

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name KAMPHOFFNER, HENRY L. HOUSE

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 3060 GRANVILLE DRIVE N/A not for publication

city or town RALEIGH N/A vicinity

state NORTH CAROLINA code NC county WAKE code 183 zip code 27609

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey A. Crow SHPO 1/23/96  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Kamphoefner, Henry L. House  
Name of Property

WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
"Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh Associated  
with the Faculty of the North Carolina State Univ.  
School of Design, Raleigh, North Carolina"

**Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register**  
0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC/SINGLE DWELLING  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: WRIGHTIAN USONIAN  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation CONCRETE  
walls WOOD  
BRICK  
roof COPPER, ASPHALT  
other GLASS  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1950

Significant Dates

1950

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

KAMPHOEFNER, HENRY L. architect

MATSUMOTO, GEORGE, associate

THOMPSON, J.M., builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

Kamphoefner, Henry L. House  
Name of Property

WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	7 1 1 1 4 0	3 9 6 6 6 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title DAVID JACKSON

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date November 1, 1995

street & number 1413 ASHBURTON ROAD telephone 919/851-8614

city or town RALEIGH state NC zip code 27606

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name CHARLES R. LARSON

street & number 3600 UNDERWOOD STREET telephone 301/656-9370

city or town CHEVY CHASE state MD zip code 20815

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Wake County, NC7. Description

The Wrightian-inspired Kamphoefner House, completed in February 1950, is one of a select few examples of early modern architecture in Raleigh associated with the 1948 founding of the School of Design at North Carolina State University. Located at 3060 Granville Drive in the Country Club Hills subdivision in Raleigh, it is adjacent to the Usonian-style Fadum House (NR 1993), and near the Wrightian Paschal House (NR 1994). Designed by Henry L. Kamphoefner, the first dean of the School of Design, in collaboration with faculty member George Matsumoto, the one-story house is carefully sited on a small, rectangular, wooded lot overlooking the fifteenth fairway of the Carolina Country Club golf course. Like the Fadum House to the southwest, the Kamphoefner House is a wood, brick, and glass Usonian house that opens to the southeast through an expansive glass wall. The rear, or private area of the T-plan house faces northwest onto Granville Drive. A paved drive ascends the gentle slope from the street level to the parking apron that terminates in a two-car carport on the northeast end of the T. The original plot plan for the 100-foot by 188-foot lot indicated native pine trees, sweetgums, and dogwoods that have achieved maturity in the forty-five years since the house was built. The structure of the house itself is further integrated into the landscape with carefully-placed brick planter boxes within the northeast embrace of the T-plan.

The apex of the T-plan of the house is an impressive Roman brick chimney that rises out of a flagstone terrace on the main, southeast elevation. The three main elements of the plan are enlivened by manipulations of roof forms that are flat and covered with asphalt on the southeast and northeast elevations. The roof rises to an L-shaped standing-seam copper shed roof with a wood-louvered clerestory on the northeast and southeast elevations overlooking the flat roof. The gable-end north wing of the T-plan is dramatically cantilevered on the north and west elevations. The underlying concrete wall of the foundation is continued with a Roman brick retaining wall with concrete steps that anchors the structure to the slope on the west side of the paved drive. All of the elevations are sheltered under deep, overhanging, wood-sheathed eaves.

Kamphoefner and Matsumoto designed the house with strong Wrightian associations. An admiring student of Frank Lloyd Wright's innovations in residential architecture, Kamphoefner combined several Wrightian features with his own exploration of passive climate control. His skillful deployment of Wright's stylistic motifs can be discerned throughout the house, especially

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Wake County, NC

in the execution of three-dimensional space. He designed spaces to create Wrightian conditions of prospect and refuge by integrating the house with the wooded site. As a refuge, the house emphasizes privacy on the street elevations, while prospects or open views are found on the secluded main (southwest) elevation. One can see out (prospect) without being seen (refuge). The entire composition also borrows heavily from Wright's Usonian designs, including underfloor heating and efficient use of space with built-in furniture.

Further emphasizing the house as a refuge from the outside, the understated entrance is tucked away beneath the eave at the northeast corner formed by the base and the cross bar of the T. The entry vestibule ceiling is a low seven feet. Immediately beyond the vestibule, to the southeast, the pitched ceiling of the major living area invites the guest to the release of the vaulted major room. Once in this living area or refuge, the enormous thermopane windows provide the inhabitant with a pleasant view to the southeast of the golf course, rendering a prospect condition.

The T-shaped plan contains two bedrooms, a dressing area and bathroom in the northwest wing. The kitchen and dining-space occupy the east end of the southeast wing, and are separated from the living space by the massive Roman brick chimney. Usonian design efficiency is demonstrated in the kitchen, a small functional space with cabinets and appliances lining every wall. (See Exhibit A.)

Built on a concrete slab, the foundation incorporates a radiant heating system found in all Usonian houses. The exterior is clad in vertical and horizontal cypress siding. The pitched roof areas are copper-clad, and the flat sections are roofed with tar and gravel. Although the original plans and specifications indicate walls, a fireplace, and a chimney of "Wake County stone," laid in the manner "as being laid during 1949 on the New Carolina Country Club Building," Roman brick and common brick were used in construction.<sup>1</sup> Like Wright's Usonian houses, the interiors are sheathed in birch plywood paneling on the walls and ceiling, except for exposed brick walls, avoiding the need for plastering and ornament. Transition between materials (brick and wood) is

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<sup>1</sup>Raleigh Residence Plans and Specifications, Henry L. Kamphoefner Papers, University Archives, NCSU Libraries.

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made throughout the house with narrow panes of glass stretching from floor to ceiling. Each of these narrow windows offers another refuge condition by reinforcing the privacy (and safety) of the house while allowing glimpses to the outside. Use of these materials, as well as clean horizontal lines, low-sloped roof lines, carefully placed windows and vents, and deep eaves emphasize Kamphoefner's effective integration of site and structure.

The fenestration is planned for the dual purpose of creating prospect and refuge and aiding in passive climate control. All major living areas have southeast facing windows; the living and dining spaces have floor-to-ceiling thermopane windows that opens the rooms to the southeast and the expanse of the fifteenth fairway. (The Kamphoefner House was the first in Raleigh to employ thermopane windows.) This orientation enhances the privacy of the house, as the fenestration opens the rear of the house to the private view of the golf course. Minimal openings on the front (north) close off the house from the street.

Kamphoefner carefully placed the fenestration and louvered vents in the walls and ceiling to capture the prevailing breeze coming from the southwest. Featured for its original ventilation techniques in both *Progressive Architecture* (September 1951) and *House and Garden* (May 1951) the design attempted to provide complete passive climatic control in all areas of the house. In the living area, from the rear (or northeast) wall of the room the ceiling rises gently from the eave line, up to the mid point of the room, meeting the pinnacle of the gable. At the pinnacle, the ceiling drops dramatically back to the eave line and becomes flat. The resulting transitional vertical wall between a sloped and a flat roof, features the clerestory windows, louvered on the exterior. The southwest wall of the living space contains three sets of paneled, floor-to-ceiling louvered and screened vents to provide additional passive climatic control. A bank of floor-level hopper windows also provides ventilation in the living and dining areas. Other devices such as a clerestory line of windows in the living area and guest room, orientation of windows in the kitchen, deep eaves, and the louvered, full height panels at the southwest end of the living area all contribute to the effort to cool the house naturally. (See Exhibit B.)

Yet his attempt to battle the hot and humid summers ultimately proved unsuccessful, and Kamphoefner was forced to install air-conditioning five years after taking up residence in the house. In 1978 Kamphoefner admitted, "Much of the cost of the new house was devoted to carefully devised ventilation controls to admit and exhaust the prevailing breezes. I soon had to

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Kamphoefner, Henry L. House  
Wake County, NC

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learn from experience that such temperature controls, or air exchange did work, and still do work, quite well but that architecture alone could not control the high humidity of the central North Carolina summer.”<sup>2</sup>

Kamphoefner conceived a Wrightian open space plan for the main living area and employed several architectural elements to divide the otherwise open living and dining spaces. First, the massive Roman brick chimney extends from the outside flagstone terrace into the space and serves as a divider, effectively delineating the dining area from the living area. At each side of the chimney, two separate doors link the living area and the dining area to the outside terrace. Kamphoefner also designed a stereo/book cabinet just more than four feet high, and placed it directly between these two areas. A similar cabinet remains in place in the house today. The flagstone floor in the dining area, a continuation of the outside terrace, changes to cork flooring of the living area. At the same transitional line, a dramatic change in the roof line from a low seven-foot ceiling to a high-pitched ceiling strengthens the shift in spatial function. Such manipulations of interior volumes occur throughout the house as the exterior roof shapes change from flat to pitched. There is no attic space.

Accordingly, the roof articulates a hierarchy of living spaces. Major living spaces, such as the master and guest bedrooms and the living area, are placed under a pitched roof, giving the major space greater volume and creating effective sensations of enclosure and release upon entering a major room. In contrast, the kitchen, dining, and dressing areas are under a seven-foot flat roof. These distinctions allowed Kamphoefner to provide lines of clerestory windows and paneled vents in the guest room and living area to enhance ventilation. (See Exhibit C.)

The Usonian trademark Wrightian-influenced built-in furniture that was designed by Matsumoto is found in nearly every room of the house. A custom designed bookcase dominates the north wall of the living room. Two ivy boxes, stretching from floor to ceiling, serve as screens between the entrance and the east side of the living area. The guest room contains one drawer unit, one wardrobe, one dresser with a mirror, and two mounted picture frames. The dressing

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<sup>2</sup>Henry L. Kamphoefner. “Regionalism Past.” *North Carolina Architect* (January/February 1978): 14.

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area, which doubles as a hallway to the master bedroom, includes two wardrobes, two drawer units, one dresser and one linen closet. All are made of fir plywood, complementing the birch paneling found throughout the house. Kamphoefner used incandescent lighting in fixtures placed at the eave line in both, the bedrooms, the bathrooms, and the living area.

The house retains its original integrity, with four exceptions. Soon after construction, Kamphoefner painted the original natural wood siding a deep red which remains today. In 1954 Hurricane Hazel blew down a tree on the house, demolishing the roof and front facade encompassing the master bedroom. While making repairs, Kamphoefner replaced the Roman brick wall of the front facade with common brick and redesigned an original isosceles triangle window in the gable to be a full length narrow window only one foot wide. It stretches from the cantilevered floor to the pinnacle of the roof's gable. Kamphoefner also added an air-conditioning system in 1955. Although of poor quality and exposed along the ceiling, the system ducts match the slope of the roof in the two bedrooms and detract little from the overall space configuration of these rooms. Finally, the flagstone terrace, originally a small area outside of the dining area, was extended across the full length of the southeast elevation in 1963.

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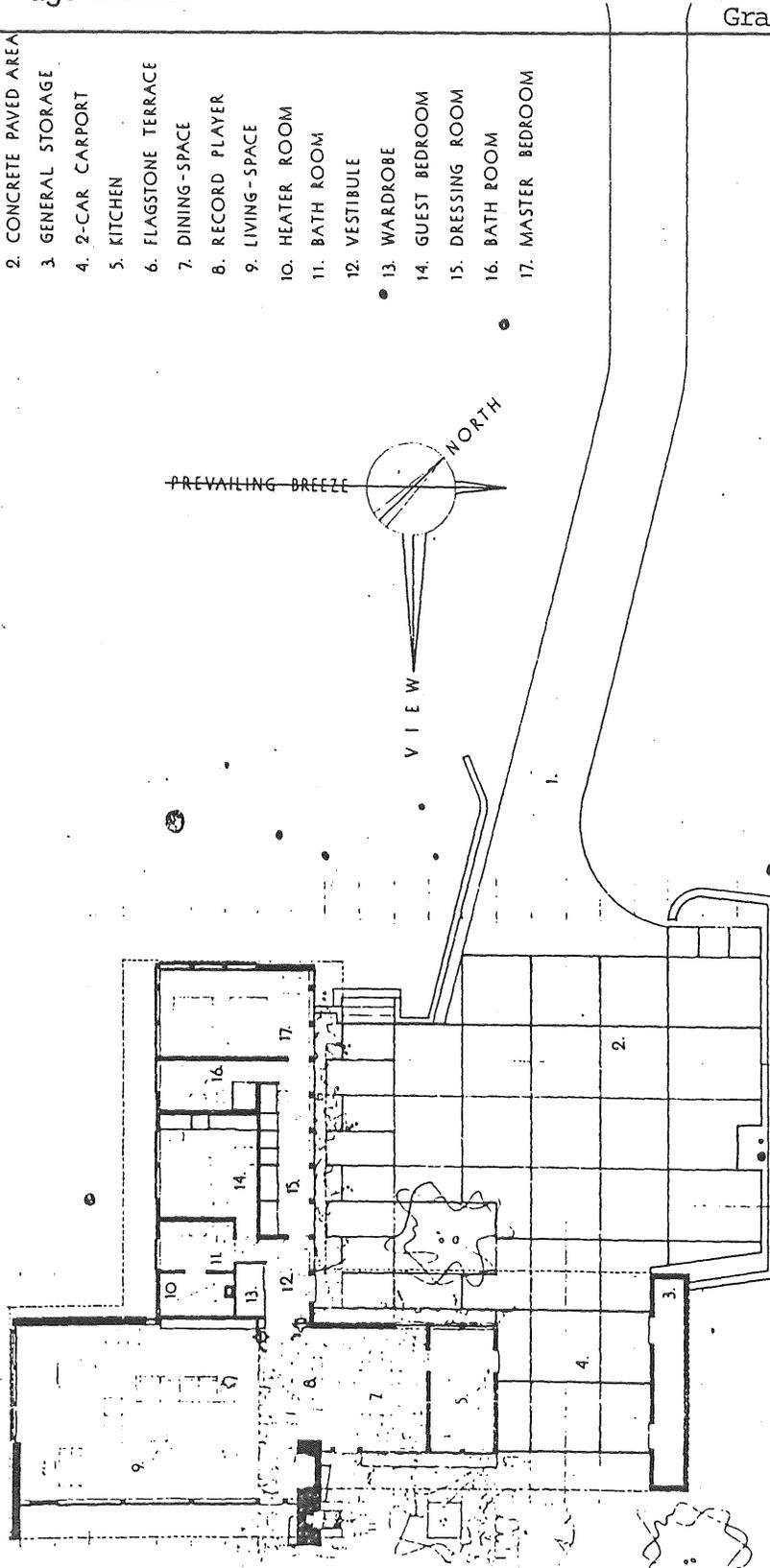
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Granville Drive

"EXHIBIT A"

- 1. BLACKTOP DRIVEWAY
- 2. CONCRETE PAVED AREA
- 3. GENERAL STORAGE
- 4. 2-CAR CARPORT
- 5. KITCHEN
- 6. FLAGSTONE TERRACE
- 7. DINING-SPACE
- 8. RECORD PLAYER
- 9. LIVING-SPACE
- 10. HEATER ROOM
- 11. BATH ROOM
- 12. VESTIBULE
- 13. WARDROBE
- 14. GUEST BEDROOM
- 15. DRESSING ROOM
- 16. BATH ROOM
- 17. MASTER BEDROOM



From: Photographs Series,  
Kamphoefner Papers,  
University Archives,  
NCSU Libraries

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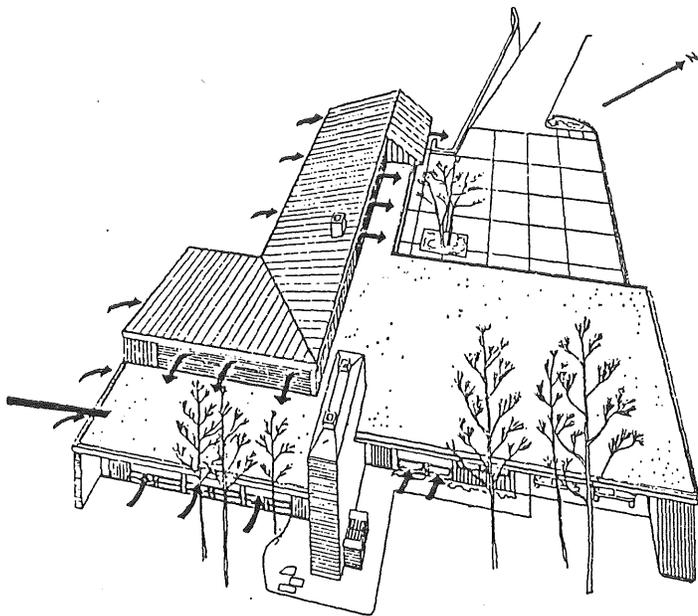
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"EXHIBIT B"

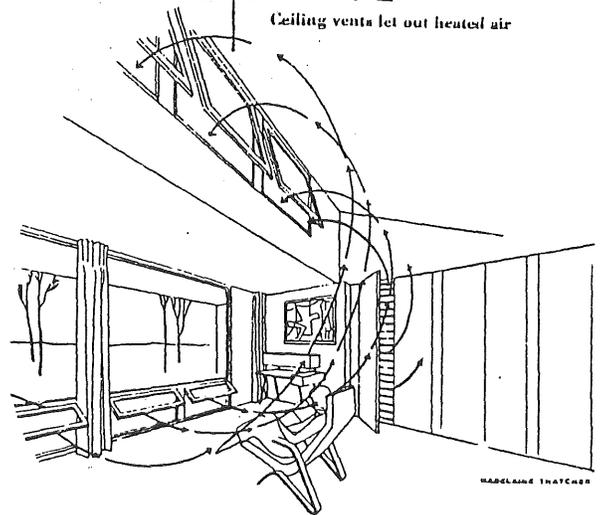
From: House and Garden (May 1951).



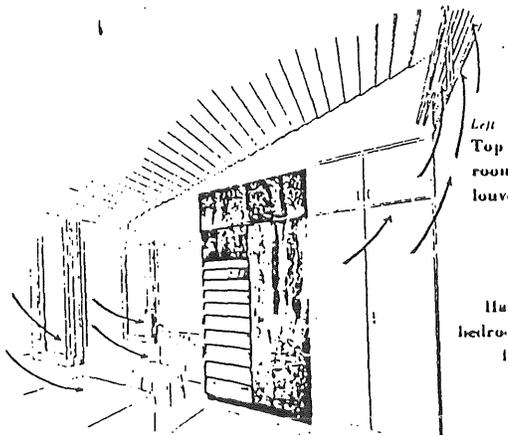
Louvered areas between roof levels drain off hot air. The arrows show how air is pulled in through windows and low vent panels as warm, stale air escapes at the top. Louvers shed rain, cut out hot summer sun; inset screens and hinged, solid panels are inside.



Ceiling vents let out heated air



Air enters low, washes you with coolness toe-to-head



Left  
Top  
room  
louver

His  
bedro

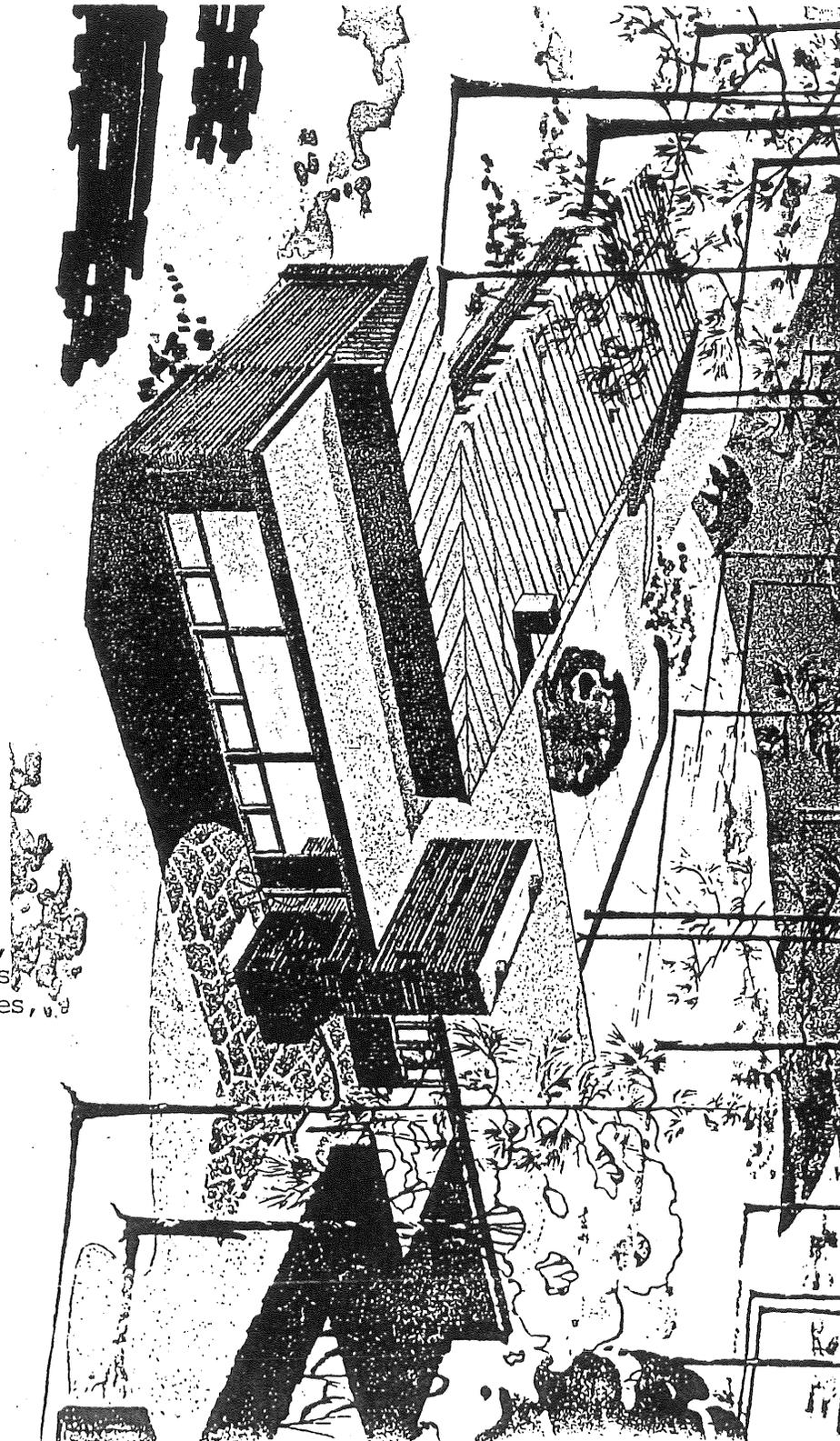
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"EXHIBIT C"



From: Photograph Series,  
Kamphoefner Papers,  
University Archives, NCSU Libraries

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## 8. Historical Background and Architectural Context

### Summary Paragraph

The 1950 Henry L. Kamphoefner House is a wood, glass, and brick Wrightian composition that joins a select few other Raleigh early modern architectural expressions that were harbingers of the movement in what was as at the time of its construction an architecturally conservative capital city. The significance of the house is discussed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Early Modern Residences in Raleigh Associated with the Faculty of the School of Design, 1948-1972." Nominated under Criterion C, Criteria Consideration G for significance in architecture, the house meets the registration requirements for an associated property type as indicated in Section F; and the historic context articulated in Section I. "Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1938-1972." Designed by Dean Henry Kamphoefner, who assumed the leadership of the newly founded design school in 1948, in collaboration with faculty member George Matsumoto, the Kamphoefner House is a Wrightian Usonian expression of the early twentieth-century modern architectural tenets promulgated by Kamphoefner's architectural icon, Frank Lloyd Wright. The house was occupied by Kamphoefner and his wife Mabel from its 1950 completion until her death in 1987 and his in 1990. During his tenure as Dean of the School of Design, it was also the scene of lively interchanges between Kamphoefner's gifted students and faculty and such architectural giants as Lewis Mumford and Frank Lloyd Wright. As such, the Henry L. Kamphoefner House inspired a generation of architects and designers that continues to influence architectural design in North Carolina and beyond.

### Historical Background and Architectural Context

The Kamphoefners purchased Lot #134 in Country Club Hills for their house on November 22, 1948.<sup>3</sup> They commenced their design and building project in 1948 and moved into the completed house in February 1950. The couple lived there until Mabel Kamphoefner died in

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<sup>3</sup>Wake County Deeds, Book 1009, p. 151.

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1987, and Henry Kamphoefner died in 1990. Kamphoefner bequeathed the house to his nephew and ownership passed to him in 1990. The owner currently rents the house to tenants.

Kamphoefner was among the first to design and build a modern house for himself in Raleigh. In 1979 Kamphoefner reminisced to a reporter, "Oh, we created quite a stir. . . . From the moment we poured the foundation, word got around we were building something different. People came to stare. One afternoon while we were building, I counted almost 700 people out milling around the house."<sup>4</sup>

Despite the public interest, Kamphoefner stressed the importance of designing a house that matched the lifestyle of its occupants. In response to a request to copy his house plans, Kamphoefner argued, "Houses should be very personal things, and it is only by accident when and if a house will fit another man's site and his living conditions."<sup>5</sup> As such, the design of the house reflects the activities and living habits of Henry and Mabel Kamphoefner. Two activities were most important to the Kamphoefners. As the Dean of the School of Design, the Kamphoefners frequently entertained the faculty and administrators in their house, as well as visiting lecturers of national and world-wide significance in architecture and design. The large, open living area served this function well. (See Exhibit D.) In commending the builder soon after completion, Kamphoefner underscored the house's purpose. "We have many distinguished visitors from the architectural profession from all parts of the world and there have been many fine compliments on the quality of the workmanship executed by your men."<sup>6</sup>

Kamphoefner also used his home to conduct his seminars on ideas in design and contemporary architecture during his tenure as dean and in his early retirement. (See Exhibit E.) Former students often wrote back to their former dean praising the quality of his instruction and the ideal

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<sup>4</sup>Raleigh *News & Observer*, March 25, 1979.

<sup>5</sup>Henry L. Kamphoefner to Mr. C. C. Long, January 16, 1957. Henry L. Kamphoefner Papers, University Archives, NCSU Libraries.

<sup>6</sup>Henry Kamphoefner to J. M. Thompson, March 12, 1951. Henry L. Kamphoefner Papers, University Archives, NCSU Libraries.

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setting. In recommending Kamphoefner for an award one student remembered, “. . . by holding the seminars in his extraordinary home, he brought a personal touch to teaching in general and an appreciation of architecture specifically that I will not soon forget.”<sup>7</sup>

Concurrently, the house was to serve as a peaceful refuge for the Kamphoefners. He later commented on his intent, “I try to provide a place where my wife likes to be and where I like to come home after a day’s work and unwind.”<sup>8</sup> Although in a subdivision on a small lot, Kamphoefner achieved his privacy by siting the house far from and above the street and limiting the number of windows that faced the street. Those that did face public areas were horizontal in orientation and out of the visitor’s line of sight. All major openings of the house face the rear and the expanse of the golf course.

Therefore, three ideas influenced Kamphoefner in the design of his residence that contribute to the house’s architectural significance: 1) a Wrightian configuration of space, 2) use of passive climatic control; and 3) an emphasis on the owners’ personal living habits that includes privacy. These concepts reflect Kamphoefner’s aspirations for the educational philosophy of School of Design. In the School’s 1959 *Catalog*, he wrote, “We give attention . . . to that larger responsibility of design, the art of humanizing the environment.”<sup>9</sup>

Analyzing the house in terms of Wrightian design concepts and Usonian principles also reveals Kamphoefner’s full understanding of the master architect’s work and its organic appeal. Using Grant Hildebrand’s extensive study of Wright’s residential work published in 1991 entitled *The Wright Space*, the Kamphoefner House fits Hildebrand’s interpretation of a Wright “pattern”

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<sup>7</sup>Richard L. Rice, Jr. to Dean Claude McKinney, April 4, 1977. Henry L. Kamphoefner Papers, University Archives, NCSU Libraries.

<sup>8</sup> Pamela Scott Rorke. “Henry L. Kamphoefner: NCS Dean Emeritus.” *CRIT* 2 (Fall, 1977): 24.

<sup>9</sup>*Catalog*. School of Design, North Carolina State University, 1959.

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with striking precision. Examining all of Wright's houses including the Usonians, Hildebrand identified common elements found in virtually all Wright's residential work. Features such as major views, a dominant chimney, interior views to contiguous areas, and broad horizontal bands of windows with deep eaves characterize the pattern.<sup>10</sup>

This Wright "pattern," as he termed it, contains thirteen architectural elements. The Kamphoefner House possesses --to varying degrees-- twelve of these thirteen pattern elements. Looking to understand the reason why then the Wright pattern is so appealing, Hildebrand argues that the pattern elements appeal to fundamental human instincts for habitation --a desire for refuge or privacy, with a corresponding affinity for prospect to a distant view from within the refuge. With Kamphoefner's application of Usonian tenets and his command of the Wright pattern, the house is an organic composition wedded to its suburban site.

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<sup>10</sup>Grant Hildebrand. *The Wright Space: Pattern and Meaning in Frank Lloyd Wright's Houses*. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991): 19-27.

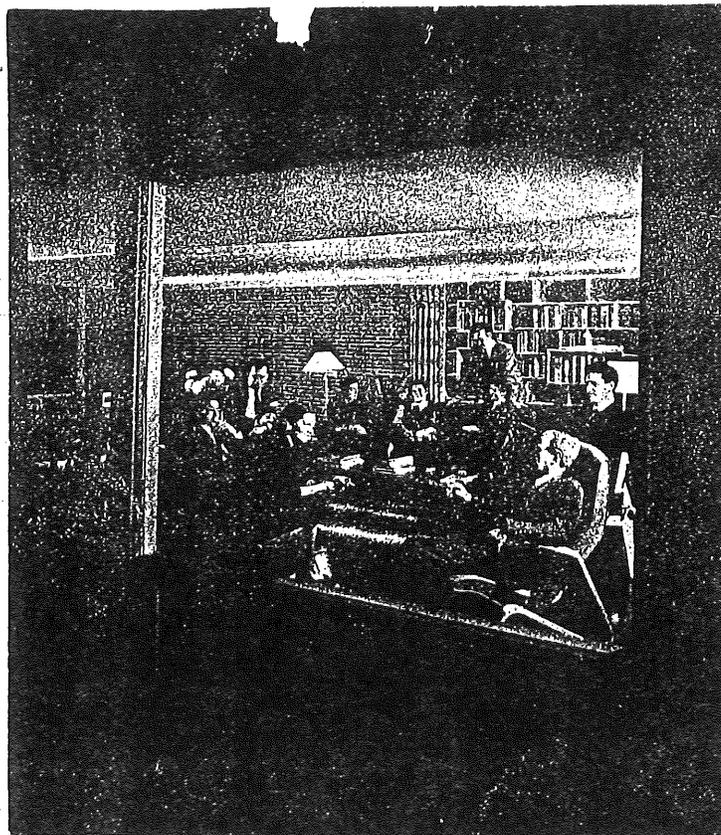
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"EXHIBIT D"



KAMPHOEFNER HOUSE, 1950

Clockwise from far left: Matthew Nowicki (NCSU), unidentified, unidentified, Mabel Kamphoefner, Henry Kamphoefner, Mrs. Joseph Hudnut, James Fitzgibbon (NCSU), Joseph Hudnut (Harvard Univ.), and Stanislaw Nowicki (NCSU).

From: Photographs Series, Kamphoefner Papers, University Archives, NCSU Libraries

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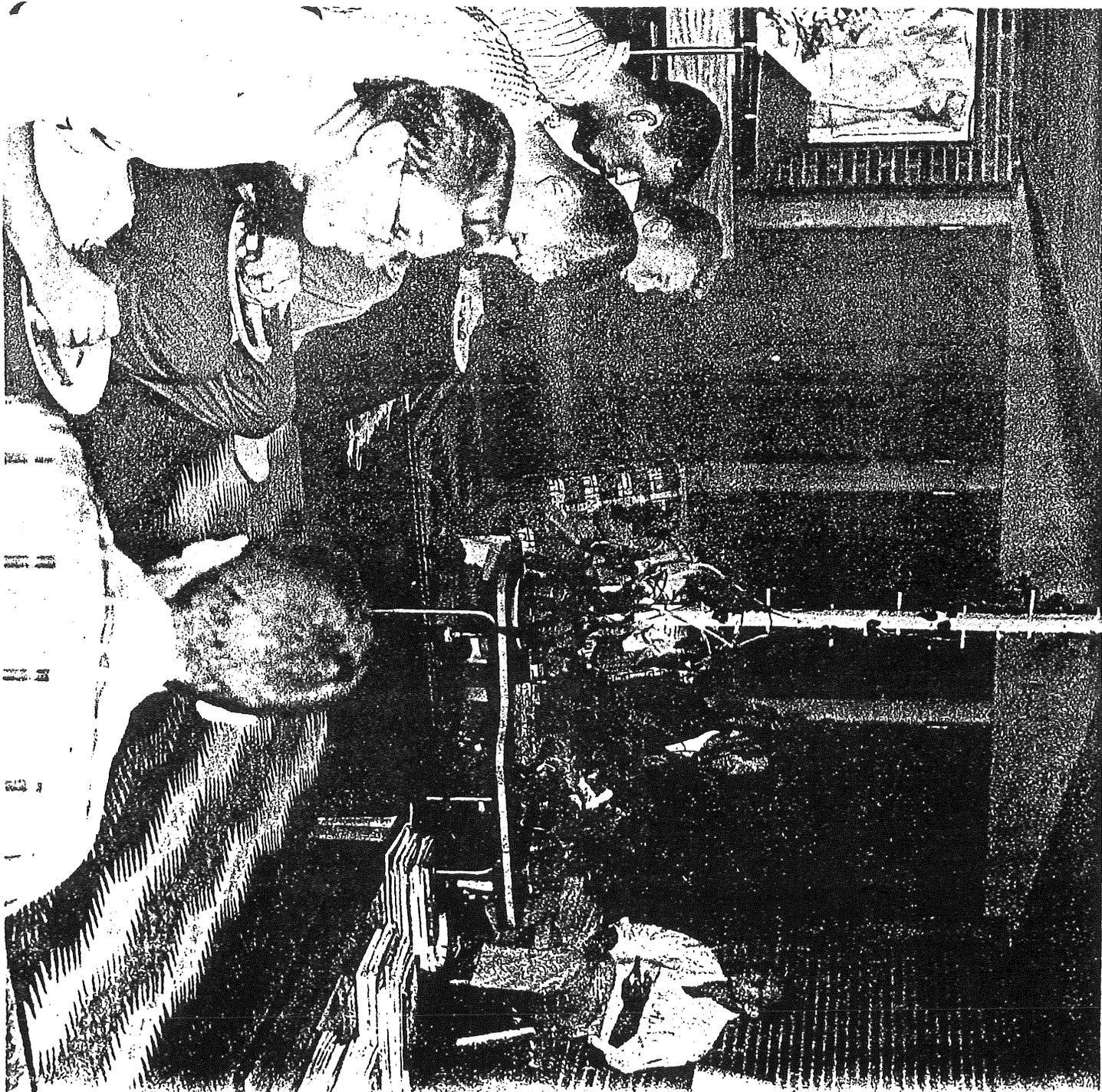
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"EXHIBIT E"

Students from the NCSU School of Design at Kamphoefner House, ca. 1950.

From: Photograph Series, Kamphoefner Papers, University Archives, NCSU Libraries



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9. Major Bibliographic References

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### 10. Geographical Data

#### **Verbal Boundary Description:**

The boundaries of the Kamphoefner House, Lot 7131 in Raleigh's Country Club Hills Subdivision are shown by the dashed line on the accompanying Wake County Tax Map # 1705.09 drawn to a scale of 1" = 100'.

#### **Boundary Justification:**

The boundaries of the Kamphoefner House include the original lot #134 in the Country Club Hills Subdivision where the house was constructed in 1950. The house was designed and built specifically for this site, as the major view from the house is of the expanse of the Carolina Country Club's golf course.

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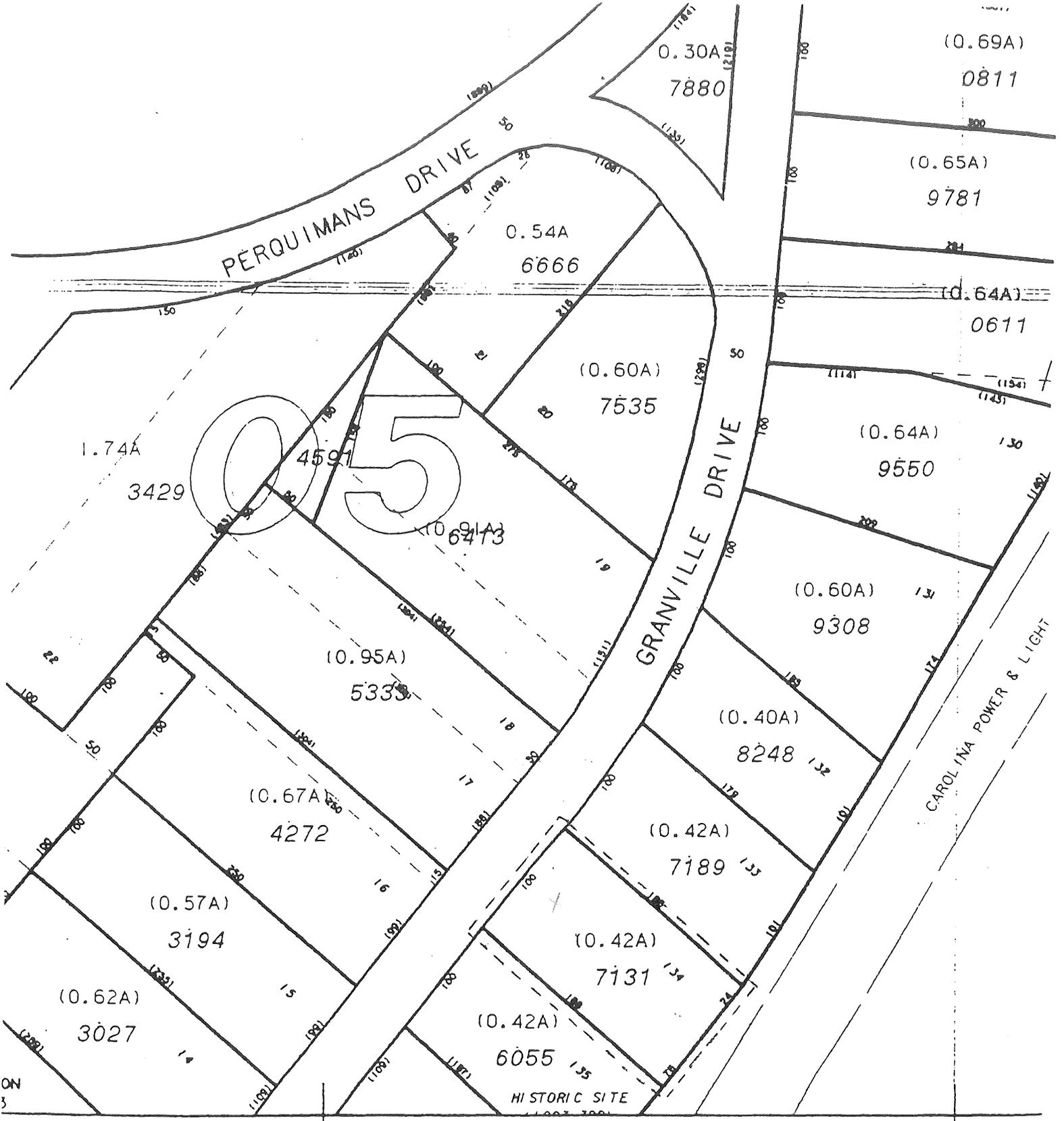
### Photographs:

Name of Property: Henry L. Kamphoefner House  
Wake County, NC

Photographer: Bryan Hoffman  
Date of Photographs: September 1995

Location of Original Negatives: North Carolina Department of Archives and History

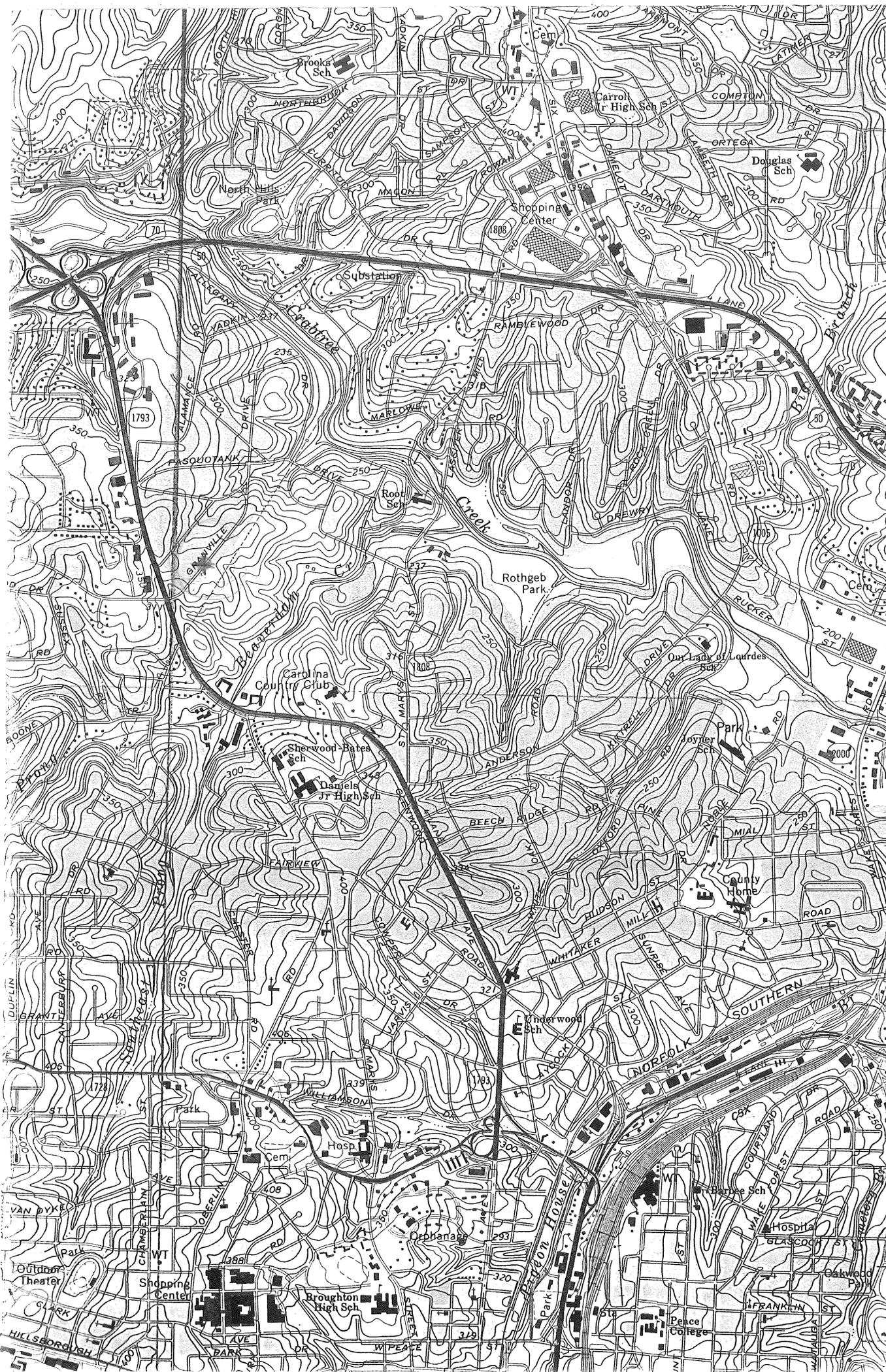
1. Southeast elevation.
2. Northeast elevation.
3. Southwest elevation.
4. Northwest elevation.
5. Living and dining areas, facing north.
6. Living area facing southeast.
7. Living area facing southwest.
8. Living and dining area, fireplace, facing east.
9. Guest bedroom, facing north.



KAMPHOEFNER, HENRY L. HOUSE  
 WAKE COUNTY, NC  
 (Lot 7131)  
 Wake County Tax Map # 1705.09  
 scale 1" = 100"

E 2,100,500

E 2,101,000



3969  
3968  
50'  
1.5 MI. TO U.S. 401  
ROCKY MOUNT 55 MI.  
3967  
3966  
3965  
3964  
47'30"  
3963

Henry L. Kamphoefner  
House  
Wake County, NC  
Zone 17  
E/711140  
N/3966600  
Raleigh West Quad

(RALEIGH EAST)  
5255 I SE

1.5 MI. TO U.S. 1  
HENDERSON 44 MI.

