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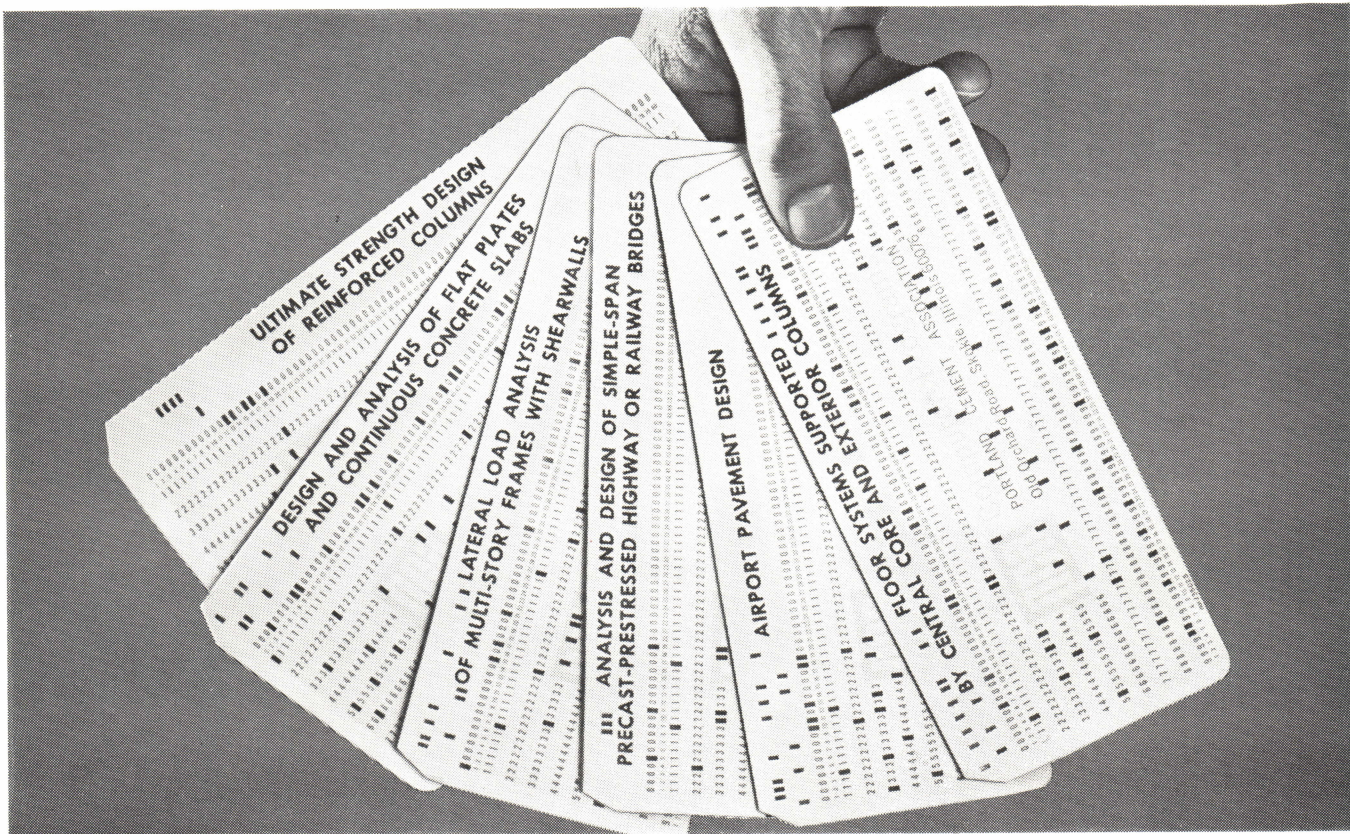
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PRODUCTION 70

Architectural Office Production Techniques

A program offering the latest technology in office production techniques has been selected for The Winter Meeting of The North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects. Richard L. Rice, AIA, 1970 Chapter President, announced the following speakers will participate in the three day meeting to be held at The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, 12-13 and 14 February.

Scheduled for Friday morning is Ned H. Abrams, AIA, of Sunnyvale, California, who is nationally recognized for innovations he has established in the use of photography as an office production aid. One of the basic rules in Ned H. Abrams' office is "Never draw anything twice, never allow anyone in the office to draw anything twice and, more important, never allow consultants to draw anything which can be drawn in the office more intelligently, more quickly or more professionally."

During the afternoon session, Jack D. Train, FAIA, practicing architect of Chicago, and AIA Director for the Illinois Region, will speak on "Production Management"; and John H. Schruben, AIA, President of The AIA sponsored Production Systems for Architects and Engineers, of Chicago will discuss "An Automated Master Specification Production System."

Friday's sessions will conclude with a panel discussion of office techniques, moderated by C. F. T. Rounthwaite, FRAIC, of Toronto, Canada. Mr. Rounthwaite, senior partner of Marani, Rounthwaite & Dick, Architects, is also president of Margroup Computers Ltd. & Efron Corp. Ltd., Toronto, and a member of the RAIC Council. Included on the panel will be the afternoon speakers, Messes, Train and Schruben, and Arthur R. Cogswell, AIA of Chapel Hill, who is nationally recognized for his work in using computerized systems for specifications.

Saturday morning's session will feature three notable speakers — Ned H. Abrams will give a follow-up of his previous presentation. — Joseph A. D'Amelio, of New York, developer of Sweet's Interior Design File and Microfilm Library will talk on "Sweet's Research and Development of New Information Retrieval Systems". — Ray E. Cumrine, AIA, of New York, a representative of IDAC will discuss "Programming, Management and Information".

Stimulating material and nationally known speakers portend a most successful convention. On the local level, Winners of the NCAIA 1970 Honor Awards Program will be announced at the Friday night banquet. The Chapter also plans to honor an outstanding craftsman, a member of the N. C. Press, and a collaborating artist.

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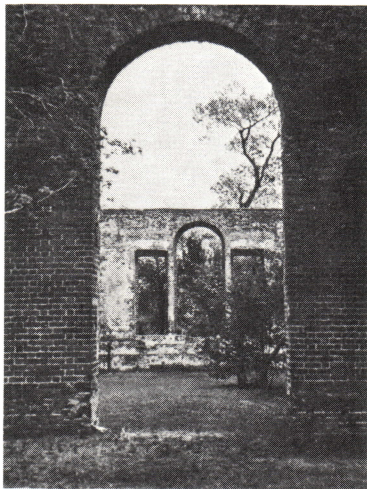
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ARCHITECTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA

1700-1900

Lawrence Wodehouse

When John White, "Governor of the Cittie of Raleigh in Virginia," returned to Roanoke Island in 1590 after an absence of three years, he found only traces of the original settlers of 1584. In a report to geographer Richard Hakluyt, John White describes the "lost colony" as having a palisade of dwellings. This village settlement on Roanoke must have had something of the character of basic English construction, as opposed to slightly later colonies settled in Massachusetts where the "English wigwam" was used for temporary shelter at the Pioneer Village, Salem.

It is not surprising that the settlers of early seventeenth century North Carolina developed the construction of timber struc-

tures. There was an ample supply of timber for construction purposes, although little time and few adequate tools for the laborious task of sawing. Pine and other woods rive so well that it is possible that the early colonists used split timber in lieu of sawed timber to a great extent.

Log construction was not used extensively until the eighteenth century, but was recognized as the readiest and easiest means when it did become available. Few eighteenth century structures in North Carolina are extant, and thus, although log construction was late in developing, it became a popular form of construction once it was introduced. Logs were hewn to size by an adze and a simple dovetail joint constructed at the

corners. The average log without too much taper was about twenty to twenty-four feet in length and dovetailed at the corner. This determined the basic size of the unit which could reasonably be built. These early single cell units had unglazed, shuttered openings for windows, dirt floors and low ceilings. The ceilings were especially low if an upper level below the roof timbers was required for storage or sleeping accommodations.

As more spaces were required, the basic cell was repeated, and it is the way in which these cells were repeated which distinguishes the architecture of the South from that of New England. The New England house developed with back-to-back fireplaces, providing a central

flue between two rooms. In Virginia the general rule was to have fireplaces on the end walls of the house with the flue completely separate from the wood construction above the line of the rafters. This lessened the hazard of fire from cracks that often developed in the thin walls of chimney stacks. Occasionally two individual log cabins were built opposite each other with doorways facing across a passageway. One roof was then used to cover both units and link them together. This development is termed a "dog-run" or "possum trot" by T. T. Waterman in **The Early Architecture of North Carolina**. On rare occasions, when the chimneys were placed back-to-back as in New England, and in the position of the passageway, the result was usually called a "saddle bag" in North Carolina. In time a second story was added, with a staircase in the passageway. Porches, sometimes two stories in height, was added to one or both sides of the house. Some extremely good combinations of these forms can be found in the Mississippi Valley. At one time some Mississippi examples of French vertical log construction were reported to have been built in North Carolina, but none remain.

It is doubtful whether any structures of the late seventeenth century exist in the state, but log construction was used throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is through the continuous tradition of construction that one can more readily understand the early buildings of this area. The McIntyre cabin constructed in Mecklenburg County about 1726 and destroyed in 1941 had roughly hewn logs, an interior stone chimney, no windows, a loft with access by ladder, and spaces between logs caulked with clay. Colonel David

Vance built a large two-story house (Plate I) near Weaverville in Buncombe County about 1786. Another two-story log cabin with second floor joints exposed on the exterior now stands in Hickory. It was constructed in 1820 by Joe Wilson, leader in the creation of Catawba County out of Lincoln County.

The log house seems to have evolved out of the pioneering spirit of the early settlers of America, although it can be traced back in form to Sweden, Russia, Holland, and Britain. Roof forms again seem to have been developed as the need arose. The gambrel roof, a form which did not evolve in Holland until the eighteenth century, could have grown out of the English "clipped-gable" or "jerkin-head" roofs from the region of East Anglia. The earliest forms in America are found in Virginia around 1700. Most surviving examples in North Carolina can be found in New Bern, Edenton, and Halifax. Halifax has the so-called "**Dutch-Colonial**" house now called the Owens house dating from about 1760. Its gambrel roof, dormers and corner porch, are similar in some ways to the remodeled Joel Lane House, "Wakefield," at Raleigh (Plate II). An example of the jerkin-head roof exists on the plantation house "Belvidere" built before 1767 on the Perquimans River in Perquimans County (Fig. 1).

Although timber was the primary building material in North Carolina, several brick houses dating from the period of about 1700 exist in the northeast. The Charles White House, supposedly built in 1686, and the Newbold-White House are situated in Harvey's Neck and Durant's Neck respectively on Albemarle Sound, the Necks being divided by the Perquimans River. The Necks are peninsulas on either side of Hert-

ford south of Route 17. Even today this part of Perquimans County has a rural character and quality like that which must have existed a hundred or more years ago. Tenant houses, farm buildings, barns, and the grand plantation houses grouped in groves of trees are as yet virtually untouched by the encroachment of urban buildings.

The Charles White and Newbold-White brick houses are a story and a half in height, with bedrooms in the roof, half story lighted by dormers. The Charles White House, the earlier of the two, has a gambrel roof while the Newbold-White house has a gable roof. Both houses have many characteristics in common such as "Flemish bond brickwork" consisting of alternating "headers" and "stretchers" in each course, with the headers glazed in blue to create an attractive over-all pattern. The two houses have similar plans with central passageways and a certain amount of refinement in the internal woodwork.

Two other brick houses of a later period are worthy of mention since they, too, formerly had excellent internal panelling and carving. Edward Thatch or Teach, more commonly known as "Blackbeard," supposedly built the Old Brick House (Fig. 2) in Pasquotank County near Elizabeth City, and used it for his pirate activities. (If this house was built in 1752, as is generally supposed, it would have been too late for Blackbeard.) Only the gable ends and basement are of brick, wood being used in the front and the rear walls. The panelled interior with scrolled pediments are of a richness and boldness comparable to designs of a slightly earlier period in England.

The Lawrence Place at Eagletown Community near Rich Square in

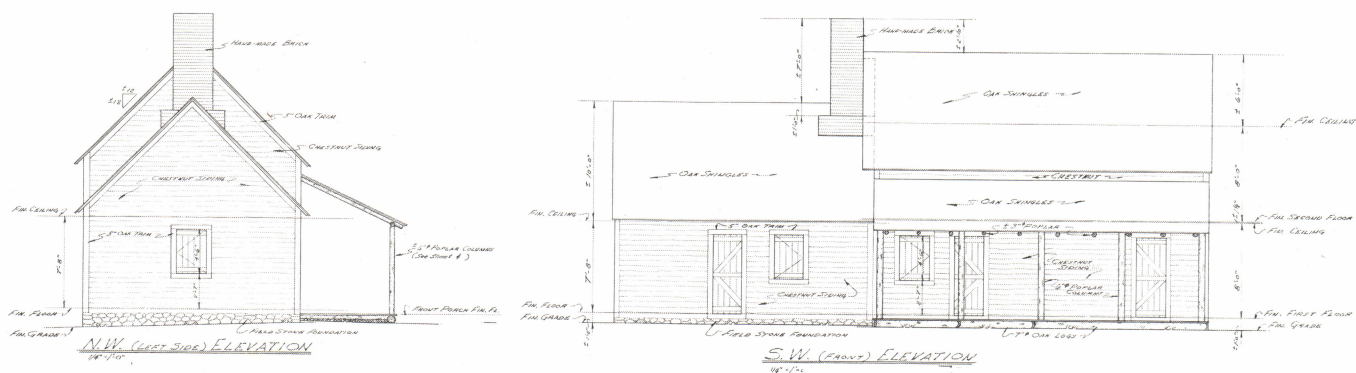


PLATE I. — Zebulon B. Vance Birthplace, Asheville.



PLATE II. — Wakefield, Raleigh.

Northampton County, is first mentioned in the will of John Duke dated 1783, but could have been constructed as early as 1747. It is "T" shaped in plan and is of wood construction within the angles of the T, but elsewhere all the walls are of brick. On the south side of the house, the walls are taken up two stories in height. Thus the roof patch is shallower on this side than on all other sides.

In Camden County on the north bank of the Pasquotank River, almost opposite the Old Brick House, stands the Sawyer House (Fig. 3), dating from the 1740's and built by Charles Grice. It must be one of the earliest two-story brick structures still in existence in the state. The chimneys are concealed within the end gables which are stepped in construction to allow for vertical-bond brickwork. Protruding courses of brickwork indicate ceiling levels, and corbelled brickwork at the eaves provides for a large coved plaster cornice. The original windows are quite small in comparison to the large expanses of Flemish-bond brickwork.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century many towns within the state had grown to sizeable proportions, but, generally speaking, the urban house reflected the forms of its rural counterpart. However, there is one house plan, developed essentially to be repeated as a row house, which can stand as an individual form, as individual as its rural neighbors. This type of house is especially prevalent in New Bern. Block-like in massing with strong vertical emphasis, it would be in context more as a repetitive row house in a town than as an isolated house in a rural setting. The design concept can be traced back through England to France and the Paris improvements of Henry IV.¹ When the basic plan for such a row house is used for a single

dwelling in the landscape, the house seems slightly incongruous, as can be seen at Mulberry Hill (Fig. 4), a pre-revolutionary structure on the north shore of Albemarle Sound east of Edenton, Chowan County. The plan of a town house of similar character not only would have had a horizontal and vertical circulation hall along one side of the house with a bank of rooms adjoining it, but also might have had a walled-in garden at the rear, at the end of which would have been stables, coachhouse and rear entrance. These details are dispensed with in the New Bern house, and only the dwelling form and plan are used. When these houses are built in towns as a part of a continuous street scape but not as row houses, they are less incongruous. The Smallwood-Ward House (Fig. 5) in 1812 on East Front Street in New Bern illustrates this point. All examples of this style so far mentioned were constructed of brick like those in Europe.

With a free standing form of what was essentially a row house taken out of context, it is not surprising that the plans of such houses were altered to accommodate local needs and tasks. The New Bern type house in the rural area of Warrenton tends to be a free adaptation in wood construction of the prototypes in brick. This does not mean that they were derived from New Bern, but probably from wooden prototypes in Virginia. Only a few wood frame examples of this basic design can be found, and they are dispersed over a large area. Between Washington and Bath in Beaufort County is the Harvey House, (Fig. 6), a framed example, with a simple unadorned porch and cornice and sliding sashes of nine panes. Another example stands along the main road east of Trenton in Jones County. Again the porch is simple like



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 5



Fig. 4

the original entrance to Mulberry Hill, but the cornice has a small modillion motif.

When the side hall of the house with a minor entrance is turned to the front, the house develops a character more harmonious with the countryside. The side entrance becomes ornate and is usually symmetrically placed in relation to the windows. What was originally a gable end now develops into the crowning pediment of the whole design.

With the entrance hall and staircase along the front of the house, there are two possible courses for development. Either wings can be added to each side of the central mass as dependencies, or the kitchen and subsidiary quarters of the house, usually one story high, can be placed at the rear, making a T-shaped plan. Occasionally the rear portion of such houses predate the later, more sophisticated front portion. Although it might be logically suggested that a house with dependencies developed from an essentially row house plan, it is possible that the whole development can be traced back to the free standing house in the landscape. T. T. Waterman in his books on Virginia and North Carolina emphasizes the reliance of provincial and colonial builders upon the outgrowth of Palladianism in eighteenth century England. James Gibbs, William Chambers, and the Adams Brothers were the leaders who influenced the Provincial designers by means of their well illustrated "copy books." "Elmwood" in Essex County, Virginia, has a central protruding entrance bay set into a symmetrical arrangement of windows, similar to the side emphasis of the New Bern house. Although ultimately derived from the English "double pile," that is, a pile of rooms on either side of a horizontal and vertical circulation space, it also has a

corridor along the north entrance side of the house. Such an arrangement provided easy access to all rooms and a certain amount of privacy. This elongated plan, which at Elmwood is 100 feet long, developed through various stages, with minor variations. Examples of these variations may be seen in Battersea (c 1800) in Petersburg, or in the Randolph-Semple House (c 1770) in Williamsburg, Virginia. **Vitruvius Scoticus** by William Adam and **Select Architecture** (1757) by Robert Morris were the inspirational copy books.

Two miles south of Warrenton stands Elgin built in 1850 with its Tuscan columned portico on an axis, smaller side porticos at each end of the front hall, and an array of decorative motifs. It has rear additions conforming to the T-plan arrangement although in this case the rear of the house could predate the front. Similar houses, such as "Oakland" at Littleton in Halifax County, can be found in the area of Elizabeth City, in Pasquotank County. Ten miles northwest of Elizabeth City on the edge of the Great Dismal Swamp, is the Morgan House (Fig. 7), another dwelling with attractive detailing, especially in the broken pediment of the porch and the fanlight in the gable.

Internal room arrangements varied but there developed finally a standard plan. For example, Mosby Hall or the Little Manor (Plate III) at Littleton in Halifax County, begun in 1774, was later altered to include drawing rooms on either side of the entrance hall. The Junius Tillery House built in 1765 in Tillery, Halifax County, was also altered to this symmetrical arrangement at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Thus, with the emphasis on a central portico and circulation space and the advent of Classic Revival architecture, it is not surprising that there is a reversion

to the "double pile," in which there is a pile of rooms on either side of the central hall.

An outstanding example of early nineteenth century architecture, which does not fit into the usual evolutionary trends of design in North Carolina, is "Hope" (Fig. 8), the house of David Stone, Governor of North Carolina from 1808 to 1810; Stone built the house around 1806.² It has symmetrical facades and rare Chinese Chippendale balustrading; inside on the second story, the plan is asymmetrical in order to incorporate the spacious major room three small chambers, and a large library with floor-to-ceiling bookcases.

Several plantation houses dating from the period of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries have the "double-pile" arrangement.

"Tusculum" in Warren County, built by Samuel T. Alston in 1830, has this plan with a simple exterior. Details of exterior corner panels, cornice, window and door surrounds (including the "Palladian motif" of the central doors leading to both levels of the original two-story portico) are picked out in dark green as a contrast to the white background.³

Houses similar to "Tusculum" have two-story porches for their full length. Occasionally there is a "giant order" portico with classical columns the full height of the two-story house. The counties north of Albemarle Sound, especially Perquimans and Pasquotank Counties, have several houses with this type of detailing. In Elizabeth City the Charles House (Fig. 9) has giant Doric capitals but with alternate triglyphs missing from the freely adapted frieze.

Along Durant's Neck is "Lands End" built by Colonel James Leigh, with two-story porticos running the full length of both sides



FRONT ELEVATION
(NORTH)

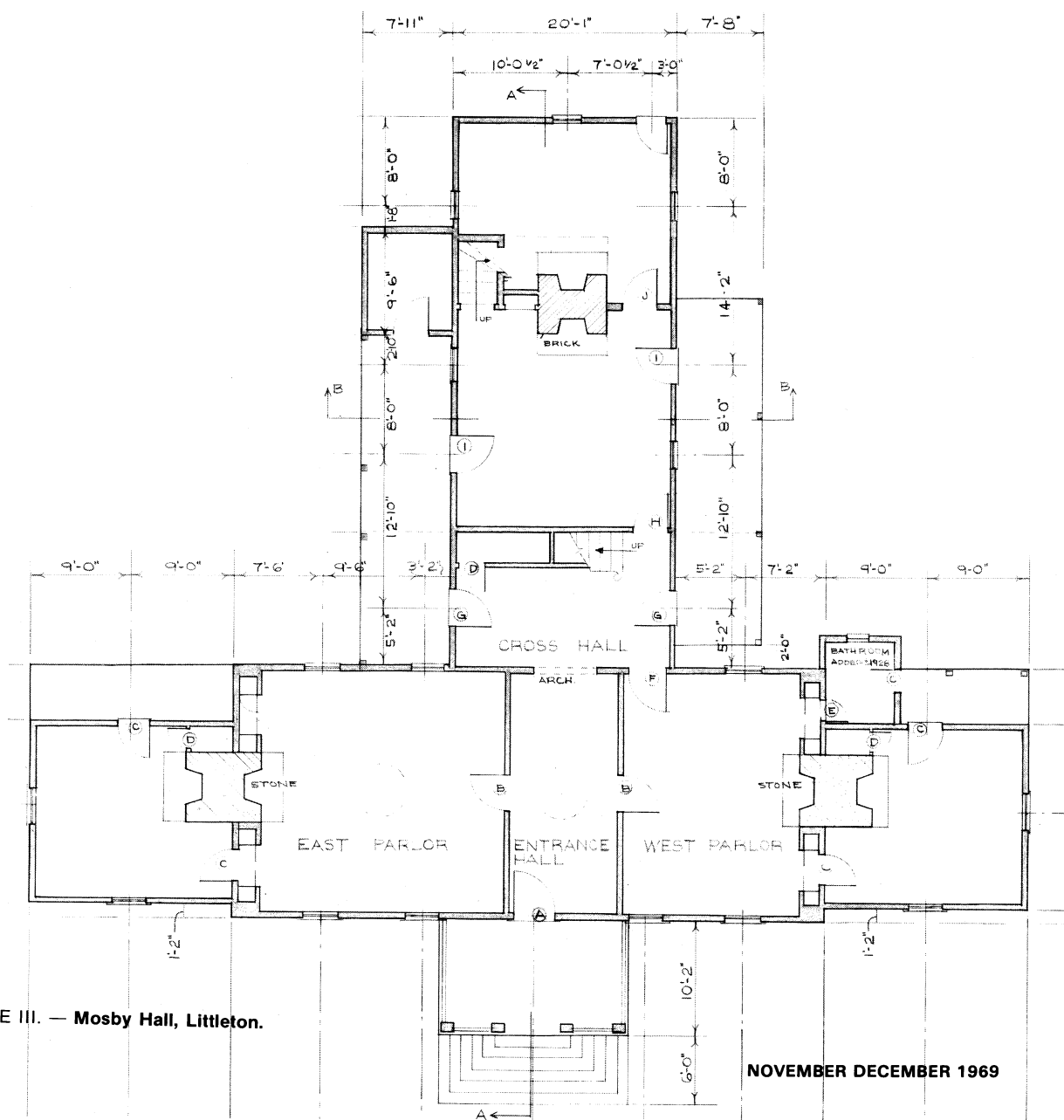


PLATE III. — Mosby Hall, Littleton.

of the house. Leigh built a similar house, in 1833, called "Cove Grove" (Fig. 10), for his daughter, Elizabeth Leigh Skinner. This house shows a greater refinement, not only in the Ionic capitals which were used, but also in the delicate woodwork of the main entrance, especially the fanlight.

A further development of the "double-pile," or perhaps a reversion to it, is the T-shaped plan in which the central hall is connected to a cross hall at the rear of the main rooms and beyond, which extends back to rooms flanked on either side by porticos.

Perhaps the best example of this style is in Washington County on the great plantation established by Josiah Collins (Fig. 11). The development of the plantation was begun in 1788, on land holdings exceeding 100,000 acres, with the construction of a six-mile long canal for transportation and drainage of the farmland and flooding of rice fields. The main house, built in the early 1830's, is almost entirely surrounded (except on the gable ends) by colonades of two tiers of columns. It is one of some twenty buildings which originally formed a village around a four-acre garden. Included in the outbuildings was an overseer's house with a gambrel roof, a slave hospital, a chapel, and a "colony" house for the tutor, the minister, and sons of the family.

An earlier plantation house of the Albemarle Sound type is Judge Duncan Cameron's "Fairntosh" (Plate IV) built in 1802 in Durham County. It, too, has a village grouping of law office, slave cabins, schoolhouse, kitchen, and chapel constructed of red brick or wood. The main house has a one-story porch with columns, a cornice of the Tuscan order, and a modillion cornice in the pedimented ends.

Before continuing a description of evolutionary trends in architectural design, it may be well to mention briefly the settlement of towns with origins in the eighteenth century and the buildings of that period which still remain in these towns.

Earliest settlers in the Albemarle Sound area were the younger generation of pioneers who originally settled at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. But settlement was slow. Natural harbors did not exist along the coast to encourage the growth of coastal settlement. The first town was not laid out until John Lawson, surveyor-general of the Colony, laid out the plan of Bath in 1704. Sauthier's "Plan of Bath 1769" shows a rather haphazard arrangement of buildings with Colonel Palmer's house as the most important.⁴ Sauthier's map of Hillsborough (platted 1754) is dated 1768. All other maps are dated 1769 and include Bath (1705), Beaufort (1722), Brunswick Town (1725), Edenton (before 1710), Cross Creek (now Fayetteville, 1739), and Wilmington (1732).

Bath in Beaufort County is the oldest town in North Carolina. St. Thomas Episcopal Church (Plate V) built in Bath in 1734, the oldest church extant in the state, is a simple brick building without a tower or an apse, but with a decorative arch above the entrance. Oyster shell mortar was used to bond the courses of brickwork in a Flemish-bond. The Palmer-Marsh House (Fig. 12), the oldest house in the town, dates from the mid 1740's. Built close to and perpendicular to the street, it combined business office with residence. At the far end of the house is a double chimney with closets built between them, but the flue at the street end of the house is situated at the side to enable the business entrance to open directly to the street. The outbuildings include a

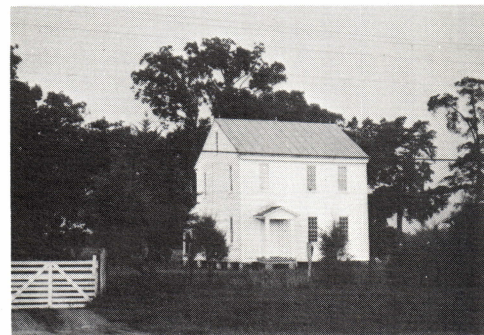


Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

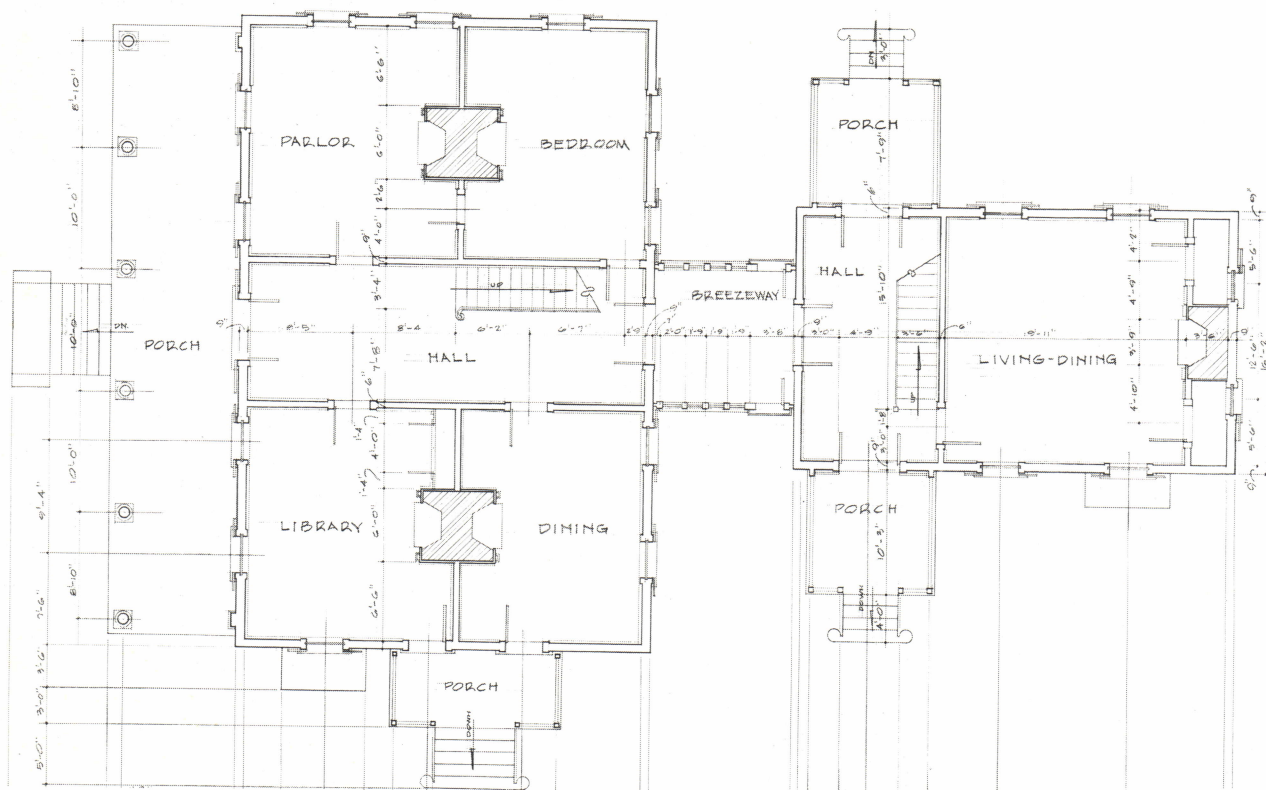
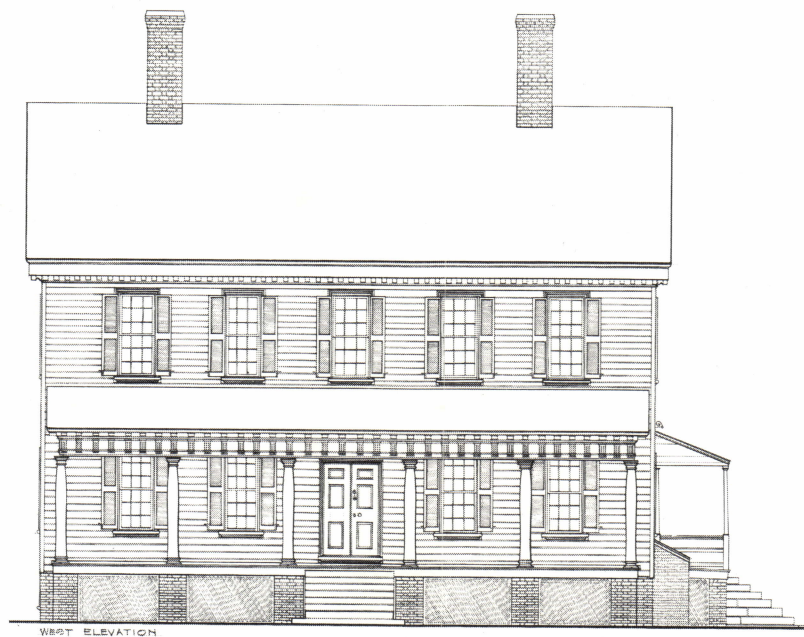


PLATE IV. — Fairtosh, Durham County.



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



PLATE V. — St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Bath.

well, a smoke house, a dairy, and a barn. All were sold to Colonel Robert Palmer in 1764. Even today Bath conveys an understanding of the size of the original settlement.

In Edenton, Chowan County, founded prior to 1710, is a frame house dating from 1724 to 1766. The Cupola House (Fig 13), as it is known, is an American version of the Jacobean house in England and one of the earliest structures in the state to have sash windows. The brick chimneys are unusually large, and the second story overhangs the front. Several houses and plantations of timber construction dating from the middle of the century exist in and around Edenton. Some have the New Bern type plan, but many reflect the coastal climatic conditions and might be termed, for want of a better name, the "Beaufort type" because the town of Beaufort has numerous examples of this type.

The church buildings and government buildings in Edenton were constructed of brick. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Fig. 14), begun in 1736, was completed in the 1760's. Neglect and fire have necessitated many repairs over the years. It is larger than St. Thomas' in Bath, and has an apse, tower-entrance, and spire, in addition to side doors leading to the side aisle.

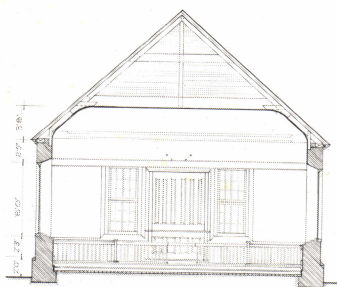
Chowan County Courthouse (Fig. 15) of 1767, sometimes thought to be the finest Georgian courthouse in the South, strongly reflects the best simple design of an earlier generation in England. The exterior is simple except for the modillioned cornice and pediment, but the interior woodwork is exceedingly impressive, especially in the assembly room on the second floor. A similar dignified building of equal simplicity was built for Governor Tryon at New Bern (Fig. 16).

New Bern in Craven County was founded by Swiss Baron Christopher de Graffenried, the leader of the German Palatine Protestants who had been expelled from Baden and Bavaria. Queen Ann of England gave de Graffenried a gift of 4000 Pounds with which he purchased 10,000 acres of land from the Lords Proprietors. John Lawson was probably the surveyor who laid out the town in the form of an irregular grid as it appears on Sauthier's map of 1769. A Tuscarora uprising eventually forced some of the Swiss to return to their own country in 1713. Colonel Thomas Pollock then acquired de Graffenried's interests, and the town was incorporated in 1723.

From 1745 to 1761 the sessions of the Colonial assembly met at New Bern; when William Tryon was created royal governor in 1765, he made an attempt, as did his predecessor Dobbs, to establish a permanent seat of government in the town with a building to serve as the repository for all records. The Assembly enacted legislation, December 1, 1766, to erect a combined state house and governor's palace. A contract was drawn up on 9 January, 1767, in which John Hawks, America's first professional architect (as opposed to the gentleman-amateurs such as Peter Harrison of Boston), agreed to design a building, contract and hire labor, buy materials, and keep accounts for a salary of 300 Pounds per annum. The original appropriation of 5,000 Pounds was increased by an additional 10,000 Pounds in 1768 to provide what Tryon and many contemporary visitors described as a handsome residence. John Hawks, who had probably trained under John Leadbeater, the designer of Nuneham Hall in Oxfordshire, England, agreed to complete the palace by 1 October, 1770. Tryon Palace was similar



WEST ELEVATION Scale 1/4" = 10'



SECTION A-A Scale 1/4" = 10'

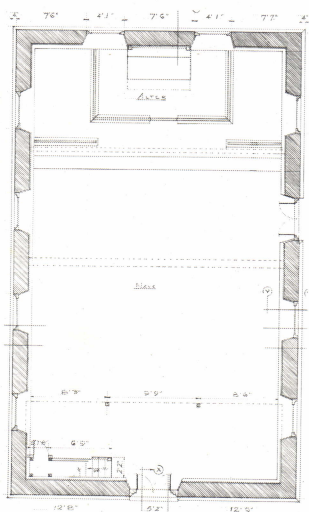




Fig. 13



Fig. 15

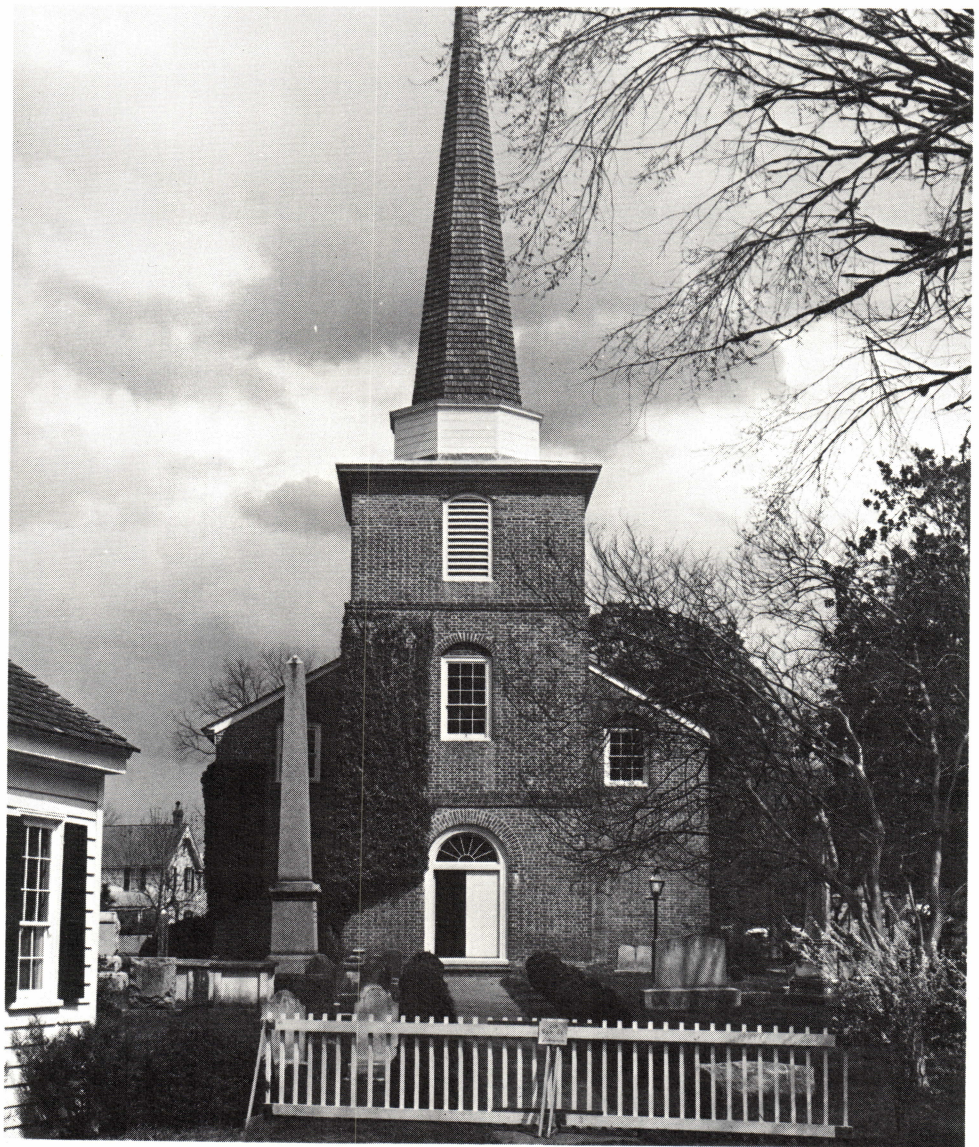


Fig. 14



Fig. 16

in form to the courthouse in Edenton except that it had two dependencies linked by curving colonades of five columns each. The interior must have been quite lavish with its spacious entrance hall containing four statuary niches like those at Nuneham Hall. To the left of the entrance hall was the library from which one entered the council chamber, the largest room in the palace.⁵

About four miles northwest of New Bern on the south side of the Neuse River stands "Bellair" one of the few surviving plantation houses in the vicinity. Its form and detailing are influenced by the more magnificent palace.

In 1771 Tryon quelled the Regulators at the Battle of Alamance and was appointed Governor of New York. Only four years later Governor Josiah Martin abandoned the palace, and in 1798 it was destroyed by fire, after having been used as an apartment house, a fencing and dancing establishment, and a public school.

John Hawks is also supposed to have built the John Wright Stanly House (Fig. 17) in about 1780.

Except for this flush clapboard structure, only one or two framed white clapboard buildings remain from the 18th century in New Bern, although many notable structures of the New Bern and Beaufort types were constructed during the early years of the nineteenth century.

Beaufort in Carteret County was surveyed in 1713 and dates from 1722 when Robert Turner bought 780 acres of land from the Lords Proprietors and laid it out for a town. A combined courthouse and customs house was constructed in 1722 to meet the needs of a town and port for large ships built on a safe, commodious, and deep inlet. The grid plan of the town followed the contour of the sound, and by 1773 sixty families

resided there. The eight oldest houses in the town which date from before 1800 were all built after 1767. About a hundred houses still exist from the period prior to the Civil War. They all have a character directly relating to the climatic conditions of the area, a character common to the coastline houses as far south as the Gulf of Mexico and the islands of the West Indies. Stone was usually used for foundation walls under the houses which were of frame construction with clapboard walls. At Beaufort porches invariably run along the south side of the houses facing the sound, and steep roofs provide adequate spaces for ventilation. This house type, common to the West Indies, and brought to Beaufort from the islands, is determined essentially by climatic and economic conditions plus availability of timber for building. These characteristics form what has so far been termed a dwelling of the "Beaufort type." Examples can be found along the coast as far north as Hertford, Edenton, and Elizabeth City and as far south, within the state, as Southport. Many examples can be found at the larger towns of New Bern and Wilmington.

Halifax, in Halifax County, is situated in a region settled as early as 1723. Two and possibly three small clapboard buildings of the colonial period are still in existence there. These are the Constitution House (Fig. 18), The Dutch Colonial house (Fig. 19) with a gambrel roof dating from about 1760.

In Brunswick County, Brunswick Town began as a real estate speculation by Maurice Moore in 1726. Fears of British bombardment during the Revolution caused the evacuation of the town. Sixty houses once stood in the town, but only a series of ruins remained in 1830. The remaining walls of



Fig. 17



Fig. 18



Fig. 19

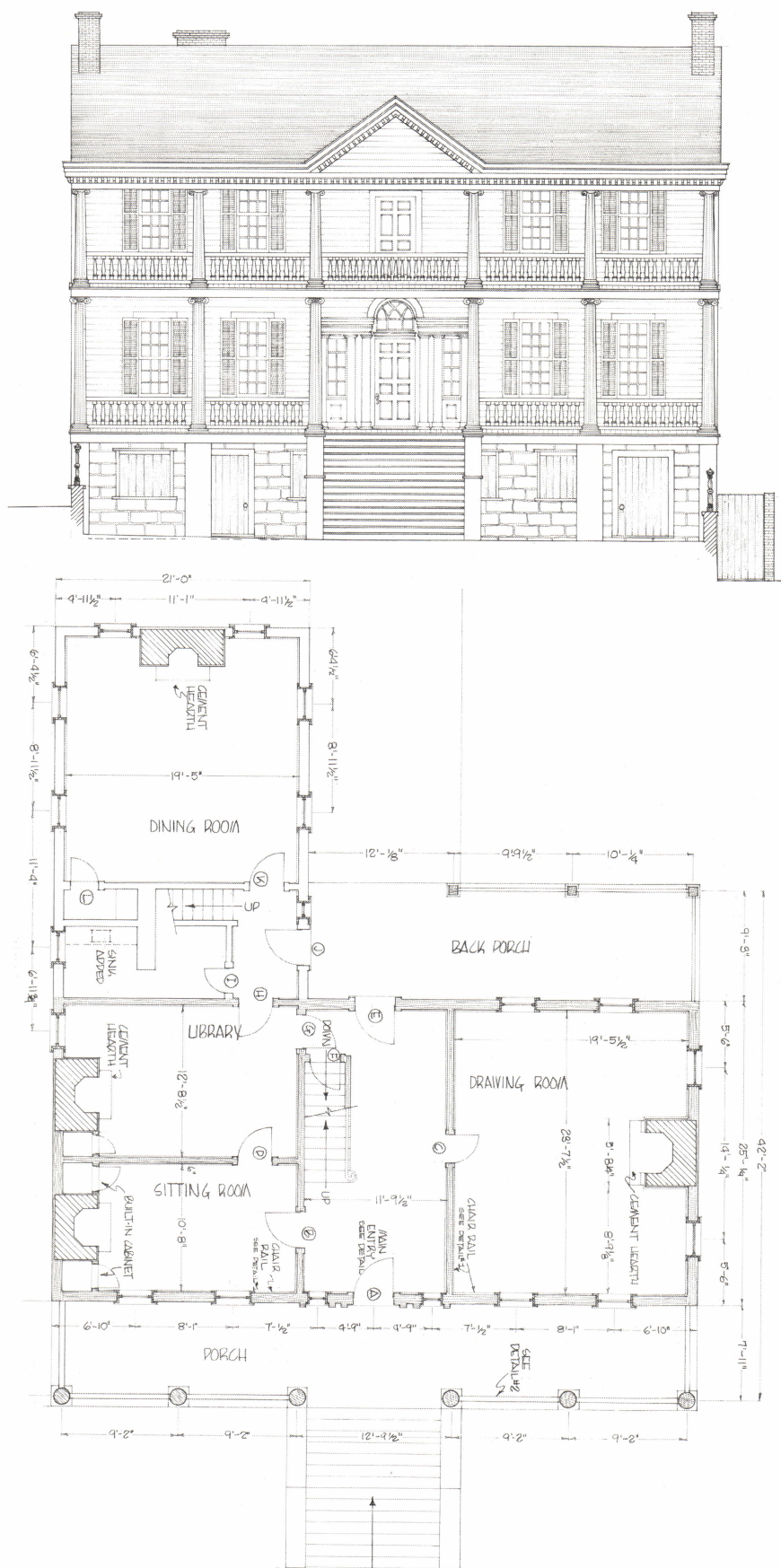


PLATE VI. — Cornwallis House, Wilmington.

St. Philip's Church contain a Palladian window above the position of the altar. The overall dimensions of the ruins suggest a large, rich, and imposing building.

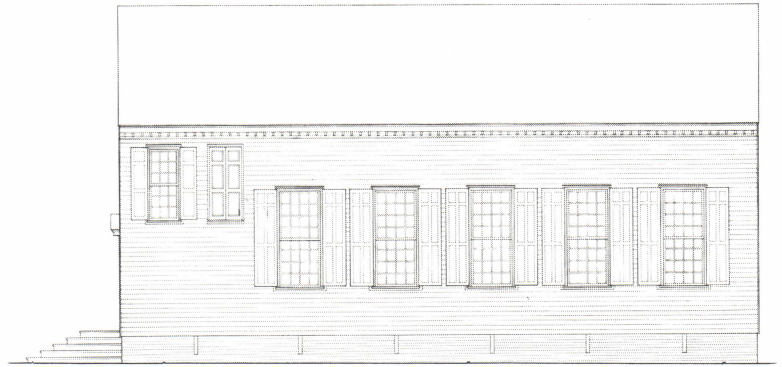
Wilmington in New Hanover County, situated at the junction of two branches of the Cape Fear River was incorporated in 1739. Many settlers of the upper Cape Fear Valley entered the state through Wilmington. John Burgwin built a large two-story frame house above a cellar constructed of masonry (Plate VI). It has a two-story porch running the length of the house on both sides, with fine woodwork inside and out. The plan is similar to that of the Cupola House at Edenton. The majority of the houses in the town have an Italianate quality of a later, more eclectic era.

Williamsboro in Vance County, founded in 1740 as Nutbush, was once a thriving town with the finest race track in the state. Judge John Williams laid out Main Street, ninety feet wide, with lots on either side 148 by 300 feet deep. It became the coach stop between Petersburg, Virginia, and Hillsborough and had stores, a tobacco factory, the first military and law school in the state, and one of the first female academies. Only two votes of the legislature prevented it from being the site of the state university.

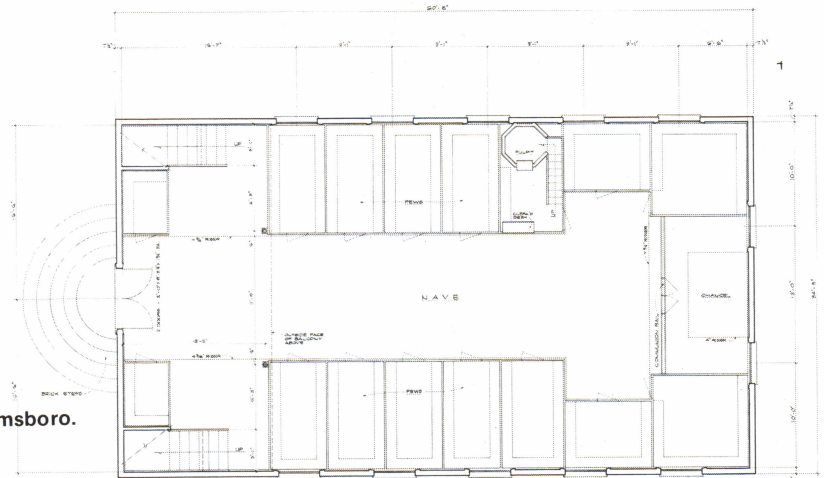
It is the Saint John's Church, however, with its excellent colonial detailing on the pulpit and pews, which is the outstanding structure of the town. Originally constructed in 1757, St. John's Episcopal Church (Plate VII), was moved a half mile to its present location in 1772. It has a quality of design and form like the simple New England churches of the eighteenth century but without the usual tower and spire. The large, many-paned windows, modillion cornice, and Flemish bond



WEST ELEVATION • 1/2" = 1'-0"

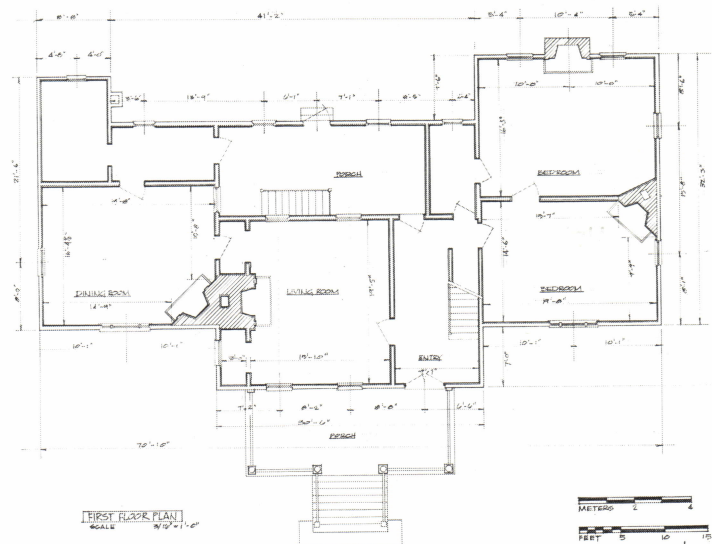


SOUTH ELEVATION • 1/2" = 1'-0"



FLOOR PLAN • 1/2" = 1'-0"

PLATE VII. — St. John's Episcopal Church, Williamsboro.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

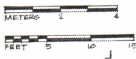


PLATE VIII. — Hazel-Nash House, Hillsborough.

basement wall are characteristic, although the New England examples would have two rows of windows instead of a single row of tall windows.

Salisbury in Rowan County, consisting of a single street leading to the road to Cape Fear was one of the earliest towns of the Piedmont, incorporated in 1753. Nothing remains from the colonial period, although much of the early nineteenth century still exists.

Hillsborough in Orange County, another Piedmont town, was established in 1754. It has several eighteenth century structures. The most interesting is the Hazel-Nash House (Plate VIII); a variation of the New Bern type, it is probably early nineteenth century. It has gable ended wings facing the street, similar to many houses in Virginia.

During the 1760's and 1770's many Scots-Highlander, Scots-Irish, and German immigrants came into the state. As Pennsylvania received more and more immigrants from the Palatinate section of Germany around Heidelberg and Mannheim, a wider area of dispersion became necessary. (Queen Anne and William Penn encouraged such dispersion and, as early as 1713, Lutherans and members of the German reformed sect settled in North Carolina).

The Unitas Fratrum or United Brethren can be traced back to the village of Kunwald in Bohemia, when, in 1457, the Society of the Brethren of the Law of Christ was founded. These were essentially followers of John Hus who was burned for heresy in 1415. Persecution was rife throughout the succeeding centuries.

During the early part of the eighteenth century the Brethren were befriended by a Lutheran nobleman, Count Zinzendorf. By 1734,

fearing renewed persecution, the Count acquired land in Georgia to begin afresh in the New World. This was a short-lived settlement, and in 1740 the Moravians, as they were then known, moved to Pennsylvania. In 1752, encouraged by the Lords Proprietors of North Carolina, they purchased 98,985 acres of land at Muddy Creek, now Forsyth County, North Carolina, on which they hoped to establish a new settlement under the leadership of Bishop Spangenberg. Their tract was called Wachovia after the Zinzendorf estate, "Wachau," and the towns were named Bethabara (founded by eleven Moravian men in 1753), Bethania, and a central town designated Salem, or the Place of Peace.

Several buildings remain at Bethabara including the church (Plate IX), constructed of fieldstone with walls two feet thick. It was consecrated in November, 1788, within the stockade which enclosed the principal houses of the village. It has an octagonal bell tower with conical roof and weather-vane. During the year 1758 Indian attacks drove the settlers into the compound, where crowded conditions caused an outbreak of typhus. A new settlement was then begun the following year at Bethania, about six miles distant, by dissenters who objected to communal living but still remained within the Moravian brotherhood. Their church, constructed of brick, dates from 1807 and is similar to the earlier Home Church at Salem built in 1800.

Salem, the central town of the Moravian settlement, was established in 1766. From it trading routes ran to the northern part of the state and south to Fayetteville, but Salem was about 200 miles from the nearest river and far from the established roads. Members of the community agreed on the layout of the town and con-

struction began on January 6, 1766. The Single Brothers House (1768-1769) is of half-timber construction typical of Medieval Europe and of Germany well into the twentieth century. The space between the timbers was filled with brick panels, a form of construction which the earlier Elizabethan settlers in the state had probably abandoned. The Moravians used half timbering because it was simpler than the usual frame building covered in clapboard. A brick extension was added to the Brothers House in the same year in which construction on the Single Sisters House was begun. The Single Sister's House was constructed of handmade brick in Flemish bond, with arched windows, and a tile roof in the tradition of Germany. A frame construction with clapboard was opened as a tobacco shop in 1773, by Matthew Miksch. The Lick Boner House of 1785 was of log construction.

Each building was utilitarian in nature, recognizing the craft traditions most suited to the period in which they were built. The John Vogler House, built in 1819 proved a distinct break with the simple ideas of the community. Vogler was a silversmith and clockmaker, and his home reflected his affluence.

Home Church, begun in 1797 after the plans of Frederick William Marshall and dedicated in 1800, is a simple gable-ended brick structure with an arch hooded doorway. It has an octagonal cupola on the roof surmounted by an onion dome. The first brick structure, however, was the Tavern of 1784, built for the use of outsiders, as was one of the two stores of the town. By the beginning of the nineteenth century the town was taking shape as planned having five blocks north-south and two blocks east-west, with houses around the perimeter and a central oblong square.

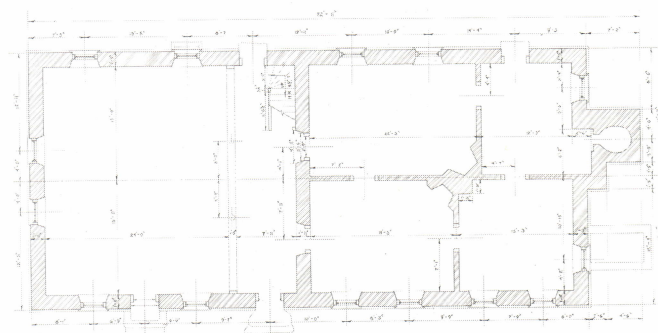
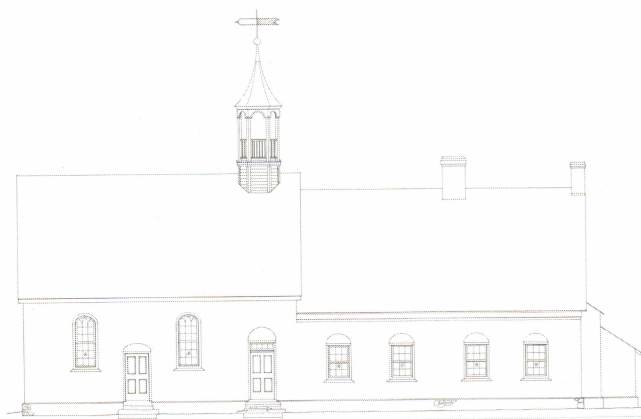


PLATE IX. — Moravian Church, Bethabara.

A larger group of settlers who came from Germany via Pennsylvania, for religious reasons, was the Lutheran group. As early as 1745 they settled along the Haw River possibly as far west as Catawba County. By the 1770's there were some three thousand German Protestant families in Rowan, Orange, Mecklenburg, and Tryon counties. Buildings reflecting the influence of this group are found in the vicinity of Charlotte. They are the Hezekiah Alexander House (Plate X) (1774) and the Ezekial Wallis House (1778), both symmetrical boxes constructed of stone with a central doorway, windows on either side, and three windows above. Another, the Wallis House, has an interesting interlacing stonework pattern on the end wall.

By the end of the century the population of North Carolina was just under half a million, and the state was still primarily rural. Beaufort had a population of sixty families. Hillsborough had forty families; and Wilmington, with its trade and port facilities, was the largest town in the state.

(Part II to be continued in Jan./Feb. issue of N. C. Architect.)

Mr. Lawrence Wodehouse presently teaches at the School of Architecture, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Until June 1969, he has been associated with the School of Design, N. C. State University, in Raleigh.

The author is indebted to Beth Crabtree and Arthur J. P. Edwards for suggestions and corrections to the text.

Rowan County has several similar stone structures dating from this period. A hickory log church was constructed at Faith (Plate XI) in 1750 and was replaced in 1774 by a large stone church, which was completed in 1794 by the ninety-five Lutherans of the Parish. Just south of Salisbury stands the Michael Braun House, constructed in 1766, with walls two feet thick and foundation walls about twelve feet deep. The plan is similar to the Dutch houses in the Hudson Valley and the houses of the Pennsylvania Germans. The house has a central hall with a pair of similar shaped rooms on one side and, on the other, a great room with a small sleeping chamber at the rear.

Old St. Paul's Church was built by the Lutherans two miles west of Newton in Catawba County in 1759, and logs from this structure were used in a later church erected in 1808. The church was a small, gable-ended box with little windows and doors and simple internal panelling which included a mushroom-shaped sounding board.

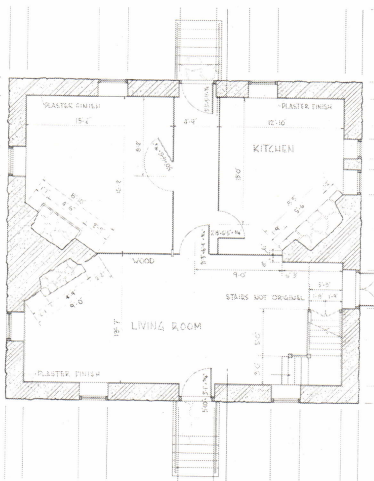


PLATE X. — Hezekiah Alexander House, Mecklenburg County.

FOOTNOTES

¹Here the monarch had the beginnings of city planning concepts which lasted until the overthrow of formal planning at the beginning of the twentieth century. Advancing the ideas of his father, Henry III, Henry IV embellished his capital by building the Place Dauphine (now Place des Voges), in 1605, as a development at the end of the Ile de France and as an adjunct to the scheme for building the Pont Neuf. La Place de France followed in 1610, and by the 1630's Isaac de Caus was building houses in London on the north and west sides of Covent Garden to fit into the general scheme of Inigo Jones. Caus worked with Jones on the Banqueting House in Whitehall and was possibly responsible for the characteristically French vaulted colonade on the ground level of the Covent Garden Piazza. The development of Covent Garden by the Earl of Bedford was the forerunner of town development throughout the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, not only in London but also in spas such as Bath and at Edinburgh and Cheltenham.

²Mrs. Melonie Taylor of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History wrote a master's dissertation on Governor David Stone, builder of "Hope," East Carolina University. The author is indebted to Mrs. Taylor for the data on "Hope."

³Research on the use of paint in these houses has proven that many all white buildings of today had this color silhouette in the details, as seen in the recently restored Harper House at Bentonville Battleground. Similar research shows that many houses in coastal towns, such as Beaufort, did not have white painted clapboard originally but were painted a brick red.

⁴It has been suggested that Claude Joseph Sauthier made maps of the ten major settlements of the state after the Regulator's uprising in Hillsborough during the spring of 1768. With such maps in his possession, Governor Tryon would have had the advantage in any skirmish because they showed the roads leading into the towns, the location of the Indian tribes, hills, waterways, and farms.

⁵Alonzo T. Dill, "Tryon Palace—A Neglected Niche of North Carolina History," *North Carolina Historical Review*, XIX, No. 2, 1942, pp. 119-167, and Gertrude S. Carraway, *Tryon's Palace*, a pamphlet published by the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, 1945.

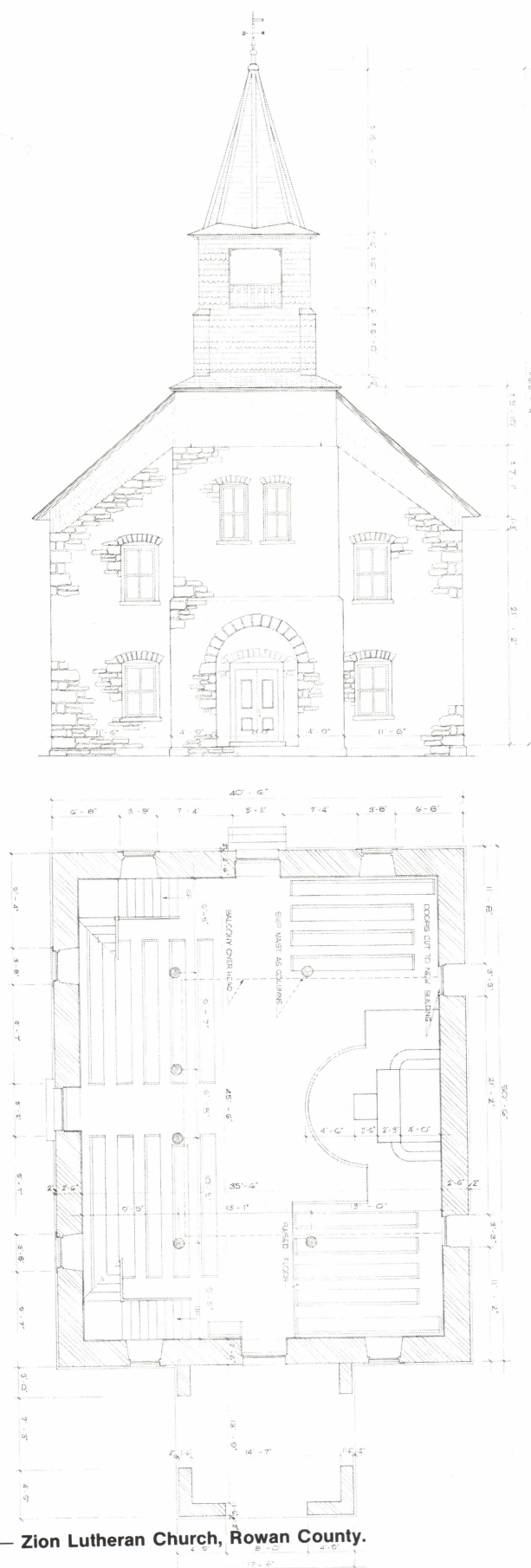
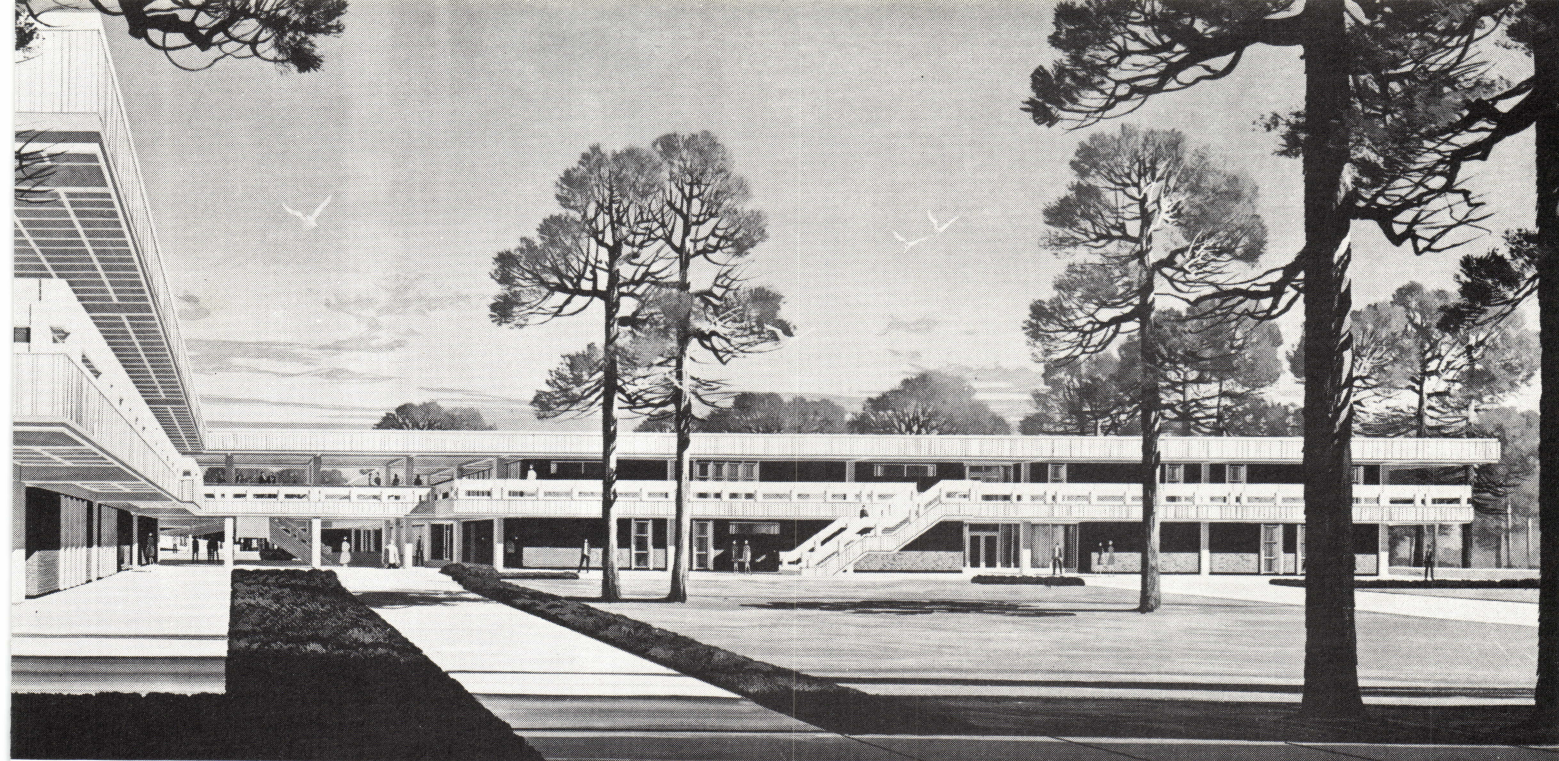


PLATE XI. — Zion Lutheran Church, Rowan County.



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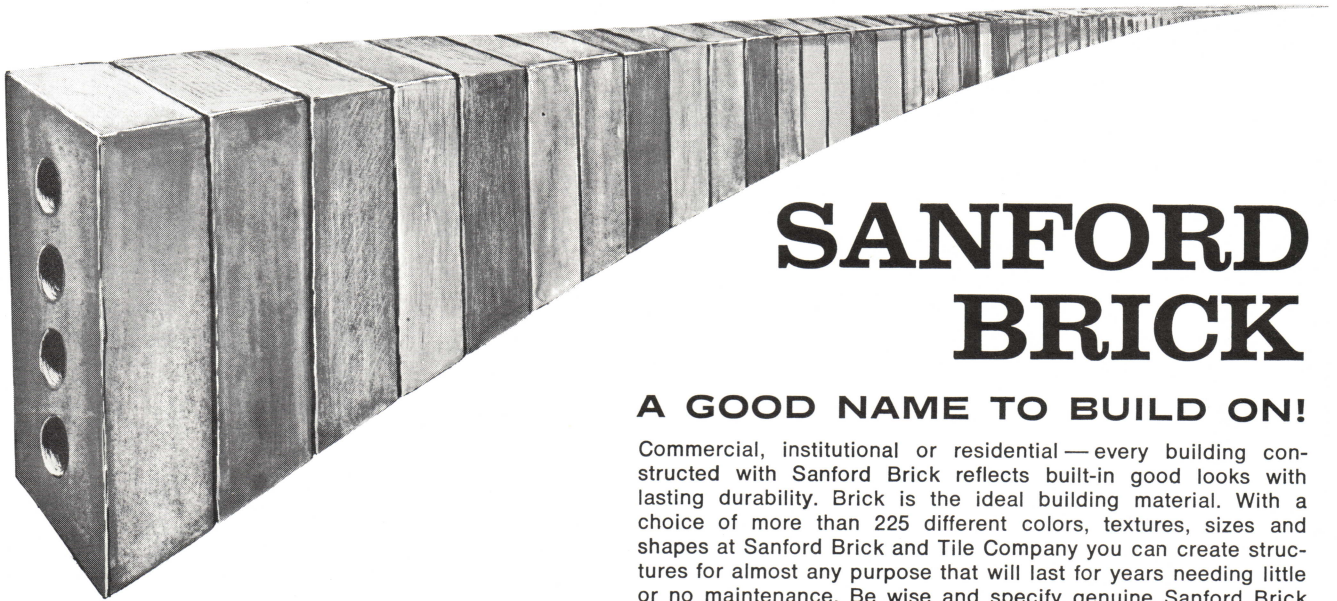
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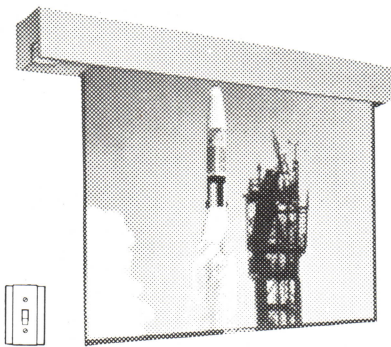
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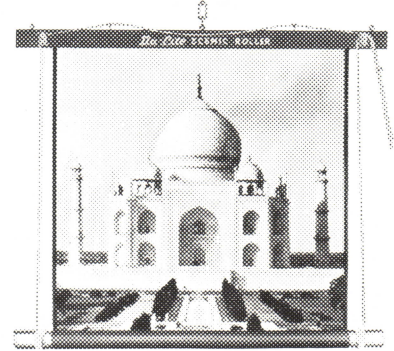
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1969 COMPONENT EDITORS CONFERENCE

Nearly 30 editors of AIA component magazines and newsletters from across the country were in Washington, D. C., November 12-13, for the annual Component Editors' Conference.

Members of the jury, who also participated in editorial and graphics workshops at the conference, were: Preston Stevens, Jr., AIA, chairman; Francis D. Lethbridge, FAIA; Hugh Newell Jacobsen, AIA and Ray Lackey, Public Relations counsel.

The jury gave two classes of awards: The Honor Award for the best in category; and the Award of Merit for high quality. INLAND ARCHITECT, published by the Chicago Chapter, AIA and the Illinois Council, AIA, received the Honor Award; and Merit Awards went to NORTH CAROLINA ARCHITECT, published by the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, and IOWA ARCHITECT, published by the Iowa Chapter, AIA.

Jury's comments about our publication were as follows: "The effective graphics of this publication show the advantages of restraint and discipline, particularly when a small budget is involved. The editorial content of the magazine demonstrates a consistent, and frequently effective dedication to the service of the architects and the public in its area. An example of professional service is the magazine's well planned and graphically well presented roster of collaborative artists."



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GIFT FOR N. C. ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATION



Macon Smith, John Caldwell, Thomas Hayes

The North Carolina Architectural Foundation has presented \$3,000 to the N. C. State University Design Foundation to support the internationally recognized School of Design.

The presentation was made by Macon S. Smith, AIA, president of the Architectural Foundation, to NCSU Chancellor John T. Caldwell and to Thomas

(Continued on page 34)



Harris, Rice, Freeman, Butner, Boney, Page

NC AIA OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1970

At the November 15th meeting, the following officers and directors were elected: President — Richard L. Rice, AIA, Raleigh; Vice Pres. & Pres.-elect — Fred W. Butner, Jr., AIA, Winston-Salem; Vice Pres. — Beverly L. Freeman, AIA, Charlotte; Harwell H. Harris, FAIA, Raleigh; Jesse M. Page, AIA, Raleigh; Secretary — J. Bertram King, AIA, Asheville; Treasurer — Charles H. Boney, AIA, Wilmington; Directors, 1 year: J. Norman Pease, Jr., FAIA, Charlotte; J. Hyatt Hammond, AIA, Asheboro; Don Hines, AIA, Winston-Salem; W. Murray Whisnant, AIA, Charlotte; William L. Laslett, AIA, Fayetteville. Directors 2 years: Ryland P. Edwards, AIA, Rocky Mount; Thomas P. Turner, Jr., AIA, Charlotte. David B. Oden, Pres. of the Piedmont Section, NCAIA, reported that election of officers for 1970 has not been held. The President of this section will also serve as a director of the Chapter.

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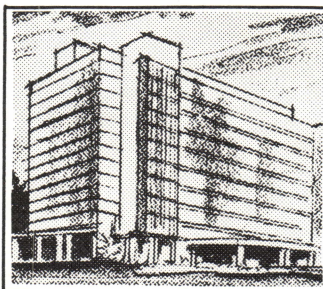
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GIFT FOR N. C. ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATION

(Continued from page 32)

T. Hayes, FAIA, president of the Design Foundation. In accepting the gift Hayes said: "The Design Foundation is grateful for the continuing support by the practicing architects in North Carolina. They realize that through their contributions, the NCSU School of Design can offer more educational advantages and thus upgrade the whole profession."

It is with sincere regret that the N. C. Chapter of The American Institute of Architects reports the death of two of its members.

Ernst A. Benkert, AIA, of Tryon, died July 24. Mr. Benkert, a member of AIA since 1936, transferred to North Carolina in 1961 from Chicago.

Jack P. Riviere, AIA, died in Shelby on December 13, after an illness of several weeks. He was a partner in the firm of Holland & Riviere, Architects, in Shelby, and had been a member of the North Carolina Chapter since 1954.

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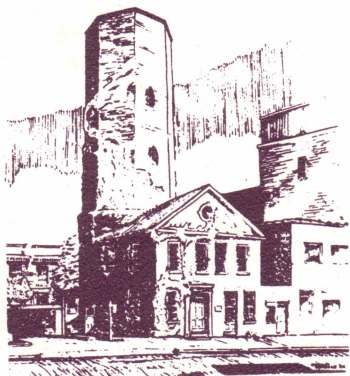
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