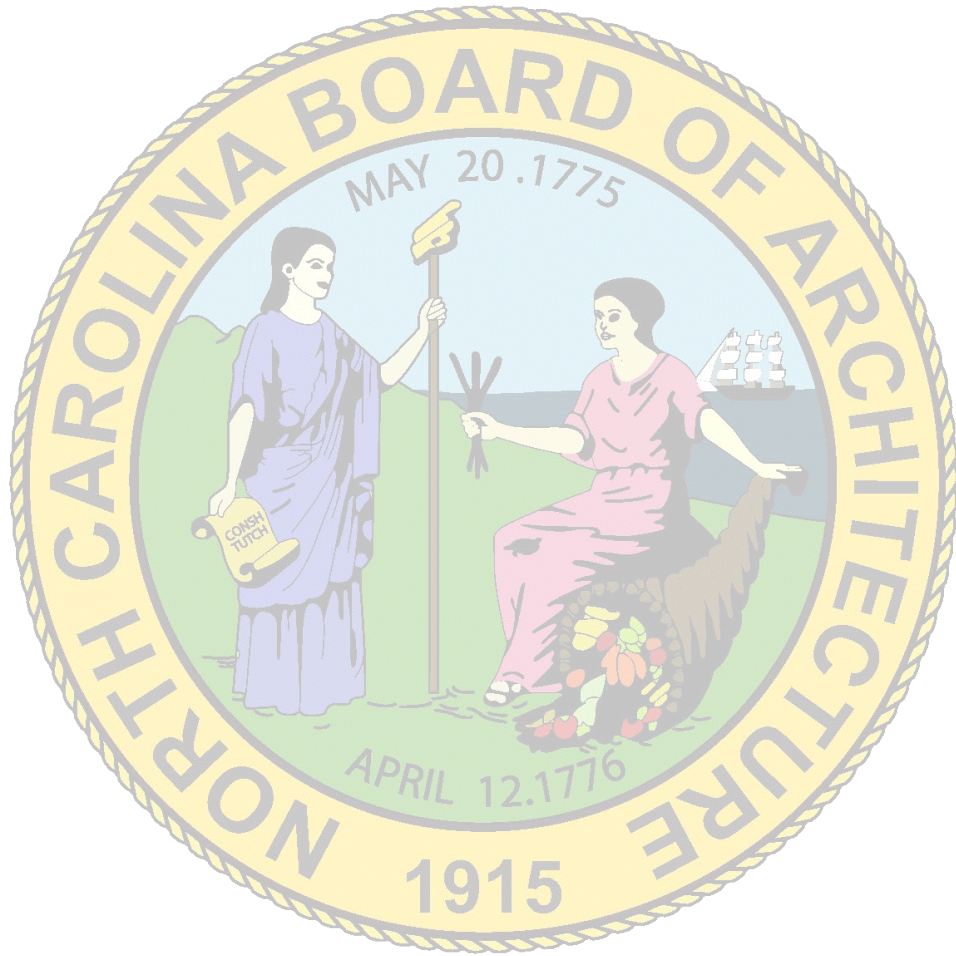


North Carolina Board of Architecture

100

YEARS OF HISTORY



100 Years



Governor
Pat McCrory

Architecture has reflected the culture, societal values and local needs of North Carolina for hundreds of years. These years have been marked by both trends and timelessness; vision and renovation.

The North Carolina Board of Architecture has regulated this profession with the necessary diligence our citizens deserve. The 100th anniversary of the Board serves as a reminder that the safety and well-being of our citizens has been buttressed by the hard work and dedication of the men and women who have served and continue to serve on this prestigious body. The rules and regulations adopted by Board members have been shaped by a great depth of study and discussion, and I am confident the next 100 years will build on this admirable legacy.

North Carolina is the most beautiful state in the nation, not only for its natural wonders but its man-made buildings and structures as well. Over the years, the state has amassed a trove of architecturally significant buildings. From the “original Empire State Building” in Winston-Salem to the mixed-use Cameron Village in Raleigh, North Carolina’s history reflects changing tastes and evolving needs. All the while, the Board has been there to properly regulate and preserve the high standards of architects for the citizens of our state.

Congratulations on your 100th Anniversary.

Sincerely,

Pat McCrory
Governor



Lt. Governor
Dan Forest, AIA

Dear North Carolina Board of Architecture Members,

This year, the North Carolina Board of Architecture celebrates a major milestone in its 100 year anniversary. As a registered architect, I would like to thank the NCBA leaders and members, past and present, that have contributed to the organization’s many successes.

During the last 100 years, the NCBA has maintained licensing standards and regulations to meet the evolving needs of the architecture business. By requiring individuals to meet appropriate education, experience, examination and reciprocity standards, the NCBA has shaped the practice of architecture into the profession that it is today.

Thank you for your leadership in the architecture profession and congratulations to the NCBA on its 100th anniversary - may the organization experience 100 more successful years.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Forest, AIA
Lieutenant Governor

RULES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL
EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION

RULES.

1. Rules of order shall govern the conduct of the business at its meetings.
2. The State Board shall annually elect a President, vice president, secretary and treasurer. Said officers shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified. The secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the board, which shall be open to the public.

HEADQUARTERS.

3. The headquarters of the board and the office of the secretary shall be in Raleigh, N. C. but it may maintain the secretary's in an other city, in the state, by full consent of the Board.

EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES.

6. Any person over twenty-one years of age, upon a payment of \$25. to the board shall be entitled to enter examination to determine his or her qualifications for such registration. If the examination of any applicant for registration shall be satisfactory to the majority of the Board, a certificate shall be issued to the applicant authorizing him or her to practice the profession of Architecture. Any person failing to pass such examination may be re-examined at any regular meeting of the board without additional fee. Any person who shall by affidavit show to the board that he has made the practice of architecture his sole business or principal means of livelihood previous to passage of this act March 9th, 1915, or who shall present a certificate from a similarly constituted Board of an other State, or any person who is a member of the American Institute of Architects may, upon the payment of \$10.00, be granted a certificate and be admitted by the said Board to practice architecture in the state without examination. The examination of applicants for the practice of architecture shall be conducted by the Board, who shall publish a program for examination for certificates and for all other matters connected therewith.

made the practice of architecture his sole business or principal means of livelihood previous to passage of this act March 9th, 1915, or who shall present a certificate from a similarly constituted Board of an other State, or any person who is a member of the American Institute of Architects may, upon the payment of \$10.00, be granted a certificate and be admitted by the said Board to practice architecture in the state without

100 Years

Esse quam videri: "To be, rather than to seem". Perhaps North Carolina's motto was on the minds of the architects that encouraged the legislature a century ago to pass a bill to regulate the practice of architecture in North Carolina. Regulation of such professions was a fairly new concept in the early 20th century. The growth in population and the rapid change in building technology of that time warranted the need for competent architects and as this need became increasingly apparent to members of the profession and the public, they accepted the challenge to author these first regulations. Our State was already on the forefront of public protection through establishing regulations and the formation of occupational licensing boards. The first Nursing Board of Registration in the U.S. was enacted in North Carolina in 1903. Several others soon followed and in 1915, the North Carolina Board of Architecture was formed and became the seventh architecture board created in the nation.

By early 2015, as the Board approached its 100th anniversary, approximately 13,100 individual licenses had been issued to professionals wishing to practice in this State. A majority of those licenses were issued on the basis of education, experience and examination while others were issued on the basis of reciprocity. The standards for each – education, experience, examination and reciprocity – have necessarily evolved through the years, as has the profession.

As we look to the next 100 years, we would like to recognize and honor the past. This North Carolina Board of Architecture history provides a brief overview of the development of the rules and laws that define and govern the practice today.



Chris E. Brasier, FAIA
President



Cathe Evans
Executive Director



Julie M. McLaurin, AIA
Vice President



John H. Tabor, AIA
Secretary



Stephen M. McClure
Treasurer, Public Member



Cheryl C. Walker, FAIA
Member



John Monteith
Public Member



Robert W. Bishop, AIA
Member

1915

1925

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

O D Wheeler, AIA
Charlotte

James F Gause, AIA
Wilmington

James B Lynch, AIA
Wilmington

C E Hartge, AIA
Raleigh

W G Rogers, AIA
Charlotte

Richard S Smith, AIA
Asheville

William H Lord, FAIA
Asheville

J F Leitner, AIA
Wilmington

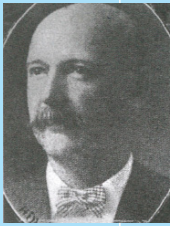
Harry Barton, AIA
Greensboro

Hill C Linthicum, AIA
Durham

Willard C Northup, FAIA
Winston-Salem

President

President



Hill C Linthicum, AIA
Prior to becoming the first
President of NCSBAER,
he had been the first
President of the North
Carolina Chapter of AIA



Richard Sharp Smith, AIA
emigrated to the US and
eventually worked for
Richard Morris Hunt and was
sent to Asheville to supervise
the construction of the
George Vanderbilt mansion



William Henry Lord, FAIA
was the first NC architect
to be admitted to
Fellowship in the AIA. He
served on the Executive
Committee of NCARB
and was President in
1926

Willard Close Northup, FAIA
was one of the longest serving
members of the Board, as well
as President. He was also
one of the founding members
of AIA/NC and served as
President there as well.

The State Board of
Architectural Examination &
Registration is created.

North Carolina was the
7th state to create an
architectural licensing board.

This is the predecessor to
the North Carolina Board of
Architecture.

NCARB

In May 1919, during an American
Institute of Architects (AIA)
convention in Nashville, TN, 15
architects from 13 states came
together to form an organization
that would become the National
Council of Architectural
Registration Boards (NCARB)

WHY WE EXIST

Knickerbocker Theatre,
Washington D.C.
January 28, 1922

Roof Collapse, killing 98
and injuring 133.



1925

1935

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

James B Lynch, AIA
Wilmington

W G Rogers, AIA
Charlotte

Ross
Shumaker

William H Lord, FAIA
Asheville

Erie G
Stillwell

President

Harry Barton, AIA
Greensboro

Willard C Northup, FAIA
Winston-Salem

President



Harry Barton, AIA a prominent architect from Greensboro, he served for 17 years. He was active in community and civic organizations and was Mayor of Hamilton Lakes, outside of Greensboro



James Borden Lynch, AIA having serving 27 years on the board, he was one of the longest serving members. He served as President for three years

Almost a decade of minutes and notes were lost in the 1933 fiery automobile accident that killed President W. H. Lord



NCARB

W. H. Lord of North Carolina becomes President of NCARB

1935

1945

35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45

James B Lynch, AIA
Wilmington

Ross E Shumaker, AIA
Raleigh

Erie G Stillwell, FAIA
Hendersonville

President

Harry Barton, AIA
Greensboro

James Burton Wilder, AIA
Greensboro

Willard C Northup, FAIA
Winston-Salem

President

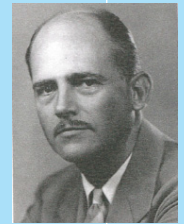
Walter W Hook, FAIA
Charlotte



Erle Gulick Stillwell, FAIA served three terms on the Board and four years as President. He later helped form Six Associates in Asheville



Ross Edward Shumaker, AIA Served for many years and became the Board's first employee, serving as Executive Secretary. He helped found the design school at NC State, and also served as President of AIA/ NC and the State Building Code Council



Walter Williams Hook, FAIA An active architect in Charlotte, specializing in hospitals. He chaired the NC Building Commission during it's formation period.



NCARB and AIA establish NAAB (National Architectural Accrediting board) and gave it the authority to accredit schools of architecture nationally.

WHY WE EXIST

Cocoanut Grove Nightclub
Boston, MA
November 28, 1942

Fire,
Killing 492 and injuring 166



1945

1955

45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55

James B Lynch, AIA
Wilmington

President

Leon McMinn, AIA
Greensboro

Ross E Shumaker, AIA
Raleigh

Henry Irvn Gaines, AIA
Asheville

President

Erie G Stillwell, FAIA
Hendersonville

Allen J Maxwell, Jr.
Goldsboro

Eric Flannagan, AIA
Henderson

James Burton Wilder, AIA
Greensboro

President

John E
Ramsey
Salisbury

Walter W Hook, FAIA
Charlotte

President

William A Bowles
Charlotte



In 1945,
NAAB began
its work in
earnest.



In 1950 NC State
University's BArch
becomes accredited

1955

1965

55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65

Leon McMinn, AIA
Greensboro

F Carter Williams, FAIA
Raleigh

Henry Irven Gaines, AIA
Asheville

Shannon Meriwether, AIA
Tryon

President

Eric Flannagan
Henderson

James W Griffith, Jr, AIA
Greenville

Archie Royal Davis, AIA
Durham

President

John E Ramsey, FAIA
Salisbury

President

William A Bowles
Charlotte

S Porter Graves, Jr, AIA
Charlotte

Fred W Butner, FAIA
Winston-Salem

NCARB

in 1962, NCARB moves
its offices from Chicago
to Washington, DC



AIA celebrates its
100th anniversary

WHY WE EXIST

Our Lady of the Angels School
Chicago, IL
December 01, 1959

Fire
Killing 93



Arthur Gould Odell,
Jr., FAIA becomes
AIA national President

1965

1975

65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75

Robert L Clemmer, FAIA
Hickory

James C Hemphill, FAIA
Charlotte

President

J Bertram King, FAIA
Asheville

J Hyatt Hammond
Greensboro

President

Archie Royal Davis, AIA
Durham

Charles H Wheatley, FAIA
Charlotte

John D Latimer, AIA
Durham

Herschel
Walters
Charlotte

President

Fred W. Butner, Jr, FAIA
Winston-Salem

President



NCARB begins entering into inter-recognition agreements starting with the Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom (ARCUK) in 1970 and the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (AACA) in 1973



Scott Ferebee, FAIA becomes AIA national President

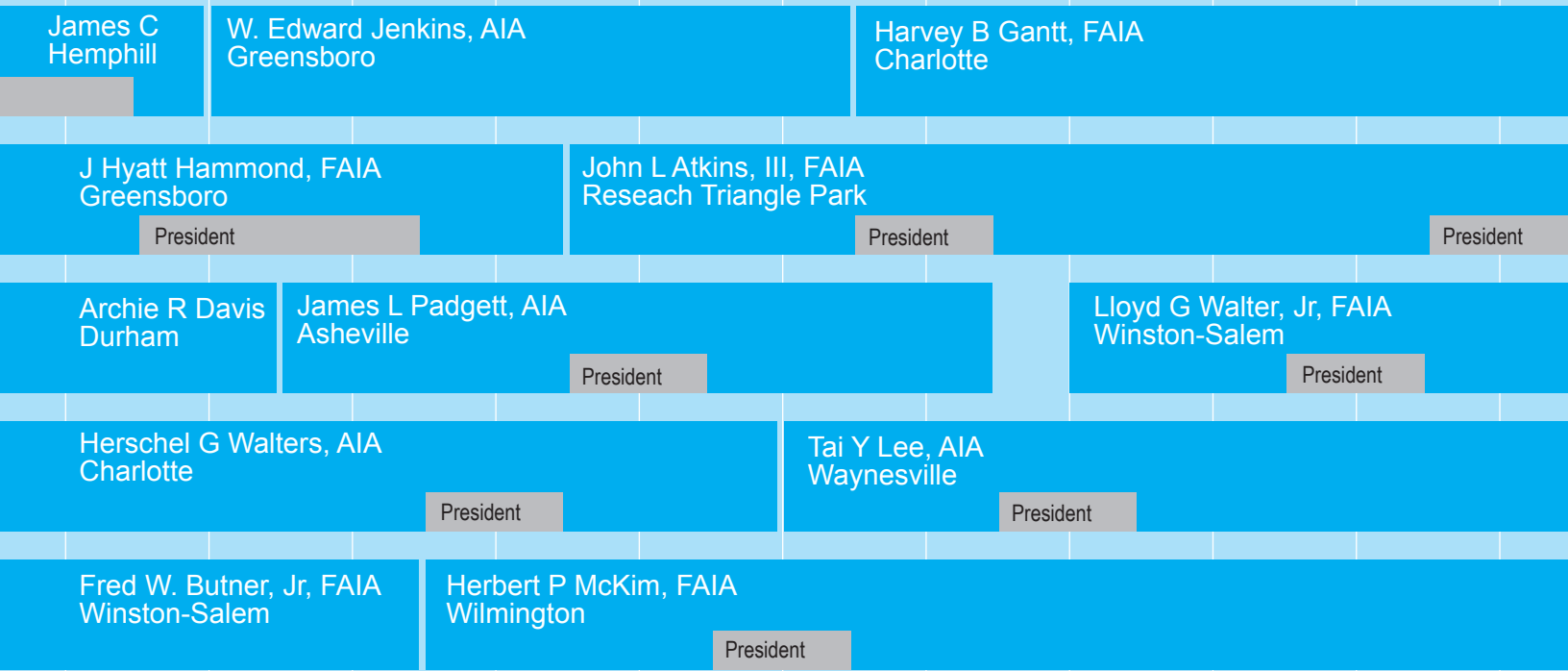


In 1973 NC State University's MBArch program becomes accredited

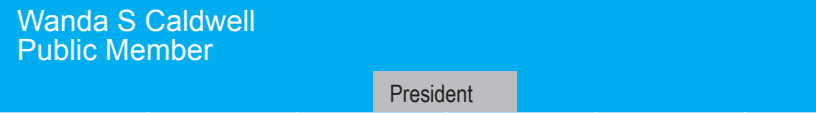
1975

1985

75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85



W Edward "Blue" Jenkins become the first African American to serve on the NCBA



In 1977, NCARB approved Rules for Professional Conduct to provide an alternative to the (Department of Justice) challenged AIA's Code of Ethics



In 1979 UNCC's BArch program becomes accredited



Public Members become part of the board.

Wanda S. Caldwell became the first woman to serve on the Board of Architecture. She later became the first woman to serve as President.



9-division ARE debuts

WHY WE EXIST
Kemper Arena
Kansas City, Mo
June 4, 1979
Roof Collapse



WHY WE EXIST
Hyatt Regency
Kansas City, Mo
July 17, 1981
Walkway collapse
Killing 114 and injuring 216

1985

1995

85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95

Walter L. Bost, AIA
Charlotte

President

John L Atkins, III, FAIA
Research Triangle Park

Michael R Tye, AIA
Charlotte

Norma Burns, FAIA
Raleigh

President

James L Padgett, AIA
Asheville

Alan W T Baldwin, Jr, FAIA
Charlotte

President

President

Tai Y Lee, AIA
Waynesville

President

W. Calvin Howell, FAIA
Southern Pines

President

Ken
Mayer

Herbert P McKim, FAIA
Wilmington

J Thomas
Pegram

Kenneth W Burnette, AIA
Morehead City

Harold
Barnes
Public

Wanda Lewis
Public Member

Wanda T Harvey
Public Member

Barbara Armstrong
Public Member

Kiki Teague
Public Member

Doris H Moore
Yanceyville
Public Member

Peggy
Borden
Public



North Carolina
adopts IDP, Intern
Development
Program



Herbert P. McKim, FAIA
of North Carolina
becomes President
of NCARB

1995

2005

95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05

Jeffrey Allen Huberman, FAIA
Charlotte

President

Norma DeCamp Burns, FAIA
Raleigh

President

Barbara
Field

Alan W T Baldwin, FAIA
Charlotte

President

Charles H Boney, Jr, FAIA
Wilmington

Kenneth C Mayer, FAIA
Greensboro

G Daniel Knight, AIA
Rocky Mount

Kenneth W Burnette, AIA
Morehead City

Kevin G Montgomery, FAIA
Research Triangle Park

President

Kiki Teague
Public Member

Vinod Goel
Raleigh
Public Member

C Nick Garrett, Jr
Public Member

NCARB

Last Pencil and Paper exam administered. The next year computer-based ARE launches in Test Centers

NCARB

Alan Baldwin Jr., AIA of North Carolina is awarded the President's Medal for Distinguished Service



WHY WE EXIST
Sampoong Department Store
Seoul, South Korea,
June 29, 1995
Building Collapse
Killing 502, and injuring 937



In 2002 UNCC's
MArch program
becomes accredited



AIA holds its national convention in North Carolina (Charlotte)

2005

2015

05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15

Cheryl Walker, FAIA
Charlotte

President

Barbara A Field, FAIA
Asheville

President

John H Tabor, AIA
Charlotte

Charles H Boney, Jr, FAIA
Wilmington

President

Paul Boney, FAIA
Wilmington

Robert
Bishop, AIA
Durham

G Daniel Knight, AIA
Rocky Mount

President

Thomas P Turner, Jr, FAIA
Charlotte

Julie McLaurin, AIA
Research Triangle Park

Kevin G Montgomery, FAIA
Research Triangle Park

U Sean
Vance
Raleigh

Chris Brasier, FAIA
Durham

President

Kiki Teague
Public Member

Steve McClure
Charlotte
Public Member

C Nick Garrett, Jr
Wilmington
Public Member

Brenda
Pollard
Public Member

John Monteith
Wilmington
Public Member

NCARB

Jeff Huberman, FAIA and
Kevin G Montgomery of
North Carolina were awarded
the President's Medal for
Distinguished Service



Marvin J Malecha,
FAIA becomes AIA
national President



WHY WE EXIST
Lotus Riverside complex,
Shanghai, China,
June 28, 2009

13-storey apartment
building falls over.

NCARB

Almost 40,000 architects in
the United States currently
hold the NCARB Certificate
for national reciprocity

History

Try, Try Again . . .

February 9, 1909 through March 1909

Senator J.S. Manning of Durham introduces a bill to regulate the practice of architecture and create a board of examiners and registration for the same and provides penalties for violations of the act. Prior to this time there was no statutory definition of the practice of architecture. Individuals did use the title 'architect' meaning an individual who designs buildings as defined in the dictionary.

After moving through several committees and versions, Senator L.V. Bassett of Rocky Mount moves that the bill "do lie on the table".

January 6, 1911 through February 17, 1911

Senator John W. Graham of Hillsboro [sic] introduces S.B. 14, a bill to "*regulate the practice of architecture and creating a board of examination and registration for the regulation of the same and providing for the violations of the act.*"

After moving through several committees and versions, Senator D.C. Barnes of Murfreesboro moves that the bill "*do lie on the table.*" Senator Graham calls for the ayes and notes. The call is sustained. The motion to table the bill is adopted with 22 ayes and 16 noes. The bill is killed.

February 11, 1913 through March 9, 1913

Mr. Ernest T. Mills of Apex introduced a bill to be entitled an "*act to regulate the practice of architecture and creating a board of examinations and registration of the same.*" It was referred to the committee on corporations and returned with a favorable report by Mr. I. J. Young of Henderson. Some amendments were made.

The bill passes its second and third readings and is ordered engrossed and sent to the senate. The house sent a message that the bill was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances. On March 12, 1913, upon second reading, Senator R.E. Little of Anson/Wadesboro made a motion, which passed, to table the bill. According to the written record at the Board of Architecture (author unknown), "*Senator Little may have had no animus against the bill. It was the last morning of the session and he killed three bills in a row. The one before S.B. 1946 concerning the parole system, and the one after it, the operation of waterworks by towns and cities. The Senate appears to have been in no mood to pass anything that last morning, judging from the journal.*"

January 21, 1915 through March 9, 1915

Senator Hugh G. Chatham of Winston-Salem introduced a "*bill to regulate the practice of architecture and creating a board of examination of the same.*" It was referred to the committee on judiciary no. 1. The committee reported a substitute and recommends that it pass. Upon second reading the substitute is adopted.

Compiled from the Senate
and House Journals of the
General Assembly and
minutes of the Board.
By Cathe M. Evans

It's Official . . .

On February 13, 1915 “without clue” to nature of substitute adopted and upon the second reading, Senator T.T. Speight of Windsor calls for ayes and noes. The bill passes third reading and is ordered sent to the House of Representatives. Some amendments were made and it passes its second and third reading and is ordered sent to the Senate for concurrence. It is placed on the calendar.

On March 9, 1915 the senate concurs in House and the bill is ordered enrolled.

Chapter 270 was entitled “An Act to Regulate the Practice of Architecture, and Creating a Board of Examination and Registration of the Same.” It is important to note that ‘certificate’, ‘registration’ and ‘license’ are used interchangeably, but all mean the same thing. The Board would consist of five members appointed by the Governor and was to meet within thirty days thereafter. According to the records “...the Governor shall appoint five persons who are reputable architects residing in the State of North Carolina, who have been engaged in the practice of architecture at least ten years.” At that time, by statute, architecture was defined to be 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 as recognized by the American Institute of Architects. The five persons appointed by the Governor made up the very first State Board of Architectural Examination and Registration.

Founding Board . . .

On April 12, 1915 all five members were present for their first meeting in Raleigh, NC. The meeting took place at the office of the Secretary of State where the members were administered the oath for the faithful performance of the duty required of them by law. After the oath, the members met for the purpose of organization. The appointed members of the Board were as follows (officers were elected as indicated in parenthesis):

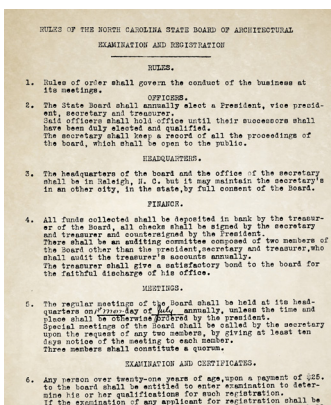
Hill C. Linithicum, Durham, NC (President)
R.S. Smith, Asheville, NC (Vice President)
O.D. Wheeler, Charlotte, NC (Treasurer)
J. F. Leitner, Wilmington, NC
C. E. Hartge, Raleigh, NC (Secretary)

By statute, this board was granted the power to create by-laws, rules and regulations, policy so long as they were not in violation of any other laws.

It is important to note that while the practice act passed in 1915, it was in 1913 that a group of architects gathered in Greensboro to apply for admission to the American Institute of Architects. Two members of that group were appointed as Board Members: Hill C. Linithicum of Durham and R.S. Smith of Asheville. This group of architects had a goal to strengthen the profession in the state. To that end, the affiliation with the National AIA made it possible to advance the passage of the legislation to regulate the practice.

The Board wrote its own rules and examination; developed forms, guidelines and costs to be associated with registration. It advertised in the News and Observer on a weekly basis to solicit and inform individuals who wish to be registered as an architect

The Board's original name was the State Architectural Examination and Registration Board.



by exam or by experience. Applicants were requested to supply the Board with certain desired information and drawings for inspection; some were asked appear in person for interviewing where they were given “problems” to solve. The fee for the process was \$25.00. The Board issued sixty-two licenses between July 5, 1915 and December 30, 1915 – the cost of the certificate was \$10.00.

It is noted that the first five licenses did not go to the Board members themselves! The first Board member to become licensed was C.E. Hartage, the Board Secretary of Raleigh, who was issued number 19.

W. H. Lord Era . . .

It was in July 1917 when the Board received its newest member – W.H. Lord. And so began the rotation of members on and off the Board. Rules evolved, processes changed, individuals applied for licensure some were rejected and some were licensed.

The first mention of a female in any of the documents was of a “Miss Wilborn” of Atlanta, GA. She appeared before the board. However after “some discussion” she decided not to take the examination withdrew her application. Her fee had been previously refunded, strangely enough.

First Disciplinary Action . . .

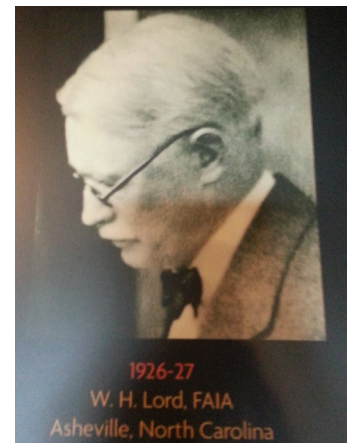
At the meeting of the Board on January 27 and 28, 1920 – it was alleged that Mr. W.J. Wilkins of Wilmington, NC was practicing architecture in without a certificate. A motion was made and carried that the matter be taken up with Mr. Wilkins by the Board Secretary. There was no further mention of action Mr. Wilkins but he was eventually licensed.

The Board meeting that took place in July 15-17, 1920 was quite interesting. An individual by the name of C.E. Hartmann of Greensboro had applied for a certificate. It was found that he had been actively practicing in Greensboro and was therefore a “law breaker”. The Board called in Judge Henry B. Stevens an attorney from Asheville for advice on the subject. Stevens advised the board to have Mr. Hartmann “*return to Greensboro and condone the law.*” Two days later Hartmann returned to the Board meeting and presented a certificate from Justice of the Peace Collins, certifying that he paid the required fine for “breaking the law”. Hartmann was issued certificate number 112 on July 21, 1920.

Fortuitously, it was also determined in at the July 1920 meeting that W.H. Lord, then Treasurer of the Board attend a “*meeting of a Committee Appointed from the State Examiners Boards*” in New York City. Lord would also attend a conference of Representatives from the various State Examination Boards to be held in Chicago, sometime in October 1920. This group identified themselves as The National Council of Architectural Boards, now NCARB. Mr. Lord continued to represent North Carolina at subsequent “NCARB” meetings and was elected the office of President of NCARB for 1926-1927. He was their fourth president.

On July 1, 1926 there was a total of 152 architects licensed to practice architecture in North Carolina.

Certificate #1: North Carolina's first licensed architect was G. Will Armfield from Greensboro.



W. H. Lord was one of the founding members of NCARB and went on to become President of NCARB in 1926

He died in a tragic car accident on the way to a NCBA meeting in 1933

Missing Minutes:
The minutes of the Board from 1927 to 1933 were lost in the fire from the automobile accident that killed Board President William H. Lord, FAIA

Mr. W.H. Lord remained an active member of the Board for many years. He was instrumental in writing rules that allowed individuals to become licensed on the basis of records with the National Council of Architecture Registration Boards. Sadly, the minutes of the Board meeting held December 12-14, 1933 reflect the following:

The Secretary [Harry Barton] officially reported that *“on the morning of July 24, [1933] W. H. Lord, President of the Board, and himself left Hickory, NC where the Board meeting was in session, for Greensboro. As they were approaching Salisbury an automobile collided with their car and as a result of the collision their car was turned over, caught fire, and Mr. Lord met a tragic death.”*

Formality . . .

It was during this period that the Board operations became more formal. Financial audits were conducted and the minutes reflected statistics related to in and out of state numbers licensed. However, there was no staff to assist the members in the administrative business of the Board. The five members did everything from take the minutes to administering the exams to writing correspondence.

In its early years, the Board members issued licenses based on application and an interview where the members used their discretion and expertise as active practitioners to determine who was or was not qualified for licensure. They were ‘grandfathered in’, so to speak. There were no specific standards such as amount of education, type of or length of experience or examination. Throughout the country, licensing acts were on the rise. Laws governing the practice of architecture were evolving as were the rules that governed the architects. On a national level the NCARB was compiling records and crafting model laws for states to use. Thus, providing uniform laws and ground work to facilitate reciprocal licensure and the notation of practicing, not just out of town, but out of state. This was truly groundbreaking.

By the mid-1930’s the North Carolina Board of Architectural Examiners was issuing licensee based on reciprocity, written examination, and the NCARB certification. As of July 1936 there were 137 individuals licensed to practice architecture in North Carolina. Oddly, that is fifteen less than a decade prior. One would assume that this is because The Great Depression was lingering on.

As the 1930’s came to a close, there was discussion in the professional community, specifically the North Carolina Association of Registered Architects, that it was the duty of the Board to ascertain *“first, if [the] present law is sufficient; second, that if new legislation is necessary this Board should initiate the same.”* The Board embarked on a study of the current law, its relevance and interpretation. The minutes reflect - *“That Mr. Stillwell shall be designated as a committee of one to employ a competent attorney to confer with the Attorney General with reference to an interpretation of the existing law and that an amount not to exceed \$100.00 be set aside for this purpose.”*

1940's . . .

It was at the July meeting in 1940 that the Board resolved to allow candidates qualify in *“every other respect and who have passed a written examination in another state comparable to our examination may be voted on by letter ballot, when the secretary has assured himself that the applicant is qualified. All applicants who have not passed a written examination or have not secured an approved National Council Record but are architects of national reputation, well known to the members of this Board may be voted on by letter ballot. Applicants who do not come under the above provisions shall be required to come before the Board in person at one of its meetings and stand the senior examination.”* This resolution allowed for easier reciprocity. It is notable that each state still wrote its own exam, even after twenty-five years of existence and membership in a national council.

Nineteen hundred forty was also the year that the first foreign application for licensure was received by the Board. The Board Secretary was instructed to investigate Mr. L. J. Grant Alexander's former application status under the Registration Council of the United Kingdom. Alexander appeared in person before the Board to advance his claim for licensure. The Board, after much discussion, decided to hold his application *“in abeyance for the time being for purposes of further investigation”*. Further discussion by the Board determined that Mr. Alexander was not a citizen of the U.S. and as such Board rules would not permit his licensure. In 1948 Mr. Alexander again appeared before the Board to present his argument for licensure. There was confusion between the relationship between the British council of Architects and the R.I.B.A. Nonetheless, he was still not a U.S. citizen and as such, while sympathetic to his situation, he was again denied licensure.

In January of 1941 the Board held a competition for design of a new certificate. Only two individuals submitted, they being by Mr. J.D. Paulson of Raleigh, NC and Mr. K.D. Brown of Winston-Salem, NC. After full consideration by the Board, they selected the drawing by Paulson as being more appropriate. He was awarded \$35...that certificate is still in use today. Mr. Brown, however, was awarded \$15 as a consolation prize. That certificate was in use until the early 2000's when the Board decided to design something more modern and in line with the NCARB wall certificate. By 2013, the Board returned to using the more traditional wall certificate and it was again well received by licensees.

Nineteen hundred forty-one closed with the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the U.S. declared war on Japan and Nazi Germany declaring war on the U.S. As such, it was at their first meeting in January 1942 that the Board of Architecture discussed the question of the *“many resident architects going in to the various services of our country”*. There was great concern by the members for these men and their ability to maintain licensure. On a motion by Mr. Lynch and seconded by Mr. Wilder, *“it was resolved that resident architects in armed services who failed to pay their dues would not be dropped or penalized for non-payment, and further, that at the end of the period of service they may put themselves in good standing by payment of all back dues.”* The motion was passed.

The members of the Board continued to maintain the business operations such as fee collection, disbursements and other activities. They continued to write the exam and hand grade all of them. While there was no staff for the Board, the officers of the Board were paid a salary. In 1947 the secretary was paid \$250 annually and the treasurer \$150.00.

Architects of national reputation were given consideration for licensure.



In 1941, NCBA held a design competition for a new certificate. The winning design is still used today.

In 1944 Hickory, North Carolina was terrorized by the Polio epidemic. This epidemic even effected the business of the Board. The July 15, 1944 minutes of the Board reflect that “the case of Mr. Dallas Sigmon of Hickory, NC was reviewed again. He was unable to appear in person because of the Polio prevalence in that section of the State.” Ultimately, he was denied licensure because he did not meet the minimum qualification in place.

In January 1945 the Board, in Executive Session, discussed the enforcement of “The Registration Law and having it amended”. The Board resolved that “it was not recommended that any direct action should be initiated before the present General Assembly. That this Board cooperate with other construction agencies in the state that we seek their support in having our law amended. That this Board recommend that this matter shall be handled by a committee from the architectural groups in the state.” Despite passing a motion to “contribute an amount to be agreed upon by the board to implement the rewriting of our registration law”, in July 1947, two years later... they were still discussing contacting various Senators regarding law amendments.

First Woman



Miss Georgina Pope Yeatman became the first licensed woman architect in 1944

Finally, after 29 years of licensing men, on July 31, 1944 Georgina Pope Yeatman of Beaufort, NC was the first woman to be licensed to practice architecture in the State of North Carolina. “Born in 1902 in New York, Georgina Yeatman came from an English family who immigrated to America. Yeatman attended the University of Pennsylvania, obtaining an AB degree in 1922 at just 20 years old. She continued on to pursue a BA degree and by 1924, she was the first woman to complete coursework in architecture. She did not graduate, however. The University of Pennsylvania refused to issue an architecture degree to a woman. Undaunted, Yeatman enrolled at MIT, which had no problem with gender. There she earned a BS in Architecture in 1925.” - From the article “Pioneering Women Architects in North Carolina.”

It was in the mid-1940’s that the Board began discussions on adopting the full NCARB syllabus. This syllabus would include model regulation and laws pertaining to the government of architectural services. Additionally, the syllabus set forth guidelines for qualification of licensure – education, experience and examination standards. It was also during this time that the number of individuals who became licensed by reciprocity with their NCARB certificate increased. The board members also took turns attending the NCARB annual meeting. The minutes consistently reflect attendance by at least one board member at the NCARB annual meetings.

It appears from the minutes of the Board, there was not a burden of extreme oversight by the State. The Board operated truly autonomously, as it still does today. For example, the Board “took cognizance of a discussion in the AIA chapter meeting” regarding admission to the examination. A resolution was passed to amend the language of the rules. The rule was immediately changed and a new “Circular of Information” (rule book) was printed.

Apparently, there was some discussion in 1948 regarding the relevance and need for licensing boards. There was a report released by a study commission to “*study and investigate certain Examining Boards in this State, as submitted to the Governor of North Carolina, was most comprehensively discussed in regard to its apparent and probable future effect on public opinion and legislative action....*” In 2015, some 66 years later, there is still discussion of that same topic.

1950's . . .

The minutes reflect that in 1950, on a national level, the National Architecture Accreditation Board (NAAB) was actively assessing each state board \$50 annually to “assist in carrying on examination and accreditation of architectural schools.” However, “since this Board pays \$100 annual dues to NCARB, it was felt that we could not accede to their request. The Secretary was instructed to decline the privilege as politely as possible.”

On June 25, 1951 Mrs. Raiford Cooper Scott of Greensboro was granted licensure on the basis of reciprocity with South Carolina. While not the first woman licensed in North Carolina, she is indeed the longest licensed – as of June 15, 2014, Mrs. Scott maintained an Emeritus License.

Staff and Attorney

In 1951 the status of the Secretary was considered. While still not a staff member, Ross Shumaker, via resolution was “designated as Executive Secretary-Treasurer for one year at a monthly salary of \$64.00 payable semi –annually, plus the per diem and expenses as heretofore allowed.” He was instructed to secure bond in the amount of \$10,000 and to investigate the feasibility of moving the Board records and holding the Examinations in a place away from the State College Campus. Thus, the Board looked for office space. The Secretary was also instructed to contact Mayne Albright, attorney and ascertain as to what fees would be to represent, prosecute and advise the Board.



Board member, Ross Shumaker, became the first Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

He began serving as a Board member in 1936 and retired in 1959, making him one of the longest serving members of the Board.

New Requirements

In 1953 the rules and regulations were discussed at length. On a motion duly seconded and approved by all, the rules were changes to reflect “That no candidate shall be admitted to the written examinations unless he was a graduate of an accredited school of architecture or its equivalent, and shall have had at least two years of practical architectural experience under a registered architect, nor will a certificate be granted unless he shall have had at least three years of such practical experience. Candidates must submit transcripts from schools and letters from employers in support of this regulation.”

As an aside...it became apparent that the Board acquired office space as in the summer of 1953 the Board received proposals for a one ton unit (“Philes, York or Remington, was recommended”). The Executive Secretary was authorized to purchase the unit and have it installed.

The Board continued to hear from applicants with special circumstances. State College Dean Kamphoefner presented the case of Eduardo Catalano who in 1953 was the acting head of the department of architecture in the School of Design. Catalano was seeking registration in an effort to enhance his standing in the profession. Per the minutes, “Mr. Catalano has not filed his first application for citizenship for personal and family reasons.” It was fully explained to the Dean why a special dispensation should not be granted. It was hoped that “eventually through some agency such as UNESCO, a way would be found to grant recognition to outstanding Professional of Foreign Countries.” Catalano was eventually granted licensure in North Carolina in 1966 and intermittently maintained licensure in North Carolina through 2005.

Approaching the mid-1950's the Board members continued to develop the written exam. In 1954, for example, "it was agreed that the following members would prepare the examination questions:

John E. Ramsay – Design and Site Planning
Henry I. Gaines – History and Theory of Architecture
William A. Bowels – Trusses and Mechanics of Materials
Leon McMinn – Reinforced Concrete
Eric G. Flannagan – Practice and Supervision."

While the exam has evolved through the years, it is the same general concepts of the practice of architecture that are tested.

Rules Review and By-Laws

It was in January of 1955 that the most comprehensive rule review and update in the Board history to date took place. With the guidance of the Board counsel, R. Mayne Albright, the members discussed all aspects of the rules and regulations governing the practice as well as the By-Laws that outlined Board operations. The By-Laws were outlined as follows:

Section 1 – Organization
Section 2 – Duties of Officers
Section 3 – Procedure
Section 4 – Amendments

The Rules and Regulations were similarly organized:

Section 1 – Definitions
Section 2 – Registration and Admission to the Practice of Architecture
Section 3 – Other Requirements of Admission to the Practice
Section 4 – Standards of Professional Practice
Section 5 – Unauthorized Practice

Almost sixty years later, the rules of the Board are still very similar in organization and content; they remain relevant. The minutes of the January 15, 1955 Board meeting document a motion stating that the rules and regulations, to include standards of practice be submitted to the Attorney General for an opinion and then circulated to the architects in North Carolina.

With forty years of history behind it, it was at that meeting in 1955 that the Board issued license number 886 to Mr. George A. Lusk of Ashland, Kentucky on the basis of his NCARB record.

1955: Banner Year

Nineteen hundred fifty five proved to be a banner year for the Board. Also in January 1955, now on its third day of meetings, the Board president called on State College Architecture Dean Kamphoefner to present a request to the members. The Dean asked the Board to take under advisement the matter of amending the Architectural Registration Act to include Landscape Architecture. *"The Dean Stated that [at present] there are two departments in the School of Design, that of architecture and of landscape architecture and that it was hoped to add a third department of product design, which probably would*

require an addition to the staff of three members. In connection with the landscape architecture department it was stated that laws concerning the practice of landscape architecture in some form or another were in existence in Pennsylvania and California.”

There was some discussion and interest in this request and it was the consensus of opinion that the Board was in *“sympathy with the desires of the School of Design and the Department of Landscape Architecture to have some form of registration for the landscape architects. Accordingly, the attorney and the secretary were instructed to proceed with drafting a form of proposal to add landscape architecture to the Architectural Registration Act and that the attorney present such a draft to the Board members concerned for further consideration.”*

Eventually, the landscape architects were defined by statute and a dedicated licensing board was formed. It is still in existence today.

In July 1955 the Board, on a motion by *“Mr. Ramsay, seconded by Mr. McMinn and duly passed, it was resolved that the official Rules and Regulations of the Board as circulated to the Profession [in January 1955] are hereby adopted as the official Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Architectural Examination and Registration and to be designated as ‘Official Rules’, adopted July 14, 1955.”*

Certificate #1000: After 40 years, in 1956, we licensed our 1,000th architect, Robert H Olsen of Lenoir

In June of 1957, the Board Executive Secretary explained the ‘action that was taken by NCARB at its convention held in May, 1957’. On a motion by Mr. Ramsay, seconded by Mr. Griffith and duly passed, *“it was resolved that this Board will generally follow the NCARB standards of equivalents, but will reserve the privilege of judging each case on its own merits.”* The minimum policy requirements for education to qualify to take the exam was as follows:

- A degree from a NAAB accredited school of architecture (five year curriculum) and three years practical experience under a registered architect.

In lieu of each year of formal education, an applicant may submit two years of practical experience. Other alternative credits for one year of practical experience will was also given for:

- An A.B. or B.S. degree plus an architectural degree.
- A Master’s degree in architecture plus an architecture degree.
- Two years full time teaching in an architectural school.
- Degree in related engineering plus an architectural degree.

It is noted that in no case would the Board accept less than two years of practical experience.

Ross Shumaker had been serving as a Board member and the executive secretary of the Board since approximately 1936. It was in June 1958 that Mr. Shumaker’s retirement was mentioned – *“The Executive Secretary was instructed to contact two or more capable business women as prospective Secretary to supplement, or to replace the Executive Secretary on his retirement. He is to report at an early date to the President and Secretary of the Board.”* Subsequently, it was reported in the minutes that several prospects for ‘assistant executive secretary’ had been identified. However, a successor was not chosen until January 1959 when Mr. A. Lewis Polier was hired as the Executive Secretary and Mrs. Polier, the assistant to the Executive Secretary was appointed.

In 1959, Lewis Polier became Executive Secretary of the Board

1960's Start off with Disciplinary Action

In January 1960 the Board minutes described a meeting between the Board members and the Chair and Vice Chair of the Board of Registration for Engineers and Land Surveyors. The reason for the meeting was to discuss a recent Board of Architecture action against an architect who was improperly using the title 'engineer' and offering engineering services. Ultimately, the architect was made to change the name of his firm and amend his practice. The engineering board was considering taking additional action against the architect. The architecture board hoped to *"persuade the engineering Board from taking legal action against Grover Snow for improperly using the term engineer and to establish better understand and cooperation between the two Boards in policing the professions."*

After quite a bit of discussion the Boards agreed that when considering violations *"the discipline should be done by the Board of the Man's profession and that both Boards should hereafter refer cases to each other. It was agreed that before serious action was taken against a violator of either profession, the opposing Board would be notified through the Executive Secretary with copies to the president of the board and the attorney."* This practice between the Boards continues to this day.

NCARB Update

In June of 1960 Board member Mr. Ramsey, reported on his trip to San Francisco for the annual NCARB convention. His observations were as follows:

1. He considered NCARB to be a blessing to the architects.
2. The purpose of NCARB is to strengthen to elevate and to improve standards of the profession.
3. Felt that North Carolina has the best registration laws of all the States and that the delegates of the other Boards were very impressed with our rules on the revocation of licenses because of unprofessional conduct, etc.
4. As of March 31, 1960 there were 3846 NCARB blue cover records
5. Council certificates are required by 23 states for reciprocal registration.
6. Certificates must be renewed every 5 years.
7. There were 21 state participating in the examinations exhibition but North Carolina was the only board to submit examples in all three categories - failure, passing, good and was complimented for having done so.
8. There were 101 delegates attending the convention in 1960 as compared to 80 in 1959.
9. There were 42 member boards represented in 1960 compared to 38 in 1959."

The notion of computerized testing and grading was brought up at that 1960 NCARB convention. The NCARB Committee on Examinations wanted to frame potential examination to meet the standards of the NCARB syllabus and which could be graded by “I.B.M. machines”. They agreed that there were certain sections of the exam that would be appropriate for grading in such a manner. It was in 1996 that the Architectural Registration Exam completely transitioned to computer.

In February of 1964 a group of delegates representing architectural registration boards in the southeast region of the U.S. met to discuss the organization of a group called “The Southeastern Conference of Architectural Registration Boards”. Ten states were represented. Those from Arkansas and Louisiana were in favor of forming a regional conference that act as an “assisting feeder group to NCARB”. Georgia, Texas and North Carolina were in favor of “striving to strengthen the NCARB as it is, rather than establish another organization. The remaining states were undecided but indicated continued interest. It is noted that after *“three solid hours of discussion the pros and cons of regional structure the meeting was adjourned with no action taken.”* The group decided to meet again in June 1964 at the NCARB convention in St. Louis to give further consideration to the matter. Board President John E. Ramsey, was also the treasurer of NCARB during this time.

NCARB Southern Conference

While there didn’t appear to be any movement on formation of The Southeastern Conference of Architectural Registration Boards at the June 1964 NCARB meeting, there did seem to be support for the continuation of participation in the Southern Conference of NCARB – which is still in existence today. The by-laws of SC-NCARB were written and accepted in June 1965. The notes from the NCARB convention mentioned again that North Carolina has an excellent registration law and that NCARB will be crafting a model law featuring some aspects of it.

It was in the mid-1960’s that the “board staff” began to take shape. According to the February 1964 meeting minutes *“over the past seven years:*

- 1. The salary and fee paid for the Executive Secretary and Steno-labor during this period were relatively unchanged.*
- 2. There has been an increase of 21% in the number of registered architects since 1959.*
- 3. The consumer price index has risen 7% since 1959.*
- 4. The assets of the Board have increased to as satisfactory level.”*

On a motion by Ramsay, seconded by Butner and passed, Mr. Polier’s title will be changed to that of Executive Director, Mrs. Polier will be entitled Executive Secretary, and the combined fee for their services will be \$4800 annually. (Duties to remain unchanged).”

The business of the Board included purchasing office equipment.... “The Executive Director advised that a Royal Electric typewriter, costing originally \$430 and now 16 months old, could be purchased for \$286 from Jesse M. Page & Associates. Since the Board’s only typewriter is more than 10 years old it was thought this might be a good investment. On motion by King, seconded by Clemmber and passed, the Executive Director was instructed to purchase the typewriter.”

Executive Secretary Lewis Polier’s title is elevated to Executive Director. He becomes the first of four Executive Directors to serve NCBA.



In 1971, Cynthia Skidmore is hired as Executive Secretary

1970's . . .

It was in March 1971 that the Board hired as its Executive Secretary, Cynthia Skidmore. Ms. Skidmore ably assisted Lewis Polier, the Executive Director until his retirement. Ms. Skidmore was then promoted to Executive Director and remained in that position until 1995. To this date, in its 100 year history, the Board has only had four Executive Directors: Lewis Polier, Cynthia Skidmore (1971-1995), Kathleen Hansinger (1995-2001) and Cathe Evans (2001 to the Present). Also in its history the Board has only employed approximately twelve people.

In addition to its full and part time staff, through the years the Board contracted with legal counsel for guidance in matters ranging from discipline to the rules and laws. R. Mayne Albright was counsel for the Board during its most formative years through 1978. Albright guided the Board through ground breaking rule changes that have served as the foundation for the rules that govern the practice even today. Julian Mann III served as Board counsel until 1989 when he was appointed to be the Director of the Office of Administrative Hearing and Chief Administrative Law Judge. After Mann's departure, Noel Allen of Allen & Pinnix was retained as Board counsel. The firm, now known as Allen, Pinnix & Nichols continues to provide the Board with solid counsel and is mainly counseled by Jack Nichols. The firm specializes in administrative law and has many occupational licensing boards as clients.

As the 1970's progressed, the Board continued to attend Regional and National meetings. This allowed North Carolina to have a voice in architecture laws throughout the country. The members were very active and continued to develop and grade the Architectural Registration Exam. It is also noted that enforcement activities increased during this time. The laws were amended to include registration of architectural firms and this generated complaints related to non-licensed firm practice. Additionally, there were issues related to the offering of professional services such as architecture through construction companies.

More Overlapping Issues with Engineering

As the practice of architecture grew, the practice of engineering also expanded. As such, there were many cases of overlapping practice, i.e., architects practicing engineering and vice versa. According to the Board counsel's legal report from June 1971, *"The recent wave of inter-professional law suits in other states has created some 'disruption' between the professions without the establishment of any clear judicial demarcation between the practice of architecture and the practice of engineering."* The varied wording of State Laws, and the differing circumstances in individual cases have resulted in a "mixed-bag" of decisions. The Boards worked together in previous instances in disciplining their own licensees. They continued the cooperative effort by drafting policies and procedures between the two boards. Similarly, the professional societies – AIA and PENC – drafted a statement of the standards of practice for engineers and architects.

It was agreed that engineers and architects should be familiar with the others registration laws and should not violate those laws. Also, they each have a responsibility of giving the term "incidental of his practice" the strictest interpretation. Any questionable instances should be referred to the State Boards for consideration or recommendation. It does not go unnoticed that the question of incidental practice by each profession is still questioned today.

Professional Corporation Act Enacted

It was also in the mid-1970's that the Professional Corporation Act was developed. The Board felt that it could not fulfill its duty of protecting the public without maintaining supervision over firms that fall within the act. Architecture was considered a 'profession' under the act. As such the Board constructed rules and laws that made firm licensure a requirement.

In December 1977 the Board office moved to a historic house at 501 N. Blount Street.

At the NCARB annual meeting and conference held in 1978, discussions regarding one uniform exam that would be given to all candidates twice a year begun. Additionally, discussion by NC Board members was had regarding implementing IDP requirements.

By the end of the 1970's the Board rules (administrative code) had undergone a major overhaul. It was at its September 1979 meeting that the Board voted to adopt changes to over twenty sections within the code. Everything from the location of the Board office to the requirements for admission to the exam to unprofessional conduct were reviewed and amended. It had been previously determined that the rules were not up to speed with the practice of architecture and an analysis of the practice at the time demonstrated the need for this signification undertaking.

Interestingly enough, several years ago, NCARB committed to doing a practice analysis at regular intervals. These analysis demonstrate the ever evolving practice of architecture, which in turn has an impact on the education, internships and exams given to prospective architects. Ultimately, rules and laws that govern the practice must evolve in step with the profession.

1980's . . .

In 1981 Cynthia Skidmore became the second Executive Director of the Board of Architecture. She served until the mid-1990s when she retired. Kathleen Hansinger was hired in 1993 to assist Mrs. Skidmore in transitioning to her retirement. Cathe Evans was hired in 1995 as the Administrative Assistant to Ms. Hansinger. She was tasked to develop the basic administrative Board procedures that are in place today. Evans was promoted to Executive Director in 2001 and has served ever since.

The 1980's brought much change and collaboration to the Board. Board members were active on a state, region and national level within AIA and NCARB. This collaboration allowed for thorough study of rules and laws that continued to protect the public without restraint on the practice.

In that vein, the architecture and engineering boards continued to work closely to establish a positive relationship with an overriding principle being that an engineer should not practice architecture and an architect should not practice engineering to the detriment of the public. Each Board agreed to abide by a resolution outlining the plan of action for investigating complaints received alleging non-licensed practice by either profession. This agreement is still in place today.

Educator Advisor to the Board

Another interesting partnership in which the Board entered was one with an 'educator-advisor' from an architecture school. At its meeting in January of 1984 Charles Hight, Dean of the College of Architecture at UNC-Charlotte expressed his interest in architectural registration boards having an architect-educator as a member in order to better establish an association between the schools and the practice and registration of architects. Hight stated that with NCARB moving towards the degree requirement for registration that it was more imperative, in his view, to have this position on the Board. Board president Lloyd G. Walter, Jr., after discussing the Board charges and mission, explained how other boards use educators on a consulting or advisory basis. It was later moved that Hight be asked to server the Board as advisor on architectural education of a period of one year. He would be reimbursed for his travel to Board meetings at which his presence was requested. Hight gladly accepted the Board's offer. The Board also invited a representative from NC State's architecture school to speak – Bob Burns spoke to the Board regarding accreditation of its program.

In July 1984 the Board unanimously passed a resolution that, as of July 1987, completion of the NCARB IDP would become a requirement for licensure. Additionally, it was reiterated at that meeting, that due to a successful rule change, the only method of reciprocity would be via the NCARB certificate. These are two very major changes and demonstrated that North Carolina was always willing to streamline the licensure process and work for what is best for the public as well as the profession.

General Statute 83A

In the mid-1980's the Board and the AIA came together to craft a major overhaul of NC General Statute 83A to the legislature. Specifically, they wanted to strengthen the section that contained exemptions for an architect's seal. They agreed that the philosophy of the law is to regulate the practice of architecture to ensure structural and general safety of buildings that are primarily used by the public: major buildings for multi-family use and for commercial purposes. The purpose of the proposed revisions was to prohibit non-licensed practice by unqualified individuals through a design/build arrangement. Some of the wording was not acceptable to the Engineering Board and a special meeting was held to discuss the issues. Ultimately, the Engineering Board passed a resolution indicating that there was no benefit in changing the wording. Both Boards continued to meet and discuss their differences...eventually changes were made to 83A-13, however, they were not as extensive as the Architecture Board had hoped.

1990's . . .

As the Board entered the 1990's, it was evident that technology was the main subject in all aspects of practice as well as Board operations. There was much discussion about 'facsimile' lines, new computers, 'data bases' and the transition of the Architectural Registration Exam from paper and pencil to computer. Additionally, it was at this time that the role of the Executive Director became paramount in that it was this position that connected all the other collateral organizations. The ED was the liaison between the Board and the AIA, NCARB, the architecture schools, building code officials, other state boards, the public and the architects.

Certificate # 5000:
It took 40 years to license our first
1,000 architect. It only took 30 years
to license the next 4,000 architects.
David Robert Dibner of McLean, VA
became the holder of Certificate #
5000 in 1985.

It was in 1996 that the Board formed a committee to study the need for rules requiring Continuing Education. There was much debate about this requirement, probably more than any other rule in the history of the Board. At the April 1997 Board meeting, the Board discussed a draft of proposed CE rules. The Board voted to move towards formal rule making. A notice of hearing was published and the comments poured in. The public hearing was attended by more than fifty architects who spoke passionately for and against continuing education requirements.

The hearing resulted in changes to the proposed rules that produced a version that seemed to be agreeable to the masses. The amended changes were submitted to the Rules Review Commission and subsequently went in to effect in early 1998. Since that time, the Board has occasionally had public hearings on rule change...none of which generated as much controversy as the CE rules or were attended by anyone!

In reviewing the minutes of the Board through the present, it is apparent that the Board operates like a well-oiled machine. There were distinct patterns and relationships that developed through the years. The Board continued to review rules and laws to ensure public safety and to be good stewards of the fees collected. The Board is transparent and took great pride in its ability to be efficient and fair in reviewing of applications for licensure – both individual and firms. Board members and the Executive Director made a concerted effort to be available to collateral organizations as speakers and to inform the public about the rules and laws governing the practice of architecture.

The forefathers of the State of North Carolina Board of Architecture should be proud of the organization that it is today. It is rich in history and deeply rooted in protecting its fine citizens. The Board is an example of regulatory excellence and will remain so in its next 100 years.

Certificate # 10000:
James E Compton from Raleigh
became Certificate # 10000 in 2005

100 years after the establishment
of the North Carolina Board of
Architecture, we have licensed
over 13,100 architects



Cathe Evans
Executive Director



Julie Piatek
Director of
Administration



Tyler Barrick
Firm/CE Compliance
Administrator

Presidents

Over our 100 year history, NCBA has had 38 Presidents.

The longest serving President was Willard Northup, FAIA who served for 12 years from 1919 to 1931.

Wanda Caldwell was the first woman to serve on NCBA and the first female President serving from 1982-1983.

Kevin G. Montgomery, FAIA was the first African American to serve as President of the Board.

Norma DeCamp Burns, FAIA was the first woman architect to serve on the Board, and to serve as President.

1915-1919	Hill C. Linthicum, AIA
1919-1931	Willard C. Northup, FAIA
1931-1933	William H. Lord, FAIA
1933-1942	Willard C. Northup, FAIA
1942-1945	Erie G. Stillwell, FAIA
1945-1948	James B. Lynch, AIA
1948-1953	Walter W. Hook, FAIA
1953-1954	J. Burton Wilder, AIA
1954-1958	Henry I. Gaines, AIA
1958-1964	John Erwin Ramsay, FAIA
1964-1971	Archie Royal Davis, AIA
1971-1972	Fred W. Butner, Jr., FAIA
1972-1972	J. Bertram King, FAIA
1973-1974	John D. Latimer, AIA
1974-1975	James C. Hemphill, FAIA
1975-1977	J. Hyatt Hammond, FAIA
1977-1978	Herschel G. Walters, AIA
1978-1979	James L. Padgett, AIA
1979-1980	Herbert P. McKim, FAIA
1980-1981	John L. Atkins, III, AIA
1981-1982	Tai Y. Lee, AIA
1982-1983	Wanda S. Caldwell, Public Member
1983-1984	Lloyd G. Walter, Jr, FAIA
1984-1985	John L. Atkins, III, FAIA
1985-1987	Tai Y. Lee, AIA
1987-1990	Walter L. Bost, AIA
1990-1991	James L. Padgett, AIA
1991-1993	Michael R. Tye, FAIA
1993-1994	W Calvin Howell, FAIA
1994-1998	Alan W.T. Baldwin, FAIA
1998-2001	Norma DeCamp Burns, FAIA
2001-2003	Jeffrey Allan Huberman, FAIA
2003-2005	Kevin G. Montgomery, FAIA
2005-2007	G. Daniel Knight, Jr., FAIA
2007-2010	Charles H. Boney, Jr., FAIA
2010-2012	Barbara A. Field, FAIA
2012-2014	Cheryl C. Walker, FAIA
2014- Present	Chris E. Brasier, FAIA

Notables

Over the last 100 years, almost eighty North Carolinians served on the Board of Architecture. Every one of them, architects and public members alike, made an important contribution to the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of North Carolina. They are appointed by the Governor and are volunteers who give of themselves freely. Their care and expertise is what has sustained the Board for a century. Here, we would like to highlight a few who have gone above and beyond the call of duty.

During the first two to three decades, there are many key individuals that should be mentioned. You will find them highlighted on the graphic timeline on pages 6-8.

William Henry Lord, FAIA

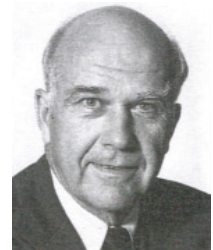
William Henry Lord of Asheville was a member of the Board of Architecture for ten years. In that time he served as treasurer, secretary and president, until his death in 1933. Among his many contributions to the profession were his service with the AIA as well as being a founding member of NCARB. He was their fourth president. Mr. W.H. Lord remained an active member of the Board for many years. He was instrumental in writing rules that allowed individuals to become licensed on the basis of records with the National Council of Architecture Registration Boards.



William H Lord, FAIA

Herbert P. McKim, FAIA

Herbert P. McKim was appointed to the Board of Architecture in 1977 and served for ten years. As an active member of the Board he served on committees as well as treasurer, secretary, vice president and president. He also was active on the Board for the Southern Region of NCARB. He eventually served as President of NCARB in 1989-1990. Herb was a member of the team that conceived and designed the parameters for a computerized Architectural Registration Exam.



Herbert P McKim, FAIA

Norma DeCamp Burns, FAIA

Norma DeCamp Burns was the first female architect appointed to the Board. While serving on the Board for almost ten years, Norma was also the first woman architect to serve as President of the Board. Norma served on the Professional Standard Committee as well as the Applications committee of the Board. She, too, was very active with NCARB, serving on several committees that shaped rules and laws for architecture throughout the country. After retiring from the practice of architecture, Norma purchased Bluebird Hill farm, a Certified USDA organic farm.



Norma DeCamp Burns, FAIA

Kevin G. Montgomery, FAIA

Kevin G. Montgomery is one of the longest serving Board members. Kevin was appointed to serve out the remainder of another individual's term and went on to be appointed for two five year terms of his own. He served over thirteen years! During that time he was a member of the Professional Standards Committee, the Applications Committee, and the Rules Committee of the board. Kevin was very active as a member of the Southern Region of NCARB, holding the offices of treasurer, secretary, vice chair, chair and Regional Director. It is said that through the years, Kevin served on every NCARB committee!



Kevin G Montgomery, FAIA



Jeffrey A Huberman, FAIA

Jeffrey Allan Huberman, FAIA

Jeffrey Allan Huberman served the Board for over ten years. During his tenure on the Board Jeff served as Secretary, Treasurer, Vice President and President. He was also on the Professional Standards Committee and the Applications Committee. During his service on the Board, he also served as an active member of the Southern Region of NCARB – Secretary, Treasurer, Vice Chair, Chair and Regional Director. He also served on the Board of Directors for NCARB. Jeffery, like Kevin Montgomery possibly served on every committee of NCARB and possibly the AIA!

Firms

Service to the State of North Carolina through these appointments take a significant time commitment. Three firms stand out for this commitment, each providing three diverse members to the Board and each collectively offering twenty five years of service.

Gantt Huberman Architects

In 1971 Harvey Gantt and Jeffrey Huberman founded their architecture firm Gantt Huberman Architects. Harvey and Jeff envisioned an architectural firm that engaged and served its clients, while also being excellent stewards of the community. Jeff, active in the cultural arts and Harvey in politics, made the perfect team. Both were valuable leaders with the AIA and the Board of Architecture. Current Board member Cheryl Walker, also with Gantt Huberman, has served the Board of Architecture. Collectively they served over 25 years.

O'Brien Atkins Associates

Bill O'Brien and John Atkins formed their firm in 1978. Both NCSU alumni, have strong ties to North Carolina. Bill has designed many Modernist homes in the area. John has been a leader with the AIA as well as the Board of Architecture. Additionally, members of the firm have been equally involved: Kevin G. Montgomery was on the Board for 12 years and current member, Julie McLaurin is in her first five year term. Collectively, they have served over 25 years.

The Boney Family

The Boney Family of Wilmington is an example of how architecture is passed down through the generations. Through the years the Boney family produced several architects who were influential in shaping the profession. Two members of the Boney family served as members of the Board of Architecture. Charles H. Boney, Jr. FAIA and Paul D. Boney, FAIA served as active members of the Board. Charles Jr. served as President of the Board for three terms and was very active on NCARB committees. Paul served as Secretary, Treasurer and Vice President of the Board during his tenure on the Board. Both Paul and Charles were members of the Professional Standards Committee as well as the Applications and Legislative committees.

Diversity

First 60 years

Prior to 1975, the practice of architecture was mostly white males, and the North Carolina Board of Architecture was as well. Diversity with the practice was changing and the Board changed with it.

First African American Members

In 1976, W. Edward “Blue” Jenkins of Greensboro became the first African-American to serve on the Board. He was followed in 1980 by Charlotte Mayor Harvey Gantt. Both served five-year terms. Kevin Montgomery was appointed in 1997 and served thirteen years. He served as President for two years.

First Women Members

Wanda Caldwell was the first female board member appointed as a public member in 1979. She also holds the distinction of being the first female President of the Board, and the only public member to serve in that capacity. There were numerous other women public members. The first three female architects went on to serve long terms with each serving a President of the Board. Norma DeCamp Burns was the first female architect that served as President and served in that capacity for three years. She served eleven years on the board. Barbara Fields was the second, serving as President for two years and on the board seven years, and Cheryl Walker followed her, serving as President for two years and is currently completing her second 5-year term.

Summary

Since Blue Jenkins’ appointment, 34% of the appointments by the Governors of North Carolina (14 of 41) have been female or African American. The leadership of the Board has been about the same percentage with four women and one African American serving as President.



W Edward “Blue” Jenkins, AIA become the first African American to serve on the NCBA



Norma DeCamp Burns, FAIA became the first woman architect to become President

Executive Directors

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

. . . . to 1937

Harry Barton

Mr. Barton served on the board from 1919 to 1937. At some point he became the Executive Secretary of the board.

1937 to 1959

Ross Shumaker, AIA

Mr. Barton served on the board from 1933 to 1950 and took over the duties of Executive Secretary at the departure of Mr. Barton.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

1964 to 1977

Lewis Polier, AIA

Mr. A. Lewis Polier was hired as the Executive Secretary in January 1959. His wife was appointed as Assistant to the Executive Secretary. In February 1964, Mr. Polier's title was changed to Executive Director, and Mrs Polier's title was changed to Executive Secretary.



Eugene W. Brown,
AIA

1977 to 1980

Eugene W. Brown, AIA

Mr. Brown served as Executive Director from 1977 to 1980. Shortly after leaving the Board he returned to private practice where he concentrated on downtown revitalization and residential design.



Cynthia Skidmore

1981 to 1993

Cynthia Skidmore

Ms. Skidmore was hired in 1971 as Executive Secretary. Upon Gene Lewis's retirement in 1980, she became Executive Director and served until 1993

1993 to 2001

Kathleen Hansinger

Ms. Hansinger served as the Executive Director from 1992-2001. Ms. Hansinger served on the very first NCARB Member Board Executive Committee. She was instrumental in making it a standing committee that has grown in to a very influential and often consulted NCARB committee.



Cathe M. Evans

2001 to Present

Cathe M. Evans

Ms. Evans has been with the NC Board of Architecture for 20 years. She started as an Administrative Coordinator and has been the Executive Director the past 14 years. She is currently on the NCARB Intern Advisory Committee and the Intern Committee. Prior to that she was a member of the Procedures & Documents Committee and the Member Board Executive Committee, which she has also chaired. Evans is currently serving her second term as a member of the Board of Directors for the Southern Region of NCARB.

Abhh, the good ole days

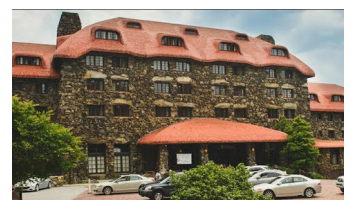
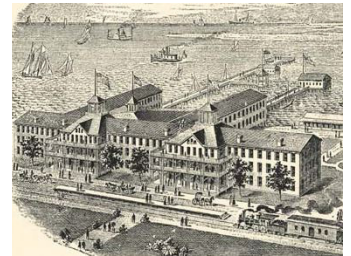
The meetings associated with the Board have changed substantially over the years. Today's meetings are typically done in a matter of hours with much communication done at the speed of light with email. In decades past, it was a much slower time. The meetings lasted three to seven days. They were held at remote hotels across the state and even in Virginia and South Carolina. Part of the reason for the lengthy meetings was the board was administering the exam, both written and oral. The members of the board were not unwise, it seemed every summer meeting was in the mountains of North Carolina.

A sampling of locations include

- 1936 Biltmore Hotel in Asheville (3 days)
- 1937 Robert E. Lee Hotel in Greensboro (3 days)
Ocean Terrace Hotel in Wrightsville Beach (3 days)
- 1938 Hotel Sir Walter Raleigh in Raleigh
Williamsburg, VA (4 days)
- 1941 Pisgah National Forest Inn on top of Mt. Pisgah (3 days)
- 1947 High Hampton Inn in Cashiers (7 days)
- 1948 Wm. R. Barringer Hotel in Charlotte (6 days)

The board today holds a luncheon for newly licensed architects. This tradition has been part of our history for some time, as described in the minutes of July 18, 1959 at the Grove Park Inn in Asheville.

Beginning at 12:30PM, the Members of the Board present and the executive Secretary greeted the Candidates and guests on the Charcoal Terrace for a social hour. Immediately following the social hour, the group retired to the Dining Room for luncheon. Mr. Ramsey, President of the Board presided at the luncheon. The President called upon the Executive Secretary to return thanks, after which a delightful meal was served. After the luncheon Mr. Ramsey introduced Mr. Hook, FAIA, Member Emeritus of the Board and Past President of the Board, as the featured speaker of the Meeting. Mr. Hook delivered a most inspirational talk on "Architecture as a Demanding Mistress". Mr. Gaines was then introduced by the President. He related several of the humorous answers which had been given to questions on past examinations and made other comments on the lighter side of architecture. Mr. Meriwether cautioned the group with respect to charging reasonable fees for their services and explained the consequences of charging inadequate fees. Mr Albright spoke on the legal aspects of the profession. The executive secretary was recognized and he explained routine procedures regarding the Seal, recording of the certificate renewal fees, changes of address, NCARB records, etc. Mr. Ramsey spoke on the history of the profession, the organization of AIA and the maintenance of high ethical standards. He pointed out particularly the privileges and responsibilities of the new registrants to themselves and to the profession. Mr. Ramsey then presented to each candidate his certificate of registration as an architect, his pocket card, and his office card. The ceremony was concluded with board members and guests extending their congratulations and best wishes to the newly registered architects.



Enforcement

Where do the fines go?

Per the North Carolina Constitution, all fines are given to the school systems in the county where the infractions took place.

The NCBA only receives separate administrative costs, which amount to hourly rates for the number of hours worked on a specific case

Believe It or Not

Occasionally, some bad apples are in the bushel. Here are some examples of rule violations that got architects reprimanded:

Sealing other people's drawings – if you didn't do the work...don't seal the drawing. Even if you "thoroughly" reviewed it, don't seal it. Violated rule: 21 NCAC 02 .0200(6).

Embezzling \$50,000 from a non-profit, assaulting a government official and failing to pay payroll taxes after collecting them from employees – What does that have to do with architecture? Violated law and rule: Good moral character as defined in §83A-1(5) and General Obligations of Practice as set forth in 21 NCAC 02 .0203.

Failing to renew your license and continuing to practice. It is simply non-licensed practice of architecture. Violated law and rule - §83A and 21 NCAC 02.

Keep it up, Go to Jail

Did you know that the Board even put a rule violator in jail? Yes! After allowing his license to expire, an individual continued to practice. For various reasons, an injunction was issued by the courts and subsequently, he violated that order, too. After a few more violations of court orders, he spent a few nights in jail.

As set forth in North Carolina General Statute §83A and Title 21, Chapter 2 of the NC Administrative Code (21 NCAC 02) the Board of Architecture is charged with safeguarding the health, safety and welfare of the public. In order to carry out this charge the Board has the authority to seek injunction to prevent violations of the Statute and end the non-licensed practice of architecture. The Board also has the power to suspend or revoke a license to practice architecture or otherwise discipline an architect for violations of the rules and laws. Reasons to discipline an architect include dishonest conduct, incompetence, and unprofessional conduct.

While the Board does practice proactive enforcement, typically, the Board will receive a complaint or inquiry that results in an investigation to determine if a violation of Board rules and laws has taken place. A complaint is any matter that comes to the Board that may involve rule violations or disciplinary action. A complaint may be generated by anyone or by Board staff. A complaint can be generated for any reasonable purpose or as a result of an inquiry, a letter, email or other method, whether it is anonymous or not. The Board does not, however, mediate contractual disputes.

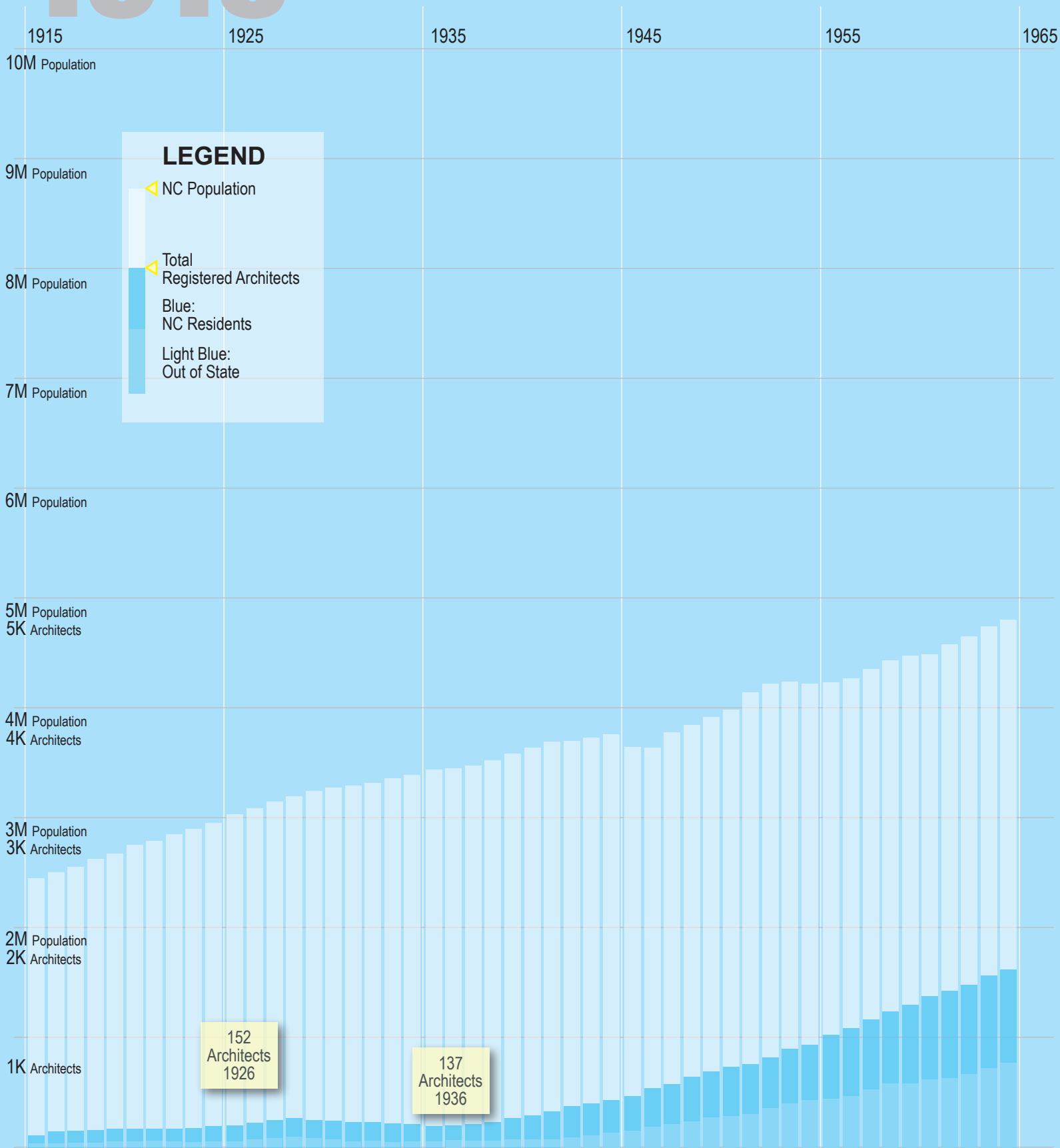
In order to carry out its enforcement duties, the rules direct the Board to have a Professional Standards Committee. This committee determines whether a complaint warrants further investigation or, if proven, constitutes probable cause and justifies case proceedings.

After an investigation a determination is made – has a violation taken place and if so, what is the appropriate form of discipline? Some common actions by the Board are as follows:

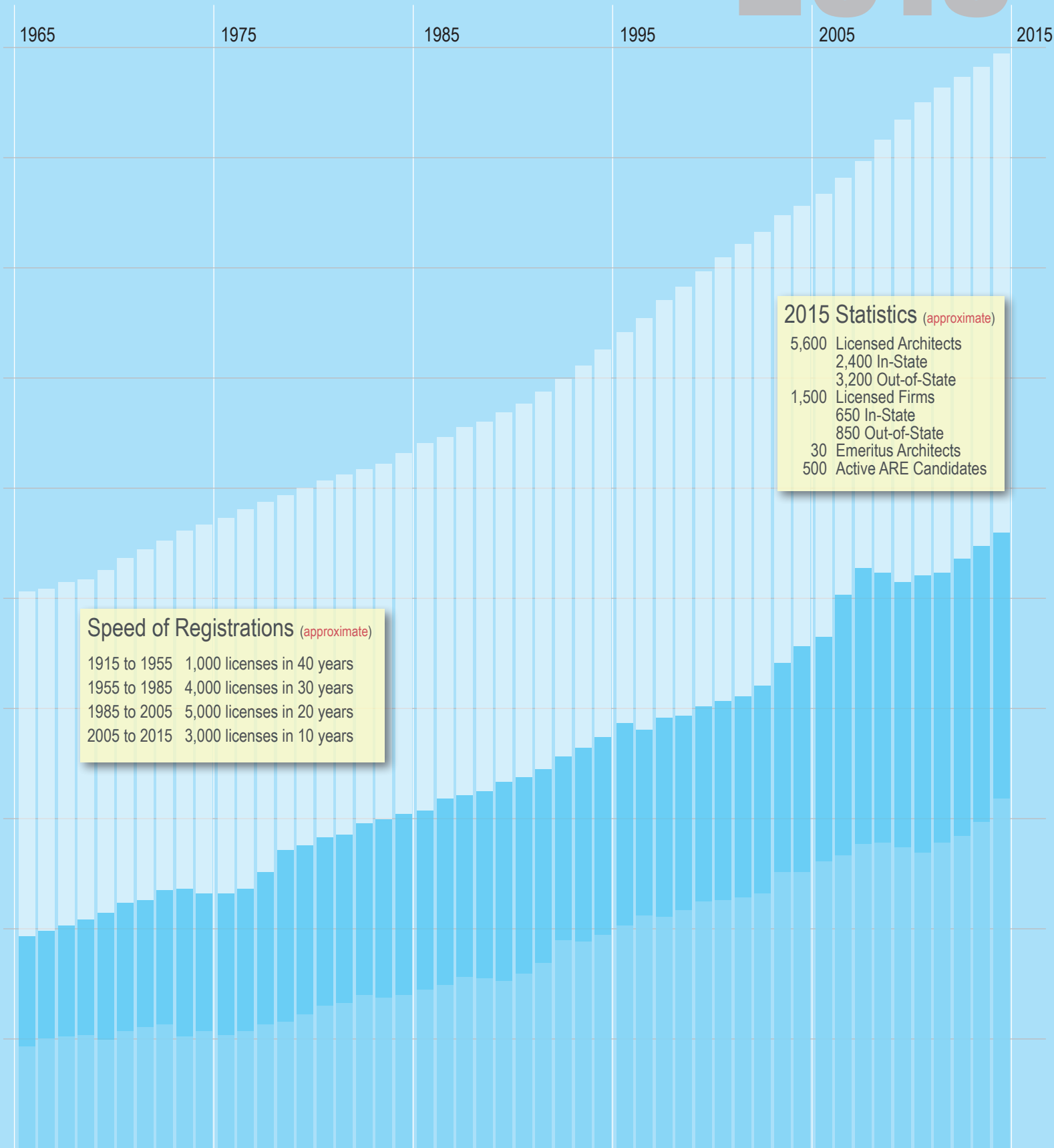
- **Letter of Caution** - issued to an architect when the alleged violation does not rise to the level of formal discipline. It is used as an educational tool rather than being punitive.
- **Letter of Warning** – issued to a non-licensed individual who has used the title architect or architecture but has not actually offered architectural services. Examples - a residential designer using 'architecture' to describe their work or someone who might use the title 'interior architect'.
- **Consent Order** – Consent orders are used when formal discipline is necessary. A consent order outlines the violation and the discipline. The board and the licensee agrees on the violation and certain disciplinary sanctions, such as reprimand or the suspension or revocation of his or her license as well payment of civil penalties and reimbursement of administrative costs. The use of a consent order allows the Board and the parties involved to resolve a disciplinary proceeding initiated by the agency without the time and expense required by a formal administrative hearing.

It is important to note that it is the State statutes that guide the Board when it is making decisions to impart discipline. The Board does not have authority to go beyond what the law states. These statutes include the Administrative Procedures Act as well as the Occupational Licensing Act.

1915



2015



FAQ

What is the purpose of the Board of Architecture?

The purpose of the Board is to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public. It carries out its charge by setting the minimum level of competency at which an architect can practice.

How large is the Board of Architecture?

The Board consists of five architects and two public members who are all appointed by the Governor. The Board is supported by three staff members which includes the Executive Director and two administrative staff members. The Board retains counsel to advise on a variety of issues from discipline to rule making to personnel matters, as needed.

How is the Board of Architecture funded?

The Board is a fee based agency, completely funded licensing and application fees. No Tax payer dollars are used to carry out Board duties. The Board strives to be efficient and effective and to be a good steward of its funds.

To What State Agency or department does the Board Belong?

The Board is an autonomous occupational licensing Board based on State statutes and answers to no others. It is required to submit reports to various oversight agencies such as the Secretary of State, Office of State Budget Management and the Attorney General.

What is the difference between the AIA and the Board of Architecture?

The AIA is a professional association created to protect and enhance the profession of architecture. The Board is an Occupational Licensing Board, created by Statute to protect the public.

Does an NCARB certificate allow me to practice anywhere?

No. In order to offer architectural services you must hold a license from that State. NCARB is not a licensing entity.

What are the minimum qualifications to become licensed to practice architecture in North Carolina?

There are two ways to become licensed in North Carolina. The first method is via successful completion of the Architectural Registration Exam. To qualify to take the exam you must have an accredited five year professional degree in architecture and be enrolled in the NCARB Intern Development Program. Additionally, you must successfully fulfill all requirements of the IDP prior to issuance of a license to practice.

The second method is by reciprocity. This will require current licensure in at least one State and maintenance of a current NCARB certification.

Credits

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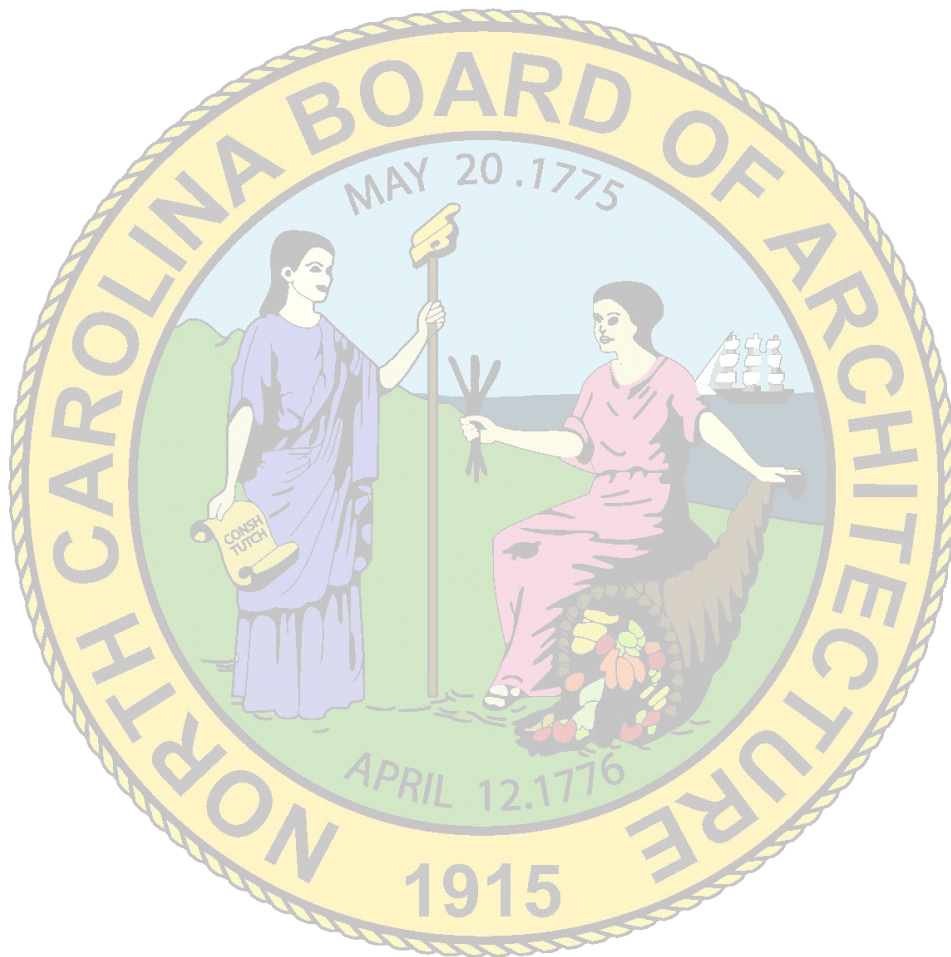
CREDITS

Research from NCBA Minutes and other documents

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

North Carolina State University Website <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/> North Carolina
Architects & Builders - A Biographical Dictionary

This document was produced for PDF distribution to about 6,000 individuals. Several hard-cover copies were made separately through a ShutterFly equivalent for distribution to current and past board members and a few key leaders in state government. There was no cost for the development and distribution of this document.



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