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NCAIA HOLDS ANNUAL FALL MEETING

Amidst the delightful setting afforded by the Mid Pines Club at Southern Pines, the annual Fall Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects was held on October 23rd.

Highlighting the meeting was a luncheon address by Robert Johnston Piper, AIA, Architect and Urban Planner, and Administrator, Department of Professional Services, The American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C. Subject of Mr. Piper's talk was "Our Profession's Response to Contemporary Demands", a discussion of AIA structure and programs, their objectives and potentials. He specifically pointed out to the NCAIA membership the Institute's forward-looking programs and how they benefit individual AIA members in the "grass roots" areas of our nation.

The meeting opened in the auditorium adjacent to the Club with a general business session of the membership and later the group divided to meet in committee session. Each committee was asked to make recommendations for programs of endeavor they thought would be helpful to the Chapter in the future.

Election of officers and directors of NCAIA to serve in 1966 took place during the general business session and will be announced in the November issue of NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECT.

Leslie N. Boney, Jr., AIA, President of the N. C. Chapter AIA, presided over the meeting. Approximately 100 architects from across the State attended the one day session.
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HISTORIC HILLSBOROUGH

HISTORIC STRUCTURES IN HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA, ERECTED BETWEEN THE DATES 1752 - 1820, REPRESENTATIVE OF A HERITAGE OF AMERICAN COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE AND OF THE CRAFTSMANSHIP OF ITS TIME. EACH IS RECONSTRUCTED AS IT WAS ON SITE, IN PLAN, IN ELEVATION, AND IN DETAIL.

General
Joseph Courter and W. P. Dinsmoor White

Murphy House
J. L. Newsom

Kitchen of Webb House
Randolph W. Ellis

Sans Souci Plantation
George Yu and Tom Smith

Patterson-Palmer House
M. Tribble

The School of Design, at North Carolina State University, instituted in 1952 a program of historical research in North Carolina and surrounding region, aimed at the recording of important architectural landmarks of the past. Each student in architecture is required to choose a work he considers of value, carry out measurements and field investigations in the summer of his second year, and submit a set of drawings in the spring semester of his third year. A complete set of field notes and pertinent historical information are also required.

Over the years, a considerable documentation of significant architectural monuments—many otherwise lost without trace—has accumulated. To further enrich this library, the program in recent years has undertaken the study of entire communities, which for historical or cultural reasons played a significant role in the development of North Carolina. Of these latter projects, the Town of Hillsborough, N. C., has been chosen for illustration in this issue of the North Carolina Architect.

As can be seen from the sheet illustrated above, the phase here presented centers around the first 68 years of Hillsborough's growth. In addition, the individual projects selected all deal with residential construction only, and have been edited for the purposes of brevity.
HISTORIC Hillsborough (alt. 542.479 feet; pop. 1,342; pop. of greater Hillsborough, 6,072), seat of Orange County, was "in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Four laid off into a Town and Common by William Churton, Gentleman" on 400 acres granted to him by the "rt. Honl. John Earl Granville" as the old deeds say. Five minor tribes of Indians had lived in the area before the white man came in numbers, and today there remain many trails and paths, legends, relics, and artifacts, and a few Indian place-names such as Eno River, Occoneechee Mountains, Saxapahaw, and Hawfields.

When William Churton laid out the town in 1754, he provided for a fairly spacious public square at each intersection of main streets, reserving a section 33 feet square from each corner lot. In 1766 that idea was abandoned, and in spite of the hilly situation of the town the familiar checkerboard-and-cross street plan was employed almost in its simplest form. The town was first called Orange, then Corbin Town or Newtown Corbin after Francis Corbin (fl. 1744-1760), another surveyor; next Childsburg after Thomas Child (fl. 1747-1766), a land agent; and finally, in 1786 Hillsborough after the Irish peer, Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1768 to 1772 under George III.

Hillsborough street names are nearly all pre-Revolutionary (some of them dating back to 1755): Churton, Tryon, King (sometimes called Great King St.), Allen, Wake (Lady Wake), Corbin (maiden name was Margaret Wake), Margaret Lane (or Saint Margaret Lane or Margaret Street according to early deeds), and Hazel St. (originally Hasell or Hassel St.). Today the town boundaries stand exactly as they were the day William Churton laid them out in 1754, one mile square more or less, and the old street names are almost exactly as they were known in 1786. The town itself has mushroomed out in various directions, and the population of Greater Hillsborough is now listed as 6,072.

No one knows how many late eighteenth and early nineteenth century structures still stand in Hillsborough, sometimes called "the Williamsburg of central North Carolina." Many colonial landmarks have gone—the first historic St. Matthew's Church, the Old Market-House, Edmund Fanning's house, Fadis' Tavern of happy memory, John Dowel's Tavern, Samuel Allen's "large house," the "Blue House" at the corner of King and Churton, Josiah Lyon's Still-House on W. King St., the Mill Pond, and the quarter-mile Race-Path. Much remains, however.

Hillsborough was the scene of the Regulator uprising in 1768 and finally of the hanging of six Regulators in 1771 on one of the most beautiful spots in town. It was a focal point of Revolutionary activity throughout the Revolutionary War. Cornwallis was stationed here for five days in 1781 and raised the Royal Standard on Feb. 22 (Washington's birthday) in front of the courthouse. Here Governor Thomas Burke was captured in a surprise attack on the morning of Sept. 12, 1781, and the town plundered. Here also were held five great conventions of the Revolutionary period: The Third Provincial Congress (1775), three General Assemblies (1778, 1782, 1783), and the momentous Constitutional Convention (1788). Abaton to make Hillsborough the capital of the state continued until 1781 when a site in Wake County was finally selected.

Through all the turbulent years Hillsborough was always a favorite community spot for wealthy planters from the Cape Fear who made the long journey to the "back country" to escape miasma and mosquitoes. The Strubwicks built Winindale to the west, Alfred Moore built Moorefields, the Iredells visited William Hooper, the Waddells and de Rossets came up from Wilmington, the Roulhacs from Edenton—and rural Hillsborough took on an aura of sophistication and elegance it could hardly have acquired otherwise.

After the Revolution Hillsborough and Orange County became the hotbed of state politics for well over half a century. Dennis Hurr'ts's Hillsborough Recorder, published here for over 40 years, wielded an influence out of all proportion to its circulation. A veritable stream of remarkably able public servants went out from the small law offices and courts of Hillsborough—five Councillors of State, five Speakers of the House of Commons, seven Judges of Superior Court, two Supreme Court Justices, and one of the state's most vigorous and respected governors, William A. Graham. In addition, Hillsborough and Orange sent six representatives to Congress and in William A. Graham supplied a Secretary of the Navy and a vice-presidential candidate.

The simple, unpretentious houses of Hillsborough are of no predominant architectural pattern. Most of them have evolved gradually from the "mansion house," a room or a wing added at a time, as necessity dictated. The "mansion house" was the "Habitable House of Stone Brick Squared Loggs Dovetailed or Frame and Shingled on the sd Lott, not less than twenty feet in Length and sixteen feet in Breadth" which William Churton in 1754 stipulated that every purchaser should build on his lot to "save" the lot. By 1766 it was also stipulated that the "mansion house" should have "Nine Feet Pitch in the Clear, with a Brick or Stone Chimney". The "mansion houses" have now been concealed by rooms, wings, porches, and second stories; but in very many cases they are still there and easily identifiable.

Sometimes the characteristic narrow frame house with high elevation, central hall plan, massive end chimneys, and often a rear wing is called an example of "Piedmont" architecture. The R. O. Forrest House and Dr. and Mrs. Robert J. Murphy's House are both of this type. At least one house in Hillsborough, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Moore's House, seems to be indebted to the famous Plate 37 of Robert Morris' Rural Architecture (London, 1750) and is, therefore, often called a "Morris house". Ayr Mount was also evidently built as an integral unit at one time, but it is likely that Sans Souci was not.

John Berry, the native brickmason-architect, had a hand in remodeling or embellishing several Hillsborough houses in the mid-nineteenth century: the Peter Browne Ruffin House, Sans Souci, the Cameron House, and possibly the Spurgoon House. He is said to have built the Old Berry Home on St. Mary's Rd. (where he installed his favorite Palladian window in a high south gable), and he is popularly supposed to have had some connection with building the lovely little "Berry Brick House" on Queen St.

The cabinet-maker who made so many beautiful reeded and panelled mantels in the Hillsborough area is so far unidentified, although he may have been George Hoskins. Occasionally one finds an entire paneled wall (as at the Courtney House), a superb overmantel, an extra-fine chair rail, or such a distinguished piece of work as the Chinese Chippendale staircase at Moorefields.

One of the town's most fascinating features is its secondary houses—the separate one and two-room kitchens with their great fireplaces and overhead lofts, the various law offices of the Ruffins, Grahams, Norwoods, Baileys, and Manlys; the quaint well-houses with their varying finials; and a wide assortment of smoke-houses, ice-pits, estate offices, and servants' quarters. Not even Williamsburg has a more interesting or colorful group of such houses.

Hillsborough has a particularly vigorous gardening tradition. An old saying goes, "No one ever came to Hillsborough who did not bring a slip". The great glory of its informal gardens is their magnificent hardwood trees—elm, oak, maple—protected in early days by firm, explicit town laws. Spacious lawns, the great trees, wide perennial borders, lavish bulb plantings, and quantities of boxwood make up most of Hillsborough gardens, few of which are visible from the streets.
The Dr. R. J. Murphy House

The Murphy House is an example of early Piedmont architecture. The main central block of the house was built before 1800, possibly by Barnaby Case. The lot belonged first to William Rees, then sheriff of Orange and first keeper of the weights and measures. A still house existed on the lower side of the lot in addition to other buildings situated behind the main house. The house itself was twice used as a tavern. An existing west wing of 1½ stories was added before 1820, and a north wing of 2 stories added sometime between 1827 and 1828. The house has recently been restored by Dr. and Mrs. Murphy.

North Elevation

J. L. Merwin, Delinimator
School of Design, North Carolina State College

Scale: 1" = 10'

Murphy House

Plot 2, Tuscarora, Hillsborough, North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECT
SOUTH ELEVATION

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

OCTOBER 1965
FULL SIZE WINDOW AND DOOR JAMB

FULL SIZE CEILING MOLDINGS

FULL SIZE CHAIR MOLDINGS

LIBRARY DETAILS — TYPICAL OF WINDOWS & DOORS

FULL SIZE PROFILE

LIVING ROOM FIREPLACE

FIREPLACE DETAILS

OCTOBER 1965 17
19. ORANGE COUNTY

The kitchen of the Webb house was built in 1790 by James Webb. The original brick structure was a two-story dwelling. The kitchen was originally a long, narrow room with a fireplace. The partition was removed in the early part of the century to make the kitchen larger. The original partition, which was constructed above the fireplace, was removed to accommodate the two-story structure. The original structure was an open double hearth. The original ceiling beam became a problem in recent years. The kitchen was enlarged in the 18th century to accommodate larger family gatherings. The kitchen was remodeled in the 19th century to accommodate the needs of the family. The original walls and ceiling were removed. The kitchen was remodeled to accommodate the needs of the family. The original ceiling beam became a problem in recent years. The kitchen was remodeled in the 18th century to accommodate larger family gatherings. The kitchen was remodeled to accommodate the needs of the family. The original walls and ceiling were removed. The kitchen was remodeled to accommodate the needs of the family.
HISTORY

SANS SOUCI IS LOCATED TWO TOWNS OF A MILE EAST FROM THE END OF EAST NORTH STREET. IT WAS PROBABLY BUILT BY WILLIAM CARG DR. OR. OR. OR. THE TWO-STOREY, MAIN BLOCK MAY HAVE BEEN BUILT CONSIDERABLY EARLIER WITH LOWER RIGHT ANGLES WINGS ADDED ON BE. JOHN BERRY ALDERED AND ENLARGED SANS SOUCI IN THE MIDNINETEENTH CENTURY WITH WOODEN DETAILS SIMILAR TO THAT IN THE COURTHOUSE.

LEGEND

A. MAIN BLOCK
B. ESTATE OFFICE
C. KITCHEN HOUSE
D. SERVANTS' QUARTERS
E. BARN

SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1 INCH = 1 FOOT

20

NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECT
WEST ELEVATION

DETAILED OF THE MAIN HOUSE

25.

26.
THE PATTERSON-PALMER HOUSE, BUILT BEFORE 
1800, ARCHITECTURALLY RESEMBLES THE WILLIAMSBURG 
HOUSE. ITS INTERIOR IS SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT 
WITH AN UNUSUAL LATERAL HALL.

THE LOT, OCCUPIED AT ITS N MARGARET LANE, WAS 
ORIGINALLY PURCHASED BY FRANCIS HAMILTON. IT IS 
BELIEVED THAT PETER WATTERS AND WILLIAM 
WATTERS, LATER OWNERS, CONTRIBUTED TO THE 
HOUSE MUCH OF ITS PRESENT FORM.

THE HOUSE, WHICH APPEARS TO BE OF A SINGLE PERIOD, 
WAS RESTORED IN 1960-61. HOWEVER, THE FRONT AND 
BACK PORCHES MAY DIFFER FROM THE ORIGINS.
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Mr. N. P. Rodgers, Executive Vice President of the Mid-State Tile Company located in Lexington, North Carolina, recently presented Dean Henry L. Kamphoefner with a check establishing a $500 a year scholarship for a worthy student enrolled in the School of Design at North Carolina State University at Raleigh. The scholarship will run for at least four years.

"Our firm is pleased to be able to support the institution's School of Design and the architectural profession. We hope that other industrial firms will do likewise," Mr. Rodgers stated.

TWO JOIN SAPPENFIELD FIRM

Architects Joseph Kohn Hall, AIA, and Jan Wiegman, AIA, have joined the firm of C. M. Sappenfield, AIA, of Asheville.

Hall, a native of Asheville, received his architecture degree from the School of Design, North Carolina State University. He has worked in offices in Asheville, New Orleans, London and most recently in Charlotte. He was senior member of the design team for London's British-European Airways Catering Center and a member of the design team for Berlin's Free University Hospital. A member of The American Institute of Architects, Hall also belongs to the Architectural Association of England.

Jan Wiegman, a native of The Netherlands, a naturalized U. S. citizen, received his Bachelor's Degree in Architecture and his Master's Degree in Industrial Architecture and City Planning at the Technological Institute in Delft, Holland. He has also received a Master of Architecture Degree from Harvard University under a scholarship for advanced studies in urban design. Wiegman has worked in Holland, Canada, Boston, South Carolina, Georgia, and previously in Asheville. He has recently transferred his membership in The American Institute of Architects to the North Carolina Chapter.
**GSA NAMES REVIEW PANEL**

A panel of 17 architects has been appointed to review designs of buildings erected by the General Services Administration. GSA Administrator Lawson B. Knott, Jr., said the step "reflects the expressed desire of President Johnson that the best possible contemporary architectural thought and skills be applied to the design of Federal buildings."

Besides reviewing actual designs, the new Public Advisory Panel on Architectural Services has these other assignments: To review GSA design standards and procedures and recommend changes if needed; to advise Knott on selection of architects for "nationally significant" projects, and to propose criteria for choosing architects and drawing up contracts with them.

Named to the panel were Max Abramovitz, FAIA, David L. Eggers, AIA, and Grant Fordyce of New York City; Max Brooks, FAIA, of Austin, Tex.; Joseph G. Durrant, AIA, of Dubuque, Iowa; Max Flatow, AIA, of Albuquerque; Albert S. Golemon, FAIA, of Houston; Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, of Detroit; James M. Hunter, FAIA, of Boulder, Colo.; George E. Kassabaum, AIA, of St. Louis; Vincent G. Kling, FAIA, of Philadelphia; Charles Luckman, FAIA, and Henry L. Wright, FAIA, of Los Angeles; William G. Lyles, FAIA, of Columbia, S. C.; Arthur G. Odell, Jr., FAIA, of Charlotte, N. C.; Cyrus Silling, FAIA, of Charleston, W. Va., and Warren W. Taylor, AIA, of Nashville.

In addition to the private members of the panel, William A. Schmidt, Acting Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service, will serve as chairman. Members are to serve for one year.

**THREE CITIES GET COMMUNITY ARCHITECTURE CITATIONS**

Presentation of the AIA Citation for Excellence in Community Architecture to three cities was a highlight of regional conferences held in early October by New England, Illinois and California Regions of the Institute.

Constitution Plaza earned a citation for the citizens of Hartford, Conn., and their mayor William E. Glynn. The citation commended the "community interest of (the Plaza's) sponsor, the Travelers Insurance Co.,” and the “outstanding skill of its coordinating architect, Charles DuBose, FAIA.”

Lincoln Square, a downtown core redevelopment in Urbana, Ill., won the citation for the Illinois Region. The citation was made to the citizens of Urbana and their mayor. It commended the city council and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., sponsor of Lincoln Square, and recognized "the significant professional contributions of Victor Gruen Associates, Inc.,” project architects.

Fulton Mall in Fresno, Calif., won a citation presented to the citizens of Fresno and their mayor. The citation was given for "fostering an architectural plan which boldly challenged the pre-eminence of the automobile over the pedestrian."
CHARLOTTE SECTION ELECTS OFFICERS

At the regular monthly meeting of the Charlotte Section of NCAIA, held at the Stork Coliseum Restaurant on October 6, new officers and directors were elected to serve for 1966. Those who will serve are: President, Thomas P. Turner, Jr., AIA; Vice President, Paul Braswell, AIA; Secretary, H. Edward White, AIA; Treasurer, Thomas C. Rickenbaker. W. Murray Whisnant, AIA, was elected a director to serve for three years and Tebee P. Hawkins, AIA, will fill the unexpired term of McDowell Brackett, AIA, as director for two years. The new slate of officers and directors will take office January 1, 1966. John C. Higgins, Jr., AIA, is the current president of the Section.

The program was a presentation of the film, “No Time for Ugliness”, recently released by The AIA for use by Chapters to present to civic clubs over the nation. Paul Braswell, who presented the film, urged the members to schedule the film for use in their civic clubs in Charlotte.

Seventy-six members were present for the meeting.

NEW OFFICE OPENS IN WINSTON-SALEM

George W. Colvin, Jr., AIA, A. J. Hammill, Jr., AIA, and Lloyd G. Walter, Jr., AIA, announce the opening of their office for the practice of architecture. The new firm is located at 410 O'Hanlon Building, Winston-Salem, and is called Colvin, Hammill and Walter, Architects. Until a short time ago, the three architects lived in Charlotte and worked for different firms there.

Positions Open for Architects — The Division of School Planning, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, has vacancies in its architectural positions. It will accept applications from capable architects who are interested in a career position or in working for approximately two years or more. Write, call, or see Dr. J. L. Pierce, Director, Division of School Planning, N. C. Department of Public Instruction, Education Building, Raleigh, N. C. Phone (area code 919) 829-3707.

Recent architectural graduate to participate in experimental low cost housing research project as research assistant.

Experienced architectural draftsman, architectural graduate, interested in dealing with unorthodox drafting and detailing situations anticipated in experimental low cost housing research project.

Contact Arthur R. Cogswell, AIA, 105 N. Columbia St., Chapel Hill, Telephone: 942-6076.
Calendar of Events

October 23: Annual Fall Meeting, North Carolina Chapter AIA, 10:00 A.M., Mid-Pines Club, Southern Pines, Leslie N. Boney, Jr., AIA, President

October 29: Greensboro Registered Architects, Dino's Restaurant, 6:30 P.M., Leon McMinn, AIA, President

November 3: Charlotte Section, N. C. Chapter AIA, Stork Restaurant, Independence Blvd., 12:30 P.M., John C. Higgins, Jr., AIA, President

November 3: Durham Council of Architects, Jack Tar Hotel, James A. Ward, AIA, President

November 4: Raleigh Council of Architects, YMCA, 12:15-1:30 P.M., C. Frank Branan, AIA, President

November 16: Winston-Salem Council of Architects, Reynolds Building Restaurant, 12:00 Noon, James Clyde Williams, President

January 20-22, 1966: NCAIA Winter Meeting, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh

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