

History
of
The North Carolina Chapter
of
The American Institute of Architects
1913-1998

An Architectural Heritage

by

C. David Jackson
Charlotte V. Brown

Charlotte V. Brown

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First Printing
31 December 1998
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115 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601
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Printed in the United States of America
Library of Congress Catalogue Card Number: 97-072565

In addition to the Sponsors, smaller contributions to the book have been made by the following:

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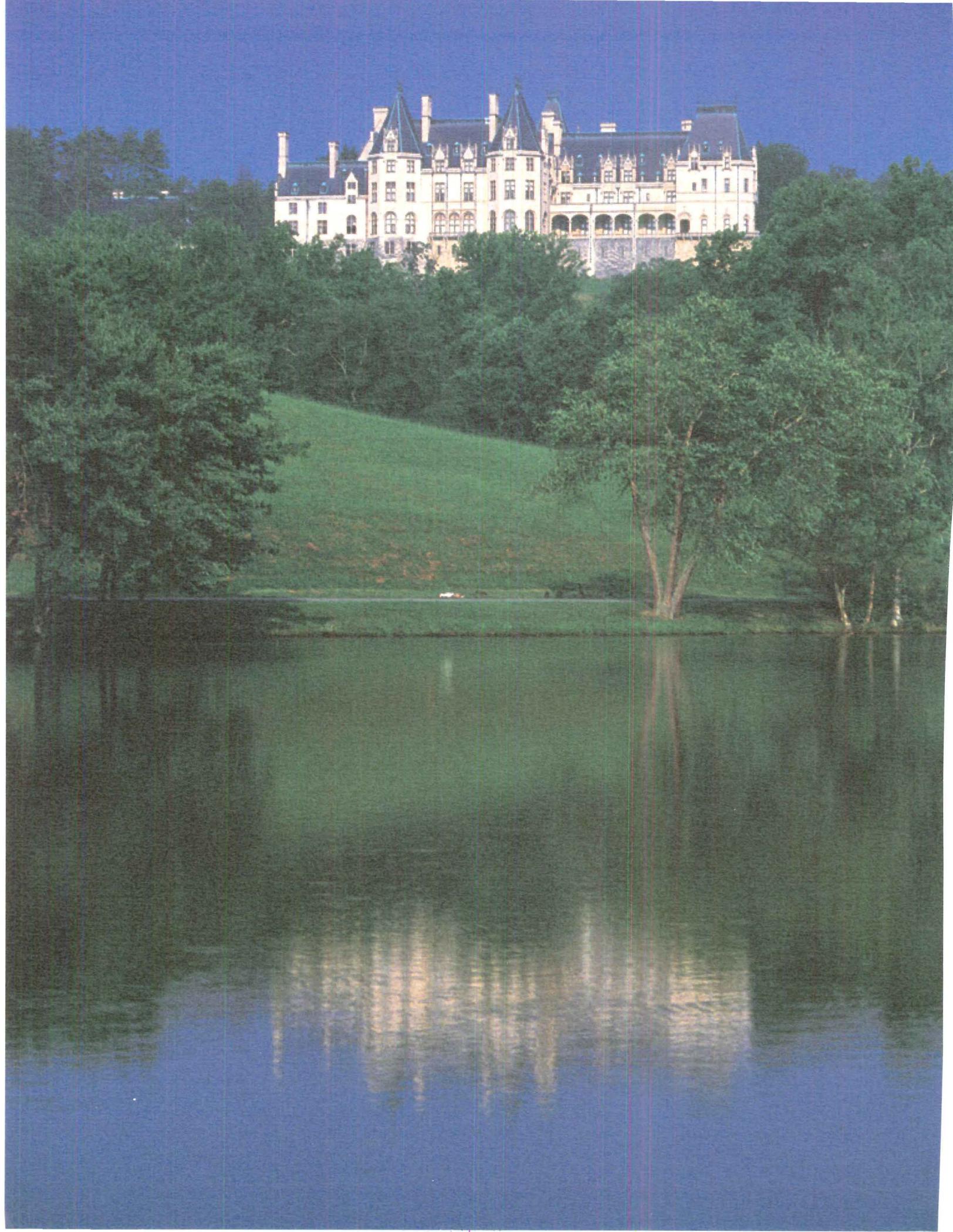
The jacket photograph is a portion of the West Pediment of the North Carolina State Capitol, Raleigh, by Alexander Jackson Davis, Architect. The rear jacket photograph is a night scene of the Capitol. *Photographs by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.*

The inside front cover is of the 18th green of the Grandfather Golf and Country Club, Linville. The inside rear cover is of sea oats and the strand at Wrightsville Beach. *Photographs by Hugh Morton.*

This book was printed and the layout prepared by Atlantic Printing Company of Tabor City, N.C., founded by Pulitzer Prize winner W. Horace Carter. The text is typeset in Garamond. The jacket text is typeset in Bembo.

Dedication

This volume is dedicated
to the many devoted architects
who over the years have had the vision
to plan and develop
The North Carolina Chapter
of
The American Institute of Architects.



Foreword

Spread on the pages of this volume is a most interesting story of the impact of a profession on the quality of life the people of our state enjoy. Further, there is the historical record of architecture and the men and women who gave their time, talent and energy to provide our state with a commanding presence of buildings that inspire us.

Special mention should be made of the gift of so many members of the North Carolina Chapter to preserve our historic past. Deep indeed is our debt to each of them for splendid citizenship and significant concern for our treasured history.

You will gain much from reading this record of an exemplary profession.


William Friday

Introduction

This book has been published as the century in which AIA North Carolina was founded comes to an end. The challenges to our members during the period have been astounding.

Our members have been involved in two World Wars, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Desert Storm Operation. Our members have designed training facilities, barracks, maintenance facilities, and even entire military bases for the armed services throughout this century.

Our members have seen the creation of many modes of transportation. At the founding of AIA North Carolina, the railroad and the horse and carriage were the primary modes of travel. Throughout the century newer, faster, and more improved methods of travel have been introduced. Our members have been responsible for designing buildings for the production of cars, airplanes, and even space shuttle components.

At the beginning of the century, the primary means of communication were the newspaper and the telegraph. Our members have witnessed the creation of television, mass media publications, and the computer age. Our members have designed the facilities to support the research and production of new technologies. Our members now fully utilize these technologies in their practices.

When AIA North Carolina was started, health care was largely provided by general practitioners in rural settings. Today our members design innovative hospitals with amazing sophistication throughout the United States.

When AIA North Carolina was founded, skyscrapers were twenty stories in height. Today our members are involved in projects double and triple that size, not only in North Carolina, but across the nation.

When AIA North Carolina was founded, shopping typically occurred on downtown streets. Today, members have helped to create large neighborhood retail and specialty centers, shopping malls, new towns, and major entertainment areas.

Our members have taken the lead in creating innovations in the design of schools, correctional facilities, town halls, housing, and churches.

When AIA North Carolina was founded, architects wore aprons and visors and drew on linen paper with pens and ink. Today, most practices are fully computerized with the majority of drawings created on computers and transmitted via computer disks.

Our members have, throughout the century, literally changed the face of America in the design of communities, structures, entire cities, and have touched all facets of public life. The architect has been the “quarterback” throughout this process, assembling project teams, including associated professionals, to deliver these projects to our clients.

In the beginning, there were five charter AIA Institute members of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects. That was

1913. Throughout the early years of the organization, the membership participation was sparse at best—never exceeding 30% of the potential market. In 1955 there were 215 and in 1965 695 members. Today, AIA North Carolina has more than 1,650 members, which represents nearly 80% of all architects living within the state. In 1913, architects were not a recognizable professional group. Today, according to a nationwide survey, the public feels that architects are among the most trustworthy professionals.

Architects had no presence whatsoever in the political system in 1913. Today, thanks largely to the creation of the AIA-PAC and concerted lobbying efforts, AIA North Carolina is now sought out by lawmakers for assistance in key legislative actions.

Just fifteen years ago, the annual budget for the Association was \$80,000. Today, the budget exceeds \$650,000. More importantly, the Association now provides its members a wide range of benefits and services, including group health insurance, next-day service on AIA documents, inclusion in awards and honors programs, public relations efforts and cutting-edge information on a timely basis. We even have a home page presence on the World Wide Web.

As we prepare for the millennium, AIA North Carolina has achieved a strong presence in government affairs; gained public notice through its design awards, magazine, and public relations efforts; developed an excellent continuing education system for its members; ranked among the top two states nationally in its membership market share; and instituted a program of expanded leadership opportunities and positions in the Association.

Virtually all of the goals of the Long Range Plan established in 1995, including this history, have either been achieved or are well into the process of being accomplished. AIA North Carolina is prepared for the millennium. Its mission statement—“to enhance and promote the profession of architecture” remains intact and is the focus for the future.

We would like to recognize Leslie N. Boney, Jr., FAIA, and his task force members: Marvin R. A. Johnson, FAIA; Macon S. Smith, FAIA; and Betty Silver Howison, Hon. AIA; for providing research and oversight of this history project. They have spent countless hours preparing this history. We thank them for their efforts.

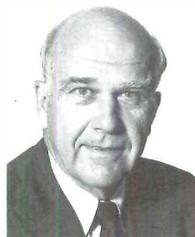
AIA North Carolina has come a long way.



Paul Davis Boney, AIA
1996 President



William G. Monroe, III, AIA
1997 President



Herbert P. McKim, FAIA
1998 President Elect



Preface

My nephew Paul Boney came into my office in February 1996 and said, "Uncle Les, we need to have a history written on the North Carolina Chapter." As Chapter President, one of his goals was to have a permanent record. It was part of the long-range plan he had worked on. He felt that it was a good time to take a look at the roots of the Chapter and record the past for present and future members, as well as the public.

I told him that I would be glad to handle this part of the program with the understanding that I could secure some helpers. Betty Silver Howison, Hon. AIA, Macon S. Smith, FAIA, and Marvin R.A. Johnson, FAIA, readily agreed to be members of our Task Force. That is how it all began.

At our first of some 30 meetings in Raleigh we decided that we needed a writer. Knowing that Dr. Charlotte V. Brown, Director, Gallery of Art and Design, NCSU, had recently collaborated on *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building*, we called her and, while she said that her time was largely committed, she agreed to do the work if David Jackson could assist her. He led an effort to develop an architectural archive at the NCSU Libraries. In line with this history project, the architectural archive will collect materials to preserve the history of North Carolina architecture and architectural practice. With this as a start, the six of us became a close knit team for the past two or more years. Through arrangements by NCSU Chancellor Larry Monteith, we were able to meet for lunch and work at Hyatt Hammond's award-winning NC State Faculty Club.

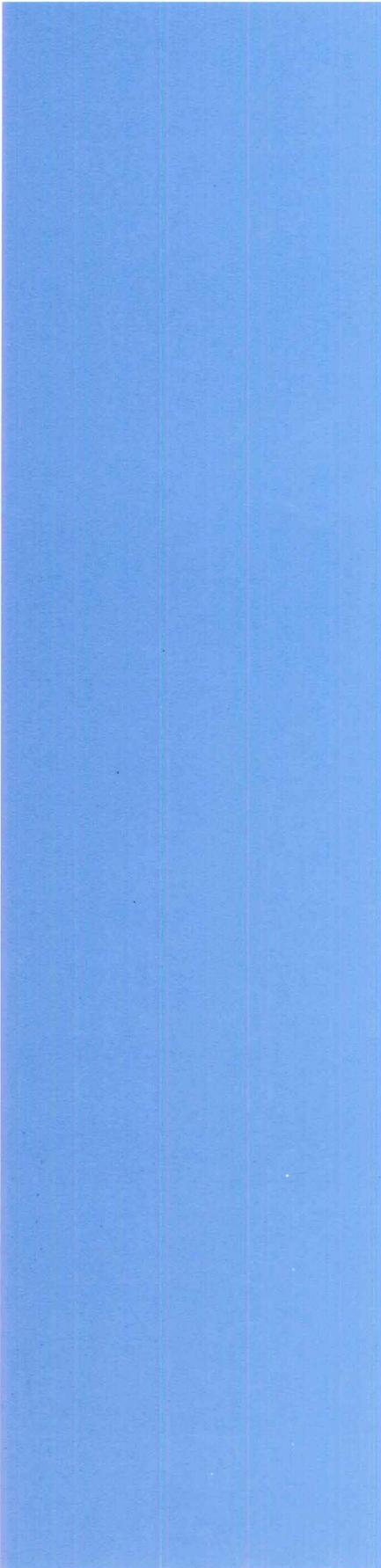
An early question was where to find the information. We knew that Louise Hall, AIA and Professor at Duke, had been the Chapter Archivist. We decided to visit the Duke University Library which had some of her records. While the staff was extremely helpful in retrieving boxes from dead storage, we were nonetheless disappointed that there was not more information available there.

We then asked our friend and fellow North Carolinian, Tony Wrenn, Hon. AIA, for his assistance. As Archivist at the National AIA Headquarters he knew intimately North Carolina and its architects and buildings. Tony was glad to help, and gave us three days in Washington reviewing the book plan and going through boxes of records which he had on the North Carolina Chapter. He copied many pages which we felt were significant and these were used as one basis for the history. He also showed us four or five histories which had been written by other chapters. The History could not have been the book that it is without Tony Wrenn's hours and days of collaboration.

The Task Force met with the writers and decided that in addition to the written narrative tracing the 85-year history, it would be interesting to have other special features included which would make the book something of a permanent reference and recognition book. The execution of this work, supplementary to the author's, was somewhat generally divided among the Task Force.

Betty provided her firsthand knowledge as Chapter Executive of some 22 years. She had a keen insight into the importance of events which had unfolded over this long period.

Marvin agreed to research the life and times of the 63 terms of the presidents. One can appreciate the difficulty of this task given the intervening years. But that made it all



the more important to document them now as best we could. There is a wealth of history in these brief biographies. While he would minimize his own contribution, we all appreciate his fine work.

Macon reviewed the chapter magazines and other publications for items which he thought would be helpful to the writers and which could also be used to supplement the written history. His research led him to the North Carolina State Archives where he found a treasure trove of information on architects as well as the Chapter. Betty McCain, Secretary of Cultural Resources and her staff were most helpful in providing important information from these records. Macon located many photographs and copied the 1957 "Centennial Observance" which was written by Louise Hall. He has labored many days securing and selecting more than 300 photographs and identifying them for the printers. While there has been a close collaboration with Marvin, we recognize Macon as the principal designer.

As a book on architects and their work, it was felt important to show buildings; but the question became which ones. The selection process was not easy, and the results represent our best considered judgment. The Task Force established its own informal rules and it is hoped that the judgments will be accepted.

The Task Force felt it important to recognize not only award winners and officers, but the general membership. Listings of the members are thus made at various times, up to December 1997. It would have been interesting to have had a more even and sequential photographic distribution through the years of Chapter members and events, but those shown are representative of availability.

While most architectural publications indicate titles such as AIA, FAIA, Honorary AIA, etc., the Task Force decided that as a generality, for the sake of accuracy related to time, it would omit these suffixes. A separate listing of those who have received distinctive titles has been added.

Kristin Rehder is Director of Development Communications for Amherst College and had assisted me with previous books. While not responsible for the finished product, she has offered many helpful suggestions, resulting in a more cohesive whole.

The narrative of this history is the work of David Jackson and Charlotte Brown. Having examined the many letters, bulletins, minutes, reports, and other archival records, they composed a short history of the profession in North Carolina. To enrich the text, they included perspectives provided by several past presidents of the Chapter. The Task Force reviewed, edited and commented on the text, and provided their insight into the history of the organization.

As the research continued, it became clear that the work of architects in the preservation movement merited special attention. Macon Smith studied the records and brought to light the trail blazing work of James A. Stenhouse, FAIA, of Charlotte. Jim had catalogued the significant buildings in North Carolina for the National Historic Buildings Survey. Because of the importance of preservation and its influence on architectural practice, a separate chapter was used.

We are indebted to J. Myrick Howard, Executive Director of Preservation/North Carolina in Raleigh, not only for his own leadership in the movement throughout the State, but we are grateful to him, Catherine Bishir and Tim Buchman, photographer, for the use of their work in *North Carolina Architecture*.

Looking at the records, one is conscious of the countless days and hours the members of the profession have given to the Chapter in its service role to the State. The Board of Architecture and the Building Code Council, for example, donate a great deal of time to

what, in some cases, becomes the establishment of State policy. While now assisted by well-organized and supportive staffs, the basic work is still performed by member architects. This is true at both the Chapter and the National levels.

The philosophy of the Task Force has been to try to be as fair, uniform, and inclusive as possible of a large number of individuals who have contributed to the Chapter. In addition to the biographies of the Presidents, all of the officers since 1913 have been listed, based on available information. This long list of men and women, who have given generously of their time and talent, is a group to whom we are all indebted.

The Task Force was asked to raise money for the printing expenses; and the Chapter will be forever grateful to the named sponsors and others for their generous and enthusiastic response. While there could have been many other funding sources for the venture, the Task Force felt it desirable for the money to be provided from within the membership, and it was done.

We appreciate the input which was received from Marvin Malecha, Dean of the School of Design, and his assistant Anne Sundberg; as well as information on A&T State University's Architectural Engineering curriculum furnished by Dr. Ronald N. Helms. Dr. Dean W. Colvard, former chancellor of UNC-C, was not only influential in the establishment of the College of Architecture, but in preparing its history used as a reference.

Gary Walker, his son Robbie and Robbie's wife Greta, of Atlantic Publishing Company, Tabor City have been helpful over and beyond their work as printer.

We are indebted to a number of photographers who have been generous in permitting the use of their work. Photographers have been identified when known.

S. Scott Ferebee, Jr. has volunteered to help us in many ways, including preparation of the report on the UNC-Charlotte School of Architecture, as well as proofreading and fundraising. Mrs. Louisa May Pease's review was most helpful in reducing manuscript errors.

Tim Kent, our Executive Vice President, has been constant in his assistance with photographs, records and reviews. While it was understood that the Task Force had to operate by its own devices, he stood ready to assist and, on request, promptly provided data which he had available. Tim was ably assisted at all times by members of the Chapter's Raleigh staff, Jo Ellen High, Beth LeGrande, Marynell Gehrke, and Kathie Rainey.

We are indebted to many other unnamed staff persons who have helped us along the way. A major contribution to the entire operation was made by the patient and efficient Grace G. Hobbs of Boney Architects.

The Task Force accepts responsibility for its decisions, and any errors and omissions, but we assure the readers this was based on our best effort and judgment at the time.



Leslie N. Boney, Jr.

for

The Task Force

Betty S. Howison

Marvin R. A. Johnson

Macon S. Smith

Leslie N. Boney, Jr.

31 December 1998

An Appreciation

C. David Jackson

1965-1998

David Jackson was a unique and talented young man whose intellectual and administrative skills were rare and impressive. He was passionate—about history, about architecture and about the role that archives play in documenting and understanding the many relationships which shape our built environment. David joined the NCSU Libraries in January of 1995 as assistant curator of the new Special Collections Department and became its head in November of 1997. His very untimely death on August 14, 1998, at age 32, cut short a career which was surely destined for national prominence.

David received the bachelor of arts degree in history at Kenyon College in Ohio and came to North Carolina State as a graduate student in public history. He was inspired by Catherine Bishir and her course in the history of North Carolina architecture. She was convinced that he was the perfect person to undertake a survey of architectural records in North Carolina, so she introduced him to me and together we encouraged him to complete the huge task of conducting an inventory of collections of drawings and other documents recording the history of North Carolina's built environment. The Libraries Special Collections was an outgrowth of this and is now concentrating upon building an architectural record which will document the history of architecture in the state and region.

When I was approached by the special AIA task force to assist in the publication of this *History of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects*, I immediately perceived that David was the ideal person to write it. He was its principal author and I was his collaborator, sounding board and reviewer. This book is a testament to his sound and thoughtful scholarship.

As head of Special Collections, David organized in 1997 a major exhibition of the work of George Matsumoto, one of the founders and principal teachers of the NCSU School of Design and a prominent architect. This exhibition and its catalog, which David wrote, won a CASE Award of Excellence. He also served as editor of the *North Carolina Archivist*.

David Jackson was a visionary with gifts of tenacity and tolerance. He was blessed with an uncommon resourcefulness, compassion and patience for one so young. He wrote and spoke well and his modesty inspired trust in those who worked with him. It was a privilege to help mentor this young man. The world is a better place for the life and work of David Jackson.

A special memorial service was conducted for David on August 28, 1998, at the NCSU Gallery of Art and Design. He is survived by his wife, Maggi, and daughter Acy, age two.

Charlotte Vestal Brown

Charlotte Vestal Brown, Director
Gallery of Art & Design, NCSU

North Carolina Chapter The American Institute of Architects

An Overview

The American Institute of Architects set forth the objectives of the organization in these words:

The objects of the American Institute of Architects shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training, and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

The North Carolina Chapter is the recognized advocate for the architectural profession in this state.

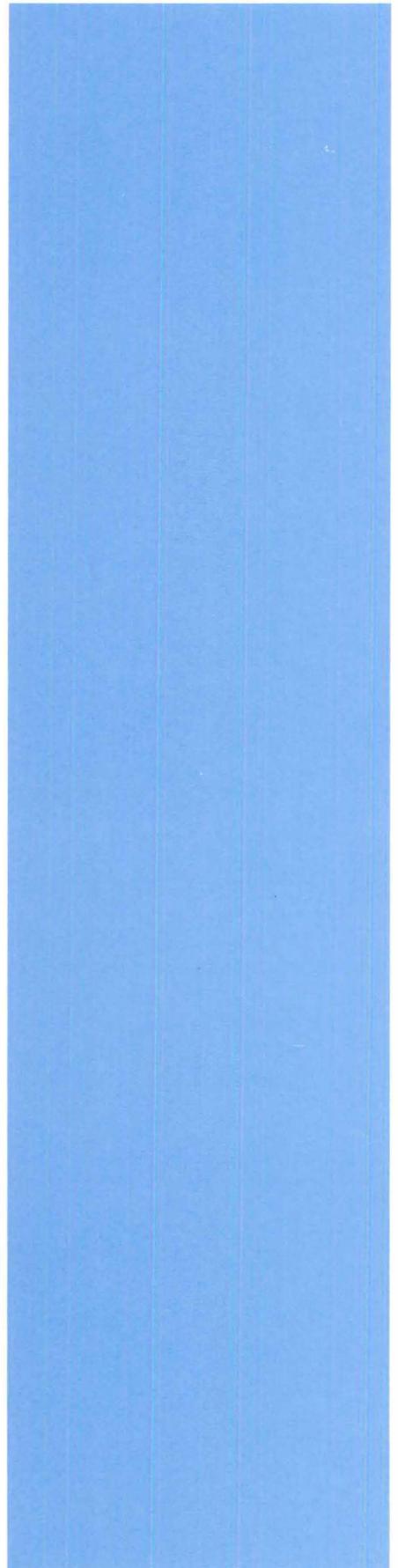
The advantage in membership lies in the breadth of service provided. AIA North Carolina publishes *North Carolina Architecture*, a magazine distributed to the state's architects, engineers, contractors, elected officials, civic leaders and decision-makers. AIA North Carolina also publishes a newsletter for its members, *AIA North Carolina Architect*.

The Chapter staff, headquartered in Raleigh, organizes a number of meetings, highlighted by the AIA North Carolina Summer Design Conference. Continuing education is now a requirement of AIA membership. Seminars, lectures and workshops are provided through a variety of sources. Members may also receive credit through a program of self-directed study.

AIA North Carolina has become increasingly involved in public policy development and legislation. AIA North Carolina opinions and positions are actively sought by lawmakers when dealing with legislation affecting architecture, building codes, construction and planning.

AIA North Carolina members work and live in every corner of the state, practicing in firms ranging in size from one to 350 persons. The membership is divided into geographical sections, located in Asheville, Charlotte, Eastern North Carolina, Piedmont (Greensboro/High Point), Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, Wilmington and Winston-Salem.

The sections elect their own leaders and hold periodic meetings and other activities for their members. Each section also works closely with AIA North Carolina on a number of statewide projects, as well as the annual AIA Design Awards, and Summer Design Conference and also seminars on management, professional liability and marketing techniques.



AIA North Carolina offers its members an opportunity to participate in a variety of committees dealing with topics such as historic preservation, continuing education, environmentally-sensitive design and government affairs.

The mission of AIA North Carolina is to serve its members by enhancing and promoting the profession of architecture; and in so doing improve the quality of the human environment.



Bronze proof of the AIA seal, designed in 1912, by H. Van Buren Magonigle (1867-1935). AIA and Chapter logos and other graphics are based on this design of an eagle and a Doric column. Magonigle was the designer of the dramatic 1923 Gold Medal ceremony when North Carolinian Henry Bacon (1866-1924) received his Gold Medal at the Lincoln Memorial, which he designed.

Photo courtesy of The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, D.C.

Collaboration in Building

While this volume is principally concerned with the history of the North Carolina architectural profession for three-quarters of a century, the editors acknowledge with gratitude and affection the collaboration which has permitted the success of so many ventures.

First and foremost, an owner has seen a need for a building or work and has been willing to place funds at risk to accommodate his goals. This is part of our capitalistic system that has served the nation well. The owner has employed an architect with the confidence that professional skill will bring reality to the dreams. The success of a project starts here. The best buildings come from the best owners.

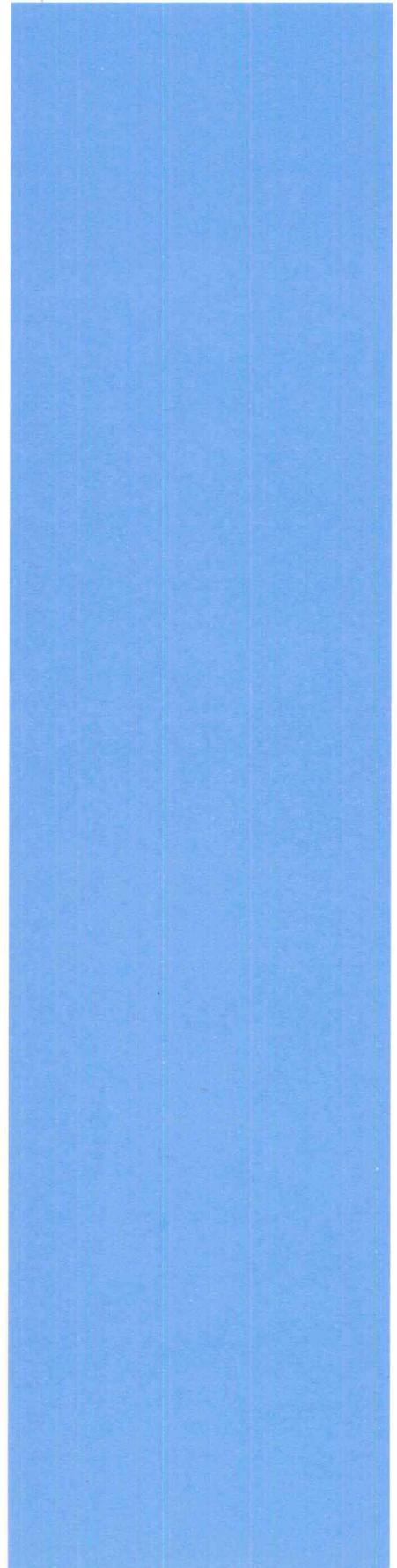
While in the earliest days of the republic there was a single person master-builder called architect, over the years of this history of the North Carolina Chapter, design and construction have become more complex by the year. As this growth has taken place, the processes of planning and construction have required a combination of talented, and well-trained professionals in such fields as mechanical, electrical, structural, and civil engineering, as well as specifications writers, landscape architects and interior designers. Specialists in transportation, acoustics, site development, legal and financial services, cost estimating, electronics and communication are all part of the planning team which may be needed to achieve the owners' goals.

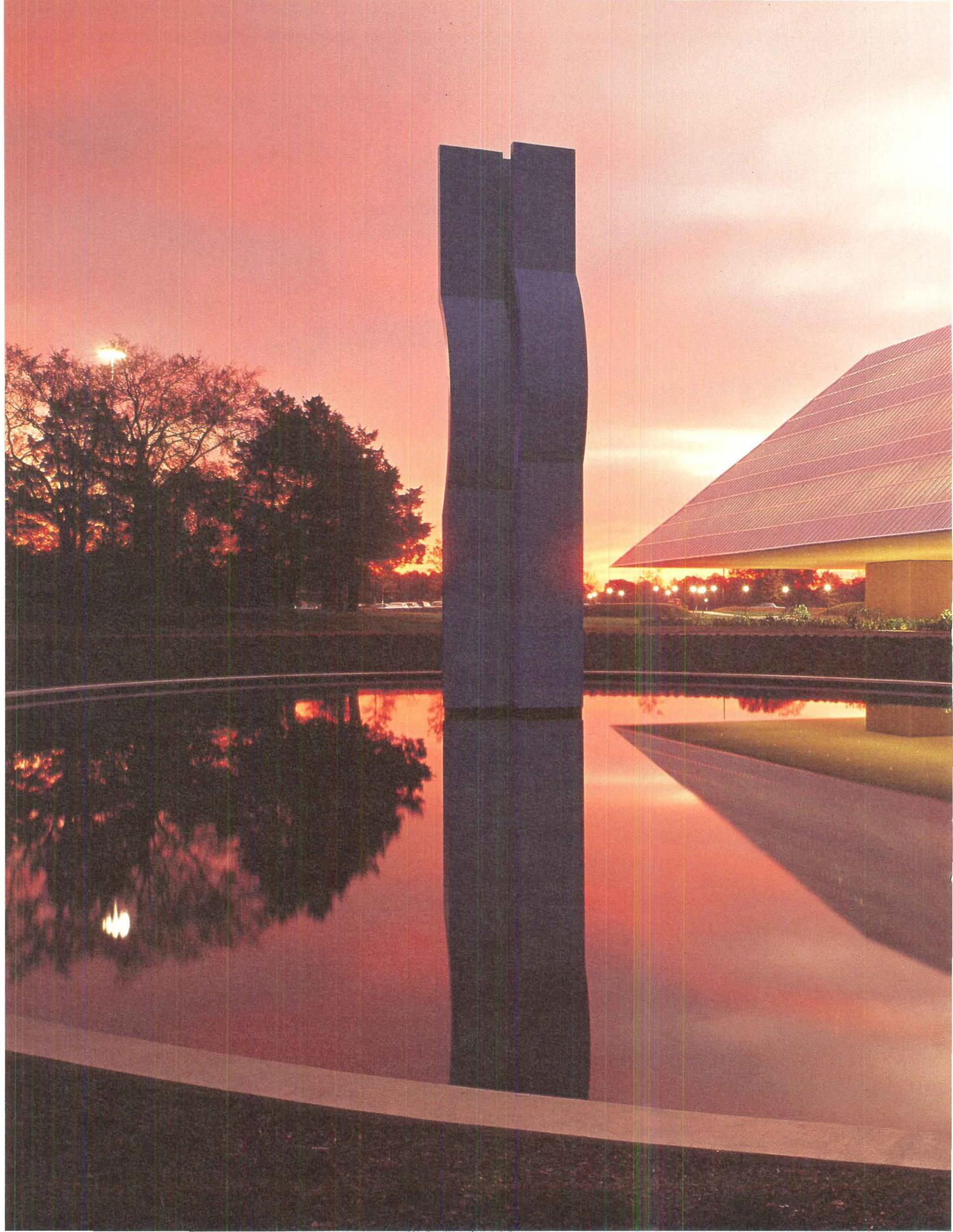
These services are provided under the umbrella of the architect. They all become a part of a collaborative effort which is concerned not only with function and beauty, but with code and regulation compliance required to protect the public. During the planning process, the design team relies on its own experience and that of the builders to ascertain that the building is going to be buildable.

The dreams of the owner and the designs of the architect are brought to reality by the general contractor and his organization of specialists. These include manufacturers, suppliers, and craftsmen in the fields of plumbing, heating and air conditioning, electrical power and communication, excavation and foundations, masonry, concrete, steel, carpentry, millwork, elevators, hardware, interior furnishings and finishes.

It is the goal of this design and construction team to provide a building to meet the owner's needs in a timely and effective manner during all sorts of changes and weather that may develop. The joy of the end result justifies the effort.

This volume honors the part that these professional specialists play. Collaboration is the hallmark of building in North Carolina.







HISTORY

1913-1998

CHAPTER I

- Section 1 Professionalization and the Practice
of Architecture in North Carolina
- Section 2 The Challenge of Professional Recognition
1913-1945
- Section 3 Beyond The War
1946-1960
- Section 4 Permanence Amid Rapid Change
1961-1998

Chapter I

"Architecture is the frame of human
existence."

-Frank Lloyd Wright



Chapter I
Section 1

Professionalization and the Practice of Architecture in North Carolina

For more than 140 years, The American Institute of Architects has served as a professional organization for architects. Established by thirteen practicing architects in New York City in 1857, the organization grew to a membership of 58,000 in 1997. It is an administrative organization through which professional architects can gather to further their own education and to develop ways and means to serve and protect the public, and the built environment. The Institute has simultaneously refined the practice of architecture and fostered public recognition of the importance of professional services. Accordingly, the growth and development of The American Institute of Architects and its affiliated state and local chapters share the history of the rise of professionalism and professional status in this country.

The history of professionalization is the history of dramatic and rapid change. Since the emergence of a powerful American middle class out of the 19th century's industrial revolution, professionalism has been the core of middle class identity. Within American society a profession denoted a specialized knowledge that other individuals lacked, but needed. In exchange for their services, professionals received societal status and power. Individuals—clients or patients—received a special service. As new professions appeared from developments in manufacturing, health, commerce, technology, or construction, they gained public recognition and respect for their specialized service through several means.

Chapter I: History

North Carolina State Capitol, 1833-1840,
Raleigh
Alexander Jackson Davis, 1803-1892,
Architect, New York



A founder of the AIA, A. J. Davis and Ithiel Town (1784-1844), designed the NC State Capitol, the North Carolina Hospital for the Insane in Raleigh, buildings for the University of North Carolina, Davidson College, and other structures. Davis also designed state capitols in Connecticut, Indiana, and Illinois. His North Carolina projects constitute an important component of his work in America. In an era when there were no public libraries holding architectural books, he maintained one of the largest architectural libraries in America. In his work, Davis displayed an inspired blend of informed taste and respect for his clients' needs and budgets. Raymond Beck, The Capitol's Historian and Researcher says: "This is the only State Capitol which can trace its interior decorative scheme to a European source. The building would be right at home if it could be dropped into Edinburgh today." *Sketch of A. J. Davis by Mary Freeman Goldbeck, ca 1845. From Metropolitan Museum of Art catalogue Alexander Jackson Davis American Architect 1803-1892. Photo of NC State Capitol by Tim Buchman, courtesy of Preservation North Carolina.*

The history of professional architects dates to the Renaissance in Europe with the appearance of treatises about the history, theory, and practice of building. As a result, individuals secured an academic knowledge of architectural and building history that had heretofore been almost entirely customary and based on experiences. This academic knowledge changed the educational process. However, it was not isolated to one area of expertise. The change and its constellation of circumstances took place at different times in different places in no specific hierarchy. What is important to the emergence of the professional architect is the consistency of this pattern of change in Western society. As areas of knowledge became more specialized and more academic, the textbook replaced the master; the university replaced the apprenticeship. Although architecture has retained remnants of these earlier roles, the differences are greater than the similarities. These differences form the core of the rise of professional identity.

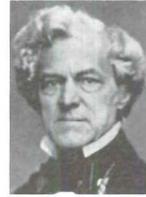
One of the consequences of these changes in education and practice was the appearance of organizations that could define and enforce the boundaries of admission to a field of practice. These boundaries were academically defined and sometimes supported by the power of a state or a university. When a group of men met to establish a national organization of architects and builders they were acting in response to these forces of change. The history of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects (Chapter¹) is a microcosm of these changes and a manifestation of the growth of professionalism in the craft of building.

Accordingly, professional organizations, together with licensing laws, defined professional status. The very appearance of an organization based on specific qualifications is a consequence of a perceived need by its practitioners to attain power and status to shape the nature of the practice itself. Accordingly, these organizations quickly became effective tools for licensed professionals to exert considerable influence over entry into a profession. This control was essential to the definition of a professional, and organizations generally possessed an authoritative and influential voice over the development of licensing rules and regulations. Together, licensing and professional organizations exerted control over those who claimed professional status by identifying





St. James Church, 1839-1840, Wilmington
Thomas Ustick Walter, 1804-1887, Architect,
Philadelphia



A founder of the AIA and its second president, Walter was responsible for the motion giving “The American Institute of Architects” its name. He designed the dome, Senate, and House wings of the U.S. Capitol. He gave North Carolina other important examples of the Gothic Revival style which would become the choice for Episcopal and many other churches.

The Chapel of the Cross, 1842-1848, Chapel Hill was also a Thomas U. Walter design. Its windows are similar to St. James. Measured drawings were prepared by Lloyd G. Walter, Jr., 1990 Chapter President, and George B. Hobson, Jr. as a part of the NCSU School of Design Student Program to document historic buildings. A later Chapel of the Cross was built on the site. It was designed by Hobart B. Upjohn of New York.

Photo by Tim Buchman, courtesy of Preservation North Carolina.

and promoting certain ethical, educational, and experiential criteria to which the professional must abide. Organizations were effective public relations tools for professionals, providing a unified and clear definition of a profession to ensure public welfare and maintain public acceptance, also critical to the definition of a professional.

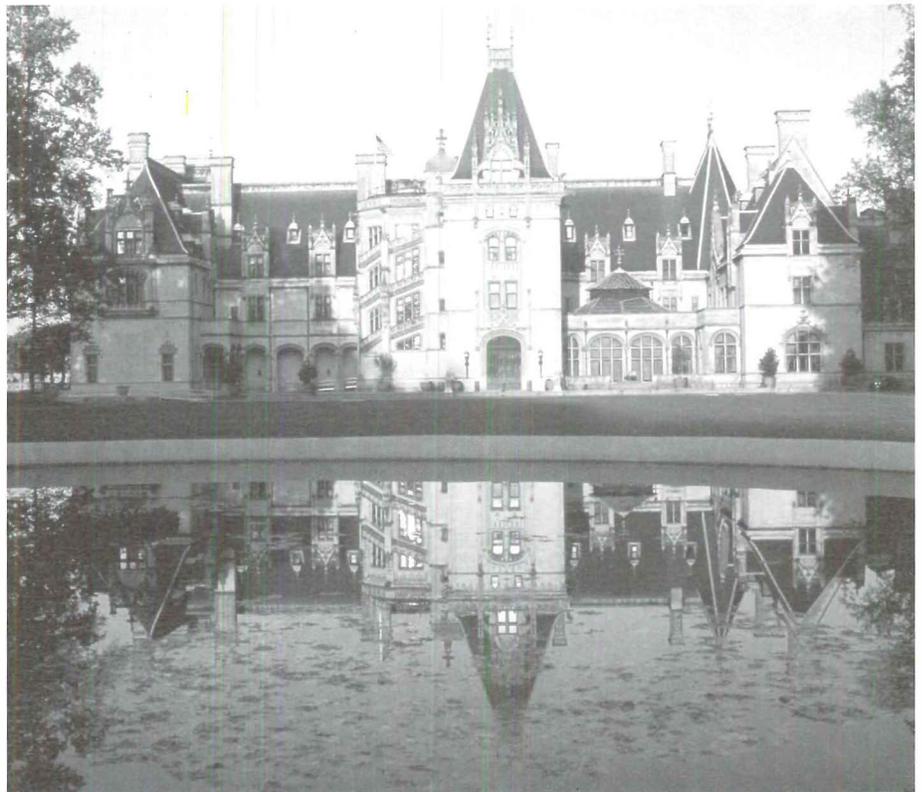
Most professions evolved out of traditional trades and crafts. Accordingly, when the state Chapter was founded in 1913 by five practicing North Carolina architects, the profession of architecture was a practical art whose roots lay in experience and apprenticeship. Before the appearance of a professional organization of architects in North Carolina, people who engaged in the practice of building, whether called architects or builders, attained a position of influence within their communities by possession of knowledge and experience that belonged to no one else. They could undertake a simple or complex building project, organize it, and carry it through from beginning to end. This knowledge and experience necessarily gave these individuals access to potential public and private clients who required professional services. Today the practice of architecture depends entirely on educational qualifications and is controlled by state or national licensing.

Nationally, The American Institute of Architects appeared in 1857, near the apex of the Industrial Revolution, as an influential national organization for the profession of architecture. In the half-decade before a formal chapter of the AIA was established in North Carolina, several architects who held membership in the national organization practiced in the state. Many of North Carolina’s finest examples of 19th Century architecture come from the practices of these early professionals. Although architects of national prominence have practiced in North Carolina throughout the history of AIA North Carolina, these contributions by AIA founders to the state’s

¹ Because most of the supporting material (memos, newsletters, etc.) used to research this text refer to the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects simply as the “Chapter,” this term is continued throughout this text. In 1992 the official name of the organization became “AIA North Carolina.” This change was made at the suggestion of the Institute to provide a unified identity and graphics program for the more than 300 component organizations nationwide.

Chapter I: History

Biltmore House, 1890-1895, Asheville
Richard Morris Hunt, 1827-1895, Architect,
New York
*Photo used with permission of Biltmore Estates,
Asheville, North Carolina.*



built environment provided a solid foundation for the emergence of the professional architect in North Carolina in the early 20th Century.

As an emerging profession, architects did not have basic tools at their disposal to control who could and who could not claim to be an architect. No college or university offered a degree in architecture, no state had architectural registration laws, no serial publication regularly carried information on the profession of architecture and there were no common set of construction documents. Literally anyone who wished to be known as an architect could be, and the name was interchangeable with mason, carpenter, builder, brick layer or almost anyone else in the building trades.

The group of the 13 AIA founders responded to this lack of resources by forming an architectural organization, and suggested additional architects to be invited, They appointed a committee to draft a constitution for an association of architects.

The following are from the original minutes of the February 23, 1857, meeting in the office of Richard Upjohn, New York City.

“Richard Upjohn remarked that we had assembled in order to consider the propriety of organizing a Society of Architects...”

“J. C. Wells proposed that we form an Association of Architects...”

“...Resolved: that it is highly desirable in the opinion of this meeting that, with as little delay as possible, an Association of Architects be formed...and that this meeting take the necessary steps to call such an association into existence...”

J. Wray Mould

Chas. Babcock

J. Priest

Fred A. Peterson

Richard M. Hunt

Richard M. Upjohn

L. Eidlitz

Joseph C. Wells

H. Dudley

(Not listed but included in the 13: Richard Upjohn, Edward Gardiner, H.W. Cleveland, and John Welch)

Section 1: Professionalization and Practice

At a meeting on March 10, 1857, the draft of the constitution was read, and Thomas U. Walter, who had joined the group at its second meeting along with Calvert Vaux, John W. Ritch, Joseph Sands, and Fred C. Withers, made a motion after the reading of Article 1 of the constitution: "...resolved, that the name of the 'New York Society of Architects' be changed to the 'American Institute of Architects'..." The motion carried.

The constitution was signed on April 15, 1857 at the University Chapel in New York City. These forty-nine men are considered founders of the AIA. The names below are taken from the original constitution, in the AIA Library and Archives Collections:

Richard Upjohn	Alexr. J. Davis	Detlef Lienau
Thomas U. Walter	Henry Dudley	R. M. Upjohn
F. A. Petersen	Richard M. Hunt	Calvert Vaux
Joseph C. Wells	John W. Ritch	Edward Gardiner
Leopold Eidlitz	Alpheus C. Morse	John Welch
Frederic Diaper	Arthur Gilman	R.G. Hatfield
Henry Van Brunt	J.A. Rintoul	H.W. Cleaveland
Nathaniel J. Bradlee	Edwin Lee Brown	Chas. Babcock
Hy. Huson Holly	Edmund Quincy, Jr.	Samuel Warner
William H. Beal	George Hathorne	Oliver P. Hatfield
Chas. W. Clinton	Fred C. Withers	Jos. Sands
J. Priest	John R. Niernsee	T.A. Tefft
E.C. Cabot	J. Coleman Hart	George Snell
C.D. Gambrill	John Rogers	Alfred J. Bloor
Edward Clark	James Renwick, Jr.	J. Cleveland Cady
Emlen T. Littell	Geo. B. Post	Edmund Tuckerman Potter
W.T. Hallert		

Among the earliest AIA members to practice in North Carolina was Alexander Jackson Davis. A founder of the AIA, Davis gained commissions in North Carolina through his relationship with New York businessman Robert Donaldson, a native of Fayetteville, who maintained contacts in North Carolina. This connection proved fruitful for Davis. One of his first commissions was the First Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville in 1831. Other larger commissions included the Greek revival North



Playmakers Theatre, 1850-1852, UNC-Chapel Hill
Alexander Jackson Davis, 1803-1892,
Architect, New York

The building was originally designed as a library but later housed the Drama program which gave the building its popular name.

Photo by Tim Buchman, courtesy of Preservation North Carolina.

Chapter I: History



Saint Mary's Chapel, 1856, Raleigh
Richard Upjohn, 1802-1878, Architect, New York

This Neo-Gothic wood batten church originally had a nave as the single architectural component. In 1905 it was enlarged to include transepts, decorative windows, a carved altar and a new pulpit. President Clauston Jenkins advises Upjohn's triple cusp design at the entry is now used as a logo for the school.

Photo by Ralph Mills.

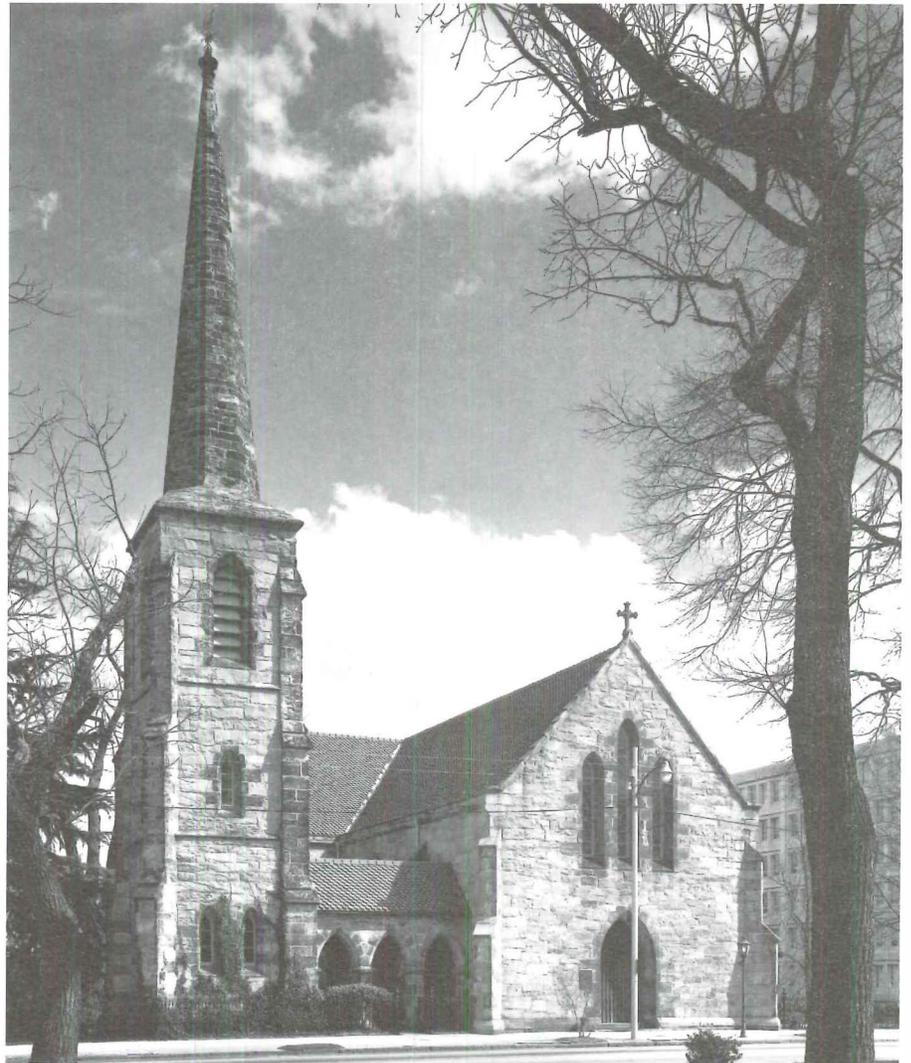
Christ Episcopal Church, 1848-1852,
Raleigh
Tower c. 1859-1861,
Richard Upjohn, 1802-1878, Architect, New York



Upjohn was the leader in the establishment of The American Institute of Architects, the father of AIA North Carolina. The initial AIA conceptual meeting was held in his New York office in 1857 and he became the first president. His book *Upjohn's Rural Architecture* influenced church design throughout North Carolina.

Photo of Richard Upjohn courtesy of The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, D.C.

Photo of Christ Episcopal Church by Tim Buchman, courtesy of Preservation North Carolina.



Carolina State Capitol (1833-1840), several buildings for the expanding University of North Carolina (1844-1845), the Italianate State Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh (1856), and the Tuscan Chambers Hall for Davidson College (1858-1860) that burned in the 1920s. Davis also received several commissions for residential work including Governor John Motley Morehead's picturesque Blandwood estate at Greensboro (1844).

Davis's extensive work in North Carolina represented some of North Carolina's most important and symbolic civic buildings. Architectural historian Catherine Bishir summarized Davis' contribution, highlighting the public trust this professional architect engendered.

Davis had given the Carolina Piedmont a body of architecture vital to the state's changing self-image and to the American picturesque movement as a whole. In his North Carolina work, Davis displayed an inspired blend of informed taste and respect for his clients' needs and budgets. At the same time, his Carolina patrons offered Davis admiration and encouragement and, more important, commissions that enabled him actually to construct his developing ideas, so that his North Carolina projects constitute an important component of his work in America.²



Biltmore House Banquet Hall, 1890-1895, Asheville
Richard Morris Hunt, 1827-1895, Architect,
New York



Hunt was one of the original thirteen committee members who established The American Institute of Architects. He was AIA's third president. As architect for the Vanderbilt estate in Asheville, the largest residence in the United States, he made a significant contribution to North Carolina architecture when he sent Richard Sharp Smith, architect, 1852-1924, to Asheville as his supervisor. Smith stayed in North Carolina after the completion of Biltmore, was an important architect, and a founder of the NC Chapter. Hunt gave his 1891 bas-relief by Karl Bitter, sculptor, to Smith who later donated it to the AIA in Washington. It is now hung on the wall in the Hunt Conference Room of the Archives.

Photo of Richard Morris Hunt courtesy of the Prints & Drawings Collection, The Octagon, the Museum of The American Architectural Foundation, Washington, DC.

Photo of Biltmore House Banquet Hall used with permission of Biltmore Estates, Asheville, North Carolina.

The interdependence between Davis and his clients embodies the definition of a professional. He approached architecture as an artist. He became a tastemaker for the 19th Century United States when his drawings illustrated three popular books by A. J. Downing—*Horticulturist and Architectural Theorist*. Davis possessed skills and knowledge that created a strong public awareness and trust. An exhibition of his work, produced by J. Myrick Howard, Director Preservation/North Carolina, and Dr. Charlotte V. Brown, Director N.C. State Visual Arts Center, following its opening at the Bellamy Mansion in Wilmington in November 1996, toured other state museums.

Other founders of the AIA besides Davis who contributed to North Carolina architecture include: New Yorker and first AIA president Richard Upjohn, who designed Christ Episcopal Church on Union Square in Raleigh (1848-1852, tower 1859-1860) and St. Mary's School Chapel in 1856 in Raleigh; Philadelphia architect and second AIA president Thomas Ustick Walter designed Saint James (Episcopal) Church in Wilmington (1839-1840), Chapel of the Cross (early), Chapel Hill, and the dome and Senate House wings of the U.S. Capitol; and Richard Morris Hunt, architect for the Biltmore Estate, Asheville, 1890-1895, as well as All Souls Chapel in Biltmore Village, Asheville.

² Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990): 245.



All Souls Chapel, 1895, Biltmore Forest, Asheville
Richard Morris Hunt, 1827-1895, Architect,
New York

This small but monumental church was designed shortly before Hunt's death in 1895. It is the centerpiece of what is known as Biltmore Village. He used a short-naved Greek Cross plan which he thought permitted the congregation to best see and hear the service. The great square tower, at the center of the cross, dominates the exterior. The conical roof of the apse is another strong form.

A partial list of other out of state architects who have left their mark on distinguished buildings includes: Hobart B. Upjohn, New York, architect for the First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington; and Brooks Hall, North Carolina State University, Raleigh; Richmond H. Shreve and William Lamb, New York, architects for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. Building, Winston-Salem; Horace Trumbauer, Philadelphia, architect for Duke University; Cesar Pelli, New Haven, architect for NationsBank, Charlotte and Worrell Building, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem; John Montague Trimble, New York, architect for Thalian Hall with James F. Post; Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn, reconstruction architects for Tryon Palace, New Bern. (John Hawks, England, original building architect)

Between 1857 and 1913, the people of North Carolina experienced a radical transformation of their agricultural, rural society into a more urbanized one. Features of urbanization such as the growth of manufacturing, the university, technology, population, and the consumers' revolution, played increasingly important roles in North Carolina life. Rather than assign primacy to any one of these forces in the history of the North Carolina Chapter, it is important to recognize how they are manifested in

changes in the practice of architecture and building.

The history of the AIA chapter in North Carolina traces that evolution. Early years of the chapter's history are marked with developing a professional identity in the state and coping with the economic disaster of the Great Depression. After World War II, the Chapter embarked on an aggressive agenda to become a sophisticated and effective organization with regular publications and a permanent staff. With the greater complexity of the profession brought on by large-scale building and information technology, the Chapter tackled the myriad of challenges of architectural practice in recent decades.

While this book makes clear the many hours of dedication and devotion North Carolina architects have made to their organization, some individuals, firms, committees, and sections may have been overlooked. Their omission does not signify any lesser contribution to the chapter's development. Rather, the success of the organization has depended on the totality of the work of the membership. Events recorded in this history could only have occurred with such dedication. Aggressive public relations, regular fellowship within the statewide group, and persistent attention to legislation affecting the profession are not simple goals. Many committees, programs, meetings, and casual conversations have shaped the present. Accordingly, the Chapter's history produces a complex mosaic of a far from prosaic professional organization whose members have shaped the built environment in hundreds of ways.

Chapter I

Section 2

The Challenge of Professional Recognition 1913-1945

Let's make our State Chapter of the A.I.A. large and strong enough to force recognition by the Public. This can be done if we all work together.

–Chapter President William H. Peeps, 1925

The history of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects (now AIA North Carolina) begins in 1913 when five architects from across the state gathered in Greensboro to “apply for admission” to the national organization. These founders included Louis Humbert Asbury of Charlotte, Richard Sharp Smith of Asheville, Hill Carter Linthicum and Garland Rose, both of Durham, and Willard Close Northup of Winston-Salem.

Immediately, these architects set out to strengthen their profession in the state. To achieve their goal, their task after affiliation with AIA was passage of legislation to regulate the practice of architecture. North Carolina’s Practice Act, passed in 1915, marked an early success for the fledgling group. The effort to control the profession through the force of law united architects from the coast to the mountains. When the Great War ended in 1918, the Chapter, as an organization of professionals, began to tackle the forces for change and development on the move in North Carolina.

Into this heady time, architects stepped forward to define their particular role in this new society, and to assume responsibility for the emerging fabric for the growing cities and towns of the Piedmont and the West. The challenge of articulating this responsibility to the public followed the Practice Act as a third task for North

Carolina's architects. While the Great Depression of the 1930s slowed the Chapter's progress toward its early goals, architects, as a unified group, devised many strategies to gain and secure public recognition, including outreach to the community as well as internal fellowship and professional dialogue among themselves.

Among the earliest architectural organizations in North Carolina was the North Carolina Architectural Association (NCAA), begun in 1906.¹ Composed chiefly of architects from Charlotte, these early professionals sought to achieve two goals: affiliation with The American Institute of Architects as the national organization for architects, and the passage of a practice act in the state.

Within the first year of existence for the association, members began to contact the national organization for membership information.² Leadership provided by the AIA was well known, and North Carolina architects looked to the national organization for guidance and assistance in their practice. For example, when Charlotte architect and NCAA member C. C. Hook wondered how best to supervise a job, he wrote to the AIA secretary asking how often to make a site visit and if an architect was responsible for work performed by a contractor.³

The following letters outline the official beginnings of the chapter:

Winston Salem, N.C. Sept. 17 1913

Mr Glenn Brown Secty
American Institute of Architects
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir,

The North Carolina Chapter of the A.I.A. was
duly organized last night in Greensboro – and I herewith
enclose the Charter Constitution & By Laws – And Apply
for admission by the Institute,

The Officers elected were as follows -

Hill C. Linthicum Prest. Durham N.C.

Louis H. Asbury V. Prest. Charlotte

W. C. Northup – Secty & Treas. Winston Salem N.C.

Institute Members --

H. C. Linthicum- Louis H. Asbury R. S. Smith- W. C. Northup-

G. R. Rose.

Chapter Members -

Frank A. Weston, W. L. Brewer, C. E. Hartge, James F. Gause, Jr.

A. H. Carrier, W. H. Lord, H. W. Simpson.

With kindest regards & best wishes, I am,

Sincerely Yours
s/ HILL C. LINTHICUM

Let me hear from as soon as you Can.

¹ The Southeastern Architectural League preceded the North Carolina Architectural Association by five years, as it was organized in 1901. Richard Sharp Smith served as its first president. The league included architects from all regions of the state including Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Wilmington. (*The North Carolina Year Book* 1901, p. 137.)

² Franklin Gordon to Glenn Brown, June 19, 1906. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Record Group 801, Series 1, Box 31, Folder 9.

³ Charles C. Hook to AIA Secretary Parker, August 16, 1923. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 4.

Section 2: Professional Recognition 1913-1945

September 25, 1913

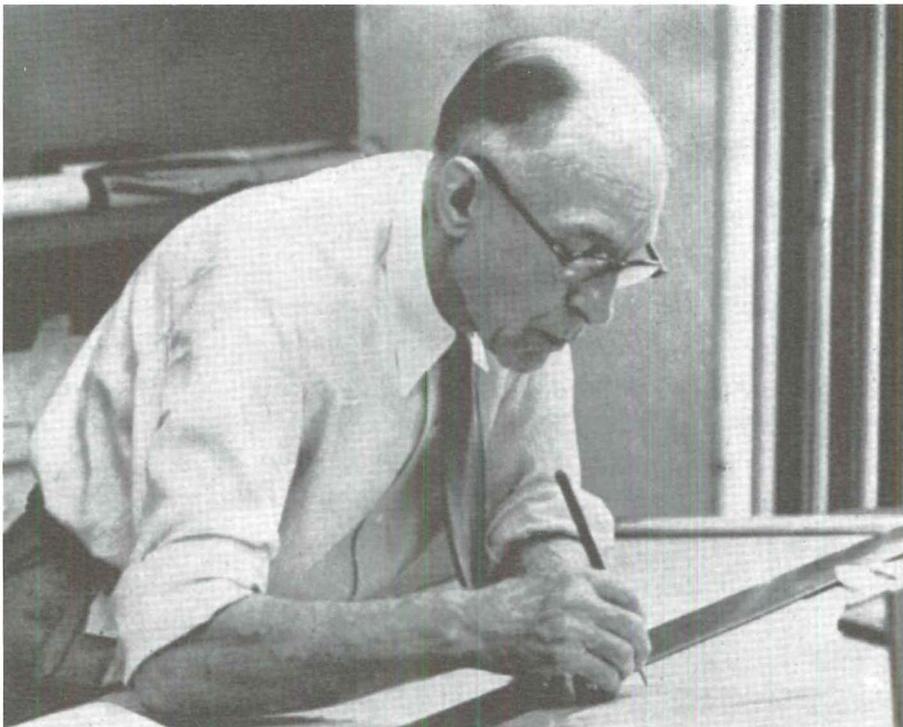
Mr. W. C. Northup, Sec'y.
North Carolina Chapter, A.I.A.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dear Sir:-

The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects having received the application of the architects from North Carolina and finding that they have complied with the conditions of the Constitution of the Institute in the formation of a Chapter, thereby formally admitted and the Secretary is authorized to enroll them as a Chapter of the Institute, this, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1913.

Yours very truly,
[GLENN BROWN, copy unsigned]
Secretary.

Louis Humbert Asbury became the first Tar Heel AIA member when the AIA Board of Directors elected him to membership on 28 September 1908.⁴ Being from a region yet unorganized by the AIA, Asbury became a member of the AIA "Chapter-At-Large." He was later to be granted one of the first N.C. Architectural Registration Licenses. Although Asheville architect Richard Sharp Smith was not an AIA member when he relocated from New York, after his work on the Biltmore Estate, he understood the importance of professional affiliation. In 1901 he served as a president of an organization called the Southeastern Architectural League, and in 1913 he



Louis H. Asbury, Sr. (1877-1975) at work
Photo from Louise Hall's Centennial Report 1957.

⁴ During the early years, members were "elected" to The American Institute of Architects.

became one of four North Carolinians elected to the AIA with Durham architect Hill Carter Linthicum, an immediate past president of the North Carolina Association of Architects, Garland Rose, and Willard C. Northup. Northup continued to be a leader in the NCAA notwithstanding his admission to the AIA through the North Carolina Chapter. The Chapter had five experienced and dedicated founders to see the new organization through its infancy.⁵

The small membership of the early decades did not reflect the quality or commitment of these Chapter members. Among the most dedicated of the founders was the Chapter's first president, Hill Carter Linthicum of Durham. An energetic, ambitious architect, Linthicum was a veteran of professional organizations. Before the first Chapter meeting on September 16, 1913, Linthicum had just returned from a southeastern regional architects meeting in South Carolina, discussing, among other things, preservation of Charleston buildings.⁶

Although much credit goes to the North Carolina founders, the national AIA also had begun a membership drive to recruit architects and organize chapters in various parts of the country. The effort included North Carolina, perhaps because of Linthicum's interest and attention to the needs of North Carolina architects, but the national AIA also recruited in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama. Linthicum responded well to the initiative and he invited the AIA Executive Secretary Glenn Brown to attend a meeting of the NCAA at Winston-Salem in December 1911, two years before the Chapter organized in 1913. Clearly it was a successful meeting as Linthicum forwarded bylaws and a constitution to the AIA just one year later. That year, at Brown's invitation, Linthicum attended the AIA meeting in Washington. Linthicum's presence at the national meeting marked the beginning of a long tradition of North Carolina delegates representing the Chapter and the state at national conventions.

The second objective of the NCAA was the passage of a practice act in the state. The first bill dealing with regulation of architectural practice was introduced in the General Assembly in 1909. Similar bills were introduced and failed each year thereafter, until 1915, just two years after the Chapter's organization. In 1955 Chapter archivist Louise Hall recalled that much of the work in passage of the bill was done by Asheville architect William H. Lord, the Chapter's first Fellow and first legislative chairman. She believed he was "instrumental" in passage of the law.

The legislative intent of the Practice Act was made clear in the law's preamble. Regulation of architectural practice served the public good by defining architecture as "The art of designing for the safe and sanitary construction of buildings for public and private use...." However, Lord clearly recognized the importance of the act to the growth of the profession. A practice act in the state would serve as an extremely significant step in resolving the architect's identity crisis and commanding public respect. An act legally defined what constituted an architect, and a legal definition lent social acceptance and a status to the profession. More important, however, it would establish standards and parameters for entry into the profession, preventing incompetence and thereby maintaining public confidence. Thus, the act benefitted both the profession and the public. The licensed architect, as a registered professional, commanded a specialized knowledge for clients to depend on for guidance. When a

⁵ Louise Hall, AIA. "Founding Fathers NCAIA, 1913-1954." *Southern Architect* (September 1954): 9-10. (See page 173)

⁶ Districts were present within the AIA by 1923, with North Carolina being in District 4 which was composed of Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. By 1928 districts were renamed, with North Carolina in the South Atlantic District which included, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. In 1930 West Virginia moved to the Middle Atlantic District and in 1953 Virginia also moved to the Middle Atlantic District. Alabama moved to the Gulf States and the South Atlantic District included Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Two years later the New York District included territories and the South Atlantic District included only Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. By 1960 Florida was its own district and the South Atlantic District included North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Georgia included Chapters in Atlanta, Augusta, and South Georgia.



Jackson County Courthouse, 1913, Sylva
Smith and Carrier, Architects

Richard Sharp Smith (1852-1924), Asheville, was an important architect, especially in western North Carolina. He was a founder of the North Carolina Chapter of AIA in 1913 and its second president.

Photo by J. Weiland.

client hired a registered architect, especially for state-commissioned projects, the act assured a certain level of integrity and ability, which has continued since.

With a practice act in the state, builders could no longer assume the appellation, “architect.” A practice act forced people who built, especially for state-commissioned projects, to recognize the necessity of an architect’s particular knowledge, and assured that qualified, educated individuals practiced the craft. Accordingly, the presence of a practice act increased the potential for licensed architects to obtain work.

North Carolina’s Practice Act recognized the leading role in the profession of the AIA, linking practice in the state to national standards of practice. The 1915 act anticipated the AIA’s adoption of a code of ethics in 1920 to govern the practice of architecture by Institute members. Codes of ethics defined professional behavior. Like North Carolina’s practice act, the code stated the role of the architect in construction and building. The Code of Ethics separated the function of the architect from that of the builder in building projects. Moreover, the code prohibited the professional architect from accepting any remuneration from a member of the building trades. It also encouraged professional cooperation and courtesy by prohibiting architects from injuring intentionally “the fair reputation, prospects or business of another architect.”

The Practice Act, with AIA’s Code of Ethics, lent professional identity and recognition to the North Carolina architect. It supplied all professional architects in North Carolina with an identity in state law, regardless of membership in the Institute. It also held architects to higher standards, since the Board of Architecture created by the act legally could punish infractions and discipline registered architects.

The 1915 Practice Act regulated the architectural profession through registration and licensing. It established a Board of Architectural Registration and Examination (now the North Carolina Board of Architecture). Five architects comprised the first board and represented the profession across the state. However, only two members of this first board were also members of the fledgling state AIA chapter, Hill Linthicum

Chapter I: History

All Saints Chapel, 1913, Linville
Henry Bacon, 1866-1924, Architect, New York



The small chapel is an example of Bacon's creative use of native materials. He designed several shingled private homes in Linville. He grew up in North Carolina and considered it his native state, though he lived and practiced in New York. He is buried in Wilmington.

Other commissions completed by Mr. Bacon in the state include memorials to the Soldiers of the Confederacy in Wilmington and the Women of the Confederacy on Capitol Square in Raleigh.

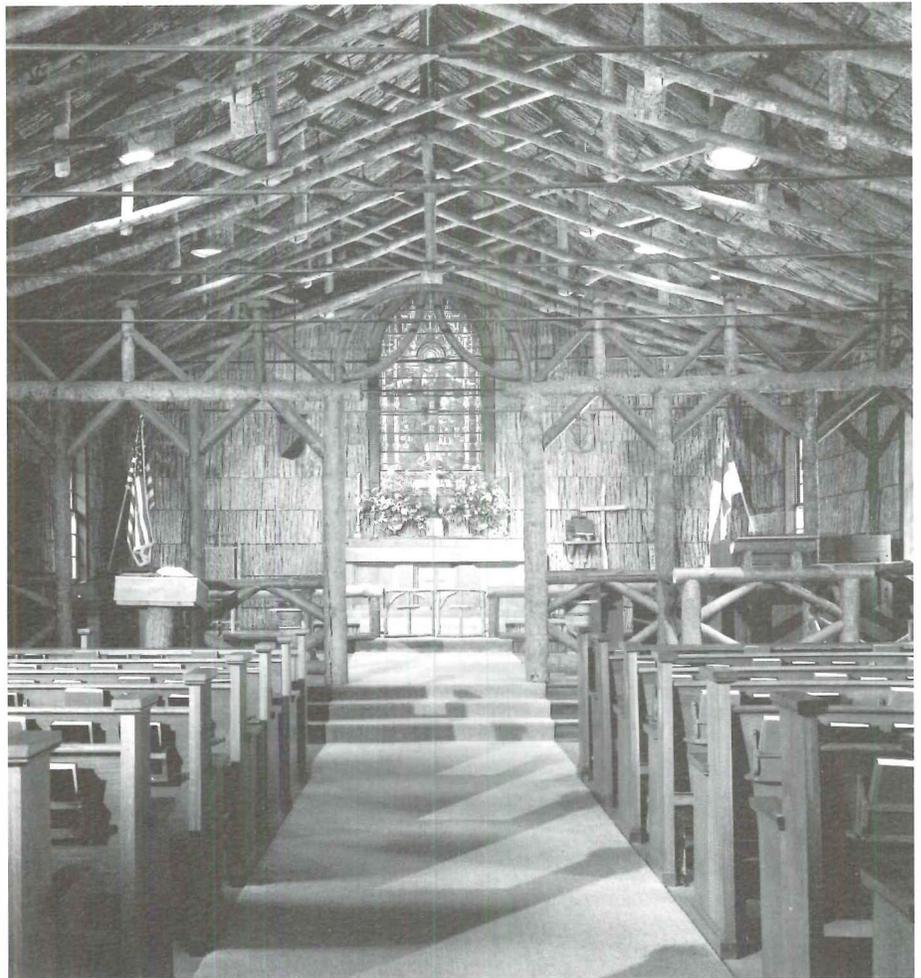
A residence for Mr. Donald MacRae in Wilmington (now St. James Church office) is probably the best example of shingle style within the area. His home for Walter L. Parsley (Live Oaks, 1913) on Masonboro Sound near Wilmington, utilized sea shells and concrete walls and columns. An octagonal plan and central atrium provided unique ventilation.

In the most elaborate of AIA ceremonies, in 1923 on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, his masterpiece, Bacon was awarded the AIA Gold Medal by President Harding. On May 30, 1972 and May 30, 1997, the AIA recognized the 50th and 75th anniversaries of the dedication of his gift to the nation.

To further honor him, in 1963 the AIA created the Henry Bacon Medal for Memorial Architecture.

Photo of All Saints Chapel by Tim Buchman, courtesy of Preservation North Carolina.

Photo of Henry Bacon by Underwood and Underwood.



and R.S. Smith. Two other board members were members of the NCAA which continued to exist well after organization of the Chapter.⁷

With the Practice Act in 1915, North Carolina joined the first ten states in the nation to pass a registration law for architects, the first being an Illinois law passed in 1897. The North Carolina law provided the profession with several definitions, including the most basic, that of the word architecture. The legal definition alone made clear the objectives of the growing profession – improvements in building; improvements in education; and recognition of the professional leadership of The American Institute of Architects. Seemingly, the architectural profession came of age in North Carolina, simply with the passage of this act.

However, much work remained to be done. Codification did not necessarily mean acceptance by the building industry or by other professions. This first act did not force builders to hire architects. The development of the profession would depend on the persistence and dedication of individual members and a strong organization. President Peeps knew that the profession remained loosely defined when he spoke in 1925. In his charge to the Chapter at that meeting in Charlotte he encouraged North Carolina architects: "Let's make our State Chapter of the A.I.A. large and strong enough to force recognition by the Public. This can be done if we all work together." Peeps' remark was not without legitimacy. By the time of his address in Charlotte,

⁷ The North Carolina Architectural Association existed concurrently with the North Carolina Chapter through World War II.

⁸ Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, January 14-15, 1925.

the ten-year-old organization had only twenty members, representing just 28% of the registered architects in the state. In his address, Peeps inquired of his North Carolina colleagues, “Why is it that in all the addresses you hear at these [Kiwanis and Rotary] Club meetings, all other lines of business and professions are mentioned in some way but the Architectural Profession?” Peeps claimed that only 50% of the gross building projects of 1924 employed architects. “... Are we losing our footing as a Profession? Why is this?” he asked his audience.⁸

President Peeps’ address reflected a fundamental concern that has characterized the Chapter—and the profession—since its inception: How do architects establish the identity and importance of their profession to achieve recognition, secure social status, and the patronage of institutions and individuals?

As the architect emerged as a professional, separate from the practice of building, it became essential that he insure his position in the hierarchy of the building process. This position has always been achieved by power and status. Once status no longer depended on the direct connection with building practice, status had to be derived from other sources. Ultimately, recognition from both inside and outside the profession gave architects the requisite economic and social power to obtain commissions and fully integrate their practice into the process of building.

With a strong identity, architects would attract commissions that were essential to remaining in practice. A strong, competent profession engendered the public trust. Therefore, initial efforts by the Chapter to define an architect focused on communication with the public, other building trades and professions, and exchanges of ideas among architects.

The Chapter’s certificate of incorporation states a threefold intent:

- (1) To unite in fellowship the architects of the commonwealth of North Carolina...
- (2) and to combine their efforts in co-operation with The American Institute of Architects for the promotion of the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession,
- (3) and for the dissemination of instruction in fine arts.

The interplay between “fellowship” within the profession and “promoting” the artistic role of the architect within the process of building have defined and guided the growth and development of AIA North Carolina throughout its nearly eighty-five-year history. Although by 1925, these issues had yet to be resolved, the Chapter’s distinguished history documents a wide array of accomplishments at building professional identity through a strong, ethical, and well-respected professional organization.

Over the years, the Chapter devised various means to improve professional recognition. Exchange with members at annual meetings and conventions provided the earliest opportunities to refine the architectural practice and articulate collectively the concerns facing the profession in North Carolina. The Chapter president named various committees and used the Councils and Sections of the state to investigate and report on specific issues of local and regional importance. These records and meeting minutes sought to keep North Carolina architects informed between regular meetings;

List of North Carolina Architects Registered to Practice in N.C. in 1923

Harry Barton	Greensboro
W.I. Brewer	Greensboro
Raleigh James Hughes	Greensboro
Albert C. Wirth	Greensboro
Leonard White, Jr.	Greensboro
Harry J. Simmonds	Greensboro
Chas. Conrad Hartmann	Greensboro
F.L. Bonfoey	Charlotte
Rudolph E. Lee	Charlotte
Marvin W. Helms	Charlotte
M.E. Boyer, Jr.	Charlotte
Louis H. Asbury	Charlotte
Charles C. Hook	Charlotte
Willard G. Rogers	Charlotte
William H. Peeps	Charlotte
J. M. McMichael	Charlotte
M.R. Marsh	Charlotte
J. B. Lynch	Wilmington
Leslie N. Boney	Wilmington
W.J. Wilkins	Wilmington
B.H. Stephens	Wilmington
Herbert Chivers	Wilmington
Garland R. Rose	Durham
J.P. Rose	Duham
H. Colvin Linthicum	Raleigh
H.P. Keller	Raleigh
James A. Salter	Raleigh
Frank B. Simpson	Raleigh
J.M. Kennedy	Raleigh
John D. Briggs	Raleigh
G.A. Edwards	Kittrell
R.I. Pool	Raleigh
G.M. Nelson	Raleigh
Thomas W. Cooper	Raleigh
Ross E. Shumaker	Raleigh
A.L. Beneker	Raleigh
Robert Thrower	Raleigh
Chas. N. Parker	Asheville
T.E. Davis	Asheville
William H. Lord	Asheville
A.H. Carrier	Asheville
Wm. J. East	Asheville
C.H. Chunn	Asheville
Detlef J. Dreyer	Asheville
Ronald Greene	Asheville
Willard C. Northup	Winston-Salem
Harold Macklin	Winston-Salem
C.R. Faw	Winston-Salem
Chas. Gilbert Humphrey	Winston-Salem
Hall Crews	Winston-Salem
Samuel E. Perry	Rocky Mount
Chas. C. Benton	Wilson
F.W. Benton	Wilson
R.G. Berryman	Wilson
Q.E. Herman	Hickory
Chas. J. Streeter	Gastonia
James W. Hopper	Leaksville
E.G. Stillwell	Hendersonville
M.S. Davis	Louisburg
J.P. Kramer	Elizabeth City
John D. Gullett	Goldsboro
Herbert B. Hunter	High Point
Stiles S. Dixon	Fayetteville

Chapter I: History

The following is a “tentative list” of Chapter members prepared by Chapter archivist Louise Hall, AIA, 25 August 1954. She titled the list “The First Twenty Years” and divided it into corporate, associate and junior members. The dates represent date of admission to the Chapter.

The First Twenty Years Corporate Members

Samuel Grant Alexander, Asheville, 1923
Louis Humbert Asbury, Charlotte, 1908
Harry Barton, Greensboro, 1922
James D. Beacham, Asheville, 1925
A.L. Beneker, Raleigh, 1924
George R. Berryman, Raleigh; Lexington, KY; Surry, VA, 1924
M.E. Boyer, Jr., Charlotte, 1920
James Cozby Byrd, Charlotte, 1929
George Watts Carr, Durham, 1930
A. Heath Carrier, Asheville, 1920
Albert A. Chadwick, 1920
Hall Crews, Winston-Salem, 1923
James De Loi, Winston-Salem, 1925
Stiles S. Dixon, Fayetteville, 1921
William Waldo Dodge, Jr., Asheville, 1929
Derlef J. Dreyer, Asheville, 1926
Eric Goodyear Flannagan, Sr., Henderson, 1931
Osborne Giles Foard, Wilmington, 1926
Henry Irvn Gaines, Asheville, 1930
James F. Gause, Wilmington, 1921
Ronald Greene, Asheville, 1921
C.E. Hartge, Raleigh, 1916
Charles C. Hartmann, Sr., Greensboro, 1926
William Crumley Holleyman, Jr., Greensboro, 1928
Walter Williams Hook, Charlotte, Member 1930, FAIA 1949
James W. Hopper, Leaksville, 1921
Raleigh James Hughes, Greensboro, 1921
Hill Carter Linthicum, Durham, 1913
Anthony Lord, Asheville, 1931
William H. Lord, Asheville, Member 1913, FAIA 1926
James B. Lynch, Wilmington, 1925
Harold Macklin, Winston-Salem, 1921
Marion Rossiter Marsh, Charlotte, 1931
Roy Marvin, Winston-Salem; Durham, 1926
Arthur Cleveland Nash, Chapel Hill; Washington, D.C., 1930
Willard C. Northup, Winston-Salem, Member 1913, FAIA 1932
Leet A. O'Brien, Winston-Salem, 1925
Charles N. Parker, Asheville, 1928
William H. Peeps, Charlotte, 1921
Willard G. Rogers, Charlotte, 1920
Garland R. Rose, Durham, 1913
C. Gadsden Sayre, Greensboro, SCAIA 1917, NCAIA 1925
Harry James Simmonds, Greensboro; West Point, NY, 1920
R.S. Smith, Asheville, 1913
Erle Gulick Stillwell, Hendersonville, Member 1916, FAIA 1942
James Robert Thrower, Raleigh; Charlotte, 1924
F.A. Weston, Greensboro, 1921
Hugh E. White, Gastonia, SCAIA 1916, NCAIA 1927
Leonard White, Greensboro, 1926
Albert Wirth, Asheville, 1926
(continued on page 19)

and exhibitions sponsored by the Chapter sought to educate and promote talent in the state both for other architects and the building trades.

Despite their low numbers, the early members of the Chapter did their best to achieve their first goal of building fellowship among architects in the state by attaching social events to their annual meetings. While President Peeps sounded the alarm to the profession in his opening address, attendees at the 1925 meeting enjoyed a blithe dinner and reception at the Hotel Charlotte. With many architects in attendance, socializing easily overlapped with business. But fellowship remained the evening’s goal, and Peeps tried to keep the two separate. “The dinner itself was excellent,” according to the minutes. “Mr. Peeps, as President of the Chapter, acted as Toastmaster in his usual pleasing manner. He explained that whilst there would be some informal talks, yet ‘Shop talk’ would not be in order for the evening.”⁹

Four years later, the mailer for the Nineteenth Annual Meeting listed six “Notes” that indicate a large social component to the gathering in Charlotte:

- Note #1 Bring the Ladies, they will be well cared for –
- Note #2 If you have a Tux. bring it along; if not come anyway –
- Note #3 Send in your Exhibits – NOW –
- Note #4 Registration fee: \$3.50 which includes Ticket for Banquet –
- Note #5 Separate Banquet Tickets \$1.50 –
- Note #6 If there is any further information you want, please inquire from Chairman of local Committee at Charlotte.¹⁰

Without any women members of the North Carolina Chapter in 1929, an event that accommodated spouses encouraged socializing beyond professional exchange. Moreover, the recommended attire suggested a festive—and formal—evening.

Attendance at national conventions became a regular part of professional activity in the North Carolina Chapter. Conventions of this first decade focused on topics such as federal building projects, professional credentials, fees, competition, and the development of architectural education. Although William H. Lord of Asheville was the sole North Carolina delegate to the 1913 AIA convention in New Orleans, the Chapter generally sent its allotted number of delegates, although it was two that year. The following year Linthicum and Willard C. Northup traveled to Washington, D.C., and in 1915 Linthicum returned to Washington with Richard Sharp Smith for the convention. When the convention was held in the distant city of Minneapolis, no North Carolinians attended, but when it returned to the East, Lord made the trip to Philadelphia, representing the Chapter in 1918. Over the next decade, an average of two North Carolina delegates attended the yearly national convention. Although the Chapter itself had few members in the early years, its steadfast individuals continued to participate in the Institute at the national level.

Despite Peeps’ 1925 alarm to the profession, the Chapter achieved important advancements in its first decade. North Carolina architects kept pace with the larger current of professionalization throughout the building trades which had undergone rapid industrialization and compartmentalization since the end of Reconstruction. As always the “trades” remained at the top of the national census for supplying jobs and

income and similarly all suffered when there was an economic downturn as in 1893 and 1898. During the United States' year-long involvement in World War I, President Wilson had encouraged a national organization to centralize general contractors to help the war effort. The Associated General Contractors of America was established in 1918. Soon thereafter, North Carolina contractors founded a state Chapter in 1920.¹¹ Contractors obtained a licensure act by 1925.¹²

With dramatic legal progress in professionalization and regular participation by the Chapter at national AIA meetings, Peeps' alarmist remarks seem almost misplaced, but his concern highlighted the great chasm between legal recognition and public acceptance. A law did not change public behavior over night. North Carolina architects had to work hard to explain their particular professional knowledge to the public and seek strategies to gain their acceptance.

As one component of the larger construction industry, architects in the state took advantage of opportunities to collaborate and maintain a dialogue with emerging building organizations. Public ignorance of the architect as a professional, and the ill-understood role for the architect in the overall building process, formed the core of the architect's identity crisis. Greater collaboration with other professions and trades helped to define and improve the status of the architect. By working together, the various building interests more clearly defined their role in obtaining work, and executing projects.

While Peeps was concerned about the general public's recognition of the architect, he was also showing the architect as a leader in the construction industry. He served as chair of the entertainment committee for a major convention of building professions and trades in Charlotte. According to a newspaper account, over 700 people attended the dinner and ball during the convention. The meeting included representatives from the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects; the North Carolina Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America; the North Carolina Plumbing and Heating Contractors Association; the Tri-State Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors Association; the Hardware Association of the Carolinas; State Association of Manufacturers' Agents; the Southern Sash, Door and Millwork Manufacturers Association; the State Association of Electrical Contractors. The governor attended as did several state agency representatives involved in letting contracts for major public works. Although Peeps lamented the architect's lack of respect outside the construction industry, by 1925 architects were an integral part of the growing organization of the building trades and professions.¹³

The North Carolina Chapter used several different programs and projects to spread the word of their stature in the professional world, in addition to collaboration with the construction industry. A program of exhibitions produced by the growing Chapter offered the opportunity for members to achieve two aims. First, exhibits helped to define what constituted architectural design and production, in contrast to the roles of other members of the building industry. Closely linked to this purpose was the need to exchange and share development, advancements, and innovation within the profession. Exhibited work, therefore, had two audiences: the public and other architects. President Peeps recognized this dual benefit. He explained to his

(continued from page 18)

The First Twenty Years Associate Members

Robert J. Barber, A 1930
 Leslie N. Boney, Sr., Wilmington, A 1927
 George Watts Carr, Durham, A 1927; M 1930
 Thomas Wright Cooper, Raleigh, A 1930; M 1945
 Lucian Jackson Dale, Kinston, A 1931; M 1935
 William H. Detrick, Raleigh, A 1928; M 1936
 Harry W. Kinkins, A 1928
 George H. Foxworth, Burlington, A 1928,
 Marvin W. Helms, Charlotte, A 1931
 Herbert B. Hunter, High Point, A 1926
 James Henry Law, Jr., A 1928
 Robert Redding Markley, Durham, A 1928; M 1947
 G. Murray Nelson, Raleigh, A 1928
 Harry Pembleton, A 1926; M 1935
 Joseph J. Sawyer, Greensboro, A 1928
 B. Atwood Skinner, Charlotte, A 1931

Junior (not then NCAIA)

Luther S. Lashmit, Winston-Salem, Carnegie Tech. &
 Georgia Tech., 1922-27 at least; M 1940

⁹ Minutes of the Annual Meeting, 1925.

¹⁰ Nineteenth Annual Meeting Flyer, 1929. The American Institute of Architects Archives, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box Number 1, Folder 9.

¹¹ This organization is now known as Carolinas AGC, representing two states.

¹² Charlotte V. Brown, "Professionalization of Building, 1900-1945." in Catherine Bishir, et al., *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990): 340-341.

¹³ "Nine Building Trade Bodies to Meet Here." *Charlotte Observer*. From The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 6.

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¹⁴ Minutes of the Annual Meeting, 1925.

¹⁵ *Catalogue of Seven Chevron Concours: An Exhibition of Architecture, Painting, Decoration, Allied Arts.* The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 9.

¹⁶ "Minutes of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting," January 27, 1931, Appendix IV. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 10.

¹⁷ Minutes of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting," January 27, 1931, Appendix IV. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 10.

¹⁸ "Minutes of the Twentieth Annual Meeting," January 23, 1930, Appendix VI. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 9.

¹⁹ Minutes of the Twentieth Annual Meeting, January 23, 1930, Appendix IV. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 9.

²⁰ Harry Barton to Frank C. Baldwin, November 1, 1932. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 11.

NCSU School of Design, Brooks Hall, 1927, Raleigh

Hobart Brown Upjohn, 1876-1949, Architect, New York

Addition, 1956, F. Carter Williams and George Matsumoto, Architects, Raleigh



Upjohn was architect for many building on the North Carolina State University Campus. Brooks Hall, originally the library, now houses the School of Design. (See pages 129 and 157 for the addition) Upjohn is well known for his Gothic and Classic Revival churches, including the second Chapel of the Cross in Chapel Hill, as well as others in Greensboro, Pinehurst, and Concord. He planned Roanoke Rapids High School.

Photo of Hobart Upjohn from Let There Be Light-God's Story Through Stained Glass.

Photo of Brooks Hall courtesy of North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

colleagues that exhibits "should have a decided effect on the quality of our work as well as educate the Public as to the value of Architectural Services."¹⁴

The Chapter's exhibition program offered the opportunity for willing architects to display their work. At the annual meeting in 1929 the Chapter presented a sophisticated exhibit of architecture, painting, decoration, and allied arts entitled "Seven Chevron Concours." Held at the Chamber of Commerce Building in Charlotte, the exhibit combined displays of work of eleven Chapter members with displays from closely related businesses such as E. S. Draper, Landscape Architect. The program also included two traveling shows. "Thirty-two Paintings in Oil" from The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and an "Exhibition of Interior Decoration" presented student work from the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts. The Chapter also prepared a catalog to the entire show.¹⁵

Two years later in Asheville, the Architects Association of Western North Carolina sponsored the annual meeting's exhibit. Careful attention to exhibit design drew more than 900 people through the show. "A zig-zag arrangement of framed celotex was used to increase the hanging space, each panel being 8' x 8' and lighted by a special bracket light." The annual report of the Chapter highlighted this effective display, noting that many visitors to the show "realized some of the reasons for employing an architect for the first time." Encouraged by this response, Chapter secretary William W. Dodge, Jr. thought that future exhibits should obtain a larger space to include "a complete set of working drawings and specifications." Dodge hoped that such materials might raise the public's awareness and "appreciate what the services of an architect include."¹⁶

The Chapter also embarked on a series of radio talks to explain the services of a professional architect to the public. Again, the Architects Association of Western North Carolina led the effort with thirteen broadcasts in 1931 over a local station, WWNC. Eight talks were broadcast in the Charlotte area. These programs must have received favorable commentary as WWNC requested that a second series be given.¹⁷

Exhibitions were closely linked to awards, given for the best work in public, residential, commercial, and ecclesiastical divisions. The Annual meeting reports in the 1920s and 1930s listed "Honor Award" winners as a part of the report on the exhibition. Apparently the awards were made from materials submitted to the



exhibition at the annual meeting. Little comment is given on the winning projects, but juries included representatives from outside the state. In 1930 Richmond architect Marcellus Wright and George Edgell, Dean of Harvard Graduate School of Architecture composed the "Exhibition Jury" for "Honorary Prize Awards."¹⁸

With the creation of a Publicity Committee, the Chapter began to look at the activities of larger, more established chapters for guidance on raising public awareness of architectural practice. As chair of this committee, William H. Lord maintained contact with the national committee for publicity. Through this connection he knew of several publicity projects undertaken by the New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia chapters. He noted in a 1930 committee report, however, that success by these organizations came as a result of their close ties, well organized chapters, and their larger membership. He opined that publications were, "Necessarily the work of a group, closely knit...." For Lord the challenges of a small membership spread across North Carolina hindered large-scale publicity projects. Accordingly, membership and recruitment of new members became a top priority.¹⁹

By 1930 the North Carolina Chapter, with only 38 members, 11 of whom were not part of the Institute, was concerned over low numbers. At the national AIA convention in the same year, however, AIA past-president Milton Medary argued that numbers in terms of members were not necessarily important to the success of the profession. Afraid of a sacrifice of standards in expansion, Medary reminded his fellow architects that the future of the Institute, "is dependent entirely upon its ideals and the way it lives up to them...." In North Carolina, with its small cities, long distances, rural, agricultural population, the Chapter membership reflected the reality of the general population, but it made fund-raising for projects difficult.

The organization considered various strategies to increase membership. In 1930 James Beacham, President of the Architects Association of Western North Carolina and Chapter secretary and treasurer, suggested that the state be divided geographically and local chapters formed that would recognize distance and the state's diversity. He noted that chapters in Tennessee and Washington state used a "group plan of organization." A special committee composed of William H. Lord and William W. Dodge, Jr. of Asheville reviewed the idea. Lord had earlier proposed a geographic division of the state into two distinct chapters, but this position never gained wide support. Rather, the creation of local clubs and groups continued to fill this void created by small numbers and distance. In fact, the inherent conflict between local groups and a statewide organization confronted the Chapter until after World War II.

Geography became a greater problem for the Chapter as the Depression made travel more expensive. As building projects slowed and with architects' revenues in certain decline, attendance at meetings dwindled. In 1932 Chapter president Harry Barton of Greensboro lamented the situation to the AIA Executive Secretary, Frank Baldwin:

As you know, the North Carolina Chapter is small in numbers and the members are scattered from one end of the State to the other. It is rather difficult to have more than two meetings a year. The members of our Chapter have been hard-hit by the depression like architects in other states and on account of the expense involved in traveling to our meetings the attendance has necessarily been small. We are endeavoring however to keep up the morale of the Chapter and hold our members.²⁰



Temple of Love, Pembroke Jones Hunting Lodge, Wrightsville Sound, NC, (c)1913
John Russell Pope, 1873-1937, Architect, New York



John Russell Pope, architect for the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, had Wilmington ties. He married Sadie Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, of Wilmington, New York, and Newport, Rhode Island. He designed the Temple of Love in the garden of the Jones' hunting lodge. It has design overtones for the Jefferson Memorial completed 30 years later. While the lodge of his father-in-law was destroyed, Pope's Temple of Love remains as a landmark in the new Landfall residential development. When his daughter Jane Pope Ridgway sold the property to the present owners, it was agreed that the Temple would be preserved, and it has been by the Frank H. Kenan family and the Weyerhaeuser Company.

Pope was the last of the great classic architects to design monuments in Washington. His National Archives Building (1935); his National Gallery of Art (1936-41) and his Jefferson Memorial (1939-43) are among the best known buildings in Washington.

Pope also designed the Georgian brick Jones Mausoleum in Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington.

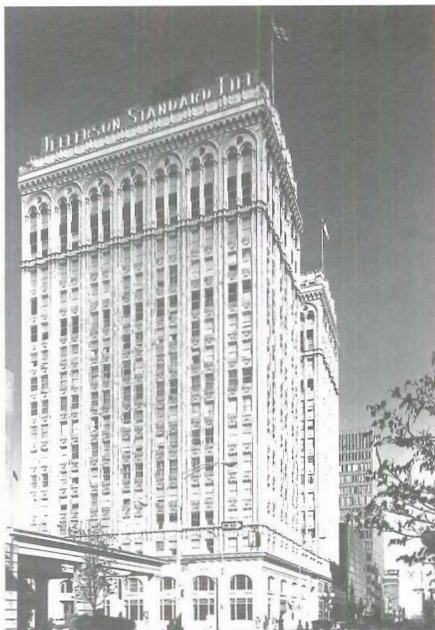
In 1995 The American Institute of Architects awarded its coveted Henry Bacon Medal for Memorial Architecture to Mr. Pope posthumously for his design of the Jefferson Memorial. The medal bears the name of the architect for the Lincoln Memorial who grew up in Wilmington.

Photo of John Russel Pope courtesy of The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, D.C.

Photo of the Temple of Love courtesy of Bruce Koch of Landfall.

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- ²¹ Walter W. Hook to E. C. Kemper, March 1, 1932. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 11.
- ²² E. C. Kemper to William Henley Deitrick, June 28, 1945. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 22.



Jefferson Standard Insurance Building,
1923, Greensboro
Charles C. Hartmann, Sr., Architect, c 1890-1978

Charles C. Hartmann, Sr., was a New York architect employed by Warren and Wetmore. He had worked for 10 years on Grand Central Station. He moved to Greensboro after being given the commission to design and supervise the Jefferson Standard Insurance Building. With seventeen stories, 215 ft. high, the intricately carved terra cotta and granite structure was said to be the tallest office building in the South at the time. Mr. Hartmann was listed as a registered architect in North Carolina in 1923 and was a member of the NCAIA in 1926. He was active in the North Carolina Association of Architects.

Photo courtesy of North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

Several of the concerns of the early years of the Chapter are embodied in Barton's words—the challenges of a statewide chapter, the importance of membership, and the effect of the economy on the profession. Unfortunately, membership did fall, and the 1932 Annual Report of the Chapter listed five Institute members and one associate dropped from membership for lack of payment.

Reaction by Chapter leaders to the loss of members varied from the compassionate words of President Barton, to the more disciplining tone of the incoming Chapter secretary, Walter W. Hook of Charlotte. Writing to the national office, Hook showed his devotion to the organization:

I would hate like the dickens to have to advise them that their names have been dropped (one of them is my brother-in-law), yet I do feel that unless they are interested enough to pay their dues, then they should be out of the Chapter. I realize that the last couple of years have been pretty tough on most of us in practice, yet I can not help but feel that these men, all of them, could have at least done something to keep themselves straight with the Chapter and the Institute.²¹

Despite Hook's adherence to Chapter and Institute membership rules, the AIA recognized the sagging economy of these years. As the country climbed out of depression, the AIA often allowed members to return to the Institute. In 1940 Anthony Lord appealed to the Institute to reinstate James M. Hopper, an architect from Leakesville. Lord reminded Edward Kemper, AIA Executive Secretary, that it was his understanding that the Institute was "inclined to be lenient with those men who were compelled to drop out due to business condition." Kemper agreed and responded that Mr. Hopper needed only to write for reinstatement and make payment on dues owed the Institute.

Economic hardship brought on by the Depression marked the beginning of a Chapter tradition of recognizing special service to the profession. As with so many of his colleagues, former leader William H. Peeps' dues fell into arrears during the Depression, and the Chapter and the Institute had to drop him from membership in 1935. However, in honor of Peeps' dedication and devotion to the Chapter, the Chapter officers joined in petitioning the Institute three years later to reinstate Peeps and reduce his debt to the organization. At first the Institute declined. However, by 1945, it granted Peeps Membership Emeritus, relieving him of all past and future obligations. His colleagues thus honored the leadership and dedication of their Chapter president who had sounded the alarm to the profession twenty years earlier.²²

Depression years were lean ones for many architects. It is estimated that nearly half of the architectural firms in the nation failed in 1930. Some architects like Anthony Lord of Asheville fashioned hardware. William W. Dodge, Jr., also of Asheville, established a silver shop in addition to his architectural practice. Others went to work for the Federal Government. The economy hit bottom in 1933 and private construction did not indicate signs of recovery until the late 1930's. There were a few projects, where funds were sufficient, that managed to escape the effects of the depression, although construction was curtailed nearly everywhere. Some of the projects completed within the late 20's and early 30's are considered landmarks and have added major environmental impact to the communities.

The International style of architecture was developed in Europe and came to the United States through the arrival of Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer, and others. There was a spark of interest kindled in North Carolina.

In 1933 a group of intellectuals began Black Mountain College near Asheville. The College had a strong focus in the arts field and invited Gropius and Breuer to design a central multiuse complex. They developed the plans and a model. Unfortunately, due to a lack of funds, their plans did not result in a completed building.

However, as an outgrowth of the influence of Gropius and Breuer in the area, Breuer was commissioned to design a residence for Dr. Sprinza Weizenblatt in Asheville. Anthony Lord, architect, of Asheville was the local associate on the work.

Although the Great Depression challenged the Chapter, annual meetings and a summer gathering served as the only way to bring the Chapter together amidst hardship. In line with the tradition of a small but dedicated membership, a number did attend the meetings that alternated between the Piedmont, the mountains, and the coastal plain. In the first decade, annual meetings were small as there were only 17 members by 1923. With travel so expensive the Chapter responded to geographical challenge and economic hardship. Walter Hook explained to the national secretary that the Chapter selected the Hotel Hickory for the 1934 summer meeting site “because it was more conveniently located to a greater number of Architects than almost any other city in the state and for that reason, if for no other, we are expecting a large attendance.”

The Chapter during the depression continued its work to improve the profession, despite the 1933 annual report’s bleak list of events:

Considering conditions the chapter has carried on for the past year, very well indeed. The various members have assisted the several groups in obtaining data on housing, rural conditions, etc. Several of the chapter members have been working with the P.W.A. on the matter of the historical buildings survey. Several have been gathering statistics for the T.V.A.²³

New Deal agencies encouraged many labor intensive projects by providing funding for public works including civic monuments, parks, and recreation areas, as well as schools, colleges, and public buildings. These government-assisted projects allowed many North Carolina architects to remain in practice.

The Chapter embarked on important collaborative projects with other professional organizations of the building industry to take advantage of New Deal programs. In reporting to the national organization, President Harry Barton highlighted these two areas in which the Chapter worked. First, the Chapter joined forces with “a committee of engineers” to sponsor a new statewide building code. A second Chapter committee explored the possibility of a State Building Congress. With a Board of Governors, representatives of the various building trades would send representatives to the congress. It was anticipated that the congress would begin operations by 1933.

In light of all that happened, however, perhaps the most significant event in the Chapter’s history that would strengthen the organization came just before America’s entry into the World War II—the beginning of a merger of the Chapter with the North Carolina Architectural Association (NCAA). From 1913 until 1940 the NCAA



R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Building, 1927-1929, Winston-Salem
Richmond H. Shreve (1877-1946) and
William Lamb (1883-1952), Architects, New
York

For the restoration, a 1982 National Honor Award was given to Hammill-Walter and Croxton Collaborative Associated Architects, Winston-Salem. See pages 238 and 292.

Photo by Tim Buchman, courtesy of Preservation North Carolina.

²³ Annual Report of the North Carolina Chapter For the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 1933. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box Number 1, Folder 1934.

²⁴ Minutes of the Annual Meeting, January 1941. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box 14, Folder 1.

²⁵ Charles C. Hartmann to Edward C. Kemper, January 31, 1940. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box Number 1, Folder 18.

²⁶ M. W. Del Gaudio to Charles C. Hartmann, October 15, 1941. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box 1, Folder 19.

²⁷ The final meeting of the NCAA was on June 14, 1946, during the summer meeting of the North Carolina Chapter at Morehead City. The final act of the NCAA was to transfer the association's legislative fund to the Chapter. (Minutes of the Summer Meeting, June 14, 1946, *The North Carolina Architect*, volume 1, number 4, July 1946. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box 14, Folder 1.

²⁸ Anthony Lord to The Members of the North Carolina Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, July 23, 1940. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box Number 1, Folder 18.

operated separately from the Chapter, leaving the profession divided between two statewide organizations.

Several architects, however, were members of both organizations, and attended the separate meetings; and certain committees served both. In 1941, for example, Charles C. Hartmann of Greensboro held the NCAA office of president while serving as Chapter secretary-treasurer. Furthermore, to form a committee to address the issue of an amended Practice Act in January of 1941, President Anthony Lord appointed the "same committee acting for the North Carolina Association of Architects in this matter as a Chapter committee."²⁴

Nevertheless, persistent geographic challenges for the two statewide organizations contributed to low membership in each. In the early 1940s, with 115 registered architects in North Carolina, the Chapter only had 29 members. Voicing concern over the question of a merger that would increase Chapter membership, Hartmann asked what the Institute could do for the southern architect. He explained to national AIA Secretary Kemper that North Carolina architects felt that the AIA, "has done nothing for the southern architect to make a membership in the A.I.A. interesting." Hartmann urged Kemper to send a representative to a Chapter meeting to make AIA's case for membership. Hartmann further believed that such a visit might go a long way to bridging the gap between the North Carolina Chapter and the NCAA.

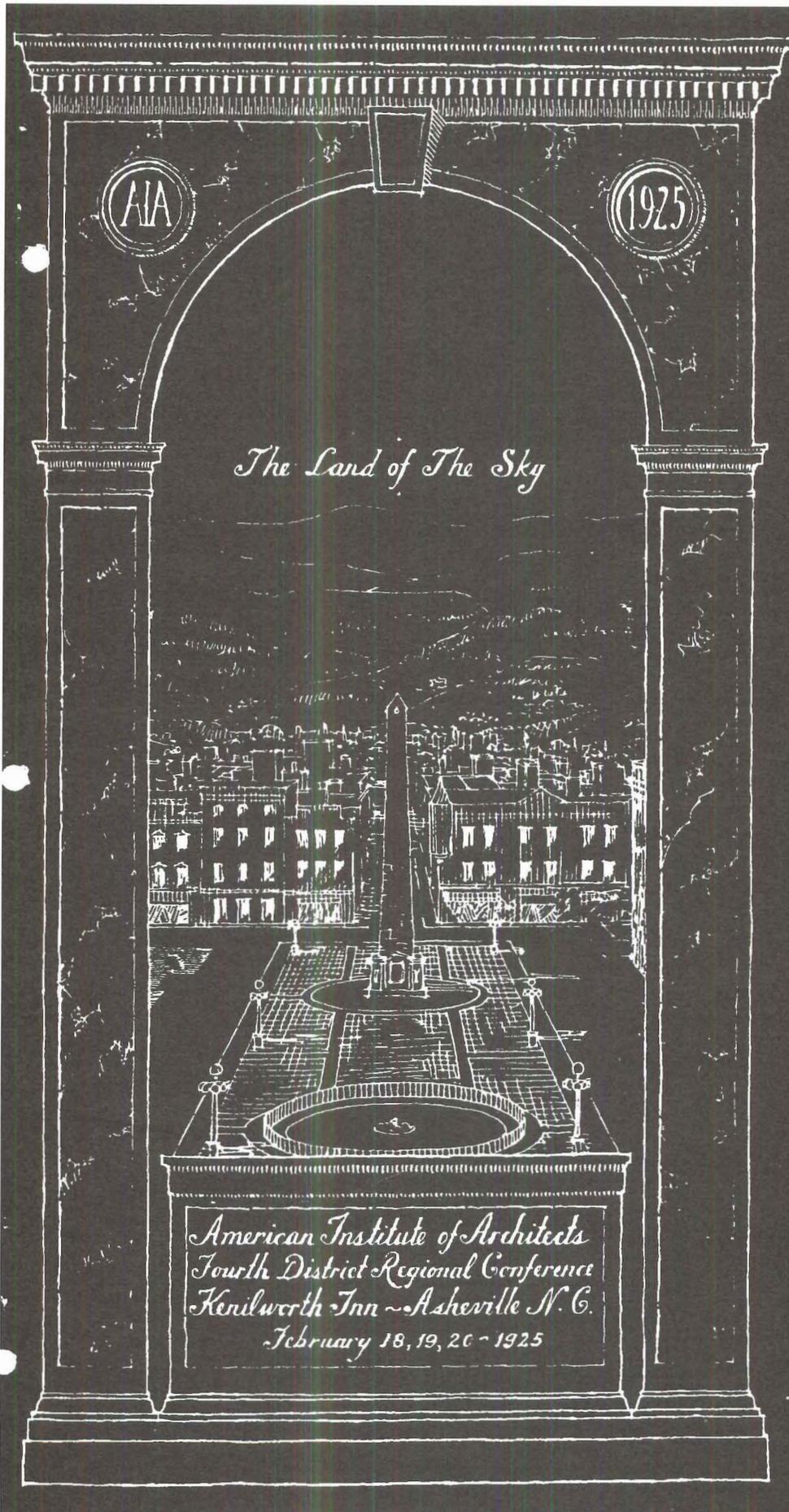
I believe there is a job here for some A.I.A. representative along the lines of educating the North Carolina architects on the real value of the A.I.A. to the profession and also assisting the directors and enthusiastic members of both North Carolina associations in some way to stimulate the profession in the great need of close contact with one another.²⁵

The Institute took Hartmann's suggestions seriously and Kemper passed along the letter to AIA President Edwin Bergstrom and South Atlantic District Director Rudolph Weaver.

Accordingly, affiliation and eventual merger between the two organizations came about with encouragement from the Institute. M. W. Del Gaudio, the State Association Director in 1941, reassured Charles Hartmann, as president of the NCAA that, "The Institute is vitally interested in State Association work and the policy of the present administration is to further Unification and to have it effected as speedily as possible."²⁶

The formal merger of the two organizations came about in 1946, although the Chapter and the Association had functioned as one organization for over five years.²⁷ At the commencement of World War II and the dramatic changes to the building industry on the horizon, unification of the two groups allowed the Chapter to address these changes as a unified profession in North Carolina.

On the eve of war the identity crisis still plagued the profession. Discussion at the summer meeting in 1940 included concern over public images of the architect. The Chapter encouraged its members to take the time away from private practice to participate in public planning and zoning commissions (anticipating a greater role for the architect in the political process that would come to fruition with the formation of the Political Action Committee – AIA-PAC in 1986). In 1940 Chapter President Anthony Lord explained such participation was necessary "not only [to] help their



Wednesday, Feb 17
 6 P.M. - Registration
 8 P.M. - Separate Meeting

Thursday, Feb 18
 9 A.M. - Registration
 10 A.M. - Joint Meeting
 1 P.M. - Luncheon

Mr. [Name]
 Brief Introduction
 2:30 - 5:30 P.M. - Conference

Mr. [Name]
 Professional Soliciting
 Contract by The Architect
 Discussion

7 - 8:30 P.M. - Dinner
 Mr. [Name]
 The Folklore

Address
 8:30 - 10:30 P.M. - Conference
 Mr. [Name]

Drawings of Exhibit and Address

Address
 Discussion

Program for the 4th District AIA Regional Conference held in North Carolina on February 18, 19, 20, 1925. The district included Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina. The hand drawn program was prepared with compliments of Wilson, Berryman, and Kennedy.

Section 2: Professional Recognition 1913-1945

communities, but to place the profession favorably before the pu[b]lic.” He closed his summer report to the Chapter by echoing the concerns of his predecessor William H. Peeps. Lord thought that the Chapter could “build up the profession in the public estimation only by putting out a lot of work and by the interchange of ideas among ourselves.”²⁸

Although Peeps and Anthony Lord both worried about “public estimation” during their terms as president, the two decades that separated their speeches represented a time of accomplishment for the profession. The Chapter conducted annual meetings with social events and quality public exhibitions and added a summer meeting. Members enjoyed regulation of their profession under a state practice act and maintained a national presence through regular representation at national meetings. The Chapter survived economic depression and forged relationships with other building trades and professions. Finally, a single statewide professional organization emerged just before World War II when the Chapter and NCAA became one. With the coming of the war, the profession had a unified organization to serve its members in the face of rapid changes in the building industry brought on by a global conflict.

19th Annual Meeting of the NC Chapter of the AIA

Charlotte, NC, January 25-26, 1929

1. Willard C. Northup
2. Franklin Gordon
3. Harry James Simmons
4. George Robert Berryman
5. Hugh Edward White
6. Louis H. Asbury, Sr.
7. B. Atwood Skinner, Sr.
8. M.E. Boyer, Jr.
9. Herbert B. Hunter
10. Walter W. Hook
11. George N. Rhodes
12. Buffington
13. Marvin W. Helms
14. James D. Beacham
15. H.T. Thrower
16. William H. Peeps
17. Lewis Ellis
18. Fred McCanless—Ornamental Stone Host
19. Erle G. Stillwell
20. James B. Lynch
21. Charles C. Hook

Photo courtesy of NC Division Archives and History.



February 18th

Meetings of Chapters

February 19th

Chapters

St. G. Walker presiding
Discussion & Announcements
Conference

H. Lord presiding
Practice Mr. D. Everett Waid

Green Architect & Owner's
Responsibility

(informal)

W. H. Peeps presiding
of the Mountains
Mr. Hayward Parker
Mr. Abraham Garfield
Conference

Dus Worne presiding
Early New York Bldgs
Address

Mr. W. G. Rogers
Mr. W. L. Steele

Friday, February 20th.

10 A.M. - 12 N. - Conference

Mr. Marcellus E. Wright presiding
Exhibit Mountain Crafts
Address - Miss Frances Goodrich
Address - Mr. C. Herrick Hammond
Discussion

12:30 - 2 P.M. Luncheon

Mr. J. D. Newcomer presiding
The People of the Mountains and
Their Social Life

Rev. Willis G. Clarke

2:30 - 5:30 P.M. Golf Tournament

Mr. J. D. Beacham Chairman

2:30 - 5:30 P.M. Automobile Tour

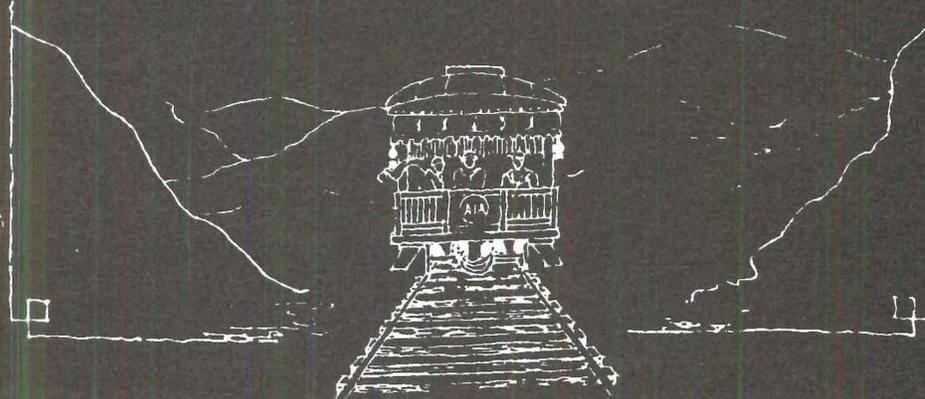
Mr. W. H. Lord Chairman
or in case of bad weather -

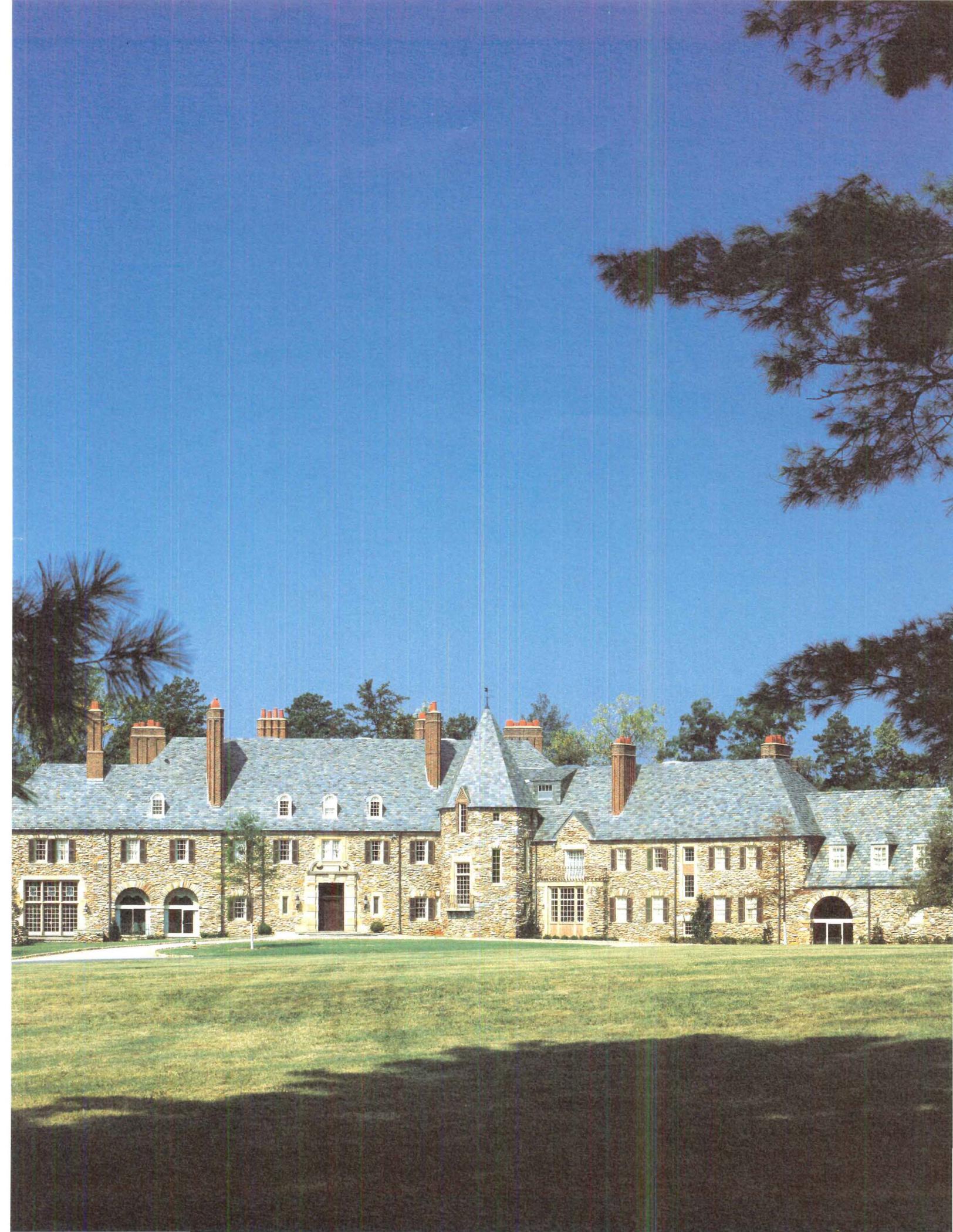
Conference

Mr. St. G. Walker presiding
Better Homes - Mr. E. H. Brown

7 P.M. - Dinner (informal)

Mr. Victor Mindeleff presiding
Address - Mr. C. E. Waddell
Address - President D. Everett Waid





Beyond the War 1946-1960

There has never been in our time a greater opportunity for united effort toward lifting the ethical professional level of architectural practice in North Carolina.

– Chapter Secretary Ross Edward Shumaker, 1953¹

Peacetime in the late 1940s, after years of economic depression and global warfare, allowed Americans to return to domestic enterprise. While New Deal funding fueled the construction industry through the Depression, the ensuing war slowed or eliminated domestic building as the country mobilized its resources to support the military.

Years of wartime rationing unleashed ambition for new construction projects of unprecedented size, scale, and complexity that created and built on the postwar economic boom. The building professions and trades responded by planning large housing developments for a peacetime work force, ambitious skyscrapers to house the management of the reborn economy, and impressive pavilions and coliseums for education and entertainment.

The small practice of a single principal and several draftsmen, so prevalent in North Carolina in the first half of the century, had been challenged by P.W.A. and wartime demands. After the war the single person firm persisted but larger firms that incorporated civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering as well as landscape

Chapter I Section 3



Ross Edward Shumaker
1889-1960

¹ Ross Shumaker in a talk to Fellow Architects of North Carolina, September 24, 1953. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 7. Ross Shumaker served the profession in many different capacities, including head of the architectural engineering department at NC State (1923 to 1947), secretary of the Architectural Registration Board, and Chapter Executive Secretary 1952. His distinguished service was recognized with a silver bowl at the 1955 annual meeting in Asheville.



NCAIA Convention
July 28, 1947
Atlantic Beach, NC

Shown in photo are (1) J. Burton Wilder, (2) Archie Royal Davis, (3) Basil G.F. Laslett, (4) James A. Stenhouse, (5) Max Abramovitz of New York, (6) Leslie N. Boney, Jr., (7) Gov. Gregg Cherry, (8) H. Raymond Weeks, (9) William Henley Deitrick, (10) John Lee Thompson, (11) Luther Snow Lashmit, (12) Owen F. Smith, (13) F. Carter Williams, (14) A.J. Maxwell, Jr., (15) James W. Griffith, (16) Thomas W. Cooper, (17) Roy Marvin, (18) Albert L. Haskins, Jr., (19) Walter W. Hook, (20) Lindsey Madison Gudger.

Photo by Aycock Brown.

architecture, signaled the coming of a more specialized practice. Ross Shumaker's 1953 affirmation of the changing profession articulated the importance of an aggressive posture for the profession in meeting new building needs of the postwar economy.

The scale of many state and federal programs before World War II prepared the profession for the logistical and operational challenges of postwar construction projects. While North Carolina's post-Civil War economy had steadily grown since the late 19th century, complicated building projects had been the exception. However, major building campaigns on university campuses in the state signified the beginning of a dramatic change in North Carolina building and architectural practice.

When state, and later federal funds, were made available for an enlarged campus at the University of North Carolina in the early 1900s, university administrators were sternly criticized for creating a set of bidding specifications that prevented most North Carolina contractors from bidding the project, and modifications were made. With a master plan by the New York firm of McKim, Mead & White, the university set up a building committee to direct the project. Engineer Thomas C. Atwood associated with Durham architect H. Raymond Weeks for the project. Arthur Nash represented the New York firm on site and Charlotte builder T. C. Thompson Brothers won the contract. With this assemblage of professionals, the Chapel Hill project progressed smoothly.

The scale of state and federal building at mid-century, however, demanded increasingly sophisticated forms of collaboration and specialized services. It became difficult for single architect firms to handle these projects. Firms such as Asheville's Six Associates and Charlotte's J. Norman Pease and Associates led the state in developing new, larger practices that could tackle major building programs after World War II.²

Six Associates—aptly named after a merger of six single-person firms—formalized a collaboration of architects and engineers similar to what had been used to manage the Chapel Hill project. Chapter members William W. Dodge, Jr., Henry I. Gaines, Anthony Lord, and Erle Stillwell joined with Stewart Rogers and Charles Waddell to create a merger of sole practitioners. The resulting firm of some sixty employees was large enough to meet the complexities and requirements of government-sponsored

² Charlotte V. Brown, "Professionalization of Building, 1900-1945." In Catherine Bishir, et al. *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990): 326-331.

building programs after the war. Under this merger, each principal worked directly with the client, overseeing a particular project from beginning to end.

Using a different model, engineer J. Norman Pease, Sr. built a practice that also offered several services from related professions, including mechanical, structural and electrical engineering as well as architectural work. Devising a more hierarchical scheme, projects were assigned to “job captains” who might never meet the client. With their assignments, job captains developed teams of specialists to handle the specific demands of projects. Both types of architectural firms afforded North Carolina architects the ability to attract large government contracts.³

As the profession changed, so did the North Carolina Chapter, responding to the growing complexities and size of its membership. After the war, improvements in chapter communication and chapter organization met new professional needs. New publications, regular chapter meetings, and regional sections and councils provided members with more frequent and effective exchange with colleagues as the organization became increasingly sophisticated. The chapter disseminated information on new building specialities and technologies as well as developments in design and preservation of historic buildings.

During the post-war period, the Chapter successfully lobbied to strengthen the Practice Act and the Building Code. Collaboration with state government agencies became a priority. A major goal was to improve their programs and to foster architectural education in the state system of higher education.

After the war, a chapter newsletter marked a significant step toward greater communication. The earliest newsletters present an image of the profession built on very personal relationships cemented at twice yearly meetings where sporting events, parties, and dinners appear designed to thwart the distances between towns and regions of the state. To announce the 1946 summer meeting, members were encouraged to reserve space for their, “wife, family, sweetheart, or pal. THEY WILL BE INCLUDED IN ALL PLANS FOR ENTERTAINMENT.”⁴ As the meetings evolved, the winter event became intentionally educational with emphasis on the enhancement of professional knowledge and expertise. The summer gathering, however, clearly retained the more casual conviviality.

In December of 1945, Charlotte architect Walter W. Hook edited Volume 1, Number 1 of the “Bulletin.” The two-page publication included a brief editorial policy, a report on the recent Executive Committee Meeting, a welcome to new members, and a report of new appointments to the state’s Building Code Council. Hook also announced a contest to name the new publication and design an appropriate masthead. This new editorial effort on the part of the North Carolina Chapter made great strides in improving communication among members across the state. The new bulletin inaugurated a regular program in public relations and chapter communication that would include publication of a monthly regional magazine, *Southern Architect* in 1954. The chapter also embraced the new mass medium of public television with appearances by members to promote the benefit of professional architectural services to the public. A permanent executive secretary, Jerry Stockard, was hired in 1957 after a major dues increase that year. (This increase linked dues to 1% of a member’s taxable income.⁵) Such accomplishments by the organization certainly were beyond the greatest expectations of the five founding members who met in Greensboro some forty years before.

³ Charlotte V. Brown, “Professionalization of Building, 1900-1945.” In Catherine Bishir, et al. *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990): 332.

⁴ *The North Carolina Architect* Volume 1, Number 2, April 1946, page 2. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 1.

⁵ *The North Carolina Architect* Memorandum #14, October 29, 1956, page 2. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 9.

In its earliest effort at a newsletter, the Chapter used an editor-of-the-month system whereby members of the “Bulletin Committee” alternated in editorial responsibilities. The first volume had five issues from December 1945 through July 1946 and was edited by Walter W. Hook. Durham architect Archie Royal Davis, Winston-Salem architect Luther S. Lashmit, and Goldsboro architect A. J. Maxwell, Jr., each served as the earliest bulletin editors. Early issues of the *North Carolina Architect*, as it was quickly renamed by the second issue, reflected the personalities of the rotating editors. Hook, who placed great importance on Chapter business, took the opportunity in the first issue to admonish the “western contingent of the Executive Committee” composed of Asheville architects Erle G. Stillwell and Anthony Lord. Hook remarked they were “conspicuous by their absence.”⁶ Raleigh architect Robert W. Noble, editor for December 1947, chose to spread holiday cheer by including architect L. Byron Burney’s version of “The Night Before Christmas” renamed “Just Before Christmas.” Burney closed his rendition with the verse, “Happy Christmas to all,” and to the Client, ‘sit tight.’⁷

The new publication routinely featured reports and information on the annual and winter meetings. The April 1946 issue listed hotel and meal rates for the annual meeting including the \$3.00 hotel rooms available in Morehead City that year; it encouraged members to make plans to “mix business with pleasure.” After that meeting, the July 1946 issue, edited again by Walter Hook, offered humorous reports on members’ activities on the coast. “Sea Side Snap Shots” poked fun at the membership by reporting on “Luke” Lashmit’s swimming trunks that, “could have come only from the Beach at Waikiki, or was it Brooklyn?” The article also noted the presence of “Photographer Haskins with his new Eastman 32, gleefully snapping all comers.”

As the size of the publication and the audience grew, the personal touch disappeared, and the *North Carolina Architect* gradually took on greater sophistication and importance as it tried to attract a reading public beyond its members. By 1948 the quarterly newsletter incorporated reprints of presentations at annual meetings. Editors also began to include analytical articles on topics such as modern design and the fading of the design component in postwar projects. Some articles came from the membership. Others were pieces of interest from allied professions. A four-page treatise on the building program of the state’s Medical Care Commission, written by the commission’s executive secretary, John A. Ferrell, dominated the January 1948 issue. The article analyzed the history of the commission and explained the funding available as well as minimum standards for new hospital construction. Members who sought hospital projects had the information at hand regarding fees, bidding, and standards for commission-sponsored designs.

In 1954 the chapter embarked on regular publication of a regional magazine, the *Southern Architect*. This publication offered photographs and articles of general architectural interest. The *North Carolina Architect* continued to be distributed to members as a source of regular chapter information on meetings, committee reports, and resolutions. Governor William B. Umstead lauded the chapter’s new initiative in a letter published in the magazine’s first issue. He commended the chapter and noted that the new publication was a “progressive step” for the organization.

President Odell was gifted in the field of public relations and he used that talent effectively. He elaborated on Umstead’s thoughts in his letter to the chapter, also

⁶ *The Bulletin*, Volume 1, Number 1, December 1945, page 1. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 1.

⁷ *The North Carolina Architect*, Volume 2, Number 3, December 1947, page 4. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder, 2.

published in this first issue. “*Southern Architect* is a major cornerstone of a working public relations program for members of the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, and the Chapter itself.” The publication was to have a broad readership, fostering better relationships with allied professions and acquainting potential clients with the chapter membership. Odell worked hard to develop the magazine. He continued:

Our readers include not only architects, but school superintendents, public officials, contractors, engineers, and building materials suppliers. All of these have not only a working interests in the field of architecture, but have the desire to be more informed and better acquainted with our profession.⁸

In the 1960s, *North Carolina Architect* became the name of the magazine, and the chapter published a separate newsletter for routine chapter information including committee reports and meeting announcements.

The ability to publish the magazine *Southern Architect*, and the subsequent *North Carolina Architect*, demanded considerable time and effort by members. Throughout the 1950s, the Publications Committee addressed this “serious problem” and challenged the membership to submit articles and projects for publication. Administrative work related to the publication of the magazine contributed to the decision to hire a permanent executive secretary. However, most of all the publication depended on membership contributions. In 1957 Chapter President William R. James, Jr. reprimanded the chapter, “It should not be necessary to remind you that this is your publication....”⁹ The next year, Publications Committee Chair Richard L. Rice of Raleigh hoped that *Southern Architect* would have “six buildings every issue which would give us twelve pages.” In spite of the difficulty in securing copy, by the end of 1957 the magazine had a sizeable circulation of 2,500. It included public libraries, hospital administrators, general contractors, and public school superintendents in North and South Carolina. Revenues from the publication exceeded expenses by \$572.40 that year.¹⁰ Although the publication returned to a more statewide focus and was renamed, the challenge of submission remained, and the *North Carolina Architect* became a bimonthly publication.¹¹

Regular exhibitions also continued to be a part of annual meetings to educate the public about professional services. For the January 1947 meeting held in Raleigh, the North Carolina Arts Society invited the chapter to develop an exhibit, and the following year, the annual exhibit traveled from Chapel Hill to Greensboro and Raleigh. By 1950 the chapter’s fourth regular exhibit at a winter meeting reflected recent advances in education and collaboration with state agencies related to construction. Items on display came from not only private North Carolina firms, but also from students at the new School of Design at North Carolina State College and the Division of School Planning. The exhibition also hosted a formal gallery talk by Dutch architect, H. Th. Wijdeveld, a visiting lecturer at the School of Design.

For the winter meeting at Chapel Hill in 1953, Exhibition Committee Chair and Kinston architect John J. “Jack” Rowland urged that the exhibit include an award component and recommended that these selections be sent to the annual national AIA convention. Rowland used his connections with a number of prominent architects to secure speakers and jurors for the Chapter. Though awards had been a regular component of annual meeting exhibitions since the 1920s, his suggestion marked the beginning of the formal juried award program. The following year the chapter

⁸ Arthur Gould Odell, Jr.’s “President’s Letter.” *Southern Architect*, Volume 1, No. 1 (May 1954): 7.

⁹ *The North Carolina Architect*, Memorandum #19, November 15, 1957, p. 1. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 4, Folder 11.

¹⁰ Richard L. Rice, “Report of the Chapter Publications Committee, January 17, 1958.” *The North Carolina Architect*, Memorandum #19, February 28, 1958, p. 4-5. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 12.

¹¹ *North Carolina Architect* became *North Carolina Architecture* in the May-June issue 1987.

organized the honor awards program under the leadership of John C. Higgins, an architect from Charlotte. It was modeled on National Awards Program established in 1944. Writing of the Chapter's award program in 1963, Henry Kamphoefner captured the importance of professional recognition.

The awards, coming as they do from distinguished jurors, have been keenly coveted and in several cases have helped launch talented, new, young men into the profession, bringing them to the attention of influential clients. The Honor Award Program has given a major impetus to the developing excellence of the building culture of North Carolina and is contributing to the stature of North Carolina as one of the world's architectural centers. The Chapter has manifested maturity in supporting it.¹²

Over the years other awards have been supported by the Chapter including Bricklaying Awards (1954, jointly with AGC), Press Awards (1962), Craftsmanship Awards (1966), and Collaborating Arts Awards (1970). These examples demonstrate the efforts of the Chapter at post-war public relations. They also signify a rapidly growing and influential organization of architects.

Membership had been on the rise for several years after the war, and the July 1948 *North Carolina Architect* recorded that out of 166 total registered architects in the state, 95 were members of the chapter. Accordingly, Chapter held a 57% market share. This tally exceeded an earlier membership goal to have at least 50% of registered architects as members.¹³ Taking this statistic to the logical conclusion, the *North Carolina Architect* reported that this new majority, "operating on the principles of a democracy, and [sic] established right to act as the official voice of the architectural profession in North Carolina."¹⁴

Between 1945 and 1963 the North Carolina Chapter became the sophisticated organization that an increasingly complex profession demanded. Several changes occurred during these years to provide better service to the membership. Issues of the Chapter newsletters during the 1950s are filled with references to reorganization and committee assignments. During this period the Chapter hired an executive secretary, founded a magazine, appointed a Chapter archivist, developed a Chapter manual, revised its dues, and incorporated. Under the revised bylaws of 1955, the Chapter had fourteen standing committees reflecting the diverse interests of the membership.

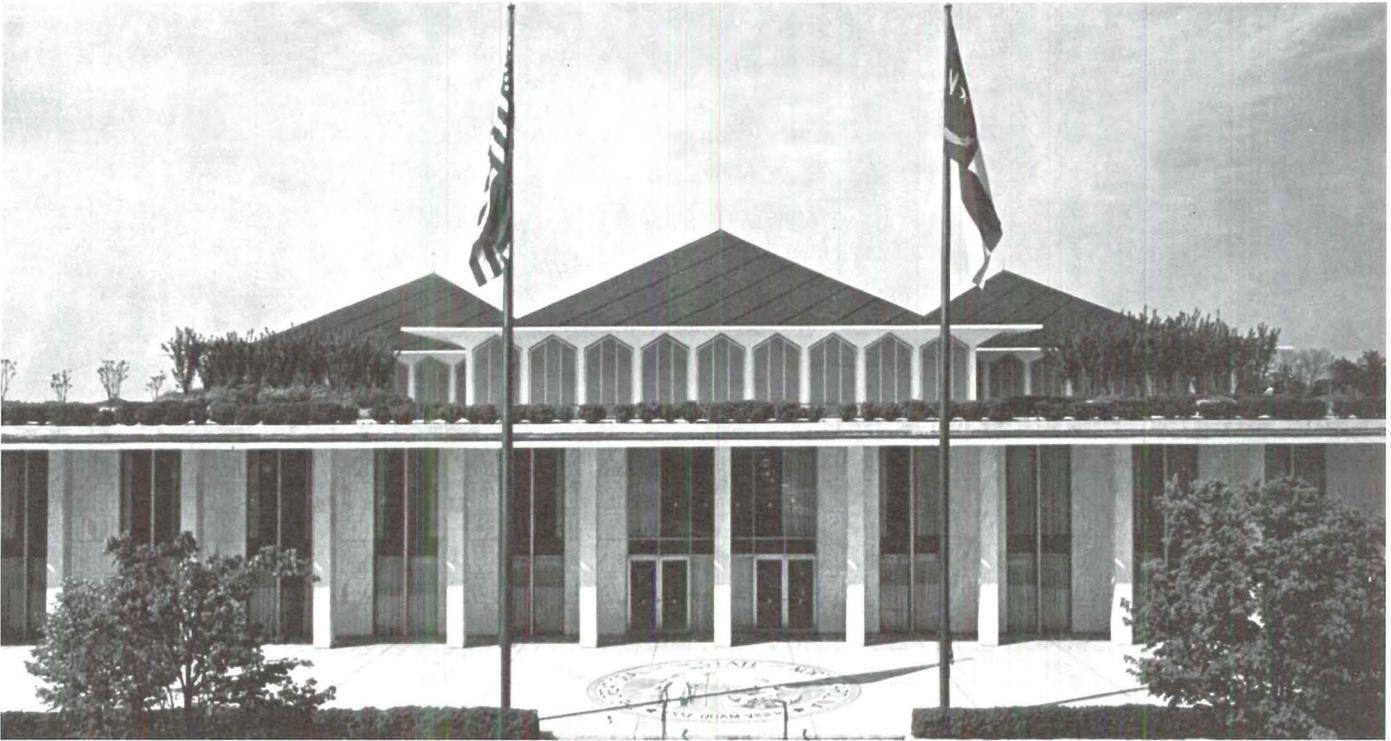
Reorganization also resolved a long-standing need to overcome the hindrance of geography that had concerned members since the early years of the Chapter. By 1955 the Chapter had organized into regional and local councils making effective communication with a growing membership much easier. At the 1955 meeting at Asheville's Grove Park Inn, six councils were represented including Raleigh, Charlotte, Guilford, Western, Eastern, and Winston-Salem. A president, vice-president and a secretary-treasurer led each of these, with the council secretary becoming a member of the Publications Committee in order to encourage and gather member submissions to the *Southern Architect*.

The large amount of Chapter business generated by these new objectives made it necessary to have a permanent executive secretary. To achieve this and related objectives, the Chapter revised its dues structure. A special committee on dues was set up in 1956, chaired by A. G. Odell, Jr. The committee was charged with developing revenue for an operating budget of \$19,800. The committee recommended

¹² Henry Kamphoefner, "A Short History of the Honor Award Program." *Southern Architect* (April 1963): page 9.

¹³ In 1996 78% of the registered architects who reside in North Carolina were Chapter members.

¹⁴ *The North Carolina Architect*, Volume 3, Number 2, July 1948, page 3. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 2.



that dues of all members be tied to firm or individual income, as opposed to a flat fee. Dues would be 1% of “the amount of money [the members] listed for social security form 941.”¹⁵ A limit of \$400.00 per year was later added.

John Erwin Ramsay of Salisbury, who had become Chapter president in 1951, set the pace for the Chapter’s growth and development during these years. Wilmington architect Leslie N. Boney, Jr. recalled that it was to Ramsay’s credit that the organization, the Chapter office, sections, and committees began to take shape and become effective. Later presidents, including Arthur G. Odell, Jr. and F. Carter Williams, built a stronger Chapter on the Ramsay base.¹⁶ President Williams himself remarked early in his 1956 term in office, “Many thanks go to A. G. Odell, to John Ramsay, and to the others who preceded me building firmly the foundation on which the structure of our organization is rising.” Williams also highlighted the many committee achievements with the respective chair persons responsible.¹⁷

Recognition of the historical importance of this growing organization came in 1955 with the appointment of a Chapter archivist, Dr. Louise Hall. An architect and historian, Hall came to Duke University in 1931 to organize a Department of Fine Arts. Her archival work for the Chapter ensured that the historical records of the Chapter were permanently preserved. Hall’s study of the Chapter’s history and use of these records culminated in several articles for *Southern Architect*.^{17a, 17b} She also wrote *Toward AD 2057: The Chapter Prospect*, published to commemorate The American Institute of Architect’s centennial celebration in 1957.^{17c}

With improved organization, the Chapter became more effective in its initiatives. Closer collaboration with the Associated General Contractors of the Carolinas (Carolinas AGC) proved to be effective in standardizing the bidding process and guidelines for the construction industry. The two organizations maintained a close working relationship and in the 1950s the Chapter Committee on Construction

North Carolina Legislative Building,
1962, Raleigh
Holloway-Reeves Architects, Raleigh
Edward D. Stone, Architect, New York,
Consulting Architect

This columned, marble faced structure with distinctive pyramidal roof forms was, at the time of its construction, the only building in the nation devoted exclusively to State Legislative purposes. The entry is on axis with the State Capitol to the south. The interior includes House and Senate chambers. Offices surround landscaped courts.

¹⁵ “Report of the Special Committee on Dues.” *The North Carolina Architect*, Memorandum #11, April 26, 1956, p. 5. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 9.

¹⁶ Unpublished notes by Leslie N. Boney, Jr. December 17, 1996. Notes in the possession of Leslie N. Boney, Jr.

¹⁷ F. Carter Williams, “Report of the President.” *The North Carolina Architect*, Memorandum #9, January 31, 1956, p. 19. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14 Folder 9.

^{17a} See The Early History—page 172.

^{17b} See Founding Fathers—page 173.

^{17c} See page 177.



H. J. Stockard, Jr.
Executive Secretary
1957-1961

routinely met with the AGC “corresponding committee.” This relationship, which continues today, followed a national example set by the AIA and the AGC in 1954, whereby each organization reaffirmed this important ongoing collaboration and stressed “the need for cooperation between local groups” in order to “consider responsibilities and problems.”¹⁸

The years of dialogue between the Chapter and Carolinas AGC resulted in the joint publication of recommendations for the construction industry. The joint recommendations, first published in 1973, strived for “an efficient and effective implementation of construction practice.” The guidelines offer information in areas such as bidding time, subcontracting, inspection, and code compliance.

During the 1950s the Chapter also lobbied for improvements to the state’s registration law (or practice act) and the building code. Both pieces of legislation served to protect the public. This legislation had long been a concern even before World War II. Willis Smith, a Raleigh attorney and a member of the General Assembly, had addressed the Chapter’s annual meeting in Raleigh in 1930. Smith carefully analyzed the then 15-year-old statute regulating the practice of architecture and called on the architects of the chapter to support strengthening of the registration law. Smith explained that the first act of 1915 sought to define an architect and prevent untrained individuals from claiming to be architects. He argued that a stronger practice act would create a more reputable and respected profession. Thus strengthened, it would promote better service to society as a whole. Smith’s insightful commentary noted:

In asking the public and the Legislature to assist you in your program, it is well to bear in mind at all times and to impress upon every new member of your profession the idea that one who employs an architect is entitled to his best judgement, his skill and his advice, as well as his absolute fidelity and good faith. When that duty has been performed by you there should be no fear on your part as to the results to be attained and the public estimation in which you and the members of your profession will be held.¹⁹

Dedication to the public welfare guided postwar efforts to strengthen the profession in North Carolina.

Concern over non-architects, who betrayed “fidelity and good faith” by offering architectural services, drove the chapter’s campaign for a strengthened practice act. In 1947 Raleigh architect Owen F. Smith contended that the existing registration law allowed “plan bootleggers” who were “drawing blueprints” to convince clients that they did not need a professional architect. The Associated General Contractors shared this concern, forbidding its members from furnishing plans.²⁰

The chapter’s post-war legislative campaign to revise the act met with success. Laws passed in 1951 and 1953 strengthened the profession in North Carolina. Provisions in 1951 refined language and definitions to legally define an architect as “a person who is technically qualified and licensed.” The 1953 amendments improved the judicial review of violations, providing greater enforcement of the practice act. That same year the Board of Architecture successfully imposed an injunction under the practice act against an individual who used the title “architectural designer” who had “engaged in preparing plans and specifications for

¹⁸ “AIA-AGC Cooperation” *Southern Architect* (September 1954).

¹⁹ Minutes of the Annual Meeting, Appendix V, Address of Mr. Willis Smith, January 23, 1930. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3.2, Box Number 1, Folder 9.

²⁰ *The North Carolina Architect*, Volume 1 Number 5, January 1947, page 5. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 2.

²¹ Undated report of R. Mayne Albright “To the Members, the North Carolina Chapter, A.I.A.” on the “Yancey Case.” The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 7.

²² Forward to the State Building Code, 1935 edition.

²³ Minutes of the Summer Meeting, July 28-29, 1947. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 2.

²⁴ Emerson, John H. *The Division of State Construction: A History*. Unpublished Manuscript, July 17, 1984.

residences, churches and commercial buildings, although he has never taken or applied for the State examination in this or any other State.”²¹

Regulation of professional practice paralleled efforts to adopt a state building code. Just as the practice act guarded public welfare, the building code also sought to “protect the public from dangerous and unsanitary buildings.” A building code also reinforced regulation of professional services that assured the public’s health and safety in both the design and construction of public buildings. The first state building code dates to 1933 when the General Assembly created the Building Code Council which worked in collaboration with the Commissioner of Insurance to develop basic minimum standards in design and engineering for the construction of public buildings.²² In 1935 a building code was adopted, however it was not until 1941 that the General Assembly ratified it. Major revisions to the code were made in 1957, 1967 and 1978.

The first Building Code Council was made up of representatives from several professions including general contractors and engineers, Charlotte architect Walter W. Hook was appointed as the second chairperson of the Building Code in 1934 and served through 1950. During his tenure as chairperson, the council saw that North Carolina’s building code ensured that basic standards for public safety were in place. Despite a serious concern over enforcement of the code, Hook asserted that due to the efforts of the Building Code Council, the state’s building code ranked third in the nation by his estimation.²³

Hook’s long tenure as the second chairperson of the council made for a strong presence of the architectural profession in development of the building code. Hook was the first architect to serve as chairperson; he was succeeded by Raleigh architect Albert L. Haskins, Jr., who served between 1950 and 1953. Charlotte architect A. G. Odell, Jr. was appointed four years later and served for two years until 1959. While the chairmanship of the council was represented by allied professions, especially engineers during the 1970s, the architects continued to be represented and continued to affect the development and enforcement of the building code.

While the practice act and the building code strived to assure that the public welfare was foremost, improvements to the state’s budget process sought to improve the fiscal responsibility of state government. After World War II, the state embarked on several reforms to streamline state construction. Architects worked closely with state officials to improve the process of bidding, selection, and the oversight of construction projects.

The Office of State Construction as it is now titled had its origin in 1917 when the General Assembly appropriated \$3,000,000 for improvements to the state’s educational and administrative buildings, and to 1919, when an act of the legislature created the State Building Commission. Both laws required the services of a “competent architect,” otherwise known as the State Architect. The 1919 act exempted the State Architect from license requirements. Although the commission was abolished in 1921, nevertheless centralization continued, and a major change to the state’s budget process in 1925 further consolidated capital improvements to ensure conformance with the intent of the appropriation. Federal funds through the PWA allowed major projects in the state to continue through the Depression. The legislature, however, did not appropriate funds for state capital improvements until 1947.²⁴

Sanford Honors 1962 Bricklaying Champ



Governor Terry Sanford on Feb. 15 congratulated Lemuel L. Byers (center) of Forest City, North Carolina as the champion apprentice bricklayer of 1961. Governor Sanford presented him with a \$100 savings bond donated by Brick and Tile Service, Inc. and an engraved trophy given by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors. W. Paul Byers (left), young Byers’ father and employer, also was presented a trophy by the Governor in recognition of his work as a trainer of construction apprentices.

Excerpt from the *North Carolina Architect* 1962.

1964 Apprentice Bricklaying Champ Honored



William W. Dodge, III, AIA, presents a Certificate of Merit to J.L. Nunnery of Fayetteville.



Hubert Sellers of Fayetteville took top honors at the 11th Annual N.C. Bricklaying Contest held at the State Fair in Raleigh on October 16. At an awards meeting held in Raleigh on November 30, Mr. Sellers and his employer and trainer, Mr. J.L. Nunnery of Fayetteville, were presented Certificates of Merit from the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects by Governor Dan K. Moore.

Excerpt from the *North Carolina Architect* 1964.

Chapter I: History

Carl Sandburg Made Honorary Member of AIA

Carl Sandburg of Flat Rock, noted poet and biographer, is pictured in 1955 as he received an honorary membership in The American Institute of Architects at a meeting of the Western North Carolina Council of Architects in Asheville. Left to right are program chairman Anthony Lord, AIA, of Asheville; NCAIA President F. Carter Williams, AIA, of Raleigh, who made the presentation; Mr. Sandburg, and Andrew L. Pendleton, AIA, of Statesville, President of the WNC Council.



The Office of State Construction grew out of the centralized Budget Bureau. In the postwar period, appropriations and demand for state-sponsored building projects increased dramatically. A centralized budget process became critical to managing state construction. Through lobbying, collaboration, and various resolutions on issues before the legislature and the Budget Bureau, the Chapter affected improvements to state building programs. In 1948, the Chapter passed a resolution written by the Education Committee calling for a permanent building program for the University of North Carolina, noting that universities in Georgia and Virginia operated model programs.²⁵

Four years later, the Committee on Contracts, chaired by Anthony Lord, collaborated with the Budget Bureau to develop a standard contract for use by the profession between the state government and the architect. In Lord's report to the chapter on the new contract he explained that, "The agreement described would result in a wider distribution of work among the architectural offices of the state, would encourage research and promote higher standards of architectural service, and would tend to induce North Carolina-educated architects to remain in North Carolina."²⁶

Relations, however, were not always cordial, and the Chapter's input into bureau operations was not always welcome. When the Committee on Office Practice offered comments on a 1956 draft of the Budget Bureau engineer's standard contract, Luther S. Lashmit gave a disillusioned comment on the status of the bureau. "In line with the growing megalomania in the Budget Bureau, we were given to understand that its document was submitted to the Chapter as a matter of courtesy and not for criticism."²⁷ Despite this friction, the Chapter worked closely with lawmakers and state officials to improve the process of state construction. During the postwar period, there remained a continuing dialogue between the Chapter and the state in regard to the adequacy of the fees paid for architectural and engineering services.

Public school building also attracted major attention from the profession. State-supported school construction began in 1901 when Governor Charles Aycock was elected on a platform of universal, state-sponsored public education in North Carolina. By 1913 the state required compulsory attendance of four months per year for children between the ages of eight and twelve. Governor O. Max Gardner led the effort to provide funding in the form of a sales tax to support public instruction

²⁵ "Committee Reports," *The North Carolina Architect*, Volume 3, Number 3, August 1948, pp. 2-3. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 2.

²⁶ Minutes of the Winter Meeting, January 1952, *The North Carolina Architect*, Volume 5, Number 1, May 1952, p. 5. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 6.

²⁷ "Report of the Committee on Office Practice." *The North Carolina Architect*, Memorandum #9, p. 8. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 9.

mandates during his term between 1929 and 1933. Schools constructed with state funds were administered by the local school boards who were responsible for maintenance and operation. During the post-war period a series of state bond issues was passed, the first being \$50 million in 1949.

The North Carolina Chapter worked with the state Department of Public Instruction (DPI) to adopt guidelines and standards in the planning, designing, and construction of school buildings, just as it had in other state building programs. In 1952, State School Superintendent Dr. Clyde Erwin invited the North Carolina Chapter to participate in that year's School Superintendents' Conference at Mars Hill. The Chapter took full advantage of this opportunity, as it was the "first chance to show the superintendents, as a group, the progress which has been made throughout North Carolina in the planning of new schools." Chapter President Thomas W. Cooper named a steering committee chaired by Durham architect Archie Royal Davis to direct full participation in the conference, including a formal exhibition.²⁸

In 1953 the Committee on Schools collaborated with DPI in the publication of "Better Planning Makes Better Schools: Better Schools Make Better Communities." Directed at local school boards, this publication clearly outlined professional architectural services. While explaining the basic fee for architectural services and the role of the architect, the publication stressed the importance of professionalism in planning and constructing a school. "It is upon his [the architect's] integrity that the owner must depend for seeing to it that construction and materials comply with the requirements of the drawings and specifications." The publication pointed out that a well-qualified architect provided local school boards with the best assurance that they would receive a quality building.

The success or failure of the school building adequately to serve the educational program may well be related to the care and judgment exercised in selecting the man upon whose training, competence and integrity so much depends. It is the ability behind the drawings that will show up in the completed building.²⁹

DPI depended on professional architectural services when its Division of Schoolhouse Planning entered into a 1949 agreement with the new School of Design at North Carolina State College. Under the agreement the design school lent an architect to the state to consult in an advisory capacity on new school design and construction. Two architectural students worked with the faculty consultant on DPI projects. New faculty member Terry Waugh served as the first consultant. He was succeeded by Lawrence Enersen who brought a former colleague and Nebraska native Marvin R. A. Johnson to serve as the first permanent architect on the staff of DPI. For almost 30 years he remained as Consultant on Architecture for the Division of School Planning until his retirement in 1980.

Johnson's talent as a designer, combined with his approach to people, made him a popular leader who could bring consensus for a project. In the process he earned the respect of the school superintendents and the architects. The Chapter was to later honor him with its Presidency, the only state employee so recognized. The National AIA organization conferred a Fellowship on him for his distinguished service.

DPI's appreciation for the importance of professional services was a major success for the Chapter. Programs such as school planning that raised public awareness ushered in a movement toward specialization within the profession in the coming

²⁸ *The North Carolina Architect*, volume 5, number 3, July 1952.

²⁹ *Better Planning Makes Better Schools: Better Schools Make Better Communities*. Raleigh: State Department of Public Instruction, 1953, p. 4.

Chapter I: History

Fuller Dome

A world “premiere” was ascribed to Raleigh in 1953 when a thirty-one foot diameter hemisphere was lifted off a hill above Pullen Park, as the first fully erected building to be flown by helicopter.

Following that, early in 1954, Geodesics, Incorporated, later called Synergenics, Incorporated, had its beginning aspiration coming from 1970 AIA Gold Medalist R. Buckminster Fuller. The company was established as a design prototype development concern. And in 1956, under contract with the United States Department of Commerce, a hundred-foot diameter trade fair pavilion dome was designed and test erected in Raleigh. It was then dismantled and flown from Raleigh-Durham Airport to Kabul, Afghanistan. This dome was later used by United States trade fairs and expositions in South America, Africa, Europe, and the Orient.

Photo courtesy of Synergenics, Inc.



decades. Church architecture, supported especially by the Rural Church Program of the Duke Endowment, steadfastly supported the use of professional architectural services in church design by smaller Methodist congregations.³⁰ Other specialties, such as hospital design or historic preservation, would soon be a major change in architectural practice. While professional recognition had been a fundamental goal of the organization since the founding in 1913, enhanced confidence became increasingly important as the architect’s role broadened during the post-war period.

With the growing complexity and scale of building programs, and the opportunities presented by advances in technology and design, North Carolina architects realized the need to encourage formal degree programs to educate the state’s future architects. Although registration did not require an academic degree until 1979, the Chapter anticipated the importance of education to professional identity. In 1937 the Chapter named Winston-Salem architect Willard C. Northup to be a Chapter representative on the issue of “improving the architectural education at State College.”³¹

The symbiotic relationship between education and professionalism shaped the growth of new schools of architecture in the state. From the 19th century forward, throughout the range of professions in America, education was essential to the definition of a professional. Doctors, lawyers, nurses, accountants, morticians, and architects relied on their educational background to establish professional credentials. In return, professional organizations took on the responsibility of accrediting programs and curricula that sought to educate future professionals.

The war interrupted progress in architectural education in North Carolina. However, after the war, the Chapter’s Executive Committee resumed discussions on ways in which the Chapter might assist the establishment of a new school of architecture at North Carolina State College.

In the 1934 consolidation of the three major state-supported universities and colleges, it was established that State College in Raleigh (now North Carolina State University) would have an architecture program and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill would focus on programs in city and regional planning. Prior to 1948, architecture at State College was taught in a Department of Architectural Engineering which was part of the School of Engineering. In the late 1940s, however, the

³⁰ The Rural Church Program of the Duke Endowment worked closely with the Chapter in encouraging small churches to employ professional architects. In 1961, the program sponsored a new Honor Awards Church Division including support for a \$150 award for ten entries.

³¹ Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter, January 19, 1937. Archives of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Chapter thought it important to develop an accredited, independent architectural program, distinct from the engineering school.

With respect to improving architectural education across the nation, the AIA worked closely with the National Architectural Accrediting Board. This governing body was founded in 1941 as a joint venture of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and the AIA. The purpose of the new board was to provide standards for accreditation of degree programs. At first, the Chapter's Executive Committee assigned this accreditation issue to the committee on Public Relations and Information with Charlotte architect M. R. Marsh as Chairman. The issue took on its own identity one year later when the Chapter organized a Committee on Accreditation of the Department of Architecture at State College. H. Raymond Weeks of Durham chaired the committee.

This committee immediately set to work, and the first meeting with State College administrators had "very encouraging results."³² The Chancellor at State College, Colonel John W. Harrelson, instructed the candidates for the Deanship that the goal of the new program in architecture was accreditation.

Despite this early optimism, discussion at the summer meeting in 1946 included interests in "stepping up" the development of the school, and concern arose over the dedication of the State College Administration to the new school. A committee chaired by Anthony Lord was set up in 1947 to consider the relocation of the architecture school from State College to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.³³ However, as president of the consolidated state university system, Frank Porter Graham explained that the "plan of consolidation allocates architectural engineering, and consequently architecture to the North Carolina State College in Raleigh." Graham reinforced this arrangement, noting, "We have plans underway for the establishment of a Number 1 school of architecture at State College."³⁴ Two years later, Henry Kamphoefner, an architect and professor from the University of Oklahoma was named Dean of a School of Design, a merger of the architectural engineering program and a program in landscape design from the School of Agriculture at North Carolina State College.

Recognizing the financial challenges of a state-sponsored education program, Winston-Salem architect Leet O'Brien put forward the idea of a foundation to support the new school. In 1948 Chapter President Luther S. Lashmit named a committee, chaired by Walter W. Hook, to develop an architectural foundation to "promote top-flight training in the architectural field." The Committee on Architectural Foundation set as its first goal, a fund of \$30,000, to be raised over a three year period.³⁵

The new school, as the title made clear, would include departments of several design related disciplines including architecture, landscape architecture, and eventually product and graphic design. Kamphoefner quickly responded to Chancellor Harrelson's mandate for accreditation, and set as one of his first objectives establishment of an accredited degree program in architecture. (At this time the accredited programs in the Southeast included Alabama Polytech, Georgia Tech, Tulane and Virginia Polytech.)

This early goal was met in just two short years, when the National Architectural Accrediting Board accredited the new program in architecture – a significant accomplishment for the new school and the profession in the state. Kamphoefner's

³² *The North Carolina Architect*, Volume 1, Number 3, June 1946, page 6. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 1.

³³ Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, September 2, 1947. AIA North Carolina Chapter Archives, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh. This committee included Anthony Lord, chair, Luther Lashmit, Robert Noble, Archie Royal Davis, and John Rowland.

³⁴ Frank P. Graham to William Henley Deitrick, October 3, 1947. AIA North Carolina Chapter Archives, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

³⁵ Committee on Architectural Foundation meeting minutes, September 13, 1948. AIA North Carolina Chapter Archives, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

Chapter I: History

Catalano & Meir House, Raleigh

Another North Carolina first in architecture is the Catalano House in Raleigh, designed and built by Eduardo Catalano, architect, when he was living in Raleigh and a member of the School of Design faculty at N.C. State. The house is the first warped plane structure in America.

Photo by Visual Aids, NC State University.



charismatic and energetic personality lured prominent architects and guest lecturers to the new school. When he left Oklahoma, he brought three colleagues with him: James Fitzgibbon, George Matsumoto, and Terry Waugh. Five students also transferred to State College to form a part of the school's first class. Matthew Nowicki, a young Polish emigre, became the acting head of the department of architecture. Nowicki brought with him a world-class reputation in design. He had been a member of the design team for the new United Nations building in New York, as well as the master plan for the rebuilding of Warsaw, Poland after the war.

With the talented faculty assembled, Kamphoefner instituted a bold and extremely successful series of visiting lecturers to offer public talks and conduct studios and participate in critiques. Among the earliest figures Kamphoefner invited to Raleigh were Buckminster Fuller and Lewis Mumford. Lecturers often made "scholarly" presentations to the Chapter as well. Such presentations as Mumford's talk, "How Shall We Decentralize," given at the 1949 annual meeting at Chapel Hill, were well-received by the membership. Other distinguished architects were Frank Lloyd Wright in 1950, Pier Luigi Nervi in 1955 for the dedication of Brooks Hall, George Nelson and Charles Eames in 1959.

The influx of new architects to the school immediately affected the profession in the state. New faculty members transferred their memberships to the Chapter, as Kamphoefner encouraged the new faculty to both teach and practice. With the cadre of educators from Oklahoma, the school also attracted new practitioners including G. Milton Small and Joseph N. Boaz. They opened a firm in Raleigh in 1949 after practicing in Oklahoma for several years.

The Chapter and the School quickly established a student chapter of the AIA, which, in 1949, invited the president of the University of Virginia's student chapter to discuss this Chapter's organization and activities. The North Carolina Chapter originally had organized student associate members into a Student Section. By 1953 the Section formally became a Student Chapter and faculty member George Matsumoto served as its first faculty advisor and as chair of the Committee on the Student Chapter. Raleigh architect Macon S. Smith later served as Chair of the Student Activities Committee. The national AIA recommended a non-faculty member of the Chapter serve as advisor to foster a closer relationship with the profession outside the school. Students could join the student chapter in their sophomore year at the School of Design.

As suggested earlier by Leet O'Brien, the North Carolina profession supported the new school through the creation of the North Carolina Design Foundation. (It was originally named the North Carolina Architectural Foundation, Inc. when it was incorporated in 1949.) The foundation sought to "aid and promote, by financial assistance and otherwise, all types of architectural education and research at the North Carolina State College." Three prominent members of the Chapter served as incorporators of the foundation including Winston-Salem architect Luther Lashmit, Charlotte architect Walter W. Hook, and Raleigh architect William Henley Deitrick. An additional twenty-three members of the Chapter from across the state also served as charter members of the corporation. The architectural foundation was renamed the Design Foundation in 1959, soon after the school established a Product Design Program. A report on the name change explained that the change was "more descriptive of the purpose and philosophy of the profession in promoting the best design for all related endeavors of the School of Design at N. C. State College."³⁶

It is of special note that, as the home of the School of Design, campus planning and campus buildings at North Carolina State University became an example of quality architecture and good design. Much credit for the numerous awards received by the profession for campus improvements and new buildings is due to the leadership and talent of Edwin F. Harris, Jr., a 1957 graduate of the School of Design. Harris was designated Director of Facility Planning in 1970 and has served as University Architect since 1981.

Kamphoefner retired as dean of the School of Design in 1972 and the university appointed Claude McKinney, a former administrator and conference coordinator, as his successor. McKinney was not an architect, but the chapter quickly made him an honorary associate member. His tenure was marked by a keen interest in the development of the new Centennial Campus, a large tract of land south of the original campus, to serve as a model for future university programs in public/private research partnerships. Following his resignation as dean in 1988, he was asked by the

³⁶ "Architectural Foundation Changes Name," *North Carolina Architect*, Memorandum #23, March 19, 1959. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 13.

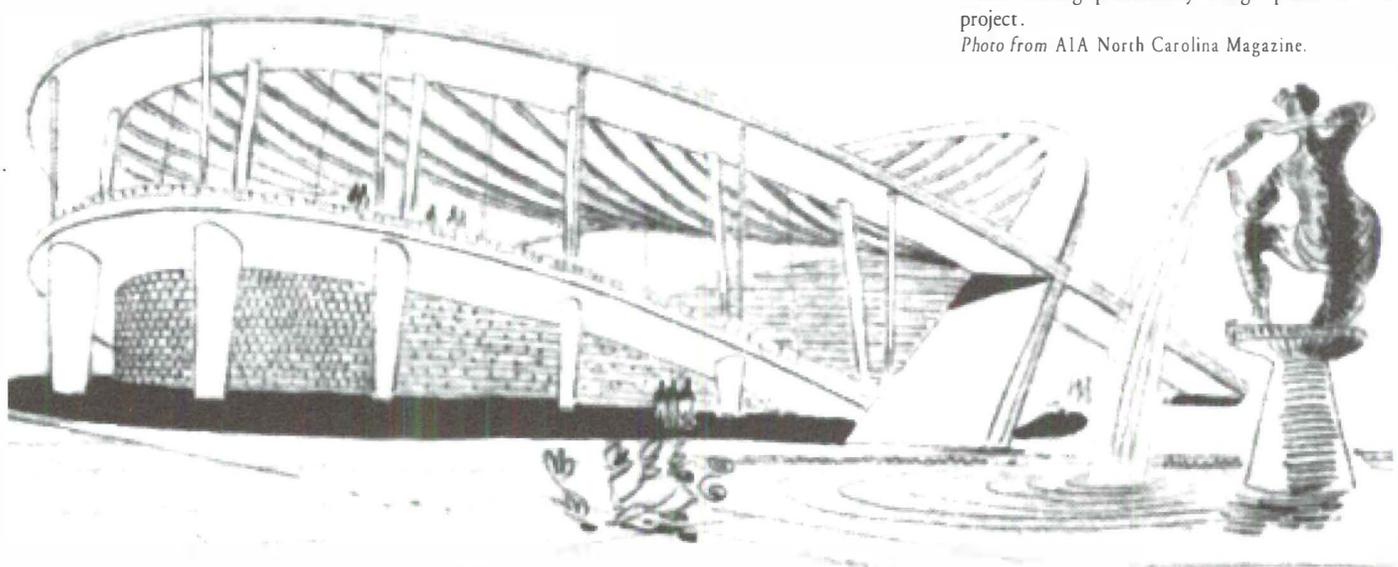


The youthful Matthew Nowicki observes a drapery he designed for the Carolina Country Club in Raleigh.

Photo from AIA North Carolina Magazine.

Matthew Nowicki's concept sketch of Dorton Arena during preliminary design phase of the project.

Photo from AIA North Carolina Magazine.



Dorton Arena (Livestock Judging Pavilion),
1952, Raleigh
William Henley Deitrick, 1895-1974, Archi-
tect, Raleigh
1953 AIA National Honor Award

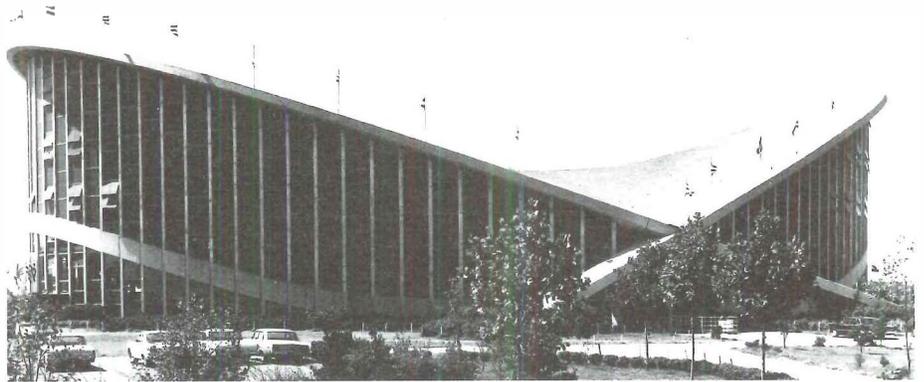
The principal designer of the Dorton Arena was Matthew Nowicki (1910-1950), who was working on this and other projects with the architect William Henley Deitrick of Raleigh. At the same time, Nowicki was serving as the first head of the Department of Architecture at the newly formed North Carolina State School of Design.

Nowicki was born in Poland and was educated at the Warsaw Polytechnic Institute, where he became an associate professor of architecture in 1936. One of his national accomplishments was on the master plan for war-torn Warsaw. In this connection he came to the United States as a Polish representative seeking aid for rebuilding the city. In 1947, he was named as his country's representative on the international team of architects who designed the United Nations Complex in New York. A connection was made with Dean Henry L. Kamphoefner and he came to Raleigh in 1948 to work for him.

His promising career as an architect and teacher was cut short by a tragic plane crash on August 31, 1950. He was on a return trip from India, where he was designing a new capital city for the Punjab, now known as Chandigarh.

Among his most impressive accomplishments during his short time in North Carolina was his design for the nationally recognized Dorton Arena. The arena was selected during the 1957 AIA Centennial as one of ten buildings which were expected to have the greater influence on architects in the next 100 years.

Photo by Lewis P. Watson.



administration to head planning for the new campus on a full-time basis. Accordingly, the School of Design was left without a dean until 1990 when John Thomas Regan was appointed.

Regan came to the School of Design from the University of Miami where he had founded the School of Architecture there six years earlier. Among Regan's most important goals was greater collaboration with practicing architects. In a 1990 article Regan commented:

We can be a leading edge state. Our obligation is to provide opportunities for the practicing professional to interconnect with the school. Education is a lifetime process. We must make services available to all practitioners in the state that allow this school to be a resource for their practice.³⁷

The School of Design during Kamphoefner's leadership marked a major shift in the development of the North Carolina architectural profession. The new school's emphasis on design and the study of architecture as an art and not a science, significantly advanced the practice of architecture as a distinct profession within the building industry. Modeled on design education of the Bauhaus School of Weimar and Dessau Germany, the School of Design broke with traditional Beaux Arts curricula in architectural education that stressed intense study of the classical orders. Kamphoefner explained that the first faculty members "came to an early consensus to discard the deadly eclecticism and senselessness of the American Beaux Arts and to search for a new design expression compatible to modern times. North Carolina proved it was ready for us."³⁸ With international developments in modern design, materials, and technological advances, the power of architecture to articulate a new vision for the postwar built environment quickly became evident in the state.

Before the School of Design was founded, Winston-Salem architect Luther Lashmit wrote in 1947, an insightful article for the *North Carolina Architect* entitled "Design and Budgets." Lashmit's argument called for greater attention to design and "aesthetic expression" in public and private building projects. Too often, budgets forced architects to meet space requirements and allowed the functional aspects of construction to drive design. Lashmit contended that architects must respond to this reality and find answers that offered a balance between budget and design. "Indications are that, impelled by anticipated building budgets and concurrent conditions, a refreshing simplicity of design may yet flower perforce in our State."³⁹

Behind Lashmit's argument was a recognition that architects, as professionals, could offer "aesthetic expression" to building projects with restricted budgets.

³⁷ Leitschuh, Jan. "Dean Reagan: Designs and Dreams." *North Carolina Architect* (July/August 1990) 16-17.

³⁸ Henry L. Kamphoefner, "The School's Beginnings." *North Carolina Architect* (September/October 1978):10.

³⁹ Luther Lashmit, "Design and Budgets." *The North Carolina Architect*, Volume 1, Number 5, January 1947, pp. 2-3. The American Institute of Architects Library and Archives, Washington, DC, Record Group 801, Series 3, Box Number 14, Folder 2.

Architects increasingly provided unique services to clients — services that could not be offered by engineers or building contractors. Changes in the state's licensing laws and building code clarified the differences between the building professions and trades. In the postwar period, moreover, the new school for architecture strengthened the dynamic profession.⁴⁰

The first decades of the School of Design's history produced a group of very successful architects in the state, many of whom would become presidents and influential leaders of the Chapter, including J. Bertram King, Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., J. Hyatt Hammond and Charles H. Boney. Although these architects remained in North Carolina, the growing national reputation of the School of Design encouraged other graduates to leave the state, joining firms and establishing practices in larger metropolitan areas.

The building boom of the 1960s that contributed to the growth of North Carolina firms also increased the demand for architects. The need was so strong that Chapter members and officers pressed strongly for a second school of architecture in the state. In 1965, Chapter president and Wilmington architect Leslie N. Boney, Jr. named a special committee to explore and assess interest in the state. Boney appointed Charlotte architect, S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., to chair this committee. Ferebee immediately began work by contacting the administration of the new UNC campus at Charlotte and the President of the University of North Carolina system, William C. Friday. Later that year, Dean Kamphoefner added his support for a new school, noting that the School of Design had reached its maximum capacity in terms of enrollment and could not respond to the state's growing demand for architects.

With continued support from the Chapter, the School of Design, administration at NC State in Raleigh, and UNC general administration, the General Assembly appropriated funds to establish a College of Architecture at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte in fiscal year 1970-71. The first class entered in the fall of 1972. Effective support for the new school from the Chapter and the university contributed to the new school's five-year accreditation that was awarded by the National Architectural Accrediting Board in 1979.

The college's first dean, Robert G. Anderson, came to head the program from the University of Miami. With a successful beginning, Anderson chose to step down as dean to return to teaching full time in 1975. His successor, Charles C. Hight from the Tuskegee Institute, came to Charlotte in 1976. Over the past two decades the College of Architecture has risen to national prominence through the large number of national and international awards won by students and faculty.⁴¹

North Carolina Agriculture and Technical University in Greensboro offered architectural training as early as 1918 when the Department of Mechanic Arts offered courses in elements of architecture and architectural drawing. These courses evolved into a four-year program in architectural engineering, established in 1921, that lead to a Bachelor of Science degree. Through several name changes an Architectural Engineering Department emerged as a part of the School of Mechanic Arts in 1941. When William A. Streat, Jr. joined the department in 1949, he began a 36 year tenure as chairperson of the department. In 1964 the university established the five-year degree program in architectural engineering, followed by a masters degree program in 1985. The focus of the program is on training in the building

⁴⁰ For a detailed history of the early years of the School of Design, see Ernest H. Wood, "Architects and Builders Since 1945," and Catherine Bishir, et al., *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building*. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990) 410-413.

⁴¹ S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., "The College of Architecture at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte." Unpublished manuscript, 1996.

Chapter I: History

Double Oaks Elementary School, 1952,
Charlotte
A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates
1954 National Honor Award
Photo by Joseph W. Moliter.



sciences and engineering, as each of these apply to the design and construction of buildings.

The Chapter's aggressive promotion for architectural education that began with the establishment of the School of Design, fostered bold new experiments in modern architecture. Faculty members obtained commissions in the state and graduates brought their design training to the profession. Among the great architectural triumphs associated with the school was the Dorton Arena in Raleigh, dedicated in 1951. It was designed by faculty member Matthew Nowicki who worked with the architect William Henley Deitrick of Raleigh.

The Livestock Judging Pavilion, as it was originally named, received a 1953 Honor Award from The American Institute of Architects, the first national architectural award won in the state. A feat of modern design and engineering, the arena symbolized the progressive spirit in North Carolina that had lured Kamphoefner and his colleagues from Oklahoma in 1948. Soon after the arena's national recognition, other progressive architects received national acclaim for their work.

As strong as progressivism was at mid-century, a devotion to North Carolina's architectural past countered the tide with equal strength. The divergent strands were symbolized by two very different projects under construction at the same time in the state by the same contractor. The Muirhead Construction Company of Durham built Dorton Arena in Raleigh, and simultaneously erected a 1950 replica of Tryon Palace in New Bern, the colonial governor's impressive Georgian residence. Clearly the state, and the Chapter, could sustain two very different approaches to architecture. As innovation in design raced forward, preservation of buildings provided the historic context for North Carolina's progressive architecture.

In 1913, founding member Hill Linthicum had attended a Charleston conference on preservation of historic buildings just before the first Chapter meeting in Greensboro. However, it was not until the WPA and PWA programs of the depression era that the Chapter took on historic preservation as an important part of the profession in the state.^{41a}

The Chapter organized the Historic Buildings Commission and, later in 1953, renamed it the Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings. Charlotte architect James A. Stenhouse was the chair. Stenhouse also served by appointment of Governor Umstead to chair the state's Historic Resource Commission.

Stenhouse led North Carolina's effort to survey the state's historic resources and inventory the surviving buildings under the federally-funded Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory. The survey conducted by Stenhouse included over 600 North Carolina buildings. The Chapter Committee for the Preservation of Historic

^{41a} See Chapter VIII, page 243.

Buildings organized the state's cities and towns to conduct architectural surveys beginning with Old Salem, Edenton and New Bern. These early efforts at historic preservation would develop into a juried awards program for restoration and rehabilitation of historic resources. The Chapter formalized this category in 1992 as the Tower Awards in commemoration of the rehabilitation of the AIA Tower in downtown Raleigh.

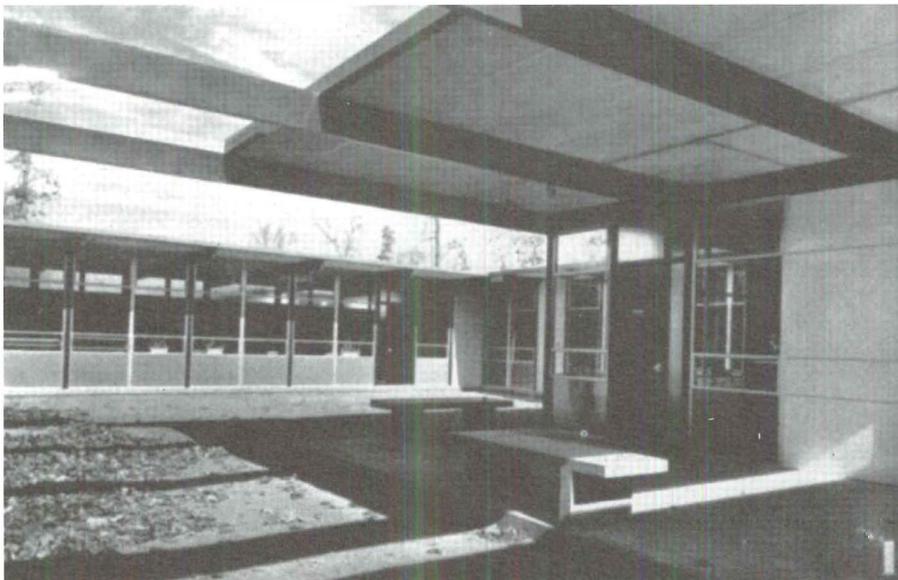
In 1954 the School of Design instituted a program of student-executed measured drawings of historic structures in the state, that expanded the inventory into the Historic American Buildings Survey. Dean Kamphoefner used the Chapter's committee to identify endangered and significant sites for this program.

The Chapter laid important groundwork for the future of historic preservation in the state. Inventories and surveys provided historians and preservationists with the tools to interpret and understand the state's historic buildings. In the next decades, the architectural profession would see a dramatic rise in the number of architects working primarily in the fields of restoration, rehabilitation, and historic preservation.

Among the leading advocates for historic structures was William Henley Deitrick, the architect for Dorton Arena. In 1966 he remarked that, "In too few instances in North Carolina...have we made a real effort to maintain a continuity with the past, to insure our early civilization being mirrored in its monuments and historic sites."⁴² North Carolina architects like Deitrick found historic preservation and modern design compatible allowing them to offer different design expertise to match their clients' needs.

The ability to work with their clients in any style was to be found in a growing number of architects. This approach came at a time when new developments in design took on greater significance and marked a radical departure from traditional revival styles and neo-classicism so prevalent in the early part of the century. What was different after World War II was the scale and depth of the departure from the past. Coupled with bigger and more complex buildings, the profession encountered and fostered a drastically different building economy during this period. The goals and activities of the Chapter reflected the new business.

⁴² William Henley Deitrick, "Raleigh Historic Sites Program." *North Carolina Architect* (July 1966): 10.



Wilson Jr. High School, 1957, Mecklenburg County
Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., Architect, Charlotte
1957 National Honor Award
Photo by Lisanti-Alderman Studio.

Chapter I: History

Aggressive public relations through publications and exhibitions, as well as collaborative efforts with engineers and contractors, refined and articulated the professional services offered by practicing architects. This early goal of the organization became increasingly important in the dynamic post-war period. The Chapter's support for education and more stringent licensing and building regulations indicated that it was an organization responsive to the needs of the public. Collaboration with state government, to ensure that legislation matched professional interests, improved the ability of North Carolina architects to meet the challenges of the post-war period, however the dramatic changes in architectural practice after World War II did not subside. In the second half of the 20th century, change and issues of growth would continue to dominate the profession.

Residence/Studio of George Matsumoto,
1953, Raleigh
George Matsumoto, Wayne Koontz, Architects
1957 National Honor Award
Photo by Joseph W. Moliter.



Chapter I

Section 4

Permanence Amid Rapid Change 1961-1998

The new architect will be planner, coordinator, consultant, and comprehensive designer—knowledgeable in the complexity of the new technology and the changing factors of an exploding economy.

—Henry L. Kamphoefner, 1959¹

The tremendous economic growth and movement in population, that characterized North Carolina's post World War II recovery, and ensuing economic boom of the 1950s, presented the state Chapter with an unprecedented opportunity and challenge. The years following the war brought dramatic changes in architectural style, practice, and building scale, while the pace of these changes in the 1970s and 1980s seemed to increase exponentially. Fortunately, Chapter activity and accomplishments during this period created a solid infrastructure that could address significant new demands brought on by greater complexity in the building process, increased governmental regulation of building, and the specialization of firms and practices within the profession. The size of the organization alone indicates significant change in the North Carolina profession. Between 1975 and 1996, membership increased by 135%, reaching 1,637 by December 31, 1996, and the organization now operates a \$650,000 budget compared to a 1982 budget of \$80,000. Chapter membership constitutes 78% of the North Carolina-based registered architects, the second highest market share in the 50 states.

In fact, the rapidity of change since the 1960s makes it difficult to comprehend or predict the full impact that these decades had on the profession. Architects do

¹ Henry L. Kamphoefner to John James Carlos, December 8, 1959. Dean's Office Records, School of Design. University Archives, Special Collections Department, North Carolina State University Libraries, Raleigh, NC.



Luther Snow Lashmit
1899-1989

Shown with AIA Presidential Citation

Winston Salem is a culturally oriented city. Part of the credit for this must evolve to its native son, Luther S. Lashmit. He represented his profession well as the practicing architect and community leader. His hallmark was quality in his ideas and writings and in his buildings. He also provided sound judgment and enthusiastic leadership in art and music.

Lashmit was the architect leader on the Board of Directors in the development of Old Salem. It was the first major preservation effort of this size and scope in North Carolina. A small Williamsburg, Old Salem has been properly restored and developed to the credit of the state. He was a preservationist before the word became a household one.

The 1948 President of NCAIA, he was instrumental in establishing the first Winston-Salem Council of Architects. A Chapter Gold Medal was created in 1976 to honor him as the Chapter's distinguished architect; he was selected as the first and, until 1998, only recipient.

AIA President John A. Busby, Jr. presented Luther S. Lashmit the AIA Presidential Citation on December 1, 1986. The Award is made by the President to a member who has, in his opinion, rendered exceptionally meritorious service to the profession, and is thus a worthy recipient of this highest honor which he can bestow.

A number of architects came under his influence and considered him as a mentor-model for their own later practice.

Photo by Charles H. Boney.

recognize, for example, the significance of information technology on current practice, but no one can successfully predict the permanent effects of this or any other type of revolution from these decades.

For example, in the 1970s, when the Federal courts determined that fee schedules constituted a restraint of trade, the business of architecture changed significantly. Historically, there had been a schedule of suggested charges which were commonly adhered to by Chapter members as reasonable compensation for quality service. To perform at the high level which the public expected from professionals, a certain amount of time and effort was required and a minimum reimbursement was established by the AIA. In a 1971 Federal ruling the courts established that any agreement as to charges for professional services promulgated by AIA for its members was a restraint of trade and thus prohibited. The AIA's position on this ruling was that the abolition of suggested charges meant that the level of service would suffer as one architect could always work by offering it at a lower price than the next. The profession argued that their services were not a measurable item and were not in the same category as manufactured items which were definable by specifications, and thus could be competitively bid. It was established that the quality of service to the public would be compromised by ensuing bidding. The Federal courts did not accept AIA's position and the previous suggested fee schedules were withdrawn throughout the Institute.

The question of fixed fees and the alleged restraint of trade resurfaced in 1990. By court order the United States Justice Department imposed a ten-year mandate on the Institute and its members, requiring the Chapter and others to annually inform and educate its membership on this issue. Congress passed legislation (generally called the Brooks Bill) requiring that architects' and engineers' contracts would be awarded without consideration of the costs on federally owned projects. The selection was to be qualification based considering experience and staffing of the firm. After the architect's selection, the fee would be negotiated and a reasonable one established by mutual agreement. If the initial negotiations were not satisfactorily concluded, they would be terminated and the negotiation process repeated with the owner's second choice firm. The state of North Carolina follows a similar procedure for public buildings.

As a recent, but significant, event in the Chapter's history, the historical importance of this change on the profession cannot be adequately assessed. How has the change affected practice? Has increased competition among architects meant a positive or negative effect on the profession? These questions remain difficult to answer without a meaningful passage of time. As the millennium approaches, however, it is possible to review some of the triumphs and failures of the architectural profession in North Carolina in these recent decades — a profession which would hardly recognize itself if seen by the Chapter founders of 1913.

One of the Chapter members who distinguished himself in the broadened role for the architect in the community was Luther S. Lashmit of Northup and O'Brien Architects, Winston Salem.

After World War II, members began to receive national recognition for both design excellence and service to the profession. North Carolina architects took more active roles in the national organization. Architects had broadened their approach to architecture and at the same time increased their public service role, taking on civic

Section 4: Permanence Amid Rapid Change 1961-1998

and political responsibilities. Members ran for elections and sat on boards and commissions. Public awareness and appreciation of the architect increased.

Some speculation about the very recent past is possible and may—in unpredictable ways—be profitable to the future. Henry Kamphoefner's words in 1959 proved to be insightful indeed, as his "new architect" has emerged forcefully in recent decades. Not only would architects take on roles as planners and consultants, but new specialities in practice appeared to create a new dynamic within the profession. Concerns like the environment, energy, historic preservation, or disabled access, all drew "new architects" into very specialized practice, and forced the architect to incorporate new disciplines such as urban design into their practices.

The business side of architecture also became increasingly important. Projects were (and are) more complex requiring dedicated management functions; governmental regulation increased; a clientele now included complex syndicates or large agencies; the national marketplace was now available to North Carolina firms; and they began to manage a variety of services for projects, such as engineering, planning, and interior design. Each of these developments required new management systems, as well as a strong professional organization to support innovation and change, and remain profitable at the same time. These new roles intermixed with new technologies signified a dynamic profession.

The greatest advantage the North Carolina Chapter had in place to address challenges of the second half of the twentieth century has been its stability and continuity as an efficient statewide organization; one that has anticipated and responded to a dynamic profession and to the advances in the building industry. Amid rapid change, the Chapter, with dedicated members and staff, served the profession well in the closing decades of this century.

On May 27, 1963, Raleigh architect William Henley Deitrick deeded his firm's office building, the Raleigh Water Works building and its 85-foot tower, to the North

Jane Hall Wins NCAIA Press Award (News Release-1965)



Miss Jane Hall, Art Editor and Feature Writer for the Raleigh News & Observer won the 4th Annual Press Award given by the NCAIA for the best story on an architectural subject published in a daily paper in the state during 1964. Her winning entry was a Tar Heel of the Week interview with A.G. Odell, Jr. of Charlotte, President of the AIA. The article appeared on September 27, 1964. This is the third time Miss Hall has won the prize, which consists of a check for \$75 and a certificate which were presented at the annual banquet. Mrs. Harriet Doar, of the Charlotte Observer, last year's winner, received an honorable mention. The competition was judged by the NC Press Association.



St. Giles Presbyterian Church-Interior, Raleigh
Harwell H. Harris, 1903-1991, Architect

Pictured here is the Sanctuary, completed in 1983. St. Giles is a campus plan consisting of six buildings. Five of the six, which he planned in detail prior to his death, have been completed. This church is one of Harris' significant Raleigh buildings. He also designed his own house and studio on a site near the NC State campus. (See page 225)

Photo by Brian Shawcroft.



Boaz Named Editor*

The American Institute of Architects and the Wiley Publishing Company of New York have announced the selection of Joseph N. Boaz, Associate Professor of Architecture in the School of Design, as Editor for a new revision and editing of *Architectural Graphic Standards*. Ramsey and Sleeper's *Graphic Standards*, which has long been the classic handbook of the drafting room, has been revised five times but never fully modernized or brought up to date.

The American Institute of Architects in collaboration with the Wiley Publishing Company of New York, made a nationwide search for the best person to make *Architectural Graphic Standards* a modern document. They finally selected Boaz for this important undertaking for modern architecture.

Boaz will take a leave of absence from the School of Design during 1964-65 to work in New York with Wiley.

*Reprint from *North Carolina Architect* November 1964.

Carolina Chapter to serve as the Chapter's first and only permanent headquarters. Known as the AIA Tower, it has become an important symbol of permanence amid rapid change for the North Carolina profession. Located in the heart of downtown Raleigh, it is in close proximity to the activities of state government.

Former chapter president and Raleigh architect Albert L. Haskins, Jr. fondly recalled the negotiations with Deitrick:

The one thing... I cherish most is the fact that Tony Lord and I worked together with Wm. H. Deitrick, FAIA, on... an agreement with Bill and his wife, for NCAIA to pay him a monthly amount as rent and an annuity for him and his wife until the death of both, and then Tower Building and land would become the property of NCAIA.²

Deitrick died in 1974. The Chapter memorialized his legacy in several ways to honor in perpetuity his dedication and devotion to the architectural profession in North Carolina and the nation. The current library on the second floor of the Tower bears his name. In 1975, the Chapter, with the North Carolina Architectural Foundation, established the W. H. Deitrick Fellowship in the School of Design at NC State. The Chapter also created the Deitrick Medal for Service in 1995 to honor his legacy. A jury of five members selects a recipient for this important recognition from one of three categories: service to the community; service to the Chapter; or service to the profession.

With respect to the Tower, Deitrick, in 1938, embraced the ideals of future historic preservationists when he rehabilitated the 1887 water tower to serve as his firm's office. This action prevented a planned demolition of the structure by the city. In earlier years, from his office on West Hargett Street, Deitrick had pondered the potential of the water tower for offices. Raleigh architect Frank Branan, who worked for Deitrick in the Tower offices, explained that the famed Dorton Arena architect "never particularly subscribed to vogues in architecture to the exclusion of other styles."³

With foresight and creative design, Deitrick fashioned a landmark building for the modern era from this Georgian revival building. His efforts, like the Chapter's, symbolize an endorsement of progressive architecture while adhering to the solid traditions of the past. In 1992 the Chapter's Historic Resources Committee established the Tower Awards^{3a} to honor member excellence in preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic buildings. Historic preservation and restoration awards had been given somewhat irregularly by the Chapter since 1970, however, the Tower Awards formalized the program. The Tower Awards also commemorates Deitrick's early achievement and the Chapter's ongoing commitment to preservation of historic resources.

When the Chapter first occupied the Tower, Betty Wales Silver Howison, the Chapter's Executive Secretary between 1961 and 1983, recalled her first days there:

I moved into the downstairs, using a rickety table on a concrete floor in the base of the tower. It was indeed evident that the interiors needed a great renovation and decorating. A committee was appointed, a fund raiser manned, and soon we had a fresh start with white washed stone walls, lovely wall to wall red carpet, two Mies [van der Rohe Barcelona] chairs and a charming, specially made round table and [Saarinen] chairs for the second floor Board Room. We also acquired some up-to-date addressing and mimeographing equipment.⁴

² Albert L. Haskins, Jr. to Marvin R.A. Johnson, October 28, 1996. Letter in the possession of Marvin Johnson.

³ C. Frank Branan. "History of the AIA Tower 115 West Morgan Street." Unpublished manuscript, February 16, 1996. See page 179.

^{3a} See page 253.

⁴ Betty Silver Howison. "Memories." Unpublished notes and memoirs, August 28, 1996.

Section 4: Permanence Amid Rapid Change 1961-1998

Several renovations, made possible through generous contributions of the membership have allowed the Tower to be an efficient and modern business and an information center for the Chapter. In 1967, the first major refurbishing brought modern design to the historic Tower, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Contemporary furnishings by nationally renowned designers complemented other pieces by North Carolina manufacturers. Macon Smith chaired the committee for the first renovation. Hyatt Hammond headed the committee on furnishing. Guy Crampton, working with Richard Bell, Landscape Architect, developed the garden area.

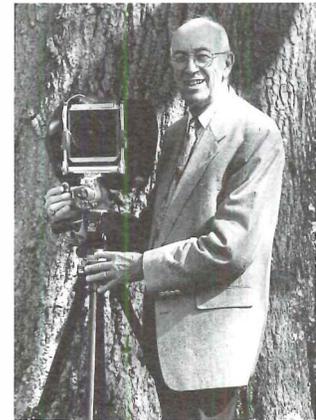
A second major renovation began in the 1980s and came to fruition in 1990 beginning with a Dodge and Associates project to stabilize the Tower and install a new HVAC system. A Tower Committee representing the eight sections of the Chapter gave great care to the interior renovation. Successful sponsorship by vendors and suppliers, under the leadership of Raleigh architect and committee chair Steven D. Schuster and 1992 president Danie A. Johnson of Asheville, allowed for the complete renovation and refurbishing of the Tower. Johnson was responsible for sponsor procurement and Schuster coordinated the design and implementation of the project.

Although the Tower represented the organization's permanence in the state, the success of the Chapter during most of this sixties and seventies period came under the committed and efficient leadership of Betty Wales Silver (now Howison). The Chapter first established the position of executive secretary, later executive director in 1952 with the appointment of Ross Shumaker. Jerry Stockard (page 37) followed in 1957, but Betty Silver Howison became the first full-time paid staff member in 1961. As executive director for more than twenty years, Howison led the Chapter to become the largest statewide chapter in the Institute by the time of her retirement in 1984. She also served as the editor of the *North Carolina Architect* from 1979 to 1984. Having worked with twenty-three Chapter presidents, she received a Special President's Award noting that throughout her career, she "had as [her] constant first thought that which was good for architecture." Betty Silver Howison made a lasting impression on the Chapter. Looking back on her service, Wilmington architect and former Chapter president Leslie N. Boney, Jr. credited her with engendering confidence among the members, thus contributing to its success as an organization.

It was her personality which bound the membership into a strong statewide chapter.... Everyone knew that she was effective and enjoyed working with her. She not only made the Chapter run smoothly but also instilled a feeling of pride within the membership. They knew they were a part of a first class well-run society and her leadership and supporting role were largely responsible for the new day.⁵

The national AIA recognized Betty Silver Howison's accomplishments when it made her an honorary member of The American Institute of Architects at the San Francisco convention in 1973.

Lillian Woo became the Chapter's executive director after Howison's retirement in 1984. A lobbyist and political consultant, Woo is credited with initiating a greater involvement in the political process on the part of the Chapter. She also led important Chapter initiatives in raising revenue from sources other than member dues. Woo resigned in 1989, and her successor, Timothy D. Kent joined the AIA North



Architectural photographer Gordon H. Schenk, Jr. was presented the Collaboration Award from the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects during the Winter Convention of the Chapter held in Charlotte in February 1978.

Photo by Rebecca Schenk.



Betty Silver Howison
Executive Secretary
1961-1983



Lillian Woo
Executive Secretary
1983-1989

⁵ Leslie N. Boney, Jr. "Betty Wales Silver Howison, Hon. AIA: An Appreciation." Unpublished manuscript, January 8, 1997, in possession of the author.

Arthur Gould Odell, Jr.

Odell was involved in many national and international activities. He was appointed Chairman of the Potomac Planning Task Force by the Secretary of the Interior, and a member of several national committees including the National Advisory Committee on Highway Beautification, the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, the Advisory Committee on Architectural Services Administration of the Federal Government, and the National Review Board of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

In 1966, along with the former North Carolina Governor Luther Hodges and two other recipients, Mr. Odell was honored by receiving the highest award which the state can bestow on a citizen of North Carolina, the North Carolina Award. Established in the 1961 General Assembly, this award can be presented for outstanding achievement in literature, public affairs, fine arts and science. The Symbol of the Award is a large gold medallion designed by Paul Manship, internationally known sculptor.

⁶ "Fair Arena Honored," *Southern Architect* (January 1957): 13.

^{6a} See Kamphoefner Prize, page 144.

^{6b} The Award bears the name of Frank B. Turner, P.E., who for some thirty years was the leader in the State of North Carolina building program. Mr. Turner was Director of the State Office of Construction on his retirement in 1969. The recipient is a registered architect or engineer who has rendered especially distinguished service as a State employee for fifteen years or more. The 1996 Award Committee was composed of Gene W. Jones, AIA, Chairman; Robert Lanier, P.E.; William L. McElrath, Jr., P.E., ACEC; Douglas Y. Perry, P.E., PENC; and William Hood, L.A., ASLA. Recipients have been:

- 1982 Frank B. Turner, PE
- 1983 Kern E. Church
- 1984 Marvin R.A. Johnson, FAIA
- 1985 N. K. Lee, PE
- 1986 John Emerson, PE
- 1987 Ray DeBruhl, PE
- 1988 Noah Sites, Jr., PE
- 1989 Kenneth P. Dixon
- 1990 Dr. Larry K. Monteith, PE
- 1991 Edwin F. Harris, Jr., FAIA
- 1992 Richard B. Boyd, Jr., PE
- 1993 Donovan Warren, R.A.
- 1994 Lee Houser, PE
- 1995 Gordon H. Rutherford, AIA
- 1996 Jesse Allred, PE
- 1997 David O. Bullock, AIA

Carolina staff in 1990. To reflect the growing importance and leadership provided by the Chapter's chief executive officer in the 1990s, AIA North Carolina changed Kent's title to executive vice president in 1996. In 1993 the AIA North Carolina Board admitted Kent as an Honorary Affiliate member, and the Institute presented Kent a National Service Award in 1997 for his dedication to the profession. These honors further recognized the importance of his position within the organization as well as his leadership in involving architects in the legislative process.

Simultaneous with the Chapter's accomplishments in administrative and operational needs in Raleigh, Chapter members began to gain influence and recognition in the national arena. Although the formal AIA National Honor Award program had only a four-year history, having been established in 1949, three national honor awards given in the early years of the program marked the beginning of national acclaim for North Carolina architects (see page 140). As previously noted, William Henley Deitrick with Matthew Nowicki as his design consultant, received the state's first national honor award for excellence in design in 1953 for the North Carolina State Fair Pavilion, or Dorton Arena in Raleigh. Widely published, the "Cow Palace," as it was often referred, also was chosen as one of thirty-six buildings listed by *Architectural Record's* "100 Years of Significant Building." The 100-member panel making the selection commended Deitrick and Nowicki for their ability to "carry through for their clients of imaginative buildings which are continuing to urge still other clients and architects to take the bold road which alone can lead toward fuller satisfactions for the spirit." The same comment also referred to Eero Saarinen's Kresge Auditorium at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.⁶

In 1954 the Institute commended the work of A. G. Odell, Jr. for the Double Oaks Elementary School in Charlotte. School of Design faculty member George Matsumoto received recognition with a national honor award for his own residence and studio in Raleigh in 1957. A model of the house was also selected for an exhibit at the United States Pavilion at the 1958 World's Fair in Brussels. Between 1971 and 1983, the firm of Wolf Associates received four national honor awards in Charlotte, and in 1984 the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company building renovation at Winston-Salem designed by the Croxton Collaborative with Hammill-Walter won a national honor award.

Within the state, the Chapter established the Kamphoefner Prize in 1987 to further encourage excellence in modern architectural design in North Carolina.^{6a} The \$10,000 prize was made possible through the generosity of Henry and Mabel Kamphoefner, whose devotion to the modern movement in architecture made him a leader in the profession, especially in the development of architectural education. The prestigious Kamphoefner Prize is given to a member of AIA North Carolina or a firm that has "demonstrated a consistent integrity and devotion over an acceptable period of time to further the development of the modern movement in architecture." The prize is administered by the North Carolina Architectural Foundation.⁷ It honors Kamphoefner's memory and lasting contributions in advancing excellence in design. The Duke Endowment also encouraged good design through a chapter awards program initiated in 1961. The award highlighted outstanding design for rural Methodist churches, a significant interest of the Duke Endowment. In 1981 the Chapter joined PENC, ALSA, and ACEC in creating the Frank B. Turner Award.^{6b}

In addition to recognition for national design excellence, members of the North Carolina Chapter became important national leaders and service award recipients. In 1964, the Institute elected Charlotte architect Arthur Gould Odell, Jr. as its president. This distinction recognized Odell's unique and unwavering support for the profession. Like Kamphoefner's 1959 definition of the new architect, Odell, both architect and engineer, endorsed the broadening roles architects now had and would continue to have. He believed that architecture encompassed several related design disciplines from urban design to structural design, and the profession had to recognize these areas and incorporate these fields into the Institute.

Accordingly, Odell came into national office with specific goals to not only enlarge the membership, but to expand the domain of architecture through education and foster stronger public demand for excellence in design. A commentary reprinted in the August 1964 *Southern Architect* praised the new leader's vision. "Unlike some organization heads, whose pronouncements sound like cheerleading aimed more at inflating members' self-esteem than advancing a program, Mr. Odell has definite goals."⁸

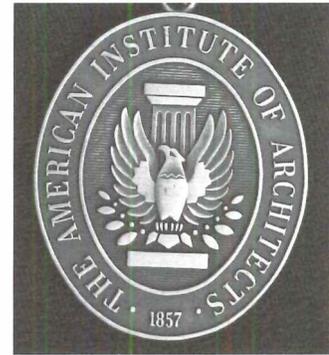
Eight years later, S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., also of Charlotte, became National President. Like Odell, Ferebee served with distinction and brought a specific agenda to his term in office, focusing on the leading role architects ought to have in shaping the environment. In his inaugural address given on December 5, 1972, in Washington, DC, Ferebee contended that:

The public is looking to design professionals to provide leadership in integrating the social, economic and physical aspects of our environment.... Our training, our professional knowledge and interest, our unique relationship to both art and science, and our position of respect in the community make us the logical choice to fulfill this leadership role.⁹

Popular among his peers, Ferebee was selected as the AIA Chancellor of the College of Fellows in 1987. Both Odell and Ferebee's vision of the profession indicate a broadening role of the architect beyond traditional conceptions of the architect as simply a designer of buildings.

Continuing the Charlotte tradition of national leadership established by Odell and Ferebee was Thomas P. Turner. He served as Charlotte Section and Chapter President, as well as National Director, before being elected National Vice President in 1990.

Other Chapter members served the profession at the national level. Ferebee in 1987 was preceded as Chancellor of the College by fellow North Carolinian Leslie N.



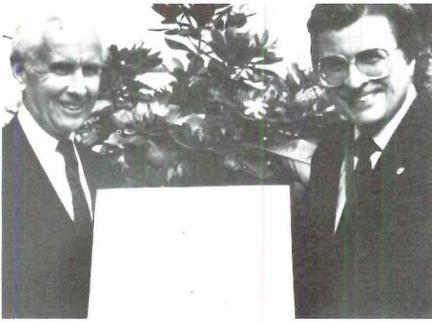
Kemper Medal

Photo by William J. Boney, Jr.

- ⁷ The North Carolina Architectural Foundation was established in 1963 to serve as the endowment arm of the Chapter. It has raised funds for scholarships and Tower renovations. In 1986 the foundation was restructured with modified by-laws and began with a substantial gift from Henry and Mabel Kamphoefner.
- ⁸ "Odell Leads Architects' Drive for Expanded Domain," (Reprinted from *Engineering News-Record*, 1964.) *Southern Architect* (August 1964): 13.
- ⁹ S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., "Inaugural Address," Washington DC, December 5, 1972. Reprinted in *North Carolina Architect* (January/February 1973): 18.



The Atlanta Convention photograph shows F. Carter Williams with friends celebrating his award of the 1975 Kemper Medal. Clockwise from bottom left: A.V. Williams, Macon S. Smith, Jeanette Smith, Fred W. Butner, Jr., Marty Butner, Arthur G. Odell, Jr., Johnny Odell, F. Carter Williams, S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., and Betty Ferebee.



Leslie N. Boney, Jr. receives the 1982 Kemper Medal at the Honolulu Convention from AIA President Robert Lawrence. Twenty-one North Carolinians attended the meeting.

Boney, Jr. who had been elected in 1981. At its 1982 national convention in Hawaii, the Institute further rewarded Boney for his years of service to the profession with its prestigious Kemper Medal.

First awarded in 1952, the Kemper is given annually by the AIA Board to one of approximately 59,000 members whom they consider has rendered a lifetime of distinguished service and has made the most significant contribution to the profession. While the Gold Medal is the highest AIA recognition for design, the Kemper is a similar recognition for service to the profession. Raleigh architect F. Carter Williams received the Kemper Medal in 1975. Williams' longstanding concern with professional ethics and judiciary matters led to his being named the first chairman of the newly organized AIA National Inquiry Committee in 1974.

As individual Chapter members began to gain a national presence, the business of architecture in the state grew significantly and spread beyond the state's borders. Larger and more complex firms of national significance emerged in the state. Major advances in transportation and communication allowed North Carolina firms to take on out-of-state jobs, no longer limited to a locality, state, or region. When the Charlotte firm of Odell Associates celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1990, the corporation boasted projects located in twenty-five states. In 1986 Odell Associates, along with the firms of Clark Tribble Harris & Li, Little & Associates Architects, Inc., and Ferebee Walters and Associates, PA were listed among the 100 largest firms in the profession based on total project square-footage.¹⁰ Winston-Salem architects Charles Phillips and Joe Oppermann, as one example among many, practice nationally with a specialty in historic preservation and rehabilitation.

NationsBank Branch, Beatties Ford Road,
Charlotte
Wolf Associates, Architects
1971 AIA National Honor Award

The Jury comments included: "A blank facade gives this small building presence and identity. Its triangular shape affords the opportunity for creating a public place sheltered from the chaos of the street, a pleasant forecourt for the occupants as well as the clients."

Photo by Tom Watson.

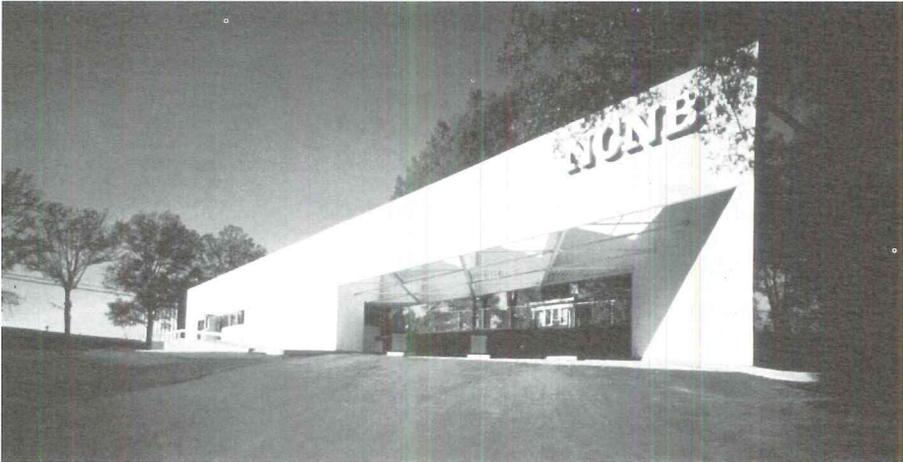


Although architectural firms have grown significantly in size in recent decades, the modification in architectural practice has affected everyone including the many small firms across the state. Among these adjustments in operation for all architects are changes in the client. Owners have become increasingly complex organizations like multinational corporations, government agencies, and foundations whose nature requires the architect to work with governing boards and hierarchical reporting

¹⁰ "Four N.C. Architects Among the Nation's Largest" *North Carolina Architect* (July/August 1986):19.

¹¹ A. W. Kitchens, "Forces of Change in the Construction Industry." *North Carolina Architect* (March/April 1973):19.

¹² "Report on the firms of Past Presidents of the Chapter," *North Carolina Architect* (January/February 1975): 25.



NationsBank Branch

1972, Park Road, Charlotte

Wolf Associates, Architects

1974 AIA National Honor Award

The Jury comments included: "A drive-in bank becomes a drive-thru bank/billboard, the long volume an arresting image in the suburban landscape."

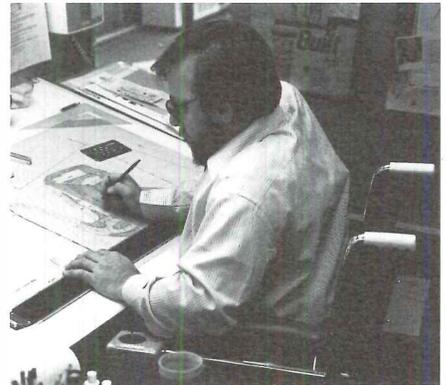
structures. A 1973 article appearing in the *North Carolina Architect* summarized the change in the client. "Today's owner of multiple and repetitive projects, private as well as public, is vastly more sophisticated than ever before and is no longer willing to accept the status quo."¹¹ One-to-one relationships diminished, and the business and practice of architecture has changed to meet the demand.

New demands have forced the architect into new roles. Although architects have always been salesmen, they must now be efficient administrators, planners, coordinators, developers, and managers—namely, Kamphoefner's "new architect." In 1975, the small four-partner Raleigh firm of F. Carter Williams, Architects, for example, reported that it offered a variety of special services. Services included program analyses, feasibility studies, reports, and brochures, site planning, and individual project design and consultation.¹² This variety of services offered by a single firm is now an integral part of architectural practice.

Architects today rarely design a single isolated building. Projects now embrace larger planning and related social issues. The Chapter's participation in the 1966 Governor's Conference on Beautification exemplifies the one new role the architect had and suggests that the profession held the public's confidence in this role.

At this conference, organized by 1965 Chapter president Leslie N. Boney, Jr., architects came together with municipal officials, legislators, garden club members, conservationists, and community leaders to address the quality of the North Carolina environment. As a result of the conference, Governor Dan K. Moore named a Governor's Committee on Beautification that included three leading architects from the Chapter: A. G. Odell, Jr., William Henley Deitrick, and Leslie N. Boney, Jr. Membership in this advisory group reflected the changing profession. These members offered their unique perspectives to statewide planning, defining architecture's larger mission to society. The Chapter reinforced this broadened perspective by dedicating the May 1966 *North Carolina Architect* as a special issue on the Governor's Conference on Beautification.

Because of architects' involvement in projects such as the Committee on Beautification, environmental impact on neighborhoods or on cities is now an integral part of the design process. Historic preservation, as one issue, requires careful study and accurate historical research for the simplest of alterations or additions. Historic districts require thorough analysis of impact on an entire neighborhood, and



Ronald L. Mace, FAIA

1941-1998

North Carolina pioneered in the implementation of building code requirements which facilitate access for physically handicapped people. The present provisions became effective September 1, 1973. Since 1974, AN ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK OF THE HANDICAPPED SECTION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BUILDING CODE has been used throughout the country as a model for other codes, a text and a reference for the elimination of architectural barriers.

Ron Mace is, more than any other person, responsible for this important service. To recognize his activity and its importance, in 1992 President Bush presented him with the nation's Distinguished Service Award. He modified numerous buildings for accessibility, including the U.S. Capitol. He created the concept of Universal Design. As research professor for the NCSU School of Design, he founded the university's Center for Universal Design, a research facility dedicated to re-designing objects to make them easier to use. His work has not stopped at habitable buildings, he even worked with the Mattel Toy Company to make the Barbie Dollhouse more accessible.



Mecklenburg County Courthouse, 1982,
Charlotte
Wolf Associates, Architects
1983 AIA National Honor Award
Photo by David Franzen.

landscapes are considered significant to the integrity of a building. A rehabilitation project may entail a combination of archaeological field work and scholarly research.

The broader perspective in building design forced architects to address the myriad of social and political issues in designing buildings. As architects are only one of many professionals involved in large-scale development projects, a wide range of forces come into play. In 1968 an entire issue of *North Carolina Architect* was devoted to conservation of natural resources, and in 1972 the Chapter passed several resolutions on land use including support for local planning efforts and consideration of all adjacent land in project design and development. Architectural education extended recognition of societal influences in design by incorporating community involvement as an educational activity.

In 1969, the School of Design's third in a series of workshops on urban infrastructures specifically addressed and incorporated citizen participation in design by developing a plan for Shaw University and the Southside neighborhood in Raleigh.¹³ Due in large part to the work of Peter Batchelor, a professor at the School of Design, these workshops influenced the development of AIA North Carolina's urban design assistance teams (UDAT). Since 1986, UDATs have assisted ten North Carolina cities. Members have volunteered their time to provide communities with invaluable assistance in solving urban design problems.

Access for the disabled is another example of societal influences on design and the responsiveness of the profession in considering public welfare. Chapter members have led efforts to infuse access issues into the state building code. The state first implemented handicap elements in the state building code of 1967. Between then and the passage of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, or ADA, in the early

¹³ See Peter Batchelor, "Citizen Participation in Design: Shaw-Southside Charrette." *North Carolina Architect* (May/June 1970): 12.

1990s, the state building code developed a series of regulations to maintain access for the physically disabled. Within the state, firms have offered specialized services for ADA compliance, such as the firm of Mace and Associates. The firm's principal, Raleigh architect Ronald L. Mace, is a nationally recognized expert on accessibility features of building design. Mace's unique role was recognized by Fellowship in 1988. His work as consultant to the Engineering Division of the State Insurance Department has been used in publications throughout the country; in fact his North Carolina Code work was used extensively in the development of Federal Regulations on Accessibility.

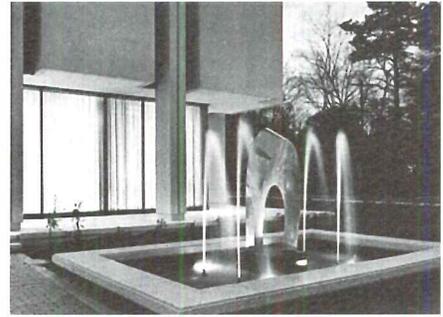
In addition to governmental enforcement, implementation of these regulations depended on participation of designers, developers and builders because of the far-reaching ramifications of accessibility requirements. As Theresa Rosenberg, an architect for the state Department of Insurance, argued in 1977, "Rarely has a building concept had such profound social implications as physical accessibility."¹⁴ Public awareness of the disabled provisions created an anticipation that public buildings would be accessible. Cooperation and participation by design professionals and the building trades were essential to successful implementation of provisions for disabled members of society.

Both of North Carolina's national AIA presidents addressed the larger social and political responsibility for architects. In a 1974 interview on the state of the profession, A.G. Odell, Jr. outlined his perceptions. He explained the positive predicament:

... It is the new surge of public interest in our total environment that has facilitated additional contributions by the architectural profession to improve sociological amenities and necessities through architectural design. We are currently enjoying a cycle of increased social concern and aspiration by the public and its economic and political leaders, and their resultant support of effective architecture and planning. This is evidenced by the tremendous growth of research, planning, and political action on municipal, state and national governmental levels, and by increased expressions of interest and concern by the public in all matters pertaining to conservation and planning in order to enhance our daily lives.¹⁵

Ferebee echoed Odell's thoughts, articulating the change in architectural practice. Response to larger social issues involves, "a change from one building and one client to considering the effect of a building on the community, and involving more planning of larger areas."¹⁶

Southern Pines architect Thomas T. Hayes, Jr. shared the concern on a very local level when he assumed the office of Chapter Presidency in 1978. While architects have attempted to account for weather, climate or the landscape in defining an aesthetic for regional architecture, Hayes argued that the major factor in practice must now be "the individual architect's involvement in the life of the region." Simply, Hayes said that "Somehow, he [the architect] has to say to the people that these are the things he [the architect] has to offer and that people need to make their lives better."¹⁷ Similar to Hayes, Marvin Johnson reflected on his Chapter presidency in 1980. He explained his objective in office was to raise public awareness. "I want people to realize the contribution good architecture can and does make toward a better life for us all."¹⁸



"Waccamaw" is the title given to the stainless steel sculpture which won the 1971 Collaborating Arts Award; Headquarters of Waccamaw Bank and Trust Co., Whiteville; Leslie N. Boney, Architect.

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.



Victor Pickett, sculptor, at work on his award winning project.

¹⁴ Theresa Rosenberg, "The Role of Code Administration in the Implementation of Accessibility Requirements." *North Carolina Architect* (September/October 1977): 13.

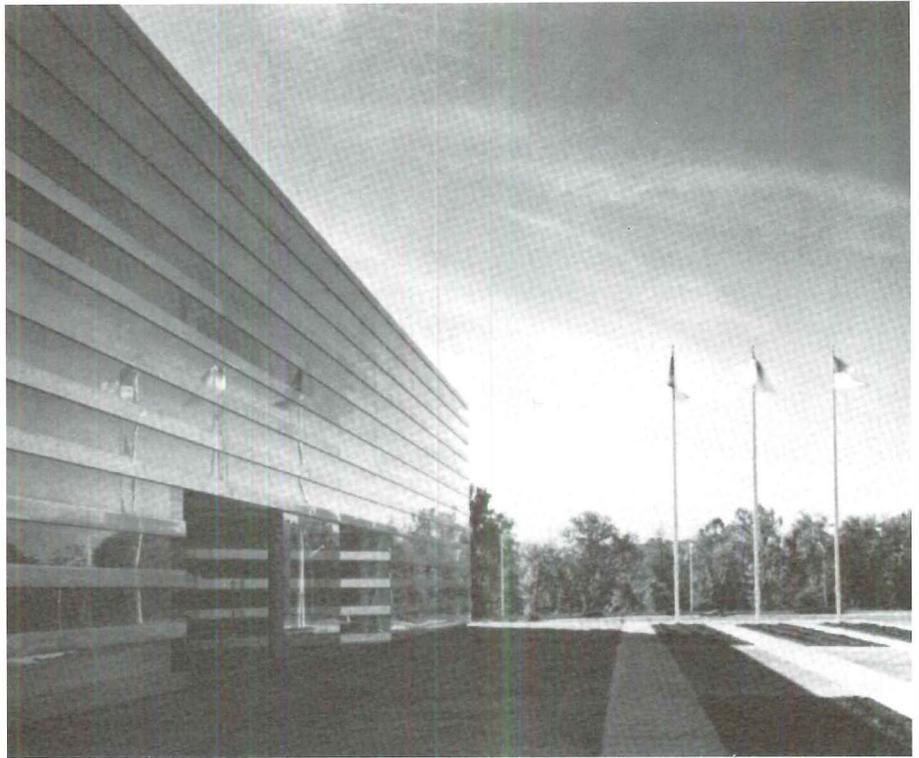
¹⁵ Ann Castrodale, "Two Former AIA Presidents on the Future of the Profession." *North Carolina Architect* (March/April 1974): 10.

¹⁶ Ann Castrodale, "Two Former AIA Presidents on the Future of the Profession." *North Carolina Architect* (March/April 1974): 11.

¹⁷ Ernest Wood, "People." *North Carolina Architect* (January/February 1978):41.

¹⁸ Marvin Johnson as quoted in Kim Johnson Devins, "A Year in the Tower." *North Carolina Architect* (November/December 1980):7.

Equitable Life Assurance Society Southern Service Center, 1977, Charlotte
Wolf Associates, Architects
1980 AIA National Honor Award
Photo by David Franzen.



Perhaps this earliest of Chapter aspirations has contributed to the diversifying roles for architects. Harking back to William Peeps' 1925 call to the profession for greater public recognition, concern for public awareness has been a consistent theme for the organization. Successful public awareness, however, involved a greater participation in civic affairs, compelling the profession to have a stronger voice in the political process. Moreover, increased and more complicated governmental regulation required a unified voice from the profession in affecting legislation.

To organize the political and legislative interests of architects, the Chapter established a Political Action Committee as a separate organization in 1986, "to work to create an environment in the North Carolina General Assembly and Council of State which is conducive to accomplishing the goals of the architectural profession." With the steady leadership of former Chapter Presidents Donald Lee and Sam Snowdon the formation of the AIA-PAC effectively responded to the broad social and political role architects now must have.

Raising funds is an integral part of the political process and the AIA-PAC has been extremely successful, distributing \$48,000 to Council of State and legislative candidates in the 1996 elections. It is one of the largest architect PACs in the country and it has helped the Chapter become a respected source of information for North Carolina legislators.

Among the earliest legislative victories for AIA-PAC was the enactment of qualification-based selection of architectural and engineering services on state and local government projects in 1987. Qualification-based selection encourages specialization and experience to be the key factors in a design contract award. The AIA-PAC was also instrumental in the passage of a \$1.8 billion school bond issue in 1996 and a \$740 million bond issue for universities and community colleges in 1993. AIA-PAC has also been a strong voice in the writing of laws that affect

architects and the profession. As creator of the AIA-PAC, Donald Lee was a major agent of change in 1986. He helped the Chapter realign its focus from that of a professional-fellowship organization to that of an association with a multitude of member services.

With a broader mission to society, architects became politically ambitious individually. After his term as mayor of Charlotte, architect Harvey Gantt twice became the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, first in 1990 and again in 1996. While Gantt's campaign's had national significance, many members have been politically active at the local level. Some examples include Wilmington architects Herbert P. McKim and Robert W. Sawyer who served as mayors of Wrightsville Beach, E. J. Austin who was Southern Pines Mayor and Asheville architect Barbara Field who served as vice-mayor of Asheville. Many architects have been members of city and town councils, such as Raleigh architect Norma Burns and Jamestown's Martin Senell. At the county level, Charlotte architect Darrel Williams' service as a Mecklenburg County Commissioner is another example of local involvement. Ed McMahon, a member of the staff of Little Associates in Charlotte, is serving in the 1997-1998 House of the North Carolina Legislature. Numerous architects now sit on planning, zoning, and appearance commissions and boards, as well as chambers of commerce. The architect's perspective is an integral part of city and regional planning.

Like the architect-politician, other new roles have attracted the professional architect. Corporate and university architects now provide these organizations with in-house professional services. Other areas of employment, such as code officials, allow architects to apply their abilities outside a traditional firm, forcing a broader definition of the practicing architect. "Many members are becoming involved in non-traditional roles," speculated former Chapter president and Raleigh architect John Bowles Knox. "We must begin to look at ourselves differently."¹⁹

North Carolina architects also gained public recognition in a more traditional area of expertise — providing professional architectural services and criticism on various plans for public building projects. When the General Assembly proposed an enclosure of the State Capitol's west portico, the profession took a strong stand against it. Despite the Council of State's compromise of a temporary structure, School of Design faculty member Cecil Elliot explained that temporary structures often become permanent and set a disturbing precedent. "Once an obstreperous addition is permitted, more are almost certain to follow; and liberties taken without proper consultation constitute a policy which might soon endanger any of the monuments to our state's heritage."²⁰ The profession's stand against the enclosure was partially successful and the temporary addition was removed in the 1970s.

Another high profile project in which the profession lent its specialized knowledge was the renovation of the Executive Mansion in Raleigh. In 1965, Governor Dan K. Moore appointed Leslie N. Boney, Jr. to the newly formed Executive Mansion Fine Arts Commission. Like the State Capitol, the Executive Mansion stood as an important cultural and political symbol to the people of North Carolina.

Designed by Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia in the progressive Queen Anne style, the mansion was completed in 1891 and was among the earliest examples of the new style in the state. Improvements have been ongoing over the years. Despite attempts to

¹⁹ John Bowles Knox to Leslie N. Boney, Jr. Undated survey response form, November 1996. Letter in the possession of Leslie N. Boney, Jr.

²⁰ Cecil D. Elliot, "The Buffalo's Nose." *Southern Architect* (February 1959): 23.

build a new residence for the Governor in the mid-1970s, the General Assembly appropriated funds to renovate. As the architect for the most recent renovation, Raleigh architect F. Carter Williams explained that, with leadership from the Chapter, “the people of North Carolina spoke through the Legislature and committees concerned about the dwelling on North Blount in Raleigh.”²¹ Williams’ firm, F. Carter Williams, Architects, won a 1977 Historic Preservation and Restoration Award from the Chapter for the renovation of the Executive Mansion.

These projects reinforced the greater profile and enhanced public recognition of the profession. This outside pressure on the changing profession was met simultaneously with an internal development—the advent of technology. Within the profession technological advances forced architects to grapple with massive adjustments in office and project administration as well as the process of design. Although technology has had its pitfalls, architects have embraced the emergence of new tools that will continue to impact the practice of architecture.

Advances in technology offered management information systems that allowed more efficient office production, and computer-aided design, or CAD, simplified certain elements of the design process. 1994 Chapter President and Charlotte architect William A. Nichols, Jr. captured the force technology has and will continue to have:

As architects we are in the communication business, whether we like to be or not. We create ideas, we have to graphically illustrate them so our clients can understand what we are proposing, and we have to graphically illustrate how to construct and implement these ideas into reality for our contractors. The computer is the tool to empowering us to increase our communications abilities to a level that I don’t think any of us can comprehend.²²

Former Chapter president Michael Newman offered a more practical view on the role of technology in the profession. “I do not miss drawing with ink on linen during the hot summer months without air conditioning, nor do I miss the multi-lith copy machine, nor rummaging through carbon copy onion-skin paper of correspondence, nor waiting for days to get a sketch to the job site.”

These viewpoints provided by past Chapter presidents provide some perspective on the state and the future of the profession. A survey conducted by Leslie N. Boney, Jr., as Chair of the AIA North Carolina History Task Force, gathered Chapter leaders’ feelings about the North Carolina Chapter itself. In addition to thoughts on technology, education, and public recognition, nearly every response stressed the importance of fellowship and friendship that grew out of annual conventions and committee work.

William Nichols explained that his “involvement with AIA began as a sense of duty to my professional organization. To my surprise and delight, the benefits I have received have been from the close personal relationships and friendships that I have developed.” Ernest Sills also stressed that, “the single most important benefit to me personally has been the friendships which I have developed....” Albert L. Haskins, Jr. articulated one of the early ambitions of the founders to create professional dialogue. “I think the thing that AIA has meant most to me as it has to others, is giving each of us the opportunity to meet men and women in the profession from other areas with different ideas of practice.”

²¹ F. Carter Williams, “Executive Mansion - 1976.” *North Carolina Architect* (November/December 1975): 17.

²² William L. Nichols, Jr. to Leslie N. Boney, Jr., December 13, 1996. Letter in the possession of Leslie N. Boney, Jr.

In the survey responses, several past presidents focused on the contributions of individual members and past officers' effective leadership, as well as the crucial role played by the Executive Director. Lloyd G. Walter especially took pride in his contribution to the search process that appointed Timothy Kent in 1990. "I am very pleased to have been President and Chair of the selection committee that successfully obtained the fine executive director we currently enjoy in NC...."

Overwhelmingly the Chapter's recent past presidents stressed the importance of the statewide organization.

The strength of AIA North Carolina is that it is a STATEWIDE chapter with good rapport in Raleigh politically. We need to maintain that strength and continue to speak with one voice for the issues of the profession in Raleigh.

—Lloyd G. Walter, Jr.

The strength of AIANC is that it is a statewide chapter. As such, we have enormous influence on our State Legislature as a unified body. Also, we have a significant presence with our national association. DON'T EVER CHANGE THIS! It would immediately dilute our effectiveness.

—William A. Nichols, Jr.

Throughout the history of the profession in North Carolina, geography has been a major influence on the Chapter and its predecessor organizations. There has been considerable discussion over the years regarding the distances required for members to travel to a convenient point.

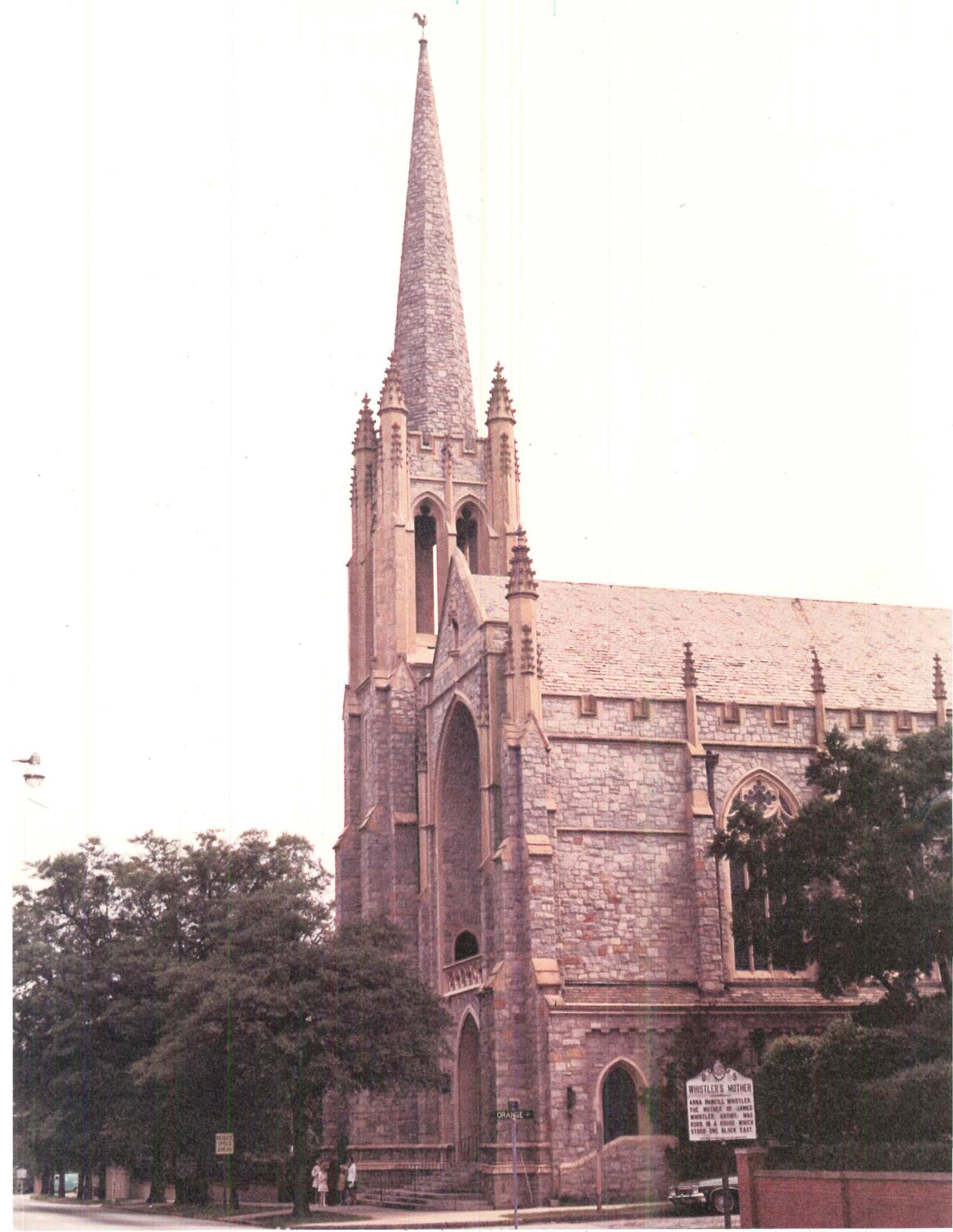
Notions of dividing the chapter in two or three parts have been suggested, discussed and rejected. Sections and councils have lessened the burdens of the vast area and allowed for regular local fellowship. Nevertheless, the concept of a statewide organization for professional architects has proven to be extremely effective providing a unified voice in areas such as legislation, public awareness, and education.

Members are now generally grouped in the three metropolitan areas of Charlotte; the Triad: Greenboro, High Point and Winson-Salem; and the Triangle: Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill.

Based on the location of the members and travel distance, Charlotte is emerging as a logical meeting location. The corporate presence in Charlotte of two major financial institutions—NationsBank and First Union—has helped fuel the emergence of Charlotte as a significant center of Southeast architectural activity. In the mid-90's, the city's skyline changed rapidly with the addition of a variety of office, retail, government and sports facilities.

The Charlotte Section of the Chapter listed nearly 600 members by early 1998, requiring local AIA staff support. Some of the larger Charlotte firms experienced aggressive growth while national firms struggled to establish a local presence in one of the nation's economic hotbeds. Charlotte's emergence was further validated by its selection to host the 2002 AIA national convention, and anticipated gathering of 15,000 or more architects and product suppliers.

Charlotte has also given us the oldest architectural firm in the state. Now called FreemanWhite, it is the successor to the one founded in 1892 as Charles C. Hook, Architect. Mr. Hook, at the time was the city's only architect. He was joined by his son, Walter W. Hook, who practiced under his own name until his death.



WHISTLER'S MOTHER
ANNA MARCELLA WHISTLER
THE MOTHER OF JAMES
WHISTLER, ARTIST, WAS
BORN IN A HOUSE WHICH
STOOD ONE BLOCK EAST.

ORANGE

NO PARKING
EXCEPT
IN THIS AREA

Chapter II

NOTABLE PEOPLE

Chapter II

- Section 1 Presidents and Officers of AIA North Carolina
- Section 2 National Officers and Regional Directors from NC
- Section 3 Honorary Members of AIA from North Carolina
- Section 4 Honorary Members of AIA North Carolina
- Section 5 Fellows of AIA and College Chancellors from North Carolina
- Section 6 North Carolina Architectural Foundation
- Section 7 NC State University School of Design Foundation, Inc.
- Section 8 AIA North Carolina Political Action Committee
- Section 9 North Carolina Board of Architecture
- Section 10 North Carolina Building Code Council

(Opposite) First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington; Hobart B. Upjohn, Architect
See page 289

"God is in the details."
—Mies van der Rohe



Presidents and Officers of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects

Chapter II Section 1

Since the founding of the North Carolina Chapter in 1913, there have been sixty-two individuals who served their profession as President of the Chapter. Some served two-year terms. This was common from 1924 to 1944 and again from 1957 to 1962. In the early years of the organization some of the presidents were in office for longer periods. The first and third presidents held the position for four consecutive years, and the fifth president served two two-year terms with a twenty-year gap between them. In the late 20th Century, one-year terms have been the rule.

Over half of the Presidents of the Chapter have been Fellows of the Institute. Two became national AIA Presidents and one a vice president. The North Carolina Chapter's success can be attributed, to a major degree, to the time and devotion given by the Presidents and their fellow officers that comprise the Executive Board. They shouldered the responsibility and saw that things happened on their watch. Their commitment to their offices and the respect which they earned, make the Chapter forever in their debt.

Note: This list of Officers was compiled by Macon S. Smith, Chapter President 1966.

See page 185-219 for photographs and a brief biography of the presidents.

Year	Office	Name	City
1913	President	Hill Carter Linthicum, AIA	Durham
through	Vice President	Louis Humbert Asbury, Sr., AIA	Charlotte
1916	Treasurer/Secretary	Willard Close Northup, FAIA	Winston-Salem
1917	President	Richard Sharp Smith, AIA	Asheville
	Vice President	William Henry Lord, FAIA	Asheville
	Treasurer/Secretary	Erle Gulick Stillwell, FAIA	Hendersonville
1917	President	William Henry Lord, FAIA	Asheville
through	Vice President	Louis Humbert Asbury, Sr., AIA	Charlotte
1920	Treasurer/Secretary	Erle Gulick Stillwell, FAIA	Hendersonville
1921	President	Willard Close Northup, FAIA	Winston-Salem
	Vice President	Richard Sharp Smith, AIA	Asheville
	Treasurer/Secretary	Erle Gulick Stillwell, FAIA	Hendersonville
1922	President	Erle Gulick Stillwell, FAIA	Hendersonville
	Vice President	William H. Peeps, AIA	Charlotte
	Treasurer/Secretary	James F. Gause, AIA	Wilmington
1923	President	Erle Gulick Stillwell, FAIA	Hendersonville
	Vice President	William H. Peeps, AIA	Charlotte
	Treasurer/Secretary	Harry James Simmonds, AIA	Greensboro

"Love the little trade which you have learned and be content therewith."

—Marcus Aurelius

Chapter II: Notable People

1924 and 1925	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	William H. Peeps, AIA Harry James Simmonds, AIA Harold Macklin, AIA	Charlotte Greensboro Winston-Salem
1926 and 1927	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	Harry James Simmonds, AIA George Robert Berryman, AIA Leet Alexander O'Brien, FAIA	Greensboro Raleigh Winston-Salem
1928 and 1929	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	George Robert Berryman, AIA James B. Lynch, AIA James D. Beacham, AIA	Raleigh Wilmington Asheville
1930 and 1931	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	James B. Lynch, AIA James D. Beachman, AIA William Waldo Dodge, Jr, AIA	Wilmington Asheville Asheville.
1932 and 1933	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	Harry Barton, AIA Leet Alexander O'Brien, FAIA Walter Williams Hook, FAIA	Greensboro Winston-Salem Charlotte
1934 and 1935	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	Leet Alexander O'Brien, FAIA Walter Williams Hook, FAIA Erle G. Stillwell, FAIA	Winston-Salem Charlotte Hendersonville
1936 and 1937	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	Walter W. Hook, FAIA George Watts Carr, AIA Erle G. Stillwell, FAIA	Charlotte Durham Hendersonville
1938 and 1939	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	George Watts Carr, AIA Anthony Lord, FAIA Roy Marvin, AIA	Durham Asheville Durham
1940 and 1941	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	Anthony Lord, FAIA Roy Marvin, AIA Charles Conrad Hartman, Sr., AIA	Asheville Durham Greensboro
1942 through 1944	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	Erle Gulick Stillwell, FAIA Howard Raymond Weeks, AIA Ross Edward Shumaker, AIA	Hendersonville Durham Raleigh
1945	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	Howard Raymond Weeks, AIA Ross Edward Shumaker, AIA William Henley Deitrick, FAIA	Durham Raleigh Raleigh
1946	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	Ross E. Shumaker, AIA William Henley Deitrick, FAIA Archie Royal Davis, AIA	Raleigh Raleigh Durham
1947	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	William Henley Deitrick, FAIA Luther Snow Lashmit, AIA F. Carter Williams, FAIA	Raleigh Winston-Salem Raleigh
1948	President Vice President Treasurer/Secretary	Luther Snow Lashmit, AIA Walter Dallam Toy, AIA William Russell James, Jr., AIA	Winston-Salem Charlotte Winston-Salem

Section 1: Presidents and Officers of AIA North Carolina

1949	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	Walter Dallam Toy, AIA William Russell James, Jr., AIA Owen F. Smith, AIA John Erwin Ramsay, FAIA	Charlotte Winston-Salem Raleigh Salisbury
1950	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	Lindsey Madison Gudger, AIA Eccles D. Everhart, AIA Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., FAIA W. Stewart Rogers, AIA	Asheville High Point Charlotte Asheville
1951	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	John Erwin Ramsay, FAIA Thomas W. Cooper, AIA James Walter Griffith, Jr., AIA George Milton Small, Jr., FAIA	Salisbury Raleigh Greenville Raleigh
1952	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	Thomas Wright Cooper, AIA Eccles D. Everhart, AIA Robert L. Clemmer, FAIA Edward Loewenstein, AIA	Raleigh High Point Hickory Greensboro
1953	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., FAIA F. Carter Williams, FAIA Edward Loewenstein, AIA Ross Edward Shumaker, AIA	Charlotte Raleigh Greensboro Raleigh
1954	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., FAIA J. Burton Wilder, AIA Cyrill Henry Pfohl, AIA Ross Edward Shumaker, AIA	Charlotte Greensboro Winston-Salem Raleigh
1955	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	F. Carter Williams, FAIA William Russell James, Jr., AIA James Walter Griffith, Jr., AIA Cyrill Henry Pfohl, AIA	Raleigh Winston-Salem Greenville Winston-Salem
1956	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	F. Carter Williams, FAIA William Russell James, Jr., AIA James Lorn Beam, Jr., AIA Cyrill Henry Pfohl, AIA	Raleigh Winston-Salem Cherryville Winston-Salem
1957 and 1958	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	William Russell James, Jr., AIA Robert L. Clemmer, FAIA Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., AIA Kenneth M. Scott, AIA	Winston-Salem Hickory Fayetteville Durham
1959	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	Robert L. Clemmer, FAIA Leslie N. Boney, Jr., FAIA George Hackney, AIA J. Bertram King, FAIA	Hickory Wilmington Durham Asheville
1960	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	Robert L. Clemmer, FAIA Albert L. Haskins, Jr., FAIA S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA Fred W. Butner, Jr. FAIA	Hickory Raleigh Charlotte Winston-Salem

Chapter II: Notable People

1961* and 1962	President Vice President Treasurer Secretary	Albert L. Haskins, Jr., FAIA Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., AIA S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA Fred W. Butner, Jr., FAIA	Raleigh Fayetteville Charlotte Winston-Salem
1962* and 1963	President President-Elect Treasurer Secretary Past President	Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., AIA S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA Macon S. Smith, FAIA Elizabeth B. Lee, FAIA Albert L. Haskins, Jr., FAIA	Fayetteville Charlotte Raleigh Lumberton Raleigh
1964	President President-Elect Treasurer Secretary Past President**	S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA Leslie N. Boney, Jr., FAIA Macon S. Smith, FAIA B. Atwood Skinner, Jr., AIA	Charlotte Wilmington Raleigh Wilson
1965	President President-Elect Treasurer Secretary Past President	Leslie N. Boney, Jr., FAIA Macon S. Smith, FAIA Richard L. Rice, FAIA J. Norman Pease, Jr., FAIA S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA	Wilmington Raleigh Raleigh Charlotte Charlotte
1966	President President-Elect Vice President Vice President Vice President Treasurer Secretary Past President	Macon S. Smith, FAIA James C. Hemphill, Jr., FAIA J. Hyatt Hammond, FAIA W. Stewart Rogers, AIA B. Atwood Skinner, Jr., AIA Richard L. Rice, FAIA Robert W. Carr, AIA Leslie N. Boney, Jr., FAIA	Raleigh Charlotte Greensboro Asheville Wilson Raleigh Durham Wilmington
1967	President President-Elect Vice President Vice President Vice President Treasurer Secretary Past President	James C. Hemphill, Jr., FAIA J. Hyatt Hammond, FAIA J. Norman Pease, Jr., FAIA W. Stewart Rogers, AIA Richard L. Rice, FAIA Jesse M. Page, Jr., AIA Donald H. Hines, AIA Macon S. Smith, FAIA	Charlotte Greensboro Charlotte Asheville Raleigh Raleigh Winston-Salem Raleigh
1968	President President-Elect Vice President Vice President Treasurer Secretary Past President	J. Hyatt Hammond, FAIA J. Norman Pease, Jr., FAIA Charles H. Wheatley, FAIA Beemer C. Harrell, AIA Richard L. Rice, FAIA Ryland P. Edwards, AIA Donald H. Hines, AIA James C. Hemphill, Jr., FAIA	Greensboro Charlotte Charlotte Hickory Raleigh Rocky Mount Winston-Salem Charlotte
1969	President President-Elect Vice President Vice President Vice President Treasurer Secretary Past President	J. Norman Pease, Jr., FAIA Richard L. Rice, FAIA Fred W. Butner, Jr., FAIA Beverly L. Freeman, FAIA Harwell H. Harris, FAIA Ryland P. Edwards, AIA J. Bertram King, FAIA J. Hyatt Hammond, FAIA	Charlotte Raleigh Winston-Salem Charlotte Raleigh Rocky Mount Asheville Greensboro

*By-Laws changed date of offices creating overlap for 1961, 1962, and 1963.

**Past President Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr. died in December 1963.

Section 1: Presidents and Officers of AIA North Carolina

1970	President	Richard L. Rice, FAIA	Raleigh
	President-Elect	Fred W. Butner, Jr., FAIA	Winston-Salem
	Vice President	Beverly L. Freeman, FAIA	Charlotte
	Vice President	Jesse M. Page, Jr., AIA	Raleigh
	Vice President	Ryland P. Edwards, AIA	Rocky Mount
	Treasurer	Charles H. Boney, Sr., FAIA	Wilmington
	Secretary	J. Bertram King, FAIA	Asheville
	Past President	J. Norman Pease, Jr., FAIA	Charlotte
1971	President	Fred W. Butner, Jr., FAIA	Winston-Salem
	President-Elect	Beverly L. Freeman, FAIA	Charlotte
	Vice President	J. Bertram King, FAIA	Asheville
	Vice President	Jesse M. Page, Jr., AIA	Raleigh
	Vice President	Ryland P. Edwards, AIA	Rocky Mount
	Treasurer	Charles H. Boney, Sr., FAIA	Wilmington
	Secretary	William L. Laslett, AIA	Fayetteville
	Past President	Richard L. Rice, FAIA	Charlotte
1972	President	Beverly L. Freeman, FAIA	Charlotte
	President-Elect	J. Bertram King, FAIA	Asheville
	Vice President	Turner G. Williams, FAIA	Raleigh
	Vice President	Thomas P. Turner, Jr., FAIA	Charlotte
	Vice President	William L. Laslett, AIA	Fayetteville
	Treasurer	A. Lewis Polier, AIA	Raleigh
	Secretary	Robert E. Bush, AIA	Hickory
	Past President	Fred W. Butner, Jr., FAIA	Winston-Salem
1973	President	J. Bertram King, FAIA	Asheville
	President-Elect	Charles H. Boney, Sr., FAIA	Wilmington
	Vice President	Turner G. Williams, FAIA	Raleigh
	Vice President	Thomas P. Turner, Jr., FAIA	Charlotte
	Vice President	William L. Laslett, AIA	Fayetteville
	Treasurer	A. Lewis Polier, AIA	Raleigh
	Secretary	Robert E. Bush, AIA	Hickory
	Past President	Beverly L. Freeman, FAIA	Charlotte
1974	President	Charles H. Boney, Sr., FAIA	Wilmington
	President-Elect	Turner G. Williams, FAIA	Raleigh
	Vice President	Tebee Hawkins, AIA	Charlotte
	Vice President	Michael Newman, FAIA	Winston-Salem
	Vice President	C.L. Vaughan, Jr., AIA	Shelby
	Treasurer	A. Lewis Polier, AIA	Raleigh
	Secretary	Robert E. Bush, AIA	Hickory
	Past President	J. Bertram King, FAIA	Asheville
1975	President	Turner G. Williams, FAIA	Raleigh
	President-Elect	Michael Newman, FAIA	Winston-Salem
	Vice President	Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., FAIA	Southern Pines
	Vice President	Frank I. Ballard, AIA	Wilmington
	Vice President	Tebee P. Hawkins, AIA	Charlotte
	Treasurer	A. Lewis Polier, AIA	Raleigh
	Secretary	Alvis O. George, Jr., AIA	Asheboro
	Past President	Charles H. Boney, Sr., FAIA	Wilmington

Chapter II: Notable People

1976	President	Michael D. Newman, FAIA	Winston-Salem
	President-Elect	Tebee P. Hawkins, AIA	Charlotte
	Vice President	G. Milton Small, Jr., FAIA	Raleigh
	Vice President	Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., FAIA	Southern Pines
	Vice President	Frank I. Ballard, AIA	Wilmington
	Treasurer	Conrad B. Wessell, Jr., AIA	Goldsboro
	Secretary	Alvis O. George, Jr., AIA	Asheboro
	Past President	Turner G. Williams, FAIA	Raleigh
1977	President	Tebee P. Hawkins, AIA	Charlotte
	President-Elect	Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., FAIA	Southern Pines
	Vice President	Harry C. Wolf, III, FAIA	Charlotte
	Vice President	Marvin R. A. Johnson, FAIA	Raleigh
	Vice President	Elizabeth B. Lee, FAIA	Lumberton
	Treasurer	Conrad B. Wessell, Jr., AIA	Goldsboro
	Secretary	Wesley A. McClure, FAIA	Raleigh
	Past President	Michael D. Newman, FAIA	Winston-Salem
1978	President	Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., FAIA	Southern Pines
	President-Elect	Elizabeth B. Lee, FAIA	Lumberton
	Vice President	Conrad B. Wessell, Jr., AIA	Goldsboro
	Vice President	Marvin R. A. Johnson, FAIA	Raleigh
	Vice President	C. L. Vaughan, Jr., AIA	Shelby
	Treasurer	Ernest K. Sills, AIA	Hickory
	Secretary	Wesley A. McClure, FAIA	Raleigh
	Past President	Tebee P. Hawkins, AIA	Charlotte
1979	President	Elizabeth B. Lee, FAIA	Lumberton
	President-Elect	Marvin R. A. Johnson, FAIA	Raleigh
	Vice President	A. J. Hammill, Jr., AIA	Winston-Salem
	Vice President	Michael R. Tye, AIA	Greensboro
	Vice President	Conrad B. Wessell, Jr., AIA	Goldsboro
	Treasurer	Ernest K. Sills, AIA	Hickory
	Secretary	John F. Sinnett, Jr., AIA	Raleigh
	Past President	Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., FAIA	Southern Pines
1980	President	Marvin R. A. Johnson, FAIA	Raleigh
	President-Elect	Conrad B. Wessell, Jr., AIA	Goldsboro
	Vice President	Michael R. Tye, AIA	Greensboro
	Vice President	E. H. Copeland, AIA	Charlotte
	Vice President	A. J. Hammill, Jr., AIA	Winston-Salem
	Treasurer	John E. Cort, AIA	Asheville
	Secretary	John F. Sinnett, Jr., AIA	Raleigh
	Past President	Elizabeth B. Lee, FAIA	Lumberton
1981	President	Conrad B. Wessell, Jr., AIA	Goldsboro
	President-Elect	A. J. Hammill, Jr., AIA	Winston-Salem
	Vice President	E. H. Copeland, AIA	Charlotte
	Vice President	Michael R. Tye, AIA	Greensboro
	Vice President	H. Clay Taylor, III, AIA	Raleigh
	Treasurer	Gene W. Jones, AIA	Raleigh
	Secretary	Sam T. Snowden, Jr., AIA	Laurinburg
	Past President	Marvin R. A. Johnson, FAIA	Raleigh

Section 1: Presidents and Officers of AIA North Carolina

1982	President	A. J. Hammill, Jr., AIA	Winston-Salem
	President-Elect	Michael R. Tye, AIA	Greensboro
	Treasurer	Gene W. Jones, AIA	Raleigh
	Secretary	Bruce G. Sanders, AIA	Greensboro
	Past President	Conrad B. Wessell, Jr., AIA	Goldsboro
1983	President	Michael R. Tye, AIA	Greensboro
	President-Elect	H. Clay Taylor, III, AIA	Raleigh
	Treasurer	Gene W. Jones, AIA	Raleigh
	Secretary	John F. Thompson, AIA	Durham
	Past President	A.J. Hammill, Jr., AIA	Winston-Salem
1984	President	H. Clay Taylor, III, AIA	Raleigh
	President-Elect	Thomas P. Turner, Jr., FAIA	Charlotte
	Treasurer	Donald R. Lee, FAIA	Charlotte
	Secretary	Donald W. Johnson, AIA	Winston-Salem
	Past President	Michael R. Tye, AIA	Greensboro
1985	President	Thomas P. Turner, Jr., FAIA	Charlotte
	President-Elect	Donald R. Lee, FAIA	Charlotte
	Treasurer	John F. Thompson, AIA	Durham
	Secretary	John D. Rogers, FAIA	Asheville
	Past President	H. Clay Taylor, III, AIA	Raleigh
1986	President	Donald R. Lee, FAIA	Charlotte
	President-Elect	Sam T. Snowdon, Jr., AIA	Laurinburg
	Treasurer	William L. O'Brien, Jr., FAIA	Research Triangle Park
	Secretary	Ernest K. Sills, AIA	Hickory
	Past President	Thomas P. Turner, Jr., FAIA	Charlotte
1987	President	Sam T. Snowdon, Jr., AIA	Laurinburg
	President-Elect	Ernest K. Sills, AIA	Hickory
	Treasurer	John F. Thompson, AIA	Durham
	Secretary	Henry W. Johnston, AIA	Wilmington
	Past President	Donald R. Lee, FAIA	Charlotte
1988	President	Ernest K. Sills, AIA	Hickory
	President-Elect	John F. Thompson, AIA	Durham
	Treasurer	Henry W. Johnston, AIA	Wilmington
	Secretary	Lloyd G. Walter, Jr., FAIA	Winston-Salem
	Past President	Sam T. Snowdon, Jr., AIA	Laurinburg
1989	President	John F. Thompson, AIA	Durham
	President-Elect	Lloyd G. Walter, Jr., FAIA	Winston-Salem
	Treasurer	Henry W. Johnston, AIA	Wilmington
	Secretary	Jeffrey A. Huberman, FAIA	Charlotte
	Past President	Ernest K. Sills, AIA	Hickory
1990	President	Lloyd G. Walter, Jr., FAIA	Winston-Salem
	President-Elect	Jeffrey A. Huberman, FAIA	Charlotte
	Treasurer	Danie A. Johnson, AIA	Asheville
	Secretary	Thomas E. Cunningham, AIA	Greensboro
	Past President	John F. Thompson, AIA	Durham

Chapter II: Notable People

1991	President	Jeffrey A. Huberman, FAIA	Charlotte
	President-Elect	Danie A. Johnson, AIA	Asheville
	Treasurer	William A. Nichols, Jr., AIA	Charlotte
	Secretary	Halbert M. Jones, Jr., AIA	Winston-Salem
	Past President	Lloyd G. Walter, Jr., FAIA	Winston-Salem
1992	President	Danie A. Johnson, AIA	Asheville
	President-Elect	Halbert M. Jones, Jr., AIA	Winston-Salem
	Treasurer	John Bowles Knox, AIA	Raleigh
	Secretary	William A. Nichols, Jr., AIA	Charlotte
	Past President	Jeffrey A. Huberman, FAIA	Charlotte
1993	President	Halbert M. Jones, Jr., AIA	Winston-Salem
	President-Elect	William A. Nichols, Jr., AIA	Charlotte
	Treasurer	John Bowles Knox, AIA	Raleigh
	Secretary	Paul Davis Boney, AIA	Wilmington
	Past President	Danie A. Johnson, AIA	Asheville
1994	President	William A. Nichols, Jr., AIA	Charlotte
	President-Elect	John Bowles Knox, AIA	Raleigh
	Treasurer	Paul Davis Boney, AIA	Wilmington
	Secretary	William G. Monroe, III, AIA	Charlotte
	Past President	Halbert M. Jones, Jr., AIA	Winston-Salem
1995	President	John Bowles Knox, AIA	Raleigh
	President-Elect	Paul Davis Boney, AIA	Wilmington
	Treasurer	William G. Monroe, III, AIA	Charlotte
	Secretary	James H. Boniface, AIA	Charlotte
	Past President	William A. Nichols, Jr., AIA	Charlotte
1996	President	Paul Davis Boney, AIA	Wilmington
	President-Elect	William G. Monroe, III, AIA	Charlotte
	Treasurer	James H. Boniface, AIA	Charlotte
	Secretary	Herbert P. McKim, FAIA	Wilmington
	Past President	John Bowles Knox, AIA	Raleigh
1997	President	William G. Monroe, III, AIA	Charlotte
	President-Elect	Herbert P. McKim, FAIA	Wilmington
	Treasurer	James H. Boniface, AIA	Charlotte
	Secretary	John K. Farkas, AIA	New Bern
	Past President	Paul Davis Boney, AIA	Wilmington
1998	President	Herbert P. McKim, FAIA	Wilmington
	President-Elect	James H. Boniface, FAIA	Charlotte
	Treasurer	Katherine N. Russ, AIA	Raleigh
	Secretary	Roy W. Johnson, AIA	Charlotte
	Past President	William G. Monroe, III, AIA	Charlotte

(Opposite) **Judy and Frank Harmon Residence**, Raleigh; Frank Harmon, Architect
See page 289



Chapter II

Section 2



Arthur Gould Odell, Jr.
President 1965



S. Scott Ferebee, Jr.
President 1973



Thomas P. Turner, Jr.
Vice President 1990

National Officers and Regional Directors from North Carolina

1927-1930	William H. Lord, Asheville Board of Directors
1949-1951	Ross E. Shumaker, Raleigh Regional Director
1960-1962	Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., Charlotte Regional Director
1963	Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., Charlotte Second Vice President
1964	Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., Charlotte First Vice President
1965	Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., Charlotte President
1968-1971	S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., Charlotte Regional Director
1972	S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., Charlotte First Vice President
1973	S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., Charlotte President
1974-1976	Leslie N. Boney, Jr., Wilmington Regional Director
1978-1980	Michael D. Newman, Winston-Salem Regional Director
1983-1985	Elizabeth B. Lee, Lumberton Regional Director
1987-1989	Thomas P. Turner, Jr., Charlotte Regional Director
1990	Thomas P. Turner, Jr., Charlotte Vice President
1992-1994	Donald R. Lee, Charlotte Regional Director
1996-1998	Danie A. Johnson, Asheville Regional Director

Honorary Members of The American Institute of Architects from North Carolina

A person not eligible for corporate membership in the Institute but who has rendered distinguished service to the architectural profession or allied arts and sciences is eligible for election as an Honorary Member. The Jury for Honorary Members may select up to ten members each year. National or component AIA staff members elected to Honorary Membership are not included in this number. North Carolinians who have been made Honorary Members are listed below. Numerals indicate year of award.

Noted poet and biographer, native of Asheville, Carl Sandburg was made an Honorary Member of the Institute for his distinguished career as a writer. He was born in 1878 and died at his home in Flat Rock in 1967.



Carl Sandburg, 1955
Honorary Member of the Institute

A native of Jonesboro, North Carolina, John L. Cameron was a teacher in the public schools and colleges from 1937 to 1943. Following World War II service in the U. S. Navy and advanced degree work at UNC-Chapel Hill, he joined the staff of the newly organized North Carolina Division of School Planning. He served as Director until 1959, when he was chosen as Chief of the School Housing Section of the United States Office of Education in Washington. Prior to his retirement to Raleigh in 1981, he was Chief of Telecommunications for the United States Department of Commerce. He was born September 14, 1916 and died in Raleigh February 20, 1997.



John Lansing Cameron, 1964
Honorary Member of the Institute

A native of Edenton, Betty Howison served the North Carolina Chapter as Executive Secretary from 1961 to 1983. Her distinguished career contributed significantly to the profession in North Carolina, including such important events as the organization of the chapter's first permanent offices in the AIA Tower, and serving as editor of the *North Carolina Architect* for several years. A former president of the North Carolina Society of Association Executives, Howison also has been active in historic preservation in the state.



Betty Wales Silver Howison, 1973
Honorary Member of the Institute



R. Mayne Albright, 1974
Honorary Member of the Institute

Born in Raleigh April 5, 1910, Mayne Albright served as legal counsel for the North Carolina Chapter from 1952 to 1978, as well as for the North Carolina Board of Architecture for several years. Albright worked tirelessly with the North Carolina legislature, representing the profession's interests in improvements to the Practice Act, and in a variety of building related legislative matters. He died December 20, 1994.



Honorable Gordon Gray, 1976
Honorary Member of the Institute

Born in Baltimore, Maryland May 30, 1909, Gordon Gray died November 25, 1982. He moved to Winston-Salem in 1912 and it became the base of his life of public service. He was an attorney, State Senator, and President of the (Consolidated) University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill 1950-1955. He held many responsible Presidential appointments in Washington, DC in the area of national defense. One of his interests was in historic preservation and he chaired the National Trust for eleven years. A man of many parts, he was involved in the arts; he served as Trustee of the Corcoran Group; he received the Conservation Service Award from the Department of the Interior; and he was Chairman of the Board of the Research Triangle Foundation. His influence was magnified through his roles as a publisher of newspapers, and an owner of radio and television stations. President Eisenhower awarded him the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian recognition. Gordon is the son of Bowman Gray. Bowman's home Graylyn (1928-32) (page 28) was planned by Northup and O'Brien Architects of Winston-Salem. Luther S. Lashmit was the principal designer for this Norman Revival home, the second largest in North Carolina.



David Brinkley, 1981
Honorary Member of the Institute

Born in Wilmington in 1920, David Brinkley has exerted a remarkable influence on the American public. He started work for NBC News covering the White House in 1943. His distinguished career in broadcast journalism has won him numerous awards and honors. He has served as a Director of Colonial Williamsburg and the National Endowment for the Arts. He has been especially helpful to the aims of The American Institute of Architects in championing, through his broadcasts and personal appearances, an appreciation for the arts and the preservation of our natural and man-made environment.

Section 3: Honorary Members of AIA from North Carolina

Born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania May 10, 1910, Dr. Semans is Professor Emeritus in Urology at Duke University. He has served on the boards of several civic and charitable organizations. Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans was born in New York City February 21, 1920. She has also given of her leadership to numerous boards and commissions. She has been the chairman of the Executive Mansion Fine Arts Commission since its formation in 1975. Residents of Durham, the Semans work as a close knit team. They are recognized as national and international leaders for their work with cultural organizations. The Semans were prominent in the establishment of the School of the Arts in Winston-Salem. As heads of the Duke Endowment their philanthropy is widely recognized.

Photo of Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans by Oscar & Associates, Inc. Photo of Dr. James Semans by Fabian Bachrach.



Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans, 1985
Honorary Member of the Institute



Dr. James Husted Semans, 1985
Honorary Member of the Institute

As Chairman of the Board for Central Carolina Bank, George Watts Hill, Sr. stressed the importance of excellence in planning and programming in the built environment. His keen sensitivity to good design contributed greatly to the success of the Research Triangle Park and several other large programs including the expansion of CCB to seventy-five branches. He was a strong, effective voice for beauty and quality in North Carolina architecture. He was born October 27, 1901 and died January 20, 1993.



George Watts Hill, Sr., 1988
Honorary Member of the Institute

Archivist of The American Institute of Architects since 1980, historian, and writer, Tony P. Wrenn was born in 1933 in Roxboro, Person County, North Carolina. Having worked for the National Archives, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Wrenn continues to raise awareness of the importance of preserving both buildings and paper records of the nation's architectural heritage. He is the author of several books including *Wilmington, North Carolina: A Historical and Architectural Portrait*.



Tony P. Wrenn, 1991
Honorary Member of the Institute

As Associate Director for the Hospital Division of the Duke Endowment, Charles L. Hite has promoted excellence in healthcare architecture throughout the nation for over thirty-seven years. He created and perpetuated a nationally recognized annual symposium that engages healthcare providers, users and architects in a professional dialogue. He was born in Henderson, N.C. January 2, 1931. He retired from the Duke Endowment January 31, 1996. He has steadily devoted himself to the express notion that one cannot build a worthy healthcare facility without a knowledgeable architect.

Photo courtesy of the Duke Endowment.



Charles L. Hite, 1993
Honorary Member of the Institute

Honorary Members of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects

Individuals who have demonstrated continued devotion to the profession of architecture in North Carolina have been nominated and elected as honorary members or associates of AIA North Carolina. The members listed below have given large segments of their careers to raise public awareness of professional architectural services and provide special support for the North Carolina Chapter.



Father Michael McInerney, 1933

A Roman Catholic Priest and Benedictine Monk, Father Michael McInerney was a prolific architect, whose work stretched from North Carolina to Pennsylvania. He designed more than 500 buildings over a 60 year career. Born in 1877, and a graduate of Belmont Abbey College, McInerney included hospitals, churches, schools, institutions, convents and gymnasiums in his practice. Father McInerney died in 1963.



William F. Credle, 1937

William F. Credle was born in Swan Quarter, Hyde County, North Carolina in 1894. He received a degree in education from UNC Chapel Hill, a master's degree in schoolhouse planning from George Peabody College, and became a licensed attorney in 1929. He was supervisor of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which built over 800 schools and associated facilities for blacks in North Carolina. After the fund closed in 1932, he became Director of School Planning for the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. Plans for all school buildings received his approval. His professional ability was widely recognized throughout the nation. He gave the initial leadership to the present Division of School Planning. Upon his untimely death in 1950 while attending a school conference in Miami, he was succeeded by John L. Cameron, Hon. AIA.



William Smith Rankin, M.D., 1938

Born in 1879, Dr. Rankin was selected by James Buchanan Duke to be a trustee of the Duke Endowment in 1925. A dean of the School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, now the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Dr. Rankin also served as North Carolina's first full-time State Health Officer from 1909 to 1925. Dr. Rankin received four honorary Doctor of Science degrees. He died in 1970.



Sherwood Brockwell, 1939

Sherwood Brockwell served as the state fire marshal and deputy insurance commissioner and chief of the Raleigh Fire Department. Known for his emphasis on extensive training for fire fighting personnel, Brockwell initiated fire colleges and drill schools throughout the southeast and he assisted in writing the state building code enacted in 1941. His approval was required on plans for all public buildings. A strong supporter of the professional architect and engineer, he died in 1953.

Section 4: Honorary Members of AIA North Carolina

A native of Michigan, Kenneth Ness was born in 1903 and came to the University of North Carolina in 1941 as a Carnegie Resident Artist. In 1949 he became a Professor of Art, teaching courses in graduate painting and undergraduate courses in drawing, design, composition, graphic design, and advertising art. Ness' paintings have been exhibited at the Chicago Art Institute and the Whitney Museum of American Art, among many others. Ness resides in Chapel Hill.



Kenneth Ness, 1945

John Volney Allcott was born in 1905 at Saint Paul, Minnesota. Allcott earned his Ph.D from the University of Wisconsin and became assistant professor of art at the University of North Carolina in 1940. An art historian, Allcott wrote *Two Hundred Years of Architecture* (1986), *Colonial Homes in North Carolina* (1963), and many articles for the *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*. Allcott died in 1989.



John Volney Allcott, 1948

Clark Walter was made an honorary associate of the North Carolina Chapter at the Chapter's 1957 Centennial dinner, marking the 100th anniversary of The American Institute of Architects. Walter was a grandson of Thomas Ustick Walter, a founder and second president of the AIA. Born in New Bern, Walter lived in Montclair, New Jersey.



Clark Walter, 1957

Randolph E. DuMont was born in 1902 in Newark, New Jersey. He attended New York University and began his career with Duke Power Company (then Southern Power Company). DuMont was named Treasurer of the Duke Endowment in 1924, and advocated the use of professional architectural services not only in hospital design, but also in the Endowment's Rural Church program. He also was instrumental in the creation of the Bishop's Committee on Rural Church Architecture of the Methodist Church that included several professional architects. He died July 9, 1961.



Randolph E. DuMont, 1958

Chapter II: Notable People



Marshall Pickens, 1961

A native of Pineville, North Carolina, Marshall Pickens was born January 23, 1904. He served as Assistant Secretary of the Duke Endowment from 1946 until he was elected Secretary in 1961. He was associated with the endowment for thirty-two years, beginning as a field representative in the Hospital and Orphan Sections. Pickens earned undergraduate and graduate degrees from Duke University. He had a keen insight in the planning of medical facilities, and was always appreciative of the architect's role. He died November 26, 1991.



Kern E. Church, 1963

Born in 1926, Kern E. Church served as a building code engineer for the Department of Insurance and in 1965 was promoted to Deputy Insurance Commissioner. His office's approval was required on plans for all public buildings. Educated at North Carolina State College, he graduated with an engineering degree in 1949. Church is credited with overseeing the development of the State Building Code into a comprehensive set of building regulations. Church is a resident of Raleigh.



Jane Hall, 1965

Jane Tyson Hall was art and architecture editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer*. She had a keen insight into cultural matters in general and to architectural work in particular. She wrote essays on several architects who were selected "Tar Heels of the Week" for the *News and Observer*. She was the first recipient of the Press Award and received others subsequently. She was born August 19, 1912 and died September 25, 1971.



Sam Talmadge Ragan, 1966

Sam Talmadge Ragan was born in 1915 in Berea, North Carolina. A graduate of Atlantic Christian College, he has worked for several newspapers in the state as a reporter, columnist, and editor. Since 1941 he held successive positions with the *Raleigh Times*, executive editor for the *Raleigh News and Observer* and finally at the time of his death, May 12, 1996, he was publisher of the *Pilot* in Southern Pines. A veteran of World War II, Ragan became the first secretary of the state's Department of Art, Culture, and History, now the Department of Cultural Resources. He was Poet Laureate for North Carolina.

Section 4: Honorary Members of AIA North Carolina

A native of High Point, North Carolina, J. L. Pierce was born in 1911. An outspoken advocate of professional architectural services, Pierce became director of the Division of School Planning of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction in 1959. Pierce served on the faculty of Elon College as Professor of Physical Education and Athletics and was a principal, coach and teacher in North Carolina Schools. He died in 1996.



Jasper L. Pierce, 1966

John Albert Parker was born in 1909 in Kentville, Nova Scotia. He was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received masters degrees in architecture and city and regional planning, Parker served as head of the Department of City and Regional Planning at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill from 1946 to 1974. He was a consultant to local, state, national, and international planning groups, and served on many boards and commissions around the world.



John Albert Parker, 1966

In 1959, Dr. John T. Caldwell was installed as Chancellor of North Carolina State University, a post he held until his retirement in 1975. Caldwell was a strong advocate of the design professions and gave his considerable support to education in those fields at the School of Design. He created a new school of Humanities which helped broaden the architectural curriculum. Immensely popular with students and faculty alike, Caldwell remains an honored figure in North Carolina higher education and in State Government. He was an eloquent orator and was the keynote speaker for the National AIA Convention in 1973. He was in great demand as a spokesman for the Arts. An annual Humanities Award bears his name. He was born in Yazoo City, Mississippi in 1911 and died in Raleigh in 1995.



John Tyler Caldwell, 1972

A dedicated public servant, Carroll L. Mann, Jr., PE, is a native of Raleigh. He was born October 24, 1911. He became the State Property Control and Construction Officer in 1969, after years of service in the military, in private practice as an engineer and with state and federal agencies. In this state executive position he was responsible for the acquisition of all state property as well as the state building program. He worked closely with the profession to ensure that public building programs were designed and built with excellence as their guideline. Mann also was a member of the faculty at North Carolina State University in the Civil Engineering Department where he inaugurated a construction engineering program. He also directed NCSU campus planning and its building program.



Carroll Lamb Mann, Jr., 1973

Chapter II: Notable People



Claude E. McKinney, 1975

In 1973 Claude E. McKinney was named Dean of the School of Design at North Carolina State University, a position he held for fifteen years. McKinney then became the Coordinator for the Centennial Campus Development at the university, overseeing the growth of the new 1,000 acre tract featuring joint research facilities of the university and private corporations. McKinney has been a member of several boards and commissions relating to city and regional planning. He was born in Greensboro in 1929.



Timothy D. Kent, 1993

Timothy D. Kent was born in Hemet, California, January 6, 1955. He became the executive director of the North Carolina Chapter AIA in 1990 and serves as the editor of *North Carolina Architecture*. He holds an undergraduate degree in journalism from the University of Southern California, and has been a television reporter. Before coming to AIA North Carolina, he served as executive assistant to the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. He received a National Service Award from the Institute for his work and leadership in local, state, and national government affairs. Kent is a Certified Association Executive (CAE).



Samuel H. Johnson, 1997

Samuel H. Johnson was born in Johnston County, September 13, 1927. He has served as legal counsel for the Chapter since 1986. A past member of the North Carolina General Assembly for ten years, he has provided expert legislative representation. He is well versed in corporate and association law. He has been active in governmental affairs and has been appointed to a number of state agencies and commissions. Special awards have been given to him by the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, League of Municipalities, and North Carolina Education Association.

Photo by Burnie Batchelor Studio.



Tony P. Wrenn, 1997

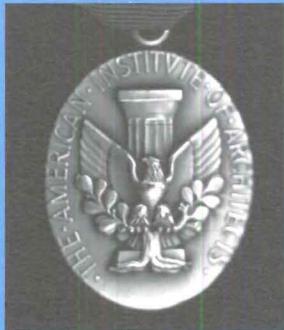
Tony Wrenn was born in Roxboro, North Carolina in 1933. A 1955 graduate of Wake Forest University in History, he has continued his education at the University of Vienna, American University, and Columbia University. As national AIA Archivist since 1980, he has provided early records of the chapter for this publication. He is known nationally for his writings and lectures and is an enthusiastic chronicler of history. He is especially interested in architectural activity in his native state. While the 1991 recipient of National AIA Honorary Membership, in 1997 the Chapter wished his accomplishments to also be recognized at the State level, and thus this unique dual honor.

(Opposite) **Charlotte-Mecklenburg Government Center**, Charlotte; J.N. Pease Associates, Architects
See page 289

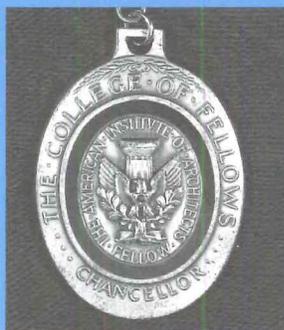


Chapter II

Section 5



Fellows Medal

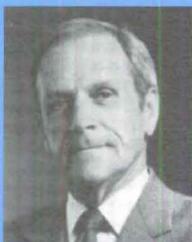


Chancellor's Medal

Photos by William J. Boney, Jr.



Leslie N. Boney, Jr.
1981 Chancellor College of Fellows
Photo by Bachrach.



S. Scott Ferebee, Jr.
1987 Chancellor College of Fellows

Fellows of The American Institute of Architects

The College of Fellows

and

College Chancellors

Elevation to Fellowship is one of the highest honors of The American Institute of Architects. It is bestowed by an independent jury for significant advancement of the profession. It is given to members who have had ten years of continuous membership and notably advanced the profession of architecture through outstanding contributions to:

- the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession
- the standards of architectural education, training, and practice
- the building industry through the leadership of the AIA and other related professional organizations
- the advancement of the living standards of people through their improved environment
- the society as a whole through significant public service

Although Fellowship has been a part of the AIA since its founding in 1857, a College of Fellows was formally organized in 1952 as a separate entity within the over-arching AIA umbrella. Amendments to the AIA bylaws at the time explained that the purpose of organizing the College, was "to stimulate and express the opinions and advice of honored and experienced members of the Profession..."

College members include those who have been elevated to Fellowship (FAIA) and certain foreign architects who have been elected as Honorary Fellows (Hon. FAIA). The following are college members from North Carolina.



College Chancellors

Two North Carolinians have served as Chancellors of the College, Leslie N. Boney, Jr. in 1981 and S. Scott Ferebee, Jr. in 1987.

Section 5: Fellows of AIA from North Carolina

Name	Joined		Name	Joined	
	AIA	Invested		AIA	Invested
** Richard K. Albyn	1956	1987	Charles H. Kahn	1956	1983
John L. Atkins, III	1973	1991	* Henry L. Kamphoefner	1939	1957
‡ Stewart Oliver Baesel	1955	1970	J. Bertram King	1953	1970
Peter Batchelor	1969	1991	Donald R. Lee	1971	1988
Charles H. Boney, Sr.	1955	1978	Elizabeth Bobbitt Lee	1955	1986
Leslie N. Boney, Jr.	1946	1966	‡ Gerald Li	1971	1987
** J. Armand Burgun	1954	1983	* Anthony Lord	1930	1957
Norma D. Burns	1982	1993	* William H. Lord	1913	1926
Robert P. Burns	1966	1979	* Ronald L. Mace	1971	1988
Fred W. Butner, Jr.	1952	1974	** Marvin J. Malecha	1981	1992
‡ M. Elliott Carroll	1957	1969	‡ George Matsumoto	1951	1973
Marley P. Carroll	1967	1979	Wesley A. McClure	1974	1988
Roger H. Clark	1971	1982	Herbert P. McKim	1954	1989
* Robert L. Clemmer	1949	1962	Michael Newman	1964	1981
Arthur R. Cogswell, Jr.	1963	1974	* Willard C. Northup	1913	1932
* William H. Deitrick	1936	1955	William L. O'Brien, Jr.	1968	1995
F. Dail Dixon, Jr.	1982	1995	* Arthur Gould Odell, Jr.	1946	1957
S. Scott Ferebee, Jr.	1952	1968	James Norman Pease, Jr.	1950	1969
Ligon B. Flynn	1968	1986	Gerard W. Peer	1973	1992
Beverly L. Freeman	1953	1978	* John Erwin Ramsay	1947	1964
David F. Furman	1980	1994	Richard Lee Rice	1949	1976
Harvey B. Gantt	1972	1987	John D. Rogers, Jr.	1963	1985
** John B. Hackler	1955	1973	Benjamin T. Rook	1976	1995
J. Hyatt Hammond	1954	1976	Robert W. Sawyer	1959	1979
** Robert Edward Hansen	1951	1968	Philip A. Shive	1978	1988
Frank C. Harmon	1985	1998	* G. Milton Small, Jr.	1952	1963
Edwin F. Harris, Jr.	1964	1987	Macon S. Smith	1949	1972
* Harwell Hamilton Harris	1953	1965	* James A. Stenhouse	1943	1976
Albert L. Haskins, Jr.	1946	1967	* Erle G. Stillwell	1916	1942
* Thomas T. Hayes, Jr.	1954	1966	Thomas P. Turner, Jr.	1961	1992
James C. Hemphill, Jr.	1954	1966	Lloyd G. Walter, Jr.	1964	1992
Mason S. Hicks	1958	1986	Charles H. Wheatley	1948	1973
Charles C. Hight	1972	1994	Murray Whisnant	1961	1991
* Walter Williams Hook	1930	1949	F. Carter Williams	1946	1965
Jeffrey A. Huberman	1969	1994	* Turner G. Williams	1953	1994
** Peter Jefferson	1969	1980	‡ Harry Charles Wolf, III	1965	1977
Marvin R. A. Johnson	1952	1968			

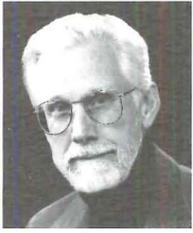


William H. Lord

First architect from North Carolina to be elevated to Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects. He and Anthony Lord are the only father/son Fellows in the Chapter.

Key: * Deceased
 ‡ Non-resident at present
 ** Current North Carolina resident elevated in another state

Chapter II: Notable People



Richard K. Albyn



John L. Atkins, III



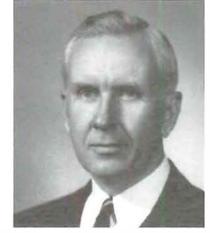
Stuart Oliver Baesel



Peter Batchelor



Charles H. Boney, Sr.



Leslie N. Boney, Jr.



J. Armand Burgun



Norma D. Burns



Robert P. Burns



Fred W. Butner, Jr.



M. Elliott Carroll



Marley P. Carroll



Roger H. Clark



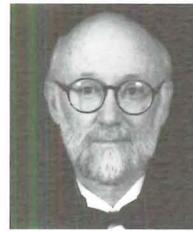
Robert L. Clemmer



Arthur R. Cogswell, Jr.



William H. Deitrick



F. Dail Dixon, Jr.



S. Scott Ferebee, Jr.



Ligon B. Flynn



Beverly L. Freeman



David F. Furman



Harvey B. Gantt



John B. Hackler



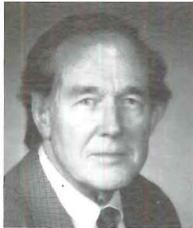
J. Hyatt Hammond



Robert Edward Hansen



Frank C. Harmon



Edwin F. Harris, Jr.



Harwell Hamilton Harris



Albert L. Haskins, Jr.



Thomas T. Hayes, Jr.



James C. Hemphill, Jr.



Mason S. Hicks



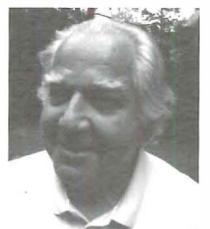
Charles C. Hight



Walter Williams Hook



Jeffrey A. Huberman



Peter Jefferson

Section 5: Fellows of AIA from North Carolina



Marvin R.A. Johnson



Charles H. Kahn



Henry L. Kamphoefner



J. Bertram King



Donald R. Lee



Elizabeth Bobbitt Lee



Gerald Li



Anthony Lord



Ronald L. Mace



Marvin J. Malecha



George Matsumoto



Wesley A. McClure



Herbert P. McKim



Michael Newman



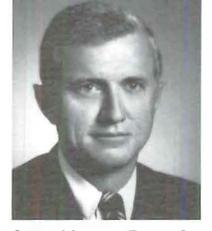
Willard C. Northup



William L. O'Brien, Jr.



Arthur Gould Odell, Jr.



James Norman Pease, Jr.



Gerald W. Peer



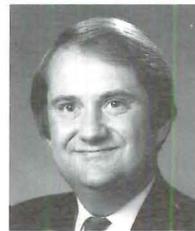
John Erwin Ramsay



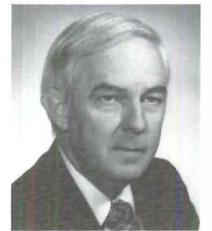
Richard Lee Rice



John D. Rogers, Jr.



Benjamin T. Rook



Robert W. Sawyer



Philip A. Shive



G. Milton Small, Jr.



Macon S. Smith



James A. Stenhouse



Erle G. Stillwell



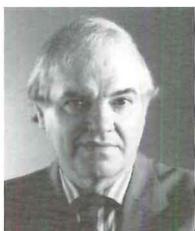
Thomas P. Turner, Jr.



Lloyd G. Walter, Jr.



Charles H. Wheatley



Murray Whisnant



F. Carter Williams



Turner G. Williams



Harry Charles Wolf III

Chapter II
Section 6

North Carolina
Architectural Foundation

The North Carolina Architectural Foundation was established in 1963 as the endowment arm of the Chapter. The foundation has supported academic scholarships including the Deitrick Fellowship at the North Carolina State University School of Design. It also has assisted AIA Tower renovation projects. In 1986 the foundation was disbanded and a newly organized North Carolina Architectural Foundation was established using a revised corporate charter. In 1990 the foundation agreed to administer the Kamphoefner Prize.

Presidents



1963-1967
Albert L. Haskins, Jr.
Raleigh



1968-1971
Macon S. Smith
Raleigh



1972-1974
J. Hyatt Hammond
Greensboro



1975-1976
Richard L. Rice
Raleigh



1977-1978
Charles H. Boney, Sr.
Wilmington



1979-1980
Thomas T. Hayes, Jr.
Southern Pines



1981-1982
Elizabeth B. Lee
Lumberton



1983-1984
Conrad B. Wessell, Jr.
Goldsboro



1985
Michael R. Tye
Greensboro

Section 6: North Carolina Architectural Foundation



1986
Marvin R. A. Johnson
Raleigh



1987
Donald R. Lee
Charlotte



1988-1989
Halbert M. Jones, Jr.
Winston-Salem



1990-1991
Henry W. Johnston
Wilmington



1992
John F. Thompson
Durham



1993
Ernest K. Sills
Hickory



1994
Jeffrey A. Huberman
Charlotte



1995
Kerry Alan Kane
Raleigh



1996
Douglas R. Campbell
Asheville



1997-1998
William A. Nichols, Jr.
Charlotte

Chapter II

Section 7

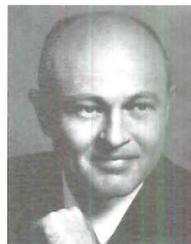
North Carolina State University School of Design Foundation, Inc.

The North Carolina Design Foundation was established originally in 1949 as the North Carolina Architectural Foundation to support education at the newly established School of Design at North Carolina State University. The name changed to the North Carolina Design Foundation in 1959. In 1986 the name was again changed to the North Carolina State University School of Design Foundation, Inc. In 1996, as a result of a merger with the North Carolina State University Foundation, the organization became the Design Guild. Several non-AIA North Carolina members have served as president of the foundation.

Presidents



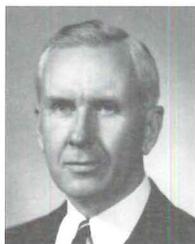
1949-1950
Walter W. Hook
Charlotte



1951-1952
F. Carter Williams
Raleigh



1952-1953
Anthony Lord
Asheville



1953-1954
Leslie N. Boney, Jr.
Wilmington



1954-1956
Edward Loewenstein
Greensboro



1957-1959
M.A. Ham
Durham



1960-1962
William Henley Deitrick
Raleigh



1963-1964
Luther S. Lashmit
Winston-Salem



1965-1966
G. Milron Small, Jr.
Raleigh

“Man is on earth for a very short time, and he is not quite sure what his purpose is. Religion gives him his primary purpose. The permanence and beauty and meaningfulness of his surroundings give him confidence and a sense of continuity.”

—Eero Saarinen

Section 7: NC State Design Foundation



1967-1968
S. Scott Ferebee, Jr.
Charlotte



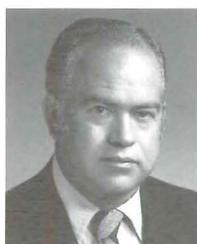
1969
Thomas T. Hayes, Jr.
Southern Pines



1970-1972
Nisbet P. Rodgers
Lexington



1973-1974
A. Cabell Ford, Jr.
Charlotte



1975-1977
William S. Jones
Pleasant Garden



1978
A. Cabell Ford, Jr.
Charlotte



1978*
S. Scott Ferebee, Jr.
Charlotte



1979
Nathaniel Perkinson Hayes, Jr.
Greensboro



1980-1984
William S. Jones
Pleasant Garden



1985-1986
Lloyd G. Walter, Jr.
Winston-Salem



1987-1988
William L. O'Brien
Research Triangle Park



1989
Fred H. Adams, Sr.
Morrisville



1990-1991
Donald R. Lee
Charlotte



1992
Norma D. Burns
Raleigh



1993
John L. Atkins, III
Research Triangle Park



1994
Douglas M. Bennett
New York, NY



1995
Jim M. Harrell
Greensboro



1996
Michael Tribble
Charlotte



1997-1998
Mark G. Jones
Charlotte

*Completed the term of A. Cabell Ford, Jr.

Chapter II
Section 8

AIA North Carolina
Political Action Committee
(AIA-PAC)

Since its formation in 1986, the AIA North Carolina Political Action Committee has become increasingly active and successful in the political arena.

The AIA-PAC was created to assist the architects of North Carolina in gaining access to state legislators for the purpose of establishing an effective forum on issues facing the profession. Its mission is to work to create an environment in the North Carolina General Assembly and Council of State which is conducive to accomplishing the goals of the architectural profession.

Three specific objectives guide the activities of the AIA-PAC. These are:

- To solicit contributions.
- To make contributions to candidates who will be influential in determining the future course of the practice of architecture in North Carolina.
- To generally educate or inform the membership of AIA North Carolina concerning legislative and political issues affecting the profession.

The AIA-PAC is organized and operated on a voluntary, non-partisan basis to preserve and promote the status of architecture through the pursuit of its objectives. All active members of AIA North Carolina who contribute to AIA-PAC are eligible for membership in the organization.

The committee is governed and supervised by a Board of Directors composed of 21 members, with a minimum of one member from each section of AIA North Carolina. Each Director is appointed for a term of three years, with no Director being appointed to more than two consecutive terms.

Recognized as one of the most successful architect-PACs in the country, the AIA-PAC has achieved high success rates in terms of its contributions to winning candidates and its ability to influence legislation. It has played a prominent role in enhancing the image of AIA North Carolina among state legislators and in establishing architects as a respected source of information for legislators.

"King Gilgamesh of Uruk came to believe that the architecture of the city was the only immortality that human beings could hope for."

—Vincent Scully

Chairs of AIA-PAC



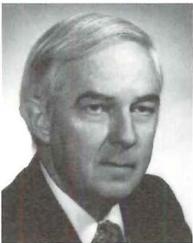
1986-1987
Joseph M. Harris



1988
A. J. Hammill, Jr.



1989
Jeffery A. Huberman



1990
Robert W. Sawyer



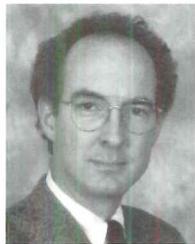
1991
Charles G. Snow



1992
Sam T. Snowdon, Jr.



1993
James H. Boniface



1994
Charles H. Boney, Jr.



1995
J.J. Peterson, Jr.



1996
Roy W. Johnson

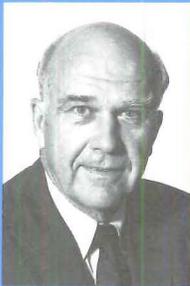


1997
Donald R. Lee



1998
Paul Davis Boney

Chapter II
Section 9



Herbert P. McKim, Senior Partner in BMS Architects of Wilmington, was honored in 1991 by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards for his fourteen years of distinguished service to the organization.

During his tenure with NCARB, he helped lay the groundwork for a new computerized examination that is the first professional examination to test an applicant's judgment. The new exam requires applicants to apply their knowledge, skill, and abilities, gained in academic and intern settings, to the design of a building given a set of guidelines and problems.

He was the chairman of the original four-member committee that conceived and designed the test.

NCARB has the important responsibility for the accreditation of the architectural schools and also oversees the system of reciprocity for certifying architects between member states.

North Carolina Board of Architecture

The North Carolina Board of Architecture, established by the General Assembly in 1915, is responsible for enforcement of the laws and regulations governing the practice of architecture in the state. Chapter 83-A of the North Carolina General Statutes provides: "It shall be unlawful for any individual firm or corporation to practice architecture in this state unless such person holds a current individual or corporate certificate of admission to practice architecture."

A major task of the Board is to determine the qualifications of applicants who seek to take the registration examination which is registered nationally.

The Board is comprised of seven members appointed by the governor, five of whom are licensed architects serving five-year terms. Two of the members of the Board are not licensed architects and represent the interest of the public at large. The non-members serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

Architects are licensed in North Carolina for the express purpose of safeguarding life, health and property. By virtue of their education, professional training and passage of the Architectural Registration Examination, architects are uniquely qualified to perform this vital function.

North Carolina requires registered architects to hold a degree in architecture from a college or university where the degree program has been approved by the Board.

The Board's permanent records are on file at the office of the Executive Director, except for minutes of 1927 through 1938. These were unfortunately destroyed by fire in a tragic automobile accident which claimed the life of the Board's President, William H. Lord, FAIA.

Herbert P. McKim of Wilmington served as president of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in 1989-1990.

Presidents

Hill C. Linthicum	1915-1919	Tai Y. Lee	1981-1982
Willard C. Northup	1919-1931	Wanda S. Caldwell	1982-1983
William H. Lord	1931-1933	(Public Member)	
Willard C. Northup	1933-1942	Lloyd G. Walter, Jr.	1983-1984
Erle G. Stillwell	1942-1945	John L. Atkins, III	1984-1985
James B. Lynch	1945-1947	Tai Y. Lee	1985-1987
Walter W. Hook	1947-1952	Walter L. Bost	1987-1990
J. Burton Wilder	1952-1954	James L. Padgett	1990-1991
Henry I. Gaines	1954-1958	Michael Tye	1991-1993
John Erwin Ramsay	1958-1964	Calvin Howell	1993-1994
Archie Royal Davis	1964-1971	Alan Baldwin	1994-Present
Fred W. Butner, Jr.	1971-1972		
J. Bertram King	1972-1973		
John D. Latimer	1973-1974		
James C. Hemphill, Jr.	1974-1975		
J. Hyatt Hammond	1975-1977		
Herschel G. Walters	1977-1978		
James L. Padgett	1978-1979		
Herbert P. McKim	1979-1980		
John L. Atkins, III	1980-1981		

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Harry Barton, Exec. Sec.	-1936
Ross Shumaker, Exec. Sec.	1936-1959
Louis Polier	1959-1977
Eugene Brown	1977-1980
Cynthia Skidmore	1980-1993
Kathleen Hansinger	1993-Present

North Carolina Building Code Council

The AIA North Carolina Chapter members saw the need for statewide rules and regulations to govern construction. They were active in the establishment of the Building Code Council and have provided continuous leadership both as chairmen and as members. Members are appointed by the Governor.

The present Building Code Council is an independent agency having been given broad authority through an act of the 1957 Legislature. The Council adopts its own rules and regulations which are binding for the building industry.

The following have served as Chairmen:

1934 - 1934	George W. Kane, General Contractor	Durham
1934 - 1950	Walter W. Hook, FAIA	Charlotte
1950 - 1953	Albert L. Haskins, Jr., FAIA	Raleigh
1953 - 1957	Bernard Crocker, Jr., PE	Raleigh
1957 - 1959	Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., FAIA	Charlotte
1959 - 1961	Thomas C. Cooke, PE	Durham
1961 - 1965	Richard F. Booth, PE	Raleigh
1965 - 1965	Harley B. Foster, PE	Greensboro
1965 - 1971	A.W. Roth, PE	Charlotte
1971 - 1974	William H. Gardner, Jr., PE	Durham
1974 - 1984	S. Ray Moore, Mechanical Contractor	Cary
1984 - 1985	Keith R. Harrod, General Contractor	Raleigh
1985 - 1996	Sam T. Snowdon, Jr., AIA	Laurinburg
1996 - 1997	John R. Andrew, PE	Wilmington
1997 - 1998	Barry C. Gardner	Winston-Salem



(Following pages) **Sprint Administrative Headquarters**, Wake Forest; O'Brien Atkins Associates, Architects
See page 290

Chapter II Section 10

Shown left to right, under the dome of the North Carolina Capitol, are members of the Building Code Council who were sworn in 27 August 1957. The parenthetical names are the groups the members represent:

Richard F. Booth, Raleigh
(Electrical Engineers)

Vernon Moser, Asheville
(Plumbing and Heating Contractors)

Warren Sanders, Wilmington
(Building Inspectors)

Harley B. Foster, Greensboro
(Structural Engineers)

John Smith, Jr., Leaksville [now Eden],
(General Contractors)

Thomas C. Cooke, Durham
(Mechanical Engineers)

A.N. Jeffries, Kinston
(General Public)

Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., Charlotte
(Architects)

R. E. Vick, Raleigh
(State Agencies)







Chapter III

HONOR AWARDS

Chapter III

- Section 1 Early AIANC Honor Awards
- Section 2 Recent AIANC Honor Awards
- Section 3 South Atlantic Region Honor Awards
- Section 4 AIA National Honor Awards

(Opposite) NationsBank Tower, Tampa, FL; Wolf Associates with Odell Associates, Associated Architects
1993 National AIA Honor Award
See page 290

"Main Street is almost all right."
—Robert Venturi



Honor Awards by The North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects

An awards program dates to the earliest years of the Chapter. These awards were presented at the the annual convention from entries submitted to the architectural exhibition held during the meeting. It was considered one of the highlights. Because of the cost involved, it was terminated during the Depression.

In 1949, the AIA formalized a National Honor Awards Program. To study the possibility in North Carolina, the Chapter appointed a 1954 study committee composed of John Higgins, Chairman, Turner G. Williams, M.W. Sloan, J.H. Benton, John Packer, Stuart Baesel, and Henry Kamphoefner. Based on their recommendations, in 1955 the Chapter adopted its own Honor Awards program, modeled on the national format.

The awards represent the architect's inventive approaches to solve the program and budgeting needs of the client and community. A wide range of designs, from a modest residence to large civic landmarks are indicative of the architect's creative response.

The selection process is democratic. The work of a recipient is judged by distinguished out-of-state leaders in the field of architecture. The first Jury was: Thomas Creighton, AIA, of New York, Editor of *Progressive Architecture Magazine*; Richard L. Aeck, AIA, Architect in Atlanta; and Olindo Grossi, AIA, of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York.

In addition to having created a distinguished building, the program requires a great deal of additional time and expense on the part of the participants to prepare the work for exhibition. An examination of the list will indicate those who have responded to the program and whose creativity has been recognized. No attempt has been made to summarize the winners whose names vary over the years.

During the late 1950's and early 1960's, a 40" x 40" hard-board mount system was used. This permitted a traveling exhibition to the public in major cities of the state. To simplify the submission and judging, and reduce the cost to the architect, the presentations are now made in plastic fold-out notebooks which can be taken to the Jury in a remote city by the Chapter Awards Chairman. The notebooks are displayed at the Chapter Convention where the awards are made. Press releases see that the public is informed of the winners.

In 1963, for an article in the *North Carolina Architect*, Henry Kamphoefner reflected on the first years of the awards program. His words hold true through the history of the Honor Awards Program:

In the North Carolina Chapter, the Awards Committee has been composed generally of young and dedicated men interested in high quality and excellence in architecture, planning, and design. The unusual amount of work they have done to make the program a success has been rewarding and has brought an added dignity to the profession. The awards, coming as they do from distinguished jurors, have been keenly coveted and, in several cases, have helped launch talented, new, young men into the profession, bringing them to the attention of influential clients.

Kamphoefner is also quoted as saying: "The Honor Awards Program has given major impetus to the developing excellence of the building culture of North Carolina and is contributing to the stature of North Carolina as one of the world's architectural centers."

Chapter III Section 1

"American architecture will mean, if it ever succeeds in meaning anything, American life."

—Louis Sullivan

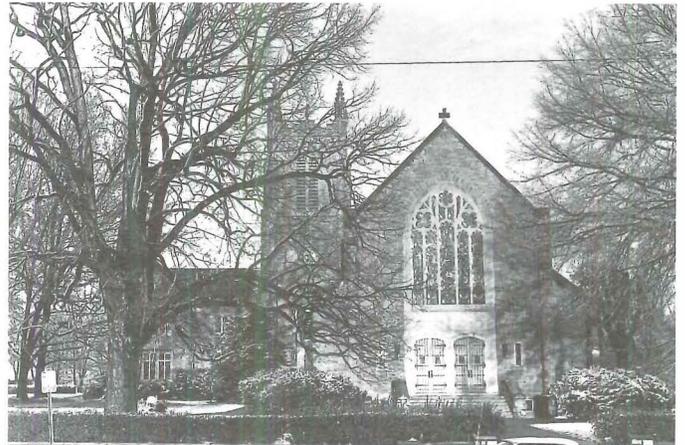
Early Awards

Year	Project	Location	Architect
1929 A	Synder Residence	Charlotte	M. E. Boyer, Jr.
	Galbraith Residence		Erle G. Stillwell
	Johnson Residence		Erle G. Stillwell
B	Mecklenburg County Courthouse	Charlotte	Louis H. Asbury
	Winston-Salem City Hall	Winston-Salem	Northup and O'Brien
C	Presbyterian Church	High Point	Harry Barton
	Ambulatory Building		George R. Berryman
1930	J.T. Cameron Residence	Blowing Rock	William H. Peeps
	R.H. Wright Residence	Durham	George Watts Carr
A	Myers Park Methodist Church	Charlotte	Louis H. Asbury
B	Raleigh High School	Raleigh	William Henley Deitrick
C	Public Service Building	Asheville	Beacham and LeGrand
D	First Presbyterian Church	Greensboro	Harry Barton and Hobart Upjohn



1929-A

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.



1929-C

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.



1929-B

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

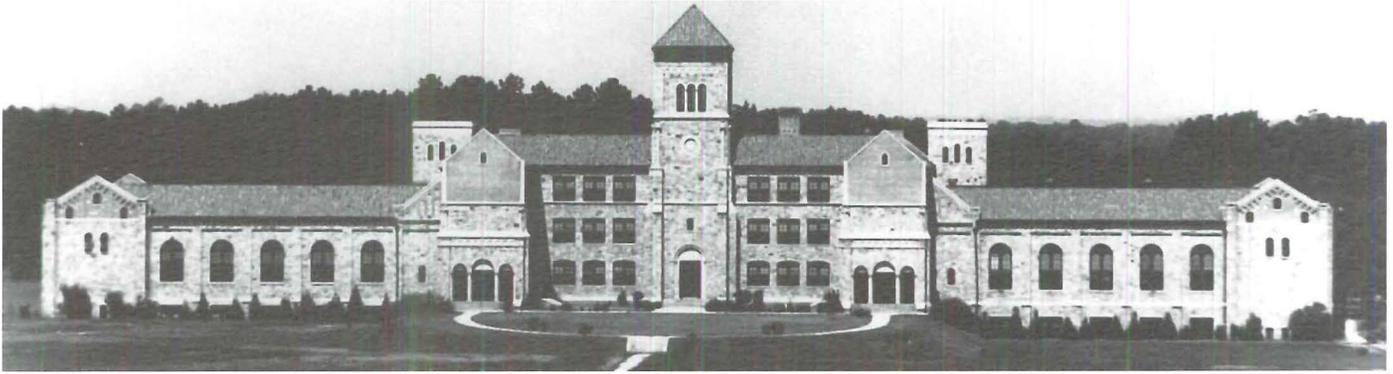


1930-A

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

Section 1: Early AIANC Honor Awards

1931	Louis Lipinsky Residence	Asheville	Henry Gaines
A	The Artisan's Shop	Biltmore Forest	William W. Dodge, Jr.
	St. Phillips Church	Brevard	Louis H. Asbury, Sr.
	Ardmore Elementary School	Winston-Salem	Hall Crews
	Nurses' Home, Mission Hospital	Asheville	Lord and Lord



1930-B

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.



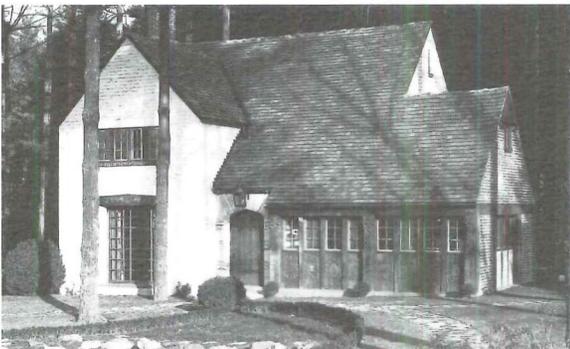
1930-C

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.



1930-D

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.



1931-A

Chapter III
Section 2

Recent AIANC Honor Awards
1955-1998

Year	Project	Location	Architect
1955	Honor (with special commendation)		
	Farm Colony Building, State Hospital	Morganton	John Erwin Ramsay, Salisbury
	Double Oaks Elementary School ¹	Charlotte	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	Residence	Charlotte	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	Church-Little Chapel on the Boardwalk ²	Wrightsville Beach	Leslie N. Boney, Wilmington
	Office Building	Hickory	Clemmer & Horton, Hickory
	A Residence	Greensboro	Loewenstein & Atkinson, Greensboro
	Elementary School	Greensboro	Loewenstein & Atkinson, Greensboro
	Student Union Building, N. C. State College	Raleigh	William H. Deitrick & John C. Knight, Raleigh
	Honor		
B	Residence	Salisbury	John Erwin Ramsay, Salisbury
	Office Building	Charlotte	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	West Charlotte High School	Charlotte	Graves & Toy, Charlotte
	Dairy Bar	Conover	Clemmer & Horton, Hickory
	Left wing and center of Sanitorium	McCain	F. Carter Williams, Raleigh
	Commercial Building	Greensboro	Loewenstein & Atkinson, Greensboro
1956	Honor (with special commendation)		
	Personal Residence	Raleigh	Eduardo Catalano, Raleigh
Merit			
	Charlotte Auditorium & Coliseum	Charlotte	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	Wilson Jr. High School ³	Mecklenburg County	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	Personal Residence	Charlotte	Stuarr Baesel, Charlotte
	Gregory-Poole Equipment Company Building	Raleigh	G. Milton Small & George Matsumoto, Raleigh
	Honor (with special commendation)		
1957	School of Design Addition, N. C. State College	Raleigh	F. Carter Williams & George Matsumoto, Raleigh
	Residence/Studio ⁴	Raleigh	George Matsumoto, Wayne Koontz
	Public Library	Charlotte	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	Residence	Raleigh	G. Milton Small & Associates, Raleigh
	Residence	Chapel Hill	James M. Webb, Chapel Hill
	Elementary School	Raleigh	William Henley Deitrick, Raleigh
A	News & Observer Office Building	Raleigh	William Henley Deitrick, Raleigh
1958	Honor		
Office Building	Charlotte	J. N. Pease Associates, J. A. Stenhouse, Charlotte	

¹ See page 46. 1954 AIA National Honor Award.

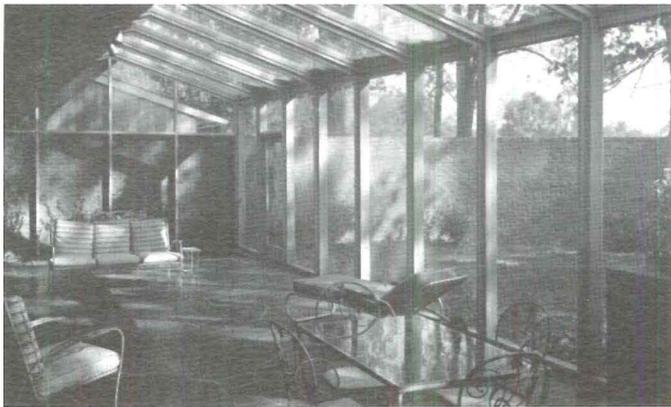
² See page 129.

³ See page 47. 1957 AIA National Honor Award.

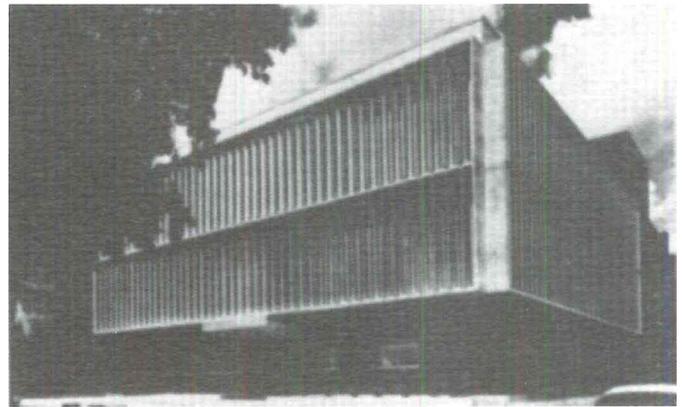
⁴ See page 48.

Section 2: Recent AIANC Honor Awards

1958	Citation		
	Auditorium, Lenoir-Rhyne College	Hickory	Clemmer & Horton, Hickory
	Office Building	Winston-Salem	Lashmit & James, Winston-Salem
	Auditorium & Music Building at High School	Sanford	Jesse M. Page, Jr. & Associates, Raleigh
	First National Bank Drive-In	Raleigh	F. Carter Williams, Raleigh
1959	Honor		
	Asheville Day School	Asheville	J. Bertram King, Charles M. Sappenfield, Project Designer, Asheville
	Merit		
	Hospital	Winston-Salem	W.R. James, Luther Lashmit, (R.L. Meyers, Designer), Winston-Salem
A	Life Insurance Building	Durham	J.N. Boaz, G. Milton Small, Raleigh
	Residence for Eric and Jeanette Lipman	Richmond, VA	George Matsumoto, Raleigh
1960	Merit		
	Furniture Building	Salisbury	John Erwin Ramsay, Salisbury
	Sanford Brick & Tile Co. Office Building	Colon	Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., Southern Pines
	Bank	Candler	J. Bertram King, Asheville



1955-A



1957-A



1955-B



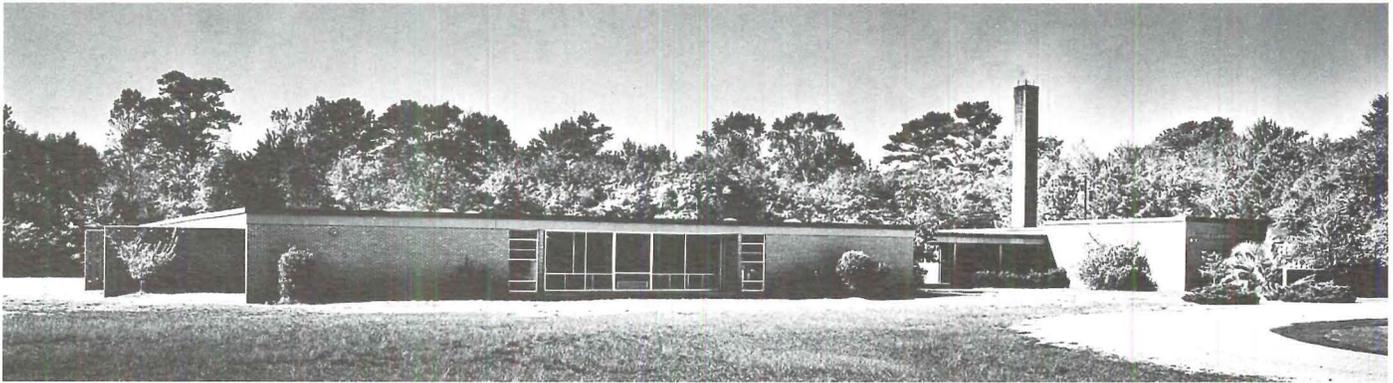
1959-A

Photo by Joseph W. Moliter.

Chapter III: Honor Awards

1960	Merit		
A	Ogden Elementary School Residence Residence	New Hanover County Chapel Hill Raleigh	Ballard, McKim & Sawyer, Wilmington George Matsumoto, (Ken Scott, Assoc.) Raleigh George Matsumoto & G. Milton Small, Jr., Raleigh
1961	Honor (with special commendation)		
A	House for Douglas Fir Plywood Association	Raleigh	George Matsumoto, Raleigh
	Honor		
B	Airport Church	Hickory Conover	Clemmer & Horton, Hickory A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	Merit		
	Hospital Church Chamber of Commerce Building Classroom & Administration Building, Atlantic Christian College Golfotel	Fuquay Springs Taylorsville Hickory Wilson Southern Pines	William Moore Weber, Raleigh Abee & Biggs, Hickory Abee & Biggs, Hickory G. Milton Small & Horatio Caminos, Raleigh Hayes-Howell & Associates, Southern Pines
1962	Honor		
	Architect's Office Building County Office Building	Raleigh Charlotte	Jesse M. Page & Associates, Raleigh Sloan & Wheatley, Charlotte
	Merit		
	Savings & Loan Building Men's Dormitory, Atlantic Christian College	Southern Pines Wilson	Hayes-Howell & Associates, Southern Pines Small & Boaz (Boaz in charge), Raleigh
A	Lutheran Church Bank Lincoln Heights Elementary School Residence Residence	Belmont Hickory Charlotte Chapel Hill Raleigh	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte James N. Sherrill, Hickory Higgins & Ferebee, Charlotte Charles H. Kahn & Associates, Raleigh Small & Boaz (Small, designer), Raleigh
1963	Honor		
	Personal Residence		Arthur R. Cogswell, Chapel Hill
	Merit		
A	Bank Fire Station Branch Bank Office Building	Albemarle Hickory Charlotte Monroe	J. Hyatt Hammond, Asheboro Abee & Biggs, Hickory J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
1964	Honor		
	Red Cross Building Hyman Dave Residence	Charlotte Asheville	Charles H. Wheatley, Charlotte Charles M. Sappenfield, Asheville
	Merit		
A	Personal Residence Raleigh Insurance Company Office Building	Raleigh Raleigh	William C. Correll, Raleigh G. Milton Small & Associates, Raleigh

Section 2: Recent AIANC Honor Awards



1960-A



1961-A



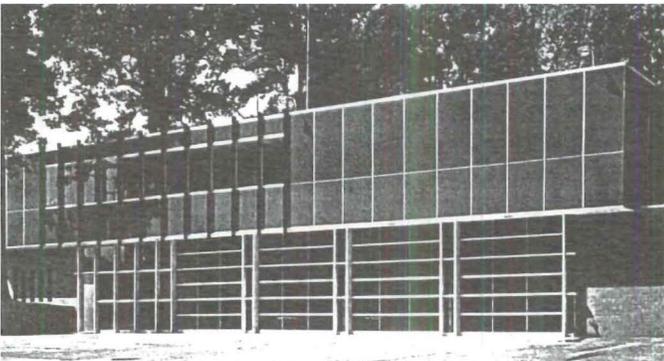
1961-B

Photo by Frank J. Miller.



1962-A

Photo by Frank J. Miller.



1963-A

Photo by Frank J. Miller.



1964-A

Photo by Joseph W. Moliter.

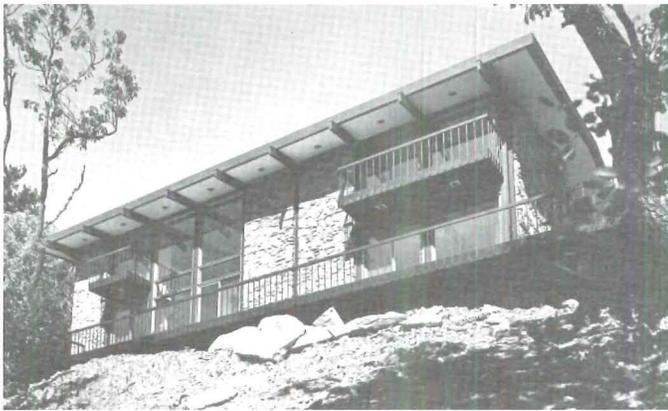
Chapter III: Honor Awards

1965	Merit		
	Beach House	Wrightsville Beach	Oxenfeld & Newkirk, Wilmington
A	Gumpert Residence	Asheville	Charles M. Sappenfield, Asheville
	Addition to Monroe High School	Monroe	Graves & Toy, Charlotte
	Randolph Public Library	Asheboro	J. Hyatt Hammond & Associates, Asheboro
	Commercial & Social Complex for a Presbyterian Conference Center	Montreat	Six Associates, Asheville
	National Headquarters Building	Research Triangle Park	G. Milton Small & Associates, Raleigh
	Koch Residence	Chapel Hill	Arthur Cogswell, Chapel Hill
	Book Store Renovation	Asheville	Charles M. Sappenfield, Asheville
1966	Merit		
	Bertie Central High School	Windsor	Owen F. Smith, Raleigh
	Rockfish Methodist Camp	Cumberland County	Hicks-Willis, Fayetteville
	Albright Dormitory, Queens College	Charlotte	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
	Visitor Center Museum	Fort Fisher	Ballard, McKim & Sawyer, Wilmington
A	Blair Residence	Siler City	Arthur Cogswell & Associates, Chapel Hill
	College Park Elementary School	Wilmington	Ballard, McKim & Sawyer, Wilmington
1967	Honor		
	Telephone Equipment Building	Canton	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
	Alderman Elementary School	Wilmington	Leslie N. Boney, Wilmington
	Computer Center Office & Warehouse	Charlotte	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
	Branch Bank	Southern Pines	Hayes-Howell & Associates, Southern Pines
1968	Honor		
	Research & Development Center	Greensboro	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	Warren Wilson College Chapel	Swannanoa	J. Bertram King, Asheville with Charles M. Sappenfield, Asheville
	Duke Memorial Library, Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	Merit		
	Conference Center	Camp Leach	Ballard, McKim & Sawyer, Wilmington
	Davie Hall-UNC Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	Holloway-Reeves and Brian Shawcroft, Raleigh
	Rest Area Building	Asheville	William O. Moore, Asheville
A	Sandhills Community College	Southern Pines	Hayes-Howell & Associates, Southern Pines
1969	Honor		
	Classroom Building, Central Piedmont Community College	Charlotte	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
1969	Merit		
	Auditorium for W. Charlotte High School	Charlotte	FreemanWhite Associates, Charlotte
	Huisingh Residence	Raleigh	Robert P. Burns, Jr., Raleigh
	Burlington Municipal Building	Burlington	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	Garden Art Gallery	Raleigh	Ligon B. Flynn, Raleigh
	W. T. Ragland Building	Research Triangle Park	Hayes-Howell & Associates, Southern Pines
	Limestone College Library	Gaffney, SC	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte

Section 2: Recent AIANC Honor Awards

1970 Merit

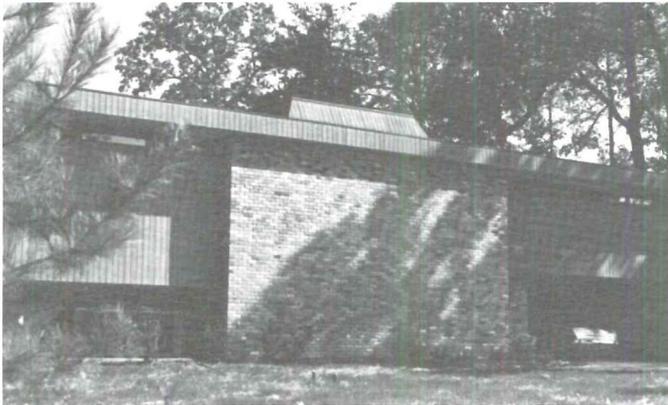
First Citizens Bank	Gastonia	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
Mountain Residence	Western NC	Wolf Johnson Associates, Charlotte
Eastern Air Lines Reservation Center	Woodbridge, NJ	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte (Frank Grad & Sons, Associated Architects)
Boat Lockers	Linville	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
A Dan D. Cameron Beach Residence	Figure 8 Island	Oxenfeld & Newkirk, Wilmington
B Visitor Reception Center	Brookgreen Gardens, SC	Ligon B. Flynn, Raleigh
Whisnant Residence	Charlotte	Wheatley/Whisnant Associates, Charlotte
Raleigh Pre-School	Raleigh	Envirotek, Inc., Raleigh



1965-A
Photo by Edward L. Dupuy.



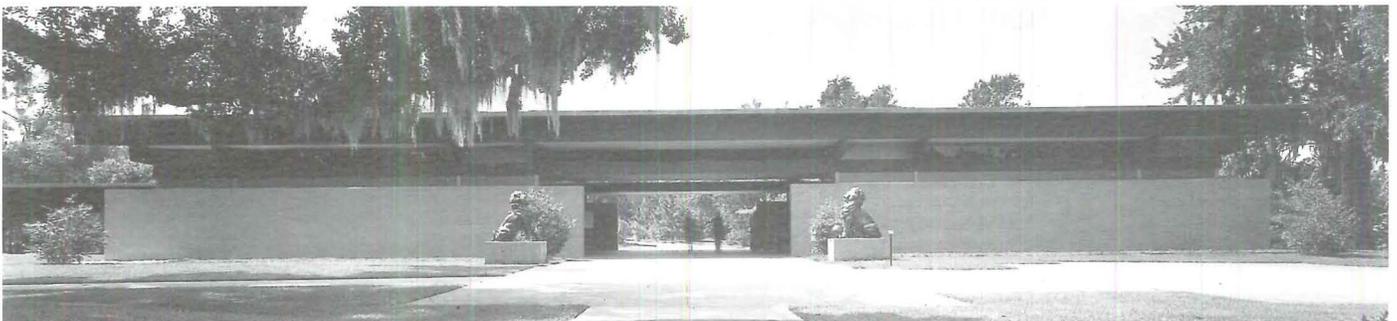
1968-A
Photo by Joseph W. Moliter.



1966-A



1970-A
Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.



1970-B
Photo by Jerry Markatos.

Chapter III: Honor Awards

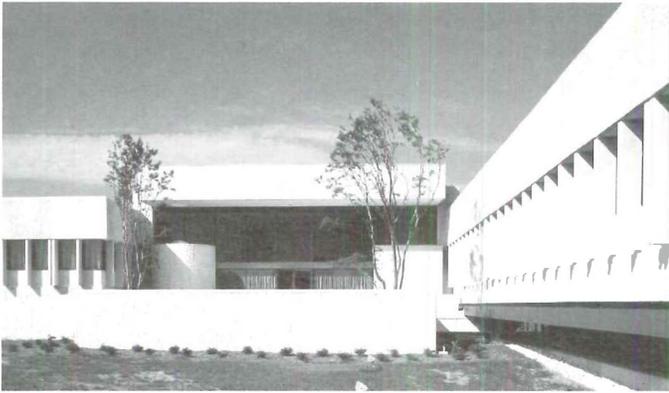
1971	Merit		
	St. Andrews Presbyterian College Science Building	Laurinburg	A.G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, Charlotte
	Mecklenburg Center for Human Development	Charlotte	M. McDowell Brackett & Associates, Charlotte
	Condominiums for Litchfield Plantation	Pawleys Island, SC	Ligon B. Flynn, Raleigh
A	Science & Service Center, Collins & Aikman Corp.	Charlotte	Wheatley-Whisnant & Associates, Charlotte
	Cogswell Residence	Chapel Hill	Cogswell/Hausler Associates, Chapel Hill
	NCNB/Beatties Ford Road Branch ¹	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Architects, Charlotte
B	Occupational Building, Asheville High School	Asheville	J. Bertram King, Asheville
C	Pinecrest High School	Southern Pines	Hayes-Howell & Associates, Southern Pines
	Ridgefield Townhouses	Chapel Hill	Cogswell/Hausler Associates, Chapel Hill
	Isothermal Community College	Spindale	Leslie N. Boney, Wilmington
	An Architect's Office	Charlotte	W. Crutcher Ross, Architect & Associates, Charlotte
	Beach Retreat	Figure 8 Island	Oxenfeld & Newkirk, Wilmington
	Sharon Towers	Charlotte	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
	Wilkes Community College	Wilkesboro	J. Hyatt Hammond Associates, Wilkesboro
D	Fire Station Three	Chapel Hill	Cogswell/Hausler Associates, Chapel Hill
1972	Merit		
	Turnkey Public Housing	Fayetteville	Cogswell/Hausler, Chapel Hill
A	Sanctuary & Administration-Education Building, St. Martin's Lutheran Church	Albemarle	Paul Braswell, Charlotte
B	Woodlawn Middle School	Mebane	J. Hyatt Hammond, Asheboro
	Chemistry & Life Sciences Laboratory Building	Research Triangle Park	Six Associates, Asheville
	Waterside Residence	Camden	Hayes-Howell & Associates, Southern Pines
	Outdoor Learning Center, Myers Park Baptist Church	Charlotte	Paul Braswell, Charlotte
1973	Honor		
	NCNB Park Road Branch ²	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
	Merit		
	Cedar Terrace Office Project	Durham	John D. Latimer & Associates, Durham, Design Architect Roger H. Clark, Raleigh
	Restoration & Office Interiors, Latta Arcade ³	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
1974	No Awards		
1975	Honor		
	Campus Planning, NCSU	Raleigh	Edwin F. Harris, Raleigh
	Woodmere Apartments	Charlotte	Charles L. McMurray, Charlotte
	A Horse Shed	Fayetteville	Basil G.F. Laslett & William L. Laslett, Fayetteville

¹ See page 56. 1971 AIA National Honor Award.

² See page 57. 1974 AIA National Honor Award.

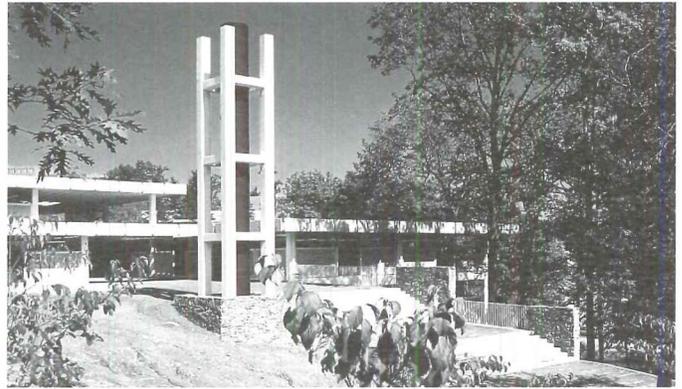
³ See page 2.

Section 2: Recent AIANC Honor Awards



1971-A

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.



1971-B

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

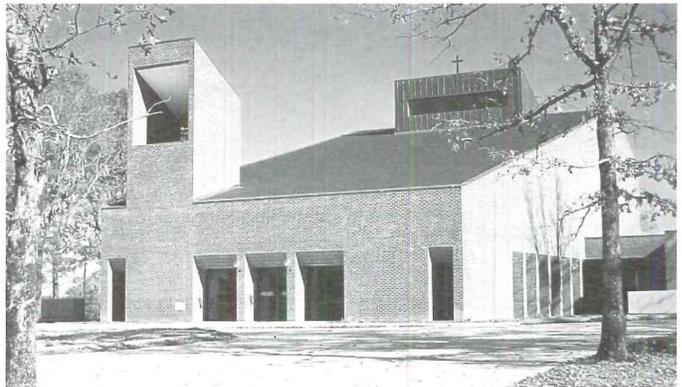


1971-C

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.



1971-D



1972-A

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr., Robert P. Cain.



1972-B

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

Chapter III: Honor Awards

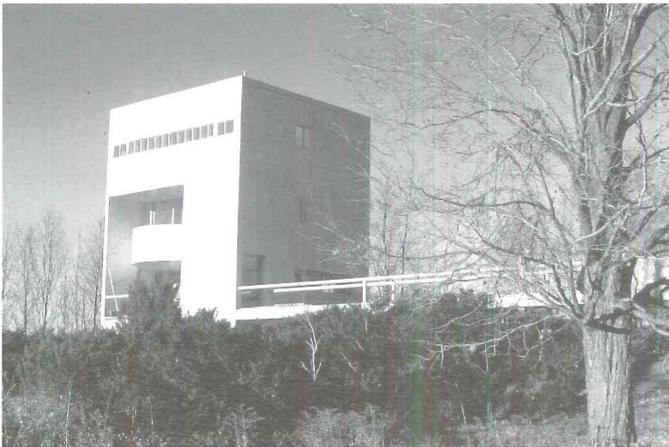
1975	Merit		
	Peoples Savings & Loan	Asheboro	J. Hyatt Hammond, Asheboro
	Colony Road Professional Center	Durham	John D. Latimer & Associates, Durham, Design Architect Roger H. Clark, Raleigh
	Gray Fox Farm	Pinehurst	Basil G.F. & William L. Laslett, Fayetteville
	Parking Decks, NCSU	Raleigh	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
	Unitarian-Universalist Church	Asheville	Moore-Robinson, Asheville
1976	Honor		
	Cedar Forest Racquet Club	Charlotte	Clark Tribble Harris & Li, Charlotte
A	Patterson Residence	Hinesburg, VT	Wolf Associates Architects, Charlotte
	Merit		
	Interiors for Williams Cos.	New York City	Wolf Associates Architects, Charlotte
	Interiors for Hornblower & Weeks	Charlotte	Wolf Associates Architects, Charlotte
	Ft. Bragg Federal Credit Union	Fayetteville	Odell Associates, Charlotte
	Fieldcrest Technical Center	Eden	Odell Associates, Charlotte
1977	Honor		
	Our Lady of Lourdes Church ¹	Raleigh	John D. Latimer & Associates, Durham, Design Architect Roger H. Clark, Raleigh
	Condominiums for the Elderly	Asheville	Jackson, Padgett, Freeman, Asheville
	Southern Middle School	Alamance County	Hayes-Howell & Associates, Southern Pines
A	Museum of the Cherokee Indian	Cherokee	Six Associates, Asheville
	Self-Service Laundry for Public Housing	Charlotte	Wheatley/Whisnant, Charlotte
	Mecklenburg Scout Reservation	Dysartsville	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
1978	Honor		
	Mecklenburg County Courthouse	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
A	Monastery Renovation	Belmont	McMurray Architects + Planners, Charlotte
	Yacht Club-Figure 8 Island	Wilmington	Ligon B. Flynn, Architect, Wilmington
	Wingate College Student Center	Wingate	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
	Merit		
	Technical Institute	Spruce Pine	McMurray Architects + Planners, Charlotte
	Telephone Equipment Building	Charlotte	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
	Corporate Service Center	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
B	Luxury Condominium	Charlotte	Dellinger/Lee Associates, Charlotte
1979	Honor		
	Parking Structure	Charlotte	Clark Tribble Harris & Li, Charlotte
	Beach House-Figure 8 Island	Wilmington	Henry W. Johnston, Wilmington
	Shopping Complex	Charlotte	W. Crutcher Ross Associates, Charlotte
	Public Service District Headquarters	Durham	John D. Latimer & Associates, Durham, Design Architect Roger H. Clark, Raleigh
	Williams Company	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte

¹ See page 186.

Section 2: Recent AIANC Honor Awards

1980	Honor		
	Deerpark Restaurant	Asheville	Padgett & Freeman, Architects, PA, Asheville
	JML Credit Union	Charlotte	Dalton-Morgan, Charlotte
	Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art	Winston-Salem	Newman, Calloway, Johnson, Van Etten, Winfree, Winston-Salem
	The Landing Office/Complex	Wrightsville Beach	Jay DeChesere/AIA, Synthesis Retail Architects-Planners, Wilmington
	“Workplace” for NC School of the Arts	Winston-Salem	Newman, Calloway, Johnson, Van Etten, Winfree, Winston-Salem
1981	Historic Preservation Awards (adaptive reuse and restoration)¹		
	Honor		
	Condominiums	Charlotte	Paul Braswell Architect, PA, Charlotte
	Merit		
	Market Place	Washington, DC	Clark Tribble Harris & Li, Charlotte
	First Baptist Church	Asheville	Padgett & Freeman, Asheville
	Strickland Residence	Durham	Carr, Harrison, Pruden, Inc., Durham
	East Bay Trading Company Restaurant	Charleston, SC	Ferebee, Walters & Associates, Charlotte

¹ The following projects are also listed on page 251, Chapter VIII—Historic Preservation.



1976-A
Photo by Otto Bates.



1977-A
Photo by Dick Mauldin.



1978-A
Photo by Rick Alexander.



1978-B
Photo by Rick Alexander.

1981 Current Use Awards

Honor

Charlotte Apartments, UNC-Charlotte	Charlotte	Gantt/Huberman Associates, Charlotte
Camp Housing	Brevard	Ligon B. Flynn, Architect, Wilmington and Brady & Brannon, Architects, Tryon
PIC & PAY Shoes, Inc.	Charlotte	Dellinger Lee Nichols Associates, PA, Charlotte
Law Offices	Charlotte	Meyer Greeson Architects Interior Design, PA, Charlotte
Eastowne 500 Office Building	Chapel Hill	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA, Chapel Hill and Roger H. Clark, AIA, Design Architect, Raleigh
Slug's 30th Edition Restaurant	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte

1982 Honor

A Discovery Place–Museum of Science and Technology	Charlotte	Clark Tribble Harris & Li Architects, PA, Charlotte
Vanply Corporate Offices	Charlotte	Dalton-Morgan & Partners, P.A., Charlotte

Merit

Tenth Avenue Townhouses	Charlotte	Reg Narmour/The Architectural Group, Charlotte
Fryar Dental Clinic	Mooreville	DW Design, PA, Charlotte
Reynolds Office Building	Mint Hill	Dalton-Morgan & Partners, P.A., Charlotte

1983

A Aplix, Inc.	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
Marleine Reader Harris Media Center	Mars Hill	Six Associates, Asheville
Sixth and Pine Condominiums	Charlotte	Jenkins-Peer Architects, Charlotte
Ground Floor Restoration–R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company ¹	Winston-Salem	Hammill-Walter and The Croxton Collaborative Associated Architects, Winston-Salem
B Springfield Square	Charlotte	David Furman/Architecture, Charlotte

1984

County Courthouse	Kinston	Burnstudio, Raleigh and Jenkins-Peer, Charlotte
The Stevens Center ²	Winston-Salem	Newman, Johnson, Calloway, Winfree, Winston-Salem
Retail Shopping Center, Georgetown Park	Washington, DC	Clark Tribble Harris & Li Architects, PA, Charlotte
A County Social Services Building	Pittsboro	Burnstudio Architects, PA, Raleigh
Queen's Station	Charlotte	David Furman/Architecture, Charlotte

1985

Private Residence	Charlotte	Hal Tribble, Architect, Charlotte
Single-family Residence	Lake Norman	David Furman/Architecture, Charlotte
Office/Warehouse- Computer Company	Charlotte	Jenkins-Peer Architects, Charlotte
A Town Hall	Mint Hill	Dalton Morgan Shook & Partners, Charlotte
Law Firm Building	Charlotte	Reg Narmour/The Architectural Group, PA, Charlotte
NCSU School of Veterinary Medicine	Raleigh	Ferebee, Walters and Associates, Charlotte Gerald McCue, Design Consultant

¹ See page 238.

² See page 104.

Section 2: Recent AIANC Honor Awards

1985 (continued)

Research Triangle Institute	Research Triangle Park	Clark Tribble Harris & Li Architects, PA, Charlotte
Shaw University—International Islamic Studies Center	Raleigh	McClure-NBBJ, Research Triangle Park
B Carley Capital Group (day care school)	Charlotte	David Furman/Architecture, Charlotte

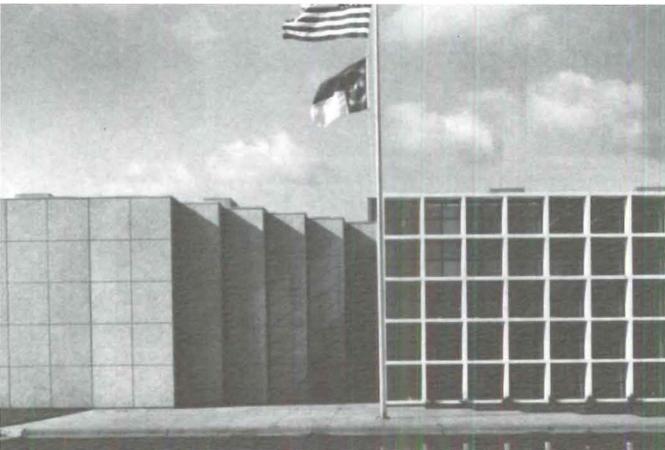


1982-A



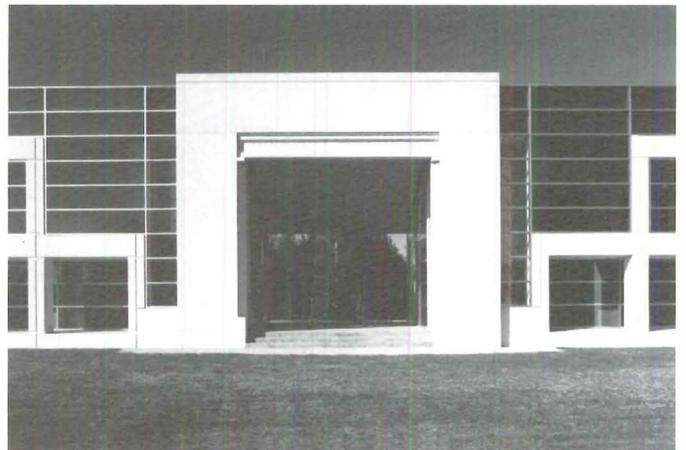
1984-A

Photo by Jimmey Williams.



1983-A

Photo by Mark Sluder.



1985-A

Photo by Wilton Abel.



1983-B

Photo by Rick Alexander & Associates, Inc.



1985-B

Photo by Rick Alexander & Associates, Inc.

1990 (continued)

Renovations and Additions for the Durham Arts Council	Durham	DePasquale Thompson Wilson, Architects and Planners, Durham
Christian Science Reading Room	Raleigh	BOHM-NBBJ of NC, Research Triangle Park
Renovation and Restoration of the Saint Mary Catholic Church	Wilmington	Allen, Harbinson & Associates, New York
Springs Corporate Guest Facilities	Fort Mill, SC	Yelverton Architects, PA, Charlotte

1991 Honor

Lee County Civic Center	Sanford	Hayes-Howell Professional Association, Southern Pines
Emma Conn Elementary School Media Center Addition	Raleigh	Hager, Smith and Huffman Group, PA, Raleigh
North Carolina Hospital Center	Cary	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA, Research Triangle Park

Merit

A Anne and Benjamin Cone Art Building, UNC Greensboro	Greensboro	Boney Architects, Wilmington Mitchell Giurgola, Consulting Architect
Private Residence	Hillsborough	Dail Dixon & Associates, Chapel Hill
Old Buckingham Station ¹	Midlothian, VA	David Furman/Architecture, Charlotte
B North Carolina Supercomputing Center	Research Triangle Park	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, Research Triangle Park
Research Facility, Centennial Campus NCSU	Raleigh	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, Research Triangle Park

1992 Honor

A WCNC-TV 36 Corporate Headquarters	Charlotte	Jenkins-Peer Architects, PA, Charlotte
B North Carolina Farm Bureau Office Addition	Raleigh	Frank Harmon Architect, Raleigh
Richter-Wrenn Office Building	Charlotte	Lee Nichols Architecture, Charlotte
WFDD Radio Station	Winston-Salem	Edwin Bouldin Architect, PA, Winston-Salem

Merit

C Duke Power Customer Service Center	Charlotte	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Government Center ²	Charlotte	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
Bennett Residence	Apex	Dail Dixon & Associates, Chapel Hill
Vernon G. James Research and Extension Center	Plymouth	Small Kane Architects, PA, Raleigh
Blue Spiral 1	Asheville	Jim Samsel Architects, Asheville

1993 Honor

KRON Medical Inc., Offices	Morrisville	Norma DeCamp Burns, Burnstudio Architects, Raleigh
Harmon Residence	Raleigh	Frank Harmon, Architect, Raleigh

¹ See pages 232-233.

² See page 87.

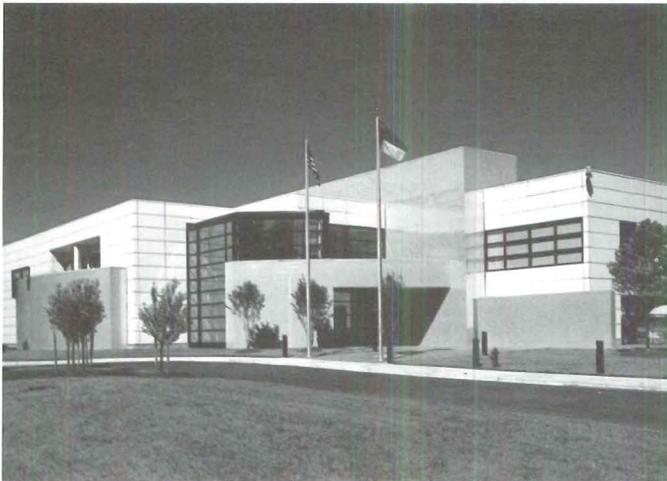
Section 2: Recent AIANC Honor Awards



1991-A
Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.



1992-A
Photo by Tim Buchman.



1991-B
Photo by Allen Weiss.



1992-B
Photo by Tom Crane.



1992-C
Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

1993 (continued)

	ABB-Transmission Technology Institute NCSU Centennial Campus	Raleigh	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA, Research Triangle Park
	Charlotte Montessori School	Charlotte	David Furman Architecture, Charlotte
	Flagstar Corporate Headquarters (formerly TW Services) ¹	Spartanburg, SC	Clark, Tribble, Harris & Li, Charlotte
A	Office of Ligon B. Flynn, Architects	Wilmington	Ligon B. Flynn, Architects, Wilmington

1994 Honor

A	Christopher Fordham Hall, UNC Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	The FWA Group, PA, Charlotte
	Burroughs Wellcome South Building	Research Triangle Park	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA, Research Triangle Park
	Minges Field House, Arendell Parrott Academy	Kinston	Hobgood + Cannon Architecture, Raleigh
	Domino's Pizza	Matthews	Clark-Nexsen/Gunn Hardaway, Charlotte

Merit

	Delle Vedove USA, Inc., Office/Showroom/Warehouse	Charlotte	ARCHITECTVS MCMLXXXVIII, Charlotte
	409 Hillsborough Street Office	Raleigh	Hobgood + Cannon Architecture, Raleigh
B	Scott Hall Department of Poultry Science, NCSU	Raleigh	Whisnant, Morgan Adams Collaborative, Charlotte
	Trexler College Center, Queens College	Charlotte	Jenkins-Peer Architects, Charlotte
	Charlotte Montessori School & Daycare (addition)	Charlotte	David Furman Architecture, Charlotte
	Bell Tower, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	Durham	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA, Research Triangle Park

1995 Honor

	Jenkins Residence	Worcester County, MD	William R. Hopkins, Architect, with Philip Szostak, Morrisville
	Park Buildings and Waterfront Plaza, Jetton Park	Lake Norman	ARCHITECTVS MCMLXXXVII, Charlotte

Merit

	Chemistry Laboratory	Research Triangle Park	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, Research Triangle Park, Design Architect Roger H. Clark, Raleigh
A	City Market Designs	Raleigh	Hobgood+Cannon Architecture, Raleigh
B	Ruth Residence	Burlington	Dail Dixon & Associates, Chapel Hill
	Chamber of Commerce Headquarters	Cary	NBBJ North Carolina, Morrisville

1996 Honor

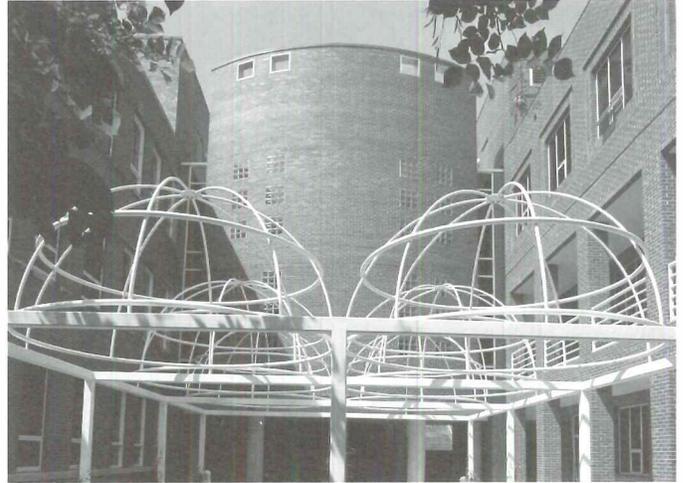
	100 Hermitage Road	Charlotte	Kenneth E. Hobgood, Raleigh
	MCI Network Management Center	Cary	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, PA, Research Triangle Park

¹ See page 142.

Section 2: Recent AIANC Honor Awards



1993-A
Photo by Jerry Markatos.



1994-B
Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.



1995-A
Photo by Gordon Grisinger III.



1994-A
Photo by Rick Alexander.



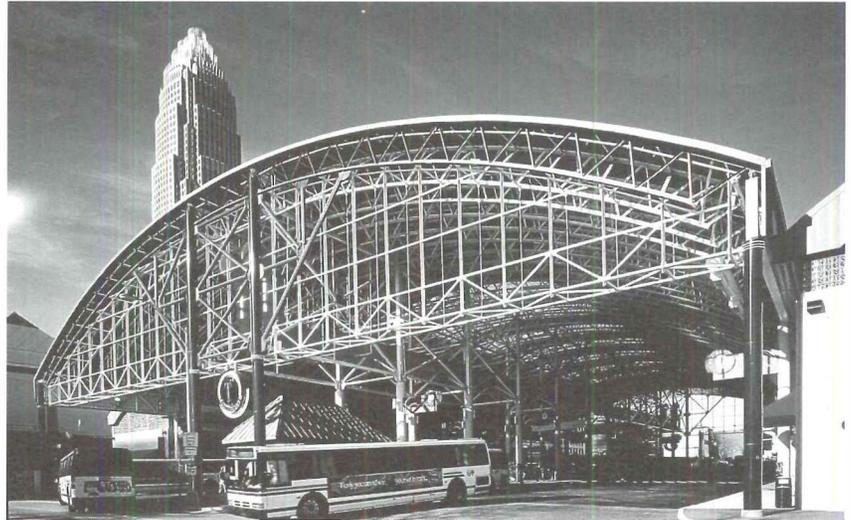
1995-B
Photo by Jerry Markatos.

Chapter III: Honor Awards

1996	Merit		
	Cyclades House, Kythnos, Cyclades	Greece	Christos A. Saccopoulos, Raleigh
A	Charlotte Transportation Center	Charlotte	Gantt Huberman, Charlotte
	Southend Brewery & Smokehouse	Charlotte	Shook Design Group, Charlotte
1997	Honor		
A	Durham County Justice Center Detention Facility	Durham	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, Research Triangle Park
B	Engineering Graduate Research Center-Centennial Campus NCSU	Raleigh	Odell Associates, Inc., Charlotte
	Merit		
C	SALICE America, Inc.	Charlotte	ARCHITECTVS MCMLXXXVIII, Charlotte
	Harris Teeter at Sage Hill	Atlanta	Little & Associates Architects, Charlotte
	Observation Park at Raleigh Durham Airport	Durham	Cherry Huffman, Raleigh
	Artist's Studio and Apartment Sprint/Mid-Atlantic Telecom ¹	Alamance County Wake Forest	Frank Harmon, Raleigh O'Brien/Atkins Associates, Research Triangle Park
1998	Honor		
	Barbara Bush Center for Science & Technology, Columbia College	Columbia	Jenkins-Peer Architects, Charlotte
	Monk-Austin Student Activity Center, Arendell Parrott Academy	Kinston	Kenneth E. Hobgood, Architect, Raleigh
	Crestar Riverview Center	Richmond	TBA ² Architects, Charlotte
	Merit		
	J.M. Huber Wood Products Sector Offices	Charlotte	TBA ² Architects, Charlotte
	Cleon F. Thompson Student Services Center, Winston- Salem State University	Winston-Salem	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, Research Triangle Park
	Knowledge Base Marketing, Inc.	Chapel Hill	Dixon Weinstein Architects, PA, Chapel Hill
	Rapunzel	Bald Head Island	Chuck Dietsche Architect, PC, Wilmington

¹ See page 100-101.

Section 2: Recent AIANC Honor Awards



1996-A

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.



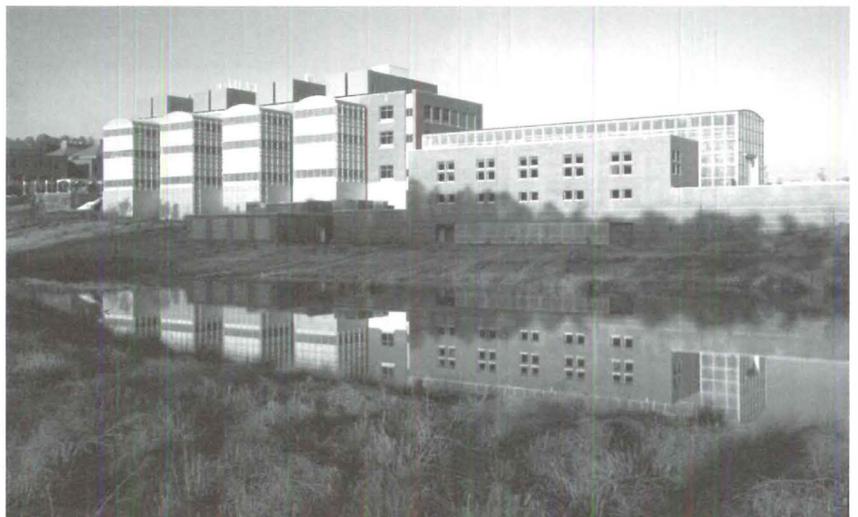
1997-A

Photo by Rick Alexander.



1997-C

Photo by Tim Buchman.



1997-B

Photo by Bryan Hoffman.

Chapter III
Section 3

Honor Awards Program
South Atlantic Region AIA

The South Atlantic Region is composed of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia components. The Region generally meets every two years. An Honor Awards Program has been in place for some time. The Jury is usually composed of well known architects who are located in a city outside of the Region. While there were various titles or categories given to the awards by different juries, they are listed here without distinction.

Complete records for years prior to 1964 were not available and the early listings are thus incomplete.

The North Carolina firms whose projects have received Regional recognition, between 1955 and 1998, are shown below.

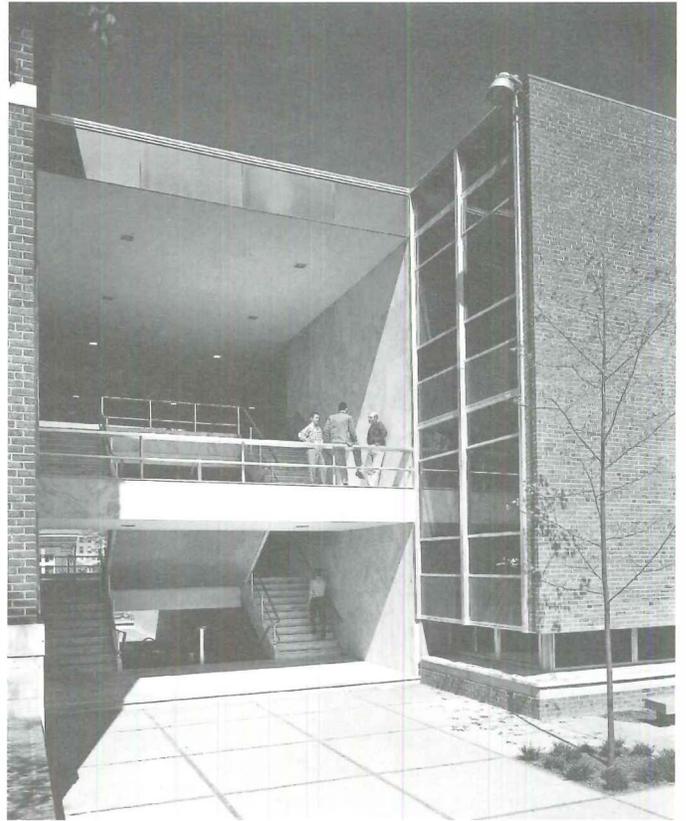
Year	Project	Location	Architect
1955	A Little Chapel on the Boardwalk	Wrightsville Beach	Leslie N. Boney Architect, Wilmington
1956	Wilson Junior High School ¹	Charlotte	A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates Charlotte
	A Gregory-Poole Equipment Company	Raleigh	Small and Matsumoto, Raleigh
	B Parking Lot Office	Oklahoma City, OK	Joseph Boaz, Raleigh
1957	A School of Design, Brooks Hall Addition NC State University	Raleigh	F. Carter Williams and George Matsumoto, Raleigh
1958	Home Finance Company	Charlotte	J. N. Pease, Charlotte
	First National Bank Drive-In	Raleigh	F. Carter Williams, Raleigh
1960	Sanford Brick and Tile Office Building	Honor Sanford	Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., Southern Pines
	A Residence for Eric and Jeanette Lipman	Richmond, VA	George Matsumoto, Raleigh

¹ See page 47.

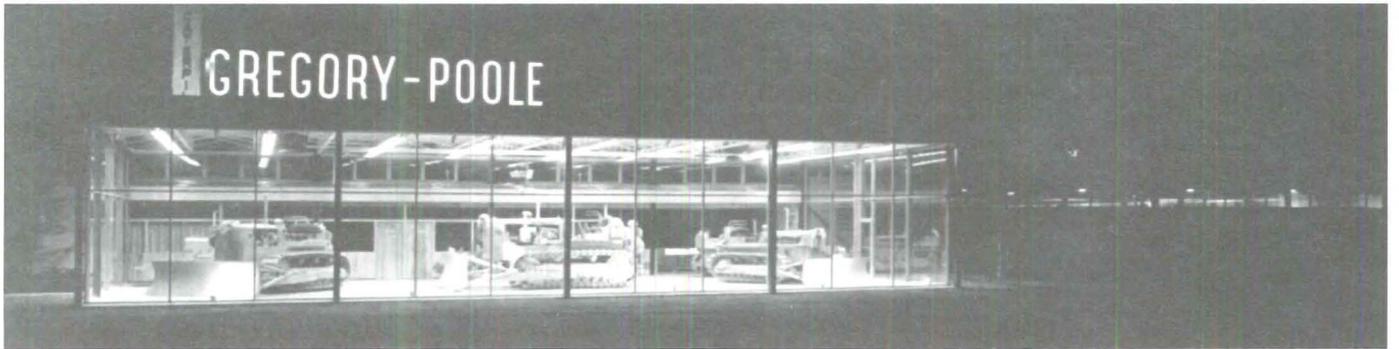
Section 3: South Atlantic Region AIA Honor Awards



1955-A
Photo by Joseph Molitor.



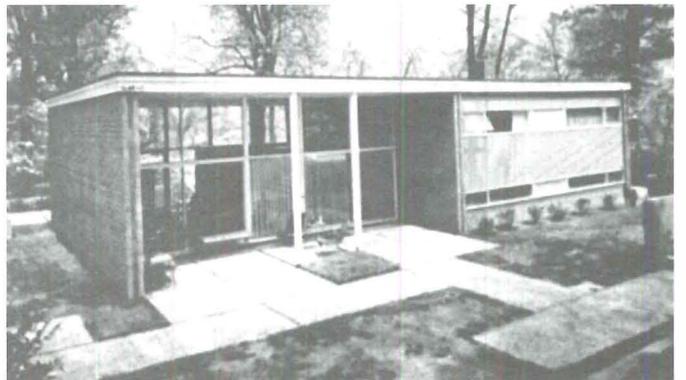
1957-A
Photo by Joseph Molitor.



1956-A
Photo by Joseph Molitor.



1956-B



1960-A
Photo by Edward L. Dupuy.

Chapter III: Honor Awards

1960 (continued)

B	Country Day School	Asheville	J. Bertram King, Asheville; C.M. Sappenfield, Project Designer
	Residence for Milton and Virginia Julian	Chapel Hill	George Matsumoto, Raleigh

1964 Merit

A	Lenoir Rhyne College Student Center Renovation	Hickory	Clemmer & Horton Associates, Hickory
B	The Faculty Club for NC State University	Raleigh	J. Hyatt Hammond & Associates, Asheboro
C	Memorial Auditorium Renovation	Raleigh	Haskins and Rice, Raleigh

1966 Honor

	Private Residence for Luther H. Hodges, Jr.	Linville	Wolf, Johnson & Associates, Charlotte
	Concrete Materials of Georgia, Inc.	Atlanta, GA	Graves & Toy, Charlotte

Merit

	Albright Dormitory at Queens College	Charlotte	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
	Hamlet Hospital School of Nursing Classroom Building	Hamlet	FreemanWhite Associates, Charlotte
A	Randolph Medical Center	Charlotte	Charles H. Wheatley & Associates, Charlotte
B	Monroe High School Gymnasium and Student Lounge	Monroe	Graves & Toy, Charlotte

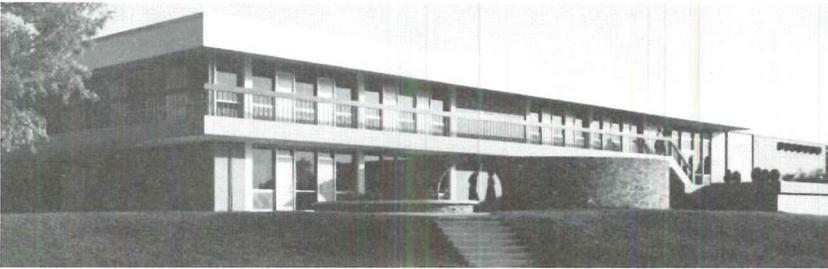
1968

	Grandfather Golf and Country Club Temporary Clubhouse and Sales Office	Linville	Wolf, Johnson Associates, Charlotte
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Section 3: South Atlantic Region AIA Honor Awards



1960-B



1964-A

Photo by Frank J. Miller.

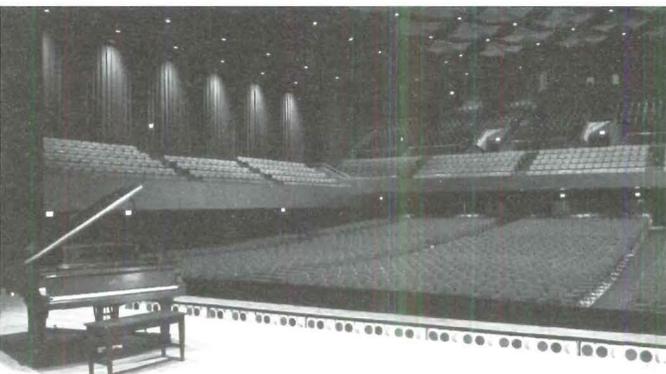


1966-A



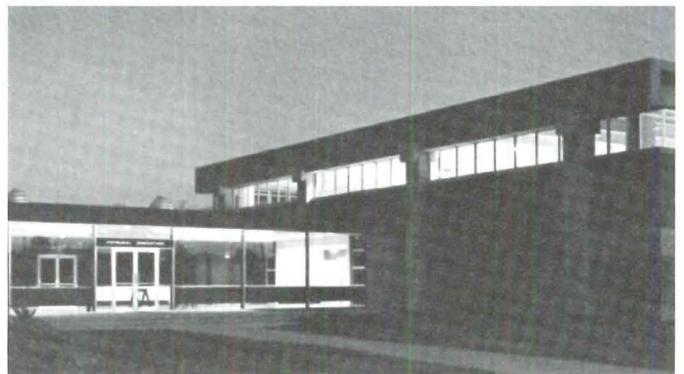
1964-B

Photo by Macon S. Smith.



1964-C

Photo by Taylor Lewis-Haycox Panoramic.



1966-B

Chapter III: Honor Awards

1970

	Hampton Roads Coliseum	Hampton, VA	A. G. Odell, Jr. and Associates, Charlotte
	Residence for John Williams	Linville	Wolf, Johnson and Associates, Charlotte
A	Omnia Design Offices	Charlotte	Freeman White Associates, Charlotte
	Bank of Asheville, Biltmore Branch	Asheville	J. Bertram King, Asheville
B	Branch Banking and Trust Company	Fayetteville	G. Milton Small and Associates, Raleigh

1974

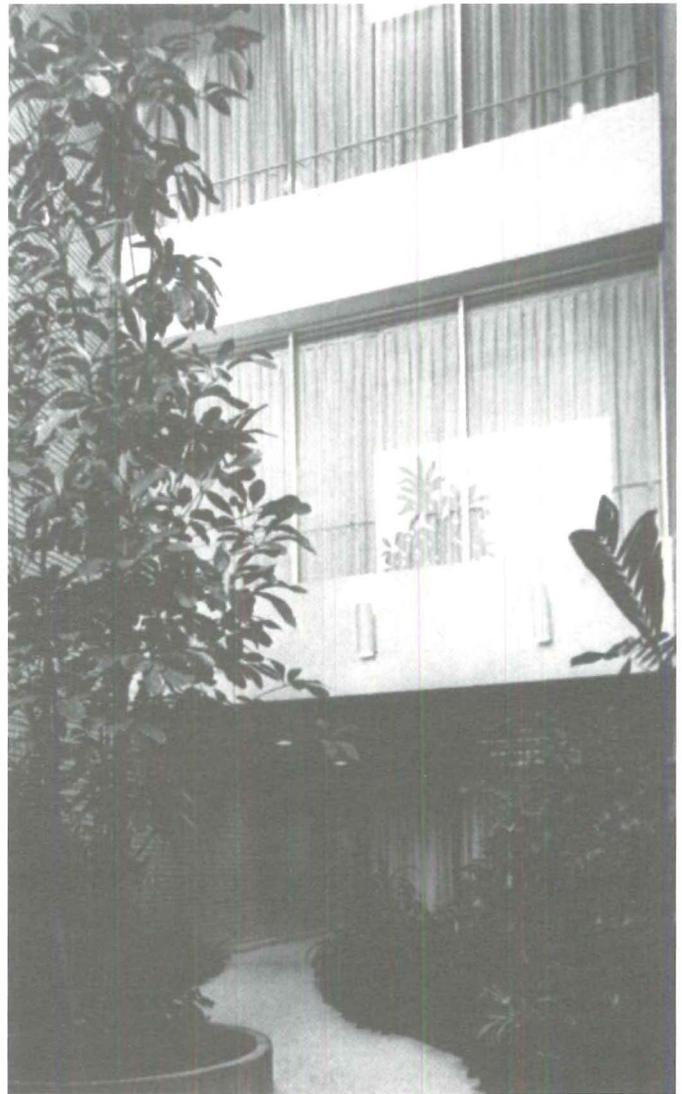
Honor

	NC Blue Cross & Blue Shield Headquarters ¹	Chapel Hill	Odell Associates, Inc., Charlotte
A	Burlington Corporation Headquarters	Greensboro	Odell Associates, Inc., Charlotte
B	Westinghouse Turbine Components Plant	Rural Hall, NC	J.N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
	Arcadian Shores Golf Clubhouse	Myrtle Beach, SC	W. Crutcher Ross, Architect and Associates, Charlotte
	Wachovia Bank and Trust Company	Chapel Hill	John D. Latimer & Associates, Durham, Design Architect Roger H. Clark, Raleigh

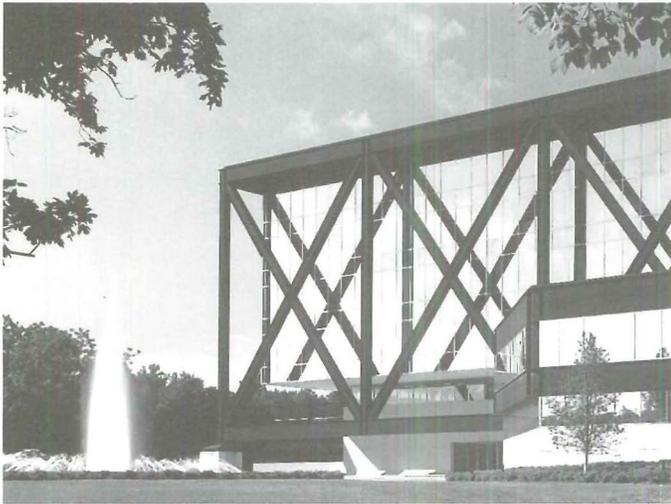
¹ See page xxii-xxiii.



1970-A



1970-B



1974-A

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.



1974-B

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

Chapter III: Honor Awards

1976	Honor	
A Southern Middle School	Alamance County	Hayes-Howell and Associates, Southern Pines
Charlotte Civic Center	Charlotte	Odell Associates, Inc., Charlotte
Physical Plant Building, UNC-Charlotte	Charlotte	Clark, Tribble, Harris and Li, Charlotte
1978	Merit	
NCSU School of Design Addition	Raleigh	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church ¹	Raleigh	John D. Latimer Associates, Durham Design Architect Roger Clark, Durham
Mecklenburg County Courthouse ²	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
Equitable Life Assurance Society Southern Service Center ³	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
1980		
Haywood County Hospital ⁴	Sylva	Six Associates, Asheville
UNC-Charlotte Colvard Classroom/Office Building	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Architects, Ltd., Charlotte
A WAYS Radio Studio and Office Space Addition	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Architects, Ltd., Charlotte
Executive Dining Facility and Boardrooms for Williams Center	Tulsa, OK	Wolf Associates, Architects, Ltd., Charlotte
B SANDWICHESS	Charlotte	Meyer-Greenson, Architecture Interior Design, Charlotte
Media Center for Mars Hill College	Mars Hill	Six Associates, Asheville
Lenoir County Courthouse Addition (built later)	Kinston	Burnstudio, Raleigh and Jenkins-Peer Architects, Charlotte, A Joint Venture
Discovery Place-Museum of Science & Technology	Charlotte	Clark Tribble Harris & Li, Architects, Charlotte
1982	Honor	
Administration Building at UNC-Charlotte	Charlotte	Wolf Associates Architects, Ltd., Charlotte
Resort Realty, Inc.	Charlotte	Meyer-Greenson, Charlotte
1984	Honor	
A Union Carbide Technical Center	Research Triangle Park	Ferebee, Walters and Associates, Charlotte

¹ See page 186.

² See page 58. 1983 AIA National Honor Award.

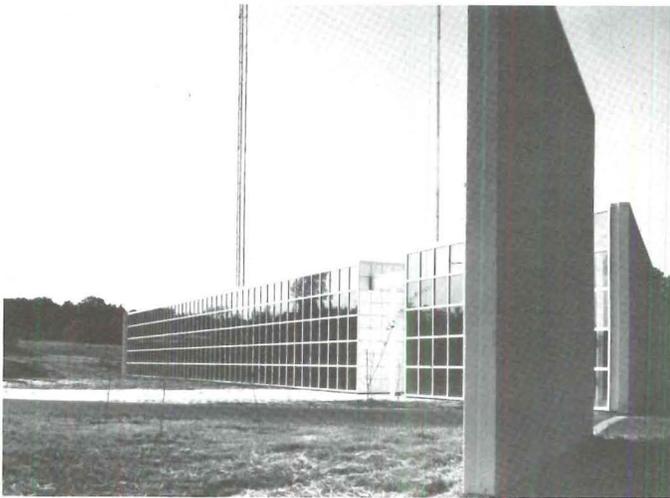
³ See page 60. 1980 AIA National Honor Award.

⁴ See page 220.

Section 3: South Atlantic Region AIA Honor Awards



1976-A
Photo by Jerry Markatos.



1980-A



1980-B
Photo by Joann Sieburg-Baker.



1984-A
Photo by Rick Alexander.

Chapter III: Honor Awards

1984 (continued)

B	UNC-Chapel Hill Art Classroom Building	Chapel Hill	Clark Tribble Harris & Li, Architects, Charlotte
	Ground Floor Restoration of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Building ¹	Winston-Salem	Hammill-Walter, Winston-Salem & The Croxton Collaborative, New York
	One Coltsgate Place	Charlotte	Jenkins-Peer Architects, PA, Charlotte

1986

	Lenoir County Courthouse Addition	Kinston	Burnstudio, Raleigh and Jenkins-Peer Architects, Charlotte, A Joint Venture
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1988

		Honor	
	U. S. Post Office ²	Kings Mountain	The FWA Group, Charlotte
A	Headquarters for the Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina	Kinston	McClure - NBBJ, Inc., Research Triange Park

1990 **Honor**

A	New Hanover County Courthouse	Wilmington	Yelverton Architects PA, Charlotte
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Merit

	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Government Center Parking Structure	Charlotte	J. N. Pease Associates, Charlotte
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1992 **Honor**

A	Residence for Cathy and Ted Davidson	Hillsborough	Dail Dixon & Associates, Chapel Hill
B	Auburn Transmitter for DurhamLife Broadcasting, Inc. and Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc.	(near) Raleigh	Bartholomew Associates, Inc., Raleigh
	WCNC-TV 36 Corporate Headquarters	Charlotte	Jenkins-Peer Architects, Charlotte

¹ See page 238. 1984 AIA National Honor Award.

² See page 68.

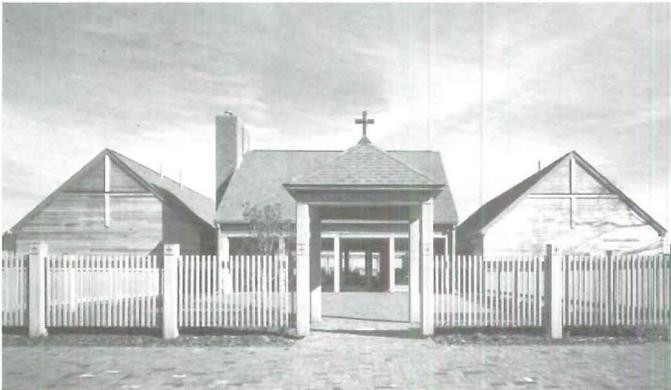
Section 3: South Atlantic Region AIA Honor Awards



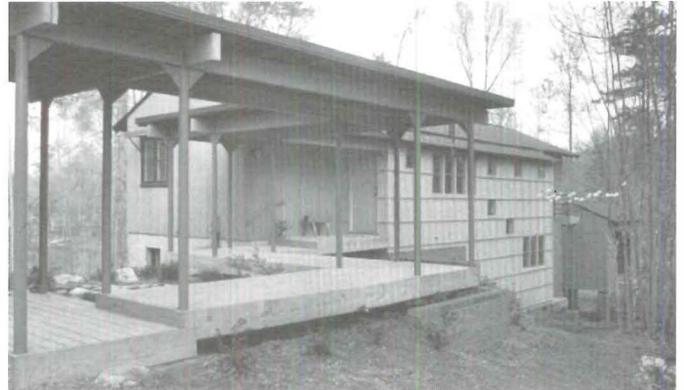
1984-B
Photo by Joann Sieburg-Baker.



1990-A
Photo by Joseph Ciarlante.



1988-A
Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.



1992-A
Photo by Jerry Markatos.



1992-B
Photo by Jim Sink, Artech.

1992 Honor (continued)

C	Charlottesville-Albemarle Airport Terminal	Charlottesville, VA	O'Brien/Atkins, PA, Research Triangle Park
D	Runaway Train Office Renovation and New Construction	Charlotte	David Furman Architecture, PA, Charlotte

1994 Honor

A	Trexler College Center at Queens College	Charlotte	Jenkins-Peer Architects, Charlotte
B	409 Hillsborough Street Office	Raleigh	Hobgood + Cannon Architecture, Raleigh
	NBC News Channel for Journal Broadcasting	Charlotte	Jenkins-Peer Architects, Charlotte
	Private Residence for Jim and Florence Peacock	Chapel Hill	Dail Dixon & Associates, PA, Chapel Hill
	Private Residence and Garden for Frank and Judy Harmon ¹	Raleigh	Frank Harmon Architect, Raleigh
	...The Butcher, the Baker, the Candlestick Maker	Raleigh (unbuilt)	Betsy West and Ellen Weinstein, Raleigh
	Thomas A. Hobgood House and Addition	Charlotte (unbuilt)	Hobgood + Cannon Architecture, Raleigh
	Chester War Memorial	Chester, SC (unbuilt)	ARCHITECTVS MCMLXXXVII, Charlotte

1996

A	Jetton Park Buildings and Waterfront Plaza	Lake Norman	ARCHITECTVS MCMLXXXVII, Charlotte
	Minges Fieldhouse, Arendell Parrott Academy	Kinston	Kenneth F. Hobgood, Architect, Raleigh
	Charlotte Convention Center	Charlotte	The FWA Group, Charlotte, and Thompson Ventulett, Stainback and Associates, Atlanta, Associated Architects

1998 Honor

	Durham County Detention Center	Durham	O'Brien/Atkins Associates, Research Triangle Park
	Additions and Renovations to Private Residence	Charlotte	Kenneth F. Hobgood, Architect, Raleigh
	FCR Recycling Headquarters	Charlotte	David Furman Architecture, Charlotte

Merit

	Knowledge Base Marketing, Inc.	Chapel Hill	Dixon Weinstein Architects, Chapel Hill
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¹ See page 77.

Section 3: South Atlantic Region AIA Honor Awards



1992-C

Photo by Elliott Kaufman.



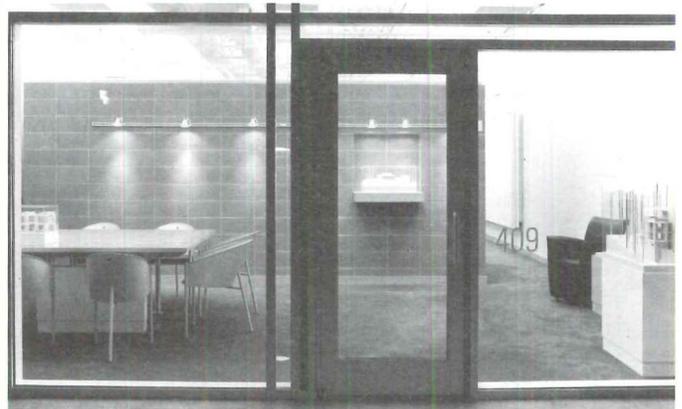
1992-D

Photo by Rick Alexander.



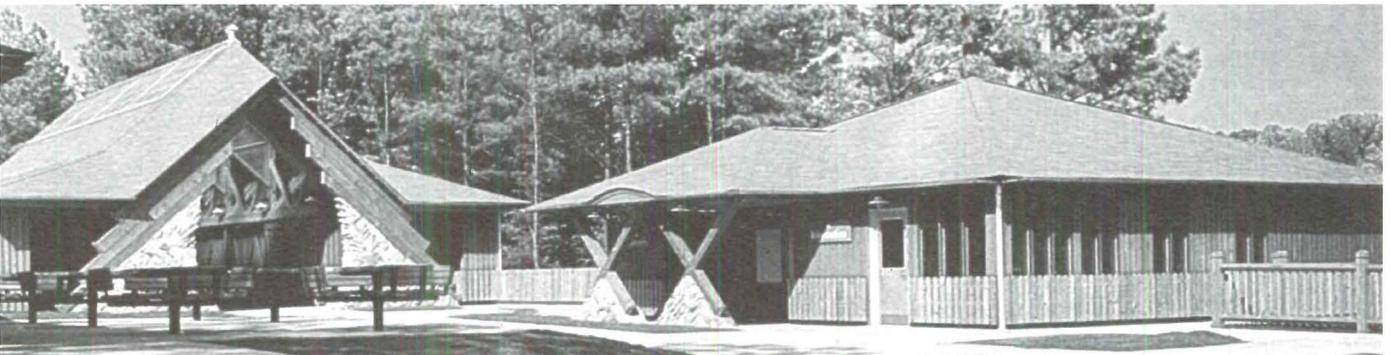
1994-A

Photo by Stanley Capps.



1994-B

Photo by Hobgood + Cannon Architecture.



1996-A

Photo by Tim Buchman.

Chapter III
Section 4

AIA National Honor Awards

Ten projects located in North Carolina have received AIA National Honor Awards – its highest recognition for excellence in design:

Year	Project	Location	Architect
1953	Dorton Arena (Livestock Judging Pavilion) (See pages 43, 44)	Raleigh	William Henley Deitrick, Raleigh, Matthew Nowicki, Consultant
1954	Double Oaks Elementary School (See page 46)	Charlotte	A.G. Odell, Jr.& Associates, Charlotte
1957	Wilson Junior High School (See page 47)	Charlotte	A.G. Odell, Jr.& Associates, Charlotte
	Residence/Studio (See page 48)	Raleigh	George Matsumoto, Raleigh
1971	NCNB (NationsBank) Beatties Ford Road Branch (See page 56)	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
1974	NCNB (NationsBank) Park Road at Abbey Place Branch (See page 57)	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
1980	Southern Service Center for Equitable Life (See page 60)	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
1983	Mecklenburg County Court House (See page 58)	Charlotte	Wolf Associates, Charlotte
1984	R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Building Ground Floor Restoration (See page 238)	Winston-Salem	Hamill Walter, Winston- Salem and The Croxton Collaborative, New York
1993	NationsBank Tower (See page 102)	Tampa, Florida	Wolf Associates, with Odell Associates, Associated Architects, Charlotte

SPECIAL RECOGNITION

Chapter IV

Section 1 AIA North Carolina Deitrick Service Medal

Section 2 The Kamphoefner Prize

Chapter IV

"The beginning of modern architecture has its roots in the domestic structures of the late Renaissance. It was then that the problem of human comfort was discovered...Modern design depends on the constant effort of approaching every problem with the consciousness that there is no single way of solving it."

—Matthew Nowicki

BB&T



AIA North Carolina Deitrick Service Medal

The William Henley Deitrick Medal for Service is named in honor of the late William Henley Deitrick, FAIA, former president of AIA North Carolina.

The AIA Tower, headquarters for AIA North Carolina, was a gift to the Chapter by Mr. Deitrick. It previously served as Deitrick's architectural studio and offices. Deitrick has also funded annual Fellowships at the School of Design since 1975.

The Medal was first awarded in 1995 and is presented annually to a Chapter member who exhibits extraordinary service to the community, profession or AIA North Carolina. The selection is made using the following criteria as guidelines:

Service to the community as an elected official, public administrator, or institutional leader who establishes and contributes to the development of laws, regulations and policies that promote excellence in architecture.

Service to the profession as an architect who has had a significant impact on the profession of architecture and its public perception.

Service to the Chapter as an architect whose skill, professionalism, dedication, ability and commitment have consistently advanced the common goals of AIA North Carolina.



1995
S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA
Charlotte



1996
Leslie N. Boney, Jr., FAIA
Wilmington



1997
Danie A. Johnson, AIA
Asheville

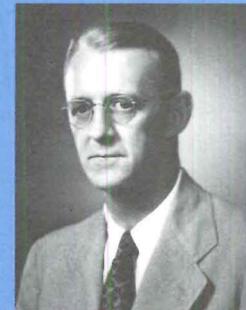


1998
Sam T. Snowdon, Jr., AIA
Laurinburg

Chapter IV Section 1



Photo by William J. Boney, Jr.



William Henley Deitrick, FAIA
1895-1974



Chapter V

IMPORTANT DATES, PAPERS AND THE TOWER

Chapter V

- Section 1 AIANC Chapter Meetings and Conventions 1913-1997
- Section 2 Centennial Meetings-1957
- Section 3 AIA North Carolina Fiftieth Anniversary-1964
- Section 4 People and Places
- Section 5 The Early History of AIA North Carolina
- Section 6 History of the AIA Tower

(Opposite) **Biltmore Dairy**, Asheville; Richard Morris Hunt, Architect; Padgett & Freeman, Restoration Architects
See page 290

"The light of the 20th Century is strong and blinding. It is the light of our time. It is the light I find beautiful."

—Richard Meier

Chapter V
Section 1

AIA North Carolina
Chapter Meetings and Conventions
1913-1997

Date	Location	Date	Location
1913 Sept. 16	Greensboro	1938 July 11	Williamsburg, VA
1914	Hendersonville	1939 Jan. 17	Durham
1916 Dec. 29-30	Durham	1939 July 17	Morehead City
1917 Jan. 11	Greensboro	1940 Jan. 15	Winston-Salem
1918 Jan. 10	Asheville	1940 July 14	Asheville
1922 Jan. 19	Charlotte	1941 Jan. 17	Raleigh
1922 July 19	Asheville	1941 July 11	Asheville
1923 May 19	Charleston, SC	1942 Jan. 30	Chapel Hill
1924 Jan. 24	Winston-Salem	1942 July 18	Charlotte
1924 July 25	Asheville	1945 Jan. 6	Charlotte
1925 Jan. 14	Charlotte	1945 July 6	Chapel Hill
1926 Jan. 10	Fayetteville	1946 Feb. 15	Greensboro
1926 July 25	Asheville	1946 June 14	Morehead City
1927 Jan. 27	Greensboro	1947 Jan. 20	Raleigh
1928 Jan. 25	Winston-Salem	1947 July 28	Atlantic Beach
1929 Jan. 25	Charlotte	1948 Jan. 11	Chapel Hill
1929 July 23	Wrightsville Beach	1948 July 25	Atlantic Beach
1930 Jan. 23	Raleigh	1949 Jan. 23	Chapel Hill
1930 July 22	Hendersonville	1949 July 10	Blowing Rock
1931 Jan. 27-28	Asheville	1950 Feb. 5	Chapel Hill/Raleigh
1931 July 22	Wrightsville Beach	1950 July 9	Myrtle Beach, SC
1932 Jan. 29	Greensboro	1951 Jan. 21	Chapel Hill
1932 July 22	Wrightsville Beach	1951 July 27	Asheville
1933 Jan. 24	Winston-Salem	1952 Jan. 11	Greensboro
1933 July 25	Hickory	1952 June 16	Atlantic Beach
1933 Dec. 16	Charlotte	1953 Jan. 30	Chapel Hill
1935 Jan. 30	Greensboro	1953 June 12	Atlantic Beach
1935 July 24	Wrightsville Beach	1954 Jan. 21	Chapel Hill
1936 Jan. 22	Raleigh	1954 May 21	Chapel Hill
1936 May 6	Williamsburg, VA	1955 Jan. 27	Chapel Hill
1937 Jan. 19	Winston-Salem	1955 July 14	Asheville
1937 July 22	Wrightsville Beach	1956 Jan. 26	Chapel Hill
1938 Jan. 26	Raleigh	1956 July 20	Atlantic Beach

Early records show that in 1925 the Fourth District Regional Conference was held in Asheville 18-20 February. Research does not indicate other regional conferences being held in North Carolina prior to 1960.

Section 1: AIANC Chapter Meetings and Conventions

Date	Location	Date	Location
1957 Jan. 31	Chapel Hill	1974 Feb. 7-9	Pinehurst
1957 June 20-22	Atlantic Beach	1974 Sept. 19-21	Savannah, GA (SARC)
	100th Anniversary AIA	1975 Feb. 13-15	Winston-Salem
1958 Jan. 16	Winston-Salem	1975 July 24-26	Boone
1958 June 21	Morehead City	1976 Feb. 19-21	Raleigh
1959 Jan. 22-24	Charlotte	1976 July 22-24	Wrightsville Beach
1959 July 16-18	Asheville	1977 Feb. 10-12	Pinehurst
1960 Jan. 28-30	Raleigh	1977 July 28-30	Boone
1960 May 12-14	Winston-Salem (SARC)	1978 Feb. 2-4	Winston-Salem
1961 Jan. 27-28	Durham	1978 Sept. 28-30	Asheville
1961 June 15-17	Atlantic Beach	1979 Feb. 8-10	Charlotte
1962 January 25-27	Southern Pines	1979 July 19-21	Wrightsville Beach
1962 June 15-16	Morehead City	1980 April 10-12	Raleigh
1963 Jan. 18-19	Greensboro	1980 July 17-19	Wrightsville Beach
1963 June 21-22	Highlands	1981 Feb. 19-22	Pinehurst
1963 Oct. 18-19	Raleigh	1981 Sept. 10-12	Asheville
	50th Anniversary NCAIA	1982 Feb. 25-27	Charlotte
1964 Jan. 23-25	Charlotte	1982 July 15-17	Myrtle Beach, SC
1964 June 26-27	Wrightsville Beach	1983 Feb. 24-26	Winston-Salem
1964 Oct. 9-10	Southern Pines	1983 Aug. 18-20	Wrightsville Beach
1965 Jan. 21-23	Durham	1984 March 22-24	Greensboro
1965 Oct. 22-23	Southern Pines	1984 Sept 20-22	Asheville (SARC)
1966 Jan. 21-23	Raleigh	1985 March 7-10	Charlotte
1966 July 22-23	Asheville	1986 Feb. 7-10	Hilton Head, SC
1966 Oct. 26-29	Charlotte (SARC)	1987 March 26-28	Williamsburg
1967 Jan. 26-28	Winston-Salem	1988 June 5-7	Charleston, SC
1967 July 21-22	Wrightsville Beach	1989 April 13-15	Winston-Salem
1968 Feb. 8-10	Pinehurst	1990 April 20	Charlotte
1968 Aug. 1-3	Asheville	1990 Aug. 23-25	Asheville (SARC)
1969 Feb. 6-8	Pinehurst	1991 Aug. 7-9	Wrightsville Beach
1969 July 10-12	Wrightsville Beach	1992 Aug. 13-15	Charlotte
1970 Feb. 12-14	Pinehurst	1993 Aug. 12-14	Pinehurst
1970 July 31-Aug. 1	Wrightsville Beach	1994 Aug. 11-13	Wrightsville Beach
1971 Feb. 4-6	Winston-Salem	1995 Aug. 10-12	Asheville
1971 Aug. 5-7	Asheville	1996 June 21-22	Wilmington
1972 Feb. 10-12	Wilmington	1996 Oct. 3-6	Charlotte (SARC)
1972 Sept. 28-30	Pinehurst (SARC)	1997 July 24-27	Hilton Head, SC
1973 Feb. 8-10	Charlotte		
1973 July 26-28	Wrightsville Beach		



AIA Centennial Meetings 1957

The North Carolina Chapter marked the AIA Centennial with four special events: the Winter Chapter Meeting, the National Convention, the Regional Convention, and the Summer Chapter Meeting.

Winter Chapter Meeting

The winter meeting, held in Chapel Hill January 31 - February 2, 1957, was presided over by retiring President F. Carter Williams of Raleigh.

The registration for the meeting was 223, which was the largest registration in Chapter history. Simultaneous meetings were held by the North Carolina Architectural Foundation and the State Board of Architectural Examination and Registration.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the presentation of the 1957 Honor Awards Program. The Jury was composed of Harlan E. McClure, AIA, Head of the Department of Architecture of Clemson College, South Carolina; George A. Sanderson, Feature Editor of *Progressive Architecture* of New York City; and A. L. Aydelott, AIA, of Memphis, Tennessee. In announcing the winners Dean McClure said, "You have a sense of cooperation here that I have not felt anywhere in the country. Your School of Design has done a commendable job which is an international achievement."

At the Centennial banquet a welcome was given by William C. Friday, President of the Consolidated Greater University of North Carolina. At each plate there was placed a souvenir booklet of the report of Archivist Louise Hall (see *The Early History*, pages 172-178).

President F. Carter Williams bestowed an Honorary AIA Chapter Membership on Mr. Clark Walter, formerly of New Bern and later of Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. Walter graciously accepted in the name of his grandfather, Thomas Ustick Walter, one of the founders of AIA and its second president for ten years until his death in 1871. President Williams also presented a check to Robert W. Carr, AIA, for his winning entry in the competition held to select a Centennial celebration design.

President Williams presented H.J. Stockard, Jr., the new Executive Chapter Secretary. Williams commented, "I think it extremely timely that in this year we have at long last taken the important step of adding the services of an executive secretary and assuming the responsibility and control of our official publication *Southern Architect*."

Among the addresses heard were "New Building Material in North Carolina" by Dr. W. S. Bell, Head of the N. C. Industrial Experiment Program, and "Old Homes of North Carolina" by W. S. Tarlton of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History.

(Opposite) **Jordan Hall**, NCSU, Raleigh; Jenkins-Peer Architects
See page 291

Chapter V

Section 2

"Architecture is the representative art form of our culture. Ruins are the legacy of architecture."

—Charles Gwathmey



1



2



3

1. Officers and Directors of the Chapter are pictured at the 1957 Winter Centennial Convention in Chapel Hill. Left to right: Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., Past President 1953-1954; William R. James, Jr., 1957 President (seated); Leslie N. Boney, Jr., Director; Robert L. Clemmer, Vice President (seated); Kenneth M. Scott, Secretary (seated); F. Carter Williams, President 1955-1956.

2. Honor Award Jurors are shown. Left to right: Harlan E. McClure, A.L. Aydelott, and George A. Sanderson.

3. Leslie N. Boney, Sr., panelist, addresses the Chapter on the problems of Beginning an Architectural Practice.

4. Eight new members are inducted.



4



1



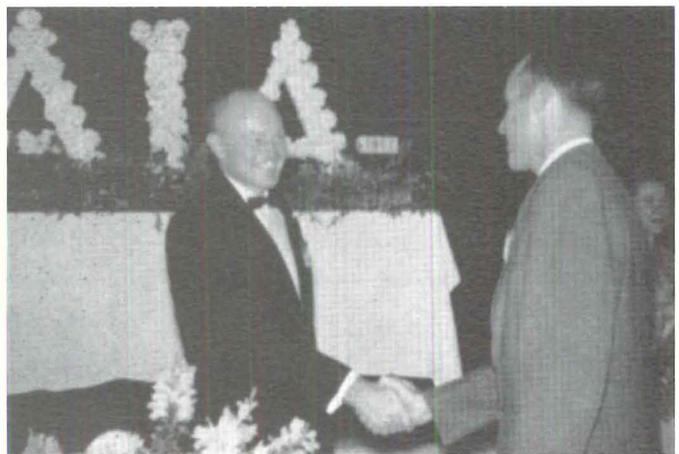
2



3



4



5

1. The head table during the banquet.
2. Fellows Deitrick, left, and Hook with Mrs. Hook wishing absent Fellow Stillwell were present.
3. New honorary member Clark Walter reading from his grandfather's 1870 AIA Proceedings.
4. New president James with another Winston-Salem honored guest, Professional Engineers of N.C. new president Buddine.
5. Retiring president Williams congratulating Centennial Design Competition winner Robert W. Carr.

National AIA Centennial Convention 1957

The National Centennial Convention was held in Washington, DC, May 13–17, 1957, with Leon Chatelain, Jr., of Washington, presiding. More than 4,000 persons attended.

North Carolina was well represented by twenty-four members: They were: Robert L. Clemmer of Hickory; Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., of Charlotte; Fred W. Butner, Jr., of Winston-Salem; Henry L. Kamphoefner of Raleigh; George A. Griffin of Concord; Charles H. Boney of Wilmington; Durward L. Maddocks of Winston-Salem; G. Milton Small, Jr., of Raleigh; William Henley Deitrick of Raleigh; Stuart R. Penn of Asheville; W.R. James, Jr., of Winston-Salem; Louise Hall of Durham; Anthony Lord of Asheville; Cyrill Pfohl of Winston-Salem; Jean Surratt of Charlotte; Luther Lashmit of Winston-Salem; Cecil Elliott of Raleigh; Leslie N. Boney, Jr., of Wilmington; Arthur Jenkins, Jr., of Fayetteville; George Matsumoto of Raleigh; Richard Gillespie of Charlotte; Albert Cameron of Charlotte; Guy E. Crampton, Jr., of Raleigh; and W. L. Baumgarten of Raleigh. Executive Secretary H.J. Stockard, Jr., of Raleigh was present.

The occasion saw the elevation to Fellowship of Henry Kamphoefner, Anthony Lord, and Arthur Gould Odell, Jr.

A President's reception was held at the National Gallery of Art at the opening of the exhibition "100 Years of Architecture in America." The exhibition honored William Henley Deitrick of Raleigh by its inclusion of his Dorton State Fair Arena. A publication on the exhibit was distributed to all who registered.

The opening of the Convention was highlighted by a processional, which was led by the Fellows, followed by representatives of 39 national professional and technical organizations, as well as 21 federal departments, Deans of the Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and University Presidents, along with officers of the Federation of Pan American Architects, the Union Internationale des Architects, Architectural societies of 16 other nations, Past AIA Presidents, and Gold Medalists.

Regional Centennial Meeting

The South Atlantic Region's Centennial meeting was held in Atlanta April 4–6, 1957. North Carolina Chapter President William R. James, Jr., led the following delegation: Robert L. Clemmer, Henry L. Kamphoefner, F. Carter Williams, Beemer C. Harrell, William F. Holmes, Luther Lashmit, Robert Botsford, Cyrill Pfohl, Cecil Elliott, Leslie N. Boney, Jr., James H. Benton, John J. Rowland, Jack Riviere, and L.P. Holland, Jr. Executive Secretary H.J. Stockard, Jr., also attended.

One of the highlights was the presentation of a Regional Award of Merit to F. Carter Williams and George Matsumoto for the Brooks Hall Building addition for the School of Design at North Carolina State. This was the only North Carolina building to receive an award.

The theme of the meeting was "Science, Intuition and Architecture." Several outstanding speakers participated in the program. The meetings were presided over by Walter McQuade, Architect and Associate Editor of *Architectural Forum Magazine*. He said that the battle over modern architecture has been won, but that since few people praise modern that perhaps it is only a truce. He pointed out the importance packaging has to do with merchandising, and charged the profession with creating new buildings so attractively "wrapped" as to create and merit the public's praise.

Howard Ketchum of New York City, Design Consultant and Editor of *American Fabrics*, spoke on "Color." He praised the possibilities available from good use of color in architecture today.

Robert Newman, Consultant and Associate Professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on "Sound." He said that it is regrettable that often buildings are completed and then acoustics are "pasted in." He emphasized that acoustics are a vital part of the planning of any building, even more so since the volume of mechanical equipment in a building has increased and created problems. He stated that the two design challenges were to create good hearing and to control environmental noises. He declared the important analysis of any product is the barrier which it presents to sound rather than its absorbability. He pointed out the importance of the proper installation of materials in attaining complete interior air-tightness.

Frederick A. Pawley, Research Secretary of the AIA at the Octagon, spoke on "The Problem of Integrating All of Our Senses in Design." He discussed motivating factors of sound, touch, smell, taste, and vision, as well as those in the uncommon senses such as equilibrium, motion, pressure, rhythm, and sense of space. He said that although an architect at times may need a specialist, that mainly he needs to enrich his own experience and understanding in order to offer more to his client.

Hoyt L. Sherman, Professor of Fine Arts at Ohio State University, spoke on "Visual Perception." He said that past experience, purpose and action determine what is in one's conscience and perception. He reminded those present that few persons can see weight, wetness and such factors for they are judgments. He stated that as designers architects must relearn to pay attention to what can be seen, and must control any apparent space so the client is able to see it. He pointed out the difficulty in learning to design, in that space is indefinite and that there is a neurological process in design.

He showed slides of modern architecture, and pointed out how areas relate to others by closures. He described closure as the most powerful factor in organized design, for the mind is always trying to put things in sets of closures.

Walter A. Taylor, Director of Education and Research of the AIA spoke on "Continuing Education for the Practicing Architects." He pointed out that if a person retires at the age of 65 that approximately 11% of their time has been in school, 6% in training and 83% in practice. Thus "Operation Retread" is continually necessary. He described architects as the humorists among the technologists. He complimented those who have given over 1-1/4 million man hours to committee work in AIA that others might gain from their experience.

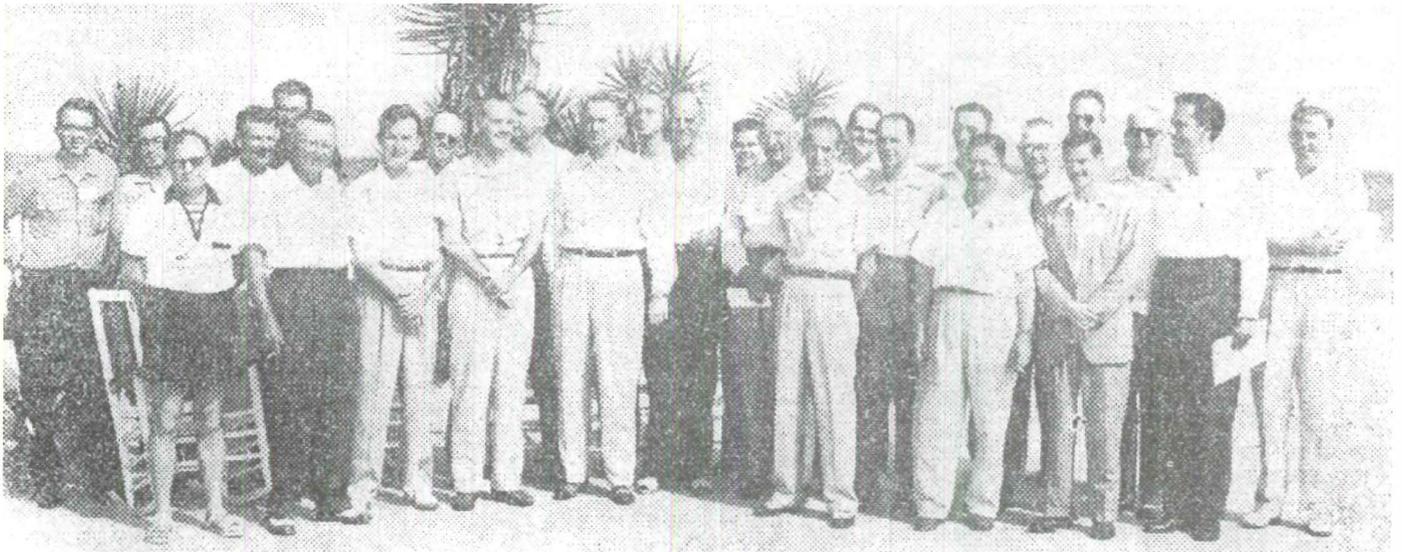
Leon Chatelain, Jr., President of the American Institute of Architects, charged architects to continually examine themselves and their offices to determine if they are giving the best service possible. He pointed out the changes brought about by the automobile in our life today, and predicted a greater trend toward suburban planning in the future. He said that this will require cities to plan ahead for traffic and other requirements, and that architects should help advise on how to accomplish these things now rather than later at a greater expense.

1956 Summer Convention

Atlantic Beach

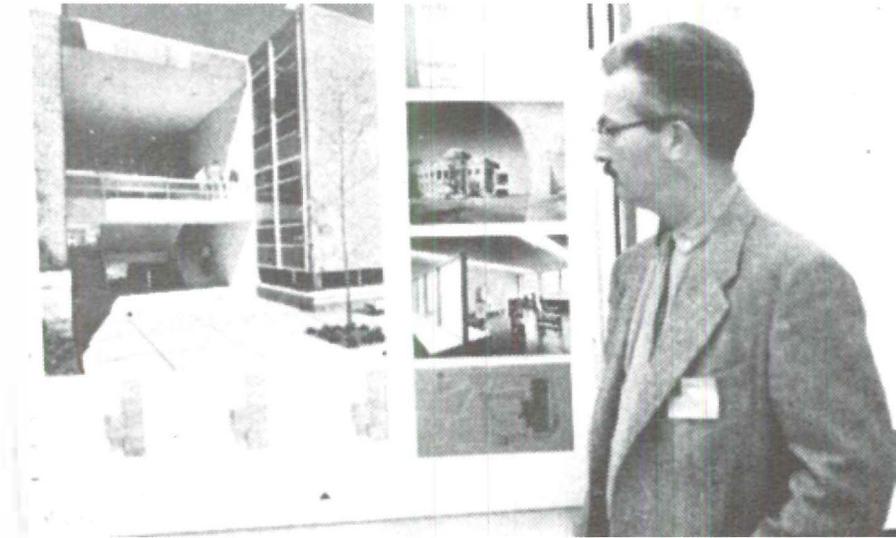
Some of those attending the Summer Convention of The North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects are pictured below left to right: John B. Webb, Chapel Hill; Cecil B. Elliott, Raleigh; Robert L. Clemmer, Hickory; Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., Fayetteville; George Matsumoto, Raleigh; Archie Royal Davis, Durham; J.A. Stenhouse, Charlotte; Bill James, Winston-Salem; A.G. Odell, Jr., Charlotte; Leon McMinn, Greensboro; U.S. Senator Willis Smith (who addressed the group); Marvin Johnson, Raleigh; Walter Hook, Charlotte; Macon Smith, Raleigh; L.A. O'Brien, Winston-Salem; Lindsey Gudger, Asheville; Richard Rice, Raleigh; George Hackney, Durham; James M. Webb, Chapel Hill; Eccles D. Everhart, High Point; Cyrill F. Pfohl, Winston-Salem; Ed Loewenstein, Greensboro; Cameron R. Dudley, Kinston; D.C. Abee, Hickory; John Ramsay, Salisbury; J.W. Griffith, Greenville.

The original photograph, now missing, was made by Walter E. Blue of Greensboro.





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1. Regional Centennial banquet head table, left to right: Joseph Amisano of Atlanta, Assistant Conference Chairman; Speaker Louis Kahn, AIA of Philadelphia; Mrs. Cecil Alexander; Herbert Millkey of Atlanta, Retiring Regional Vice President; Mrs. Herbert Millkey; Philip Will, Jr., of Chicago, AIA Vice President; Leon Chatelain, Jr., AIA President, and Cecil Alexander, Georgia Chapter AIA President.
2. Dean Henry Kamphoefner of the North Carolina State School of Design observing the award-winning exhibit by F. Carter Williams and George Matsumoto for the School of Design Building.
3. Part of the North Carolina Delegation: Gyrill H. Pfohl, Luther S. Lashmit, William R. James, Jr., Robert L. Clemmer, Beemer C. Harrell, Henry L. Kamphoefner.
4. Charles Laws of Charlotte and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Benton.

1957 Summer Meeting



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The North Carolina Chapter concluded its Centennial Celebration with their summer meeting at Atlantic Beach 20–22 June 1957. 110 members and their wives attended. William R. James, Jr., of Winston-Salem presided as president. Principal speakers were Sanford W. Goin, AIA's Regional Director from Gainesville, Florida; Robert E. Stipe of Chapel Hill, who spoke on "Urban Renewal for N.C. Cities and Towns"; and Carl A. Anderson of Washington, DC, who spoke on "A New Look at Architects' and Engineers' Professional Liability Insurance." To honor distinguished service to the Chapter, silver bowls were presented to four Chapter members (1, 2, 3, 4).



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1. Louise Hall, Chapter Archivist.
2. Cyrill Henry Pfohl, 1954 Treasurer and 1955 and 1956 Secretary.
3. William Henley Deitrick, 1947 President.
4. Eccles D. Everhart, 1950 and 1952 Vice President.
5. Vice President Robert L. Clemmer is shown inducting the following members into the Chapter. Left to right: Albert C. Woodroof, Greensboro; Elizabeth B. Lee, Lumberton; Robert H. Ferguson, Kinston; David M. Mackintosh, Charlotte; Earle S. Draper, Jr., Matthews; and James N. Sherrill, Hickory.
6. As an outgrowth of 1954 Hurricane Hazel, a reinforced brick masonry cottage was built to demonstrate its durability. Sponsored by Brick and Tile Service of Greensboro, it is being shown by their Engineer Bob Foster, right, to Robert L. Clemmer, left, and Bill James, center.



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AIA North Carolina 50th Anniversary 1964

The North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects began the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of its founding with a meeting in Charlotte January 23-25, 1964. The celebration continued with meetings June 24-26 at Wrightsville Beach and October 9-10 in Southern Pines.

1964 Winter Meeting

The theme for the Charlotte Convention was “Criticism and Response – The Progress of Architecture.”

In the keynote address, J. Roy Carroll, Jr., FAIA, President of the American Institute of Architects, sounded the challenge when he outlined the difference a fifty-year period had made in the profession. His thoughts were prophetic and are still germane today:

We are on a new quest in our professional society. We are expanding our competence as professionals and adding to the ways in which we can be of professional value to our clients. We are expanding our scale of practice from the individual building to the complex of buildings, the neighborhood, the town and the city. We are recognizing our responsibility as professionals to step into the meeting places of the community and preach about esthetic responsibility. In this, we are enthusiastically taking on the gargantuan but entirely necessary task of educating the great classless American public to the beauty and ugliness of our mass culture. ... We are finding out, too, that the public isn't entirely insensitive and this is a good thing. The estrangement of modern art from modern man isn't as complete as we thought. The ordinary man still seeks beauty, and now he is beginning to demand it. ... We will face the need...that what we do must have a social purpose as well as an esthetic one and that by admitting this...we hope to become better architects.

Speakers included Vincent G. King, FAIA, of Philadelphia, Henry A. Million, Assistant Professor at MIT, and Douglas Haskell, FAIA, Editor of *Architectural Forum* and Jury Awards Chairman. In giving their own interpretation of criticism, the speakers caused the audience to think, to take inventory, to be more sensitive to criticism of their work, and to recognize the lasting effect of design on the community and state.

Paul Braswell, AIA, was Chairman of the Convention. Charles Sappenfield, AIA, served as Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.



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1. S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA presiding.
2. James C. Hemphill, Jr., FAIA and friend.



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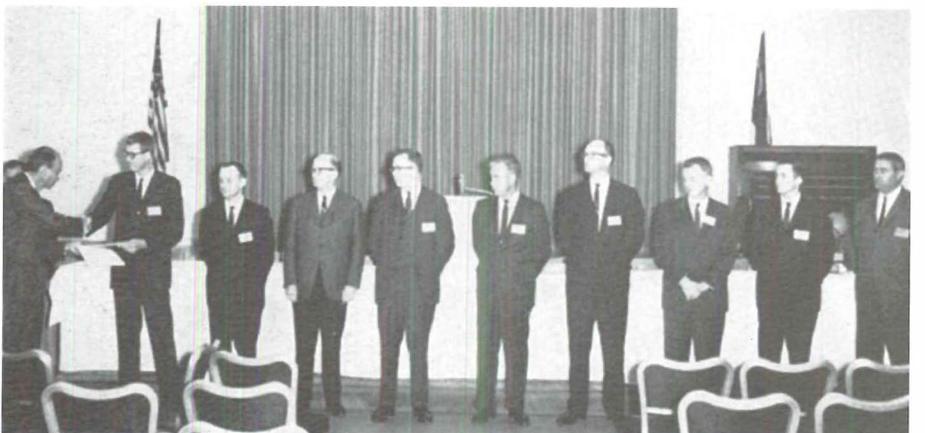


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- 3. S. Scott Ferebee, Jr. and Arthur Gould Odell, Jr. discuss matters of importance.
- 4. Dean Henry L. Kamphoefner speaks with Leslie N. Boney, Jr. and Lillian Boney.
- 5. Johnny Odell and her husband.
- 6. Doug Haskell, FAIA, Editor of *Architectural Forum*, discusses magazine policy with Paul Braswell.
- 7. Happy conventioners.
- 8. Jeanette Smith and her friend are dressed for the occasion.
- 9. New members.



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AIA North Carolina 50th Anniversary 1964

Summer Meeting

The Summer Convention of the Chapter was held June 24–26, 1964, at the Blockade Runner Hotel, Wrightsville Beach. While this was a fun time for the forty-five architects and their families, it included a serious program on office practice.

The principal speaker was Daniel Schwartzman, FAIA, of New York City. His life-long AIA service and his publishing of an AIA handbook on office practice had earlier earned him the 1964 Kemper Medal. Chapter panelists who participated in the program included: Luther S. Lashmit, Robert L. Clemmer, James C. Hemphill, Jr., Paul Hardy, and Joe Boaz.

At the Friday night banquet, some 225 persons heard the University of North Carolina President William C. Friday speak on education in general and plans for the development of adequate facilities for the increased enrollment in North Carolina colleges and universities.

The program also featured several activities for children.



1. Shown at the registration desk left to right are: Albert L. Haskins, Jr., Charles H. Wheatley, Macon S. Smith, S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., and Conrad B. Wessell, Jr.

Chapter V

Section 3



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- 2., 3. General Session, 1964 Summer Convention.
4. On the Blockade Runner terrace, clockwise from left: Elizabeth B. Lee, Pat Hemphill, James C. Hemphill, Jr., Sammy Skinner, Jeanette Smith, and Macon S. Smith.
5. John Ramsay discusses philosophy with, left to right: Dean Henry L. Kamphoefner, G. Milton Small, Jr., and Al Woodroof.
6. The younger generation.
7. Charles H. Boney learns where to catch prize fish.



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Fall Meeting

As a continuation of the celebration, the Chapter met at the Mid-Pines Club in Southern Pines, October 9–10, 1964. The meeting was presided over by S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., President. As President-elect, Ferebee had completed the term of Arthur C. Jenkins who died in office in December 1963. Mrs. Jenkins was presented with a silver bowl in appreciation of her husband's service as President 1962-1963.



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Officers and Directors of NCAIA Elected for 1965

Officers

President	Leslie N. Boney, Jr. Wilmington
Vice President	Macon S. Smith Raleigh
Secretary	J. Norman Pease, Jr. Charlotte
Treasurer	Richard L. Rice Raleigh

Directors Elected to Serve 1965

James C. Hemphill, Jr.	Charlotte
John C. Higgins	Charlotte

Directors Elected to Serve 1965-1966

Ralph W. Crump	Winston-Salem
S. Scott Ferebee, Jr.	Charlotte
Charles M. Sappenfield	Asheville
B. Atwood Skinner, Jr.	Wilson

Directors Completing A Two-Year Term

Jack Baber	Asheville
J. Hyatt Hammond	Asheboro

1. Shown at the head table of the 50th Anniversary Fall Luncheon Meeting are left to right: Mrs. B. Atwood Skinner, Jr.; Mr. Skinner, Secretary; Mrs. Jenkins; S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., President; Mrs. Macon S. Smith; Mr. Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. Leslie N. Boney, Jr., and Mr. Boney, Vice President.
2. Fiftieth Anniversary Fall Luncheon meeting—Mid-Pines Club.



People and Places

Grassroots



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Chapter V
Section 4

1. Grassroots 1974, Washington, DC. Left to right: D. Williams, UNC-Charlotte; Ella Hall of NCSU, student AIA Regional Vice President; Bruce Shaeffer, AIA staff from Raleigh; Betty Silver, NCAIA Executive Director; Archibald Rogers, AIA President; Turner Williams, President-elect, NCAIA; William Carlisle, South Atlantic Regional Director; Dean Best, President, Raleigh Section; Carl Myatt, President, Piedmont Section.

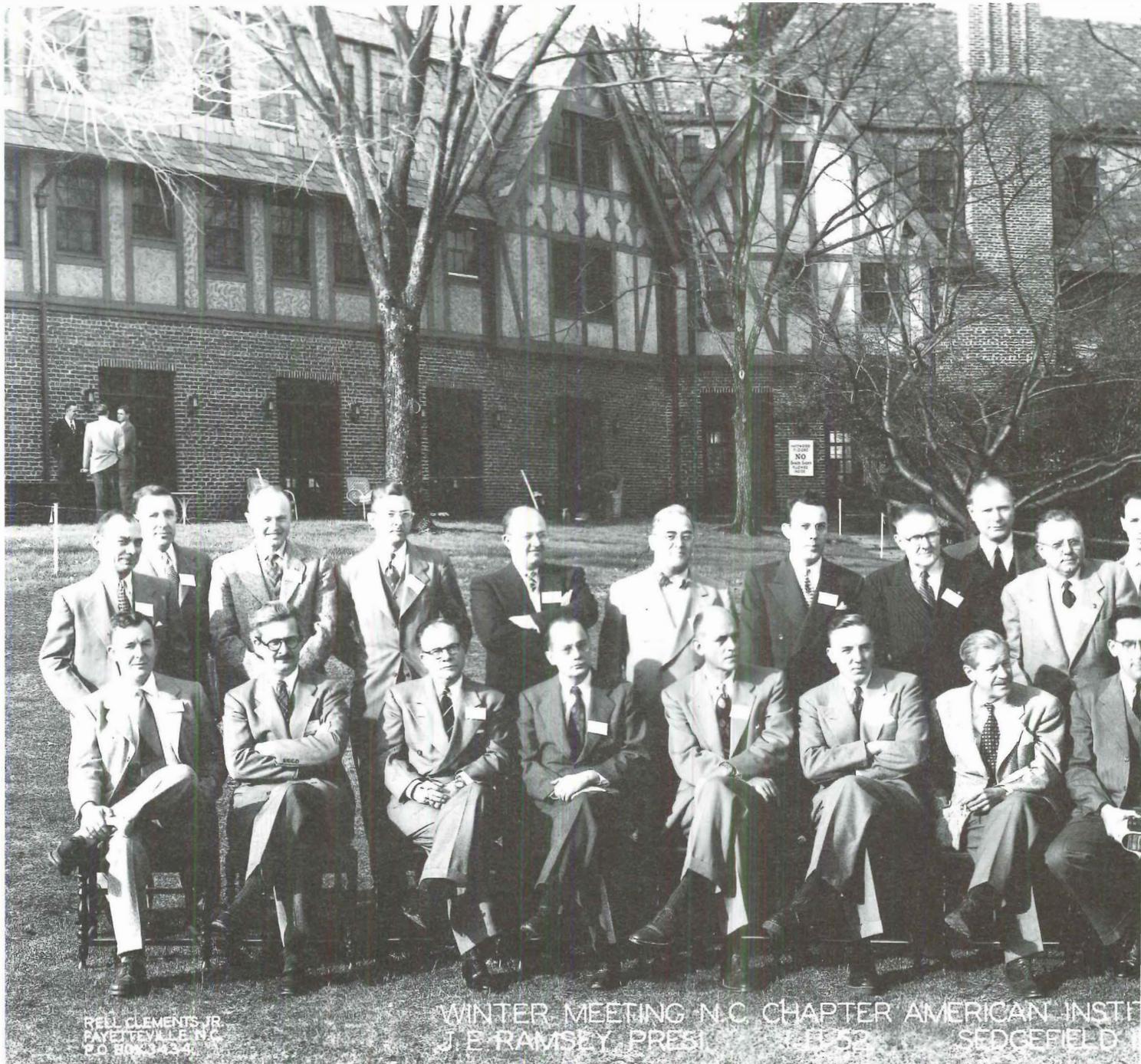
2. NCAIA members who visited Senator Jesse Helms during Grassroots 1988 are: Jay Hood, Tom Turner, Al Ward, Bruce Flye, Ken Gardner, Senator Helms, Steve Schuster, Con Cameron, and Danie Johnson. Barbara Field is seated in the Senator's chair. Missing are: John Thompson, Jeff Huberman, Lloyd Walter, Kerry Kane, Bill Nichols, Davis Liles, and Lillian Woo.

U.S. Senate Photograph.

3. Senator Terry Sanford is shown in his office with members of the North Carolina 1989 Grassroots delegation. Left to right: Tom Turner, Steve Schuster, Al Ward, John Thompson, Senator Sanford, Lloyd G. Walter, Lillian Woo, Jay Hood, Kenneth M. Gardner, Jeff Huberman, and Bruce Flye, Jr. *U.S. Senate Photograph.*

(Opposite) Jefferson Standard Parking Deck, Greensboro; J. Hyatt Hammond, Architect
See page 291

1952 North Carolina



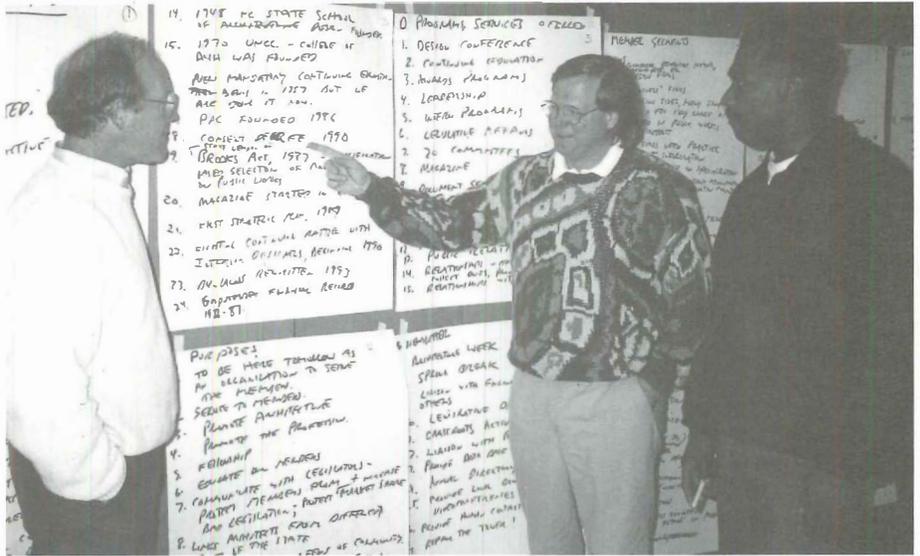
Front row left to right: James A. Stenhouse, Henry L. Kamphoefner, Robert L. Clemmer, Luther S. Lashmit, Walter W. Hook, James W. Griffith, Thomas W. Cooper, to right H.R. McLawhorn, Jr., Anthony Lord, F. Carter Williams, Robert A. Atkinson, unknown, Ross E. Shumaker, John J. Croft, Eric Flannagan, Leon McMinn, Correll, Russell Sorrell.

AIA Winter Meeting



INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS
GREENSBORO, N.C.

John E. Ramsay, G. Milton Small, Jr., Basil G.F. Laslett, J. Burton Wilder, L.F. Voorhees, William H. Deitrick, Edward Lowenstein, Jack Rowland. Back row left Archie Royal Davis, Thomas Brookbank, Harry J. Harles, Albert L. Haskins, Jr., A.G. Odell, Jr., D. Carroll Abee, Sr., Eccles D. Everhart, unknown, William C.



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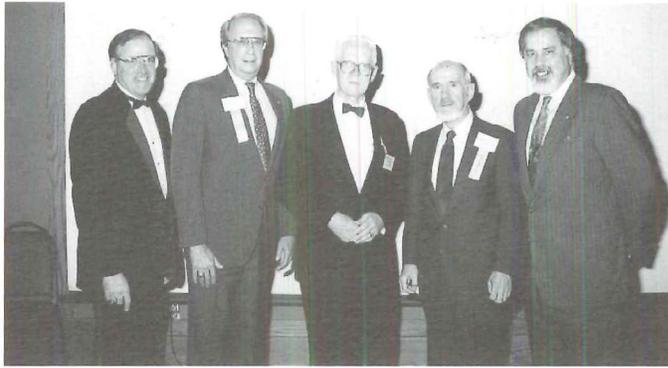
Photographs 1 and 2 were taken at the AIA North Carolina Long-Range Planning Meeting, “Charting the Course,” at the Aqueduct Conference Center in Chapel Hill on February 27-28, 1995. The purpose was to develop a plan to lead AIANC into the 21st Century. One of the goals was to publish this *AIA History 1913-1998*.

1. Danie Johnson, Paul Davis Boney, and Darrell Williams.
2. Front left to right: William Nichols, John Farkas, Charles Hight, Cheryl Walker, Ellen Weinstein, John Bowles Knox, William G. Monroe, Carl Myatt, and Tim Kent. Back left to right: Paul Davis Boney, Darrell Williams, Halbert M. Jones, Jr., Danie Johnson, and Gary Labranche.
3. Harvey Gantt, FAIA, left, Charlotte Mayor 1983-1987, joins President Jimmy Carter, center, and T. Royer working on a Habitat for Humanity house. Active in politics and public service, Gantt was Democratic nominee for the U.S. Senate in 1990 and 1996.

Photo by Carolyn Demeritt.



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1. 1990 SARC Meeting: Max Lennon, President, Clemson University; Lloyd G. Walter, Jr., President, AIANC; Dr. Harold Cooledge, Jr., Alumni Professor of Art and Architectural History, Clemson University; E. Fay Jones, 1990 AIA Gold Medalist; and Syl Damianos, 1990 AIA President.
2. Governor's Beautification Conference, 1969. Left to right: James Godwin, landscape architect, Governor Bob Scott, William H. Deitrick, and Leslie N. Boney, Jr.
3. Ernest Sills; Bob Etheridge, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. J. Hammill, Jr. and Jeff Huberman.
4. 1978 NCAIA Executive Committee. Standing Left to right: Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., President; Conrad B. Wessell, Jr., Vice President; Ernest K. Sills, Treasurer; C.L. Vaughn, Vice President. Seated: Elizabeth B. Lee, President-elect; Tebbe Hawkins, Past President; and Marvin R.A. Johnson, Vice President.
Photo by Bob Kretz.
5. Ernest K. Sills, 1988 Chapter President, presents Honorary AIA certificate to George Watts Hill.



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1961 Convention

Photos taken at the 47th Annual Chapter Convention in Durham.

1. Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., Southern Pines; Mrs. Fischel, J. Stanley Fischel, Raleigh; Mrs. Hayes; (Head Table) Mrs. Macon Smith, Raleigh; Jack M. Pruden, Durham; Ken Scott, Durham; Mrs. Pruden; John J. Rowland, Kinston.
2. Guest Robert Thomas, Greensboro; Mrs. Matsumoto; G. Milton Small, Jr., Raleigh; Mrs. Kamphoefner; Henry L. Kamphoefner, Raleigh; Mrs. Small, George Matsumoto, Raleigh, and Mrs. Thomas.
3. J. Norman Pease, Jr., Charlotte, and his wife, Mary Carson; Elizabeth B. Lee, Lumberton; Conrad B. Wessell, Jr., Goldsboro.
4. Guest Robert Foster, Greensboro; Joseph R. Flowers and Mrs. Flowers, Raleigh; William C. Correll, Raleigh, A.G. Odell, Jr., Charlotte.
5. Shown left to right are jurors for the Church Awards: Dr. Wilson Nesbitt of Duke Divinity School, Dr. C.P. Morris, Executive Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education and Dr. C.D. Barclift, Superintendent of the Durham District of the Methodist Church.
6. A.L. Aydelot, Architect and Church Awards Jury Chairman, is shown announcing the winners.



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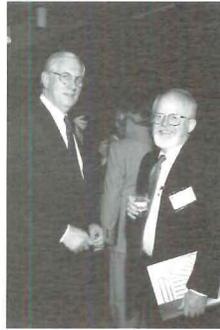
Section 4: People and Places



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1. Thomas Hughes, AIA, of Winston Salem, with Joe Mavretic, former House Speaker (D-Edgecomb).
2. 1981 Chapter President Conrad B. Wessell, Jr., right, welcomes Lt. Governor James Green while NCAIA office assistant Jo Phillips looks on. *Photoby Jim Sink, Artech.*
3. Senator R.C Soles (D-Columbus) with AIA North Carolina President-elect John B. Knox, AIA.
4. Archie Royal Davis and Frances Davis at the 47th AIA North Carolina Annual Convention in Durham, January 1961.
5. Thomas T. Hayes, Jr., FAIA, of Southern Pines, right, discusses a legislative matter with Representative Aaron Plyler of Monroe. *Photoby Jim Sink, Artech.*
6. Representative Frances Cummings (D-Robeson) with Darrel Williams, AIA. Williams was a candidate for Mecklenburg County Commissioner.
7. T. Tilghman Herring, Jr., AIA, of Wilmington with Representative Karen Gottovi (D-New Hanover).
8. Representative Ed Bowen (D-Sampson) with Calvin Howell, AIA of Southern Pines.
9. Representative Alma Adams (D-Guilford) is shown with Katie Dorsett, Secretary of the State Department of Administration.
10. Representative Frank Mitchell (R-Iredell), center, with AIA Charlotte President Gene Terrill, AIA and AIA-PAC Vice Chair J.J. Peterson.
11. AIA-PAC Chairman, Charles H. Boney, Jr., AIA, with Representative Karen Gottovi (D-New Hanover) and Marie Colton (D-Buncombe).

Chapter V
Section 5



Dr. Louise Hall, AIA
Archivist
1905-1990

The Early History of the North Carolina Chapter American Institute of Architects

Realizing the importance of establishing permanent records for the profession, in 1955 President F. Carter Williams was inspired to ask Dr. Louise Hall to assume the role of Chapter Archivist.

Dr. Hall came to Duke University in 1931 to organize a Department of Fine Arts which was, eleven years later, merged into the Department of Aesthetics, Art, and Music, in which she was made an Associate Professor of Architecture.

While she arranged for the old Chapter records to be deposited in the manuscript department of the Duke University Perkins Library, many more of her records are actually contained in the State of North Carolina Archives.

Dr. Hall was a member of the Chapter and had written an article for the September 1954 *Southern Architect* titled "Founding Fathers NCAIA 1913-1954." Dr. Hall's writing stirred an interest in the past, which continues to this date, and is indeed an inspiration for this publication. She also authored a pamphlet in February 1957 marking the Centennial Observance of the beginning of the AIA.

During World War II, Dr. Hall spent 45 months engaged in photogrammetric and other classified work in the USCGS, in an OSRD unit, and taught in the Navy program of the Duke University College of Engineering. A past officer of the Society of Architectural Historians and AIA Langley Scholar in 1950, she also prepared for publication a study entitled "Artificer to Architect in Anglo-America".

Dr. Hall took her BA degree at Wellesley College, her S.B. Architecture at MIT, a Brevet d'Art at the Sorbonne, and her Ph.D. in Architecture at Harvard (granted by Radcliffe College).

It is fortunate that she devoted her scholarly study and research to the architectural profession in North Carolina.

Note: In reproducing Dr. Hall's two AIANC publications here, the Editor recognizes that there is duplication within this history's text. Dr. Hall's work was a source for this volume. This printing offers a permanent record and gives the reader the opportunity to see her views in her own words.

Founding Fathers NCAIA,
1913-1954

By Louise Hall, AIA¹

Salute LOUIS HUMBERT ASBURY, SR., AIA – the senior not only of his own namesake-member in Charlotte, but of all of us in the North Carolina Chapter. The A.I.A. Board of Directors elected him on 24 September 1908 and assigned him to the Chapter-at-Large, a catchall for members “who live in isolated places.”

Elected that same day 46 years ago, among several, were: Charles A. Platt, the favorite boss of one of us; Paul P. Cret, the revered critic of some of us, and Edward Langley, to whom others of us owe much by reason of his Scholarship bequest to The Institute. These men, and the rest admitted that year, shot the AIA roster way up to 868 Fellows and Associate Members (the latter achieving corporate status in 1910), exclusive of 63 Honorary and 83 Corresponding Members.

The preceding November 1907 Delegates to the 41st Convention in Chicago, who had elevated Cass Gilbert to the Presidency in 1908, had also applauded the papers read there on “The Artistic Use of Steel and Reinforced Concrete,” and on “The Tetrahedral Principle of Construction.” Neither subject has yet been exhausted. Nevertheless, the tallest structure in the world at that time was still the 20-year -old Eiffel Tower in Paris, for Cass Gilbert’s 57-story Woolworth Building would not even begin to rise above that until 1911.

By the time the world’s loftiest gargoyles were craning their necks over Manhattan from the Woolworth Tower, the ones headed Southwest-by-South might almost have cracked their terra-cotta scowls on 15 January 1913 to smile upon the four additional North Carolinians then admitted to the AIA: R. S. SMITH, of Asheville, in practice with A. Heath Carrier (AIA, 1920); HILL C. LINTHICUM and GARLAND R. ROSE, of the Durham firm bearing their names; and WILLARD C. NORTHUP, of Winston-Salem, whose partner from 1916 until Mr. Northup’s death in 1924 was Leet A. O’Brien (AIA, 1925), previously of High Point.

All four had received the approval of the AIA Board of Examiners; had been balloted upon in a State where no Chapter existed (i.e., by Mr. Asbury, presumably?); and had become subject to issuance of “privileged communications,” whatever those may have been. The four entered The AIA right along with The Institute Seal, designed by Director H. Van Buren Magonigle, FAIA; for on 11 December 1912 the Delegates to the 46th Convention in Washington had just adopted that device on motion of Ralph Adams Cram, FAIA, who laid aside his Mediaevalism long enough to speak in favor of its “Greek Doric suggestion, which everybody admits is the basis of everything.”

Despite the fact that no N. C. Chapter existed, the five AIA members in North Carolina were not lacking in organizational experience on behalf of the profession. R. S. Smith had been President in 1901 of a group called the Southeastern Architectural League, with eight officers and directors (all from this State) strown across the 310 miles between Asheville and Wilmington. Some of them were less distant from the Octagon itself than they were from each other – a geographical trial which has not altered with the years.

After the League had merged into – or been succeeded by – the North Carolina Architectural Association (in or before 1908), Hill C. Linthicum had served as N.C.A.A. Vice President in 1911 and President in 1912. Willard C. Northup had sat among its Board of Directors in the latter year, and – even after his admission to the AIA – was to become N.C.A.A. Secretary and Treasurer in 1914 and Vice-President in 1916.

In 1915 Louis H. Asbury – though by that time an AIA member for seven years past – was to serve also as a Director of the N.C.A.A. Perhaps he will tell us something of its members, their aims and accomplishments, and the degree of overlap with AIA membership and work.

Mr. Asbury will likewise disclose, we hope, what moves led up to formation of the N.C. Chapter. Was he the one who called the organization meeting for 16 September 1913? Or did Hill C. Linthicum? Mr. Linthicum, as immediate Past President of the N.C.A.A. and a new AIA member, had just attended what must have been in effect, one of the earliest Southern Regional Conferences, held on 28 July 1913 at the Isle of Palms, S.C. On that occasion, he and four other visiting architects from Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina observed the South Carolina Association of Architects in the act of passing its resolution to “submerge itself into a Chapter” of the AIA. What is more when the report of that event came out in the



Louis H. Asbury, Sr., AIA
1877-1975

Louis H. Asbury was born October 15, 1877 in Charlotte. He studied at Trinity College, now Duke University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After working for two New York City firms, he toured extensively through Europe. He returned to Charlotte and opened his own firm in 1908 and was immediately accepted as a member at large of the AIA. He was a founding member when the NCAIA Chapter was established in 1913, and served as vice president 1913-1916 and 1917-1920.

He designed the Mecklenburg County Courthouse, the Rutherford County Courthouse, many homes in the Myers Park area of Charlotte, as well as the Myers Park Methodist Church, and a number of schools and other public buildings in the Piedmont area. He died March 19, 1975 in Charlotte.

Following graduation from North Carolina State in 1939, his son, Louis H. Asbury, Jr. joined his father in his practice.

Photo courtesy of Mrs. Louis H. Asbury, Jr.

¹ The “Founding Fathers” article is reproduced from *Southern Architect* magazine, September 1954.

AIA *Journal* for September, all eyes were directed to it by cuts of historic Charleston buildings – furnished “through the kindness of Hill C. Linthicum, AIA.” With his flair for public relations, Mr. Linthicum could have worked hand and glove with the present Editorial Board of the *Southern Architect*, and he had the makings of a Preservation Officer as active as the current incumbent.

Actually the moment was ready, in any case, for AIA cultivation of those “grass-roots” about which we still hear so much. Behind that moment lay years of AIA debate between the conservatives, who wished to keep The Institute small and extremely select, and the liberals who wished – as Cass Gilbert had put it in 1908 – “to gather to its ranks all practicing architects who are competent and able and who are in the right sense good practitioners.”

The latter policy was in the ascendant by 1913, the year the Atlanta Chapter (organized 1906) received permission to clarify its territorial extent by changing its name to the Georgia Chapter, destined to grow into two Chapters by 1922. In line with this coming expansion of the Chapter system, seeds had already been planted for raising a crop of Chapters in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and Florida, most of which soon sprouted. The first such – by 49 summer days – was the South Carolina Chapter, as noted above. Its President, Charles C. Wilson, AIA, of Columbia, had attended the 45th Convention in Washington in 1911 as Delegate from the Chapter-at-Large, representing Mr. Asbury and the rest of the “isolated” members. At its organizational meeting on 28 July 1913 Mr. Linthicum had heard President Wilson testify to the truth about most architects south of The Octagon when he rejoiced that “all are finding, year by year, the conditions of practice less humiliating and less onerous.”

In short, no matter who called the North Carolina organizing meeting for 16 September 1913, the calling of it by somebody was in the cards – a winning streak in the game for professional recognition throughout the future South Atlantic District. When five scattered North Carolina members of the AIA did assemble in Greensboro, along with seven non-Institute members then allowed to belong to Chapters (did all 12 go?), they could confidently proceed to elect the following officers and committee chairmen to nurse their newborn North Carolina Chapter, duly chartered by the AIA Board before the end of the year:

Officers:	President - Hill Carter Linthicum, Durham Vice President - Louis Humbert Asbury, Charlotte Secretary and Treasurer - Willard C. Northup, Winston-Salem
Committee Chairmen:	Education - Willard C. Northup, Winston-Salem Competition - R. S. Smith, Asheville Civic Improvement - Garland R. Ross, Durham Legislation - William H. Lord, Asheville Public Information - Hill C. Linthicum, Durham Admission - Louis H. Asbury, Charlotte

Shortly the AIA received word that the new Chapter would meet “when and where called,” with an annual meeting in July.

Vice President Asbury’s equal as an Admission Chairman could hardly have been found, inasmuch as he had just quintupled the AIA membership in this State at one stroke. He will have to tell us who the seven Chapter members were who did not yet belong to The Institute, before we can discover how soon – if ever – they did join. One of them is likely to have been Joseph F. Leitner, of Wilmington, President of the N.C.A.A. in 1909 and 1910, who had traveled to the Isle of Palms – perhaps in company with Mr. Linthicum – to watch the transformation of a State Association into an AIA Chapter. Another might have been Willard G. Rogers (AIA, 1920) a Director of the N.C.A.A. in 1909, Vice President in 1912, and President in 1913, and the Charlotte partner for many years of Charles C. Hook, who had himself been President of the N.C.A.A. in 1908 and was already bringing up a future FAIA. Still another must surely have been William H. Lord, of Asheville, destined to be the first of the Chapter honored with Fellowship, in 1926. Mr. Lord, likewise kin to one of us, had served as a Director of the N.C.A.A. in 1910, as Vice President in 1913, and soon to be its President, in 1914. He already held the important post of Legislative Chairman in the new N.C. Chapter, as noted above. His admission to The AIA was reported in print within two months (without the effective date, unfortunately) and he journeyed to New Orleans for the 47th Convention that December as the N.C. Chapter’s first such national Delegate. The close of the year 1913 saw six (instead of five) Institute members on the role, together with six

(instead of seven) unnamed non-Institute members of the N.C. Chapter. By the time Mr. Lord reached New Orleans for the Convention, The AIA statistics had soared for the year to 1,024 Fellows and Members, not counting 2 Honorary and 43 Honorary Corresponding Members.

The following year, 1914, no North Carolinians were added to The Institute roster, although one more unidentified architect did join the Chapter to make it six of one and again seven (rather than half a dozen) of the other. The AIA was already worried about a similar lack of balance in other Chapters, which tended to confuse the public mind about professional standards. Delegates to the 48th Convention in Washington that year were President Linthicum and Secretary-Treasurer Northup, who was by then doubling as the same officer of the N.C.A.A. Again in 1915, President Linthicum went to Washington for the 49th, accompanied that time by R. S. Smith, Past President of the S.A.L. and Competition Chairman of the Chapter. No North Carolinian, however, ventured so far afield as Minneapolis for the 50th in 1916 (they had better be bolder for the 87th in 1955); and the war forestalled any Convention in 1917.

President Linthicum continued in office until late 1916, when by letter of 3 January 1917 the AIA received word of a change of officers. The abrupt disappearance of Mr. Linthicum's name from its customary place, at a season halfway between annual meetings, probably had a personal reason behind it; for not long afterward the N.C. Chapter suffered its first irrevocable loss in the death of its first President, memorialized by the AIA as follows:

HILL C. LINTHICUM
Elected to the Institute in 1913
Died at Durham, N.C., October 6, 1919

Mr. Linthicum was born in Virginia in 1860, attended school at the Danville Military Academy, studied architecture in Baltimore, and entered the office of his father, M. W. H. Linthicum, at Durham, N. C., about 1883, practicing continuously in that city until his death. He had made an extensive study of school buildings of which he had built about forty.

Locally it was reported next day that the "Well Known Architect" whose heart had failed had been born in Chatham, Va. on 8 April 1860, according to the gravestone in Maplewood Cemetery. His father, William Henry Linthicum (1818-1886) – leaving Virginia about 1880 with the south-bound trend of the tobacco industry – had seen Durham's population of 2,041 double in a few years, and had helped raise its property valuation to more than \$3 million. Two of the brick buildings done by that "Architect & Builder" in the boom years – considerably altered since – are the former W. Duke Sons & Co. plant (1884, now part of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.) and the old Globe Warehouse (1885, now the Norfolk & Western Freight Station).

Further the local report credited Hill Carter Linthicum with having "organized the N.C. Chapter of The American Institute of Architects and Builders association" (public confusion still); and identified him as "also author of the present law governing the practice of architecture." Our registration bill, tabled in the General Assembly's biennial sessions of 1909, '11, and '13, had finally been ratified 9 March 1915 – the last day of the session – as the tenth such law in the nation (earliest Illinois, 1897). The State Board created thereby had been headed by Mr. Linthicum until his resignation 30 June 1919, the year of the law's first amendment. Whoever wrote the original bill, it had won far more than its primary objectives. Its repeated failure to pass had focused the attention of influential North Carolinians for many years upon The AIA's professional standards and educational policies, both by proposing admission of AIA members to practice without another examination, and by defining architecture as "the art of designing for the safe and sanitary construction of buildings for public and private use, as taught by the various colleges of architecture recognized" by The AIA.

Mr. Linthicum had practiced in Henderson about the turn of the century, returning to Durham by 1906. His "card" of 1916 described him as "Specialist Modern Schools," with his associate-architect son Henri Colvin Linthicum (1886-1952), late of Raleigh. Surviving relatives and clients in Durham and elsewhere are being consulted regarding the many schools, churches, and residences attributed to him. Meanwhile one may imagine how glad the first President would have been to see school buildings win 12 of the 38 Annual Honor Awards at the 86th Convention in Boston, in 1954, and how proud of the Award of Merit attached to the Double Oaks Elementary School, Charlotte, designed by his descendant in the Chapter Presidency, Arthur Gould Odell, Jr. (AIA, 1953).

After Mr. Linthicum's retirement from the Presidency, R. S. Smith succeeded to that office for a few months in early 1917, while Willard C. Northup, the member who was to become the Chapter's second Fellow in 1932, continued as Secretary/Treasurer, the office he had held since the organizational day in 1913. The July 1917 annual meeting appears to have convened despite the war, else balloting was conducted by mail, for that summer William H. Lord began his long service as President, upheld by the Secretarial hand of Earle Gulick Stillwell (1916), who – like Messrs. Lord and Northup – was destined to be elevated to Fellowship, in 1942 during his own Presidency of the Chapter.

Mr. Stillwell might tell us much about war-time hardships in 1918, when the shrinking Chapter's quota of Convention Delegates sank for the first time to a lowly one. Mr. Lord was obliged to go alone to the 51st in Philadelphia that year. Restoration of the quota to two in 1919 enabled both Messrs. Lord and Stillwell to represent the Chapter at the 52nd in Nashville, and by 1920 the quota had bounced up to three. Somebody deserves the credit for regaining lost ground and advancing as well. Is it you, Mr. Stillwell?

From the founding year 1913 on through the depression year 1931, fifteen different members all told – usually the officers – served the Chapter as Delegates, from once (seven of them) up to ten times (Mr. Lord), although the quota never rose above three during those years. Their names and the dates of their service, compiled from Reports of The A.I.A. Committee on Credentials, have been forwarded to the present Secretary, Ross Shumaker (AIA, 1940), our Past Regional Director, for deposit in the Chapter Archives, in response to the pleas in his Memorandum of 25 July 1954 for Chapter records "for the sake of POSTERITY." Today the Chapter's role entitles us to 11 Delegates, and those members who have not thitherto undertaken that obligation at the national or regional levels have yet to learn what satisfaction they are missing. It's an old story. Twenty-two years ago, in 1931, the Chapter Secretary in office during the depression year felt so discouraged over the "prodigious lassitude" apparent in the small representation from Southern Chapters at the first Convention he ever attended as a Delegate – the 65th in Washington – that he returned to challenge the Chapter: "Are we willing to work for recognition as well as a living or are we willing to sit still and be forgotten." He was Walter Williams Hook (1930), on the road to becoming our fourth Fellow (1949).

Forgotten now, or rather never known by the numerical majority of the N.C. Chapter, is the whole basis of an honorable tradition, lost with the loss of the records. The calamity notwithstanding, numerous uncertainties about the early days of the Chapter could be quickly resolved by anyone with plenty of hours to spare at The Octagon among the AIA publications, unprinted Chapter Reports and correspondence, Board Minutes, and so on, from which Librarian George E. Pettengill has obligingly answered three or four questions by airmail. Even doing the job the hard way – 265 miles from the Washington file of The AIA *Annuary*, for example – the nuggets rattling together here show how possible it is to surface incomplete back-files of Institute publications, local directories and newspapers, and from them to screen dusty gold facts about admissions to membership, office-holding, other evidences of leadership – in design, education, public service, and service to The Institute – and advancements to Fellowship, and at last the inevitable obituaries of men who worked unselfishly for our professional recognition, not just their own.

All such fact-finding chores can readily be attended to now by Chapter members who happened not to be at that Greensboro meeting in 1913, or indeed, at any meeting anywhere on this planet for some time thereafter. But nobody – absolutely nobody – can tell us the real behind-the-scenes story of the struggle to build up and maintain in North Carolina those hard-won professional standards that we support, and which in turn support us, except the determined pioneers who did the struggling.

Three of them who have much to tell are: Louis H. Asbury, Sr. (1908) and Erle G. Stillwell (1916), some of whose activities on our behalf have been cited above; and the late Mr. Northup's partner, Leet A. O'Brien (1925), who was Chapter Secretary in 1927, Convention Delegate in 1926 and 1929, and President in 1934-35.

Others equipped to help illuminate the past are: George R. Berryman (1924), formerly of Raleigh and now of Surry, Va., the Chapter President in 1928-29 and Delegate in 1928, 1929, and 1930; James B. Lynch (1925), President in 1930-31 and Delegate in the latter year; William W. Dodge, Jr. (1929), Secretary during Mr. Lynch's Presidency and Delegate in both those years; Henry I. Gaines (1930), likewise a Delegate in 1931 whose other activities – like those of Eric G. Flannagan, Sr. (1931) and Marion R. Marsh (1931) – are temporarily obscured by absence of records; or Osborne G. Foard (1926) and Burret H. Stephens (1947), who could

not be expected to remember that 1894 day when Henry E. Bonitz hung out his Wilmington shingle, yet should be able to contribute a good deal from their recollections; or Jens Fredrick Larson (1921), who brought with him a few years ago the venerable traditions of the New York Chapter (organized 1867) earliest of them all.

Still other knowledgeable members from the pre-depression “classes” through 1931 are: Walter W. Hook (1930), Chapter Secretary in 1932-33 (when he voiced his famous lament about “prodigious lassitude”), President in 1936-37 and our fourth Fellow (1949), whose father, Charles C. Hook, was President of the N.C.A.A. in 1908; George Watts Carr (1930) and Roy Marvin (1926), who teamed up as Chapter President and Secretary, respectively, in 1938-39; and Anthony Lord (1931), President in 1940-41 and son of our first Convention Delegate and first Fellow, William H. Lord, himself Chapter President in 1917-20 (possibly longer) as well as second President of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards about that time.

Two more with a story to unfold are the officers of a latter-day N.C.A.A.: Charles C. Hartmann, Sr. (1926), who during his term of office as Chapter Secretary in 1940-41 became also President of the North Carolina Association of Architects (organized 1940); and Lindsey Madison Gudger (1938), the Secretary of that Institute affiliate. This second N.C.A.A. arose in response to AIA policy formulated in 1931-32, the original intent of which was to unify the profession at a crucial economic moment by providing national leadership for uncoordinated State, County, and City societies of architects and draftsmen. In the decade between 1933, when the first AIA charter was granted to a State Association (California), and 1943, the ten State bodies existing when the policy was formulated had multiplied to 23, and Mr. Hartmann was among appointees that year to The AIA Unification Committee which eventually brought about consolidation of some of the groups then striving toward the same goal by different routes.

Finally, another man of many memories is Arthur Cleveland Nash (1930), now of Washington, DC, who has just shed reflected glory on the Chapter by becoming its first member to receive an honorary degree, Doctor of Laws. The LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina at its 160th Commencement, 7 June 1954, in recognition of his service as University architect and consulting architect from 1922 to 1952. He and we may be proud, for the first architect to be thus recognized in the United States – 97 years ago – was Thomas Ustick Walter, Architect of the U. S. Capitol Extension and later the second President of the AIA (1877-87), upon whom the LL.D. planned for him by Harvard University in 1856 was conferred 16 July 1857. Only three months before that date, on 13 April 1857, the infant New York Society of Architects had been granted its certificate of incorporation under the more comprehensive name suggested by Mr. Walter himself: THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, which will celebrate its centennial three years from now.

All the experienced members here mentioned, and others omitted for lack of Chapter records this side of the Octagon, are in the best possible position to correct the errors which will seem to them so obvious in this tentative account, and to add to the story. But right or wrong, short or long, somebody has to begin. Let us hope that the men who really know will now tie themselves to the typewriter or Dictaphone and favor the post-war members with what one elder statesman used to call his “reminiscences.” Assuredly, a grateful Chapter would never view their first hand reports in any such oblique light.

TOWARD A. D. 2057¹ The Chapter’s Prospect

Everyone wants to be descended from Methuselah. Out of a star-spangled ancestry – professional or personal – shines the bright prospect of sparking posterity. Such is the humanly wishful thought. It prompts celebrations like The AIA Centennial.

Agreeable news, therefor, is this: our Chapter’s 215 Corporate members are now 9,467 years of age! Venerable, this sounds? Not as AIA Chapters go. Our typical member was born in 1912 – just before the Chapter (chartered 1913), and midway in the six-year battle for registration (enacted 1915). Only 29.8% of us are even half as old as the AIA.

Our prodigy, when elected in 1952, was Butner (at 25). He, W. J. G. Lewis, and McDonald (now 29) are today outranked as youngest by 28-year-old McKim, Penn, Shields, and Workman. With seven under 30, 91 members in their thirties, 32 more under 44 (our

¹ This 1957 article was written by Dr. Louise Hall as a part of the 100th anniversary celebration of the founding of The American Institute of Architects. Minor typographical changes have been made by the editors.

mean age), and life expectancy rising, the year 2000 – though not 2057– should see a fair number of consultants like our patriarch Nash (now 85); his Ecole des Beaux-Arts diploma is dated 1900. Someone may serve in Chapter offices as long as Stillwell, our faithful champion (13-1/2 year-terms).

Were we Tar Heels born? Barely 54.9%, or 118 of us. The rest bawled first in 26 other states and nine other nations: SC (21); PA (8); VA (8); GA (6); NY (6); MO (5); OK (4); (3 each in) FL, IL, MA, MI; (2 each in) AL, CT, DC, IA, NE, NJ, RI, TN; (1 each in) CA, LA, MD, MS, NH, TX, WI, besides Canada (Nova Scotia), United Kingdom (Scotland), Sweden, France, Austria, Turkey, Union of South Africa (Transvall), China, Mexico. Cosmopolitan!

Who made us into architects? About 10% earned professional rank the hard practical way, coming up through the offices, the I.C.S., and the old ateliers like Paul Cret's T-Square in Philadelphia. The other 90% attended one or more of 30 schools (out of the 59) accredited by the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and 11 abroad.

NC State College trained 38%, or 82 members. Thereafter: Clemson (26); Georgia Tech. (18); Penn. (12); Yale (12); M.I.T. (10); Harvard (8); Columbia (7); Cornell (7) Illinois (6); Carnegie Tech. (5); Oklahoma (4); (3 each) California at Berkeley, Michigan, Princeton, R. I. School of Design; (2 each) Illinois Tech., Penn State, Virginia Polytech.; and so on with one apiece.

Several hold degrees also in Civil or Mechanical Engineering, City Planning, or Landscape Design. Honorary doctorates have been conferred on Nash and on Larson, Sr., who wears the Legion of Honor.

How are we linked with the AIA's first century? The first AIA President, Richard Upjohn, and the second, Thomas Ustick Walter, designed churches here; the latter's grandson, Clark Walter is our new Honorary member (1957). Richard Morris Hunt, the first Secretary and third President, employed for Biltmore House (resident supervisor) the late R. S. Smith, who became a Chapter Incorporator and the father of his namesake, our present member.

Our senior member by election to the AIA (1908) and surviving Chapter Incorporator – likewise the father of a namesake member – is L. H. Asbury, Sr. He was endorsed for membership by Fellows Ralph Adams Cram, his employer; Francis W. Chandler of M.I.T.; and Louis C. Newhall, B.A.C. President.

The late W. H. Lord – who just missed by months being an Incorporator – became second President, National Council of Architectural Registration Boards; our first Fellow of the AIA; our first AIA Regional Director, 1927-30 (Shumaker, in 1948-1951, has been our only other); and father of the Chapter Chairman for Centennial Observance (Anthony Lord).

Besides the Smiths, Asburys, and Lords, there are these fathers and sons on the roll: The Whites, Larsons, Hartmanns, Carrs, Flannagans, and four Boneyes. Too long to print is the list of other professional "parents," beginning: Sir John Burnet (Larson, Sr.), Peter Behrens (Baumgarten); Raymond Hood (Deitrick); Eliel Saarinen (Waugh, Matsumoto).

Where do we practice as Architects? Amongst us, in 29 states: Maine to California and Minnesota to Louisiana. Our 20 NCARB Certificate holders have the widest scope (up to 12 states); but 84 others are registered outside North Carolina, too. Moreover at least nine are registered engineers.

What else can we do? A dozen of us have written or illustrated books or articles. The lectures by 27 have ranged between "Western Civilization" and Jungle Survival." Everhart once excavated ancient sites in Asia Minor. Scores of members supervised the building of wartime installations around the globe. Tours of military duty have twice fallen upon Pfohl, M. M. Brackett, Page, and maybe others. We have Reserve Officers aplenty.

Back home we likewise tend to head things up: the State Board of Architectural Examination and Registration (now Gaines, McMinn, Ramsay, Bowles, and Griffith, with Executive Secretary-Treasurer Shumaker); the State Building Code Council (Hook, Haskins, Everhart, and others through the years); zoning boards (in many communities, as far away as Miss Yeatman in Philadelphia); historic sites groups (Lashmit, Stenhouse); music associations (Deitrick, Kamphoefner, Odell, and Ramsay); all service, charitable, and fraternal bodies; and we are vestrymen, elders, stewards and deacons.

We look toward the next AIA century of service, especially among our 4,335,000 fellow citizens in the 52,712 square miles of our Chapter territory.

Louise Hall, AIA²

² Dr. Hall wrote the following acknowledgment for her 1957 history:

On 9 March 1955 President F. Carter Williams made the Duke University Library the official depository for the Chapter's scattered Archives. Not even a roll of early officers and members could be found.

Since then nearly fifty persons, including Chapter members so marked on the reconstructed roll, have generously contributed records, recollections, or aid in verification. Processing continues, slowly.

Some gaps have been filled by microfilming reports at the Octagon, Washington, DC, where the staff members who have borne longest with the Archivist's search are: Miss Florence H. Gervais; Mrs. Marion Jaquith; and G. E. Pettengill. Editor G. S. Koyl's *American Architects Directory* proved indispensable.

Others who have helped to substantiate facts are: the late J. P. Breedlove, C. B. Markham, and A. M. Proctor; Mrs. F. T. Cozart; Mrs. B. G. Proctor; Mrs. G. R. Rose; Miss Honora L. Rose; Mrs. J. F. Sherrill, Jr.; W. T. Laprade; A. M. Webb; and the staff of the State Department of Archives and History.

All this valued cooperation cannot recreate papers improvidently destroyed. The surviving records are recent, hence less serviceable for the Centennial than for the Bicentennial Celebration of A.D. 2057. Until then, at least, anyone discovering old Chapter records, or the belongs of some early architect, may still confer a favor by notifying the successor to the current Chapter Archivist.

History of the AIA Tower

The Tower was built in 1887 by the Raleigh Water Works, a private business, which had the franchise to supply Raleigh with water. The two-story front attached to the Tower was used for offices. The Tower was constructed in an octagonal shape with three-foot-thick granite (locally quarried) walls approximately thirty feet high and twenty-five feet in diameter. It was capped with a fifty-foot-high iron tank having a capacity of 100,000 gallons. To help support the tank, there were nine 12" x 12" heart pine columns within the Tower. The mechanical equipment and piping were also housed inside the tower. The two-story brick building to the rear of the Tower was the maintenance shop for the water works.

The water works was purchased by the City of Raleigh in 1915. Within a short time, the water supply became inadequate and the Tower was abandoned. By 1937 the tank had been removed and the Raleigh city officials were preparing to either sell the property or demolish the tower. The property was sold to Raleigh architect William Henley Deitrick in May of 1938.

Mr. Deitrick, always sensitive and catholic in tastes, never particularly subscribed to vogues in architecture to the exclusion of other styles. At the time when some in the profession were advocating exclusively "contemporary" design, he did not design a new office, but chose instead to buy and renovate the Tower. Although Mr. Deitrick was seeking new quarters in order to expand, he was thinking, even then, of architectural preservation and restoration, long before such words would become popular in today's architectural conscience.

Architect Deitrick was well aware that work on the little neo-Georgian offices connected to the Tower, as well as the dilapidated maintenance shop, would require a complete spatial restudy and restoration. He had the pine columns removed from the Tower and four octagonal rooms were designed to fit one on top of the other. The maintenance shop was converted into drafting rooms and conference space. The whole project, including the front offices, was redesigned with an eye to preserving the Georgian feeling. A pediment was added to the street entrance, and for privacy, brick walls and a gate were built to enclose the property. A small courtyard was designed in the space between the two buildings as a respite from city traffic.

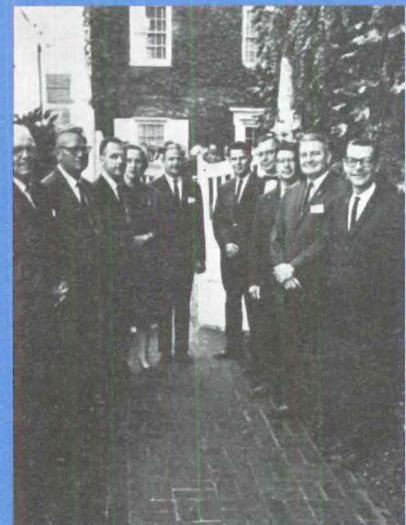
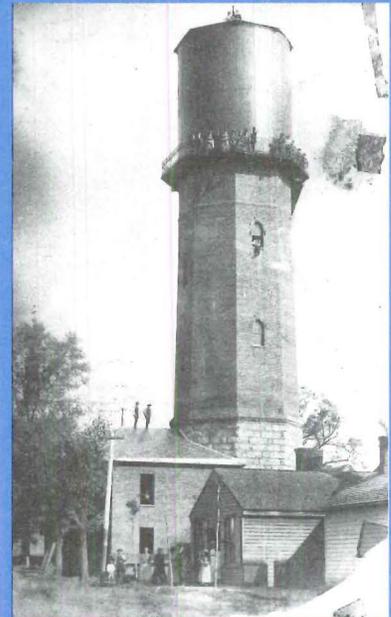
The Tower became the focus of the Deitrick firm's second phase and he carried on a wide and diversified practice, training several generations of young architects, until his retirement in 1959. The firm of Guy E. Crampton and Associates continued the practice until 1963. In a mutual agreement with the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, Mr. Deitrick deeded the property to the Chapter in perpetuity with restrictive covenants on the preservation of the exterior. In addition, he retained a right to maintain personal office space in the Tower until his death in 1974.

The century-old Tower required many improvements during the 1980's, such as weatherproofing, roof repairs, window and door replacement, extensive interior refinishing and repainting. Work began in 1990 on the exterior renovation and stabilization of the Tower, along with a new HVAC system. The interior renovation began in 1992 and was completed in 1994. The rear building was renovated and leased to a tenant.

The Tower is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated by the Raleigh Historic Sites Commission as a Raleigh Landmark. It is one of the first and leading examples of adaptive reuse of an historic building.

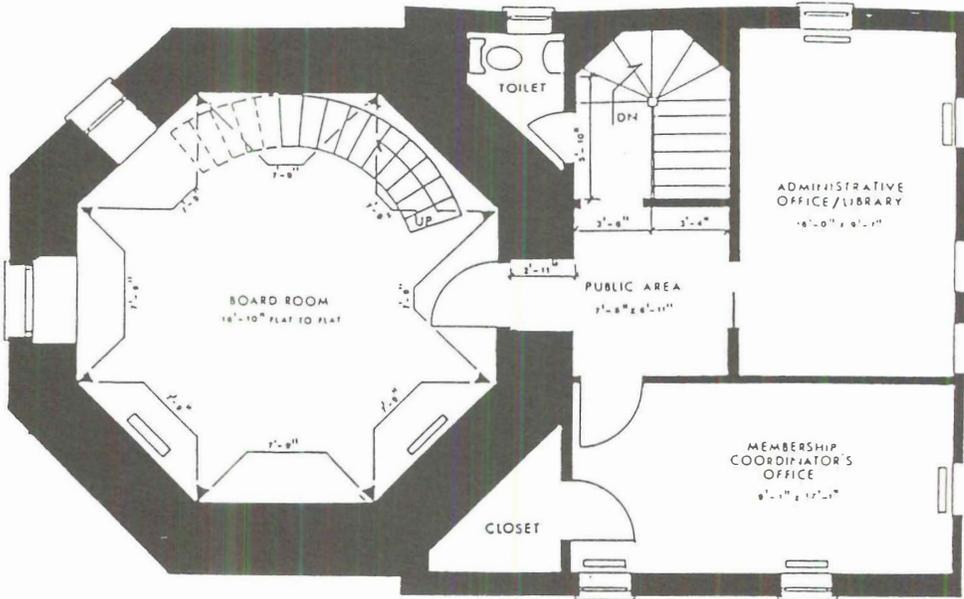
C. F. Branan, AIA Emeritus
February 16, 1996

Chapter V Section 6

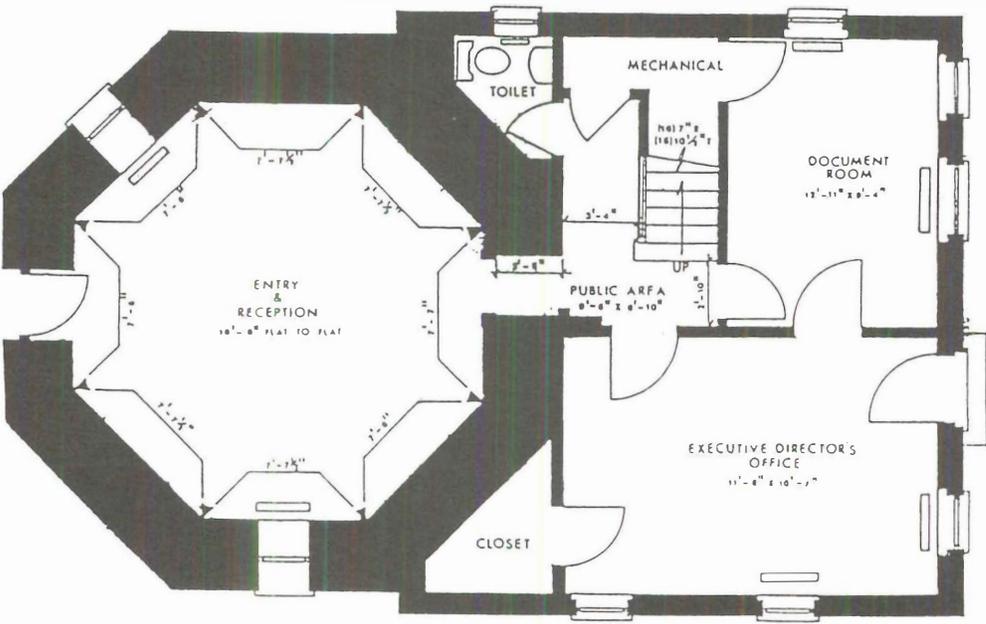


NCAIA Officers and Directors at the
Dedication, 1963





SECOND FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR



(Opposite) AIA North Carolina Tower, Raleigh; Architect unknown
See page 291

Chapter V: Important Dates, Papers and The Tower



1



2



3

1. Entry and Reception.
2. Executive Director's Office.
3. Board Room.



1



2



3



4



5



6

- 1. Legislative Reception.
- 2., 3., 4. Chapter members and their guests celebrate the completion of another stage in the Tower history.
- 5. Members enjoying an art exhibit: Betty H. Boney, G. Milton Small, Jr., June Small, Charles H. Boney.

- 6. The AIA Tower was restored in June 1994. The rededication group included equipment suppliers and Chapter members. Left to right: Peter Schwartz (Steelcase), W. Michael Peery, Dennis Murphy, David Huss, Steven D. Schuster, Julia Hernandez (Storr Office Environments), Danie A. Johnson.

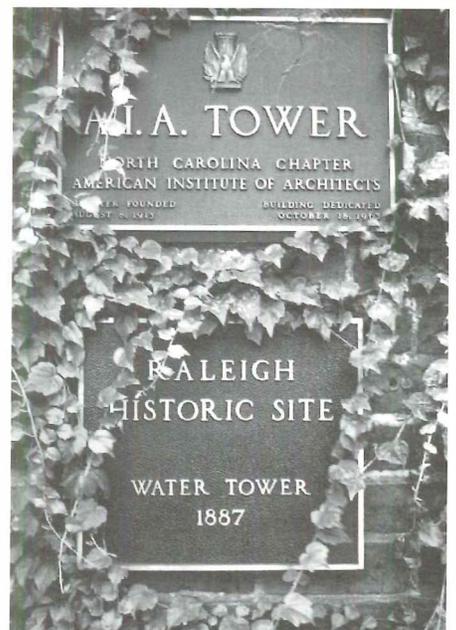


1. The Tower garden entrance leads to Morgan Street and is one-half block from the State Capitol.
2. Tower garden.
3. The granite and brick tower, built for the city water storage, is a Raleigh Historical Site and is on the National Register of Historic Places. It is AIA North Carolina's Chapter Headquarters.

1



2



3

CHAPTER PRESIDENTS

Chapter VI

"The task of an architect is that of making
a true 'place'."

—Ronaldo Giurgola



Chapter Presidents¹ AIA North Carolina 1913-1998

The state and local components are considered by many as the most important element in the organization of The American Institute of Architects. Those who serve as president make a vital contribution to the success of the North Carolina Chapter.

In accepting the office of president, one has usually already devoted a substantial amount of time to his profession over the years. However, as president, the responsibility of the office entails a much deeper commitment of time, resources, and talent. It requires coordinating the program and leading the members in harmony to the goals.

The presidency involves a singleness of purpose for at least one year, and several have served more than one term. Erle G. Stillwell was president for two separate periods for a total of five years.

Today the Chapter is much in debt to and acknowledges with gratitude the work of these men and women who have so nobly carried the Chapter through these 84 years.

The brief biographies which follow give an insight into the 63 persons who have served AIA North Carolina since 1913.

1913-1916	Hill Carter Linthicum, AIA	1967	James Calvin Hemphill, Jr., FAIA
1916	Richard Sharp Smith, AIA	1968	John Hyatt Hammond, FAIA
1917-1920	William Henry Lord, FAIA	1969	James Norman Pease, Jr., FAIA
1921	Willard Close Northup, FAIA	1970	Richard Lee Rice, FAIA
1922-1923	Erle Gulick Stillwell, FAIA	1971	Fred Washington Butner, Jr., FAIA
1924-1925	William Henry Peeps, AIA	1972	Beverly Lafayette Freeman, FAIA
1926-1927	Harry James Simmonds, AIA	1973	Joseph Bertram King, FAIA
1928-1929	George Robert Berryman, AIA	1974	Charles Hussey Boney, Sr., FAIA
1930-1931	James Borden Lynch, AIA	1975	Turner Garwood Williams, FAIA
1932-1933	Harry Barton, AIA	1976	Michael David Newman, FAIA
1934-1935	Leet Alexander O'Brien, FAIA	1977	Tebee Padgett Hawkins, AIA
1936-1937	Walter Williams Hook, FAIA	1978	Thomas Thurman Hayes, Jr., FAIA
1938-1939	George Watts Carr, AIA	1979	Elizabeth Bobbitt Lee, FAIA
1940-1941	Anthony Lord, FAIA	1980	Marvin Richard Alois Johnson, FAIA
1942-1944	Erle Gulick Stillwell, FAIA	1981	Conrad Bowman Wessell, Jr., AIA
1945	Howard Raymond Weeks, AIA	1982	Arthur James Hammill, Jr., AIA
1946	Ross Edward Shumaker, AIA	1983	Michael Randolph Tye, AIA
1947	William Henley Deitrick, FAIA	1984	Henry Clay Taylor, III, AIA
1948	Luther Snow Lashmit, AIA	1985	Thomas Patrick Turner, Jr., FAIA
1949	Walter Dallam Toy, Jr., AIA	1986	Donald Ross Lee, FAIA
1950	Lindsey Madison Gudger, AIA	1987	Sam Tinsley Snowdon, Jr., AIA
1951	John Erwin Ramsay, FAIA	1988	Ernest Karl Sills, AIA
1952	Thomas Wright Cooper, AIA	1989	John Frank Thompson, AIA
1953-1954	Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., FAIA	1990	Lloyd Guy Walter, Jr., FAIA
1955-1956	Fred Carter Williams, FAIA	1991	Jeffrey Allen Huberman, FAIA
1957-1958	William Russell James, Jr., AIA	1992	Danie Arthur Johnson, AIA
1959-1960	Robert Lee Clemmer, FAIA	1993	Halbert McNair Jones, Jr., AIA
1961-1962	Albert Lewis Haskins, Jr., FAIA	1994	William Ayers Nichols, Jr., AIA
1962-1963	Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr., AIA	1995	John Bowles Knox, AIA
1964	Stephen Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA	1996	Paul Davis Boney AIA
1965	Leslie Norwood Boney, Jr., FAIA	1997	William Galpin Monroe, III, AIA
1966	Macon Strother Smith, FAIA	1998	Herbert Pope McKim, FAIA

(Opposite) **Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church**, Raleigh, John D. Latimer with Roger H. Clark, Architects
See page 291

¹ Editor's note: We thank Marvin R. A. Johnson for his efforts in assembling this portion of our history.



HILL CARTER LINTHICUM, AIA

President
1913 - 1916

Born
Chatham VA
8 April 1860

Died
Durham NC
6 October 1919

Hill Carter Linthicum attended school at Danville Military Academy and studied architecture in Baltimore. He entered the office of his father's firm, William H. Thomas Linthicum of Danville VA, which had moved to Durham NC to design structures for the growing tobacco industry. Hill C. Linthicum practiced in that city until his death. This was in the period before World War I when North Carolina was growing as an industrial state. He wanted to be known as a specialist in the design and planning of schools. The firm's business was continued by his son, Henri Colvin Linthicum.

Along with several other architects in North Carolina, Hill Carter Linthicum was active in efforts to establish a more professional status for architects as had already been done in some other states in the nation.

There had been an earlier organization of architects, the North Carolina Architectural Association. Mr. Linthicum served as its Vice President in 1911 and as President in 1912. This group was not an entity of the national organization, The American Institute of Architects, which had been formed in 1857.

The North Carolina Chapter was organized on 26 July 1913, formally incorporated on 8 August, and was officially chartered by The American Institute of Architects on 25 September 1913. Mr. Linthicum was the first president. Other incorporators were G.R. Rose of Durham, Louis Humbert Asbury, Sr. of Charlotte, Richard Sharp Smith of Asheville and Willard Close Northup of Winston-Salem.

Mr. Linthicum was President of the Chapter for four years. During this period Asbury was Vice President and Northup was secretary and treasurer. Mr. Linthicum retired from the presidency at the end of 1916 and was succeeded by Richard Sharp Smith who served until elections were held in the summer of 1917.

In these years, World War I had begun and was raging in Europe. Later in his term the United States was being drawn into the conflict as well.



RICHARD SHARP SMITH, AIA

President
1917

Born
Harden, Archer, England
7 July 1852

Died
Asheville NC
14 February 1924

Richard Sharp Smith emigrated to the United States in 1883 and found employment in Evansville IN. From there he moved to New York City and worked with the architectural firm of Bradford Gilbert. By 1886 he was employed in the office of Richard Morris Hunt who sent Mr. Smith to supervise the construction of the great mansion being built for George W. Vanderbilt near Asheville. He remained in the Asheville area and designed a number of buildings in the Biltmore Village, a project near the main entrance to the Biltmore House estate.

He also planned the Young Men's Institute which provided recreation opportunities for the African-American community. This was one of the projects supported by Vanderbilt.

In 1906, Richard Sharp Smith joined with Albert Carrier to form the firm Smith and Carrier. Mr. Smith was a creative designer who developed his own styles using characteristics of traditional architecture. Although many of his projects were large and small residences, he also designed apartment houses, hotels, stables for estates, churches, commercial buildings and the Jackson County Court House (see page 15).

He was interested in improving the status of architects and the profession in the eyes of the public. Along with other North Carolina architects he was active in establishing the organization which became the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects. He was one of the 1913 incorporators of the Chapter.

He became President in 1917 following the retirement of Mr. Linthicum and served until William H. Lord was elected at the summer meeting that year. In 1921 Mr. Smith later was chosen as Chapter Vice President.

Before becoming President of the Chapter, William Henry Lord served as Vice President. He was a charter member of the Chapter when it was established in 1913. In that year he represented the Chapter as its sole delegate at the National Convention of the AIA in New Orleans. He was to attend most of the conventions for the rest of his life.

He was the first architect from North Carolina to be admitted to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects. Like the first president of the Chapter, Hill Carter Linthicum, Mr. Lord served four years as the President of the Chapter. He was elected at the summer meeting in 1917, following the brief presidency of Richard Sharp Smith. The participation of the United States in World War I made for difficult times and several years were required to recover from the effects of the struggle.

Mr. Lord was a member of the North Carolina Board of Architectural Examination and Registration of which he was treasurer for ten years. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and was honored with the presidency of this Council in 1926.

Before coming to North Carolina, Mr. Lord was for a number of years in the employ of the government engaged for the most part in supervising building for the war department. With offices in Asheville, Mr. Lord practiced in western North Carolina for many years.

He and another architect were returning from a meeting of the Chapter when he was killed in a train accident. He died in Salisbury. Many of the chapter records were in the car and were lost.

Anthony Lord practiced with his father and later became Chapter President. They were the only father and son to be so honored.



Mr. Northup was one of the original members of the 1913 group through whose efforts the Chapter was organized. He also served the Chapter as Secretary-Treasurer and Vice President.

After graduating from Drexel Institute and serving as a special student at the University of Pennsylvania, he was employed for several years in South Carolina. He later joined the firm of R.S. Smith in Asheville and also worked with William H. Lord. In the early 1900s he served as a designer for Charles McMillen in Wilmington. Part of his work can be seen in the Bridger home there. For a short time he worked for an architectural firm in Muskogee, OK. Later he returned to North Carolina to establish his own firm in Winston-Salem. In World War I he had overseas war service for nearly two years and was in charge of camp construction. He attained the rank of Captain.

For six years, he served as President of the North Carolina State Board of Architectural Examination and Registration.

For ten years he conducted a design studio in his office using problems of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

As was generally the case with young practitioners, his early work consisted of small homes. His success in these projects opened a larger field, including a factory village, numerous commercial structures, municipal and county buildings and a long list of grade schools and high schools. For many years he was a partner of the prestigious Winston-Salem firm of Northup and O'Brien. They designed many major projects for the state of North Carolina. Several are clustered around Capitol Square in Raleigh.



WILLIAM HENRY LORD, FAIA

President
1917 - 1920

Born
Syracuse NY
1864

Died
Salisbury NC
27 July 1933



WILLARD CLOSE NORTHUP, FAIA

President
1921

Born
Hancock MI
13 August 1882

Died
Winston-Salem NC
14 February 1942



ERLE GULICK STILLWELL, FAIA

President
1922 – 1923

Born
Hannibal MO
29 August 1885

Died
Asheville NC
22 October 1978

Erle G. Stillwell served four terms as President of the Chapter in two widely separate periods, first in the 1920s and then again twenty years later, from 1942–1944. He had become a member of The American Institute of Architects in 1916.

He was also Treasurer/Secretary of the Chapter from 1917 through 1921 and again from 1934 through 1937. His Fellowship in the Institute was bestowed on him in 1942. He attended the United States Naval Academy, the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania, with further study and travel in Europe. After working briefly in the office of an architect in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1916, he began his own firm, Erle G. Stillwell, Architects and Engineers, in Hendersonville. He had an extensive practice in the motion picture theater field, building theaters all over the Southeast.

In 1942, in order to qualify for major construction projects during World War II, he joined with four other architects and one engineer and formed the firm Six Associates Architects and Engineers in Asheville. In 1950 he became president of this firm. In addition to his work with Six Associates he maintained his individual practice as well.

In addition to projects for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Navy Department, the firm designed hospitals, housing, textile and industrial plants, furniture factories, dairy and bottling plants and numerous educational and institutional buildings, mostly in North Carolina.

He retired from the firm in 1970 but remained available for consultation. Erle Stillwell made a long and distinguished record of service to the North Carolina Chapter.



WILLIAM HENRY PEEPS, AIA

President
1924 – 1925

Born
London England
3 March 1868

Died
Charlotte NC
10 September 1950

William H. Peeps, a native of England, came to Charlotte from Grand Rapids, MI in the first decade of this century. He became a member of The American Institute of Architects in 1921. Before becoming President in 1924 he was Vice President of the Chapter in 1922 and 1923.

He designed many fine residences in several parts of Charlotte, some of which still remain. One of his first notable buildings was the sky-lighted Latta Arcade, an innovative, and at the time, controversial project in the business section of the city. The 1924 building he designed for J. B. Ivey was one of the dominant department store structures in the region.

He had a special concern for the importance of quality architecture. In his address to the North Carolina Chapter in 1925 as president, he challenged his fellow architects. He posed the question as to why architects and their profession were not generally more highly regarded and why their services were not more extensively used.

In a meeting on 24 July, 1924 a major topic dealt with the suggestion from the General Contractors that plans have sufficient detail for estimating, that requirement for plan deposits be dropped, that three brands be specified. The plumbing contractors were reportedly pressing for four prime contracts. The Chapter followed South Carolina in adopting the suggested Institute fee schedule.

A Charlotte periodical in the nineteen sixties featured a story about a diorama which Mr. Peeps had developed using small lead soldiers and numerous other highly detailed items such as scale figures and houses, churches, barns, pagodas and Chinese boats. These objects were items that Mr. Peeps had collected over a period of many years.

Harry J. Simmonds became a member of The American Institute of Architects in 1920. In 1922 he was appointed secretary of the North Carolina Chapter to succeed Mr. James F. Gause of Wilmington following his untimely death. Mr. Simmonds also served as Treasurer/Secretary in 1923. He was Vice President of the Chapter in 1924 and 1925.

His early experience was as a draftsman employed by Harry Barton in Greensboro. He later opened his own office there.

It is not clear when he left North Carolina, but it is reported that he located in the northern part of the country. A document in a Chapter publication lists his address as West Point NY.



HARRY JAMES SIMMONDS, AIA

President
1926 – 1927

Born
South Carolina
2 April 1885

Died
Date unknown



George Robert Berryman also served the Chapter as Vice President in 1926 and 1927.

He was educated at a military academy and took a three-year special course in architecture at George Washington University in Washington DC. He also attended the University of Alabama and the University of Illinois.

Beginning in 1902, he worked in several architectural offices and for almost fifteen years he was a draftsman and superintendent of construction for the Federal Government. In 1922 he established his private practice in North Carolina. For some time he was part of the firm of Wilson and Berryman. In 1933 Mr. Berryman, like numerous other architects in the country, closed his office because of the economic conditions in the Great Depression. He was again employed in a Federal agency responsible for the construction of government installations. In 1946, he returned from Boston to Raleigh where he became a part of the firm of Wilson, Berryman and Kennedy.

He had given up his membership in the Institute for economic reasons in 1935, and in 1948 he was reinstated.

Health conditions forced him to retire from active practice in 1952. He then returned to his birthplace in Virginia. In 1955 the title of Member Emeritus was conferred.

In his career, his projects included college buildings in Fayetteville, Greenville, Raleigh and Gaffney SC, a hospital in Daytona Beach FL, and schools in Wilson County NC. He was architect for the Wahl Coats School in Greenville. Located on the East Carolina University campus, the school was a part of the teacher training program.



GEORGE ROBERT BERRYMAN, AIA

President
1928 – 1929

Born
Surry County VA

Died
Richmond VA
21 January 1957



JAMES BORDEN LYNCH, AIA

President
1930 – 1931

Born
Wilmington NC
29 January 1883

Died
Wilmington NC
17 November 1965

James B. Lynch served his profession well. He became a member of the AIA in 1925. He was the first president of the Chapter who came from southeastern North Carolina. He was vice president in 1928 and 1929. For twenty-seven years he was a member of the North Carolina Board of Architectural Examination and Registration.

He was a graduate of North Carolina State College. In 1915 he was associated with James F. Gause in the firm of Gause and Lynch. At one time he worked for architectural firms in New York City. In Wilmington in the early nineteen twenties he designed several church related projects and a building for the Salvation Army, as well as a school addition and residences. In 1924 he planned a Young Women's Christian Association building. In 1940 an addition to the James Walker Memorial Hospital was built according to his plans.

He was a captain in the Wilmington Light Infantry and served in World War I. During World War II he was a major in the North Carolina Home Guard.

He practiced his profession with Osborne G. Foard under the firm name of Lynch and Foard in Wilmington. They designed numerous projects for the City of Wilmington including Nesbitt Court and Houston Moore Terrace, low rent housing projects, several fire stations and defense housing during World War II. Residential work included several homes in Carolina Heights. They also served as architects for St. Paul's Episcopal Church and an addition to St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

In 1940 the firm completed a major renovation to the Historic City Hall and the adjacent Thalian Hall in Wilmington.



HARRY BARTON, AIA

President
1932 – 1933

Born
Philadelphia PA
17 June 1876

Died
Greensboro NC
9 May 1937

Harry Barton was one of the most prominent architects in the Greensboro area. The son of a building contractor, he attended Temple University in his home city of Philadelphia. He later completed a course in architecture at George Washington University. He continued his professional education at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

For several years he was employed as an architect in the office of the supervising architect in the United States Treasury Department. In 1913 he began his practice in Greensboro. He designed and supervised the construction of a number of significant buildings, including courthouses in Guilford, Cumberland, Johnston and Alamance counties. Municipal buildings were planned in Greensboro, High Point and Reidsville. Other Greensboro work included Meyer's Department Store, the Daily News and Record building and Aycock Auditorium on the campus of what was to become the UNC Greensboro.

In 1930 an honorary prize award was granted to the First Presbyterian Church in Greensboro, a project in which Harry Barton was associated with architect Hobart Upjohn of New York City. Barton designed other churches including the Greensboro Church of the Covenant. For several years he was secretary of the State Board of Examiners in Architecture.

During his term as president, a major issue for the Chapter was the Great Depression, during which many architects encountered severe financial difficulties prompting some to have to drop their membership in the Institute.

He was active in several community and civic organizations and at one time was mayor of the town of Hamilton Lakes where he lived, just west of Greensboro.

In addition to serving as President of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, Leet A. O'Brien was Treasurer-Secretary and Vice President.

He was educated at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh and worked there for a period of time with the firm of Ingram and Boyd. During World War I, he worked for the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks in Washington DC.

He joined the Willard C. Northup firm in 1907 as a draftsman and became a partner in 1915. The firm of Northup and O'Brien became a prominent firm in North Carolina based in Winston-Salem. He was also a member of the North Carolina Society of Engineers and the Winston-Salem Engineers Club. Some of his other activities included service on the North Carolina Engineering Foundation, Inc., North Carolina State Arts Society, and the Advisory Committee of the North Carolina State Planning Board. After the death of Mr. Northup, the firm added several associates and the firm name was changed to Office of Northup and O'Brien Architects and Engineers. He retired in 1953 as senior partner.

The firm designed college and university buildings at Salem College, Winston-Salem State University, Appalachian State University, UNC Greensboro, NC State University, and at UNC Chapel Hill, including some of the earlier buildings at the Medical School and Hospital. Another medical facility was the Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem. A number of public schools in the Winston-Salem area were also planned by the firm.

The firm designed many buildings, including public and residential, not only in the Winston-Salem area but throughout the state. In Raleigh they were the architects for the Durham Life Insurance Building which has now been acquired by Wake County as a public office building. Other projects in Raleigh include several of the state government buildings in the area of the State Capitol, including the Justice, Revenue and Education Buildings.



In 1924, Walter W. Hook joined his father, Charles C. Hook, in the practice of architecture in Charlotte as Charles C. Hook and Son. Charles C. Hook had opened an office there in 1889 and at that time was the only architect practicing in the State. Upon the death of the father, the firm became Walter Hook and Associates, Inc.

He became a Fellow in the Institute in 1949. He had held other offices in the Chapter in addition to President.

He followed his father in the planning of numerous hospitals, more than 250, in the Carolinas. These involved the Veterans Hospital in Salisbury, buildings at the State Hospital in Raleigh and the one in Morganton. His work also included banks, as well as buildings for colleges and other institutions.

Walter W. Hook was active in state and local organizations and agencies related to planning and building and in legislation affecting architectural practice and the construction industry. In the early nineteen forties he urged the formation of a zoning commission in Charlotte. He was subsequently named to the Zoning Board of Adjustment, and became its chairman.

He served on the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission. He was chairman of the North Carolina Building Code Council when that agency was in its formative period. He was chairman of the State Board of Architectural Examination and Registration, and the president of the North Carolina Architectural Foundation. He was also a member of the American Hospital Association.

Active in the cultural life of the community he was a leader in the Charlotte Little Theatre and the Mint Museum.



LEET ALEXANDER O'BRIEN, FAIA

President
1934 – 1935

Born
Winston-Salem NC
30 January 1891

Died
Clearwater FL
14 August 1963



WALTER WILLIAMS HOOK, FAIA

President
1936 – 1937

Born
Charlotte NC
19 July 1902

Died
Charlotte NC
29 September 1963



GEORGE WATTS CARR, AIA .

President
1938-1939

Born
Durham NC
13 April 1893

Died
Durham NC
16 July 1975

George Watts Carr was Vice President of the Chapter in 1936 and 1937. He attended Davidson College and the Eastman Business School in Poughkeepsie NY.

In 1926 and 1927 he was employed at Northup and O'Brien of Winston-Salem. He was responsible for the projects which that firm produced in the Durham area. From 1927 to 1961 he had his own practice in Durham as George Watts Carr, Architect. He designed many fine and often large homes in the exclusive residential areas in Durham. He received honor awards from the North Carolina Chapter for residential design. He was associated with the developers of the Forest Hills subdivision when it was first laid out. He designed streets, utilities as well as residences for the area.

The largest single project on which Carr's firm worked was the 2,000-bed Marine Hospital at Camp Lejeune NC. The next largest project was the Camp Lejeune Marine base itself, on which the firm was engaged for four years. Carr and his associates J.E. Greiner of Baltimore also designed the Cherry Point Marine Air Base, the North Carolina Ports Authority Terminal at Morehead City and several buildings at the US Naval Academy at Annapolis MD. He was named to the Advisory Panel for planning the United States Capitol and grounds.

The Carr firm designed buildings at North Carolina Central University, NC State University, UNC Chapel Hill, as well as county hospitals in eastern and central North Carolina. A major hospital project was the Veterans Hospital in Durham.

His son, Robert W. Carr, became associated with his father and later continued the architectural practice of the firm in his own name. George Watts Carr became less active in the firm in 1974 but he continued as Consulting Architect with Carr, Harrison, Pruden and DePasquale until his death.



ANTHONY LORD, FAIA

President
1940 - 1941

Born
Asheville NC
17 February 1900

Died
Asheville NC
9 December 1993

Anthony Lord received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Georgia Institute of Technology and a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in architecture from Yale University. He was also a registered professional engineer and studied at the Art Students League in New York.

After several years in Europe, he was active in the practice of architecture with his father, William H. Lord, FAIA, until his death in 1935. He continued his own private practice office until he became a member of the Asheville firm, Six Associates Architects and Engineers. He retired in 1970.

He was noted as a craftsman of decorative wrought iron. His hobbies included cabinet making, water color painting and photography. He was a flutist in a local music organization.

During his many years of practice he planned numerous buildings for colleges and universities as well as industrial and health facilities.

He served on a number of boards including local library boards. In 1988, the Buncombe County Commissioners named Anthony Lord the first Trustee Emeritus of the Asheville-Buncombe Library System. He was on the advisory board for Warren Wilson College, a member of the Asheville Tree and Greenway Commission, becoming well known for his concern for the preservation and planting of trees, and a member of the Downtown Development Strategies Task Force.

In 1984 the Asheville Art Museum held a month-long showing of his paintings and photographs of his architecture.

He was named to the Western North Carolina Creative Arts Hall of Fame.

Mr. Lord was succeeded in the presidency by Erle G. Stillwell, a fellow principal in their Six Associates firm, who had been president in 1922-23.

Twenty years after serving as president in 1922 and 1923, Erle Stillwell was again elected president of the chapter. He had become a member of The American Institute of Architects in 1916.

He was also Treasurer/Secretary of the Chapter from 1917 through 1921 and again from 1934 through 1937. His Fellowship in the Institute was bestowed on him in 1942. He attended the United States Naval Academy, the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania, with further study and travel in Europe. After working briefly in the office of an architect in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1916, he began his own firm, Erle G. Stillwell, Architects and Engineers, in Hendersonville. He had an extensive practice in the motion picture theater field, building theaters all over the Southeast.

In 1942, in order to qualify for major construction projects during World War II, he joined with four other architects and one engineer and formed the firm Six Associates Architects and Engineers in Asheville. In 1950 he became president of this firm. In addition to his work with Six Associates he maintained his individual practice as well.

In addition to projects for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Navy Department, the firm designed hospitals, housing, textile and industrial plants, furniture factories, dairy and bottling plants and numerous educational and institutional buildings, mostly in North Carolina.

He retired from the firm in 1970 but remained available for consultation. Erle Stillwell made a long and distinguished record of service to the North Carolina Chapter.



ERLE GULICK STILLWELL, FAIA

President
1942 – 1944

Born
Hannibal MO
29 August 1885

Died
Asheville NC
22 October 1978



H. Raymond Weeks graduated from Georgia Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture in 1923. Following his graduation he was associated with Robert and Company in Atlanta. He then moved to Durham and worked with Atwood and Nash. After the retirement of Mr. Nash, the firm became Atwood and Weeks. Later he practiced in his own name as The Office of H. Raymond Weeks, Inc.

He was the first President of the North Carolina Architects Association which later merged with North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects. He became a member of the Institute in 1938. Prior to being the President of the Chapter he had held the offices of Vice President and Director. He had also served on various committees.

He was chairman of the State College Accreditation Committee for the School of Architecture. In 1948, he made a report at the January Chapter Meeting that Henry L. Kamphoefner had been selected as Dean.

His work included several projects for UNC Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Meredith College, and public school facilities in Durham and Rocky Mount. He served as architect for the first major building at the Raleigh-Durham Airport.

The *Durham Sun* included these words in a tribute to Mr. Weeks: "Interested in his community, he took an active and energetic part in its affairs while he could... he was a moving spirit and force in the elimination of substandard housing. He was chairman of the commission which he guided through a year or more of deliberations and planning to come forth with a code which has been a model for the nation."



HOWARD RAYMOND WEEKS, AIA

President
1945

Born
Palmyra MO
1901

Died
Durham NC
27 October 1956



ROSS EDWARD SHUMAKER, AIA

President
1946

Born
Gladdens PA
31 July 1889

Died
Raleigh NC
8 April 1960

Ross Edward Shumaker attended Ohio Southern University before enrolling in Ohio State University where he received a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1916. He did graduate work at Pennsylvania State University and at Harvard. He was an instructor in architecture at Pennsylvania State for several years.

He worked for architectural firms in Beckley WV and in Asheville. In 1920, he joined the faculty of North Carolina State College where in 1923 he developed a newly established course in architectural engineering. This became the nucleus for the 1927 formation of the Department of Architectural Engineering in the School of Engineering.

In 1927 he also became State College Architect. During the years prior to World War II, with financing from the Federal Public Works Administration, several residence halls and other buildings were built according to his plans. He was also involved in the design of the William Neal Reynolds Coliseum.

Ross Shumaker was active in the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects of which he had become a member in 1940. In addition to his academic work and private practice he was the Executive Secretary of the Chapter from 1952 to 1954. He served on and was secretary of the North Carolina Board of Architectural Examination and Registration and was also a member of the State Building Code Council. In 1955 he was given a citation for outstanding service to the Chapter. From the multiple roles which he occupied in the professional organizations, it can be seen that he was a key player in the profession for some thirty-seven years.

He became a member emeritus of the Institute in 1957.



WILLIAM HENLEY DEITRICK, FAIA

President
1947

Born
Danville VA
5 March 1895

Died
Raleigh NC
14 July 1974

William Henley Deitrick's generosity and concern for the Chapter and The Institute provided the headquarters for the Chapter. In 1938 he bought the city of Raleigh's water tower property and saved this historic landmark from destruction. He renovated it to serve as his offices. Years later he and his wife worked out an agreement in which the Chapter would pay them a monthly amount of rent and an annuity until the death of both. Then the building and land would become the property of the Chapter. Since 1963, this has been the location for the Chapter's offices.

He was admitted to The Institute in 1936. He served as Vice President of the Chapter in 1946 and in 1945 as Secretary.

He was graduated cum laude from Wake Forest College in 1916. In 1916-1917 he was principal and athletic coach in a high school in Georgia. In World War I he served as an officer with the field artillery. After the war he took graduate work at Columbia University and at Hiron's Atelier in New York City. He was employed in the office of the prominent New York architect, Raymond Hood.

After working in the area of school planning in Raleigh, he opened his private practice in which he designed many public school projects. He was licensed in Virginia in 1926 and in North Carolina in 1927. From 1935 his firm grew rapidly. Besides numerous school buildings in many parts of the State, his office also designed other public projects including college and university buildings, residences and commercial buildings.

His Dorton Arena at the State Fairgrounds in Raleigh was to bring him international recognition and fame. Its basic design was the work of Matthew Nowicki who at the time was head of the architectural program at NC State's School of Design and a consultant to Mr. Deitrick. For this project he received the state's first national honor award for excellence in 1953. It was also chosen by *Architectural Record* as one of thirty-six buildings listed as significant in the preceding one hundred years.

Many of his employees became architects and later established their own practices.

His interest in cultural affairs led him to serve several such causes and agencies.

Luther Lashmit was honored by the Chapter with the award of a Gold Medal for his services to the profession and the Chapter. Later he was given a special Presidential Citation by The Institute. In 1947 he was Vice President of the Chapter.

He was educated at Carnegie Institute of Technology receiving a Master of Arts degree. He had a Fontainebleau Scholarship, and traveled in France, Italy and England as part of his education.

He served on the faculty at Georgia Institute of Technology in 1923-1924. He also taught in 1933-38 at Carnegie Institute of Technology. From 1942 to 1945 he was employed by the Federal Public Housing Authority. He was associated with the Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien in 1928-33, 1938-1942 and after 1945 when he became a partner.

He joined the firm as a designer. A number of great houses for industrialists and other business leaders in Winston-Salem and nearby cities were designed by Mr. Lashmit. For the firm, he designed the first building of the Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, and in Raleigh the State Education Building, Justice and Revenue Buildings and the Durham Life Insurance Building. As the original partners left the firm, Mr. Lashmit joined with other architects and engineers to form Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollock. Upon the death of Mr. James the firm was changed to Lashmit Brown and Pollock where he continued his practice until his retirement.

He was a member of the North Carolina State Association of Architects, an early organization of architects in North Carolina. He was also a member, and at one time a Director, of the Winston-Salem Engineers Club. In 1976 he was the first and only recipient of the Gold Medal of AIA North Carolina.

Having taught at Carnegie Tech, Mr. Lashmit was called upon to present lectures at several State conventions of the Chapter, on such topics as Modular Design and Design and Budget. He was a witty, scholarly architect who earned the respect of his peers.



The son of the Chairman of the Language Department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Walter Toy, Jr. attended the University and received his undergraduate degree in geology. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with his architectural degree and also attended the University of Germany in Stuttgart. During World War II he served as a Captain in the US Marine Corps and saw active duty in China. While in the service he designed the airport in Georgetown, SC as a marine landing strip and facility.

He was a founding partner in the firm of Graves and Toy Architects in Charlotte. His architecture emphasized educational and public facilities. He won Honor Awards for East Mecklenburg High school and the Air National Guard Armory in Charlotte. He designed the Law Enforcement Building in uptown Charlotte, the first high-rise dormitories at UNC Chapel Hill, and many school facilities around the state.

Interest in historic preservation and careful community planning were evident during Walter Toy's career. He served as chairman of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission and the Mecklenburg County Historic Properties Commission.

In 1955 he was appointed Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce. One of the principal duties of the committee was the publication of a fine arts directory for Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

Mr. Toy was a classically educated architect who was recognized also for his ability as a watercolor artist. His paintings are in numerous private collections, and also in the permanent collection of The AIA in Washington and in the R. J. Reynolds Collection of Art.



LUTHER SNOW LASHMIT, AIA

President
1948

Born
Winston-Salem NC
22 April 1899

Died
Southern Pines NC
21 May 1989



WALTER DALLAM TOY, JR., AIA

President
1949

Born
Chapel Hill NC
29 September 1906

Died
Charlotte NC
24 July 1991



LINDSEY MADISON GUDGER, AIA

President
1950

Born
Asheville NC
23 January 1904

Died
Asheville NC
28 September 1964



JOHN ERWIN RAMSAY, FAIA

President
1951

Born
Salisbury NC
23 September 1915

Died
Salisbury NC
9 November 1991

Lindsey Madison Gudger was active in the other organization of architects in the state, the North Carolina Association of Architects, in which he served as Secretary-Treasurer in 1942. He became a member of the AIA in 1938.

After graduating from high school in Asheville, he attended the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill for two and a half years before enrolling in the Georgia Institute of Technology where after two and a half years he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1926.

Mr. Gudger was employed in the offices of Douglas Ellington in Asheville from 1921 to 1923. For several years he worked for Atwood and Nash in Chapel Hill and Atwood and Weeks in Durham. In 1929 he worked in Albany, NY. In 1932, he opened his own office in Asheville. One of his major projects was the Asheville Auditorium. His firm planned schools in many towns and counties in Western North Carolina. In 1958 he joined with two partners to form the firm of Gudger, Baber, and Wood. They conducted a varied practice with emphasis on educational facilities and other public projects.

Mr. Gudger was well known for his paintings and was a member of the American Artists Professional League.



Before becoming president, John Erwin Ramsay was Secretary of the Chapter in 1949 and a Director from 1942 to 1945.

After graduating from McCallie School for Boys in Chattanooga TN he continued his education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1938. He was graduated with a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from Yale University's School of Architecture in 1941.

He was employed by Carr and J. E. Greiner, a firm of architects and engineers who were retained for government construction contracts. One of their projects was Camp Lejeune NC. After having been drafted into the Army, he succeeded in entering his preferred military service, the US Navy, and became a naval officer serving in the Pacific area.

In 1946 he returned to Salisbury and opened his architectural office which he maintained until his retirement. He was committed to modern architecture which was then not readily accepted. He worked all his professional life to improve the quality of his city. His projects included many residences, churches, educational and health buildings, banks and other facilities for business and industry. He was a charter member of the Salisbury City Planning Commission. His interest in the cultural life of his community and state brought him into membership and leadership roles in arts and music organizations and agencies.

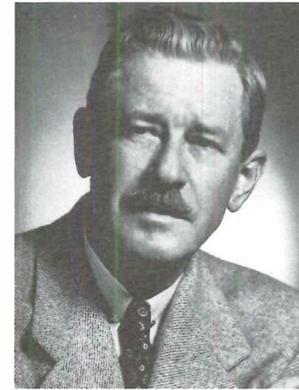
He was recognized nationally for his activities in the area of architectural registration. He was a member and at one time president of the North Carolina Board of Architecture. He began an effort to interpret North Carolina State Laws relating to architecture and published "Rules, Regulations and Laws of North Carolina" on the subject under one binder for the first time. He was a director and treasurer of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and was a member of numerous committees of the Council. He was instrumental in having the NCARB office moved to Washington DC.

Mr. Ramsay had a prominent role in developing the North Carolina Chapter of The AIA into a stronger organization from an administrative standpoint.

After high school in Raleigh, Mr. Cooper had private tutoring in structural engineering. He received his architectural training in the offices of practitioners. From January 1914 to November 1917 he was employed as a draftsman for James A. Salter in Raleigh. From November 1917 to March 1919 he took a position as senior draftsman for the Newport News Ship Building Company in Virginia. From March 1919 to March 1921 he was chief draftsman for Salter and Nelson, Architects, in Raleigh. He then became a partner in the firm of Nelson and Cooper in Raleigh and Black Mountain NC. From 1930 to 1942 he practiced architecture in his own firm in Raleigh. He established a reputation for his design of a number of fine residences in Raleigh. For a short time in the early nineteen forties he was associated with the firm of Olson and W. H. Deitrick. In 1942 and 1943 he was superintendent of construction for several military projects in the Carolinas.

In 1944 he was assistant to Ross Shumaker who was then the college architect at North Carolina State College. He became a member of The American Institute of Architects in 1945. He later formed a partnership with Albert L. Haskins, Jr.

He planned the State Agriculture Building on Capitol Square in Raleigh.



THOMAS WRIGHT COOPER, AIA

President
1952

Born
Raleigh NC
7 July 1897

Died
Raleigh NC
1 January 1957



Arthur Gould Odell, Jr. was one of the most prominent architects in North Carolina and a strong leader in the Chapter and The Institute. He was the first architect from North Carolina to become national President of The American Institute of Architects. Prior to his election he had been active on several national committees and on the Board of Directors. His administration as Chapter President was marked by his successful efforts to develop the magazine as a public relations tool. He was also aggressive in recruiting new members and in establishing Sections of the Chapter.

He attended Duke University for about a year and then earned a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Cornell University in 1935. The following year he studied at École des Beaux Arts in Paris. Before World War II he was employed in New York by the firm of Harrison & Foulhoux. In 1939 he opened his own architectural office in Charlotte. He was a visiting critic at Cornell University College of Architecture.

After serving in the U. S. Army in World War II he continued his practice in Charlotte under the firm name of A.G. Odell, Jr. and Associates and planned numerous building projects in North Carolina and other East Coast states. Many of these projects won awards at State, Regional and National levels. They were also featured in various publications and by industrial associations.

He was active in local organizations and associations such as the Downtown Charlotte Association, the Mint Museum of Art, Charlotte Concert Music Association, Charlotte Planning Board, and the Charlotte Building Code Board of Appeals. He was a member and at one time Chairman of the North Carolina Building Code Council and a Director of the North Carolina Architectural Foundation.

Many architects who at one time worked in Mr. Odell's firm have established their own practices in many parts of the country but especially in the Carolinas.



ARTHUR GOULD ODELL, JR., FAIA

President
1953 – 1954

Born
Concord NC
22 November 1913

Died
Charlotte NC
21 April 1988

Chapter VI: Chapter Presidents



FRED CARTER WILLIAMS, FAIA

President
1955 – 1956

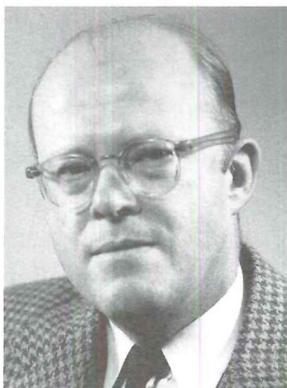
Born
Churchland NC
13 June 1912

Carter Williams was Vice President of the Chapter in 1953 and served as a member of the Board of Directors and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 1954. In 1975 he won the Edward C. Kemper Award. This award is given annually by the Institute to one AIA member who has rendered distinguished service and has made the most significant contribution to the profession.

He received his Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering from North Carolina State College in 1935, and his Bachelor of Science in Architectural Design from the University of Illinois in 1939. He also completed special courses in Specifications and Materials of Construction at Columbia University.

He was Assistant Professor of architectural engineering at North Carolina State University 1939-41 and in 1946-47 after World War II. Military service began in March 1941 as Lt. U. S. Army, Infantry, assigned from 1942 to 1946 as Instructor, United States Military Academy West Point, NY. He also served as architect member of Post-War Construction Planning Board at West Point until discharge as Lt. Col. in 1946, returning to teaching and practice of architecture in Raleigh. His partners and other associates included former Chapter Presidents, Macon S. Smith, and his brother, Turner G. Williams. Architectural commissions included many public buildings, churches, hospitals, special laboratories, educational facilities and other commercial type structures.

Community and other services included NC Board of Architecture, National AIA Judicial Board, consultant for special assignments in India and Africa, various City of Raleigh Boards and Commissions including Parks and Recreation, Board of Adjustment, City Planning, Convention and Conference Center.



WILLIAM RUSSELL JAMES, JR. AIA

President
1957 – 1958

Born
Winston-Salem NC
10 September 1911

Died
Winston-Salem NC
18 March 1962

William R. James, Jr. was Vice President of the Chapter for two years, 1955 and 1956. He was also a member of the Winston-Salem Engineers Club. He served as Public Relations Director of the South Atlantic Region of AIA. He was chairman of the Chapter Committee on School Architecture.

He earned a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the Carnegie Institute of Technology and later received the Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from Princeton University. He received the "Princeton Prize" in architecture and the "Proctor Fellowship" at Princeton. He worked as a draftsman and as designer in the firm of Northup and O'Brien in Winston-Salem from 1935 to 1942 and with Lynch and Foard of Wilmington from 1942 to 1945.

In World War II he served as a Radio Technician in the United States Navy. In 1946 he became an associate in the Office of Northup and O'Brien. Later he became a principal in the successor firm of Lashmit James Brown and Pollock, an architectural and engineering firm in Winston-Salem. The new firm was to continue the tradition of fine buildings begun by its predecessor. Bill James was known as a fast and skillful draftsman.

He became a member of the Chapter in 1946. He died at the age of fifty, having given the best years of his life to the profession.

Robert L. Clemmer also held the offices of Treasurer, Director and Vice President. He was a director of the North Carolina Design Foundation and vice president of the North Carolina Architectural Foundation. He was active in the organization of the Western North Carolina Council of Architects.

Under his leadership, local architects banded together to offer their services to the city of Hickory in the area of city planning. The offer met with overwhelming favor and soon the group had drawn up a tentative plan for downtown development.

Mr. Clemmer attended Stanley High School in Stanley NC and Lenoir Rhyne College in Hickory where he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1926.

Prior to 1920 he spent about a year with the Reynolds Tobacco Company in Winston-Salem in the engineering department under G. M. Poley, architect. After 1929, because of the beginning of the great depression, he was unable to get a job as a draftsman. He studied and worked for himself on such jobs as he could find. He passed the North Carolina State Board of Architectural Registration by written examination in 1934. In that year he founded his own firm. Later he entered into a partnership with Frank Horton to establish the firm of Clemmer and Horton which later became the firm of Clemmer Horton Bush Sills and Abernethy. Mr. Clemmer retired in 1981.

His firm designed many schools in his home county of Catawba but also in numerous nearby counties and communities. The firm designed all the major buildings constructed at Lenoir-Rhyne College since 1942, most of the buildings at Catawba Valley Technical College, and a number of facilities at Appalachian State University in Boone, as well as residences, banks, department stores, hospitals and industrial plants.



ROBERT LEE CLEMMER, FAIA

President
1959 – 1960

Born
Stanley NC
19 June 1903

Died
Hickory NC
1 January 1990



Albert L. Haskins, Jr. made a major contribution in work related to construction laws and building codes. He was appointed chairman of the North Carolina Building Code Council in 1950. From 1966-1976 he was co-chairman of the North Carolina Construction Congress. In 1978 he was editor of the *North Carolina Construction Laws*. He also served on the Virginia Building Codes Committee.

After attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1927-28, he transferred to Georgia Institute of Technology and in 1931 he received the Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture.

In the early 1930's he worked for several architectural and engineering firms in North Carolina. From 1937-1941 he was office manager for the Portland Cement Association in Richmond, VA.

From 1941 to 1945 he was office manager and structural engineer for government contracts for Williams, Coile, and Pipino, Architects and Engineers in Newport News.

In 1945 he opened his own office in Raleigh. A year later he formed a partnership with Thomas W. Cooper. Following the death of Mr. Cooper the firm became Haskins and Rice with Richard L. Rice. His firms designed more than 1,000 buildings including numerous schools, colleges, churches and office buildings.

Some specific Raleigh projects were Hudson Memorial Presbyterian Church, First Baptist Church Education Wing, the Civic Center Building, Radisson Hotel, Hanover One and Two Office Towers, and the redesign of the Raleigh Municipal Auditorium.

He joined AIA in 1942. In the Institute he served on several national committees on Contract Documents, Building Codes and Government Affairs, and was active on many Chapter committees especially those related to state government.

He and Anthony Lord worked together with William Henley Deitrick to reach an agreement concerning the transfer of his office to the Chapter. Mr. Haskins was president and incorporator of the North Carolina Architectural Foundation in 1963.



ALBERT LEWIS HASKINS, JR., FAIA

President
1961-1962

Born
Reidsville NC
28 March 1910



ARTHUR C. JENKINS, JR., AIA

President
1962 - 1963

Born
Plainsville PA
25 June 1918

Died
Durham NC
10 December 1963



STEPHEN SCOTT FEREBEE, JR., FAIA

President
1964

Born
Detroit MI
30 July 1921

Arthur C. Jenkins, Jr. held a Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture from Pennsylvania State University. He entered military service in 1940 and was on active duty for six years. He achieved the rank of Major in the Field Artillery Active Army Reserve.

In June 1947, he moved to North Carolina. After working in Fayetteville as an architectural draftsman for several years, in 1952 he became a principal in his own architectural firm. Before becoming president of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, he had been a member of its Board of Directors and its treasurer. In 1955 he was named the first President of the Eastern Section of AIANC. During his term as President, the Chapter moved to their new location in the AIA Tower; also new contracts and fee schedules were developed with the NC Department of Administration for state funded projects.

At one time he was the chairman of the Advisory Committee for the School of Design at North Carolina State University. In his home community he served as a member of the City Planning Board in Fayetteville.

Soon after his untimely death at the age of 45, while he was in office as Chapter President, the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America passed a resolution recognizing his contribution to the construction industry.



One of the most prominent members of the Chapter, Scott Ferebee, has held numerous leadership positions not only in the Chapter but in the South Atlantic Region and in the Institute. As one of two North Carolinians so recognized and honored, he was National President of The Institute in 1973 after having served as Chapter President in 1964. He was advanced to Fellow in The Institute in 1968, and in 1987 was chosen as Chancellor of the College of Fellows. He has been a director of the AIA Foundation. He represented the Western Hemisphere on the Council of the International Union of Architects from 1975 to 1981 and is an honorary Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and an honorary member of the Mexican Society of Architects.

He had a distinguished career in the military during and after World War II, advancing to the rank of Major General.

Scott Ferebee received his Bachelor of Architectural Engineering degree from North Carolina State University. He played a leading role in the establishment of the College of Architecture at UNC Charlotte. The University recognized his contribution by conferring on him in 1992 an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts. He is the only AIANC Chapter President so honored. He was the 1995 recipient of the William Henley Deitrick Medal from AIANC for his distinguished service.

After working as job captain in the firm of A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, in 1953 he established his own firm in the partnership of Higgins and Ferebee. In 1959, in association with Herschel G. Walters he formed the firm which is now the FWA Group. His firm has designed many major projects in North Carolina and nearby states. These include the Charlotte Convention Center, the College of Veterinary Medicine at North Carolina State University and a number of facilities at the Universities of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Charlotte.

He has been active in numerous local and statewide organizations including service on the boards of directors of Opera Carolina, United Community Services and the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce. The North Carolina State Alumni Association elected him as its president after earlier awarding him its Meritorious Service Award.

Scott Ferebee is recognized throughout the Nation for his continuing role of leadership after the profession has accorded him its highest honors.

Leslie N. Boney, Jr. is known for his activity on behalf of the Institute and the profession it represents. His work on many State and National committees has been particularly effective in Governmental and Education affairs. He was a trustee for three colleges. During World War II, he was a Major in the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers.

His father, one of the earliest members of the Chapter and a pioneer in school consolidation in the 1920s, was joined in the firm by his three sons - Leslie, Jr., William J., and Charles H. Now a third generation - Paul Davis Boney and Charles H. Boney, Jr., - are also partners carrying on the work and traditions. Recognizing the need for a closer relation with the State's school superintendent, he organized a series of School Planning Conferences, which were jointly sponsored by school superintendents, the Division of School Planning and AIANC.

Mr. Boney joined AIA in 1946 and was an organizer and president of the Eastern NC Section. A Director of the South Atlantic Region, he served on the National AIA Board from 1973 to 1976. He was Chancellor of the College of Fellows for 1980-81 and received a special College citation for distinguished service.

The Institute awarded him the 1982 Kemper Medal. In 1996 he received the AIANC Deitrick Medal for Service. He is responsible for the publication of Richard Guy Wilson's *AIA Gold Medal* and several other books

A 1940 NC State graduate, he was Alumni President in 1959. In 1994 he was honored by the University Alumni Association with its Meritorious Service Award granted annually each year to only one of one hundred thousand living alumni. He received NCSU's 1997 Watauga Medal, its highest non-academic award.

While President of AIANC he organized a Governor's Conference on Beautification to focus attention on planning and the environment. At his request, the State Superintendent of Schools assisted by developing a state-wide program of beautification in the public schools.

A long time member of the Wilmington Planning Board, he was a leader in establishing the state's first Historic District. Deeply involved in preservation, he has written on this and other architectural topics.



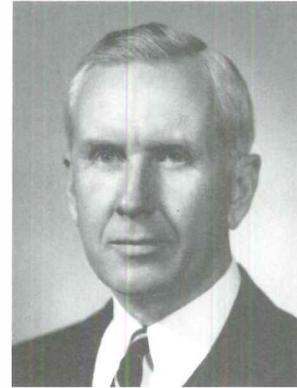
Macon Smith was Vice President of the Chapter in 1965. Prior to that he was Chapter Treasurer for two years. He was advanced to Fellowship and later was chosen by the AIA Board of Directors to be chairman of the Institute's Jury of Fellows. The Jury is responsible for selection of new Fellows.

He graduated from North Carolina State University in 1941, receiving a Bachelor of Architectural Engineering degree. He also graduated from the Naval School of Aeronautical Engineer at the College of Engineering, New York University. In World War II he served in the US Navy, advancing to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. He was a part-time instructor at the School of Design at NC State University in 1957 and 1958.

From 1966 to 1969 he was a member of the committee to establish an architectural school at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and served on the advisory committee for the new school from 1970 to 1973. He was Secretary-Treasurer, Vice President, and President of the North Carolina Architectural Foundation from 1963 to 1971 inclusive. He was a member of the South Atlantic Regional Council from 1964 to 1971.

He was member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Low-Income Housing and served as chair of the City-County Relations Subcommittee of the Advisory Committee from 1966 to 1968.

From 1946 to 1947 he was a draftsman for the firm of Cooper and Shumaker, Architects, in Raleigh. Later he worked for F. Carter Williams, Architects in Raleigh in which firm he became a partner and vice president. The firm planned numerous facilities in a wide range of building types.



LESLIE NORWOOD BONEY, JR., FAIA

President
1965

Born
Wallace NC
25 January 1920



MACON STROTHER SMITH, FAIA

President
1966

Born
Raleigh NC
24 February 1919



JAMES CALVIN HEMPHILL, JR., FAIA

President
1967

Born
Greenwood SC
25 July 1920

James Hemphill's father was also an architect and so is his son, John A. Hemphill, AIA. His father practiced from 1915, until his death in 1970, in Greenwood and Columbia, SC. He was president of the South Carolina Chapter at the outbreak of World War II.

After holding a positions of major responsibility with Odell Associates, Jim Hemphill established his own practice in Charlotte while completing work in progress in Greenwood at the time of his father's death. The firm no longer operates the Greenwood office but designs projects in both North and South Carolina.

He and his son practice as Hemphill Associates, Architects, Planners, Interiors. Major projects of the firm include the American Automobile Association/Carolina Motor Club building in Charlotte, four of the seven elementary schools built by the Charlotte/Mecklenburg school system between 1981 and 1991, four state juvenile detention centers, the Alleghany County Law Enforcement Center and other law enforcement centers in Orange and Bamberg Counties, South Carolina and in McDowell, Davidson and Caldwell Counties, North Carolina.

Jim Hemphill is well known for his expertise in the area of office practice. He has served as president of the local chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute and later as a member of its national Board of Directors. He was a member of the North Carolina Board of Architectural Examination for five years and served as chairman in 1975. Nationally, he served as a member and two year chairman of AIA's Specifications committee, as a member and chairman of the Documents Review Board, and as chairman in 1963 of the Joint Industry Conference on a Uniform Indexing System that produced the 16 division format.



JOHN HYATT HAMMOND, FAIA

President
1968

Born
Farmer NC
21 June 1926

Mr. Hammond was Vice President in 1966 and President-Elect in 1967. He was a member of numerous national and chapter committees.

He attended the University of North Carolina and is a graduate of North Carolina State University where he received the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. He has been a board member of the North Carolina State University Alumni, president of the North Carolina Architectural Foundation and the North Carolina Design Foundation, and is past chairman of the North Carolina Board of Architecture.

During World War II he served in the United States Navy having three years of Pacific ship duty.

As chairman of the Asheboro Chamber of Commerce Beautification Committee he was instrumental in establishing zoning ordinances, a Housing Authority and a Downtown Development Authority. In Greensboro he served on the Greensboro Development Corporation and United Way.

He practiced as a partnership in Asheboro until 1957 when he established his own office in Asheboro and opened a second office in Greensboro where in 1984 he consolidated both offices.

The projects of his firm include school, college and university buildings with fifty-one building on fourteen campuses of North Carolina Community Colleges system and more than a hundred buildings for twenty-six school systems. The firm has also designed banks and office buildings, industrial plants, and government building complexes. One of the major projects in which his firm collaborated was the North Carolina State Zoological Park near Asheboro. His office designed the infrastructure and the first six animal habitats for the African continent. A current project is a national corporate headquarters and a two million square foot furniture showroom.

J. Norman Pease, Jr. has been a partner in one of the largest and most prominent architecture and engineering firms in North Carolina. The firm, J.N. Pease and Company, was established by his father and has planned numerous large construction projects mostly in the southeastern part of the United States. These included military installations, utility and industrial plants, office buildings, educational facilities, churches and a wide variety of other building and engineering projects.

In 1988, he was the first winner of the Kamphoefner Prize, established by the late Dean of the School of Design at NC State University.

Prior to serving in the US Army Corps of Engineers, mostly in the Philippines, during World II, he attended North Carolina State University. After the war he resumed his studies at NC State. Later he continued his professional education at Auburn University in Alabama where he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1955.

During his term as president of the Chapter, the Special Committee for a New School of Architecture culminated almost six years of work. In 1969 the North Carolina General Assembly appropriated funds for a new school of architecture at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. This committee worked closely with the University in preparation for the new school. The Chapter endorsed and adopted the report of the Fees and Contracts Committee, establishing a new recommended minimum fee schedule. Renovations to the AIA Tower and the building at the rear of the property were completed in 1969 and furniture installed in the Tower.



JAMES NORMAN PEASE, JR., FAIA

President
1969

Born
Charlotte NC
29 August 1921



Richard Rice is a 1941 graduate from North Carolina State University with a Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering degree. He also graduated from the United States Army Command and General Staff College in 1961.

He served in World War II from 1941 to 1946 in the European Theater of Operations, and has been member and in 1983 president of the Triangle Chapter of the Retired Officers Association of the United States. In 1946 he began his practice as an architect with Cooper-Shumaker, Architects in Raleigh. After a year as Richard L. Rice, Architects, he became an associate and later a partner in the firm of Cooper, Haskins and Rice which became Haskins and Rice. From 1985 until his retirement in 1991 he was president of Haskins, Rice, Savage and Pearce.

He has been vice president of the North Carolina Design Foundation president of the North Carolina Architectural Foundation, a member of the Raleigh Arts Commission, the Raleigh Historical Properties Commission, the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, National Trust for Historic Preservation, North Carolina Symphony Society, North Carolina State Art Society, the Governor's Committee for Facilities for the Physically Handicapped and president of the Wake County Historical Society.

His firms have planned projects of many types, including numerous schools and other educational facilities, and churches. In downtown Raleigh, the firm served as associate architect for the Raleigh Radisson Hotel, 1980, and One and Two Hanover Square Office Buildings, 1985 and 1990. The firm was architect for additions and renovations to Memorial Auditorium, 1989.



RICHARD LEE RICE, FAIA

President
1970

Born
Raleigh NC
4 May 1919



FRED WASHINGTON BUTNER, JR., FAIA

President
1971

Born
Winston-Salem NC
15 December 1927

Fred Butner, a native of Winston-Salem, has owned and operated his own firm since 1952. He attended local schools and attended North Carolina State University where he received his degree of Bachelor of Architectural Engineering in 1949. Before opening his own office he was employed for three years in the Winston-Salem firm of Macklin-Stinson Architects.

Prior to his becoming president of the Chapter in 1971, he had served as vice president and secretary. He was one of the organizers and also president of the Winston-Salem Council of Architects which later became the Winston-Salem Section of AIANC. He has been president of the Winston-Salem Engineers Club and Winston-Salem Lions Club. He served fifteen years on the NC Licensing Board of Architecture and was chairman for a term.

He was a member of the National AIA Committee on Education, and the Chapter's joint committee with the Associated General Contractors.

The winter meeting of the Chapter during his term was attended by representatives of other design professions such as landscape architects and interior designers.

Mr. Butner's office has designed more than a hundred schools or additions in North Carolina, mostly in Winston-Salem/Forsyth County and nearby counties. The firm also was the architect for the Surry Community College and all later projects at the College. His works include new and altered churches, residential, savings and loans, banks, schools, shopping centers, trucking facilities, restaurants, apartments, YMCA and a wide variety of other commercial and office complexes. His office also designed the Stokes County Court House and the Hall of Justice for Forsyth County.



BEVERLY LAFAYETTE FREEMAN, FAIA

President
1972

Born
Anderson SC
23 April 1923

Beverly Freeman has been president of the Charlotte firm of Freeman-White Associates. He joined the Walter W. Hook firm in 1948 and Freeman-White became its successor and continued specialized planning for hospitals and other health-related facilities. Some of these are the University Memorial Hospital and the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital in Charlotte, the Pitt Memorial Hospital in Greenville NC, Wayne County Hospital, Lexington Memorial, Gaston County, and Moses Cone in Greensboro, High Point Regional, Nash General in Rocky Mount, Columbus County in Whiteville, all in North Carolina. McLeod Regional Medical Center in Florence and Georgetown Memorial in Conway are South Carolina projects. Other work was on St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands and from Virginia to Florida to Puerto Rico. Major architectural projects include Home Federal Savings and Loan and the Mecklenburg County Jail in Charlotte.

He has been chairman of the national AIA Committee on Architecture for Health, the National AIA Hospital Committee, the National Hospital Life and Code Committee of The American Institute of Architects and was AIA's appointed representative to the National Fire Protection Association.

Mr. Freeman was in the class of 1944 at Clemson University but graduated after World War II in 1947 with a degree in Architectural Engineering. He is a past president of the Clemson Architectural Foundation and a member of the Mint Museum in Charlotte. He was chairman of a number of Chapter committees and vice president in 1970 and 1971, and is a member of Myers Park United Methodist Church.

J. Bertram King operated his own architectural office in Asheville for more than forty years, from 1952 to 1994. He attended Memphis State College briefly before enrolling in North Carolina State University from which he was graduated with honors in 1949 with the degree of Bachelor of Architectural Engineering.

Some of his projects were the Humanities, Social Sciences, Art and Management buildings, residence halls and student center at the University of North Carolina at Asheville. Elementary and secondary school projects include the Madison County High School and Reynolds High School. State honor awards were received for design of the Asheville Country Day School and Warren Wilson College Chapel with merit awards going to Bank of Asheville (west) and Asheville High School Occupational Building. South Atlantic Region awards of merit were received for Asheville Country Day School and for the Bank of Asheville (south).

In World War II he served as a pilot in the United States Army Air Force. In his community he has been president of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Asheville City Planning and Zoning Commission and vice chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Board.

At the state level, in addition to his work in the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, he has served as a member of the NC Design Foundation and as president of the North Carolina Board of Architecture.



JOSEPH BERTRAM KING, FAIA

President
1973

Born
Greenville SC
14 September 1924



Charles Boney served at the National AIA level on its Committee on Design and on the committee on Architecture for the Arts and Recreation. In the Chapter he was a member or chairman of many committees including Commission on Design, Collaborating Arts Awards, Schools, Public Relations, Finance, *North Carolina Architect* Magazine and the AIA Tower Interior Design., Hospitals and Public Health. He has been Chapter Vice President and Treasurer.

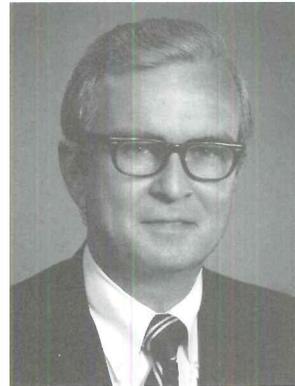
Before entering college he served in the US military service from 1943 to 1945. He was graduated from the School of Design at NC State University in 1950 with the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. He was a runner-up and two-time finalist in the Lloyd Warren Scholarship Paris Prize Competition. As a student, his contemporary design ability was inspired by the late great Polish architect, Professor Matthew Nowicki. He also inherited an appreciation of the formal classical style from his father.

Following graduation he joined his two older brothers as members of their father's firm which had been established in 1922. While their general state-wide practice included housing, medical facilities, churches and other building types, the firm's major thrust has been in the field of educational facilities at the public school and university levels.

The Chapter was active under his Presidency. The newly renovated Tower provided an impressive setting for a reception for the State Legislature; the Chapter was joined by the Arts Council of North Carolina in producing a film *A Place for People* which had as its theme the Architects' aspirations for better places for people; plans were made for a School Planning Conference bringing together architects, school superintendents, and the Division of School Planning of the NC Department of Public Instruction; a minority scholarship was established at NC State University's School of Design; the base of support for the School's Design Foundation was broadened.

He was a leader in the establishment of the Historic Wilmington Foundation. He was chairman of both the lower Cape Fear Historical Society and the State's first Historic District. He has served as chairman of the Barium Springs Home for Children, the William Black Lodge, and as a trustee of the Union Theological Seminary, Presbyterian School of Education, in Richmond VA.

In 1980 he was the Wilmington's Civitan Club's Citizen of the Year.



CHARLES HUSSEY BONEY, SR., FAIA

President
1974

Born
Wilmington NC
16 November 1924

Chapter VI: Chapter Presidents



TURNER GARWOOD WILLIAMS, FAIA

President
1975

Born
Greensboro NC
6 May 1923

Died
Raleigh NC
18 February 1981

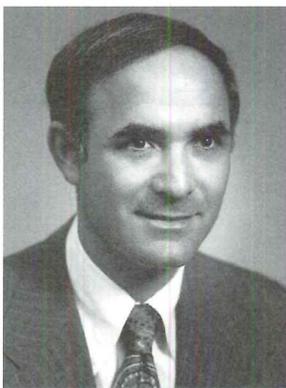
Turner G. Williams was posthumously elevated to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects. When he died in 1981 his election to fellowship had been simultaneously approved by the Jury of Fellows. The oversight in making the award was corrected by the Jury of Fellows in 1994.

In addition to chairing numerous Chapter committees he was vice president of the Chapter in 1972, 1973 and President-elect in 1974. He had been President of the Raleigh Section. As Chapter president in 1975 he provided strong leadership in this year of slumping economy and a national energy emergency. In his term the Chapter held its first reception for members of the Council of State and members of the General Assembly.

After graduating from high school in Greensboro, he attended North Carolina State University from 1940 to 1943. Following his military service in World War II, he entered the University of Pennsylvania where he earned the degree of Bachelor of Architecture in 1948. Prior to joining his brother's firm, F. Carter Williams, Architects in 1955, he had been in the employ of architects in Philadelphia and Greensboro. In 1979 he became a senior partner in his brother's firm.

The firm designed many types of projects including public buildings, commercial work, scientific research facilities, educational facilities, religious structures, medical buildings and residential work, many of which won design awards. Among these projects were Phytotron Laboratories for Duke University and NC State University.

Turner Williams was a member of several Institute committees: Architecture for Justice, Office Management, and the Task Force on Curriculum for Architectural Technology. In the Chapter he was a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Construction Practices, Joint Cooperative Committee with the construction industry. Board of Directors of the North Carolina Architectural Foundation, Education Committee, Advisory Committee on Architectural Technicians Curriculum for the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges.



MICHAEL DAVID NEWMAN, FAIA

President
1976

Born
New York NY
29 December 1936

Michael Newman's special interest in the arts has brought him to a number of arts agencies and organizations including the National Endowment for the Arts, the North Carolina Arts Council of which he was Chairman from 1981 to 1987, the National Association of State Arts Agencies, Winston-Salem Arts Council of which he was President from 1972 to 1974, the Arts and Crafts Association which he served as President from 1968 to 1970, the Moravian Music Foundation, the Winston-Salem Symphony and the Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art.

He received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1962 from Cornell University in Ithaca NY, where he was awarded the York Prize. He then joined the Winston-Salem firm of Lashmit Brown and Pollock in which he became a partner in 1966. In the following years he was Managing Partner in Newman Van Etten Winfree, Newman Calloway Johnson Winfree, Newman and Jones, and, since 1997, Newman-Peterson. His firm has won a number of NCAIA Honor Awards.

Within The Institute he has served on the Board of Directors, the AIA Foundation, the AIA Research Corporation, and in the South Atlantic Region he was Treasurer and a member of the Regional Council. He has been a lecturer for several institutions and agencies including North Carolina State University and Virginia Polytechnical Institute and State University.

His activities in the state have included directorships in the North Carolina State University Design Foundation and the Architectural Foundation, membership in the North Carolina Association of Non-Profit Homes for the Aging. In his community he has been a director in the Greater Downtown Association, Horizon Homes for Retarded Children, Child Guidance Clinic and Volunteer Action Center.

Mr. Hawkins moved from Greenville, SC to Hickory and completed high school there in 1935. He received a degree in architecture from Clemson University in 1940. For about a year he was employed by Robert L. Clemmer in Hickory before serving in the US Army from 1941 to 1945. He spent three and a half years in the South Pacific Theater.

He began architectural practice in Charlotte with Marion R. Marsh, AIA, in 1945 and became a partner with Mr. Marsh in 1954. Later he was a partner with Charles W. Kibler until retirement in 1989. His architectural practice included schools, churches, country clubs, medical clinic buildings, and a variety of residential projects, among which was the Southminster Retirement Community in Charlotte.

In the Chapter one of his favorite committee assignments was the Joint Committee of the AIA and the Associated General Contractors; he served on that committee for more than twenty years. During his term as president, The Institute responded to the changes in the profession by making alterations in the Code of Ethics, membership classifications, bylaws and dues structure, all of which was reflected at the Chapter level. Within the Chapter a major goal was to stimulate interest in continuing education and professional development. Chapter Board of Directors meetings were held in a number of cities throughout the state. Arrangements were made so that AIA documents could be purchased from the Chapter headquarters.

The new *North Carolina Architect* was published with Ernie Wood as its full time editor.

In his community he served on the Building Standards Board when Charlotte had its own Building Code.



Thomas T. Hayes, Jr. was a partner in the firm of Hayes-Howell Associates, in the town of Southern Pines.

Although especially interested in facilities for educational purposes, his firm also designed commercial and recreational buildings. He was involved in all aspects of architectural design in his firm including landscaping, interior design, lighting and acoustical analysis. He had a strong commitment to maintain excellence in contemporary design and his firm received numerous design awards in the state chapter and the regional programs.

After serving several years in the army, Thomas Hayes entered North Carolina State University where he received a degree in architectural engineering in 1949. After meeting Matthew Nowicki who was at that time head of the architecture program, Mr. Hayes returned to the School of Design to study for the fifth year architectural degree which he received in 1951. He was strongly influenced by Nowicki who discouraged him from leaving the state and advised him to stay in North Carolina. Mr. Hayes worked for a while in the office of William Henley Deitrick in Raleigh at the time of planning the Dorton Arena Building at the State Fair Grounds for which Mr. Nowicki was a consultant.

Before becoming President of the Chapter, he served as Vice President and President-elect. He also was a member of several committees in the Chapter including the Advisory Committee to the School of Design at North Carolina State University.



TEBEE PADGETT HAWKINS, AIA

President
1977

Born
Atlanta GA
28 December 1917



THOMAS THURMON HAYES, JR., FAIA

President
1978

Born
Sanford NC
16 December 1925

Died
Durham NC
18 May 1987



ELIZABETH BOBBITT LEE, FAIA

President
1979

Born
Lumberton NC
9 July 1928

Elizabeth B. Lee began her college education at Salem College in Winston-Salem in 1945. She continued at North Carolina State University and graduated with honors from the School of Design in 1952. She was an associate in the office of William A. Coleman, Architect, in Kinston from 1952 to 1955. She worked in New York for the firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill for a year and then opened her own office back home in Lumberton. In 1973 she became senior partner in the firm of Lee and Thompson, Architects, in Lumberton, then later resumed her practice there as Elizabeth B. Lee, Architect. She was the first woman president of the Chapter as she had been the first woman graduate from the School of Design. During her term of office as president she was especially concerned with architectural liability insurance, continuing education programs, the architectural practice legislation, and better communication with the general public.

Within the AIA she has taken on numerous responsibilities in the Chapter as officer and board member. She has served as Director of the South Atlantic Region on the National AIA Board.

In the State and community she has served on the board of directors of the Robeson County Little Theatre and county Community Concerts, North Carolina Dance Theatre, NC State University Alumni Association, the NC Design Foundation and NC Architectural Foundation.

She has been a Trustee of North Carolina State University and a member of the university's Board of Endowment.

Her awards include Distinguished Alumna of Salem College, and certificate of recognition in the Randolph E. Dumont Design Program.

Elizabeth Lee's practice has been diversified typical of a small town firm consisting mainly of commercial, governmental, educational and residential projects.



MARVIN RICHARD ALOIS
JOHNSON, FAIA

President
1980

Born
Humphrey NE
13 August 1916

Marvin R.A. Johnson was Vice President of the Chapter in 1977, 1978 and President-Elect in 1979. He was president of the Raleigh section and served on several committees of the Chapter and was a member of the Architects in Government Committee of the AIA.

He received his Bachelor of Arts degree and the degree of Bachelor of the Art of Architecture, with distinction, from the University of Nebraska in Lincoln in 1943 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was admitted to the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University where he was a student of Walter Gropius, FAIA, and received the Master in Architecture degree in 1948.

During World War II, he entered the United States Naval Reserve and served in the training division of the Navy and was stationed at various officer training centers in the United States.

In 1946 he entered the employ of Clark & Enersen, Architects and Site Planners in Lincoln NE. He also taught one course in design at the University of Nebraska. In 1950 he was invited to become a consulting architect in what became the Division of School Planning in the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction.

Mr. Johnson made presentations to several groups on the subject of school planning, and had major responsibilities in making arrangements for the School Planning Conferences and School Superintendents Conferences sponsored by the state education agency. His writings on school design appeared in a number of periodicals. He joined the Council of Educational Facility Planners, the American Association of School Administrators and remains an emeritus member of both organizations. In his local community he has been a member of the boards of directors of the North Carolina Bach Festival and the Raleigh Chamber Music Guild.

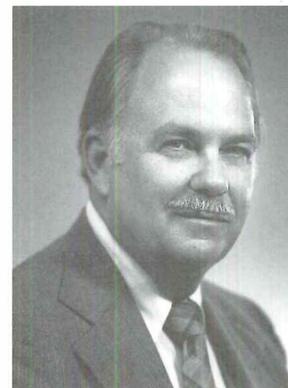
Conrad Wessell took a course in naval architecture in 1942 in Wilmington through the North Carolina State College Extension Service. Later he attended NC State University and in 1949 received the degree of Bachelor of Architectural Engineering.

In 1941 he was employed by an architect/engineer firm during the construction of Camp Davis NC, and later by a consulting engineering firm in Wilmington. From September of that year until April 1944 he was employed by the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company in Wilmington where he worked as a layout man on structural and shipbuilding steel assembly. Here he also did drafting and pattern work at both scale and full size. He worked in Wilmington again in 1946 after serving in the United States Navy.

He was employed as a draftsman by A.J. Maxwell, Architect, in Goldsboro. Following the death of Mr. Maxwell, he opened his own office which he maintained until his death. His was a general practice which included several educational facilities and renovation and rehabilitation projects.

Mr. Wessell was Vice president of the Chapter, and had been an officer in the Eastern Section. He was a member of the national Committee on Regional Development and Natural Resources.

He received the Trustee Award from Lenoir-Rhyne College in Hickory, having been chairman of the Trustees Buildings and Grounds Committee from 1971 to 1982.



CONRAD BOWMAN WESSELL, JR., AIA

President
1981

Born
Wilmington NC
15 October 1922

Died
22 December 1986

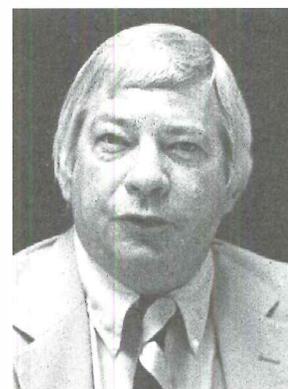


Before becoming Chapter president, Mr. Hammill served as vice president for several years. He had also been a member of several committees in the Chapter including serving as Co-Chairman and Chairman of the Political Action Committee. In Winston-Salem he was Secretary Treasurer, Vice President and President of the Winston-Salem Section of the Chapter.

He attended the School of Design at North Carolina State University and received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1960. He became staff architect with Cameron Associates in Charlotte that same year and remained there until 1966. He then moved to Winston-Salem and was a founding partner in the firm of Colvin, Hammill and Walter. Later the firm changed its name to Hammill, Walter Associates. In 1988 he became sole proprietor of Hammill Associates which is now A.J. Hammill Architect.

As a principal in the firm, he was involved in the planning of numerous projects in a variety of building types including schools, banks, churches, parking decks, campus buildings, recreation facilities, multi-family housing projects, and airport facilities. Among these are buildings for the State of North Carolina Department of Education, NC State University School of Textiles, NC School of the Arts Student Complex, and a number of building complexes for business and government. The Restoration of the R. J. Reynolds Building in Winston-Salem received a national AIA Design Award.

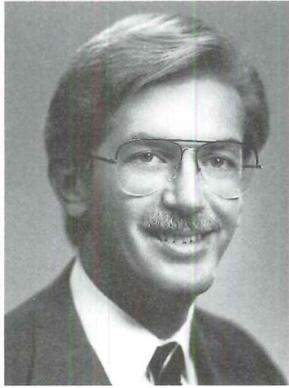
In his community he has served on the Board of Directors of the Winston-Salem Industries for the Blind and as president of the Triad Chapter of the Construction Specification Institute.



ARTHUR JAMES HAMMILL, JR., AIA

President
1982

Born
Gastonia NC
20 September 1934



MICHAEL RANDOLPH TYE, AIA

President
1983

Born
St. Louis MO
9 February 1940

Michael Tye was granted the degree of Bachelor of Architecture by Miami University at Oxford OH. He was a graduate of Oak Park-River Forest High School in Oak Park IL. From 1963 to 1966 he was project architect with J.N. Pease Associates in Charlotte. From 1966 to 1967 he was employed as an Urban Designer in the Greater London Council in London, England. Returning to Charlotte, he served as Director of Design with J. N. Pease from 1972 to 1981.

He was a principal with Odell Associates from 1981 to 1983. While so employed he was actively involved in planning many major projects in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, and Bonn, Germany. These included office buildings, commercial and corporate structures, laboratories, medical facilities and industrial projects.

He later became Vice President of Architecture and President of RS&H NC in Greensboro. In 1989 he established his own firm, Tye Architecture which has become Tye, Spotts and Davis located in Greensboro. This practice has included planning facilities for the furniture industry, shopping centers, office complexes and numerous residences.

Mr. Tye was a member of the North Carolina Board of Architecture from 1988 to 1993 and served as its president from 1991 to 1993. He has been a member of the National Council of Architectural Registration Board Examination Committee for whom he served as grader on the professional design examination six times.

In Charlotte he was president of the Charlotte Section of the Chapter, founder and Past-President of Citizens for Preservation, and jurist at the UNC at Charlotte School of Architecture. In 1975 he was selected as one of the "Ten Outstanding Young Men" by the Charlotte Junior Chamber of Commerce. In the Greensboro area he was involved in a variety of community activities.



HENRY CLAY TAYLOR, III, AIA

President
1984

Born
Raleigh NC
15 November 1940

Clay Taylor is one of the many graduates of the School of Design of North Carolina State University who became president of the Chapter. He received his degree of Bachelor of Architecture in 1966 and joined the Durham firm of John D. Latimer Associates, Architect/Engineers. Some of his other associations were as a partner with Environmental Planning Associates, 1970 to 1977, and as a partner with Shawcroft-Taylor, Architects, 1978 to 1988. Following a year in his own office, he became a partner in the firm Taylor & Taylor, Architects in Raleigh.

During his term as president of the chapter there occurred the change in management as a new Executive Director was chosen. Also during his term the Political Action Committee for the Chapter was established of which he became treasurer in 1988.

In 1978 Mr. Taylor was president of the Raleigh-Durham Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute. From 1983 to 1985 he was a member of the State Construction Coordination Committee in the North Carolina Department of Administration. In 1971 he became a registered North Carolina Real Estate Broker.

In his community he was a Director of Artsposure, Inc., a city-wide Raleigh Arts Festival from 1983 to 1986. He was chairman of the Greater Raleigh Chamber of Commerce Subcommittee on Downtown Raleigh in 1989. He has served as a volunteer worker at The Church of The Good Shepherd's "Shepherd's Table" from 1990 to 1995.

Thomas Turner was for several years a member of the national AIA Board of Directors, first as regional director from the South Atlantic Region, 1988-1989 and then in 1990 as a national vice president. He had been a vice president of the Chapter and a member of several Chapter and national committees and in 1966 president of the Charlotte Section. He was presented the Georgia Association Bronze Medal for leadership and service to the profession in 1990.

He was educated at Clemson University, receiving a Bachelor in Architectural Engineering in 1951 and doing graduate work there the following year. He has been a visiting lecturer at NC State University and at Clemson and a consultant to the University of Illinois and Seattle Pacific College on institutional laboratory design. During World War II from 1943 to 1946 he was in the United States Navy Submarine Service.

He has also been a licensed real estate broker and contractor. His architectural experience included working for John H. Trulock in Walterboro SC, and in Charlotte for M. R. Marsh, architect in training with Holroyd, Folk and Gray, and as an architect in the office of A.G. Odell and Associates from 1957 to 1977. In 1977 he formed his own firm, ADEP Architects.

He has been especially interested in professional practice matters. He has endeavored to strengthen the working relationship between The American Institute of Architects and federal agencies toward improving government specifications, documents and efficient delivery systems.



THOMAS PATRICK TURNER, JR., FAIA

President
1985

Born
Gaffney SC
13 May 1926



Donald Lee is president of the Charlotte firm Lee Nichols Hepler Architecture, PA. which designs educational, corporate, retail and housing facilities. The firm has won the Kamphoefner Prize and design awards for numerous projects, mostly in the Charlotte area but also the addition to the Minnesota State Capitol.

Active in the AIA since 1972, he has served as Regional Director of the National AIA Board 1992-1994. He was also president and director of the Charlotte Section, and has chaired numerous local and state components committees. He was on the Atlanta Arts Festival Executive Board and the Georgia Craftsman Guild.

He received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from NC State University in 1961 and has served in the Army Reserves. He practiced architecture in Atlanta before returning to his home town and forming his own firm. He has worked on several task forces and has directed the Political Action Committee efforts. He has been president of the NC State University School of Design Foundation Executive Board, and a member of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte College of Architecture Advisory Council. He has lectured at Virginia Polytechnical Institute and State University, NC State University and UNC Charlotte. He has chaired the UNC at Charlotte Fellowship Committee and served on the Charlotte Plumbing Board and Charlotte Zoning Board of Appeals.

As president in 1986, Mr. Lee helped the Chapter change its focus to a professional association with a multitude of professional services.

Mr. Lee believes that an architect should be dedicated to "architectural excellence and always be characterized by a careful search for appropriate design, which will have a positive influence on the community."



DONALD ROSS LEE, FAIA

President
1986

Born
Charlotte NC
5 September 1937



SAM TINSLEY SNOWDON, JR., AIA

President
1987

Born
Greenville SC
19 November 1926

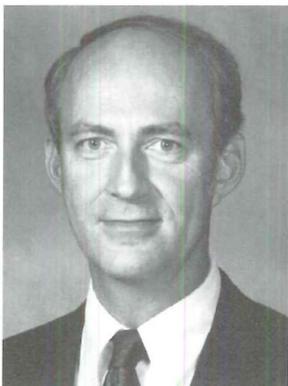
In 1992 at the annual State office of Construction Meeting in Raleigh, Sam T. Snowdon, Jr. was honored with special recognition and appreciation. This was an acknowledgement of his service to the Design Professionals of North Carolina especially for his long service as chairman of the North Carolina Building Code Council. He received an AIANC Presidential Citation in May 1996, and a Governor Hunt Volunteer Award. He was recognized as Tarheel of the Week by the *Raleigh News and Observer*. The North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities awarded him its highest honor, the Cannon Cup in 1962.

He served in the United States Navy until 1946. He attended Clemson University where he was granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture. He worked in Charlotte for approximately seven years before moving to Laurinburg where he was employed by the W. E. Matthews Company until 1969. He joined with several other architects to establish an architectural firm which after 1992 became the office of Sam T. Snowdon, Jr. Architect, in Laurinburg.

He has been a member of the American Arbitration Association, the American Society of Military Engineers, the Board of Advisers of the Southern National Bank and vice-chairman of the Scotland Savings and Loan Association.

He has been a member of the Scotland Memorial Hospital Board of Trustees, the Laurinburg Planning and Zoning Board, Scotland County Historical Association, and the Scotland County Concerned Citizens for the Homeless.

His firm has planned numerous projects, especially in the Scotland County area. He also designed the Raeford Trask Coliseum for UNC Wilmington.



ERNEST KARL SILLS, AIA

President
1988

Born
Hickory NC
27 December 1942

Ernest Sills graduated from the high school in his home town in 1961. That same year he entered the School of Design at North Carolina State University from which he was graduated in 1966. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army Corps of Engineers, and for two years served as an instructor within the Corps at Ft. Belvoir VA. He later joined the Hickory architectural firm of Clemmer Horton Bush in 1968 and became a partner in 1973. The firm, widely known for its work in the field of education, was founded in 1934 by Robert L. Clemmer, FAIA. Mr. Clemmer was president of the Chapter in 1959- 1960 and had strong influence on Mr. Sills.

The firm name was changed to CBSA with Mr. Sills becoming president in 1988. That same year he became president of the Chapter after having served on the Board for several years. He was also Chapter Treasurer and member of a number of Chapter committees including finance, government, long range planning, public relations, government affairs and communications and was chairman of some of them. In 1989 Mr. Sills served as president of the North Carolina Architectural Foundation. He was a member of the Selection Committee for the new dean of the School of Design, J. Thomas Regan.

He is a member of the local Tourism Development Authority which is responsible for building a new Trade Center. For twenty years he has been active in the Boy Scouts organization.

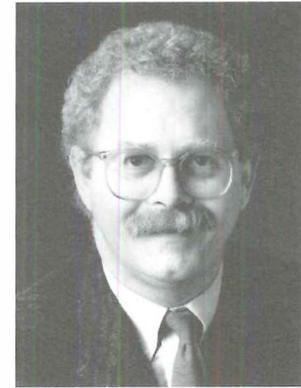
John F. Thompson was awarded a National Endowment for the Arts Fellowship for Study of American Architecture in 1969. Graduating from North Carolina State University with a degree of Bachelor of Architecture in 1970, he received the North Carolina AIA Award for Graduating Student in Architecture and the Award for Excellence in Design. In 1990 he was winner of the Durham-Chapel Hill Low Income Housing Design Competition. He has served as a juror for several design awards programs and competitions.

From 1970 to 1973 Mr. Thompson headed the Architectural, Surveying and Graphic Staffs of the joint expedition to Kherbet Shema, Israel, archaeological expedition for three months each year. His articles, graphics and reconstructions appeared in several international scholarly publications. The final publication of the expedition was made by Duke University Press.

During 1970, he was Co-Designer for Earl R. Flansburgh and Associates in Cambridge MA. In 1971 to 1973 he was associated with Envirotek, Inc. of Raleigh where he was Co-Job Captain of a Long-Range Planning and Environmental Impact Study for the northeast coastal region of North Carolina.

He was an associate with Carr, Harrison, Pruden and DePasquale from 1974 to 1978. Since that time he has been Principal and President of the Durham architectural firm DTW. Although he has been involved in the planning of a variety of building types, he has been particularly active in the design of school facilities and has been a speaker and presenter at a number of conferences on school design.

He was an officer of the Chapter from 1983 to 1987. He was a Board Member of the NC Architectural Foundation and was its president in 1992.



JOHN FRANK THOMPSON, AIA

President
1989

Born
Durham NC
31 May 1947



Lloyd Walter graduated from North Carolina State University with the Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1960 and received the AIANC Book Award for Outstanding Design as a student. Then he was awarded the Paris Prize, the Lloyd Warren Fellowship sponsored by the National Institute for Architectural Education of New York for one year of travel in Western Europe.

He has been on the Board of the NC State University School of Design Foundation and was president in 1985 and 1986. He held several offices on the North Carolina Board of Architecture including president in 1983-1984 during his five year term. He is the 1998 recipient of the reestablished AIANC Gold Medal.

He boasts a long list of activities in his community. He has been chairman of the City/County Planning Board/Winston-Salem/Forsyth County as well as chairing a number of committees of this board. He was a member of the Winston-Salem Civic Ventures, a non-profit civic development advisory board. For six years he served the community leadership program, Leadership Winston-Salem. He was a member on the City of Winston-Salem Historic District Committee and the Committee for Economic Analysis and Downtown Development.

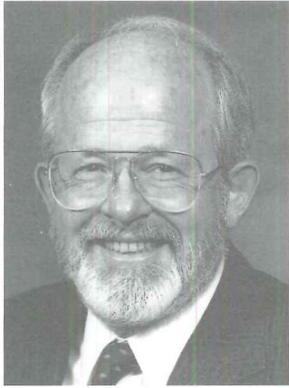
After working in Charlotte for several years, he established an architectural practice in several partnerships. Since 1988 he has been President and Senior Partner in the firm Walter Robbs Callahan & Pierce, Architects, PA, in Winston-Salem. Projects in their city include Greek Orthodox Church, US Courthouse and Federal Office Building, First Center Building, Reynolds Plaza Complex and in Raleigh the NC State University College of Textiles and NC Public Education Building.



LLOYD GUY WALTER, JR., FAIA

President
1990

Born
Tampa FL
19 June 1934



JOHN BOWLES KNOX, AIA

President
1995

Born
Birmingham AL
12 January 1932

John Bowles Knox is the Chairman of the Board of The Smith Sinnett Associates, P.A., an architectural firm in Raleigh. The original firm was founded in 1968 and became The Smith Sinnett Associates in 1976. The firm has a current staff of twenty-five architects, interns and supporting personnel. Mr. Knox received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from North Carolina State University in 1963.

His firm is noted for its educational projects and has designed elementary, middle and high schools for the school systems in Wake, Vance, Granville, Durham, Lee, Nash, Pitt, Wayne, Craven, Carteret and Onslow Counties and for the Reidsville and Asheboro City Schools. In addition, work has been completed for NC State University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Other projects are the NC Association of Educators Center and the Raleigh Racquet Club in Raleigh.

Before becoming Chapter president he had served as secretary, vice president and president of the Raleigh Section. In 1988 he became a director of the AIA North Carolina Board. For two years he was a member of the AIANC Public Relations Committee and from 1988 to 1992 he served as the State Coordinator for the Intern Development Program.

He was treasurer of AIANC in 1992 and 1993, and president-elect in 1994. In 1996 he became chair of the newly formed Public Awareness Committee.



PAUL DAVIS BONEY, AIA

President
1996

Born
Wilmington NC
1 May 1954

Paul Davis Boney was a 1977 graduate of the NCSU School of Design with a Bachelor of Environmental Design degree. He was immediately taken into the firm of his father, William J. Boney. The Wilmington organization, now in its 75th year, was founded by his grandfather in 1922. He is the CEO of the firm, now titled Boney Architects.

As President-Elect of the Chapter in 1995, he chaired the Long Range Planning Commission which established specific chapter goals through the year 2000. He was treasurer in 1994, secretary in 1993 and Wilmington Section President in 1990.

His service as Chapter president was marked by his leadership as a member of the Schools Capital Construction Study Commission. Appointed by Governor Hunt as one of twenty members, a major contribution was to encourage the best methods for architect's selection and for designing and building schools efficiently.

His study of educational facilities has led to his service as chairman of the National AIA Committee on Architecture for Education, as a juror for five school design exhibits, as speaker at State, Regional and National Meetings, and as an organizer of the North Carolina Educational Facilities Planners.

While his principal personal design work has been in the field of education, he has also planned a number of shopping centers and residences along the eastern seaboard.

He has been active in his community including chairmanship of the Committee of 100, an industry-recruiting organization for southeastern North Carolina, Treasurer NC Azalea Festival, Board member Historic Wilmington Foundation, Director Friends of the Battleship North Carolina.

Aware of the importance of our heritage and the need to record it, he has promoted the publication of this history of the AIA North Carolina Chapter 1913 to 1998.

William G. Monroe, III, established his own practice after ten years as a minority stockholder in a large architectural firm, because he wanted to be involved on a daily basis to meet the needs of his clients.

He was born in Guatemala which gave him an opportunity in his youth to travel extensively in Central and South American where his father was on various assignments for an international petroleum firm. Returning to the United States, he completed junior high school in New Jersey and completed high school in Durham NC. In 1973 he received his Bachelor of Environmental Design in Architecture from the School of Design at NC State University. After working for a year with City of Raleigh Planning Department he returned to the School of Design where he earned the degree of Master of Architecture in 1978. During his graduate program, he was selected as a teaching assistant for the Visiting Critic's Series and had the opportunity to work with a number of prominent architects.

Mr. Monroe has been active in the AIA at the Charlotte Section and the North Carolina levels. He was president of AIA Charlotte in 1990 and a member of its Board of Directors from 1986 through 1992. Besides being AIANC President he served other positions in the organization including membership on the Board of Directors 1990-1996. Some of his accomplishments as President included a structural re-organization of the Chapter which has streamlined the reporting process and facilitated committee involvement. Also under his presidency important legislation was passed by the General Assembly which further protects the architect's ability to properly serve the public in the interior design arena.

The practice of WGM Design Inc. includes a complete range of design planning and consulting services for real estate developers, schools and corporations, with experience in involvement in the creation of office, business and industrial parks, mixed use developments, corporate headquarters, and school and university campuses. He has lectured at numerous real estate, development and banking conferences throughout the country.



Herbert P. McKim is President of BMS Architects, PC in Wilmington NC. The firm began in 1955 as Ballard and McKim Architects after he and Frank Ballard completed their internship with Leslie N. Boney Architect. The firm has remained a fifteen to twenty person organization through the years, practicing primarily in Eastern North Carolina.

The majority of his design work has been in the fields of educational and institutional projects. Outstanding among his many works are: the William R. Kenan Laboratories at UNC-Chapel Hill, Cox and Dabney Halls at NCSU, Wahl Coates Elementary Lab School for ECU in Greenville, honor award winning Ogden Elementary and College Park Elementary Schools in Wilmington and currently the major renovations and additions to the NC Aquariums at Roanoke Island, Pine Knolls Shores, and Fort Fisher. He was architect for the Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina.

He served in the Marine Corps in 1945 and 46, and received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from NC State in 1950. He is a member of St. James (Episcopal) Parish where he has been a member of the vestry and senior warden. He has been active in his community in many ways: Mayor of Wrightsville Beach, President of the Chamber of Commerce, President and Campaign Chairman of the United Way, Chairman of the Wilmington Bi-Racial Committee, and on the State Good Neighbor Council.

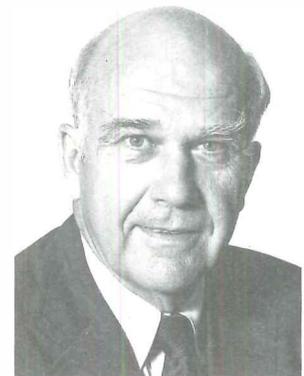
For the profession, he has been a board member and president of the NC Board of Architecture and also NCARB. He was a member of the accrediting team for Schools of Architecture at the University of Kentucky, MIT, and Hampton University. He has been active in AIANC since 1952, serving on committees and the Board of Directors.



WILLIAM GALPIN MONROE, III, AIA

President
1997

Born
Guatemala City, Guatemala
21 October 1953



HERBERT POPE MCKIM, FAIA

President
1998

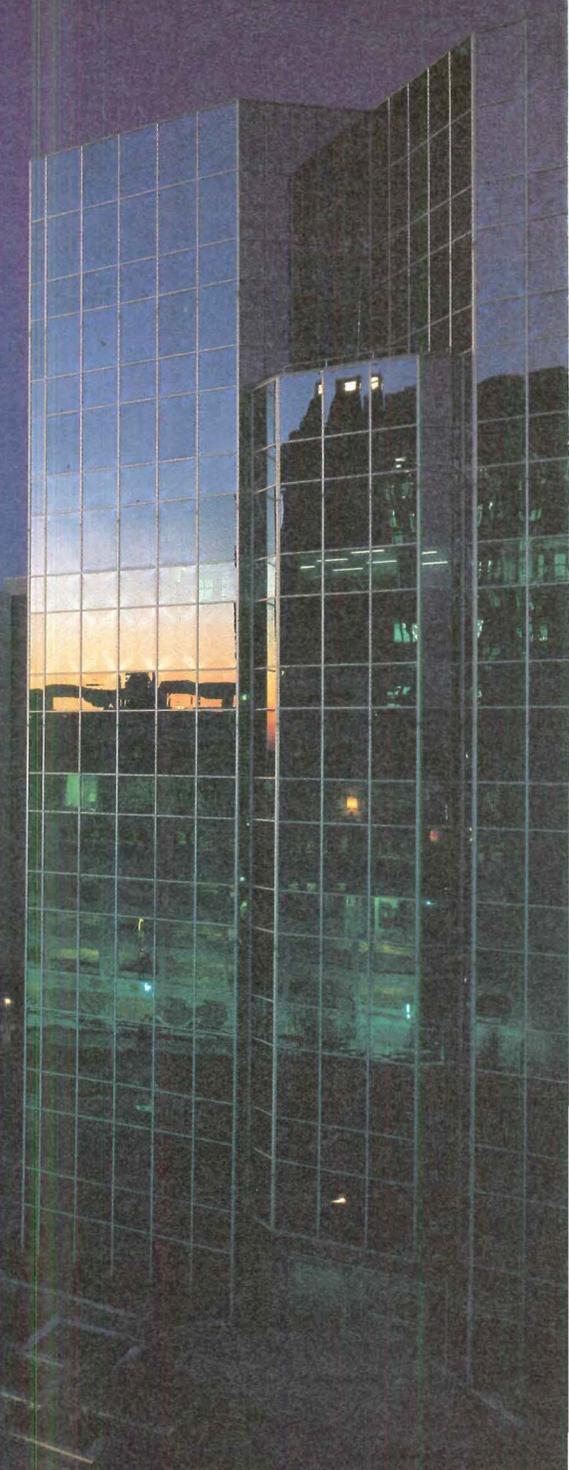
Born
Robersonville NC
10 January 1928



EDUCATION

Chapter VII

- Section 1 The School of Design at North Carolina State University
- Section 2 The College of Architecture at UNC-Charlotte
- Section 3 Architectural Engineering at NC A&T State University
- Section 4 Community Colleges and Continuing Education
- Section 5 Urban Design



The School of Design at North Carolina State University Reflections and Actions as an Inspiration for the Future¹

The School of Design at North Carolina State University has a proud history given substance by the accomplishments of the students and faculty who have contributed to the evolution of the design professions. It was in 1948 that founding dean Henry Leveke Kamphoefner came to NC State to establish the School of Design. The study of architecture and landscape architecture, however, did not begin with the founding of the School. Landscape architecture began within the agriculture program during the period immediately following the First World War. Architectural studies followed soon after as a program of architectural engineering.

The founding of the School and the arrival of Dean Kamphoefner were occasioned by the period of growth and optimism in North Carolina that followed World War II. The precedent for experimentation among a distinguished faculty at Black Mountain College, some of whom had come to the United States from the German Bauhaus, provided a dynamic model for the study of design.

The path to North Carolina on the way to Black Mountain College had already been established by individuals such as Josef Albers and R. Buckminster Fuller. The reputation of the region as a progressive environment with the opportunity for creative activity and substantive participation in the problems of building and planning set the personality of the School. The School and the cause of modernism were intertwined from the earliest years.

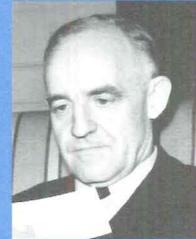
The Bachelor of Architecture and Landscape Architecture degrees were offered throughout the early period to accommodate professional concerns as well as the desire to provide students with a broad exposure through the University curriculum. The curriculum was founded on the belief that professional design education is defined by becoming self-conscious in acquiring skill and is therefore a process of self-determination.

Dean Kamphoefner focused his efforts initially on the replacement and addition of faculty. This intense focus brought faculty who were dedicated to practice and critical thought. Among the distinguished individuals, hand-picked by Dean Kamphoefner who came to Raleigh as founding faculty were; Matthew Nowicki, Stanislava Nowicki, Eduardo Catalano, George Matsumoto, John Henry Moehlman, Lewis Mumford, Manuel Bromberg, Alexander Crane, James Fitzgibbon, Roy Gussow, Duncan Stuart, and Edward Waugh. These individuals advocated for modernism, not as a style, but as a way of seeking the essential qualities of the design process.

Dean Kamphoefner quickly followed his faculty appointments with an ambitious program of visitors. Individuals such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Mies van der Rohe, Willem Dudok, Walter Gropius and R. Buckminster Fuller came to the School, solidifying a growing reputation as a rigorous design community. The aggressive attitude toward inviting distinguished visitors was soon matched by a student publication that further heightened the awareness of an exciting community of faculty and students at NC State

(Opposite) First Union Tower, Greensboro; Odell Associates, Architects
See page 291

Chapter VII Section 1



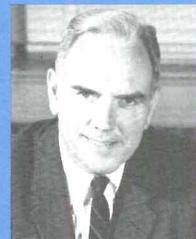
Frank Porter Graham
1886-1972

President UNC
1930-1932

President Consolidated UNC
1932-1949

Dr. Graham was President of the University of North Carolina when the system was consolidated statewide. He was influential in creating the NC State School of Design in 1948.

Photo by Hugh M. Morton.



John T. Caldwell
1911-1995

Chancellor, NCSU
1959-1975

A strong advocate of the profession, under his administration a College of Arts and Humanities was added, thus enriching the architectural curriculum.

¹ This report was adapted from a more extensive treatise by Dean Marvin J. Malecha.



Henry L. Kamphoefner, FAIA
Dean 1948-1972
Photo by Burnie Batchelor Studio.



Claude E. McKinney
Dean 1972-1987



Deborah Dalton
Interim Dean 1987-1990
Photo courtesy of the NCSU School of Design.



J. Thomas Regan
Dean 1990-1994
Photo courtesy of Special Collections, NCSU Libraries.



Marvin J. Malecha, FAIA
Dean 1994-Present

throughout academia in the United States. It was not long before graduates of the programs were demonstrating competency in accomplished work and in design competitions.

The University's curriculum, and especially that of the School of Design was enriched when Chancellor John T. Caldwell led in the inauguration of a School of Humanities.

The School of Design continued through the 1960s to integrate the activities of many visitors into the activities of students and faculty. Studios were often conducted with the participation of distinguished practitioners. The continuous stream of visitors to the School enhanced its reputation as well as providing an opportunity for teaching to a host of individuals who later distinguished themselves in the profession. During 1968 and 1969, curricular discussions focused on the evolution of the original pattern of study toward a core of study balancing education and training. The 4 year+2 year curricular patterns leading to a Masters level program evolved at this time to adapt cross-disciplinary activities to professional study.

The end of the Kamphoefner era came with his retirement in 1972. He remained on the faculty until mandatory retirement required him to step away from teaching in the mid 1980's. His influence continued on well past his deanship and continues to be felt in the life of the School.

The period of the 1970's and 1980's was a time of questioning, turmoil and transition. The School felt the incredible societal transformation underway in America, as every aspect of School life was reconsidered. Claude E. McKinney joined the School of Design as Dean in 1972. His arrival signaled a fundamental change in the appointment of faculty as tenure was introduced, making permanent many of the appointments of Dean Kamphoefner.

During the mid-1970's a vigorous curricular discussion continued the evolution begun in the late 1960's regarding professional study and education. The curriculum was divided into four basic course groups; studios, core courses, university requirements, and electives. The studio was emphasized as the primary focus of the education with core courses providing skills, knowledge, and philosophies related to design. Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Product Design were augmented by Visual Design, and a separate Department of Design was initiated.

Departmentalization focused on specific curricular paths raised debate. This was a period of considerable discomfort as the founding principles conflicted with a modified vision for education and professional preparation. The experience provided valuable lessons regarding the conflicts inherent in the expectations of accreditation processes, professional practice demands, and the necessity of attending to the education of individuals for a lifetime of productive and fulfilling contributions. As a result, in 1983, the architecture faculty decided to reintroduce the five-year undergraduate professional degree studies.

In the 1980's the School incorporated research as a viable endeavor. Not surprisingly, the most active members of the faculty in the area of research tended to be those individuals who were expanding the interest in public service to the development of new knowledge on the subjects of social research in design, historic preservation, and the environment.

The applied nature of this work and its tendency to bring relevancy into design studio course work was a further realization of the School's earliest aspirations. The School of Design has generally embraced community work in the studio bringing relevancy to academic course study.

The School's faculty began to consider the possibilities of advanced academic programs in the School. Many significant contributions were made to the community and the University, including planning for Centennial Campus, participation in the planning process for Research Triangle Park, and numerous studies for towns and cities in North Carolina. The intensive computer work associated with work on the Centennial Campus inspired the establishment of the Virtual Environments Laboratory.

The School also began to seek significant outside assistance for scholarships and School programs. The creation of the Design Foundation, originally known as the Architectural Foundation in 1948, provided a vehicle for seeking private support. The first true Campaign on behalf of the School supported scholarships, special programs, and physical improvements.

Facilities also began to change in response to the pressing needs of a continuously growing community. The new Kamphoefner Hall provided the space for an auditorium, classrooms, studios, and research projects. Brooks Hall was remodeled improving the library, administrative space, the restoration of the dome in the jury room known as the Belk Rotunda, and the improvement of the space known as the Gilbert Gallery.

While the student publication continued through a part of this period, it was during this time that its influence and regular publication waned. Student participation in the governance of the School, however, grew to an unprecedented level with the organization of a formal charter. Students assumed a major role in admissions and student grievances. The School admissions process was changed to recognize the involvement of faculty as well. This process, founded on a personal interview, was created as an extension of the individualized nature of design instruction.

In 1987 Dean McKinney left the School to assume the position of coordinator of the newly established Centennial Campus. His choice to join this effort that brought together industry and the University in an innovative academic environment reflected Dean McKinney's interest in the relevancy of the School to the people and industry of North Carolina.

The period following the resignation of Dean McKinney was again a period of transition. Interim Dean Deborah Dalton together with new Dean J. Thomas Regan, who assumed the position in January of 1990, combined to ensure the continued evolution of the School. During this period the Product Design Department evolved into the Graphic Design and Industrial Design Departments and the fundamentals faculty was organized into the previously created Design Department. The opportunity to bring a new generation of faculty was to necessitate a recommitment to the founding principles of the School.

The earlier developments relating to research and computerization evolved into the Virtual Environments Laboratory and the Center for Accessible Housing. The Center for Accessible Housing, under a federal grant initiated a series of projects providing vital research and applied project analysis related to the disabled community. The Virtual Environments Laboratory expanded its efforts to provide services for the professional community and became actively involved with course development and research driven initiatives.

The activities of the School of Design Foundation were enhanced by the addition of a full time development officer and an effort was made to begin identifying sources of private support. An important endowment was established in the name of Harwell Hamilton Harris as a result of a bequest. These efforts provided for a visitor's program that brought individuals to campus who shared this concern for the application of knowledge.



Harwell Hamilton Harris, FAIA
1903-1991
by Lisa Germany¹

During the 50s, the noted architect, Alvar Aalto, introduced Harris to his Finnish colleagues as the second greatest architect in America (the first greatest, to Aalto, was Frank Lloyd Wright). This is a quote from a lengthy article by Lisa Germany which appeared in the Summer 1997 issue of Harvard Design Magazine. She adds: "He was a devoted admirer of Frank Lloyd Wright. Harris's own buildings had once caused the older architect to exclaim, 'Harwell Harris, you're a great artist!'" A more detailed version of this event goes something like this: "My boy," Wright said softly, "now you are a great artist. And someday, when your hair is as grey as mine, you'll be a great architect." Harris was 37 at the time.

Harwell Harris, FAIA, came to Raleigh late in his career, in 1962, to the School of Design at NC State University. He had been the first dean of the School of Architecture at the University of Texas to which he was invited in 1951. Born in Redlands, California, he established his worldwide reputation in that state where he was best known as the architect of numerous outstanding residences. His drawings were exhibited in such galleries as the National Gallery of Art in Washington, the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, in the 1940 New York World's Fair, in six foreign countries and also in the North Carolina Museum of Art in Raleigh in 1980.

In Raleigh, one of his most significant buildings is the St. Giles Presbyterian Church in the northwest section of the city. He also designed his house and studio on a site not far from the NC State University campus.

He was Chapter Vice President in 1969.

¹ Lisa Germany was a Loeb fellow at Harvard University. She is the author of the 1992 book about Harwell Hamilton Harris.



Robert P. Burns, FAIA

In 1948, in this unlikely setting on Tobacco Road, a new School of Design was founded and a new educational idea was given birth. At the core of the School in these early years was an uncompromising belief that comprehensive design would produce a healthy environment, an improved society, and a better life for all. Experimental in nature, the School was open to new ideas and challenges. It identified with the progressive aspirations of the new south, but its perspective was global. Unlike many of its peer institutions emerging from traditional academic positions, the School's zeal for the new was balanced by an uncommon concern for the broad development of the individual student who was expected to assume a formative role as a creative leader and committed citizen.

As the School has grown and matured, the founding ideals have become even more important. The environmental and social crisis of our times require a renewal of energy and imagination if we are to in fact realize the potentials of design to shape a better world. The School of Design, with new leadership and a clear sense of purpose, is poised once again to assert its full commitment to the art of humanizing the environment.

Professor Robert P. Burns, FAIA – 1997

Photo courtesy of the Raleigh News and Observer.

School of Design Administrators

Roger H. Clark, FAIA—Assistant Dean,
July 1977-June 1979

The following Associate Deans have served: Robert P. Burns, FAIA, July 1984-June 1990; Deborah Dalton, July 1990-June 1992; Georgia Bizios, AIA, July 1992-Dec. 1995; Paul Tesar, Jan. 1996-June 1996; Susan Branoeis, July 1996-June 1997; John Tector, July 1997-

When Dean Regan decided to leave in 1994 the School of Design had grown in student population to approximately 700, and a new curricular offering was underway in Graphic Design. The Landscape Architecture faculty also decided to reintroduce the five year Bachelor of Landscape Architecture and phase out entirely the 4+2 curriculum.

During the summer of 1994, on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the School, Marvin J. Malecha assumed the position of Dean. This change in leadership prompted a continuing discussion on the School's future. The legacy of the School now inspires change and rededication to the next fifty years.

Dean Malecha focused on the development of a continuing planning process to identify the aspirations that influence the future of the School. This plan has become the motivating force for change. The School is seeking ways to realize the dreams of 1948 and understand design as an extension of human and environmental concerns. A proposal has been developed to initiate Ph.D. studies, and research initiatives have propelled the School into the generation of new knowledge on a host of topics. Research efforts have been further enhanced by the reorganization of the School's research centers.

The Virtual Environments Laboratory has broadened its areas of interest becoming the Design Research Laboratory. The Center for Accessible Housing has further defined its interest by changing its name to the Center for Universal Design. The School has moved aggressively to integrate new technologies into teaching and studio work by introducing hardware and software at the most advanced level.

The School has emphasized the important connections between the work of the students and faculty and the diverse interests of the University community. Diversity continues to grow as students, with different cultural, racial and intellectual interests, are transforming the definition of who will practice in the design professions. To foster a climate of acceptance the School has adapted a policy known as the right of inquiry.

The University initiated a Campaign for NC State Students that will significantly enhance the ability of the School of Design to provide a source of endowed scholarship support. This campaign has already significantly impacted available funds. The present campaign is the largest development campaign in the history of the School. Toward the goal of expanding private support, the Design Foundation has been reorganized into the Design Guild to broaden the base of support.

The School embarked on these efforts of renewal with a profound sense of respect for the founding principles of the School and the enthusiastic "eyes open" idealism for the future that is vital to the School's life. This is a period of recommitment and transformation. Change and transformation continue to challenge and invigorate the School of Design at NC State.

The College of Architecture at The University of North Carolina at Charlotte

S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA

AIA North Carolina was the driving force in the establishment of the College of Architecture at UNCC. In the early 1960's design and construction were booming in North Carolina and were key factors in a healthy national economy. In 1965 President Lyndon Johnson delivered an oft-quoted address in which he stated that the amount of building on the American landscape would double by the year 2000. At that time architectural firms across the state were finding it hard to recruit the necessary personnel to produce the work that was flowing into their offices. The state's only architectural program, the School of Design at North Carolina State University, was at its zenith in terms of program and recognition and its graduates were very much in demand. Many were going to New York and other metropolitan centers to work, and it was difficult to get the high quality personnel needed to staff and provide future leadership to the growing architectural offices in this region.

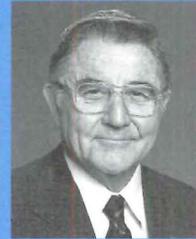
In response to the increasing concerns of members, Leslie N. Boney, Jr., president of the North Carolina Chapter, appointed a special committee to explore the possibility of developing a second program for the training of architects in North Carolina. Members included S. Scott Ferebee, Jr. of Charlotte, Chairman, J. Norman Pease, Jr. of Charlotte, Robert L. Clemmer of Hickory, Macon S. Smith of Raleigh, B. Atwood Skinner, Jr. of Wilson with Leslie N. Boney, Jr. of Wilmington serving as an ex-officio member. In its initial deliberations the committee concluded that the logical location for the new program was the new campus of the University in Charlotte.

In October 1965, as chairman of the committee, Scott Ferebee wrote Miss Bonnie Cone, Acting Chancellor of UNCC, calling attention to the need for another school of architecture in the state and advising her that the profession would like to see it located on the Charlotte campus. Miss Cone referred this letter to University President Bill Friday who suggested that the matter await the selection and arrival of the first Chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

At a meeting of the North Carolina Design Foundation in December of 1965, Dean Henry L. Kamphoefner of the School of Design reported that his program had reached its optimum size and that a second program was needed in the state. He strongly supported the Charlotte location. Chancellor John Caldwell of North Carolina State was present at this meeting and endorsed this position. The endorsement of these two individuals proved to be invaluable as the need for the new school was presented later to the University administration and to the state legislature.

Dean W. Colvard became UNCC's first chancellor on April 1, 1966. In early May, Chairman Ferebee wrote both Colvard and President Friday outlining the need for additional architects in North Carolina and the Chapter's interest in having a second architectural school in the state. In this and other correspondence, he stressed the importance of urban design and planning in an architect's education as a primary reason for locating the school in Charlotte. Chancellor Colvard replied that "The

Chapter VII Section 2



William C. Friday
President, The University
of North Carolina
1956-1986

*Photo courtesy of North Carolina Collection,
University of N.C. Library at Chapel Hill.*



Dean W. Colvard
Chancellor, The University of
North Carolina at Charlotte
1966-1978

information provided is most helpful. We are giving this matter our immediate and careful attention through appropriate channels and we shall keep you advised of any significant developments.”

In meeting with the chairman and representatives of the committee, Chancellor Colvard stressed the importance of having strong statewide support from the profession when the matter reached the legislature. As a result, Macon S. Smith, 1966 President of the Chapter, appointed Anthony Lord of Asheville, William L. Freeman, Jr. of High Point and Richard L. Rice of Raleigh as additional members of the committee, and appointed Leslie N. Boney, Jr. as a permanent member. In addition, a resolution requesting the establishment of the new school was presented to the full membership at its summer convention in July 1966. Following a brief explanation and report of the work of the committee, the membership, by unanimous vote, adopted the resolution which stressed the need for the school and endorsed the proposed location.

In an interim report to his committee and to the Executive Committee of the Chapter in August of 1966, Chairman Ferebee reported that this resolution had been forwarded to President Friday who planned to present it to the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors at their meeting on September 9, 1966. Other priorities took precedence, however, and the establishment of the school and the funds to get underway were not included in the 1967 request to the General Assembly.

Efforts were renewed with additional support in 1968. S. Scott Ferebee, Jr. had been elected Director of The American Institute of Architects for the South Atlantic Region, and J. Hyatt Hammond of Asheboro, 1968 President of the North Carolina Chapter, requested that he continue as chairman of the Special Committee. In September of 1968, Chancellor Colvard wrote Ferebee stating “We are submitting a proposal for consideration through proper channels and, if approved, this will provide the leadership for initiating this much needed program.”

This was followed by a flurry of activity and support at all levels. Ferebee requested that Richard L. Rice of Raleigh be named co-chairman of the committee with the specific mission of working with and testifying before the various legislative committees that would be dealing with the request. Senator Herman A. Moore of Mecklenburg County assumed responsibility for seeing that the request was not deleted from the Appropriations Bill. Chancellor Colvard, Senator Moore and Dick Rice were tenacious in their efforts to see that the proposal was not sidetracked at the administrative or legislative levels. They were supported by President Friday, Chancellor Caldwell at North Carolina State, Dean Kamphoefner of the School of Design, other members of the special committee and AIA members across the state. As a result, the 1969 General Assembly appropriated \$89,117 for the fiscal year 1970-71 for the University of North Carolina at Charlotte to employ leaders to develop a program in architecture.

In November, J. Norman Pease, Jr., 1969 President of the North Carolina Chapter, wrote Chancellor Colvard designating the same committee to continue as a Advisory Committee to assist the University in whatever ways he deemed desirable. The importance of the new school to the profession was evidenced by the level of leadership appointed to the special committee and subsequently to the advisory committee. Seven had served or would serve in the future as president of the Chapter.



Robert G. Anderson, AIA
Dean, College of Architecture, UNCC
1970-1975



Charles C. Hight, FAIA
Dean, College of Architecture, UNCC
1975-Present

The committee advised the chancellor on the development of criteria for the program and recommended consultants and deans of other schools to advise and broaden the perspective of the administration as it moved toward selection of a leader for the program. In mid-1970 Robert G. Anderson, a graduate of the NCSU School of Design and head of the architectural program at the University of Miami in Florida, was selected by the administration to head the new program at UNCC. He was subsequently named Dean of the College of Architecture.

The College of Architecture began in the fall of 1971 with a freshman class enrollment of 45 students. 74 were admitted for the fall of 1972. The program offered two degrees, a Bachelor of Arts in Architecture at the end of four years and a Bachelor of Architecture upon the completion of one additional year of study. In 1975 Bob Anderson elected to step down as dean of the College to devote full time to teaching. S. Scott Ferebee, Jr. served on the selection committee for his replacement. After an exhaustive search, the selection committee recommended the hiring of Charles C. Hight, head of the Department of Architecture at Tuskegee Institute as Dean of the College of Architecture at UNCC. He came on board in July of 1976 and has done an outstanding job in developing a major school.

The first professional degree class graduated in 1976 and the program was fully accredited in 1979. It has since received three consecutive five year accreditations. The program now offers a Master of Architecture degree. The College provides leadership to the University in its campus planning and has expanded its outreach to offer needed services to North Carolina communities and the architectural profession. As a result of excellent support from the administration, outstanding leadership, and a strong relationship with the North Carolina Chapter and the Charlotte Section of the AIA, the program has risen to national prominence, as evidenced by a number of national and international awards received by faculty and students.

Chapter VII
Section 3

Background of Architectural Engineering Education at North Carolina A&T State University

Ronald N. Helms, P.E.

North Carolina A&T State University began in 1891 when the “Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race” was founded in Greensboro, NC. Today, NCA&T is one of ten historically black colleges and universities (HBCU) that award engineering degrees in this country. In 1993, the College of Engineering was ranked as the top producer of black engineers in this country.

In 1891, the A. and M. College for the Colored Race had two divisions: (1) Agriculture and (2) Mechanic Arts. The Mechanic Arts division, from which the College of Engineering and Architectural Engineering grew, offered courses in mathematics, drawing, carpentry, woodworking, black-smithing, auto mechanics, masonry, and industrial and vocational education.

In 1915, the name of the institution was changed to the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina. The Mechanic Arts was a department at A. and T. College of North Carolina. In 1918, the Department of Mechanic Arts, under the direction of F. C. Johnson, offered courses in the elements of architecture and architectural drawing. In 1921 the Department of Mechanic Arts under the direction of W. P. Nelson offered a four year program in Architectural Engineering which led to the Bachelor of Science degree. Between 1925 and 1927 a Bachelor of Science degree was given in building construction. A four year program in architecture leading to the Bachelor of Science degree was offered in 1926-1927, headed by Arthur W. Ferguson.

In 1927 the Department of Architecture became a part of the Department of Mechanical Arts which was changed to the School of Mechanic Arts in 1929. Several departmental name changes took place after 1929. In 1930 training was also provided in contracting and building. F. A. Mayfield joined the faculty in 1930 succeeding Professor Ferguson as head of the architecture program. The Department of Contracting and Building was a division of the School of Mechanic Arts and the Department of Architecture. From 1931-1934 training was offered in Architecture, and Contracting and Building.

In 1941 the Department of Architecture and Building was changed to the Department of Architectural Engineering and the department has remained under this name to the present. H. W. Carter became a member of the Architectural Engineering faculty in 1947, followed by H. P. Holloman in 1948. In the Fall of 1949 William A. Streat, Jr. joined the faculty as the head of the Architectural Engineering program. Professor Streat served NCA&T State University as a professor and chairman of the Architectural Engineering Department for 36 years.

The School of Engineering was established in 1952 and replaced the School of Mechanic Arts. Up until 1964 all of the architectural and architectural engineering programs, which dealt with the design and construction of buildings, were four year programs offering the Bachelor of Science degree. The four year degree program in architectural engineering was changed to five years and went into effect as of the fall term of 1964. In 1967, A and T College was elevated to A and T University by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

“I approach each building as a sculptural object... I am interested in finishing work, but I am interested in the work's not appearing finished.”

—Frank O. Gehry

Professor Streat remained as the Chairman of the Architectural Engineering department until his retirement on August 1, 1985. Mr. Streat served under four president/chancellors and served under two deans who were Dr. J. M. Marteen and Dr. Suresh Chandra.

Peter Rojeski, Jr. joined the faculty as Chairman and Associate Professor of the Architectural Engineering Department during the Fall Semester 1986. Dr. Rojeski served as Chairman of the Department for seven years, stepping down as Chairman in 1993. During the period that Dr. Rojeski was the Department Chairman, the School of Engineering had two Deans who were Dr. Suresh Chandra and then Dr. Harold Martin, Jr.

In the Fall of 1993 Ronald N. Helms joined the faculty as Chairman and a Professor of the Architectural Engineering Department. The School of Engineering became the College of Engineering in 1994. Dr. Harold Martin, Jr. was the Dean of the School (College) of Engineering when Dr. Helms assumed the role of department Chairperson. In 1995 Dr. Martin moved to the position of Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs. In 1996 Dr. Carolyn Meyers became the Dean of the College of Engineering.

The A&T Architectural Engineering program has been under the general umbrella of Engineering and not Architecture.

For accreditation of the Architectural Engineering curriculum, the lead society sponsor has been the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The formation of an Engineers Council for Professional Development took place in 1932. There were fourteen programs including architectural engineering.

In the 53-year history of ECPD/ABET, the number of Architectural Engineering accredited programs has varied from a low of eight institutions in 1968 to a high of twenty in the years from 1951 to 1956.

The A&T University program was first accredited in 1969 and has been continuous since. In addition to the Bachelors Degree, a Master of Science program was added in 1985.

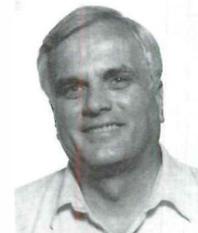
After several years of notification of its intent, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards established a rule that a candidate, who wished to qualify for examination as a registered architect, was required to have a degree from a program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB).

Since the A&T State University program is related more to engineering than architecture, it is not eligible for accreditation by NAAB. A&T graduates thus do not now meet the requirements for architectural registration, though they can qualify as engineers.

The architectural education and background students receive at A&T enables them to work as valuable members in the design team. They can harmoniously incorporate their specialized knowledge in the allied fields of civil, mechanical, structural, and electrical engineering into the total design program.



William A. Streat
Chairman, Architectural
Engineering Department
1949-1985



Dr. Peter Rojeski
Chairman, Architectural
Engineering Department
1986-1993



Dr. Ronald N. Helms
Chairman, Architectural
Engineering Department
1993-Present





Chapter VII
Section 4

Community Colleges

Chapter Presidents, Charles H. Boney, 1974 and Turner G. Williams, 1975, saw the importance of training personnel in drafting and related technology such as computer aided design and they contacted the Community College system for the development of this curriculum. They were well suited to offer this training in their vocational technical departments and embraced this program; and it has proven to be successful for the students and the profession as it prepares them for careers as support personnel in architecture.

The following Community Colleges offer courses in Architectural Drafting or Architectural Technology: Catawba Valley, Central Piedmont, Coastal Carolina, Durham, Fayetteville, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Nash, Pitt, Roanoke, Chowan, Sandhills, and Wake.

The Chapter is indebted to the College leaders, and specifically the teachers who have enthusiastically provided the instruction.

Continuing Education

Continuing education is now a requirement for membership in The American Institute of Architects. It is fast becoming a requirement for renewal of architectural registration.

Developed to demonstrate AIA members' life long commitment to learning, the AIA Continuing Education System enhances knowledge and competency.

Members may attend a variety of learning programs, seminars, and activities sponsored by the AIA Continuing Education System. Credits are given based on the level of the member's involvement, length of the program or activity, and its educational level. Participation is authorized through self directed study such as reading books, watching videos, or listening to audio cassettes on architectural topics.

Programs are offered at both the Chapter and eight Section locations throughout the state. Continuing Education is an important and popular Chapter activity.

Urban Design

The North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects established the North Carolina Urban Design Assistance Program (UDAT) in recognition of the pressing needs of North Carolina communities facing the economic, political and social pressures brought by residential growth, commercial development and urban deterioration. Fashioned after the AIA's national program of Urban Design Assistance Teams, NC/UDAT's purpose is to provide design and planning expertise to communities of this state in the management of the physical environment – specifically, buildings, streets, public facilities and open spaces – and to identify methods of resolving potential problems of future growth.

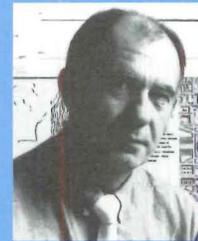
In the recent past, NC/UDAT has provided community design services to many municipalities across North Carolina. Nationally, the AIA has developed more than 140 similar teams in other states since its inception in 1967.

When a community requests assistance, a six-to-ten member team of design professionals is assembled. The technical and creative skills of these professionals are carefully chosen to match the needs of the problem to be studied. It is not uncommon for such a team to possess more than 100 years of cumulative professional experience.

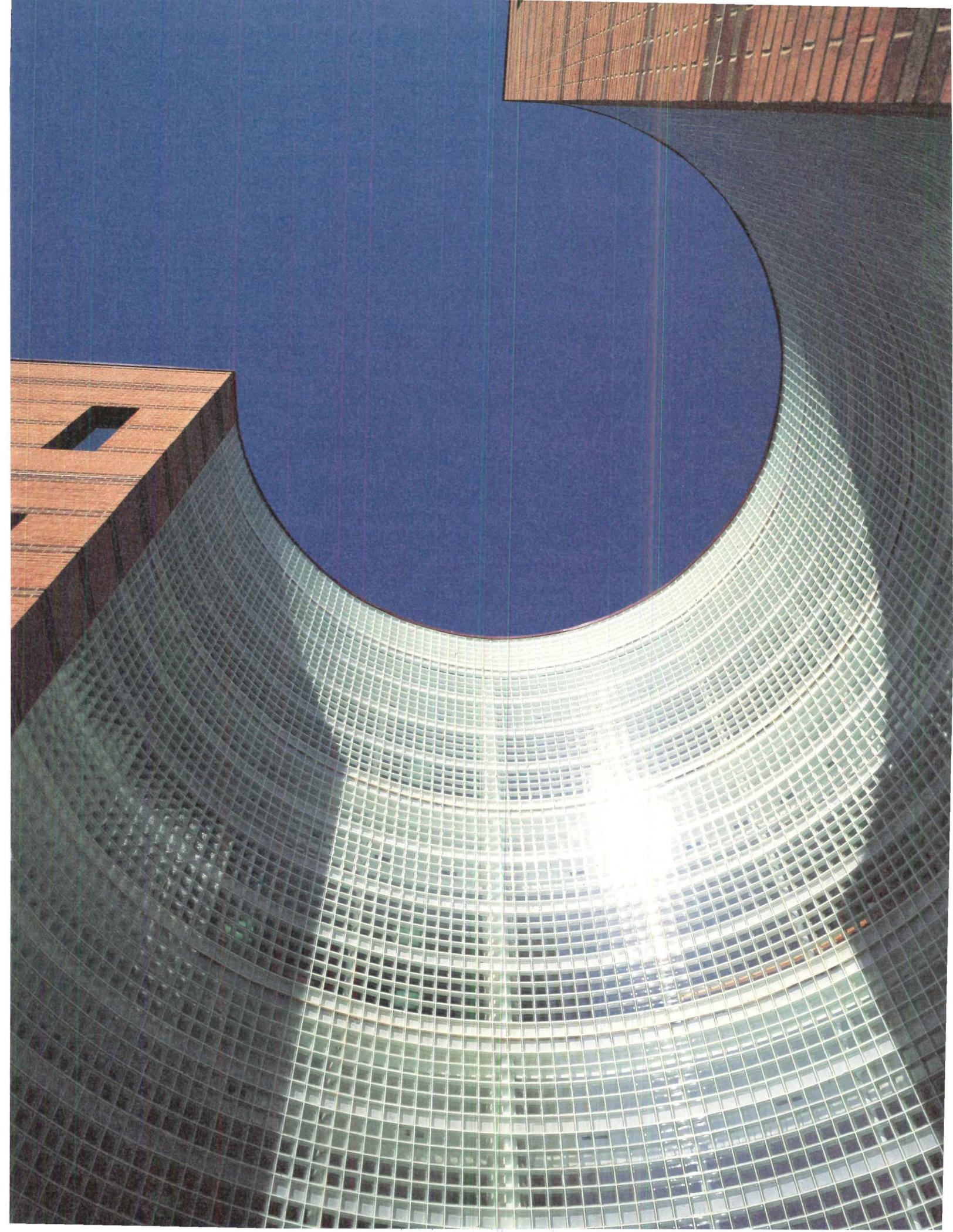
Following a preparatory period, a workshop is held in the community by team members, assisted by local citizens. The workshop normally runs for four to five days. During the workshop, the team conducts interviews of citizen groups and community leaders, makes an analysis of the site and prepares plans and written recommendations.

Peter Batchelor, an internationally noted educator, architect and urban designer, is the Executive Director of The North Carolina Urban Design Assistance Team Program. Batchelor is, in addition, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a Professor of Architecture at the School of Design. His professional experience spans more than thirty years with projects in Canada, England and the United States. He is past chair of the AIA's Regional and Urban Design Committee and founder of the NC/UDAT program. Batchelor is presently completing a ten-year research program entitled "Anatomy of the City" which explores the fabric of urbanism as a model for improving the quality of life in American cities.

Chapter VII Section 5



Peter Batchelor, FAIA, AICP
UDAT Executive Director



Chapter VIII

PRESERVATION

Chapter VIII

- Section 1 The North Carolina Story
- Section 2 Historic Preservation Awards
- Section 3 Tower Awards



Preservation: The North Carolina Story

Speaking of historic preservation, Vincent Scully of Yale University called it “*The only mass popular movement to affect critically the course of architecture in our century.*”

North Carolina architects have been involved in historic preservation since the early days of the chapter.

The Preservation Committee of the NCAIA was classified as the “Historical Monuments” or “Historical Documents” committee during the 20’s and 30’s and probably through World War II. One of its functions was securing photographs of historical projects for record purposes.

In the summer meeting in July 1928 at Wrightsville Beach, the chairman of the Historical Monuments Committee, Mr. Northup, urged that drawings and photographs of all commendable work within the State be published.

Again during the summer meeting in July 1929 at Wrightsville Beach Mr. Northup reported that “Mr. Hall Crews has recently photographed and published a commendable record of Old Salem buildings. The committee suggests that the Chapter publish a book of photographs illustrating the historical buildings at Winston-Salem, Charlotte, and Raleigh. Moved (by Mr. Peeps) and passed, that the cost of the undertaking suggested by the Committee, be investigated and reported at the next meeting.”

At the winter meeting in Raleigh, January 1930, Mr. Northup, Chairman, urged that “the members use their influence to preserve the good old buildings in the State. The Committee will later report on the cost and advisability of recording and publishing the historical buildings and monuments.”

During the summer meeting in July 1931 at Wrightsville Beach, Mr. Northup, Chairman, reported that “Mr. W. G. Rogers in Charlotte was in possession of many old books, plans and other documents relative to architecture. Mr. Lord made the suggestion that at some time Mr. Rogers might see fit to add these books, etc., to the Library of the Institute.”

The Historical Documents report at the January 1932 meeting in Greensboro, was given by Mr. O’Brien who pointed out that “he had made several talks in connection with which he had tried to get slides of old Colonial work in this state. There are only two such slides available at the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Lord mentioned the Library of Congress and pointed out that there is an architect in charge of the department dealing with architectural subjects. Mr. Dodge reminded the Chapter of the request from the Library of Congress that any photographs, drawings, etc., in the possession of the members of the Institute, which they would be willing to send to the Library as a matter of permanent record, would be made available for the use of the profession.”

(Opposite) **R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Office Building**, Winston Salem; Shreve and Lamb, Architects; Hammill Walter Associates with The Croxton Collaborative Associated Architects, Restoration Architects
1984 National AIA Honor Award
See page 292

Chapter VIII Section 1

“The present day architecture should have a more ecumenical acceptance of the past.”

—Richard Guy Wilson

Bellamy Mansion, 1859-1861, Wilmington
James F. Post, 1818-1899, Architect, Wilmington
Restoration by Boney Architects

A Caldwell, New Jersey native, James F. Post moved from New York to Wilmington in 1849 and was architect for many of the important buildings which comprise Wilmington's Historic District, the first in the state.

Considered the last antebellum southern mansion, it is a primary example of the Classic Revival and Italianate style. Rufus Bunnell (draftsman) was a young designer in Mr. Post's office and is credited with the development of the architectural detailing. Bunnell later became a Connecticut architect of some distinction.

Photo by William J. Boney, Jr.



Mr. O'Brien pointed out the value of talks before clubs, schools, etc., both as of value to the whole profession, and of value in advertising the individual architect speaking, and urged as he did last year, the sponsoring of a series of talks by the Chapter. His firm owns a projector of a special type which will project either slides, or cuts and photographs. These are made by the Spencer, Lane Co., and cost One Hundred Twelve Dollars (\$112.00).

The winter meeting was held in Charlotte on 16 December 1933. Those present were: Northup, Skinner, Asbury, Peeps, Dale, Marsh, Lynch, Stillwell and O'Brien.

A special report on Historical Monuments was made by Mr. Northup: "Mr. Northup gave the details of the plan of the government to carry on a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) under the Civil Works Administration (CWA). Mr. Hook reported a communication from the Department of the Interior, asking for recommendations from the Executive Committee in regard to the appointment of a State Director to carry on this work in North Carolina. The Executive Committee recommended the name of Mr. Marsh, and on motion of Mr. Stillwell, Mr. Marsh was requested to make his selection from the architects of the state who were to assist him in working out the necessary details for carrying on the survey. Mr. Marsh selected Mr. Stillwell, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Northup and these names were approved by the Chapter."

The Historic American Building Survey (HABS) began with a long detailed memorandum, dated 13 November 1933, which served as the Charter. It was quickly implemented by the National Park Service.

Work proceeded with such speed that within a few months it was possible to have a showing of fine measured drawings from across the country at the National Museum in Washington. The high quality of delineation in HABS work in the 1930's was due to the skill of the draftsmen. These early employees were all architects, recruited with the help of the HABS National Advisory Board and The American Institute of Architects. There were detailed forms to be filled out on each property. Five copies were required. The Carolina Room of History in the Charlotte Public Library became the State's repository.

While World War II closed down HABS, when the war ended the Park Service resumed making HABS records of its own historic buildings.

When substantial funds later became available under the Park Services Mission 66, the program was restarted with the mandate to record structures outside of government management and employing architectural students during the summer.

A supplementary program to HABS was initiated in the 1950's and 1960's, titled Historic American Buildings Inventory (HABSI). Its purpose was to compile a list of historic buildings which would serve as a source of reference.

During 1939, the Historical Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. was founded, giving North Carolina its only private nonprofit statewide historic preservation organization. Its mission was to protect and promote buildings, landscapes and sites important to the heritage of North Carolina. Although the Historical Preservation Foundation of North Carolina was originally established to help reconstruct Tryon Palace in New Bern, more than half a century passed before Preservation North Carolina (PNC) opened its own first property to the public. The organization also opened a new avenue for the profession of architecture.

Present records do not indicate much action by the NCAIA's Historical Monuments Committee during the early or late 40's.

When historical buildings were in danger of destruction, mutilation, or desecration, AIA North Carolina led the protest through personal contact and letters. There was an important meeting on 21 November 1946 in Charlotte at which time Mr. Deitrick discussed the possibility of a movement on foot to add two wings to the North Carolina State Capitol. Much discussion by members followed.

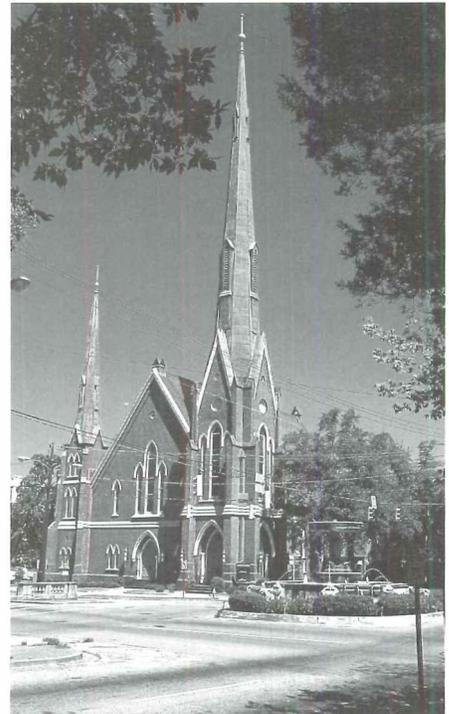
Later a committee meeting was held 9 January 1947 at Washington-Duke Hotel in Durham with the following present: President Ross Shumaker, H. Raymond Weeks, Archie Royal Davis, Earl G. Stillwell, James B. Lynch, J. D. Paulsen, J. Burton Wilder, William H. Deitrick, Walter W. Hook, F. Carter Williams, and Luther S. Lashmit. According to the minutes the following action was taken regarding the proposed changes and additions the State Capitol:

Mr. Luther Lashmit, representing architects Northup and O'Brien, presented the proposed layout, consisting of well executed cabinet sketches and renderings of the proposed scheme.

The studies were reviewed with a free and lengthy general discussion. The committee unanimously recommended that the additions not be approved and that further study be made in the surrounding area. The chapter's recommendations were considered and approved by the State and the character of the original design was maintained.

The rejected scheme would have been only a temporary solution. The needs continued to grow. The present House and Senate Legislative Building and the Legislative Office Building have been added off of the present site. This solution has permitted adequate facilities while preserving the integrity of the Capitol Building.

The battle of architects to prevent the changing of the exterior of the National Capitol was not as successful as the one to prevent expansion of the North Carolina Capitol. The fight was lost on the East Front. The wall was moved in the interest of space needs, but the architects were credited with leading a noble cause.



First Baptist Church, 1859-1870, Wilmington
Samuel Sloan, 1815-1884, Architect, Philadelphia

Sloan was noted as a designer of churches and residences in the Gothic and Shingle (Gingerbread) style of the day. His First Baptist Church in Wilmington, with its soaring (190') steeple, helped cement his reputation as a church architect.

First Baptist construction was started in 1859 somewhat concurrently with the Bellamy Mansion, both on Fifth and Market. The church completion was delayed by the war.

Sloan simultaneously designed First Presbyterian in Wilmington (burned 1925).

The church and the Bellamy Mansion surround the William R. Kenan Memorial limestone Italian fountain (by Carrère and Hastings, Architects of New York) to form one of the state's finest civic scenes.

Photo by Paul Davis Boney.

Ayr Mount Hillsborough, Orange County
Richard H. Jenrette, Owner and Restorer
*Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division
of Archives and History.*



Leslie N. Boney, Jr. had made a study of the Memorial and its architect, Henry Bacon. Learning there was to be a hearing on the proposal, he went to Washington as the sole voice against the alteration. He pointed out the change in the accepted purity of the design, the cost, and the fact that the building represented conditions of the day which should not be altered by later events.

He said "The Lincoln Memorial is not a changeable theater marquee. Such an alteration is no more appropriate than adding stars to the flag displayed in the painting of Washington crossing the Delaware."

Congressman John F. Seiberling from Ohio sided with the architect, the bill was tabled, the matter restudied, and the two states have been properly recognized now through a carved granite paver in the approach walk.

One of the other protests was to the Governor regarding a proposed addition of a temporary press room on the east front of the State Capitol. While the Chapter did not stop the construction, Governor Hodges heard the Chapter logic and had the structure removed immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The Chapter objected strenuously to the addition of a War Memorial along the Edenton Street north side of the Capitol; however, the voice of veterans carried the day and a group of classical columns and figures now mark the mall view from the Capitol to the Legislative Building.

The American Institute of Architects, in an act befitting this worthy cause, adopted a resolution at the 1951 Convention to create the "Committee for the Preservation of Historic Buildings." This resolution stated:

WHEREAS, recent jeopardy to and disfigurement of certain historic American buildings of merit has recently occurred, arising from widespread and general

ignorance of their cultural, architectural and historic value; and WHEREAS, such jeopardy, disfigurement and also destruction continues to threaten our architectural heritage; and WHEREAS, the architectural profession is peculiarly fitted and is duty bound to meet this menacing situation, therefore BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of The American Institute of Architects initiate a nation-wide education campaign through its Chapters, in order to protect our historic buildings, in advance of possible destruction and preserve them for posterity.

The government of North Carolina also became alarmed at the wanton destruction and desecration of our historic buildings and the General Assembly enacted a bill to create "The Historic Sites Commission." This act states in part:

The duties of said commission shall be to determine criteria for the approval of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and other properties for State aid and fully to investigate and to consider from a historical standpoint all real property, with or without buildings thereon, which may be considered to be such an historic or archaeological site as would justify the acquisition and ownership thereof by the State of North Carolina.



James A. Stenhouse, FAIA
1910-1996



Hope Plantation, 1796-1803
Bertie County, near Windsor
Edwards, Dove, Knight, Rocky Mount,
Restoration Architects

David Stone planned and built this square, hipped-roof house with its two-tiered portico after the Palladian style. His inspiration was from Palladio's *Four Books of Architecture*.

The modified Tuscan posts are joined by a Chinese railing. There are two main floors with an English basement below. The house was located on an 8,000-acre tract.

Stone was a prominent statesman, having served as U.S. Congressman, Senator, and Governor of North Carolina. Well educated and traveled, Governor Stone's library of 1499 books was planned for the second floor. He had many of the same talents and interests as Thomas Jefferson.

The careful restoration of the house over a period of 1966-1972, includes not only the house and outbuildings, but also the preserved formal entrance.

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

In May 1953 the North Carolina Chapter formed a new Committee for the Preservation of Historic Buildings. The Committee was chaired by James A. Stenhouse. Other members included: Louise Hall, Marion A. Ham, Ross E. Shumaker, and Archie Royal Davis.

The Committee was charged with establishing "Liaison with the several agencies in this field and joining the nation-wide movement to safeguard the historic buildings which are our heritage."

Mr. Stenhouse had made an inventory of 621 places.

The Committee forwarded to each member of the Chapter a list of these North Carolina Historic buildings as listed by HABS. The members were asked to add other buildings which they felt were of importance. In this process, the list of North Carolina buildings and sites grew to more than 800.

James A. Stenhouse was appointed by Governor Umstead in 1973 to the newly established Historic Site Commission and was elected Chairman of that body. Other members included: Dr. Paul Reed, President of Western Carolina College; Dr. Hugh T. Lefler, Head of the Department of History at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Elizabeth Stevenson Ives of Southern Pines, President of the Moore County Historical Society; William T. Polk, Editor of the Greensboro Daily News; and Dr. Christopher Crittenton, Director of the Department of Archives and History.

Mr. Stenhouse had been previously appointed "Preservation Officer of North Carolina" for the AIA in the National Program. In accepting the appointment, Mr. Stenhouse stated that he finds that "the desire to hear more about the work being done in preservation is prevalent throughout the U. S. Thinking people who can appreciate their heritage are becoming concerned over the fact that our historic buildings are disappearing. This type of thinking together with the increased interest in architecture and other fine arts is an encouraging indication that the U. S. is becoming a more cultured nation."

In 1954 the Chapter first published its magazine *Southern Architect* and it was being used not only to support contemporary architecture but also preservation through publication of drawings and photographs. "In the May, June and July 1958 issues of *Southern Architect* a definitive design history of the North Carolina State Capitol was written by Cecil D. Elliott, AIA. He was assisted by Ross E. Shumaker, AIA."

Concern in the topic continues some thirty-nine years later. Ian Begg, noted Scottish architect, presented a lecture to the State Capitol Society, 18 March 1997. He brought together the three men and their individual achievements to reveal a common

Thomas Wolfe Memorial, 1883, Asheville
Jackson, Padgett & Freeman, Architects P.A.,
Asheville, Restoration Architects

The boyhood home of author Thomas Wolfe has been restored to its 1918 appearance, which is described in Wolfe's book, *Look Homeward Angel*. The building has not been restored to mint condition, but rather, carefully preserved as it would have been at the time Wolfe's mother maintained a boarding house here. Most of the original furnishings are on display in the house, which is open to the public as a museum. The house burned in 1998.

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.





Executive Mansion, 1883-1891, Raleigh
Samuel Sloan, 1815-1884, Architect,
Philadelphia and Raleigh

The mansion, a prime example of the Gingerbread style, has become a symbol of the executive branch of the state. Raleigh architect F. Carter Williams has been involved recently in its restoration. Sloan's magazine, books, and articles were important in establishing new directions in the mid 19th century and in the post-Civil War period. He was the architect for the Broughton Hospital and several other state owned buildings. Sloan spent the last ten years of his life in Raleigh where he died.

Photo by Gus Martin.

basis for David Paton's 1836-40 architectural design revisions to the Capitol, and his refinement of the initial plan by Ithiel Town and A. J. Davis of New York.

Mr. Lawrence Wodehouse, associated with the NCSU School of Design, contributed several articles dealing with the historical architecture in North Carolina. Part I of the "Architecture in North Carolina" series from 1700-1790 was published in the *North Carolina Architect* in November-December 1969 issue and Part II in the January-February 1970 issue. The text contained history, photos, and drawings of many historical architectural projects throughout North Carolina. An illustration of Historic Hillsboro by students of the School of Design was published in the October 1965 issue of the *North Carolina Architect*.

A number of articles on preservation, restoration, etc., by other authors including Charlotte Brown, Catherine Bishir, Ernie Wood, Keith Morgan, Robert Stipe, Susanne Brendal, Alan Buchoss, FAIA, Michael Cox, AIA, and William Moore have been carried in the magazine.

Interest and progress continued. In July 1957, Congress included a Department of Interiors appropriation for \$139,265 for the survey of Historic American Buildings, and \$92,930 for a survey of Historic Sites. This action was the outgrowth of a resolution initiative of The American Institute of Architects six years earlier at its 1951 Chicago Convention.

The Historic American Buildings Survey was sponsored under a tripartite agreement among the Department of Interiors National Park Service in conjunction with the Library of Congress and the AIA. The data was, for the most part, of the years preceding 1860.

The program was gaining ground at a fantastic pace. At the Winter Meeting in Chapel Hill, 26 June 1954, Dean Kamphoefner reported to the convention that "the students in architecture between the second and third year were given a problem that required preparing measured drawings of important historical buildings. He stated



St. Joseph's AME Church, 1891, Durham
Samuel Linton Leary, Architect
DTW Architects & Planners, LTD, Restoration
and Expansion Architects

The restoration of the Neo Gothic National Landmark Church was completed by DTW in 1991. They also planned the multi-story addition incorporating features which are important for the community to use for the Hayti Heritage Cultural Center.



Liberty Hall, c. 1833, Kenansville
1965 Restoration, Leslie N. Boney, Architect,
Wilmington

Liberty Hall was built by Thomas Kenan II, a large plantation owner and descendant of General Thomas Kenan, a leader in the Revolutionary War, and one of the founders of the University of North Carolina.

The simply detailed Greek Revival wood frame residence was one of several planned and built in Kenansville in the mid 19th Century.

The 1965 restoration was funded by the Kenan family and planned by William J. Boney, AIA.

The home is most noted as the setting for the marriage of Thomas Kenan II's great granddaughter, Mary Lily Kenan, and Henry Morrison Flagler.

Photo by Leslie N. Boney, Jr.

that it was rather difficult to find old buildings of architectural and historical value that should be documented. This type of work is parallel to that carried on by The American Building Survey under the director of the National Park Service of which the Library of Congress has been made the repository.”

Each year an average of twenty important buildings were measured by students, with the end result that more than 350 were ultimately recorded, not only in North Carolina, but throughout the United States and some foreign countries.¹

Further interest in Preservation by the School of Design was expressed in a letter from Cecil D. Elliott, Associate Professor of Architecture, to local historians in every county in North Carolina. They were requested to add to the Stenhouse list, of 621 buildings and sites, other 80 or more year old structures such as bridges, barns, etc.

The strength of the North Carolina Survey program has drawn from the combination of state and local commitment to preservation, and the professional knowledge and energy of the surveyors who have created a lasting record of the heritage of towns and counties throughout the state.

While the Stenhouse list grew to over 800, he developed priorities to be assured of bare minimal achievement. In reviewing the results some forty years later, it is apparent that he chose well and had a great success rate. One listing showed 78 very important buildings and sites. In 1997 all of these still exist, although one is in very poor condition.²

The following are facts and indicate significant roles played by various agencies:

The North Carolina Division of Archives and History, the third oldest state historical agency in the country, was established in 1903 as the N. C. Historical Commission. It was required by law to promote and encourage knowledge and appreciation of N. C. history throughout the state. Since then, there have been law changes and expansion of programs, duties and responsibilities.

The Department of Archives and History formed in 1943 from the N. C. Historical Commission is now one of the divisions under the umbrella of the N. C. Department of Cultural Resources, created in 1973.

In 1955, another Division, Historical Sites, was established with new responsibilities including the administration of the Tryon Palace restoration project and the roadside historical markers program, which was originally established in 1935 under the old Historical Commission.³

In 1959, the Legislature passed an act clarifying the authority of the State Department of Archives and History. This act broadened earlier acts which had provided for the preservation and destruction of designated public records. The year 1959 marked the beginning of a statewide comprehensive records program.

In 1965, the General Assembly enacted the Historic Preservation Act which gave municipalities the power to designate historic districts. Under the terms of this act the department began its own statewide inventory of historical properties. North Carolina has over seventy historic preservation commissions established by local governments under state enabling legislation to designate and monitor historic properties locally. The Preservation Commission Services Coordinator assists local governments in establishing such commissions and advises commissions on operations and procedures required by law.

¹ Copies of drawings and other information related to the historical projects measured and drawn by students may be obtained by contacting: The Special Collections Department, D.H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina.

² C. Ford Peatross, Curator, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC advises “as an overview, some 30,000 structures have been recorded by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) throughout the United States, its territories and possessions. There are now 436 sites in North Carolina listed. The Task Force is indebted to Mr. Peatross for his review and input in this Preservation Chapter.

³ The North Carolina Historic Commission had a name change in 1943 to the Department of Archives and History. The Archives and History was changed in 1972 from a department to division status. Historic Sites is now a section within the Division of Archives and History.

Beginning in the late 1970's, a program of matching grants to interested county and town sponsors generated a series of more comprehensive surveys that encompassed a full range of architecturally and historically significant properties. State funds have provided a strong basis for the statewide survey, both a direct funding to local survey projects and in support of the statewide program. In addition to survey grants from national preservation funds designated for certified local governments, the State Historic Preservation Office regularly uses a substantial portion of its national preservation funding to provide grants for local survey projects. In other cases, localities have used local public and private funds for projects that are a part of the statewide survey program.

The Survey and Planning Branch of the State Historic Preservation Office coordinates activities in five major program areas related to the preservation of historic structures in North Carolina: (1) the statewide historic building survey, (2) the National Register of Historic Places program, (3) environmental review of state and federal projects that affect historic structures, (4) local historic preservation commissions, and (5) public information and assistance.

Currently in North Carolina, most municipal and county surveys are supported by state and federal grants matched with local funds. They are conducted by professional architectural historians employed by the community and working under the auspices of the State Historic Preservation Office and the community.

Thirty-eight county surveys and twenty-eight municipal surveys have been published. The Survey and Planning Branch is the repository of historic buildings survey records, and maintains files on an estimated 100,000 historic buildings, with over 2,000 files added to the collection annually.

The National Register is the nation's official list of buildings, sites, objects, and districts that warrant special preservation consideration in public planning processes. The National Register Coordinator and Assistant edit and process an average of fifty National Register nominations annually, most of which are prepared by private consultants engaged by local governments, private institutions, or private property owners. North Carolina now has over 1,950 listings in the National Register, of which about 280 are historic districts that may encompass hundreds of historic buildings.

To further promote preservation and restoration of historic buildings in North Carolina the NCAIA in 1970, under the leadership of President Richard L. Rice, presented its first Preservation and Restoration Awards. The jury selected two buildings: The Single Brothers House in Old Salem and the Old State Bank Building on New Bern Avenue in Raleigh.

Jury for the awards program was composed of J. Everette Fauber, Jr., FAIA, Lynchburg, Va., restoration architect for the AIA's historic Octagon House in Washington; Dr. H. G. Jones, Director, N.C. Department of Archives and History; and William Henley Deitrick, FAIA, retired architect and former chairman of the Raleigh Historic Sites Commission. James R. Johnson, Jr., AIA was chairman of the Chapter committee responsible for administering the program. Since 1970, many chapter awards have been given to the restoration architect and to the owner on historic projects.



Chowan County Courthouse, begun 1767, Edenton
Attributed to John Hawks

This is an excellent example of the simplicity of the Georgian style.
Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.



Cupola House, 1758-59, Edenton

Quoting part of a letter from Ms. Elizabeth Vann Moore to Mr. J. A. Stenhouse dated 20 July 1958

"Your project is practically an answer to a prayer. The newly formed Edenton Planning Council has as one of its main objectives the preservation of "historic" Edenton – preservation, that is, for the purpose of showing people how the town developed and what its old places mean. You will get plenty of cooperation."

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.



Old Home Moravian Church, Old Salem, Winston-Salem
Completed 1800 by Frederic William Marshall, Designer and Johann Gottlob Krause, Mason. Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean of Boston, Restoration Architects

Luther S. Lashmit of the architectural firm of Northrup and O'Brien of Winston-Salem was the architect-leader on the Board of Directors in the Development of Old Salem.

The little village was founded in 1766 by Moravians who had come from Pennsylvania to establish a mission center. A deeply religious people, they believed in great simplicity in living. They were of strong self-discipline—were educators, good musicians and fine craftsmen. They lived a highly organized life.

Salem as it appears today reflects a history which has spanned seven wars and alternating periods of good and hard times. The restored town of Salem is, in essence, a symbol of the type of people who built North Carolina and the nation.

Major restoration of Old Salem began in the summer of 1953.

Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

In 1992, the Tower Awards Program was founded, sponsored by the Historic Resources Committee of AIA North Carolina to succeed the original Program. The Tower Award was to recognize excellence in the preservation, restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings. The name honors the AIA North Carolina headquarters building.

In the first Tower Program a total of twenty-four projects were submitted. A distinguished jury was composed of Charleston, SC, preservationists. The jury was chaired by Glenn Keyes, AIA, the former staff architect for the State Historic Preservation Office of the South Carolina Department of Culture and History. The members were Charles Chase, an architect who serves as the technical advisor to Charleston's Board of Architectural Review, and Jonathan Poston, an attorney and preservationist with the Historic Charleston Foundation.

One of the strong arms responsible for the day-to-day success of the Preservation movement is Preservation North Carolina (PNC), headquartered in Raleigh. Established as a Foundation in 1939, it has blossomed into a dynamic leader of the movement under the direction of J. Myrick Howard.

Through its award-winning revolving fund, Preservation North Carolina has saved more than 225 endangered historic properties, generating an estimated \$60,000,000 in private investment. Its 1990 publication, *North Carolina Architecture*, authored by Catherine Bishir and photographed by Tim Buchman, won international as well as state and regional awards. Among its other activities are awards, workshops, publications, legislative advocacy, and public education (such as heritage education materials for 8th grade history classrooms and television documentaries for public television). PNC is supported by a membership of 4,500.

In 1994, PNC opened the stately Bellamy Mansion in Wilmington as a museum of design arts, fulfilling an important educational objective. PNC is using the mansion as a tool to educate the general public about the built environment. Exhibits developed for the Bellamy Mansion travel throughout the state, so that a statewide educational program can be realized. PNC has also opened to the public Ayr Mount in Hillsborough, the magnificent Federal house restored and furnished by Preservationist Richard Jenrette. Mr. Jenrette contributed Ayr Mount for the enjoyment of present and future generations of North Carolinians and selected PNC to manage the property. PNC has also been charged with the long-term stewardship of the Bankers House in Shelby and Coolmore Plantation near Tarboro.

The movement was spontaneous involving leaders in towns, communities, and cities throughout the state. Is it possible that the resolution adopted by the AIA Convention in 1951 could have kindled the spark that ignited the American public to reclaim some of its lost heritage?

Steward Brand, in *How Buildings Learn*, 1994, said: "The historic preservation movement swept seemingly out of nowhere in the 1970's and 1980's to reverse everything that had been done to the built environment in the 1950's and 1960's. Modernist architecture, urban renewal, go-go real estate – all were suddenly treated as the enemies of civilization and beaten back. People liked old buildings, and professionals who couldn't get along with that could go find another line of work."

How did such a profound change come about? Why wasn't it noticed in the media? How has it changed the way buildings are treated?

Preservation was one of the swiftest, most complete cultural revolutions ever, yet because it happened everywhere at once, without controversy or charismatic leadership, it never got the headlines of its sibling, the environmental movement. Also, its reward cycle was much quicker, and therefore quieter, than environmentalists could count on. Retro worked; preservation paid off, and the movement could demand even more, based on proven success.”

In commenting on the movement, Macon S. Smith, FAIA, Raleigh architect, said: “One real value of history is its use today. Each building has a personality and together these structures create the character of a town and place. We do not wish to lose this character and we call it Preservation. Preservation recognizes how things were. It is contagious.”



Tryon Palace, 1767-1770, New Bern
Reconstruction 1952-1959
John Hawks, Original Architect
Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn, Boston, MA, Reconstruction Architects

The architect of the original palace was John Hawks, trained in England and one of the very few professional architects to practice in any of the American Colonies. He came to North Carolina with Governor Tryon in 1764 and made his home in New Bern until his death in 1790. Mr. Hawks prepared three sheets of drawings, copies of which are in the Restoration Office.

The Georgian Mansion was partly destroyed by fire in 1798. The west wing of the palace was still in place when restoration was begun in 1952. The restoration was made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Maude Moore Latham, a native of New Bern, who later lived in Greensboro. The reconstruction architects had planned Colonial Williamsburg.

When the British Royal Governor of North Carolina brought architect John Hawks from London to New Bern in 1764 to design his palace, he established a precedent not lost on North Carolinians. Later A. J. Davis came to design the State Capitol, Samuel Sloan to design the Governor's Mansion, and Edward Stone to design the Legislative Building. Nationally and internationally known architects continued to design in North Carolina, and their legacy spawned local talent which gives the state an unusually rich architectural legacy.



Manor Inn Apartments, 1898, Asheville
Bradford L. Gilbert, Architect, New York
Renovation 1993, Robert S. Griffin, Architect,
Asheville
Robert S. Sweetser, Project Architect

Originally built as a boarding house in the English Tudor Country House style, additions in 1903 and 1913 expanded the Manor to a full Inn. The 1993 rehabilitation created apartments.

It is difficult to place the herculean effort of Mr. Stenhouse in proper perspective. While a partner in Charlotte's J. N. Pease Company, then the state's largest architect-engineer firm, he gave time to guiding the Preservation Movement that paralleled the growth of his award-winning organization.

In addition to his duties as "Preservation Officer of North Carolina" for The American Institute of Architects in the National Program, chairman of the North Carolina Historic Sites Commission, Chairman of the AIA North Carolina Committee on Historic Preservation, he wrote two books titled *Journey into History* and *Exploring Old Mecklenburg*.

In 1951 the North Carolina Literary and Historical Society awarded him its highest honor in the prestigious Cannon Cup. He was also recognized by the *News and Observer* as "Tar Heel of the Week."

In 1976 The American Institute of Architects awarded him its coveted Fellowship Medal for his services to the profession.

His consuming interest in history and archeology developed because of his concern about the way: "All traces of our early history were being obliterated." He was one architect who recognized that some things become rare with age, as other things are lost. His challenge was to reduce the loss.

Letters bear testimony to the inspiration and encouragement that he and his committee brought to cities and counties. Planning councils were formed, historic districts were established, historic preservation funds were created, and hundreds of buildings were saved.

Vincent Scully was right: Preservation is "the only mass popular movement to affect critically the course of architecture in our century." It has been a truly grass-roots movement. James A. Stenhouse, Cecil D. Elliott, and their AIA North Carolina colleagues were proud to be included as leaders of the masses.



Mordecai House, Enlarged 1826, Raleigh
William Nichols, Architect and builder
Dodge & Beckwith, Restoration Architects

The Greek Revival portico and enlargements were added in 1826.

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

Historic Preservation Awards

Year	Project	Location	Architect
1970	Single Brothers House ¹	Winston-Salem	Lashmit, Brown & Pollock, Winston-Salem
	Old State Bank Building ²	Raleigh	McKimmon and Rogers, Raleigh
1971	Liberty Hall ³	Kenansville	Leslie N. Boney, Wilmington
	The Stevenson House	New Bern	William G. Perry, Boston
1973	Hope Plantation ⁴	Bertie County	Edwards, Dove, Knight, Rocky Mount
	Boggan-Hammond House	Wadesboro	Jack O. Boyte, Charlotte
	Latta Arcade ⁵ John Knox House	Charlotte Salisbury	Wolf Associates, Charlotte John E. Ramsay, Salisbury
1974	Hezekiah Alexander House	Charlotte	Middleton, Wilkerson, McMillan, Charlotte
	Charles B. Aycock House	Fremont	MacMillian & MacMillian, Charlotte
1975	Victoria House	Charlotte	Mr. & Mrs. William C. Gay, Owners
	Thalian Hall	Wilmington	Leslie N. Boney, Wilmington
	Mordecai House ⁶	Raleigh	Dodge & Beckwith, Raleigh
1977	The Capitol ⁷	Raleigh	Dodge & Beckwith, Raleigh
	Joel Lane House	Raleigh	Dodge & Beckwith, Raleigh
	Executive Mansion ⁸	Raleigh	F. Carter Williams, Raleigh
	Latta Place	Mecklenburg Cnty	Jack O. Boyte, Charlotte
	Jenkins House	New Bern	Robert Stallings, Jr., Owner,
	Leech House	New Bern	Robert Stallings, Jr., Owner
	Hawks House	New Bern	Robert Stallings, Jr., Owner
Thomas Wolfe House ⁹	Asheville	Jackson, Padgett, Freeman, Asheville	
1978	Fort Macon	Carteret County	Henry von Oesen & Associates, Wilmington
	Andrew Johnson House	Raleigh	Polier, Branan, Flowers, Barnard, Raleigh
	West Point on the Eno Benneham House	Durham Raleigh	Smart, Isley, Herring, Durham John W. Kinsey, Jr.
1981	Dr. R. L. Strickland, Jr. Residence	Durham	Carr, Harrison, Pruden, Durham
	First Baptist Church Ministries Center	Asheville	Padgett & Freeman, Asheville
	East Bay Trading Company Restaurant	Charleston, SC	Ferebee, Walters & Associates, Charlotte
	Market Place	Washington, DC	Clark, Tribble, Harris, Li, Charlotte
	Condominums	Charlotte	Paul Braswell, PA, Charlotte

Chapter VIII Section 2



Receiving 1970 Historic Building Preservation and Restoration Award certificates were Michael Newman, AIA, of the Lashmit Brown and Pollock office and Miss Frances Griffin, Public Information Officer for Old Salem, Inc. for the Single Brothers House; and Boyd Wilson, North Carolina National Bank, and Arthur McKimmon II, AIA, of McKimmon and Rogers, Architects, for the Old State Bank Building.



Single Brothers House, 1768-1769
Old Salem, Winston Salem
The Moravian Church, Owner
Lashmit, Brown and Pollock, Restoration Architects
Old Salem, Inc., Restorer
Photo courtesy of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.



Old State Bank Building, 1814, Raleigh
Owner: North Carolina National Bank
McKimmon and Rogers, Restoration Architects

¹ See this page.

² See this page.

³ See page 246.

⁴ See page 243.

⁵ See page 2.

⁶ See page 250.

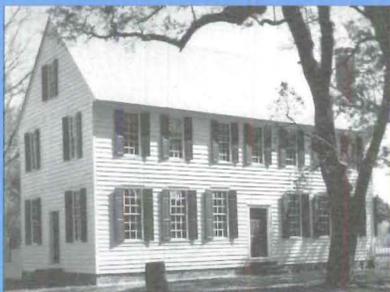
⁷ See page 4.

⁸ See page 245.

⁹ See page 244.

Chapter VIII

Section 3



Palmer-Marsh House, 1751, Bath
Stephens & Francis, PA, Restoration Architects, New Bern

The Palmer-Marsh House is an excellent example of the early Georgian style in coastal North Carolina. The structure is constructed of a heavy timber frame on a brick and ballast-stone foundation. The exterior finishes consist of lapped siding, wood trim and wood shingles. Interior finishes consist of plaster walls and ceilings on wood lath and heart-pine flooring. Significant period features of the building are the broad, double-end chimneys laid in English bond, incorporating light-closets between the chimneys, original single-hung windows, and the primary timber structural elements exposed to the interior.

¹ See page 250.

² See page 245.

³ See this page.

⁴ See this page.

Tower Awards

Year	Project	Location	Architect
1992	Community Council for the Arts	Kinston	The East Group, Kinston
	Wickham-Valentine House	Richmond, VA	Phillips & Oppermann, PA, Winston-Salem
	Richmond Hill Inn	Asheville	Jim Samsel, Asheville
1993	Ghost Tower	Fayetteville	LSV Partnership, Fayetteville
	Robert Peel House	Grimesland	Stephens & Francis, PA, New Bern
	Durham County Administration Complex	Durham	Robert W. Carr, Inc., Durham
	Miles Brewton House	Charleston, SC	Phillips & Oppermann, PA, Winston-Salem
	Manor Inn Apartments ¹	Asheville	Robert S. Griffin, Asheville
1994	St. Joseph's AME Church and Hayti Heritage Center ²	Durham	DTW Architects & Planners, Durham
	Salisbury Train Station ³	Salisbury	Phillips & Oppermann, PA, Winston-Salem
1995	No awards (decided to make awards on alternating years)		
1996	Palmer-Marsh House ⁴	Bath	Stephens & Francis, PA, New Bern
	Magnolia Cemetery Gate	Charleston, SC	Phillips & Oppermann, PA, Winston-Salem



Salisbury Southern Railroad Station, 1907-1908, Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc.
Frank P. Milburn, 1868-1926, Architect, Washington, DC
Phillips and Oppermann, PA, Restoration Architects, Winston-Salem

The turn of the century and the advancement of the railroad system brought in a new era of national railroad architecture. Frank Pierce Milburn of Washington, DC became the official architect for the Southern Railway.

The Southern Railway Company dominated Piedmont North Carolina. Salisbury was a major hub between Washington and Atlanta and the terminal building was one of the largest. The buff brick building, with its geometric forms, incorporated curved parapets, arches, and a dominant central tower in the popular Spanish Mission style. The Grand Waiting Room now operates as a special events center. The station was reopened May 1993 by the Historic Salisbury Foundation.

Photo courtesy of the Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc.

AIA NORTH CAROLINA MEMBERSHIP

Chapter IX

Section 1 Current Membership

Section 2 AIA North Carolina Corporate Members 1908-1957

Chapter IX

"Architecture is where we live. A mature civilization gives that simple fact some serious thought."

—Kevin Roche



Current Membership

The following is a list of Chapter members as of December 9, 1997.

Abee, Dallas C., Jr.	Armstrong, Harold R.**	Bachelor, Peter
Abernathy, Don E.*	Arnaudin, Steven E.	Bates, Corey L.**
Abernathy, Robert Donald	Ashlin, William S.	Bauman, Kent Shon**
Acquesta, Carol E.	Atkins, John L., III	Beachum, Arnold M.
Adams, Christopher G.	Atkinson, C. Belton**	Beal, Marty Allen
Adams, Gary Scott	Atkinson, Stephen D.**	Beam, James L., Jr.*
Adams, W. Graham, Jr.	Auerbach, Pamela R.	Bean, Gwyn E.
Adams, Wallace Layne, Jr.	Auman, B. Steven	Beard, Gareth B.
Aiton, David E.	Austin, Larry E.	Beardsley, James P.
Albyn, Richard K.*	Avetta, Peter E.	Beason, Thomas Stewart
Alexander, Karen Kirks	Bachman, Dianne L.	Beatty, Guy E., III**
Alexieff, Illya G.**	Bailey, Gary B.	Beaty, Thomas V.
Allan, Stephen J.**	Bailey, Gregory Allen	Beck, Todd Garret
Allred, S. Aaron	Bailey, Ronnie S.**	Belangia, Robert T.
Alsop, J. Richard, III**	Baker, Bryant A.	Belk, Richard M.
Altic, Dennis P.	Baker, Don	Belk, G. Edwin
Amann, Thomas L.	Baldridge, Elizabeth M.	Bell, Kenneth A.
Ameen, William Otis, Sr.*	Baldwin, Alan T.	Bell, Randall B.§
Ames, Kevin	Balke, Thomas L.	Belvin, James Edward, III
Amster, Jennifer R.	Ballard, Roger W.	Bennett-Sybert, Catherine L.**
Andersen, Thomas	Ballard, Thomas C.	Benson, Benjamin David
Anderson, John K.	Bame, Jeffrey T.**	Berg, Todd C.
Anderson, V. A., Jr.§	Bankett, Johnnie R.	Berger, Kimberly J.**
Anderson, Kim	Baran, David	Berry, Glenn David
Anderson, Louis W.	Barber, S. Timothy	Berry, Michael C.
Anderson, Robert E.	Bardsley, H. Keith	Bessent, Ernest R.
Andrews, Richard L.	Barie, John Peter	Best, W. Dean
Andron, S. Robert	Barnes, James M.**	Bethune, William H.
Angelo, Russell J.	Barnes, Donald W., Jr.*	Beyer, John M.
Angerio, Rhonda Leigh	Barnes, Steven	Bhave, Rajeev D.
Anna, David F.	Barrett, Terry W.	Bienes, Jerry F.
Annis, Harold S.	Bartczak, Alan A.§	Biggers, Henry C., Jr.*
Anthony, O. Stanhope, III	Barteldt, Bruce A., Jr.	Biggs, James E.*
Antoine, Alan B.	Bartholomew, Norman E.	Bircher, Joseph
Applegate, Earl Asher	Bartl, James N.	Bivens, Carl S.
Appleyard, Robert D., Jr.	Bartlett, Richard D.	Bizios, Georgia
Aretakis, Anthony C.	Barton, Steven Patrick	Black, David R.**
Arms, Brock	Bartos, Yvonne W.**	Black, Nora M.**
Armstrong, Adam**	Bass, Joseph B.	Blackburn, Diatra M.**

(Opposite) South Building Addition, Glaxo-Wellcome, Research Triangle Park,
O'Brien/Atkins Associates, Architects
See page 292

Chapter IX

Section 1

* Emeritus Member
** Associate Member
§ Allied Member
*** Honorary AIANC

Chapter IX: AIA North Carolina Membership

On the following pages, the reader is treated to personal sketches by Chapter architects. Most of the drawings have appeared in the *North Carolina Architect Magazine*.



Canal and Bridge Scene, Venice

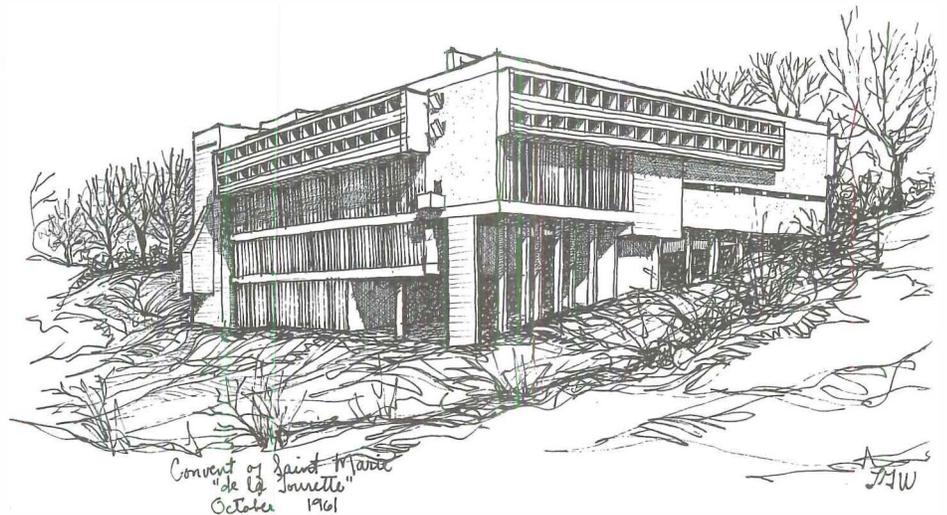
Frank I. Ballard-1978

This pen and ink drawing with a watercolor wash was sketched by the artist from his hotel room in Venice.

Convent of St. Marie de la Tourette

Lloyd G. Walter, Jr.-1961

The Convent, designed by LeCorbusier, was sketched while the artist was traveling in France on the Lloyd Warren Paris Prize Scholarship.



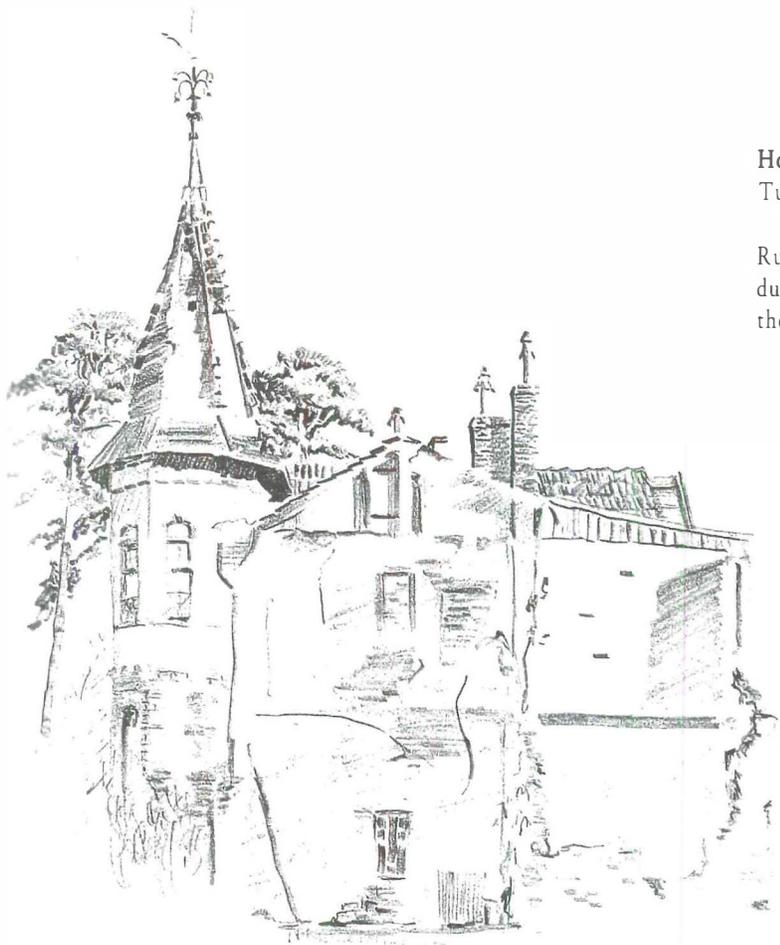
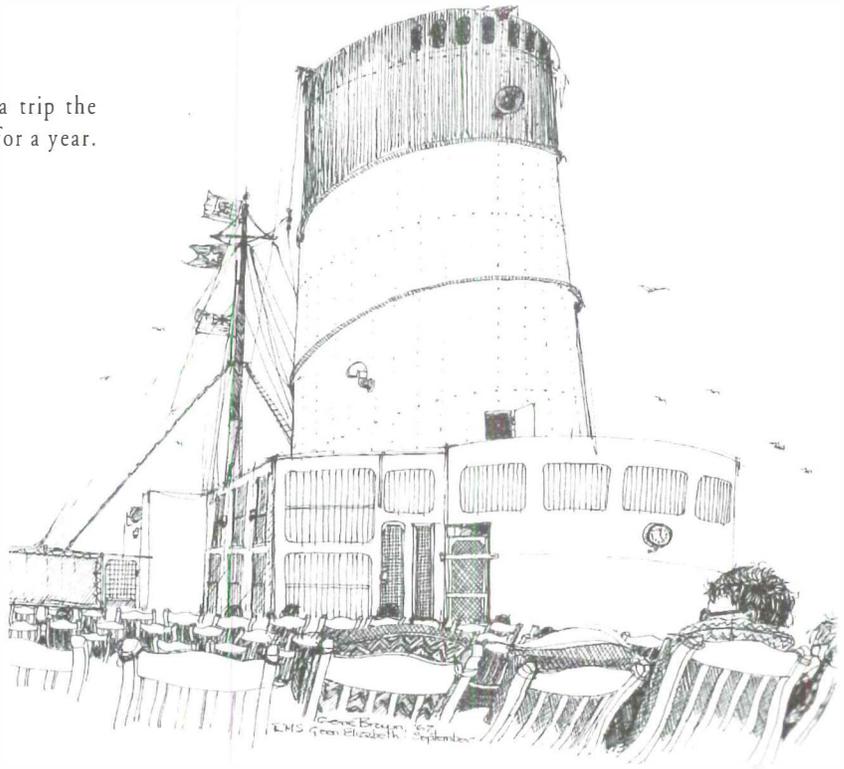
Section 1: Current Membership

Blackmon, William J.
Blobaum, Dawn Alane
Blue, Walter E., Jr.*
Boal, John K.
Boaz, Joseph N.*
Bode, Angkana P.
Bodycott, Eugene Leon
Bogenberger, James R.
Bogert, Peter Holland
Boggs, Walter J.*
Bolick, Allen J.*
Bolzan, Alan D.**
Bond, Katherine Gould
Boney, Christopher L.**
Boney, Charles H., Jr.
Boney, Charles H., Sr.*
Boney, Leslie N., Jr.*
Boney, Paul D.
Boniface, James H.
Bonsall, Paul D.
Boone, Bette C.**
Boone, Jerel T.
Boone, William D., Jr.*
Boozer, J. Ronald
Borum, Nancy W.§
Bost, Walter L.
Bouldin, Edwin E., Jr.
Boulton, R. Scott
Bowen, Harold M.
Bower, Robert F.
Bowers, Steven W.
Bowman, Bruce F.
Bowman, Steven Kelly
Bradford, David B.
Bradley, Eric A.
Brady, R. Holland, Jr.
Brake, William E.
Branan, C. Franklin*
Branden, James P.
Brandt, James L.*
Brasier, Chris
Braswell, Martha S.
Braswell, Paul
Bray, W. Randall
Brehler, Mary H.**
Bresg, Brian
Brice, Ralph E.
Bridges, Thomas F.
Briggs, Paul T., Jr.
Brigham, Dale A.
Brinkley, Douglas M., Sr.
Britt, Thomas Cleon
Britt, William M.
Broad, Douglas Congdon, Jr.
Brockwell, Samuel W.
Brooks, Allen L.
Brooks, Franklin H.
Brooks, John Michael
Brooks, Peter Anthony
Brown, C. Allen
Brown, Charles W.
Brown, Danita M.
Brown, Eugene Wilson
Brown, George Richard
Brown, John C.
Brown, James C., Jr.**
Brown, John W., Jr.
Brown, Kevin Carroll**
Brown, Neil F.
Brown, Robert Meyer
Brown, Ted Richard
Browne, David L.
Bruce, William E.
Brucker, Steven Kent
Buck, George R.
Buck, Richard S.
Buckner, Lee
Buckner, Robert L.
Bugel, Walter J.
Buie, James C.
Bull, Stephen Alan**
Bullock, David O.
Bumann, Brian Lee
Bunce, Brian P.
Bunch, Lawrence W.
Burbine, Dan
Burgess, John R.
Burgin, William R.
Burgun, J. Armand
Burke, Thomas J.
Burnette, Kenneth W.
Burns, Douglas C.
Burns, Norma DeCamp
Burns, Robert P.
Burris, Cynthia Turner**
Burton, Sloan M., Jr.
Bute, Robert L.
Butner, Fred W., Jr.
Butts, David Alan**
Buzard, Victor, Jr.
Byers, C. J.**
Byers, Christopher H.
Byrum, Thomas D.
Cahoon, Benjamin B.
Cain, Robert P.
Caldwell, John T.*
Caliendo, John Edward**
Callahan, Harry L., Jr.
Callinicos, Demetrios N.
Calloway, Thomas D., Jr.
Camas, Wayne H.
Camina, Jose L.**
Campbell, Douglas R.
Cannon, Roger A.
Canter, Robert C.
Cantrell, Bruce B.
Carbocci, Elizabeth A.
Carlson-Reddig, Thomas
Carlyon, Keith T.
Carmen, Herbert A., III*
Carpenter, Henry Darrell
Carr, Ava B.
Carr, Edgar Toms
Carr, Robert W.*
Carrington, K. Daryl
Carroll, Marley P.
Carter, Sandy M.**
Casali, Renée
Cash, Donald R.
Cassaday, Verne
Cassell, Charles C.
Caudle, Dennis Eugene
Caufield, Harold G.*
Cayado, Pedro Pablo, III**
Cease, Heister C., Jr.
Chandler, Chad F.
Chao, Teresita
Chapin, Meldrena K.**
Chenevert, Craig Steven
Cheney, Frank R.
Cherry, David W.
Cherry, Louis W.
Chreitzberg, David Michael
Christenbury, J. David
Christian, Barbara A.
Christie, John D.
Church, Kern E.***
Ciccarelli, Vincent G.
Clara, Denette**
Clare, Vicki Saville
Clark, Lolalisa K.
Clark, Robert A.*
Clark, Robert E.
Clark, Roger H.
Clary, Moodye R.
Clavijo, Helton J., Jr.**
Clayton, Dwayne M.**
Clayton, John T., III
Claywell, James A.
Clement, David W.
Cline, Cynthia Jane
Cline, Gary
Clinton, David Henry
Clipp, Steven G.
Clontz, Wallace L., Sr.
Cluggish, Stephen
Cobb, Sallie J.
Coble, Wesley M.
Cochran, Calvin H.
Cogswell, Arthur R.
Coker, Chris§
Cole, Andrew C.
Collie, Archie A., Jr.
Collier, Ann W.
Collier, Ronald L.
Collins, Carleton R.
Collins, Clifford I.
Coluzzi, Richard§
Condoret, Jon Andre
Conklin, David D.
Conklin, Scott Randall
Conley, Neal Jeffrey
Conner, Robert W.*
Connors, Thomas John**
Cook, Jerry A.
Cooler, Harold L.*
Cooper, John W.
Copeland, E. H., Jr.
Corley, Glenn D.
Correll, William C.*
Cort, John E.
Coulter, Kevin Chad
Cox, Bruce D.
Cox, J. Alan
Cox, J. Michael
Cox, Jameson M.

Chapter IX: AIA North Carolina Membership

Tourist Class Sundeck, RMS Queen Elizabeth Eugene W. Brown—1967

This ink sketch is a treasured remembrance of a trip the artist and his wife took on their way to England for a year.



House, Berlin, Germany Turner G. Williams—1945

Ruins of a suburban home damaged in an air raid. Sketched during post-WWII occupation of West Germany while in the armed services.

Section 1: Current Membership

Cox, Robert Craig
Cox, Ronald P.
Craig, Frank Lee
Crane, Robert C., Jr.**
Crater, Wilburn Z., Jr.
Crawford, John M.**
Creech, David A.
Cremens, Walter A.
Croft, John J., Jr.*
Crook, Randy M.
Cross, Frank T.
Crowder, Thomas Garrett
Culhan, Kevin F.
Cundiff, Dallas E.
Cunningham, Thomas E.
Cunningham, William R.
Currie, Jerry W.
Currin, Walter J.
Curry, William F., Jr.
Curtis, Lewis Wesley, Jr.
Czejkowski, Joseph R.
Dagit, Henry D.**
Dahnert, Roger A.
Dale, Amy D.**
Dalrymple, Neill M., Jr.
Dameron, B. Conway, Jr.
Daniels, Robert L.*
Daughtrey, James H.
Davenport, David J.
Davenport, William H.
Davies, Robert J.
Davis, Alfred C.
Davis, Charles C., Jr.*
Davis, David L.
Davis, Dennis Keith**
Davis, Jeffrey T.
Davis, Kevin S.
Davis, Louis P.**
Davis, Lucy Carol
Davis, Robin W.
Davis, Walter
Davis, William H.*
DeLuca, Gustavo C. A.
DeGraffenriedt, Frederick**
Delapp, Sean P.**
DePasquale, Frank A.*
DeTurk, Lewis
Devere, William L.*
DeWolf, Dennis
Deal, C. Craig
Deaton, Patrick
Dechant, William Miles
Deckard, Larry W.
Dellinger, Elizabeth S.
Demaray, Keith D.**
Demmitt, Timothy W.
Derrick, Curtis M.
Dickerson, John H.
Dickey, Patricia F.**
Dietsche, Anna Henderson
Dietsche, William Charles
Dietz, Scott E.
Dishner, Craig T.
Diviney, Joseph A.
Dixon, Charles C., Jr.
Dixon, F. Dail, Jr.
Dixon, Lee Daniel, Jr.
Dixon, William M., Jr.
Dixon, Neil C.
Djuren, Ron W.
Dnistran, David
Dodge, William W., III
Dodrill, Scott Roger**
Doerman, George H.*
Doggett, William T.
Donald, Scott T.
Donoghue, Lora T.§
Doss, Kenneth H.
Dove, William H.
Dowdy, Bradley G.
Doyle, Howard W.
Doyne, Michael T.
Drake, Albert W.*
Draper, E. Sumner*
Drinkard, John L.
Duda, Turan
Dudley, Cameron R.*
Dudley, G. Donald
Dudley, James J.
Duet, Craig M.
Duffy, Donald L.
Duffy, Lisa Cotten
Duffy, Thomas Patrick
Dufrene, Lynn D.
Dugan, James F., III
Dulin, Robert Clinton
Dull, Christopher G.
Duncan, John H.
Dunn, J. Michael
Dwyer, Thomas A.
Earl, Steven Malcolm
Earnheart, Robert E.*
Eaton, Alan R.
Edgar, Terry H.
Edmunds, Julia W.
Edwards, Eugene S.
Edwards, James M., III
Edwards, Kenneth F.
Edwards, Ryland P.*
Efird, Jo Allen
Egan, William D.
Eichenberger, Kurt
Eisenschmidt, Bernd Karl
Ejups, Gunar
Elder, Clay
Ellinwood, George H.
Elliott, Joseph D.
Ellis, John S.
Enevoldsen, Neal J.
Engart, Alexander M.
Engelhardt, Steven D.
England, William D.
Epermanis, Peter B.
Epperson, Samuel
Erb, E. E. (Ed), III§
Erde, Amy C. R.
Erdman, Abel
Erickson, Mike
Erskine, Robert H.
Ersoy, Tan F.
Esguerra, George**
Espinosa, Carlos Vincent**
Esposito, Michael A.**
Esquivel, James Anthony
Etheridge, Donald C.
Eubanks, Henry O., Jr.
Everette, John D.*
Everhart, Nancy C. H.
Fake, W. McCabe
Fant, Rebecca R.
Farabow, John W., Jr.
Farhadi, Abdul Shakoor**
Faris, William G.
Farkas, John K.
Farlow, Bradley W.
Farres, Ricardo C.
Faulkenberry, William L.
Feeser, Rosaleen D.**
Felton, John E.
Fendley, John Wesley, Jr.
Fenton, Joseph D.
Fenton, Mark R.
Ferebee, S. Scott, Jr.*
Ferguson, Robert H., Jr.*
Ferris, Robert W.
Ferro, Joseph L.**
Field, Barbara
Fields, R. Hampton
Filipowicz, Diane H.**
Fink, Jerry D.
Finley, Kerry Gray**
Finnegan, Maurice J.
Fiorenza, Joseph G.**
Fishel, J. Stanley*
Fisher, John S.
Fisher, Steven A.**
Fishero, Mark Allen
Fitchett, III, R. Edgar
Fitzgerald, Kerry E. P.
Flannagan, Eric G., Jr.*
Floyd, Jeffrey C.
Flye, Bruce Lea, Jr.
Flynn, Greg
Flynn, Ligon B.
Foil, William K.
Foley, John
Foley, Shelley Sanders
Ford, J. Randolph**
Fore, George T., Jr.**
Forestieri, Mark M.
Fortune, W. Neill
Fossen, Chet Van
Foust, William E. II
Fowler, William W., Jr.*
Fox, Paul W., III**
Franceschi, Gary
Francis, Charles R.
Francis, David L.
Francis, Donna W.
Franz, Richard J.
Freeland, Dennis**
Freelon, Philip
Freeman, Beverly L.*
Freeman, Douglas Jay
Freeman, Michael M.
Freese, Brett W.**



Mykynos, Greece
Marley P. Carroll-1970

One of a series during a 1970 vacation.

Chantilly
A.G. Odell, Jr.-1935

Sketch made on tour of France.



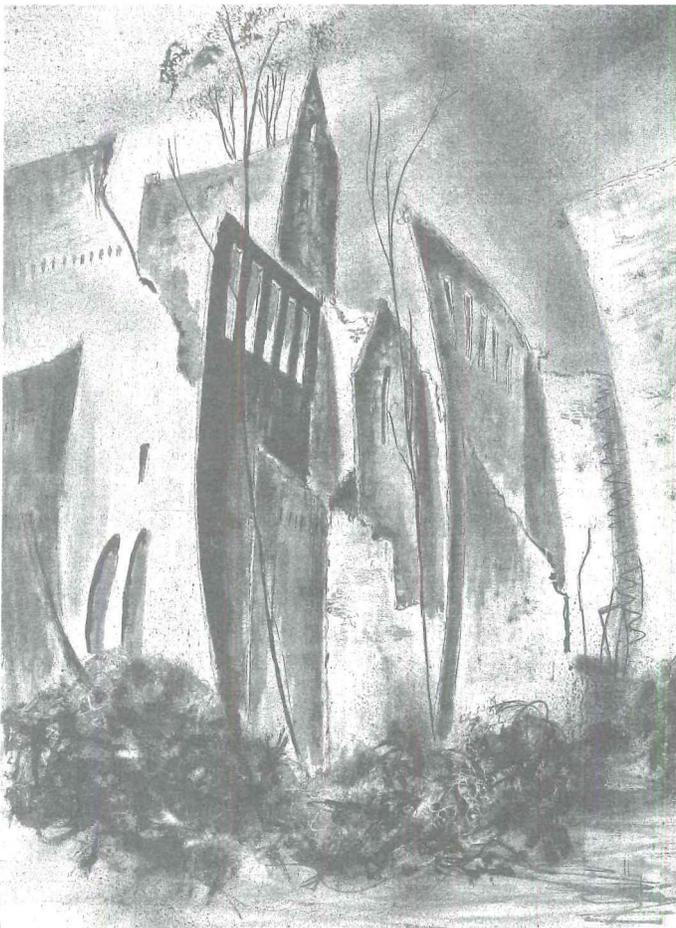
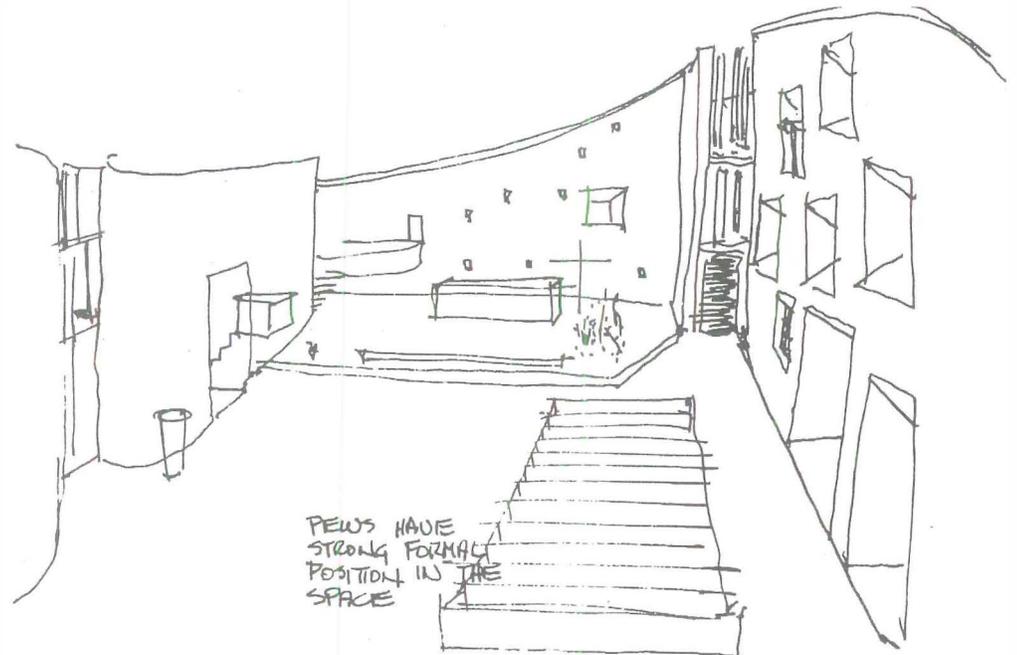
Section 1: Current Membership

Freyaldenhoven, Stephen
Freyaldenhoven, Virginia S.
Friedlein, Kenneth H.**
Friend, William E.
Fripp, William E., Jr.
Frucci, Greg
Fryday, John B.
Frye, R. Mark**
Fulkerson, Jay R.
Fuller, John M.
Funderburk, Joel M.
Furman, David F.
Gaddis, Steven E.
Gage, William Frank
Gall, David E.
Gallaughner, J. Kendall
Gantt, Harvey B.
Gardner, Kenneth M.
Garner, Scott, Jr.
Garrett, Brian D.
Garrett, Frances G.§
Garris, Christopher Harper
Gaulden, John W.
Gaviria, Fernando**
Gaylord, Kenneth J.
Gazvoda, James A.
George, Brian D.
George, Alvis O., Jr.
Gerics, Louis Joseph
German, Richard M.
Ghoreishi, Mohsen**
Giamportone, Keith
Gibbons, Jeffrey Dale
Gibson, Mark D.
Gieser, David A.**
Gill, Gregory B.
Gill, John L.
Girdler, William Brent**
Glazer, Patti L.
Glen, Mark Dulaney
Glover, Bill B.*
Gluskamp, Robert J.
Godwin, Edwin Daniel
Goel, Vibha**
Goetz, Thomas M.
Gomes, Francisco
Gontram, Edmund J., III
Gonzalez, Ricardo
Goodrich, H. Blair
Goodwin, Thomas S.
Goolsby, R. Kent
Goppold, Frank A., Jr.
Gordon, James E.
Goss, Robert A.
Grady, James G.
Graham, Jonathan B., III
Graham, Charles G.
Grant, Douglas A.
Gravelly, Clinton E.
Graves, George D.
Gray, Jack T.*
Gray, Tony Lloyd
Green, S. Thomas
Greene, Larry W.
Greeson, Sammy Worth
Gregory, Wayne
Gresham, Warren Willingham
Grierson, Ira Jan
Griffin, George A.*
Griffin, Kenneth A.
Griffin, Robert S.
Griffin, William B.*
Grigg, Ray A.
Grigni, Mario
Grogan, Richard
Gross, James J.
Grosvenor, Helene
Gruber, Thomas C.
Guerrero, Maria Noel**
Guerrier, Jerry Ulysses
Gunn, Robert T.
Gupton, Archie P.
Gurel, Salih Mete
Gustin, Jeffrey A.**
Gwilt, Mary Ann
Gwinn, Hollis W.
Hackler, John B.*
Haggerty, John J.
Hahn, Mark P.
Hahn, Robert A.
Hale, D. Matthew
Hall, James Shelton, Jr.**
Hall, Darryl G.
Hall, Douglas Lee
Hall, David Joseph, Jr.
Hall, Rufus A.*
Hallasy, Michael
Ham, Robert Wayne
Hamilton, David Betts§
Hammill, A. J., Jr.
Hammond, J. Hyatt*
Hampton, Dave G., Jr.**
Hamrick, Warren B.
Hand, Marshall Wayne**
Handley, Charles T.**
Haney, Michael J.**
Hanley, Charlene E.**
Hansen, Mikkell R.
Hansen, Robert E.
Hanson, Kenneth F.
Hardaway, Douglas K.
Hardaway, Reba Clark
Hardin, Charles K.
Hargett, Mark Warren
Harmon, David R.
Harmon, Frank
Harmon, Jerald Scott
Harmon, William Kent
Harrell, Beemer*
Harris, Cothran S.
Harris, Douglas K.
Harris, Ellen P.
Harris, James J.
Harris, Joseph M.
Harris, Edwin F., Jr.
Harris, Patricia E.
Harris, Wiley D.
Hartley, Paul D.
Hartsell, William N.
Haskell, Geoffrey**
Haskins, Albert L., Jr.*
Haskins, Mark I.
Hastings, Charles Alexander
Hatem, Joseph F.
Hatjioannou, Dean N.
Hatley, James E.
Hausler, Werner
Hawkins, James Malcolm
Hawkins, John B.
Hawkins, Tebee P.*
Hawley, Steven L.
Hawthorne, John T.
Haxton, Bruce
Hayes-Bright, Brenda**
Haynes, Gary D.
Healy, Robert B.§
Heckethorn, John D.
Hedberg, Curtis J.
Hedden, George C., Jr.*
Heffner, Robert W.
Helt, Chester L.
Hemingway, George C.
Hemphill, John A.
Hemphill, James C., Jr.
Henly, Richard A.
Henning, Randolph C.
Hennon, Scott E.
Hensey, Susan Meridith
Hepler, Raymond M.*
Hepler, Stephen M.
Heritage, Thomas P.*
Herring, T. Tilghman, Jr.
Hess, Robert G., Jr.
Hickman, John F.
Hicks, Daniel Mason
Hicks, Mason S.*
Higgins, John C., Jr.*
Highsmith, William T.
Hight, Charles C.
Hill, Barry Franklin
Hill, Charles M.
Hill, David Anthony
Hill, H. Michael
Himes, Carol Ellen
Hines, Donald H.*
Hincher, David Bronson**
Hining, Michael J.
Hinson, Scott K.
Hinton, Rodger F.
Hipp, David E., Jr.*
Hirst, Enrique A
Hitch, John L.
Hite, Charles***
Hite, David M.
Hite, James G.
Hobbins, Gerald P.*
Hobbs, Grimsley T., Jr.
Hobgood, Kenneth E.
Hobson, G. Bonson, Jr.
Hodge, Cecil R.
Hodge, Derek
Hodges, S. C., Jr.
Hodges, J. Michael
Hodges, James Mark
Hodges, Lorentz R., Jr.*
Hoefener, Carole A.

Chapter IX: AIA North Carolina Membership

Ronchamp Chapel, France W. Tobin Savage-1970

This sketch imagines a bird's-eye view from inside the chapel. The pews set on their own platform become an important sculpture form in the space.



Frankfurt, Germany Charles H. Boney

This charcoal sketch is an abstraction of the buildings of downtown Frankfurt, Germany, following World War II.

Section 1: Current Membership

Hoffman, Geoffrey Emery	Hynes, Dale	Jones, Gene W.*	Komisin, John C.
Hogsed, John	Iatridis, Andrew James	Jones, Jason H.**	Konishi, Masaya
Hoke, Timothy D.	Icard, Barry P.**	Jones, Halbert M., Jr.	Kot, Gregory P.
Holland, Roger L.	Ingle, William Von	Jones, Joseph Freeman, Jr.	Krawchyk, Peter
Hollifield, David C.	Ions, Christopher G.	Jones, Robert E.	Krueger, Jonathan M.
Holloway, J. S.*	Isaacs, Mary Stuckey	Jones, Wayne	Kuenzel, Chris Norris
Holroyd, R. Emory, Jr.*	Isaacs, Robert E.*	Jones, William E.*	Kuenzli, Keith M.**
Holshouser, Melissa**	Isley, Max	Jones-Humienny, Sumayya	Kuhns, Douglas A.
Hood, John C., III	Isley, Nathan	Jordan, Shelly P.**	Kunkle, James M.
Hood, Cameron W.	Ismail, Mohammad A.	Joyce, Archer T.	Kutcher, George M., Jr.§
Hopkins, William R.	Jackson, Emory L.*	Joyner, Elizabeth Snipes	Kuttner, Philip A.
Horne, Kathryn L.	Jain, Jitendra**	Joyner, Larry Franklin**	Lacher, Bonnie L.
Horne, Phillip G.	James, S. Harold*	Jurkowski, Mary Louise	Lacy, Dudley B.
Hoskins, Edward Alan	James, W. Eugene*	Kahn, Charles Howard	Lafferty, Henry H.
Houghland, Gray B.	Jaynes, Van B.**	Kaighn, Charles G.	Lambert, David M., Jr.
Howard, Alton Christopher	Jefferies, John R.	Kalsbeek, Rebecca T.	Lamm, G. Barry
Howard, Roy B.	Jefferson, Peter	Kane, Kerry A.	Land, Thomas Jefferson, Jr.
Howell, James R.	Jenkins, Edward	Kane, Kevin Michael	Lane, Barbara D.
Howell, Raymond P.	Jenkins, Richard H.	Kanoy, Jacob S.	Laney, Thomas Warren
Howell, W. Calvin	Jepson, James Keith	Kasten, Mark A.	Lang, Gary R.
Howison, Betty***	Jernigan, George J., Jr.	Keener, William B.*	Langdon, John S.
Hubbard, H. Keith	Jester, Steve D.	Keith, Bruce R.	Langdon, William K.
Hubbard, J. Michael	Jeter, Jerry J.	Kelley, Kevin E.	Langlykke, Cynthia J.
Huberman, Jeffrey A.	Jobe, Stephen Hunt	Kelly, W. David, Jr.	Lasater, Ralph R.§
Hubler, Gary L.	Johnson, Albert B.*	Kelton, Gregory M.	Lattanzi, Robert**
Huddy, Jonathan A.	Johnson, Bronald Clay	Kendrick, Roy F.*	Latto, Jennifer H.**
Hudson, James Grason, III**	Johnson, Bruce	Kennett, John P., Jr.**	Lawing, H. Scott
Huff, Thomas R.	Johnson, Danie A.	Kent, Timothy D.***	Lawrence, Andrew O.
Huffman, Dan G.	Johnson, Donald W.	Kersting, Michael Ross	Lawrence, William W.
Huggins, Jeremy J.	Johnson, Gordon E.	Kessler, David M.	Layman, Roger E.
Hughes, Donald S.	Johnson, Joseph G.	Kibler, Carolyn Wells**	Leaf, Charles Eric
Hughes, G. Carroll	Johnson, James R., Jr.*	Kibler, Charles W.	Ledford, Hank F.**
Hughes, John Mark	Johnson, Manuel E.	Kidd, Kelly Richard	Ledgerwood, Timonthy O.
Hughes, Steven Douglas	Johnson, Mark A.	Killebrew, J. Arthur, III	Ledwell, Jerry V.
Hughes, Thomas H.	Johnson, Marvin R. A.*	King, Robert P., Jr.§	Lee, Donald R.
Humienny, Mark	Johnson, Richard E.	King, J. Bertram*	Lee, Elizabeth B.*
Humkey, Robert Christopher**	Johnson, Robert B.	King, Richard A.**	Lee, Eric W.
Humphrey, Harold	Johnson, Robert L.	Kingsbury, William W.	Lee, Jeffrey S.
Hunsucker, Gary L.	Johnson, Robert S.*	Kinney, John W., Jr.	Leeson, Roger Louis
Hunter, Jeffrey G.	Johnson, Robert Todd	Kirby, J. Aubrey	Legerton, John C.
Hunter, Howell C., Jr.	Johnson, Roy W.	Kirwan, Alicia Lynn**	Lehmann, Glen R.
Hunter, Quentin**	Johnson, Samuel H.***	Klosterman, Michael A.**	Leimenstoll, Jo Ramsay
Hurlbert, Douglas R.	Johnson, Tika L.**	Knight, George D., Jr.	Leitch, Rebecca Collins
Hurr, Steven A.	Johnston, Henry W.	Knight, Mel R., Jr.	Leland, Roderic S.
Hurt, Maury W.	Johnston, Ian	Knofsky, Randi S.	Lent, Kurt
Huslage, Michael Gregory	Jones, Alex§	Knott, Gerald H.	Leonard, Karl Ervin
Huss, David H.**	Jones, Cari Williams	Knowland, Peter G.	Letsinger, Philip S.
Hutcheson, David P.	Jones, David R.	Knox, John Bowles	Lewandowski, John K.
Hutcheson, Renee B.	Jones, David W.	Koenig, Alan Robert§	Lewis, Frances H.**



Windmills of Kinderdijk (Netherlands)

Robert P. Burns, Jr.—1958

The artist found the vision of the windmills at Kinderdijk a unique and overwhelming sight, and he has never forgotten the experience he enjoyed on a gray windswept day.



Carnarvon Castle, Wales

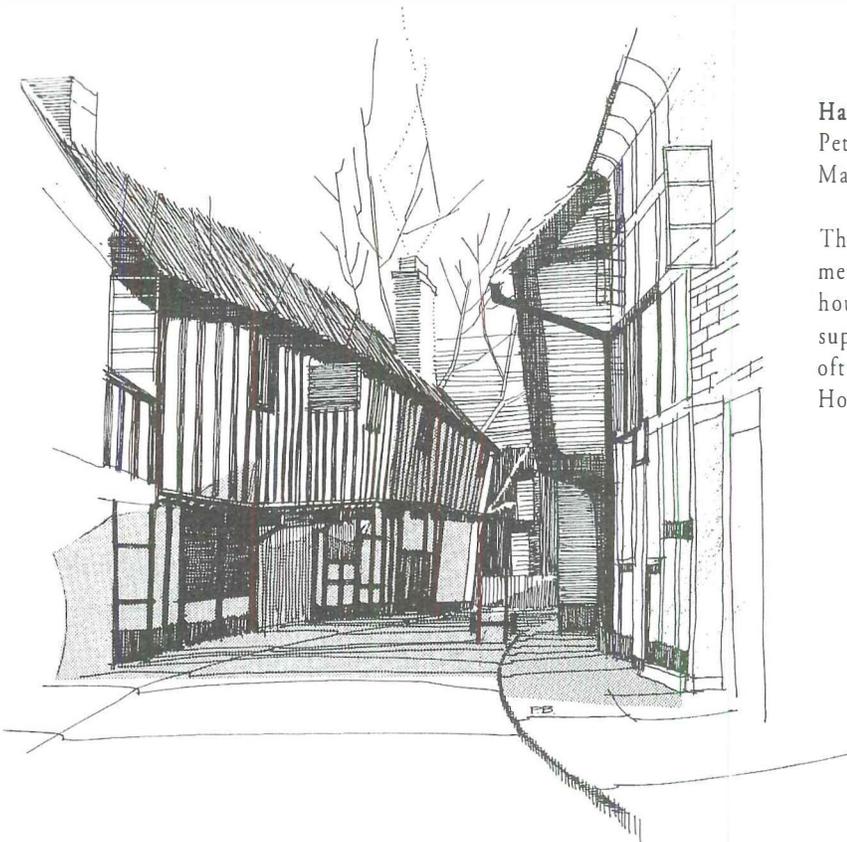
Wesley A. McClure—1974

Travel sketch of Carnarvon Castle in Wales, site of the coronation of the Prince of Wales. Sketched during year abroad in Great Britain and Switzerland.

Nickelson, Charles John	Patton, Caroline R.	Pope, John W.	Rice, Fred E.
Nicklas, Michael H.	Paullin, T. Mark	Poteet, Bruce C.	Rice, Richard L.*
Nordlund, Margaret A.	Pavelchak, Joseph A.	Pound, Russell Howard	Richardson, Glenn B., Jr.
Norris, Mickey§	Payne, Talmage R.	Powell, James G.	Richardson, Robert W., Jr.
Norsted, Craig Edward	Pearce, Benjamin M.	Pratt, Tracy E.	Rickard-Brideau, Carolyn
Nurmi, Walter A.	Pearce, Charles Arthur, III	Pressley, Larry Dean	Riley, Lewis C.**
Nussear, Robert E., Jr.	Pearce, Irvin A.	Prestwood, William Lee**	Riley, Matthew W.
Nye, Fayma J.	Pearce, John I., Jr.	Price, Steven C.	Ripperton, David N.
O'Brien, Michael C.	Pearce, Richard W.	Privette, Andrew Wayne	Ritchie, C. Ross III
O'Brien, Timothy J.**	Pearlman, Russell D.	Proctor, Dallas R.	Rivera, Sandra**
O'Brien, William L., Jr.	Pease, J. Norman, Jr.*	Qubain, Roula Habash**	Rives, Harold G.
O'Cain, William H.	Peebles, Gordon E., Sr.*	Queen, Joe Sam	Roark, Jeffrey Scott
O'Shea, Thomas*	Peek, Shannon K.**	Quick, Gerald T.*	Robbins, Gary R.
Oakley, Timothy D.	Peer, Gerard W.	Quinn, Anna Dyer**	Robbins, J. Michael
Obregon, George A.	Peery, W. Michael	Rader, Craig	Robbs, C. Laurence
Ogburn, Harold L.	Pell, Allison H., III	Radkin, Curt M.	Robert, Dennis C.
Oglebay, Joseph F	Perri, Christopher J.**	Rains, James E., Jr.	Roberts, Jay*
Okcetin, Yucel	Perry, Donnie L.	Rainville, Elise Renee**	Roberts, John D.
Oldenburg, Sara Louise	Peters, Theodore J.*	Rairden, Eugene P. II	Roberts, Marshall
Olin, Stephen**	Peterson, Gary Willis	Rakatansky, William J.	Roberts, R. Wayne
Olson, Robert H.	Peterson, John N.	Rakes, Barry A.	Roberts, Wayne D.
Onxley, Stephen L.	Peterson, J. J., Jr.	Ramsay, John E., Jr.	Roberts, W. J. Edward*
Oppermann, Joseph K.	Peterson, Perry	Ramsay, Kerr Craige	Robertson, Davy William
Orkan, Atilla	Peterson, Rick E.	Ramseur, J. David	Robidoux, Douglas E.
Ormond, Waverly C.*	Peterson, Robert J.*	Ramsey, Blake J.	Robidoux, Leslie Dornier
Osborne, Walter Benjamin, III	Pfahl, Susan C.	Rand, J. Patrick	Rodriguez, Jorge L.**
Osowski, Michael	Phares, John Harold, Jr.	Rankin, Jerry E.	Rogers, Carol V.
Otero-Dugan, Teresita	Pharr, Steve Macon§	Rankin, Robert W.	Rogers, Christopher A.
Overcash, Stephen F.	Phelps, Kenneth M.	Rapuano, Raymond L.	Rogers, James F.**
Owen, Kevin G.	Phillips, Charles A.	Rasner, M. Scott	Rogers, John D.
Oxenfeld, John R.*	Phillips, Elizabeth**	Ratanacharoensiri, Chainarong	Rojanata vorn, Surapun
Padgett, James L.	Phillips, W. Michael	Ravetto, Alicia O.	Romano, Robert James
Paine, Jeffrey L.	Phipps, Jimmie D., Jr.	Rayle, Michael Eugene**	Rook, Benjamin T.
Paradis, Joseph M.**	Pienkny, Stefan	Reagan, Ronald D.	Rose, John J.
Park, Tae W.**	Pierce, Charles C.	Redfield, Darren M.**	Ross, James M., II
Parke, J. David	Pierce, Clark M.	Redfoot, Dale E.*	Rostas, Stanley Paul
Parker, John A.***	Pierce, Richard R.	Redfoot, Kenneth	Rotman, David Samuel
Parker, Michael A.	Pillsworth, Quinn N.	Reed, Charles H., Jr.	Roughton, Lucien M.
Parker, Richard T.	Pinkerton, Thomas G.	Reeder, David L.**	Rounds, Leigh W.
Parks, Barry Alan	Piras, Angelo F.	Reese, James T., III	Rouse, Michael R.
Parmar, Sanjay M.**	Pittman, Battle F.	Reid, Bruce B.	Rowell, Michael D.
Parsons, Mitchell L.	Pitts, Jeffrey	Reidinger, Fred E.	Russ, Katherine N.
Partin, Gary W.	Platt, Alfred F., Jr.	Reinhardt, James F.	Russell, William H.
Pate, Grover Cleveland, III	Pollard, Bryan	Reinhardt, William P.	Russum, Lawrence Brunson, Jr.
Patrick, Christopher D.	Pollock, Roger W.	Remesi, Michael J.	Rutherford, Gordon H.
Patrick, Fredrick A.	Polston, David R.	Renaud, Fredric J.*	Ryan, Mary Powers
Patterson, Bobby W.	Poole, Rodger E.	Renzulli, David Brian	Saba, Roy J. K.
Patterson, Mark B.	Poorman, J. Alex**	Reuer, John P.**	Sadri, Frederick*
Pattillo, Terrance I.	Pope, David D.	Reyer, Mark S.	Safran, Perry S.§

Sackville Street, Wine Merchants, London
Brian Shawcroft-1955

Sketch made from office window of Wine Merchants Saccone and Speed, while working in London. Pen and wash on tracing paper.



Half-timbered Terrace Houses in Medieval Town
Peter Batchelor-1962
Malt Mill Lane, Alcester, England

The contemporary terrace house has its roots in the medieval city where shortage of ground space forced houses to depend on one another for structural support and physical separation. Streets so formed often have a timeless charm. (Traveling Fellowship in Housing 1961-1962)

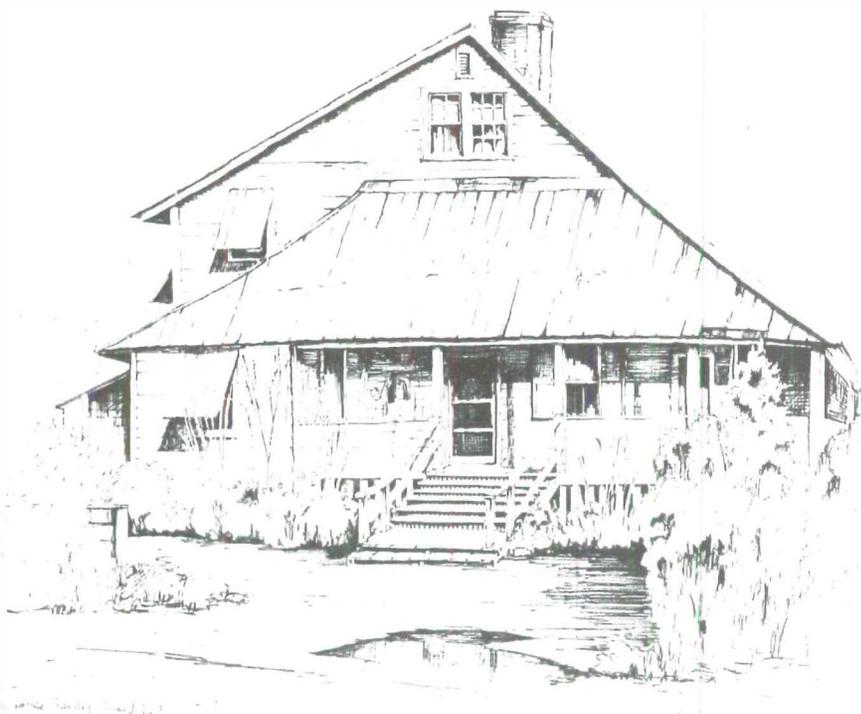
Section 1: Current Membership

Saint-Aignan, Anne**	Sherer, Jeffrey Ralph	Snow, Charles G.	Stowe, George W., III
Salem, Ed**	Sherman, Tim W.	Snowdon, Sam T., Jr.*	Stuart, Donald R.
Salguero, Linda C.	Sherrer, James W., Jr.	Soggs, Nelson Coffey	Stuart, Karl D.
Salsbury, Robert B.	Sherrill, Harry D.	Sohmer, Robert M.	Stumbo, James R.
Saltrick, Daniel C.**	Sherrill, James N.*	Sorin, Mitchell	Suarez, Pedro G.
Sams, Robert L. (Sammy)	Sheward, Marcus**	Sorolongo, Robert L.	Suchoza, Dane A.
Samsel, James E. (Jim)	Shirley, Brian J.	Sowers, Jeffrey Walser**	Sujavanich, Surapon
Samuels, Linda C.	Shive, Philip A.	Speakman, Bobby Morris**	Sullivan, Mark B.
Sanders, Major Spencer, Jr.	Shobande, Ademola O.**	Spears, Roger L.	Sult, Elbert J., Jr.
Sanders, Bruce G.	Shook, C. Terry	Spencer, Constance	Surratt, Jean G.*
Sanoff, Henry	Shulby, Richard B.	Spencer, J. Bruce	Sutphin, Hugh Edward, Jr.
Sarver, L. Lane	Shuller, Robert N.	Spencer, William G.	Swanson, Franklin B.
Savage, W. Tobin, III	Shumate, S. Thomas, Jr.	Spinks, Dean L.	Sweeney-Henderson, Jane Q.
Sawyer, John R.	Shurley, John Alexander, Jr.	Spiva, Matthew D.**	Sykes, J. Andrew
Sawyer, Robert W.*	Sibert, John W.	Springer, Aubrey	Szostak, Philip L.
Sawyer, Walter B.	Sigmon, Ross M., III	Sroka, Lynette	Tabor, John H.
Schaeffer, Larry J.	Sigmon, Brian§	St. John, Perry C.	Talley, Norman W.
Schantz, Jeffrey Lee	Sigmon, William H.*	Stacy, Jerry D.*	Talmage, Janet Warren
Schauer, Jacquelyn A.	Sills, Ernest K.	Stafford, Kenneth D.	Talton, Michael W.
Schechter, Arielle Condoret	Simmons, Stacy	Stagaard, Alan Hansen	Tashiro, Gener
Schettig, J. Allan	Simmons, Tim E.	Stallings, Dennis E.	Tate, James Knox, IV
Schiller, Lewis R.	Sinnett, John F., Jr.	Standish, Ellen S.	Taylor, H. Clay, III
Schley, Michael K.	Sinsky, Mark F.	Standley, Michael L.	Taylor, Benjamin B.
Schmieding, David	Sirek, Paul William**	Stanke, Dennis C.	Taylor, David M.
Schmitt, Paul B.	Sisak, Jennifer Hyder**	Stankus, Dona J. C.	Taylor, Horace D., Jr.*
Schnedl, Richard B.*	Skees, Richard	Stec, John C.	Teague, Walton R.
Schuster, Steven D.	Skopic, Nina	Stechschulte, Brian P.**	Tedder, Christopher D.**
Schwartz, R. Brad	Slack, Gilbert M.*	Steever, Andrew	Teixeira, Scott C.**
Sealy, Mark W.	Small, G. Milton, III	Stegall, Joel E., Jr.*	Tennent, Anne Kathleen
Seamon, Donald R.	Smart, George M.	Stephens, Paul F.	Teran, Germanico A.**
Seanor, Troy D.**	Smith, Carl W.	Stephens, Robert H.	Terrill, Eugene
Sears, William W.	Smith, Carl Wayne	Stephenson, Russell G.	Thackston, James N., Jr.
Sechrist, Mark Allen**	Smith, Donna	Stepp, Gene Stuart, Jr.	Theisen, Charles E.
Secky, James Edward**	Smith, W. Erskine, III**	Stevenson, James M.	Thomas, John F., Jr.
Seifert, Rolf W.*	Smith, James W.	Stewart, Donald E.	Thomas, Stephen D.
Self, Robert W.	Smith, James W. M.	Stewart, Fredrick	Thomas, Stuart C.§
Sellers, Macklyn R., Jr.	Smith, Jennifer Maren**	Stewart, James B.	Thomas, Yusuf**
Sells, George	Smith, Jill B.	Stewart, James C.	Thompson, James H.**
Senell, Martin A.	Smith, R. Frank, Jr.	Stewart, Leigh F.	Thompson, John F.
Severs, J. Randy, Jr.	Smith, Macon S.*	Stiles, Wendy L.**	Thompson, John W.
Shadoin, Thomas Matson	Smith, Mark Joseph	Stirewalt, John S.	Thompson, Ronald W.
Shannin, Richard T.	Smith, Owen F.*	Stockman, Arthur A.	Tichy, Rudolph J.*
Shaw, Keith R.	Smith, R. Larry	Stoess, C. David	Tiernan, Kristopher**
Shaw, Lucia Zapata	Smith, Ralph E.	Stogner, A. Wayne	Tilley, J. Richard, Jr.
Shawcroft, Brian	Smith, Robert L.	Stokes, Stephen E.**	Tobin, David S.
Shelden, George I.	Smith, Ronald L.	Stone, Gregory A.**	Tochiki, Luis G.
Shell, John Scott**	Smith, Steve Franklin	Stone, Robert F.*	Todd, Joseph A., Jr.
Shelton, Marcus Wayne	Smith, Steven H.	Stout, Adrian P.*	Todd, Homer (Hap)§
Shepland, Ronald E.*	Smith, Victor Jay	Stout, Gray C.	Todd, Laura R.

Lake House on Lake Norman

William B. Little-1975

Drawing prepared during vacation
on Lake Norman.



Pawley House, Pawley's Island, S.C.

Ralfe Mesrobian-1974

This on-the-spot sketch was done using a light water color wash with sepia felt tip pen overlays. The drawing was done across the fronting road in a light rain under a beach umbrella.

Section 1: Current Membership

Tolson, Devon L.	Vines, Victor	Wendover, Daniel L.	Wilson, Brian A.
Tolson, Fred Lewis	Vingoe, Ian	Wesche, Arthur E.	Wilson, Donald P.
Toman, Sidney W.*	Vinson, James T.	Weslake, Michael A.	Wilson, Lisa E.**
Torre, Elias J.	Vrettos, Constantine N.	Wessell, Armin. L.	Wilson, Ronald G.
Townson, Eric W.	Waggoner, David M.	West, Betsy C.	Wilson, Warren R., Jr.
Traber, Lawrence J.	Wagner, David K.	West, Derald M.	Wilund, Robert
Trabert, Thomas F.	Wagner, Joseph Richard	West, P. Michael	Wingfield, William Allan
Traub, Gerald	Wagner, Toni M.**	Westmoreland, Susan**	Winklosky, Daniel G.
Travis, Charles L., III	Waitkus, Kevin**	Wheatley, Charles H.*	Winn, L. Sumner, Jr.*
Travland, Eric David§	Wakeham, William Robert	Whelchel, Kenneth E.	Winstead, J. Carl
Traywick, Michelle W.**	Walker, Barbara J.	Whisnant, Murray	Winstead, John Stanley
Trevarrow, Diane Carol	Walker, C. Ray	White, Hugh E., Jr.*	Wirth, Gary Neil§
Tribble, Hal	Walker, Cheryl C.	White, Jimmy O.	Wolfe, David W.
Tribble, Michael	Walker, Elizabeth**	Whitehurst, Murray L.	Wolfe, Spencer T.
Triggiano, Steven A.	Walker, John David	Whitlock, John L.*	Wood, John T., Jr.*
Trivette, Kenneth R.	Walker, John S.	Wichmann, Gerald W.	Wood, William R.
Trogdon, Nilgun B.**	Wall, John T.*	Wicker, Vaughn P.§	Woodall, Charles E.
Trotter, Robert	Wallace, Stuart	Wiegman, Jan M.	Woodard, Barney P., Jr.
Trowbridge, Thomas A.	Walter, Lloyd G., Jr.	Wiegman, Vincent J.	Woodruff, Virginia C.
Troxell, Kyle E.	Walters, Herschel G.*	Wiener, Philip A.	Woollen, J. Michael
Troxell, L. Ray	Walters, John W.	Wiggins, J. Bradford	Workman, Robert R.*
Trussler, Jeffrey L.	Walters, Larry K.	Wilber, S. Charles, III	Worley, Richard Lee
Tryba, David A.**	Walton, James, IV	Wilber, Stephen Charles, Jr.*	Worthen, Rebecca M.
Tschupp, James J.	Warasila, John	Wilder, R. Keith	Wrenn, Tony***
Tulloch, Stephen W.	Ward, Brewster	Wiley, James M.	Wright, David A.
Tune, Arne S., Jr.	Ward, David F.	Wilhide, James Daniel, Jr.**	Wright, Mark L.
Tunstall, Mary V.	Ward, Sid Collier	Wilkerson, Roger W., IV**	Wu, Anna A.
Turner, Franklin L., Jr.	Ward, Tony E.	Wilkerson, R. W., III	Wyatt, William R.*
Turner, Thomas P.	Ware, Glenn	Wilkinson, Erich J.	Wynn, H. Joseph
Tuttle, Linda	Warner, Michael K.	Wilkinson, Richard L.	Yates, Dennis E.
Tye, Michael R.	Warren, A. Eugene*	Williams, Darrel J.	Yelton, Jeffrey B.
Tyree, Stacie A.**	Warren, John P.	Williams, Dennis E.	Yelverton, Donald W.
Udeh, Chuck A.**	Warren, Errol J., Jr.	Williams, Edward H.	Yiadam, Kofi Boachie**
Ulp, Steven	Wash, Richard L.	Williams, F. Carter*	Yongue, Joseph H.
Underwood, Kenneth Crosby	Watkins, Harry C.	Williams, Frank M., II	Young, Charles N.
Underwood, Larry R.	Watkins, John G.	Williams, George H.	Youngberg, Bruce A.
Urban, John	Watkins, William R., Jr.	Williams, Gillian D.**	Younginer, Jeff§
Urban, John Robert E.	Watson, Wyatt Michael	Williams, Harry V.	Yount, J. Thomas
Utsey, Kevin B.	Watts, Charles M.	Williams, Frank M.	Yueh, Mon Peng**
Valand, Mark Dumond	Webb, James M.*	Williams, James L.*	Yung, David**
Valentine, John R.*	Webster, Richard F.	Williams, James R.	Zack, Mark
Van Blaricom, Trent	Webster, Richard Ward	Williams, Jeff R.	Ziebarth, John Goodwin
Van Dyk, Theodore N.	Webster, Shane	Williams, John H.	Zimmerman, Norman L.
Voast, Barbara Van§	Weed, David N.	Williams, James M., Jr.	Zwiacher, Andrew L.
Van Noordt, Stephanie S.**	Weinstein, Ellen	Williams, John C., Jr.	
Vaughn, Claude L., Jr.*	Weller, Jeffrey L.**	Williams, R. Wade*	
Venegas, Octavio J.	Welling, David C.	Williard, Mark E.	
Vick, Walter T., III	Wellman, Janet S.	Willins, Kenneth I., Jr.	
Vickery, Robert O.	Wells, Gene Thomas, Jr.	Wilshire, William M., Jr.	

Chapter IX: AIA North Carolina Membership

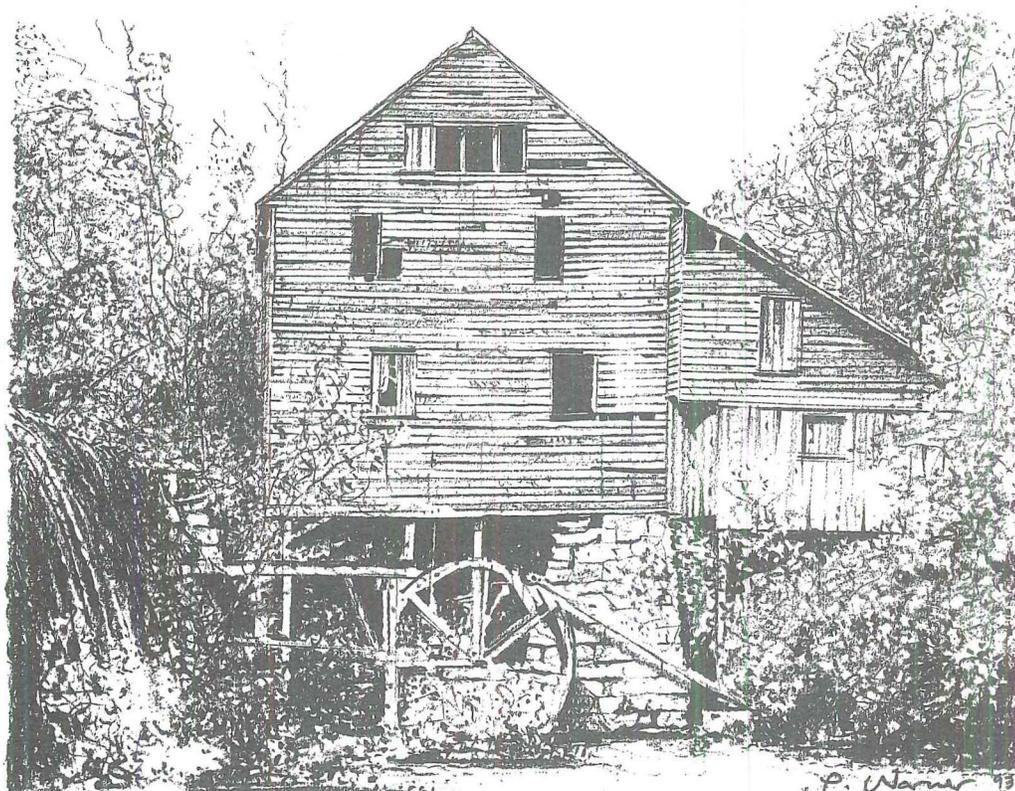
Parthenon, Athens, Greece
E.F. (Abie) Harris, Jr.-1975

On trip abroad



Yates Mill-Wake County
Peter Warner

Sketched in 1993 from a
photograph taken in 1973.



334/1000 Yates Mill

Peter Warner

Section 2: Corporate Membership 1908-1957

- 1946
 Leslie Norwood Boney, Jr.
 Lessie Byron Burney
 William Augustus Coleman
 Thomas White Cothran
 Kenneth Charles Diehl
 James Walter Fitzgibbon
 Stephen Porter Graves, Jr.
 Frank Byers Griffin
 William Barwick Griffin
 Marion Arthur Ham
 Vernon Wade Harrison
 Charles Conrad Hartmann, Jr.
 Thomas B. Herman
 John Harold Jacobs
 William Russell James, Jr.
 Edward Loewenstein
 Robert Henry Maybin
 Herman Russell McLawhorn, Jr.
 Arthur Gould Odell, Jr.
 Bernard Olson
 Jesse Martin Page, Jr.
 Joseph Dill Rivers
 Robert LeVan Strelitz
 John Lee Thompson
 Walter Dallam Toy, Jr.
 Frederic Van Wageningen
- 1947
 Frank Ferguson Clarke
 Clarence Pickens Coffey
 James Walter Griffith, Jr.
 Carlisle Thurman Hall
 Arthur Laidler Jones
 Joseph Joseph Kovac
 Robert Redding Markley
 Arthur McKimmon II
 Leon McMinn
 Edward St. Clair Pugh, Jr.
 John Erwin Ramsay
 Russell Sorrell
 Burett Henry Stephens
 Edward Walter Rail Waugh
- 1948
 Dallas Carroll Abee, Sr.
 John Howard Campen
 Guy Edwin Crampton, Jr.
 Lawrence Albert Enersen
 John Richard Hartlege, Jr.
 James Albert Hearon, Jr.
 Robert Emory Holroyd, Jr.
 Bruce K. Jones
 Perry Earle Lee, Jr.
 William Henry O'Cain
 Cyrill Henry Pfohl
 Jack McMullan Pruden
 Ralph Bernard Reeves, Jr.
 William Van Eaton Sprinkle
- 1948 (continued)
 Aiji Tashiro
 William Moore Weber
 John Floy Wicker
- 1949
 Robert Lee Clemmer
 John James Croft, Jr.
 Eric Goodyear Flannagan, Jr.
 Charles Balford Hackney
 Tebee Padgett Hawkins
 John Stephen Holloway
 Frank Horton
 Francis Eugene Jones
 Robert Norfleet
 Richard Lee Rice
 James McGregor Simpson
 George Milton Small, Jr.
 Macon Strother Smith
 Paul Lincoln Snyder
- 1950
 Robert Francis Arey
 Robert Winston Carr
 John Calhoun Higgins, Jr.
 William Fletcher Holmes
 Tom Harward Hutchins
 Durward Leslie Maddocks
 Marshall Pyne McDowell
 James Norman Pease, Jr.
 Walter Murray Settle
 Paul Howland Van Wert
 Charles Haywood Wheatley
- 1951
 Thomas Henry Brookbank
 Jack Perry Carey
 William Charles Correll
 Ralph Wheeler Crump
 Charles Craig Davis, Jr.
 Louise Hall
 Lawrence Pegram Holland, Jr.
 Kenneth Bronaugh Jennings
 George Matsumoto
 Robert Shetley Ormand
 Everett Gordon Spurling, Jr.
 Robert Howard Stephens
 Claude Lawrence Vaughan, Jr.
 James Green Watson
- 1952
 James Howard Benton
 Robert Adolphus Botsford
 Fred Washington Butner, Jr.
 Cecil Dean Elliott
 Stephen Scott Ferebee, Jr.
 Joseph Robbin Flowers
 Arthur C. Jenkins
 Marvin Richard Alois Johnson
- 1952 (continued)
 John Coleman Knight
 Bemis Lester
 Mangum W. Sloan
 James Murray Webb
 Conrad Bowman Wessell, Jr.
- 1953
 Louis Humbert Asbury, Jr.
 Robert Anderson Atkinson, Jr.
 James Lorn Beam, Jr.
 William Andrew Bowles
 Joseph Bertram King
 John Donald Latimer
 Tom Craig Lewis
 Louis Hunter Meacham
 Stephen Charles Wilber, Jr.
 Turner Garwood Williams
- 1954
 Marion McDowell Brackett
 William Ernest Brackett, Jr.
 Albert Barnes Cameron
 George Carter Connor, Jr.
 Harold Leonard Cooler
 Claud D. Crosby
 Cameron Rigby Dudley
 Robert Winston Etheredge, Jr.
 John Hyatt Hammond
 Beemer Clifford Harrell
 Thomas Thurmon Hayes, Jr.
 James Calvin Hemphill
 James Andrew Malcolm, Jr.
 Thomas Fuller Marshall
 Andrew Lewis Pendleton
 Jack Paul Riviere
 Edwin Floyd Schnedl
 Kenneth McCoy Scott
 Adrian Phillip Stout
 John Scott Thomas
 Leif Valand
 John Robert Valentine
- 1955
 Julian Arthur Altobellis
 Stuart Oliver Baesel
 Charles Hussey Boney (Sr.)
 Leslie Norwood Boney (Sr.)
 William Joseph Boney
 Rufus Holland Brady, Jr.
 Robert Edward Bush
 Robert Lemuel Daniels
 Jacob Stanley Fishel
 Don Deleno Folk, Jr.
 Jack Thurston Gray
 George Albert Griffin
 Roy Franklin Kendrick
 Gordon Howard Kunz
 William James Gant Lewis
- 1955 (continued)
 Henry Clyde McDonald, Jr.
 Ralfe Mesrobian
 Stuart Reavis Penn
 George Clinton Payne, Jr.
 Richard Sharp Smith (Jr.)
 Sam Tinsley Snoddy, Jr.
 Jean Guthrie Surratt
 William Roy Wallace
 Hugh Edward White (Jr.)
- 1956
 Edward Everett Aldrich
 Frank Ingram Ballard
 Jack Orr Boyte
 Henry Bowman Foy
 Richard David Gillespie
 Charles Morrison Grier
 Charles Franklin Knott, Sr.
 Nils Fredrick Larson
 Tai Young Lee
 John Allen MacCartney
 Herbert Pope McKim
 James Hunter Mitchell
 August Lewis Polier
 James Nelson Sherrill
 Charles Robert Shields
 Benjamin Atwood Skinner, Jr.
 Robert Faires Stone
 John Vernon Ward
 Robert Richard Workman

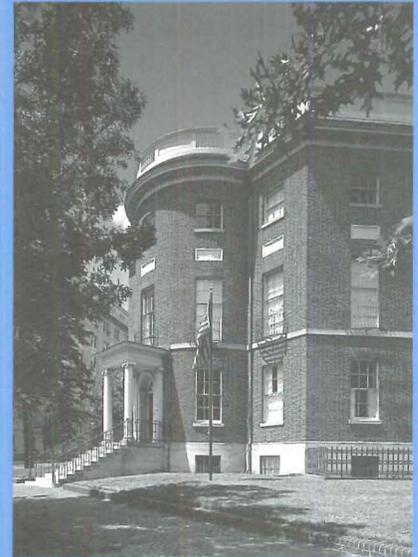


Chapter X

NATIONAL AIA EVENTS

Chapter X

- Section 1 National AIA Conventions
- Section 2 1965 and 1973 National Conventions
- Section 3 The AIA Gold Medal Awards
- Section 4 National AIA Presidents



*The Octagon, 1801, The Museum of The American Architectural Foundation
William Thornton, 1759-1828, Architect
Collection of AIA Archives, Robert C. Lautman,
Photographer.*

"Make no little plans."
—Daniel Burnham

Chapter X
Section 1

National AIA Conventions

No.	Year	Date	Location
1.	1867	Oct. 22, 23	New York, NY
2.	1868	Dec. 8	New York, NY
3.	1869	Nov. 16, 17	New York, NY
4.	1870	Nov. 8, 9	Philadelphia, PA
5.	1871	Nov. 14, 15	Boston, MA
6.	1872	Nov. 12, 13	Cincinnati, OH
7.	1873	Oct. 16-17	Chicago, IL
8.	1874	Oct. 14, 15	New York, NY
9.	1875	Nov. 17-19	Baltimore, MD
10.	1876	Oct. 11, 12	Philadelphia, PA
11.	1877	Oct. 17	Boston, MA
12.	1878	Nov. 13, 14	New York, NY
13.	1879	Nov. 19, 20	New York, NY
14.	1880	Nov. 17, 18	Philadelphia, PA
15.	1881	Nov. 16, 17	Washington, DC
16.	1882	Oct. 25, 26	Cincinnati, OH
17.	1883	Aug. 29-31	Newport RI
18.	1884	Oct. 22, 23	Albany, NY
19.	1885	Oct. 21, 22	Nashville, TN
20.	1886	Dec. 1, 2	New York, NY
21.	1887	Oct. 19-21	Chicago, IL
22.	1888	Oct. 17-19	Buffalo, NY
23.	1889	Nov. 20, 21	Cincinnati, OH
24.	1890	Oct. 22-24	Washington, DC
25.	1891	Oct. 28-30	Boston, MA
26.	1892	Oct. 20-22	Chicago, IL
27.	1893	July 31-Aug. 1	Chicago, IL
28.	1894	Oct. 15-17	New York, NY
29.	1895	Oct. 15-17	St. Louis, MO
30.	1896	Oct. 20-22	Nashville, TN
31.	1897	Sept. 29-Oct. 1	Detroit, MI
32.	1898	Nov. 1-3	Washington, DC
33.	1899	Nov. 13-16	Pittsburgh, PA
34.	1900	Dec. 12-15	Washington, DC
35.	1901	Oct. 3-5	Buffalo, NY
36.	1902	Dec. 11-13	Washington, DC
37.	1903	Oct. 15-17	Cleveland, OH
38.	1904	Dec. 15	Washington, DC
39.	1905	Dec. 29	Washington, DC
		continued to	
		1906 Jan. 9-11	
40.		No convention numbered 40th held.	
41.	1907	Nov. 18-20	Chicago, IL (50th Anniversary of the AIA)
42.	1908	Dec. 15-17	Washington, DC
43.	1909	Dec. 14-16	Washington, DC

"We shape our buildings and they then shape us."

-Winston Churchill

Section 1: National AIA Conventions

44.	1910	Jan. 17–21	San Francisco, CA	86.	1954	June 15–19	Boston, MA
	1911	Jan. 21–23	Santa Barbara, CA	87.	1955	June 20–24	Minneapolis, MN
	1911	Jan. 23–25	Los Angeles, CA	88.	1956	May 15–18	Los Angeles, CA
45.	1911	Dec. 12–15	Washington, DC	89.	1957	May 13–17	Washington, DC (Centennial of the AIA)
46.	1912	Dec. 10–12	Washington, DC	90.	1958	June 8–11	Cleveland, OH
47.	1913	Dec. 2–4	New Orleans, LA	91.	1959	June 22–26	New Orleans, LA
48.	1914	Dec. 2–4	Washington, DC	92.	1960	April 19–22	San Francisco, CA
49.	1915	Dec. 1–3	Washington, DC	93.	1961	April 25–28	Philadelphia, PA
50.	1916	Dec. 6–8	Minneapolis, MN	94.	1962	May 8–11	Dallas, TX
	1917	No convention held		95.	1963	May 6–9	Miami Beach, FL
51.	1918	April 24–26	Philadelphia, PA	96.	1964	June 15–18	St. Louis, MO
52.	1919	April 30–May 2	Nashville, TN	97.	1965	June 13–18	Washington, DC
53.	1920	May 5–7	Washington, DC	98.	1966	June 27–July 1	Denver, CO
54.	1921	May 11–13	Washington, DC	99.	1967	May 15–18	New York, NY
55.	1922	June 7–9	Chicago, IL	100.	1968	June 24–26	Portland, OR
56.	1923	May 16–18	Washington, DC	101.	1969	June 23–26	Chicago, IL
57.	1924	May 21–23	Washington, DC	102.	1970	June 23–25	Boston, MA
58.	1925	April 20–24	New York, NY	103.	1971	June 21–24	Detroit, MI
59.	1926	May 5–7	Washington, DC	104.	1972	May 7, 8	Houston, TX
60.	1927	May 11–13	Washington, DC	105.	1973	May 7–10	San Francisco, CA
61.	1928	May 16–18	St. Louis, MO	106.	1974	May 20–23	Washington, DC
62.	1929	April 23–25	Washington, DC	107.	1975	May 18–22	Atlanta, GA
	1929	April 26	New York, NY	108.	1976	May 2–5	Philadelphia, PA
63.	1930	May 21–23	Washington, DC	109.	1977	June 5–8	San Diego, CA
64.	1931	April 14–16	San Antonio, TX	110.	1978	May 21–24	Dallas, TX
65.	1932	April 27–29	Washington, DC	111.	1979	June 3–7	Kansas City, MO
	1933	No convention held		112.	1980	June 1–4	Cincinnati, OH
66.	1934	May 16–18	Washington, DC	113.	1981	May 16–21	Minneapolis, MN
67.	1935	May 28–31	Milwaukee, WI	114.	1982	June 6–9	Honolulu, HI (125th Anniversary of the AIA)
68.	1936	May 5	Old Point Comfort, VA	115.	1983	May 22–25	New Orleans, LA
	1936	May 6–8	Williamsburg, VA	116.	1984	May 5–9	Phoenix, AZ
69.	1937	June 1–4	Boston, MA	117.	1985	June 9–12	San Francisco, CA
70.	1938	April 19–22	New Orleans, LA	118.	1986	June 8–11	San Antonio, TX
71.	1939	Sept. 25–28	Washington, DC	119.	1987	June 18–23	Orlando, FL
72.	1940	May 21–24	Louisville, KY	120.	1988	May 15–18	New York, NY
73.	1941	May 17–20	Yosemite National Park, CA	121.	1989	May 5–7	St. Louis, MO
	1941	May 21	Los Angeles, CA	122.	1990	May 19–21	Houston, TX
74.	1942	May 23–25	Detroit, MI	123.	1991	May 17–20	Washington, DC
75.	1943	May 26–28	Cincinnati, OH	124.	1992	June 19–22	Boston, MA
76.	1944	Postponed		125.	1993	June 18–21	Chicago, IL
77.	1945	April 24–25	Atlantic City, NJ	126.	1994	May 13–16	Los Angeles, CA
78.	1946	May 8–10	Miami Beach, FL	127.	1995	May 5–8	Atlanta, GA
79.	1947	April 29–May 1	Grand Rapids, MI	128.	1996	May 10–13	Minneapolis, MN
80.	1948	June 22–25	Salt Lake City, UT	129.	1997	May 16–19	New Orleans, LA
81.	1949	March 15–18	Houston, TX	130.	1998	May 15–18	San Francisco, CA
82.	1950	May 10–13	Washington, DC	131.	1999	May 7–10	Dallas, TX
83.	1951	May 8–13	Washington, DC	132.	2000	May 5–8	Philadelphia, PA
84.	1952	June 24–27	New York, NY	133.	2001	May 18–21	Denver, CO
85.	1953	June 15–19	Seattle, WA	134.	2002	May 9–12	Charlotte, NC

1965 and 1973 National Conventions

The 1965 and 1973 National Conventions were of special importance to the North Carolina Chapter as they saw two members installed in AIA's highest office.

The 1965 Washington meeting was presided over by President Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., while the 1973 San Francisco Convention featured President S. Scott Ferebee, Jr.

The 13-18 June 1965 meeting saw more than 2,000 architects in attendance.

One of the highlights of the Odell convention was a reception given by the Chapter to honor the president and his wife Johnny. Some 200 members and guests gathered at the Sheraton Park Hotel at 6:00 PM, June 18, 1965.



1. Mr. and Mrs. Odell greet Mr. and Mrs. Bernard B. Rothschild of Atlanta after speaking to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Freeman of Greenville, S.C. Mr. Rothschild is the newly elected Director of the South Atlantic Region AIA and Mr. Freeman has just completed a three year term at this post.



2. Enjoying the floral and culinary treats were Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Rice and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse M. Page of Raleigh.



3. The receiving line was composed of Chapter officers, reading right to left. Leslie N. Boney, Jr., President; Mrs. Boney; Macon S. Smith, Vice President; Mrs. Smith; J. Norman Pease, Jr., Secretary; Mrs. Richard L. Rice; Mr. Rice, Treasurer. Being greeted on the right are Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Nes (1966 AIA President).



4. The Odell reception.

Section 2: 1965 and 1973 National AIA Conventions



S. Scott Ferebee, Jr. presided as AIA President in San Francisco, May 7-10, 1973. John T. Caldwell, Chancellor of North Carolina State University, delivered the keynote address.

Photos by Cristof Studio.

1. Some sixty Chapter members and their spouses attended the President's reception, along with the AIA Board of Directors and special friends of the Ferebees.



2. NCAIA President and Mrs. J. Bertram King hosted a Chapter reception honoring AIA President and Mrs. S. Scott Ferebee, Jr.



3. Betty Howison greeting guests at the 1973 Convention.

Chapter X Section 3



AIA Gold Medal (front)



AIA Gold Medal (rear)

*Photos copied by William J. Boney, Jr.
from The AIA Gold Medal by Richard
Guy Wilson.*

“Architecture is analogous to learning, and the products of architecture, the buildings and the settings we design, should open up processes for greater learning by everyone involved. Architecture as learning implies architecture as discourse and discourse not only involves speaking up but listening.”

—Joseph Esherick

AIA Gold Medal

The Gold Medal, the highest honor the Institute can bestow, is awarded by the Board of Directors in recognition of distinguished service to the architectural profession or to the Institute. It was first awarded in 1907, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the AIA, to an Englishman, Sir Aston Webb. The medal has been awarded 55 times in the 91 years since it was first presented.

The Gold Medal was designed in 1906 by American Sculptor A.A. Weinman.

On the obverse of the medal the three heads represent, from left to right, Ictinus, an architect; Phidias, a sculptor; and Polygnotos, a painter. They designed the Parthenon. Their tools are represented by a triangle, compass and brushes. The legend “Presented by The American Institute of Architects Organized MDCCCLVII,” appears. The name of the medalist is engraved on the edge of the medal.

On the reverse is an eagle and an olive branch. The initials “AIA”, the sculptor’s name, “A.A. Weinman, MCMVII” and the date the medal was first presented also appear.

- 1907 Sir Aston Webb (1849–1930), London
- 1909 Charles Follen McKim (1847–1909), New York
- 1911 George Browne Post (1837–1913), New York
- 1914 Jean Louis Pascal (1837–1920), Paris
- 1922 Victor Laloux (1850–1937), Paris
- 1923 Henry Bacon (1866–1924), New York
- 1925 Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens (1869–1944), London
- 1925 Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue (1869–1924), New York
- 1927 Howard Van Doren Shaw (1869–1926), Chicago
- 1929 Milton Bennett Medary (1874–1924), Philadelphia
- 1933 Ragnar Ostberg (1866–1945), Stockholm
- 1938 Paul Philippe Cret (1876–1945), Philadelphia
- 1944 Louis Henri Sullivan (1856–1924), Chicago
- 1947 Eliel Saarinen (1873–1950), Bloomfield Hills, MI
- 1948 Charles Donagh Maginnis (1867–1955), Boston
- 1949 Frank Lloyd Wright (1867–1959), Spring Green, WI
- 1950 Sir Patrick Abercrombie (1879–1957), London
- 1951 Bernard Ralph Maybeck (1862–1957), San Francisco
- 1952 Auguste Perret (1874–1954), Paris
- 1953 William Adams Delano (1874–1960), New York
- 1955 Willem Marinus Dudok (1884–1974), Hilversum, Holland
- 1956 Clarence Stein (1883–1975), New York

- 1957 Ralph Walker (1889–1973), New York–Centennial Medal of Honor
- 1957 Louis Skidmore (1897–1962), New York
- 1958 John Wellborn Root (1887–1963), Chicago
- 1959 Walter Gropius (1883–1969), Cambridge, MA
- 1960 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886–1969), Chicago
- 1961 Le Corbusier (Charles Edouard Jeanneret-Gris) (1887–1965), Paris
- 1962 Eero Saarinen (1910–1961), Bloomfield Hills, MI
- 1963 Alvar Aalto (1898–1976), Helsinki, Finland
- 1964 Pier Luigi Nervi (1891–1979), Rome
- 1966 Kenzo Tange (1913–), Tokyo
- 1967 Wallace K. Harrison (1895–1981), New York
- 1968 Marcel Breuer (1902–1981), New York
- 1969 William Wilson Wurster (1895–1972), San Francisco
- 1970 Richard Buckminster Fuller (1895–1983), Carbondale, IL
- 1971 Louis I. Kahn (1902–1974), Philadelphia
- 1972 Pietro Belluschi (1899–1994), Boston
- 1977 Richard Joseph Neutra (1892–1970), Los Angeles
- 1978 Philip Cortelyou Johnson (1906–), New York
- 1979 Ieoh Ming Pei (1917–), New York
- 1981 Joseph Luis Sert (1902–1983), Cambridge, MA
- 1982 Romaldo Giurgola (1920–), New York
- 1983 Nathaniel A. Owings (1903–1984), Chicago
- 1985 William Wayne Caudill (1914–1983), Houston
- 1986 Arthur Erickson (1924–), Vancouver, Canada
- 1989 Joseph Esherick (1914–), San Francisco
- 1990 E. Fay Jones (1921–), Fayetteville AR
- 1991 Charles W. Moore (1925–1993), Austin, TX
- 1992 Benjamin Thompson (1918–), Boston
- 1993 Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), Charlottesville, VA
- 1993 Kevin Roche (1922–), Hamden, CT
- 1994 Sir Norman Foster (1935–), London
- 1995 Cesar Pelli (1926–), New Haven, CT
- 1997 Richard Meier (1934–), New York
- 1999 Frank Gehry (1929–), Los Angeles

Chapter X
Section 4



AIA President's Medal
Photo courtesy of The American
Institute of Architects Library and
Archives, Washington, D.C.

National AIA Presidents

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1857-1876 | Richard Upjohn, New York | 1962-1963 | Henry L. Wright, Los Angeles |
| 1877-1887 | Thomas U. Walter, Philadelphia | 1963-1964 | J. Roy Carroll, Jr., Philadelphia |
| 1888-1891 | Richard Morris Hunt, New York | 1964-1965 | Arthur G. Odell, Jr., Charlotte |
| 1892-1893 | Edward H. Kendall, New York | 1965-1966 | Morris Ketchum, Jr., New York |
| 1894-1895 | Daniel H. Burnham, Chicago | 1966-1967 | Charles M. Nes, Jr., Baltimore |
| 1896-1898 | George Browne Post, New York | 1967-1968 | Robert L. Durham, Seattle |
| 1899 | Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City | 1968-1969 | George E. Kassabaum, St. Louis |
| 1900-1901 | Robert S. Peabody, Boston | 1969-1970 | Rex. W. Allen, San Francisco |
| 1902-1903 | Charles F. McKim, New York | 1970-1971 | Robert F. Hastings, Birmingham, MI |
| 1904-1905 | William S. Eames, St. Louis | 1971-1972 | Maximillian O. Urbahn, New York |
| 1906-1907 | Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia | 1972-1973 | S. Scott Ferebee, Jr, Charlotte |
| 1908-1909 | Cass Gilbert, New York | 1973-1974 | Archibald C. Rogers, Baltimore |
| 1910-1911 | Irving K. Pond, Chicago | 1974-1975 | William Marshall, Jr., Norfolk |
| 1912-1913 | Walter Cook, New York | 1975-1976 | Louis de Moll, Philadelphia |
| 1913-1915 | R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston | 1976-1977 | John M. McGinty, Houston |
| 1915-1918 | John L. Mauran, St. Louis | 1977-1978 | Elmer E. Botsai, Honolulu |
| 1918-1920 | Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha | 1978-1979 | Ehrman B. Mitchell, Jr., Philadelphia |
| 1920-1922 | Henry H. Kendall, Boston | 1979-1980 | Charles E. Schwing, Baton Rouge |
| 1922-1924 | William B. Faville, San Francisco | 1980-1981 | R. Randall Vosbeck, Washington |
| 1924-1926 | Dan Everett Waid, New York | 1981-1982 | Robert Lawrence, Oklahoma City |
| 1926-1928 | Milton B. Medary, Philadelphia | 1982-1983 | Robert Broshar, Waterloo, IA |
| 1928-1930 | Charles H. Hammond, Chicago | 1983-1984 | George M. Notter, Washington |
| 1930-1932 | Robert D. Kohn, New York | 1984-1985 | R. Bruce Patty, Kansas City, MO |
| 1932-1935 | Ernest John Russell, St. Louis | 1985-1986 | John A. Busby, Atlanta |
| 1935-1937, | Stephen F. Voorhees, New York | 1986-1987 | Donald J. Hackl, Chicago |
| 1937-1939 | Charles D. Maginnis, Boston | 1987-1988 | Ted P. Pappas, Jacksonville, FL |
| 1939-1941 | Edwin Bergstrom, Los Angeles | 1988-1989 | Benjamin E. Brewer, Houston |
| 1941-1943 | Richmond H. Shreve, New York | 1989-1990 | Sylvester Damianos, Pittsburgh |
| 1943-1945 | Raymond J. Ashton, Salt Lake City | 1990-1991 | C. James Lawler, West Hartford |
| 1945-1947 | James R. Edmunds, Jr., Baltimore | 1991-1992 | W. Cecil Steward, Lincoln, NE |
| 1947-1949 | Douglas W. Orr, New Haven | 1992-1993 | Susan A. Maxman, Philadelphia |
| 1949-1951 | Ralph Walker, New York | 1993-1994 | L. William Chapin II, Rochester |
| 1951-1953 | Glenn Stanton, Portland | 1994-1995 | Chester A. Widom, Santa Monica |
| 1953-1955 | Clair W. Ditchy, Detroit | 1995-1996 | Raymond G. Post, Jr., Baton Rouge |
| 1955-1956 | George B. Cummings, Binghamton, NY | 1996-1997 | Raj Barr-Kumar, Washington |
| 1956-1958 | Leon Chatelain, Jr., Washington | 1997-1998 | Ronald A. Altoon, Los Angeles |
| 1958-1960 | John Noble Richards, Toledo | 1998-1999 | Michael J. Stanton, San Francisco |
| 1960-1962 | Philip Will, Jr., Chicago | | |

Chapter XI

QUOTATIONS AND DIVIDERS

Chapter XI

Section 1 Quotations On Architecture

Section 2 Divider Photographs

“The architect’s function is to provide
a visible network for communication.”
–Kenzo Tange

Chapter XI
Section 1

Quotations on Architecture

“Love the little trade you have learned and be content therewith.”

–Marcus Aurelius

“Make no little plans.”

–Daniel Burnham

“We shape buildings and they then shape us.”

–Winston Churchill

“Architecture is analogous to learning, and the products of architecture, the buildings and the settings we design, should open up processes for greater learning by everyone involved. Architecture as learning implies architecture as discourse and discourse not only involves speaking up but listening.”

–Joseph Esherick

“I approach each building as a sculptural object...I am interested in finishing the work, but I am interested in the work’s not appearing finished.”

–Frank O. Gehry

“The task of an architect is that of making a true ‘place’.”

–Romaldo Giurgola

“Architecture is the representative art form of our culture. Ruins are the legacy of architecture.”

–Charles Gwathmey

“The light of the 20th Century is strong and blinding. It is the light of our time. It is the light I find beautiful.”

–Richard Meier

“The beginning of modern architecture has its roots in the domestic structures of the late Renaissance. It was then that the problem of human comfort was discovered...Modern design depends on the constant effort of approaching every problem with the consciousness that there is no single way of solving it.”

–Matthew Nowicki

“The city is more important than the building, and the building is more important than the architect.”

–Cesar Pelli

“Architecture is where we live. A mature civilization gives that simple fact some serious thought.”

–Kevin Roche

“When we build, let us think we build forever.”

–John Ruskin

“Man is on earth for a very short time, and he is not quite sure what his purpose is. Religion gives him his primary purpose. The permanence and beauty and meaningfulness of his surroundings give him confidence and a sense of continuity.”

–Eero Saarinen

“King Gilgamesh of Uruk came to believe that the architecture of the city was the only immortality that human beings could hope for.”

–Vincent Scully

“American architecture will mean, if it ever succeeds in meaning anything, American life.”

–Louis Sullivan

“The architect’s function is to provide a visible network for communication.”

–Kenzo Tange

“God is in the details.”

–Mies van der Rohe

“Main Street is almost all right.”

–Robert Venturi

“The present day architecture should have a more ecumenical acceptance of the past.”

–Richard Guy Wilson

“Architecture is the frame of human existence.”

–Frank Lloyd Wright

Chapter XI
Section 2

Divider Photographs

Biltmore House (1890–1895), Asheville, page x
Richard Morris Hunt, 1827-1895, Architect, New York

Hunt was one of thirteen original committee members who established The American Institute of Architects. He was AIA's third president. As architect of Biltmore, the Vanderbilt Estate in Asheville, he designed the 200,000-square-foot building which is the largest residence in the United States. He sent Richard Sharp Smith, Architect, 1852-1924, to Asheville as his supervisor. Smith stayed in North Carolina after the completion of Biltmore, was an important architect, and a founder of the NC AIA Chapter. Hunt gave his 1891 bas-relief by Karl Bitter, sculptor, to Smith, who later donated it to the AIA in Washington. It now hangs on the wall in the Hunt Conference Room of the Archives.

Photo courtesy of North Carolina Travel and Tourism.

Duke University Chapel (1930-32) Durham, page xiv
Horace Trumbauer, Architect, Philadelphia

The Chapel is the central focus of the great Gothic campus and is a symbol of the Duke benefaction to the state. The university name, development, and much funding was, and continues to be provided by the Duke family.

Trumbauer (1868-1938) won important commissions at the start of his career and took Julian Abele (1881–1950) into his firm early in the 20th Century. A talented designer, Abele was, in 1902, the first black to graduate from the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania and also the first to attend the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris. From 1908 to 1938, when Trumbauer died, Abele was chief designer in the office, and creator of the Duke University campus and chapel. The composition of the campus, 1924–1932, is among the best known 20th Century university designs. Trumbauer was also architect for Weidner Memorial Library at Harvard, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and other well-known projects.

Photo courtesy of North Carolina Travel and Tourism.

Blue Cross & Blue Shield (1973), Chapel Hill, page xxii-xxiii
Odell Associates, Charlotte

Located on a major highway connecting Durham and Chapel Hill, this 270,000-square-foot building creates a striking and impressive modern image, which was one of the owner's criteria. The three-story glass prism, supported by six columns, appears to be floating in the landscape on the crest of the hill. The all-glass exterior gives the majority of the employees a "window" to the world. The upper floors are raised to provide nighttime security while the computer service center is underground for its protection.

The sculptor was Sandy Schultz of Olivette, Missouri.

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

Latta Arcade (1914), Charlotte, page 2
William H. Peeps, Architect
Wolf Associates, Charlotte, Renovation Architects, 1972

William H. Peeps was an innovative architect who was President of NCAIA in 1924-25. The two-story building was a mid-block office "mall". The skylighted corridor provided light and access to inside stores and offices while connecting two busy downtown streets. The 1972 restoration renewed its inherent charm and popularity.

Photo by Tim Buchman, courtesy of Preservation North Carolina.

Graylyn (1929-1932), Winston-Salem, page 28
Northrup and O'Brien Architects, Winston-Salem

While second only in scale to Biltmore House, Graylyn, with 100 rooms and 47,000 sq. ft., was the state's major residence completed during the depression. It was planned by Luther S. Lashmit of Northrup and O'Brien, Architects, using the superb Norman Revival Style. Lashmit, schooled in a Beaux Arts influenced curriculum at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, traveled in Europe and studied its great manor houses. Upon his return in 1927, he began the drawings of Graylyn.

The interior rooms were carefully detailed and furnished in styles found throughout the world. For instance, a tent from Egypt is in the basement and a room was brought from Constantinople.

Originally built for the late Bowman Gray, Sr., former chairman of the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Graylyn was donated to the Bowman Gray School of Medicine and later to its parent institution, Wake Forest University. Under the direction and planning of Edwin Bouldin, architect of Winston-Salem, the University has restored Graylyn for use as a conference center.

Photo by Wilton Abel.

First Presbyterian Church (1927), Wilmington, page 66
Hobart B. Upjohn, Architect, New York

Hobart Upjohn was the grandson of Richard Upjohn, first AIA president and son of Richard M. Upjohn, also a founder of the AIA. Hobart was nationally known for his church designs and carried the traditions of the Upjohns into the third generation. The Wilmington Church is unique in that the architect has achieved a strong unity from diversity. The granite and precast stone main church is in a French Gothic style. A Norman Romanesque design was used for the Kenan Chapel, while the administration and education wings were half-timber English Tudor.

Photo by Freda Wilkins.

U.S. Post Office (1987), Kings Mountain, page 68
The FWA Group, Architects, Charlotte

The free-standing arched colonnade serves as a porch and strengthens the visibility of this important civic building. The handsomely articulated, vaulted public element allows a light link between entrance and work space and provides the public with an open, welcome feeling.

Photo by Rick Alexander & Associates.

Judy and Frank Harmon Residence (1992), Raleigh, page 77
Frank Harmon, Architect, Raleigh

This well-detailed small family home and garden on a limited city site provides an intimacy and privacy which the family cherishes.

Photo by Tom Aldi.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Government Center (1988), Charlotte, page 87
J.N. Pease Associates, Architects, Charlotte

This large municipal building serves as a civic symbol. It relates to other structures of the city/county complex and responds well to the growing need for more government offices, public space, and parking.

The Fountain Sculpture, located between the Government Complex and the Criminal Justice Building, is by Alfredo Halegua, Washington, D.C.

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr. – David Martini Plank.

Sprint/Mid-Atlantic TeleCom Headquarters (1992), Wake Forest, page 100-101
O'Brien/Atkins, Architects, Research Triangle Park

This 200,000 square foot regional headquarters for one of the nation's largest telecommunications companies reflects the conservative image of the North Carolina subsidiary and original client, Carolina Telephone. The use of brick and cast stone in a style blending modern and traditional architecture creates a timeless appearance. The 4-story facility sits gracefully astride the rolling farmland, presenting a prominent face toward the main highway. Major circulation and common facilities are located along the front facade. Large open floor plates extend to the rear providing a flexible office environment with accessible floors and indirect lighting. The main entrance into a two-story lobby separates the cafeteria, auditorium, classrooms and fitness center from the general office spaces.
Photo by Rick Alexander & Associates.

NationsBank Tower (1987), Tampa, page 102
Wolf Associates with Odell Associates, Associated Architects, Charlotte

This headquarters for NationsBank in Florida is an investment office building of 600,000 square feet. The 32-story glass and European limestone tower dominates the skyline like a lighthouse or sentinel guarding the entrance to the region. The cylinder stands as a counterpoint to the popular mirror-clad office buildings of the day. It is linked to the urban grid by means of the cubic volumes of the Banking Hall. The riverside site was chosen for its pivotal setting in the fabric of the city. The building is the recipient of numerous honors including a National AIA Honor Award in 1993.
Photo by Cervin Robinson.

Stevens Center (1929) Winston-Salem, page 104
Newman, Johnson, Calloway, Winfree, Renovation Architects, Winston-Salem

This 1972 renovation is a major transformation of a seven-story building which originally housed a movie theater, then a hotel, and is now a fully-equipped performance hall for music, theater, and dance.
Photo by Rick Alexander & Associates.

Flagstar Tower Corp. (now BB&T) (1991), Spartanburg, SC, page 142
Clark, Tribble, Harris & Li, Architects, Charlotte

This 18-story office building combines a bank on the ground floor with 15 office floors. The top two floors contain an auditorium and related pre-function facilities.
Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

Rehabilitation of Dairy to Winery (1895 and 1985), Biltmore, Asheville, page 146
Richard Morris Hunt, Architect, NY
Padgett & Freeman, Restoration Architects, Asheville

The 1985 restoration project converted the turn-of-the-century Biltmore Estate dairy complex into the production of quality wines and a visitor's center and shops. In so doing, the architects respected the early design work of architect Hunt and his landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. The clock tower was restored as the focal point of the complex.
*Photo used with permission of Biltmore Estates, Asheville, North Carolina.
The Biltmore Co. Aerial Photography Services: John Warner.*

Jordan Hall Natural Resources Research Center, North Carolina State University,
page 150
Jenkins-Peer Architects, Charlotte

The 110,000 sq. ft., seven story building defines a major entrance to the campus and unites the Natural Resources disciplines, including: Departments of Marine, Earth & Atmospheric Sciences, School of Forest Resources, Environmental Studies and the Water Resources Research Institute. It contains research laboratories, classrooms, faculty offices, library, and other common facilities. The brick exterior relates to the dominant campus building material. The corbeled flaring of the stair tower recalls the traditional brick cornice details found on other campus structures. The gridded curtainwall geometry is derived from the building's laboratory planning module. There are two main structural blocks which are joined at central gathering spaces on each floor to facilitate interaction of students and faculty.

Jefferson Standard Parking Deck (1992), Greensboro, page 164
J. Hyatt Hammond, Architect, Greensboro

The parking deck will hold 600–800 cars and is designed in the context of and support for the 1923 Jefferson Standard office building.

AIA Tower Building (1877), Raleigh, page 180
Architect unknown

The granite and brick tower, built for the city waterworks is a Raleigh Historical site and is listed in the national Register of Historic Places. When William Henley Deitrick bought the Tower and converted it to his office, it became an excellent example of adaptive re-use. Now known as the AIA Tower, it is the headquarters of the North Carolina Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church (1976), Raleigh, page 186
John D. Latimer Associates, Durham with Roger H. Clark, Raleigh, Architects

The different form of the building springs from the demands of the sloping site. The semicircular nave is provided with bilateral and clerestory lighting.

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

Haywood County Hospital (1980), Waynesville, NC, page 220
Six Associates, Architects, Asheville

The 200-bed facility features a unique inboard/outboard single room layout to enhance the team nursing concept. The lower levels were designed with berms and sod roofs to reduce energy costs. The 7-story cast-in-place concrete structure offers restful mountain views across a wooded valley.

Photo by Six Associates.

First Union Tower (1990), Greensboro, page 222
Odell Associates, Architects, Charlotte

The 21-story tower contains 350,000 square feet of office space. From its three-story entry to its peaked roof, the building features classic lines in a contemporary context. It is the third building by Odell on a one-block tract of downtown. The building connects to a major parking garage and the adjacent 300-room Sheraton Hotel. The offset plan permits a large number of corner offices in the vertical shaft.

Photo by Stanley Capps.

Old Buckingham Station (1989), Midlothian, Richmond, VA, page 232-233
David Furman, Architect, Charlotte

The romantic use of wood in an historic vocabulary provides the large four-story apartment complex with a more intimate feeling. The 360-unit complex is clustered to produce a comprehensible community for a range of pleasures.

Photo by Rick Alexander.

College of Business Building, Appalachian State University (1990), Boone, page 236
J.N. Pease Associates, Architects, Charlotte

This 130,000-square-foot brick building serves the growing needs of the campus for computer laboratory technology. A cornerstone for further growth, it forms a new “gateway” from the north end of the campus to the town of Boone.

Photo by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Office Building (1927-29), Winston-Salem, page 238
Shreve and Lamb, Architects, New York

Hammill Walter Associates with The Croxton Collaborative Associated Architects, Winston Salem, Restoration Architects

Shreve and Lamb were architects for a number of important buildings. They were chosen to design the Empire State Building (1929–31) while working on this Reynolds project. Richmond Shreve was president of the AIA 1949–53. An early example of the Art Deco style of the late 20’s, the design continues to receive recognition. The major restoration of the main entrance in 1982 earned a National AIA Honor Award for Croxton Collaborative and Hammill-Walter Associated Architects in 1984.

Photo by Otto Baitz.

South Building Addition, Glaxo-Wellcome (1991), Research Triangle Park, page 254
O’Brien/Atkins Architects, Research Triangle Park

This 84,000-square-foot building is an addition connected to the existing headquarters by pedestrian bridges. It houses marketing, financial, and communication services. The exterior material is primarily aluminum Alucobond composite panels. Highly visible from both I-40 and Durham Freeway, it serves as a billboard for the company.

The simplicity of the scheme is a conscious effort to contrast and not compete with the original building by Paul Rudolph. The use of water as a design feature is the result of a natural drainage pond on the site which was enlarged and embellished, permitting the building to produce nighttime reflections of light.

Photo by Rick Alexander & Associates.

NationsBank Corporate Center (1987–92), Charlotte, page 276
Cesar Pelli, Design Architect, New Haven, CT
HKS Dallas, Architect of Record

This 875-foot, 60-story tower is the tallest building between New York and Atlanta. The complex includes a grand civic space which connects the tower to a performing arts center. The plaza serves a major downtown circulation function. The exterior is sheathed in granite with the piers progressively narrower and thinner at each set-back. The top is composed of vertical aluminum rods. The design architect was 1995 AIA Gold Medal Winner, Cesar Pelli and he represents the national architects who have buildings in the state.

Photo by Timothy Hursley.

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