired end chimneys, brick	double-hung with 6:6 or 12:12; Palladian; bowed; bay; shutters	cornice decorated, usually with dentils	brick or wood
Colonial Revival	Gable, Gambrel, or Hip Often with slate tiles		porch or portico; transoms, pediment, sidelights, or fanlight		bay, double-hung; louvered shutters; lintel above windows; multiple panes; Palladian	widow's walk; parapet; broken pediment classical cornice detail	clapboard style or brick
Dutch Revival	Gambrel		columns, sidelights, and transoms		large windows, usually 6:6	cornice with wide band or trim	

3.3 New Construction and Additions in Non-residential Zoning districts.

New construction in non-residential zoning districts should be characteristic of the existing historic structures of the same nature of business. Any additions or new construction should be characteristic with the neighborhood and meet the following:

3.3.1 New Construction and Additions Guidelines: None

3.3.2 New Construction and Additions Standards:

1. If it is a new building, be constructed of brick or clapboard.
2. Maintain consistent architectural features on all four sides of the building.
3. Maintain setbacks and site plan layout consistent to those found in the Village Core.
4. Retain and preserve storefronts that are significant in defining the overall historic character of the building.
5. Roof type shall be gambrel, hip, or gable; flat roofs are not allowed on new structures.
6. Openings shall be in an ordered rhythm.
7. Additions must be compatible with the original buildings in terms of size, scale, color, materials, and character.

3.4 Moving Structures

Moving a historic building can be a complicated and expensive process that requires thorough evaluation. The consideration to move a structure may occur when it is the last alternative to demolition or the replacement will be more complementary to another part of the community. In any case, a record of the historic building in its original setting and documentation of the existing site conditions through photographs prior to its relocation. Important architectural features should be retained when the building is relocated.

3.4.1 Moving Structures: None

3.4.2 Moving Structures: None

3.5 Demolition

Demolition of buildings in the Village of Pinehurst Historic District is discouraged except where necessary to secure the public safety. If a building or any part of the structure must be demolished, the Historic Preservation Commission may order the demolition delayed for up to 365 days. During this period, the Commission will decide if the building can be moved; if it contributes to the historic character of the Village of Pinehurst; if there are potential owners willing to restore the building; if the building can be adapted to serve its owner's needs; or if the building is structurally feasible for reuse.

3.5.1 Demolition Guidelines: None

3.5.2 Demolition Standards: None

3.6 Accessibility, Health, and Safety Considerations

A need for public access to, a change in use of, or a substantial rehabilitation of a historic building may necessitate compliance with current Standards for life safety and accessibility. Both the North Carolina State Building Code and the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 include some flexibility in compliance when a historic building is involved.

3.6.1 Accessibility, Health and Safety Guidelines: None

3.6.2 Accessibility, Health and Safety Standards:

1. In considering changes to a historic building, review accessibility and life-safety code implications to determine if the proposed changes are compatible with the building's historic character and setting or will compromise them.
2. Meet accessibility and life-safety building code requirements in such a way that the historic site and its character-defining features are preserved.
3. Meet accessibility and life-safety building code requirements in such a way that the historic building's character-defining facades, features, and finishes are preserved.
4. Determine appropriate solutions to accessibility with input from historic preservation specialists and local disability groups.
5. If needed, introduce new or additional means of access that are reversible and that do not compromise the original design of a historic entrance or porch.
6. Work with code officials in exploring alternative methods of equal or superior effectiveness in meeting safety code requirements while preserving significant historic features.
7. Locate fire doors, exterior fire stairs, or elevator additions on rear or non-character-defining elevations. Design such elements to be compatible in character, materials, scale, proportion, and finish with the historic building.

APPENDIX A

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

Standard 1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

Standard 2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alterations of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

Standard 3. Each Property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

Standard 4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

Standard 5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

Standard 6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

Standard 7 Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

Standard 8 Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

Standard 9 New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

Standard 10 New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

APPENDIX B

Local Landmark Designation General Statute

160A-400.5. Designation of landmarks; adoption of an ordinance; criteria for designation.

Upon complying with G.S. 160A-400.6, the governing board may adopt and from time to time amend or repeal an ordinance designating one or more historic landmarks. No property shall be recommended for designation as a historic landmark unless it is deemed and found by the preservation commission to be of special significance in terms of its historical, prehistorical, architectural, or cultural importance, and to possess integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and/or association.

The ordinance shall describe each property designated in the ordinance, the name or names of the owner or owners of the property, those elements of the property that are integral to its historical, architectural, or prehistorical value, including the land area of the property so designated, and any other information the governing board deems necessary. For each building, structure, site, area, or object so designated as a historic landmark, the ordinance shall require that the waiting period set forth in this Part be observed prior to its demolition. For each designated landmark, the ordinance may also provide for a suitable sign on the property indicating that the property has been so designated. If the owner consents, the sign shall be placed upon the property. If the owner objects, the sign shall be placed on a nearby public right-of-way. (1989, c. 706, s. 2.)

§ 160A-400.6. Required landmark designation procedures.

As a guide for the identification and evaluation of landmarks, the commission shall undertake, at the earliest possible time and consistent with the resources available to it, an inventory of properties of historical, architectural, prehistorical, and cultural significance within its jurisdiction. Such inventories and any additions or revisions thereof shall be submitted as expeditiously as possible to the Office of Archives and History. No ordinance designating a historic building, structure, site, area or object as a landmark nor any amendment thereto may be adopted, nor may any property be accepted or acquired by a preservation commission or the governing board of a municipality, until all of the following procedural steps have been taken:

(1) The preservation commission shall (i) prepare and adopt rules of procedure, and (ii) prepare and adopt principles and, not inconsistent with this Part, for altering, restoring, moving, or demolishing properties designated as landmarks.

(2) The preservation commission shall make or cause to be made an investigation and report on the historic, architectural, prehistorical, educational or cultural significance of each building, structure, site, area or object

proposed for designation or acquisition. Such investigation or report shall be forwarded to the Office of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

(3) The Department of Cultural Resources, acting through the State Historic Preservation Officer shall either upon request of the department or at the initiative of the preservation commission be given an opportunity to review and comment upon the substance and effect of the designation of any landmark pursuant to this Part. Any comments shall be provided in writing. If the Department does not submit its comments or recommendation in connection with any designation within 30 days following receipt by the Department of the investigation and report of the commission, the commission and any city or county governing board shall be relieved of any responsibility to consider such comments.

(4) The preservation commission and the governing board shall hold a joint public hearing or separate public hearings on the proposed ordinance. Reasonable notice of the time and place thereof shall be given. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public, in accordance with the North Carolina Open Meetings Law, Chapter 143, and Article 33C.

(5) Following the joint public hearing or separate public hearings, the governing board may adopt the ordinance as proposed, adopt the ordinance with any amendments it deems necessary, or reject the proposed ordinance.

(6) Upon adoption of the ordinance, the owners and occupants of each designated landmark shall be given written notification of such designation insofar as reasonable diligence permits. One copy of the ordinance and all amendments thereto shall be filed by the preservation commission in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the landmark or landmarks are located. Each designated landmark shall be indexed according to the name of the owner of the property in the grantee and grantor indexes in the register of deeds office, and the preservation commission shall pay a reasonable fee for filing and indexing. In the case of any landmark property lying within the zoning jurisdiction of a city, a second copy of the ordinance and all amendments thereto shall be kept on file in the office of the city or town clerk and be made available for public inspection at any reasonable time. A third copy of the ordinance and all amendments thereto shall be given to the city or county building inspector. The fact that a building, structure, site, area or object has been designated a landmark shall be clearly indicated on all tax maps maintained by the county or city for such period as the designation remains in effect.

(7) Upon the adoption of the landmarks ordinance or any amendment thereto, it shall be the duty of the preservation commission to give notice thereof to the tax supervisor of the county in which the property is

located. The designation and any recorded restrictions upon the property limiting its use for preservation purposes shall be considered by the tax supervisor in appraising it for tax purposes. (1989, c. 706, s. 2.)

Appendix C Properties and Status in the Local Historic District-

N-noncontributing, C- contributing and V-vacant

LRK	NHL #	NHL Date	NHL Address	Property Description	Street #	Dir	Property Address	Year Built	C/NC/V	Survey Project
87000260				VILLAGE GREEN/AZALEA			AZALEA RD	0	V	
26124	111	1909		705 706 707 PHST	15		AZALEA RD	1920	C	NHL
21516	121	1920s	"	PINEHURST LOT 607 A	80		AZALEA RD	1930	C	NHL
25426	128	1905	5 Village Green W.	LOT 501-503			AZALEA RD	1905	C	NHL
26072	134	1916	105 Magnolia	LOT 403	105		AZALEA RD	1915	C	NHL
26417	229	???	15 Azalea	WOMANS EXCHANGE			AZALEA RD	ca. 1820	C	NHL
17321				LOT 109 A		W	BARRETT DR	0	V	
20020606	11	late 20th	"	LOT 109A	40		BARRETT RD	1954	NC	NHL
21546	3	mid 20th	"	PINEHURST LOT 110 A	20		BARRETT RD	1951	C	NHL
200700118				Lot 317R	20	E	BARRETT RD	2008	NC	
18220	4	late 20th	"	LOT 110 A	30		BARRETT RD	1969	C	NHL
29504	5	1912	"	BOXWOOD LOT 110	55		BARRETT RD	1911	C	NHL
30737	72	1921	"	LOT 910	195		BARRETT RD	1921	C	NHL
21264	73	late 20th	"	OLD TOWN LOT 912	175		BARRETT RD	1976	NC	NHL
22953	74	late 20th	"	OLDE TOWN LOT 913	165		BARRETT RD	1985	NC	NHL
25397	75	1985	"	OLDE TOWN LOT 914	155		BARRETT RD	1985	NC	NHL
30738	72 part of			#911	185		BARRETT RD	1997	NC	NHL/CA
20201			60 Ritter Rd.	PINEHURST LOT 125	60	W	BARRETT RD	1952	C	Circa
25560				LOT 325 PART LOT 325 1/2	325		BARRETT RD	1969	C	Circa
24311				VILLAGE OF PINEHURST			BARRETT RD	0	V	
991808				CLOSED FERGUSON ROAD			BEULAH HILL RD	0	V	
24972				LAND			BEULAH HILL RD	0	V	
24972				LAND			BEULAH HILL RD	0	V	
21566	1	1909	"	111	405		BEULAH HILL RD	1904	C	NHL
15315	45	1916-17	"	PINEHURST LOT 315	315		BEULAH HILL RD	1920	C	NHL
15485	46	1917	"	LOT 424	275	N	BEULAH HILL RD	1921	C	NHL
15571	47	1916	"	#410 & #425 & PT #424 OLD TOWN	225		BEULAH HILL RD	1910	C	NHL
20183	51	1916		PINEHURST LOTS 406 429 1/2 ROAD	40		BEULAH HILL RD	1914	C	NHL
24434	54	ca. 1930	105 B. Hill	PINEHURST LOT 405			BEULAH HILL RD	1927	C	NHL
30346	66	1920-21	"	CASA BLANCA LOT 411	250		BEULAH HILL RD	1930	C	NHL
16718	133	ca. 1927	"	PINEHURST LOT 432	100		BEULAH HILL RD	1928	C	NHL
29515	278	1910-1942		RACE TRACT & 12 BARNES	200		BEULAH HILL RD	1910	C/NC	NHL
20360	MR 1020			PINEHURST LOT 348	55		BEULAH HILL RD	1981	NC	Circa

LRK	NHL #	NHL Date	NHL Address	Property Description	Street #	Dir	Property Address	Year Built	C/NC/V	Survey Project
14389	MR 1054			349			BEULAH HILL RD	0	V	Circa
14457				PINEHURST PART LOT 122	455		BEULAH HILL RD	1948	C	Circa
21830				PINEHURST LOT 347			BEULAH HILL RD	0	V	
29736				PINEHURST LOT 328			BEULAH HILL RD	0	V	
27923				407			BEULAH HILL RD	0	V	
15603	64	late 20th	"	PINEHURST LOT 423	290		BEULAH HILL RD N	1974	NC	NHL
15557	MR 1020			#346	15		BEULAH HILL RD N	1976	NC	Circa
26404	37	1917	"	PINEHURST LOT 334	65		BLUE RD	1925	C	NHL
18891	39	ca. 1919	"	PINEHURST LOT 309	60		BLUE RD	1909	C	NHL
23006	40	1930	"	PINEHURST LOT 310	45		BLUE RD	1929	C	NHL
17401	MR 1021			204	115		BLUE RD	1956	NC	Circa
22167				LOT PART 238 PINEHURST	135		BLUE RD	1984	NC	NHL/CA
14470				GLASS LAND	10		BOARD BRANCH RD	1928	C	LS
29904				GLASS LOT 3	30		BOARD BRANCH RD	1920	NC	LS
16491				GLASS LOT 2	20		BOARD BRANCH RD	1930	NC	LS
20088				HSE & LOT PHST			BOARD BRANCH RD	0	V	
20000503				GRAHAM LAND			BROOKHAVEN	0	V	
17522	77	ca. 1920	"	VILLAGE OF PINEHURST LOT 393	70		CADDELL RD	1936	C	NHL
18237	78	ca. 1920		PINEHURST LOT 940	60		CADDELL RD	1928	C	NHL
21278	79	ca. 1920	"	PINEHURST LOT 941	50		CADDELL RD	1920	C	NHL
22504	80	ca. 1915	"	942	40		CADDELL RD	1916	C	NHL
23675	81	ca. 1915	"	PINEHURST LOT 943	30		CADDELL RD	1921	C	NHL
28353	82	1914	"	CADDELL RD LOT 944	20		CADDELL RD	1900	C	NHL
14944	83	1895; ca. 1911	"	PINEHURST LOT 945	10		CADDELL RD	1915	C	NHL
17326	MR 1022			PINEHURST LOT 3041	25		CAMPBELL RD	1971	NC	Circa
20783	MR 1022			PINEHURST LOT 3039	15		CAMPBELL RD	2003	NC	Circa
17327	MR 1022			LOT 3043	45		CAMPBELL RD	1993	NC	Circa
96000582	MR 1023			PINEHURST LOT 4003	20		CAMPBELL RD	2000	NC	Circa
21651	MR 1023			#4005	30		CAMPBELL RD	1974	NC	Circa
28144	MR 1023			OLD TOWN PINEHURST LOT 4007	40		CAMPBELL RD	1979	NC	Circa
24173				PINEHURST LOT 3037	5		CAMPBELL RD	1963	C	Circa
28142				OLD TOWN LOT 4009			CAMPBELL RD	0	V	
17274	130	1897	"	PINEHURST LOT 708	65		CAROLINA VISTA	1895	C	NHL
23373	131	ca. 1915	"	PINEHURST PART LOT 402 PART 433	45		CAROLINA VISTA	1920	C/NC	NHL

LRK	NHL #	NHL Date	NHL Address	Property Description	Street #	Dir	Property Address	Year Built	C/NC/V	Survey Project
17573	132	1915	"	PINEHURST OLD TOWN LOT 433 PART LOT 402	35		CAROLINA VISTA	1915	C	NHL
29473	135	???		298 301 302	15		CAROLINA VISTA	1920	C	NHL
25808	230	1899-1900	"	PINEHURST HOTEL AREA 31	80		CAROLINA VISTA	1900	C/NC	NHL
23540	136 & 137	191; 1920s	40 Beulah Hill Rd	LOT 300 PART LOT 301	5		CAROLINA VISTA	1930	C	NHL
29679				CAROLINA VISTA/CHEROKEE			CAROLINA VISTA	0	V	
21051	122	1895	"	PINEHURST LOT 606	55		CHEROKEE RD	1894	C	NHL
14110	123	1895	"	HONEYSUCKLE COTTAGE 605	65		CHEROKEE RD	1900	C	NHL
17726	124	1895	"	#604 OLD TOWN	75		CHEROKEE RD	1895	C	NHL
15815	125	1895	"	LEONARD TUFTS LAND LOT 603	85		CHEROKEE RD	1895	C	NHL
26645	126	late 20th		LOT PART 506 & SM PART LOT 507	80		CHEROKEE RD	1981	NC	NHL
22043	127	1897; c. 1935	"	#504 & 505 & BLDG	60	E	CHEROKEE RD	1896	C	NHL
22241	141	1922	90 Cherokee Rd				CHEROKEE RD	1922	C	NHL
29201	126	Part of #126	(vacant)	LOT 506 PART LOT 507	86		CHEROKEE RD	0	V	NHL
29526	142	1934	"	#602	95		CHEROKEE RD	1934	C	NHL
14105	156	1895		HOLLY INN LAND	155		CHEROKEE RD	1895	C	NHL
20144	197	0	161 Cherokee	EVERETTE LAND	161		CHEROKEE RD	1976	NC	NHL
22507	198	1895	"	PINEHURST LOT 1807	165		CHEROKEE RD	1896	C	NHL
30736	199	1895	"	#1808	175		CHEROKEE RD	1930	C	NHL
14739	200	1895	"	1809	185		CHEROKEE RD	1895	C	NHL
16179	201	1917	"	1810	205		CHEROKEE RD	1917	C	NHL
17862	203	1896	"	CHEROKEE RD LOT 2002	200		CHEROKEE RD	1930	NC	NHL
28797	204	1896	"	ELM COTTAGE LOT 2001	220		CHEROKEE RD	1920	C	NHL
24233	217	1914	"	LOT 1901 PART LOT 1903	170		CHEROKEE RD	1900	C	NHL
24565	218	unknwn	"	OLD TOWN PART LOT 1903	160		CHEROKEE RD	1920	NC	NHL
18551	232	1920s	"	#1721	280		CHEROKEE RD	1930	C/NC	NHL
23557	233	1920s	"	1720	260		CHEROKEE RD	1928	C	NHL
22902				CHEROKEE RD LOT 1705 PT SPUR RD	255		CHEROKEE RD	1953	NC	circa
22679	93	1921	"	PINEHURST LOT 906	135		CHINQUAPIN RD	1920	C	NHL
18838	94	1916	"	PINEHURST LOT 907	125		CHINQUAPIN RD	1919	C	NHL
14102	95	1922	"	908 & 909	115		CHINQUAPIN RD	1920	C	NHL
15510	143	1897		LOT 601-B NCNB			CHINQUAPIN RD	1914	C	NHL
18375	143	1897		FRANKLIN FLATS LOT 601 A			CHINQUAPIN RD	1897	C	NHL
30476	144	mid 20th	30 Chinq	LOT PART 611 SE CORNER	140		CHINQUAPIN RD	1950	C	NHL
26468	145	ca. 1930	40-48 Chinq	PINEHURST PART LOT 611			CHINQUAPIN RD	1930	C	NHL
29678	148	late 20th	"	LOT PART 801	19		CHINQUAPIN RD	1985	NC	NHL

LRK	NHL #	NHL Date	NHL Address	Property Description	Street #	Dir	Property Address	Year Built	C/NC/V	Survey Project
15942	149	1921	"	BANK BLDG	15		CHINQUAPIN RD	1921	C	NHL
18997	150	1914		SCOTFIELD PART LOT 802	10		CHINQUAPIN RD	1914	C	NHL
24677	151	1896	"	LOT 803 & GEN OFFICE	5		CHINQUAPIN RD	1896	C	NHL
24850	152 & 147	1920s & 1901		HARVARD PART LOT 801	25		CHINQUAPIN RD	1901	C	NHL
26431	170	1916	"	PINEHURST LOT 1506	80		COMMUNITY RD	1916	C	NHL
24636	171	mid 20th	"	PINEHURST LOT 1105	25		COMMUNITY RD	1920	C	NHL
24851	172	ca. 1920	"	OLD TOWN PART LOT 1104	35		COMMUNITY RD	1920	NC	NHL
24845	173	1934	"	COMMUNITY ROAD	45		COMMUNITY RD	1934	C	NHL
29673	174	1916	"	OLD TOWN LOT 1102	55		COMMUNITY RD	1916	C	NHL
22778	176	ca. 1920	70 Power Plant	PINEHURST LOT 1009	20		COMMUNITY RD	1920	NC	NHL
23041	177	1919	"	PINEHURST LOT 1010	85		COMMUNITY RD	1920	C/NC	NHL
27987	178	1916	"	PINEHURST LOT 1011	95		COMMUNITY RD	1916	C/NC	NHL
24635	157 & 158	mid 20th; 1913	10 Community; 50 Dogwood	1303 1304 1305 PHST			COMMUNITY RD	1910	C	NHL
29010				PINEHURST LOT 1101 E	65		COMMUNITY RD	2000	C	NHL
24633				PINEHURST LOT 1306			COMMUNITY RD	0	V	
28355				2723	2		CRAIG RD	1992	NC	Circa
24685				LOT 2634-2641 2632			CRAIG RD	0	V	
26247	69	1923	"	LOT 318 PART LOT 319	40		CULDEE RD	1920	C	NHL
26358	68 & 67	1927; 1919-21	20 Culdee	LOT 413 421			CULDEE RD	1927	C	NHL
24025				PINEHURST LOT 350	50		CULDEE RD	1976	NC	Circa
18992				#414			CULDEE RD	0	NC	
16639	MR 1024		90 Dalrymple	3044	75		DALRYMPLE DR	1975; 2005	NC	Circa
30672	MR 1024			UNIT 7 LOT 3048	40		DALRYMPLE RD	1996	NC	Circa
95000720	MR 1024			LOT 3047 UNIT 7 PH I	50		DALRYMPLE RD	1997	NC	Circa
26729	MR 1024			#3046	60		DALRYMPLE RD	1989	NC	Circa
19993	MR 1024			#3045 & HOME	80		DALRYMPLE RD	1979	NC	Circa
28569	MR 1024			PINEHURST LOT 3049 UNIT 7	30		DALRYMPLE RD	1975	NC	Circa
21499	MR 1024			OLD TOWN LOT 3051	10		DALRYMPLE RD	1975	NC	Circa
19604	MR 1024			PINEHURST LOT 3050	20		DALRYMPLE RD	1979	NC	Circa
25543	104	1895; 1913	"	PINEHURST LOT 805	15		DOGWOOD RD	1895	C	NHL
19887	105	1896	"	PINEHURST PART LOT 805	25		DOGWOOD RD	1895	C	NHL
14554	106	1921	"	PINEHURST LOT 806	35		DOGWOOD RD	1915	C	NHL
24634	157			REAR OF HOLLY INN			DOGWOOD RD	0	V	NHL

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27867				LOT 62 UNIT 2 PH I			DONALD ROSS/LINDEN	0	V	
19908	244	ca. 1920	"	2303 2304	40		DUNDEE RD	1930	C	NHL
21063	181	ca.1920	15 Spur Rd.	PINEHURST LOT 1208	15		DUNDEE RD	1917	C/NC	NHL
16322	182	1923	?	DUNDEE RD & 2408	210		DUNDEE RD	1940	C	NHL
18140	242	1920s	10 Dundee	1202 1203	20		DUNDEE RD	1930	NC	NHL
15228	243			1201	10		DUNDEE RD	1930	C	NHL
17854	MR 1025			LOT PART 6	210		DUNDEE RD	1940	C	Circa
17853	MR 1025			LOT PART 6	204		DUNDEE RD	1945	C	Circa
18822				DUNDEE RD LOT 5	200		DUNDEE RD	1930	NC	LS
16486				2724 2725	245		DUNDEE RD	1926	C	LS
24884	MR 1030			PINEHURST ELEMENTARY	100		DUNDEE RD	various	C	Circa
17203				PINEHURST LOT 2437 2438	105		DUNDEE RD	1949	C	LS
19613				DUNDEE LOT 2404	75		DUNDEE RD	1910	C	LS
26506				#2434 - 2436	95		DUNDEE RD	1925	C	LS
18467				#2534-2537	125		DUNDEE RD	1952	C	LS
16656			15 McFarland	DUNDEE LOT 31-33	320		DUNDEE RD	1942	C	LS
13898				PT LOT 6	220		DUNDEE RD	1925	C	LS
21108				PINEHURST LOT 2542-2545	145		DUNDEE RD	1970	C	LS
24385				PINEHURST LOT 2402	81		DUNDEE RD	1920	C	LS
22510				DUNDEE RD LOT 2403	65		DUNDEE RD	1913	C	LS
22875				2801 2802	265		DUNDEE RD	1935	C	LS
30210				DUNDEE RD LOT 2803 2804	275		DUNDEE RD	1924	C	LS
30215				2538-2541 & HSE	135		DUNDEE RD	1949	C	LS
29979				2401 & ALLEY	85		DUNDEE RD	1930	C	LS
20060648				5b	180		DUNDEE RD	2010	NC	
17841				PT PLOT 6			DUNDEE RD	0	V	
17842				PT PLOT 6			DUNDEE RD	0	V	
17852				LOT PART 6			DUNDEE RD	0	V	
17857				34 35			DUNDEE RD	0	V	
21614				2431-2433			DUNDEE RD	0	V	
21872				2439 2440 2441 2442	115		DUNDEE RD	2008	NC	
23105				2325 2326	50		DUNDEE RD	0	NC	
23106				2327 2328			DUNDEE RD	0	V	
24680				LOT 1005-1008 1014			DUNDEE RD	0	V	
16721				UNIT 7 LOT 2722			DUNDEE/CRAIG RD	0	V	
18228	194	1895; 1948		WEST PORTION LOT 1801	50		EVERETTE RD	1950	C	NHL
16447	166	1915		PINEHURST LOT 1501	5		EVERETTE RD	1915	C	NHL

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22503	188	1929	41 Everette	PINEHURST LOT 1600	45		EVERETTE RD	1930	C	NHL
26653	195	1895		PINEHURST LOT 1802	30		EVERETTE RD	1895	C	NHL
15216	196	1895	"	1803	10		EVERETTE RD	1895	C	NHL
17847	235	1920s	"	1703	60		EVERETTE RD	1951	C	NHL
10002184	235	0	0	SPUR RD CLOSING			EVERETTE RD	0	V	NHL
29859	250	1930s	"	PINEHURST LOT 2313	105		EVERETTE RD	1928	C	NHL
17810				2208	150		EVERETTE RD	1948	C	LS
15861				PINEHURST LOT 2905	205		EVERETTE RD	1930	C	LS
15658				LOT 2906	215		EVERETTE RD	1924	C	LS
15860				2908	245		EVERETTE RD	1930	C	LS
15856				LOT PART 2911	275		EVERETTE RD	1969	C	LS
28656				PINEHURST LOT 2221 PART LOT 2222	280		EVERETTE RD	1955	C	LS
25331				LOT 2216	240		EVERETTE RD	1960	C	LS
30174				2909	255		EVERETTE RD	1956	C	LS
17301				LOT 2202	110		EVERETTE RD	1956	C	LS
23548				LOT PART 2210	170 A		EVERETTE RD	1960	C	LS
17064				2214	200		EVERETTE RD	1952	C	LS
20398				LOT 2218	260		EVERETTE RD	1960	C	LS
29974				2907	225		EVERETTE RD	1954	C	LS
22240				2902	165		EVERETTE RD	1928	C	LS
22531				2204	130		EVERETTE RD	1950	C	LS
17808				#2212	180		EVERETTE RD	1955	NC	LS
22104				PINEHURST LOT 2903	185		EVERETTE RD	1961	NC	LS
19490				PINEHURST LOT 2210A	170B		EVERETTE RD	1960	C	LS
30176				EVERETTE RD LOT 2910	265		EVERETTE RD	2004	NC	LS
24457				EVERETTE ROAD LOT 2901	155		EVERETTE RD	1983	NC	LS
22243				#2913 2914	295		EVERETTE RD	1989	NC	LS
29482				#1704			EVERETTE RD	0	V	
15867				2904			EVERETTE RD	0	V	
24264				2203			EVERETTE RD	0	V	
21317				PAGE PART LOT 2222			EVERETTE RD	0	V	
22437				OLD TOWN LOT 2912			EVERETTE RD	0	V	
10002186	189	1920s	"	LOT B PART LOT 1701A & 1701B	54		EVERETTE RD	1930	NC	NHL
17757	MR 1026			LOT 307 EXCEPT SMALL TRIANGULAR PT	45		FERGUSON RD	1994	NC	Circa
20619	MR 1026			337	75		FERGUSON RD	1967	C	Circa

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28276	MR 1026			PINEHURST LOT 200	85		FERGUSON RD	1969	C	Circa
17346	MR 1026			PINEHURST LOT 340	80		FERGUSON RD	1970	C	Circa
16182	MR 1026			PINEHURST LOT 306	40		FERGUSON RD	1967	C	Circa
14614	MR 1026			338	60		FERGUSON RD	1974	NC	Circa
17846	236	1920s	65 Everette	1214	65/AB		FIELDS RD	1940	C	NHL
17843	237	1930s	55 Field	COLE COTTAGE LOT 1213			FIELDS RD	1940	C	NHL
22068	238	1897	"	PINEHURST LOT 1212	65		FIELDS RD	1918	C	NHL
14177	239	1930s	"	PINEHURST LOT 1211	75		FIELDS RD	1950	C	NHL
22750	240	1920	"	PINEHURST LOT 1210	85		FIELDS RD	1920	C	NHL
15825	248	1920s	"	PINEHURST LOT 2311	60		FIELDS RD	1925	C	NHL
18169	part of 247			CLOSED ALLEY			FIELDS RD	0	V	
18641	245			2301 2302	120		FIELDS RD	1923	C	NHL
28199	241	1920s	"	LOT 1206 1209 PART LOT 1205	105		FIELDS RD	1920	C	NHL
16807	246	1920	"	2307 2308	80		FIELDS RD	1924	C	NHL
20050738	247	mid 20th	"	LOT 2310	70		FIELDS RD	1953	C	NHL
28198	MR 1027			LOT 2201	20		FIELDS RD	1955	C	Circa
22671	MR 1027			LOT 2207	10		FIELDS RD	1962	C	Circa
29479				CHEROKEE RD LOT 1706	265		FIELDS RD	1954	C	Circa
18050				LOT 1204 PART LOT 1205	115		FIELDS RD	1997	NC	NHL/CA
29483				LOT PART 1705			FIELDS RD	0	V	
18170				2309			FIELDS RD	0	V	
20116				PINEHURST LOT 2305 2306			FIELDS RD	0	V	
16685	8	1920	"	OLD TOWN SEC LOT 127	165		FRYE RD	1923	C	NHL
17976	13	1929	"	SHADOW LAWN	170		FRYE RD	1929	C	NHL
20217	14	1920s		PINEHURST LOT 107	150		FRYE RD	1930	C	NHL
16523	13 part of			SW CORN FRYE/MCD RD	180		FRYE RD	1965	C	NHL
28912	70	1920s	"	319	55		GRAHAM RD	1928	NC	NHL
27826	71	late 20th		451	35		GRAHAM RD	1979	NC	NHL
15507				OLD TOWN LOT 351	65		GRAHAM RD	1986	NC	Circa
20107				OLD TOWN LOT 221 221 A	115		GRAHAM RD	1999	NC	Circa
23712				OLD TOWN LOT 450	15		GRAHAM RD	2000	NC	NHL/CA
20108				222			GRAHAM RD	0	V	
16321	182 part of			#2405			KELLY RD	0	V	NHL
24664	249, 50, 251, 252	1929-1930; 1970		LAND & BLDGS			KELLY RD	0	V	NHL

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98000236	MR 1028			PINEHURST LOT 2319	35		KELLY RD	1943	C	Circa
25587	MR 1028			2321 & 2322 PHST	55		KELLY RD	1922	C	Circa
17845	MR 1028			CAMPBELL LOT 2320	45		KELLY RD	1930	C	Circa
25588	MR 1028			2323 2324	65		KELLY RD	1995	NC	Circa
22511	MR 1029			#2443 2444 2445 2446 PHST KELLY ROAD	100		KELLY RD	1940	C	Circa
14377	MR 1029			2447-2450	125		KELLY RD	1950	C	Circa
21112	MR 1029			DEATON LD LOT 2451-2454	135		KELLY RD	1950	C	Circa
24268	MR 1043		75 MCINTYRE RD	OLD TOWN PART LOT 18	142		KELLY RD	1970	NC	Circa
26603				LOT 2209	5		KELLY RD	1954	C	Circa
19459			142 Kelly	LOT C D E			KELLY RD	0	V	
20030320				LOT 2422	235		KELLY RD	0	V	
20030322				LOT 2424	215		KELLY RD	0	V	
18470				2406 2407			KELLY RD	0	V	
20030321				LOT 2423	225		KELLY RD	0	V	
15753				2429			KELLY RD	0	V	
20262	202	1896	"	PINEHURST LOT 2003	70		LAUREL RD	1896	NC	NHL
23689	208	ca. 1917	"	#2007	30		LAUREL RD	1917	C	NHL
26478	209	1970s	"	OLD TOWNE PART LOT 2006	40		LAUREL RD	1987	NC	NHL
22729	210	ca. 1920	50 Laurel Rd.	PINEHURST LOT 2004 2005	60		LAUREL RD	1940	C	NHL
21139	212	ca. 1970s	"	1916 1915	15		LAUREL RD	1985	NC	NHL
24301	213	ca. 1970s	"	1917	25		LAUREL RD	1967	C	NHL
30715	214	ca. 1920s	"	PINEHURST LOT 1918	35		LAUREL RD	1971	NC	NHL
17474	215	ca. 1917	"	PINEHURST LOT 1919	45		LAUREL RD	1916	C	NHL
24002	216	unknwn	"	PINEHURST LOT 1920	55		LAUREL RD	1976	NC	NHL
14564	MR 1033			LOT 4 UNIT 2 PH I	240		LINDED RD	1978	NC	Circa
25727	17	1934	175 Linden Rd	PINEHURST & HOUSE			LINDEN RD	1935	C/NC	NHL
25604	18	1940s	"	LINDEN ROAD	195		LINDEN RD	1935	C	NHL
30550	19	1939	"	LINDEN RD LOT 105 105 1/2	110		LINDEN RD	1955	C	NHL
14733	21	1917	"	LINDEN RD LOT 237	90		LINDEN RD	1940	C	NHL
28286	22	1927	"	PINEHURST LOT 206	75		LINDEN RD	1930	C	NHL
24242	35	1918	"	332	55		LINDEN RD	1917	C	NHL
28883	42	1921-22	"	PINEHURST LOT 312	60		LINDEN RD	1920	C	NHL
23691	48	1914	"	PINEHURST LOT 426	25		LINDEN RD	1911	C	NHL
22463	55	1915	"	PINEHURST LOT 409	5		LINDEN RD	1916	C	NHL

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17403	???			LINDEN ROAD			LINDEN RD	0	V	Circa
26067	16 part	mid 20th	125 & 165	LOT 128 A	165		LINDEN RD	1951	C	NHL/CA
15581	16 part	mid 20th	125 & 165	LOT PART 128	125		LINDEN RD	1929	C	NHL/CA
28702	MR 1031			PINEHURST LOT 133	190		LINDEN RD	1958	C	Circa
27981	MR 1031			132	180		LINDEN RD	1959	C	Circa
26265	MR 1031			LOT 130	150		LINDEN RD	1955	C	Circa
20404	MR 1031			LINDEN RD LOT 131	170		LINDEN RD	1950	C	Circa
26259	MR 1031			LOT 6 UNIT 2 PH I	200		LINDEN RD	2003	NC	Circa
27871	MR 1032			LOT 63 UNIT 2 PH I	225		LINDEN RD	1983	NC	Circa
25605	MR 1032			LOT 64 UNIT 2 PH I	205		LINDEN RD	2002	NC	Circa
27982	MR 1033			LOT 2 UNIT 2 PH I	280		LINDEN RD	1984	NC	Circa
17113	MR 1033			LOT 5 UNIT PH I	220		LINDEN RD	1985	NC	Circa
29443	MR 1033			LOT 3 UNIT 2 PH I	260		LINDEN RD	1980	NC	Circa
20914	MR 1034			LINDEN & BLDGS	455		LINDEN RD	0	V	Circa
14432	MR 1034			WARING LAND	605		LINDEN RD	1972	NC	Circa
22441	MR 1034			LOT 33 UNIT 2 PH I	285		LINDEN RD	1974	NC	Circa
18947	MR 1034			LOT 34 UNIT 2 PH I	275		LINDEN RD	1989	NC	Circa
17348	MR 1034			LOT 32 UNIT 2 PH I	305		LINDEN RD	1983	NC	Circa
17061	MR 1034			LOT 31 UNIT 2 PH I	315		LINDEN RD	1983	NC	Circa
29363	MR 1035			WARING	700		LINDEN RD	1968	C	Circa
20010415	MR 1035			WHALEN-HAYES LOT 1	400		LINDEN RD	1922	C	Circa
29240	MR 1035			LINDEN ROAD	510		LINDEN RD	1992	NC	Circa
15401	MR 1035			LOT 1 UNIT 2 PH I	300		LINDEN RD	1993	NC	Circa
20030047	MR 1035			WHALEN-HAYES LOT 2	350		LINDEN RD	2003	NC	Circa
29276	MR 1036			LINDEN ROAD	500		LINDEN RD	1927	C	Circa
16367	MR 1037			HOUSE; LINDEN ROAD	600		LINDEN RD	1910	C	Circa
15155	MR 1038			WARING LAND	615		LINDEN RD	1920	C	Circa
24552	MR 1039			WARING ROAD	698		LINDEN RD	1901	C	Circa
21127				LOT 30 UNIT 2 PH I			LINDEN RD	0	V	
21128				LOT 29 UNIT 2 PH I			LINDEN RD	0	V	
22225				OLD TOWN LOT 408 PH 1			LINDEN RD	0	V	
30551				LOT PART 105 105-1/2			LINDEN RD	0	V	
28975	84	ca. 1913	"	#946 & 947	225		MAGNOLIA RD	1930	C	NHL
26036	85	ca. 1914	"	PINEHURST LOT 948	245		MAGNOLIA RD	1920	C	NHL
26713	86	ca. 1910		PINEHURST LOT 949	255		MAGNOLIA RD	1920	NC	NHL
30595	87	ca. 1910	265 Magnolia Rd	LOT 950			MAGNOLIA RD	1929	NC	NHL

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30596	88	GONE		LOT 951			MAGNOLIA RD	0	V	NHL
25797	90	1895; later	"	POWER PLANT LOT 1110	300		MAGNOLIA RD	1895	C	NHL
24847	92	1923	5 Community	PINEHURST LOT 1106	1106		MAGNOLIA RD	1923	C	NHL
23821	96	1899-1900	"	PINEHURST LOT 901	105		MAGNOLIA RD	1899	C	NHL
96000693	96	0	115 Chinguapin?	CEDAR TREE PART LOT 902			MAGNOLIA RD	0	V	NHL
27863	97	1895		LOT PART 902	115		MAGNOLIA RD	1896	C	NHL
20167	98	1895		LOT 903	125		MAGNOLIA RD	1918	C	NHL
22768	99	1921	"	PINEHURST LOT 904	135		MAGNOLIA RD	1917	C	NHL
29371	100	late 20th	"	PINEHURST PART LOT 905	145		MAGNOLIA RD	1970	C	NHL
28973	101	mid 20th	"	LOT 807	140		MAGNOLIA RD	1960	C	NHL
15161	102	1896	"	LOT PART 807 808	130		MAGNOLIA RD	1896	C	NHL
26600	103	1896	"	PINEHURST LOT 809	120		MAGNOLIA RD	1910	C	NHL
24116	112	late 20th	"	LOT 704 PART LOT 703	25		MAGNOLIA RD	1981	NC	NHL
23877	113	late 20th	"	LOT 703	35		MAGNOLIA RD	1950	C	NHL
17729	114	1895	"	PINEHURST LOT 702	45		MAGNOLIA RD	1895	C	NHL
25544	115	1904; 1914	"	PINEHURST LOT 701	65		MAGNOLIA RD	1904	C	NHL
25320	116	1896	"	610	60		MAGNOLIA RD	1895	C	NHL
28191	117	1896	"	OLD TOWNE PINEHURST LOT 609	50		MAGNOLIA RD	1900	C	NHL
18996	118	1898-1913	"	608 COSA UCCA COTT	40		MAGNOLIA RD	1900	C	NHL
25931	119	1920s	"	PINEHURST PART LOT 607	20		MAGNOLIA RD	1941	C	NHL
19352	120	1914	"	PINEHURST LOT 2607 B	10		MAGNOLIA RD	1920	C	NHL
30500	153	1985	115 Magnolia Rd.	PINEHURST PART LOT 810			MAGNOLIA RD	1985	NC	NHL
24678				LOT 11 952			MAGNOLIA RD	0	V	
26001				WELL LOT W 8			MAGNOLIA RD	0	V	
10001345				NEAR WATER TANKS			MAGNOLIA RD	0	V	
96000589				LOT PART 905			MAGNOLIA RD	0	V	
26002				GROUND STORAGE FACILITIES	105		MAGNOLIA RD	0	V	
24679				#10 LOT 953			MAGNOLIA RD	0	V	
16717				LOT PART 403 403 PINEHURST			MAGNOLIA RD	0	V	
18464				LOT 954 PART LOT 953			MAGNOLIA RD	0	V	
25800	270, 271, 272, 273	1922; 1925- 26		CLUB HOUSE & TENNIS			MAIN CLUBHOUSE	1922	C/NC	NHL
22535	167	1897	"	1510	15		MAPLE RD	1890	C	NHL
26179	168	1915		OLD TOWN LOT 1509	25		MAPLE RD	1930	C	NHL
28255	169	1912	"	PINEHURST LOT 1507 1508	35		MAPLE RD	1921	NC	NHL
15168	183	mod 20th	?	LOT 1604 A	80		MAPLE RD	1970	NC	NHL

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18218	184	ca. 1915	"	PINEHURST LOT 1604	70		MAPLE RD	1922	C	NHL
25674	185	1917	"	1603	50		MAPLE RD	1922	C	NHL
29683				EVERETT-MAPLE LAND			MAPLE RD	0	V	
25684	146	pre-1918; 1934	35 Chinquapin	PINEHURST LOT 801	70		MARKET SQUARE	1918	C	NHL
13930	154	1922		FULLER BLDG LOT 810	100		MARKET SQUARE	1922	C	NHL
18601	155	1922		OLD TOWN LOT 804	1		MARKET SQUARE	1922	C	NHL
22065	155	1922		LOT PART 804	10		MARKET SQUARE	1922	C	NHL
29545	91	mid 20th	270 Magnolia	LAND MCCASKILL ROAD	270		MCCASKILL RD	1960	C	NHL
23984				STABLE LOT 12			MCCASKILL RD	0	V	
28651				VILLAGE LANE LOT 16	230		MCCASKILL RD	0	V	
22755	23	1915	"	LOT PART 205	115		MCCASKILL RD	1920	C	NHL
17071	24	1928-29	"	PINEHURST LOT 205	125		MCCASKILL RD	1920	C	NHL
26635	27	1917-1918		OLD TOWN LOT 208	55	W	MCCASKILL RD	1917	C	NHL
25750	28	1929	"	LOT 207	75		MCCASKILL RD	1929	C	NHL
22131	29	1917	"	PINEHURST LOT 209	45		MCCASKILL RD	1925	C	NHL
22995	30	1923	"	PINEHURST LOT 210	25		MCCASKILL RD	1925	C	NHL
28722	31	1920s	"	LOT 210 A 210 B	15		MCCASKILL RD	1904	C	NHL
28127	32	1916	"	PINEHURST LOT 329	30		MCCASKILL RD	1925	C	NHL
26264	33	1917	"	PINEHURST LOT 330	40		MCCASKILL RD	1925	C	NHL
29115	34	1917-18	"	LOT 331 WITH BUILDING	50		MCCASKILL RD	1919	C	NHL
18981	36	ca. 1970s	80 W. McCaskill	PINEHURST LOT 333	80	W	MCCASKILL RD	1960	C	NHL
15303	38	1917	70 Blue Road	PINEHURST PART LOT 308 A 335	170		MCCASKILL RD	1918	C	NHL
14749	56	1920-21	"	LOT 212 A	5		MCCASKILL RD	1924	C	NHL
26257	57	1920-21		LOT 212 B	15	E	MCCASKILL RD	1947	C	NHL
14540	58	1920-21	55 McCaskill	PINEHURST LOT 212 C	25		MCCASKILL RD	1950	C/NC	NHL
17756	59	1920-21	"	SMITH LOT 213	55	E	MCCASKILL RD	1925	C	NHL
16017	60	1920-21	"	LOT 213 B & 20FT STRIP	65		MCCASKILL RD	1925	C	NHL
15336	61	ca. 1920	"	326	10	E	MCCASKILL RD	1910	C	NHL
20218	89	1933	gone	LAUNDRY			MCCASKILL RD	0	V	NHL
13988	???			LOT PART 215 214 220 & DRIVEWAY	77	E	MCCASKILL RD	1920	NC	Circa
19466	28 part of			PINEHURST LOT 208	65		MCCASKILL RD	1926	V	NHL
15264	MR 1040			PINEHURST ST LOT 202	165	W	MCCASKILL RD	1965	C	Circa
27864	MR 1040			LOT PART 308 A 336	190	W	MCCASKILL RD	1980	NC	Circa
30253	MR 1041			MCCASKILL ROAD	270	E	MCCASKILL RD	1990	C	Circa

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29685	MR 1041			VILLAGE OF PINEHURST	500	E	MCCASKILL RD	1920; 1990	NC	Circa
24237	MR 1041			LOT 10 & ADD OLD TOWN SEC	210	E	MCCASKILL RD	1910	NC	Circa
20020106	MR 1041			USCO LAND	300	E	MCCASKILL RD	1980	NC	Circa
24967	MR 1041			RESCUE BUILDING	250	E	MCCASKILL RD	1980	NC	Circa
29543	MR 1041			USCO LAND			MCCASKILL RD	0	V	Circa
23982	MR 1041 & 1042			LOT 11	200	E	MCCASKILL RD	1930	C	Circa
16184				HOGG LOT 219	85	E	MCCASKILL RD	1967	C	Circa
19015				LOT PART 325 325 1/2	90	E	MCCASKILL RD	1970	C	Circa
13907				LOT 214 A PART LOT 214 B	75		MCCASKILL RD	1967	C	Circa
28650				VILLAGE LANE LOT 15	220		MCCASKILL RD	1999	NC	Circa
19473				PINEHURST LOT 324	110		MCCASKILL RD	1997	NC	Circa
20105				LOT 215 C	77	E	MCCASKILL RD	1968	NC	Circa
17056				OLD TOWN LOT 323	120		MCCASKILL RD	2003	NC	Circa
28652				VILLAGE LANE LOT 17	240	E	MCCASKILL RD	1998	NC	Circa
13981				PINEHURST PART LOT 211	5		MCCASKILL RD	1995	NC	NHL/CA
25810				#4 - 1004			MCCASKILL RD	0	V	
24846				OLD TOWN LOT 109 110			MCCASKILL RD	0	V	
13990				MCCASK-GRAHAM LOT 219 A			MCCASKILL RD	0	V	
14750				SM PT OF 211 PHST			MCCASKILL RD	0	V	
20620				LOT PART 336			MCCASKILL RD	0	V	
22556	MR 1041		200 McCaskill Road	RESTAURANT	300		MCCASKILL RD E	1990	NC	Circa
20562	6	1920s	"	PINEHURST LOT 126	40		MCDONALD RD	1920	C	NHL
16855	7	1920s	"	LOT 127 A	50		MCDONALD RD	1900	C	NHL
14501				PINEHURST LOT 122	10		MCDONALD RD	1966	C	Circa
19967				PINEHURST LOT 123	20		MCDONALD RD	1954	C	Circa
18847				PINEHURST LOT 124	30		MCDONALD RD	1965	C	Circa
17856				7 8 9	10		MCFARLAND RD	1939	C	LS
18150				WIGGS LOT 17-18	40		MCFARLAND RD	1948	C	LS
29259				WIGGS LOT 12 13 PART LOT 14	30		MCFARLAND RD	1939	C	LS
22711			25 McFarland	PINEHURST LOT 28-30	25		MCFARLAND RD	1969	C	LS
19366			45 McFarland	PINEHURST LOT 23-25	380		MCFARLAND RD	1975	NC	LS
30179			36 McFarland Rd	LOT 15 16 EAST PART LOT 14			MCFARLAND RD	2005	NC	LS
20020391				WIGG SUBD LOT 19			MCFARLAND RD	0	V	

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17855				10 11			MCFARLAND RD	0	V	
22712				PINEHURST LOT 26 27			MCFARLAND RD	0	NC	
21111	MR 1043		65 & 75 McIntyre	LOT PART 18	142		MCINTYRE RD	1970	C	Circa
20793	MR 1043			LOT 13	5		MCINTYRE RD	1940	NC	Circa
23107	MR 1043			16	35		MCINTYRE RD	1960	NC	Circa
21711	MR 1043			PINEHURST LOT 14	15		MCINTYRE RD	1970	NC	Circa
14544	MR 1043			LOT 17 & BLDGS	45		MCINTYRE RD	1966	NC	Circa
15414	MR 1044			#2631	140		MCINTYRE RD	1995	NC	Circa
18482				PINEHURST LOT 2425	85		MCINTYRE RD	1966	NC	LS
21172				PINEHURST LOT 2430	95		MCINTYRE RD	1964	NC	LS
23108				15			MCINTYRE RD	0	V	
29690				LOT F PART LOT 18			MCINTYRE RD	0	V	
15645	2	mid 20th	"	MCKENZIE LAND	5		MCKENZIE RD	1958	C	NHL
27955	9	1922		PINEHURST LOT 108	95	W	MCKENZIE RD	1920	C	NHL
21446	10	late 20th	"	LOT 108 A	97		MCKENZIE RD	1988	NC	NHL
20224	12	mid 20th	91 Frye	OLD TOWN LOT 108 B	91		MCKENZIE RD	1920	C	NHL
13931	15	1920s	"	LOT 106 PART LOT 107	105		MCKENZIE RD	1927	C	NHL
18265	20	1929-30		PINEHURST LOT 238 PART LOT 237	140		MCKENZIE RD	1928	C	NHL
19329	25	1917-18	W.	LOT 236 PART LOT 235	100		MCKENZIE RD	1918	C	NHL
15116	26	late 20th	"	PINEHURST PART LOT 235	90		MCKENZIE RD	1969	C	NHL
27891	???			LOT 215 B PART LOT 216 A B 215 A	70	E	MCKENZIE RD	1930	C	Circa
20834	MR 1045			PINEHURST LOT 201	240		MCKENZIE RD	1969	C	Circa
13979	MR 1045			MCKENZIE LOT 241	220	W	MCKENZIE RD	1976	NC	Circa
30124	MR 1045			344	275		MCKENZIE RD	1972	NC	Circa
21965	MR 1045			PINEHURST LOT 345	285		MCKENZIE RD	1971	NC	Circa
20000550				LOT 217 A	40	E	MCKENZIE RD	1993	NC	Circa
28321				LOT 218	20	E	MCKENZIE RD	1998	NC	Circa
17400				239 240			MCKENZIE RD	1966	V	
95000794				PINEHURST PART LOT 215 A			MCKENZIE RD	0	V	
14677				LOT PART 216 A		E	MCKENZIE RD	0	V	
14391				343			MCKENZIE RD	0	V	
24541				LOT 217 B			MCKENZIE RD	0	V	
29684				MCKENZIE-MCCASKILL LAND			MCKENZIE/MASCASKI	0	V	
24663	65	late 20th	"	LOT PART 411 412	15		MCLEAN RD	1960	C	NHL
25984	65	0	15 McLean	ELEVATED STORAGE FACILITIES LOT 1	25		MCLEAN RD	0	NC	NHL

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23003	76	1926	"	LOT 915 & BLDG	100		MCLEAN RD	1925	C	NHL
20143			12 Village Lane	VILLAGE LANE LOT 13 R	110	N	MCLEAN RD	1989	NC	Circa
24008				WHITE PINE LOT 417 PT 416 418	95		MCLEAN RD	1970	NC	Circa
24008				Newly created lot from above entry	65		MCLEAN RD	2011	NC	
25971				LOT 31 WATER TANKS - WELLS	30		MCLEAN RD	0	NC	
21974	MR 1046			2230	55		MCLEOD RD	1979	NC	Circa
21632	MR 1046			UNIT 7 LOT 2234	15		MCLEOD RD	1988	NC	Circa
23674	MR 1046			PINEHURST LOT 2238	10		MCLEOD RD	1977	NC	Circa
26593	MR 1046			PINEHURST LOT 2235	5		MCLEOD RD	1979	NC	Circa
14752	MR 1046			PINEHURST LOT 2228	85		MCLEOD RD	1985	NC	Circa
14735	MR 1046			LOT 2233	25		MCLEOD RD	1988	NC	Circa
21973				LOT 2229 UNIT 7			MCLEOD RD	0	V	
21975				#2231			MCLEOD RD	0	V	
18242				2237			MCLEOD RD	0	V	
25725				LOT 2232 UNIT 7			MCLEOD RD	0	V	
18472				PINEHURST LOT 2557	40		MEDLIN RD	1943	C	LS
18534				2546-2548 1/2 2549	10		MEDLIN RD	1949	C	LS
30006				DUNDEE RD LOT 2455-2457	15		MEDLIN RD	1928	C	LS
30125				2458-2462 & HOUSE	25		MEDLIN RD	1960	C	LS
21345				PINEHURST LOT 2525	80		MEDLIN RD	1965	C	LS
23802				LOT 2553-2556 INC	30		MEDLIN RD	1935	NC	LS
20000551				PINEHURST LOT 2526	80		MEDLIN RD	1965	NC	LS
19034				PINEHURST LOT 2463 2464	35		MEDLIN RD	1971	NC	LS
28752				2550-2552 1/2 2549	20		MEDLIN RD	1952	NC	LS
20030328				LOT 2523			MEDLIN RD	2005	V	
20030324				LOT 2427			MEDLIN RD	0	V	
20030325				LOT 2428			MEDLIN RD	0	V	
20030327				LOT 2522			MEDLIN RD	0	V	
22244				#2465 & #2466 DUNDEE RD			MEDLIN RD	0	V	
15913			?	LOT 1722 & PART SPUR RD CLOSING	10		MIDLAND RD	2008	NC	
23016	231	1925	"	PINEHURST LOT 2206	55		MIDLAND RD	1920	C	NHL
21130	253	ca. 1925	"	PINEHURST LOT A 1 A 2 & BLDG	60		MIDLAND RD	1930	C/NC	NHL
18873	254	1929	"	MIDLAND RD LOT B	70		MIDLAND RD	1930	C	NHL
19276	255	1960s	"	LOT C D	80		MIDLAND RD	2005	NC	NHL
26098	256	1930s	"	MIDLAND RD LOT 90	90		MIDLAND RD	1929	C	NHL
16765	257	1930s	"	MIDLAND RD	100		MIDLAND RD	1930	C	NHL
14213	258	1925	"	1 LOT MIDLAND RD	120		MIDLAND RD	1925	C	NHL

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15323	259	1970s	"	OLD TOWN LOT H	130		MIDLAND RD	1977	NC	NHL
28977	260	1920s	"	PINEHURST LOT A 3074	150		MIDLAND RD	1930	C	NHL
15636	261	1920s	"	MIDLAND RD LOT 190	190		MIDLAND RD	1930	C	NHL
24094	262	1929	"	PINEHURST LOT J	200		MIDLAND RD	1920	C	NHL
15530	263	1929	"	MIDLAND RD LOT 3076 & CLOSED RD	220		MIDLAND RD	1929	C	NHL
16936	264	1960s	"	MIDLAND RD LOT 3077	230		MIDLAND RD	1960	C	NHL
20040361	265	1938	"	OLD TOWNE LOT 3079	250		MIDLAND RD	1927	NC	NHL
20373	266	mid 20th	"	MIDLAND RD LOT 3080	270		MIDLAND RD	1929	C	NHL
20024	MR 1047			MIDLAND RD LOT 3032	175		MIDLAND RD	1948	C	Circa
25313	MR 1047			4001 4002	225		MIDLAND RD	1950	C	Circa
22794	MR 1047			PINEHURST LOT 3026	125		MIDLAND RD	1952	C	Circa
16540	MR 1047			MIDLAND DR LOT 3034	195		MIDLAND RD	1953	C	Circa
21480	MR 1047			LOT 3030	155		MIDLAND RD	1950	C	Circa
29568	MR 1047			PINEHURST LOT 2205	75		MIDLAND RD	1963	C	Circa
30634	MR 1047			3027 3028	135		MIDLAND RD	1955	C	Circa
25823	MR 1047			OLD TOWNE LOT 3025	115		MIDLAND RD	1958	C	Circa
16289	MR 1048			PINEHURST LOT 4010	275		MIDLAND RD	1964	C	Circa
17446	MR 1048			#4006 & 4008 PINEHURST	265		MIDLAND RD	1963	C	Circa
21869	MR 1048			PINEHURST LOT 4004	235		MIDLAND RD	1955	C	Circa
21500	MR 1048			PINEHURST LOT 3052	300		MIDLAND RD	1992	NC	Circa
10002190	part of 262	0	0	CLOSED ROAD			MIDLAND RD	0	V	
26367				MIDLAND RD 3078	240		MIDLAND RD	2001	NC	NHL/CA
16288				PINEHURST LOT 4011			MIDLAND RD	0	V	
991073							MIDLAND RD	0	V	
21497				LOT 3053			MIDLAND RD	0	V	
21498				LOT 3054			MIDLAND RD	0	V	
25807	277	1970s		GOLF MAINTENANCE SHOP			MORGANTON RD	1975	NC	NHL
17750	268	1920s	"	3099	15		MUSTER BRANCH RD	1920	C	NHL
21401	269	1922	"	MUNSTER BR LOT 3100	25		MUSTER BRANCH RD	1921	C	NHL
24154	MR 1049			PINEHURST # 7 GC LOT 15 PH I A	20		MUSTER BRANCH RD	1992	NC	Circa
25990				WELL LOT W 9			MUSTER BRANCH RD	0	NC	
26000				WELL LOT W 3			NC 5	0	V	
25999				WELL LOT W 1			NC 5	0	V	
20000504				PAGE LAND			OAK MEADOW DR	0	V	
87000262				WELL SITE LOT 14			OFF BEULAH HILL RD S	0	V	
25982				WELL LOT W 4			OFF RIDGEWOOD RD	0	V	

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24970				LOT ADJ 4 & SMALL POND			OFF US 15/501	0	V	
24034	159	1918	"	LOT 1307 B	55		ORANGE RD	1921	C	NHL
24009	160	1918	"	PINE LODGE LOT 1307 A	45		ORANGE RD	1908	C	NHL
28352	161	1916	"	PINEHURST LOT 1308	35		ORANGE RD	1914	C	NHL
30102	162	1917	"	PINEHURST LOT 1505	50		ORANGE RD	1950	NC	NHL
28196	163	ca. 1920	"	PINEHURST LOT 1504	40		ORANGE RD	1922	C	NHL
16437	164	ca. 1920		PINEHURST LOT 1503	30		ORANGE RD	1930	C	NHL
17848	165	2005	"	1502	20		ORANGE RD	2005	NC	NHL
30584	????			WIGGS DIV LOT 5	169		PAGE RD	2005	NC	Circa
24469	MR 1050			2219	55		PAGE RD	1979	NC	Circa
29830	MR 1050			2236	135		PAGE RD	1976	NC	Circa
29983	MR 1050			2220	65		PAGE RD	1978	NC	Circa
26592	MR 1050			PINEHURST LOT 2239	155		PAGE RD	1989	NC	Circa
25761	MR 1050			2217	45		PAGE RD	1977	NC	Circa
22524	MR 1050			PAGE RD LOT 2211	15		PAGE RD	1979	V	Circa
21628	MR 1051			OLD TOWN LOT 3029	70		PAGE RD	1986	NC	Circa
24030	MR 1051			PINEHURST LOT 3031	80		PAGE RD	1979	NC	Circa
20782	MR 1052			PINEHURST LOT 3038	140		PAGE RD	1969	C	Circa
22866	MR 1052			LOT 3040	150		PAGE RD	1980	NC	Circa
15156				WIGGS DIV LOT 6 PART LOT 5	165		PAGE RD	1962	C	LS
28009				WIGGS DIV LOT 4	175		PAGE RD	1952	C	LS
28143				PAGE LAND LOT 2215			PAGE RD	0	V	
22865				PART LOT 3042			PAGE RD	0	V	
16199				LOT PART 3042 NORTH			PAGE RD	0	V	
18221				PAGE LOT 2213	25		PAGE RD	2008	NC	
23472				WIGGS LOT 2			PAGE RD	0	V	
23477				WIGGS LOT 3			PAGE RD	0	V	
16362	187	1914	"	LOT 1600 A	180		PALMETTO RD	1910	C	NHL
15388	186	late 20th	30 Maple	BRITTANY TWNH COMMON AREA			PALMETTO RD	1975	NC	NHL
21141	190	1922	"	OLD VILLAGE SEC LOT 1701 A	170		PALMETTO RD	1922	NC	NHL
26128	193	??		PINEHURST LOT 2103 2104	120		PALMETTO RD	1922	C	NHL
19202	205	1920s	"	PINEHURST LOT 2021	115		PALMETTO RD	1940	C/NC	NHL
24358	206	1920s	"	PINEHURST ST LOT 2020	105		PALMETTO RD	1928	C	NHL
16368	207	1920		LOT 2019 PART 2020 2006 PINEHURST	95		PALMETTO RD	1920	C	NHL
17735	211	ca. 1970	"	PINEHURST LOT 1914	55		PALMETTO RD	1970	NC	NHL

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14106	191 & 192	1895; 1919; 1921	"	BLK B LOT 1702 PART LOT 1701	160		PALMETTO RD	1895	C	NHL
25946				WELL SITE LOT 5			PALMETTO RD	0	V	
18777				OLD TOWN LOT 1801 TRACT 2			PALMETTO RD	0	V	
25805				COURSE NO 1			PINEHURST #1	0	C	
25799	274	1901; 1935		COURSE NO 2			PINEHURST #2	0	C	NHL
25803				COURSE NO 3			PINEHURST #3	0	C	
25802	275	1914; 1919; 1973		COURSE NO 4			PINEHURST #4	0	C	NHL
22338	175	ca. 1920	"	LOT 1101 D	15		POWER PLANT RD	1940	C	NHL
22783	MR 1053			LOT 23 & BLDG	23		RATTLESNAKE TR	1969	NC	Circa
21712	MR 1053			OLD TOWN LOT 24	24		RATTLESNAKE TR	1980	NC	Circa
29689	MR 1053			LOT 22 & BLDG	22		RATTLESNAKE TR	1990	NC	Circa
26062	MR 1053			#2350-2365			RATTLESNAKE TR	0	V	Circa
19717				LOT 2366	330		RATTLESNAKE TR	1927	NC	LS
23983				#25	25		RATTLESNAKE TR	0	V	
19713				LOT 2366 ADJ			RATTLESNAKE TR	0	V	
15754				LOT 2524			RATTLESNAKE TR	0	V	
20030323				LOT 2426			RATTLESNAKE TR	0	V	
20030326				LOT 2521	60		RATTLESNAKE TR	0	V	
25850	107	1914	100 Ritter Rd	#714			RITTER RD	1928	C	NHL
30637	108	1920s	"	LOT 713 PART LOT 712	90	E	RITTER RD	1920	C	NHL
15371	109	1913	"	PINEHURST LOT 711 PART LOT 712	80	E	RITTER RD	1911	C	NHL
16488	110	1909		PINEHURST LOT 709 710	70		RITTER RD	1911	C	NHL
14388	MR 1054			LOT 303	20		RITTER RD	1955	C	Circa
29991	MR 1054		85 Ritter	PINEHURST LOT 339	65		RITTER RD	1970	C	Circa
18712	MR 1054			PINEHURST LOT 342	80		RITTER RD	1970	C	Circa
23114	MR 1054			LOT PART 351	60		RITTER RD	1972	NC	Circa
16064	MR 1054			341	75		RITTER RD	1991	NC	Circa
15717	MR 1054			PINEHURST PART LOT 350	40		RITTER RD	1985	NC	Circa
24433				PINEHURST LOT 431	15		RITTER RD	1995	NC	NHL/CA
29680				RITTER-SHAW LAND			RITTER RD	0	V	
24844	41	1923	50 Linden	PINEHURST LOT 311 W/BLDG	311		SHAW RD	1922	C	NHL
26480	43	1916	"	LOT 313	313		SHAW RD	1908	NC	NHL
23713	44	1916	314?	PINEHURST LOT 314	25	NW	SHAW RD	1916	C	NHL

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22224	49	1915	"	OLD TOWN LOT 427	20		SHAW RD	1917	C	NHL
19311	50	1916-17	30 Shaw Rd.	THORTON MCDONALD LOT 428	20		SHAW RD	1919	C	NHL
24432	52	late 20th	"	PINEHURST LOT 430	60		SHAW RD	1955	C	NHL
22361	62	1918-1919	"	LOT 316 317 327	5	NE	SHAW RD	1919	C	NHL
18261	63	late 20th		PINEHURST LOT 422	20		SHAW RD	1966	C	NHL
19308	129	1908	55 Shaw Rd.	LOT 401 & BLDG			SHAW RD	1906	C	NHL
991810	part of 52			CLOSED FERGUSON ROAD			SHAW RD	0	V	
21152	53	1930	"	PINEHURST LOT 304 305	75		SHAW RD SW	1930	C	NHL
17464	MR 1055			LOT 308 B PART LOT 307	45		SHAW RD SW	1962	C	Circa
20972	MR 1056			PINEHURST LOT 3033	25		SHORT RD	1965	C	Circa
14132	MR 1056			PINEHURST LOT 3035	15		SHORT RD	1959	C	Circa
20992	MR 1056			PINEHURST LOT 3036	30		SHORT RD	1964	C	Circa
15914	MR 1056			2224	50		SHORT RD	2003	NC	Circa
15637	MR 1057			SHORT ROAD LOT 100 X 170	105		SHORT RD	1923	C	Circa/LS
20049	MR 1057			SHORT ROAD	120		SHORT RD	1915	C	Circa/LS
14888				PINEHURST PART LOT 8	80		SHORT RD	1925	C	LS
17849			87 Short	7	110		SHORT RD	1927	C	LS
16223				SHORT ROAD	115		SHORT RD	1957	C	LS
17850				FARM LOT & PART 2913 2914	85A		SHORT RD	1922	C	LS
21315				2223	35		SHORT RD	1958	C	LS
27935				SHORT RD LOT 8	130		SHORT RD	1950	C	LS
21316				PINEHURST LOT 8	100		SHORT RD	1926	C	LS
21823				SWARINGEN LAND	110		SHORT RD	1927	C	LS
30211				HOUSE	125		SHORT RD	1923	C	LS
29580				OLD TOWN LOT 2226	60		SHORT RD	1974	NC	LS
14889				SHORT RD LOT 2227			SHORT RD	0	V	
16726				PINEHURST LOT 2225			SHORT RD	0	V	
20230	179	ca. 1920	"	LOT 1012	10		SPUR RD	1933	C	NHL
13897	180	ca. 1920	"	PINEHURST LOT 1013	20		SPUR RD	1925	C	NHL
10002189	part of 193	0	0	SPUR RD CLOSING			SPUR RD	0	V	
30534	267	GONE	0	WORLD GOLF HALL OF FAME OFFICE			TRAFFIC CR	0	V	NHL
24689				ADG WORLD GOLF HALL			US 15/501	0	V	
99000481	139	1964; 1975	"	LIBRARY			VILLAGE GREEN	1964	C	NHL
99000482	139	1964; 1975	"	LIBRARY			VILLAGE GREEN	1964	C	NHL

LRK	NHL #	NHL Date	NHL Address	Property Description	Street #	Dir	Property Address	Year Built	C/NC/V	Survey Project
26529	219	1896	"	PART LOT 1904 & BLDG & 3350 S/F OF 1903 OLD TOWN	100	E	VILLAGE GREEN	1900	C	NHL
27899	220	ca. 1910	"	VILLAGE GREEN LOT 1905 PART 1904	90	E	VILLAGE GREEN	1905	C	NHL
18280	221	1914		PINEHURST LOT 1906	80	E	VILLAGE GREEN	1911	C	NHL
22544	222	1914-15	"	#1907 1908 1909	60	E	VILLAGE GREEN	1911	C	NHL
20098	223	1916	"	PINEHURST LOT 1910	50	E	VILLAGE GREEN	1920	C	NHL
30068	224	1915	"	VILLAGE GREEN LOT 1911 A	40	E	VILLAGE GREEN	1915	C	NHL
17239	225	ca. 1920	"	PINEHURST LOT 1912	10	E	VILLAGE GREEN	1920	C	NHL
10001623				VILLAGE GREEN LOT 1911 B	35	E	VILLAGE GREEN	1996	NC	NHL/CA
29682	140	1895	"	VILLAGE GREEN			VILLAGE GREEN E	1895	C	NHL
29674	138	1924	"	VILLAGE GREEN	10		AZALEA RD	1924	C	NHL
24527	226	1920s	"	LOT A 1913 1/2 LOT 1921	10		VILLAGE GREEN RD	1912	C/NC	NHL
26332	227	1930s	"	LOT 1922 PART LOT 1923 1921	20		VILLAGE GREEN RD	1910	C	NHL
22283	228	1930	40 Village Green Rd	LOT 1924 PART LOT 1923	30		VILLAGE GREEN RD	1930	C	NHL
15379				VILLAGE LANE LOT 7	7		VILLAGE LN	1995	NC	Circa
28648				VILLAGE LANE LOT 11	11		VILLAGE LN	2001	NC	Circa
15879				VILLAGE LANE LOT 8	8		VILLAGE LN	1997	NC	Circa
14058				VILLAGE LANE LOT 9	9		VILLAGE LN	2001	NC	Circa
16732				VILLAGE LANE LOT 12	12		VILLAGE LN	1987	NC	Circa
28602				VILLAGE LANE LOT 3	3		VILLAGE LN	1990	NC	Circa
28603				VILLAGE LANE LOT 10	10		VILLAGE LN	1990	NC	Circa
26099				VILLAGE LANE LOT 2	2		VILLAGE LN	1988	NC	Circa
16153				VILLAGE LANE LOT 1	1		VILLAGE LN	1990	NC	Circa
28645				VILLAGE LANE PART LOT 4 5	4		VILLAGE LN	2000	NC	Circa
28647				VILLAGE LANE LOT 6 PART LOT 5	6		VILLAGE LN	1998	NC	Circa
28649				VILLAGE LANE LOT 14 R			VILLAGE LN	0	V	
26350				2528	115		WOODS RD	1920	C	LS
17533				PINEHURST LOT 2527	100		WOODS RD	1950	C	LS
26262				PINEHURST LOT 2529	105		WOODS RD	1920	C	LS
19728				2567 2568	45		WOODS RD	1954	C	LS
14565				PINEHURST LOT 2530	95		WOODS RD	1953	C	LS
22817				PINEHURST LOT 2533	65		WOODS RD	1953	C	LS
30492				#2559-#2562	25		WOODS RD	1950	C	LS
26534				PINEHURST LOT 2532	75		WOODS RD	1959	C	LS
23528			55 Woods	WILLIAMS LOT 2569-2571	120		WOODS RD	1935	C	LS

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30490				PINEHURST LOT 2633	30		WOODS RD	1973	NC	LS
30577				PINEHURST LOT 2566			WOODS RD	0	V	
28159				LOT 2563			WOODS RD	0	V	
23895				#2564			WOODS RD	0	V	
26535				PINEHURST LOT 2531			WOODS RD	0	V	
19462				#2565			WOODS RD	0	V	