

Architecture- Part 4: Twentieth-Century Innovations and the Rise of the Architectural Profession ^[1]

Architecture

by Catherine W. Bishir, 2006

See also: [Barns](#) ^[2]; [Biltmore House](#) ^[3]; [Christ Episcopal Church](#) ^[4]; [College of Design](#) ^[5]; [Cupola House](#) ^[6]; [Independence Building](#) ^[7]; [State Capitol](#); ^[8] [Architecture overview](#) ^[9] ([NCSU](#)) ^[9]

[Architecture- Part 1: Introduction](#) ^[10]

[Architecture- Part 2: Architectural Influences and Achievements in Early North Carolina](#) ^[11]

[Architecture- Part 3: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Other Nineteenth-Century Trends](#) ^[12]

[Architecture- Part 4: Twentieth-Century Innovations and the Rise of the Architectural Profession](#)

[Architecture- Part 5: North Carolina Architecture after World War II](#) ^[13]

See also: [Herbert Woodley Simpson](#) ^[14]

Twentieth-Century Innovations and the Rise of the Architectural Profession

With the turn of the twentieth century, improved [rail](#) ^[15] networks and highways, industrial growth, and urbanization combined



Independence Building, Charlotte, NC, 1977. Image courtesy of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission.

^[16]to rebuild and expand the leading towns. Influenced by the classical emphasis of the [Ecole des Beaux Arts](#) ^[17] and a reaction against the late nineteenth century's expressiveness, architectural leaders revived classical ideals and advocated greater simplicity. A growing interest in [city planning](#) ^[18] encouraged the [City Beautiful Movement](#) ^[19]'s formal layouts and separation of functions and uses. In southern cities, this ideal complemented growing emphasis on segregation of races and of industrial and residential areas.

The architectural profession grew rapidly, and regional and local architectural firms emerged as architects established offices in [Asheville](#) ^[20], [Charlotte](#) ^[21], [Greensboro](#) ^[22], [Winston-Salem](#) ^[23], [Raleigh](#) ^[24], [Durham](#) ^[25], [Wilson](#), [Wilmington](#) ^[26], and other cities. Towns continued rebuilding commercial districts, using Neoclassical as well as Italianate styles for banks, city halls, and especially courthouses. Urban aspirations took vivid form in small skyscrapers such as [Charlotte's Independence Building](#) ^[27] (1908).

The [Gothic Revival](#) ^[28] maintained its popularity in church architecture, along with the round-arched Romanesque style and a renewed use of classical elements such as domes and porticoes. Beaux Arts classicism shaped major public building projects, from the expansion of the [University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill](#) ^[29] to [Duke University](#) ^[30] in Durham. Facilitated by trolleys and automobiles, and following the trend toward city planning and segregation, residential suburbs developed at the edges of the principal cities.

In the early 1900s, architects such as [Herbert Woodley Simpson](#) ^[31] of New Bern and [C. C. Hook](#) ^[32] of Charlotte initially combined Queen Anne-style massing with classical columns and other "colonial" motifs, but they soon turned to more restrained and symmetrical forms as the Colonial Revival grew into the favored residential style. Also popular in the 1920s, especially in western North Carolina, was the [Tudor Revival](#) ^[33] style, with its half-timbered effects and picturesque outline, as well as other various naturalistic and rustic modes regarded as suitable to the rugged landscape.

Especially numerous among smaller houses was the shotgun plan, a narrow, one-story house type built most often in neighborhoods developed for black families who had moved to growing towns to find work. Some scholars attribute the form to Caribbean meldings of French and African concepts. The nationally popular bungalow gained wide use. This informal house form

and style, developed from progressive and Craftsman ideals and associated with California, was promoted through magazines and catalogs. The bungalow typically had a low-slung silhouette, simple detailing including tapered porch posts and rafter ends, natural materials, and a porch. Another widely built Progressive Era style of residence was the foursquare house, typically two stories with a low hip roof, a simple porch, and unpretentious detailing. While most of these houses were built on site by local contractors, both types were also available in precut kits, in which standardized manufactured elements were shipped to the customer for speedy erection on the site.

The Great Depression [34] brought building nearly to a standstill in North Carolina. Gradually federal employment projects put builders back to work. Prominent among the federal works projects of the era were schools and small post offices, typically in red brick or native stone with simple classical detailing. The Civilian Conservation Corps [35] erected a number of rustic stone and timber recreational buildings in state and national parks and forests. Most spectacular was the creation and construction of the Blue Ridge Parkway [36], a beautiful feat of engineering and landscape design threaded along the eastern edge of the Appalachian Mountains.

Keep reading >> Part 5: North Carolina Architecture after World War II [13]  [13]

References:

John V. Allcott, *Colonial Homes in North Carolina* (repr., 1975).

Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (1990).

Bishir and others, *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building* (1990).

Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (1996).

Frances Benjamin Johnston and Thomas T. Waterman, *The Early Architecture of North Carolina* (1941).

Mills Lane, *Architecture of the Old South: North Carolina* (1985).

Additional Resources:

Bishir, Catherine W. 2005. North Carolina architecture [37]. Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press.

Bishir, Catherine W., Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin. 1999. A guide to the historic architecture of western North Carolina [38]. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Built Heritage of North Carolina: Historic Architecture in the Old North State,
<http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/specialcollections/builtheritage/> [39].

North Carolina Architects and Builders, <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/> [40].

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/> [41]. Bibliography at
<http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/bibliog.htm> [42].

Preservation North Carolina, <http://www.presnc.org/> [43].

Triangle Modernist Houses, <http://www.trianglemodernisthouses.com/index.html> [44].

Learn NC resources on architecture [45].

Resources in libraries [46] [via WorldCat].

NC LIVE search results [47] on architecture and North Carolina.

Image Credit:

Independence Building, Charlotte, NC, 1977. Image courtesy of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission. Available from <http://www.cmhpf.org/S&Rs%20Alphabetical%20Order/surveys&r/independence.htm> [27] (accessed September 24, 2012).

Subjects:

Architecture [48]

Great Depression (1929-1941) [49]

N.C. Industrial Revolution (1900-1929) [50]

World War I (1914-1918) [51]

World War II (1941-1945) [52]

Authors:

Bishir, Catherine W. [53]

Origin - location:

New Bern [54]

Wilmington [55]

Wilson [56]

Durham [57]

Winston-Salem [58]

Greensboro [59]

Chapel Hill ^[60]

Raleigh ^[61]

From:

Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.^[62]

1 January 2006 | Bishir, Catherine W.

Source URL:<https://ncpedia.org/architecture-part-4-twentieth>

Links

[1] <https://ncpedia.org/architecture-part-4-twentieth> [2] <https://ncpedia.org/barns> [3] <https://ncpedia.org/biltmore-house> [4] <https://ncpedia.org/christ-episcopal-church> [5] <https://ncpedia.org/college-design> [6] <https://ncpedia.org/cupola-house> [7] <https://ncpedia.org/independence-building> [8] <https://ncpedia.org/state-capitol> [9] <https://ncpedia.org/architecture-overview> [10] <https://ncpedia.org/architecture> [11] <https://ncpedia.org/architecture-part-2-architectural> [12] <https://ncpedia.org/architecture-part-3-greek-revival> [13] <https://ncpedia.org/architecture-part-5-north-carolina> [14] <https://ncpedia.org/biography/simpson-herbert-woodley> [15] <https://ncpedia.org/railroads> [16] [http://www.cmhpf.org/S&Rs Alphabetical Order/surveys&rindependence.htm](http://www.cmhpf.org/S&Rs%20Alphabetical%20Order/surveys&rindependence.htm) [17] <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/57774/Ecole-des-Beaux-Arts> [18] <https://ncpedia.org/city-planning> [19] <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/61.html> [20] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/asheville> [21] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/charlotte> [22] <https://ncpedia.org/greensboro-0> [23] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/winston-salem> [24] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/raleigh> [25] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/durham-city> [26] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/wilmington> [27] <http://www.cmhpf.org/S&Rs%20Alphabetical%20Order/surveys&rindependence.htm> [28] http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/cas/fnart/fa267/gothicrev.html [29] <https://ncpedia.org/university-north-carolina-chapel-hi> [30] <https://ncpedia.org/duke-university> [31] <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000239> [32] <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000211> [33] <http://architecturestyles.org/tudor-revival/> [34] <https://ncpedia.org/history/20th-Century/great-depression> [35] <https://ncpedia.org/history/20th-Century/ccc> [36] <https://ncpedia.org/blue-ridge-parkway> [37] <https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/61425759> [38] <https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/39442990> [39] <http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/specialcollections/builtheritage/> [40] <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/> [41] <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/> [42] <http://www.hpo.ncdcr.gov/bibliog.htm> [43] <http://www.presnc.org/> [44] <http://www.trianglemodernisthouses.com/index.html> [45] <http://www.learnnc.org/search?aphrase=architecture> [46] <https://www.worldcat.org/search?q=north+carolina+architecture> [47] <https://www.nclive.org/cgi-bin/nclsm?url=%22http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&dbgroup=9021&bquery=%28%28architecture+AND+north+AND+carolina%29%29&cli0=FT&clv0=Y&type=1&site=ehost-live%22> [48] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/architecture> [49] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/great-depression-> [50] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/nc-industrial-rev> [51] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/world-war-i> [52] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/world-war-ii> [53] <https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/bishir-catherine-w> [54] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/coastal-41> [55] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/coastal-39> [56] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/coastal-59> [57] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmont-8> [58] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-20> [59] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-21> [60] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmont-5> [61] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmont-0> [62] <https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia->