

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina	
COUNTY: Orange	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Nash-Hooper House (William Hooper House)

AND/OR HISTORIC: Nash-Hooper House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 118 West Tryon Street, near Queen Street

CITY OR TOWN: Hillsborough

STATE: North Carolina 27278 CODE: COUNTY: Orange CODE:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC: Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Dr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Engstrom

STREET AND NUMBER: 403 Lake Shore Lane

CITY OR TOWN: Chapel Hill STATE: North Carolina CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: City Hall

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Hillsborough STATE: North Carolina CODE:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey (4 photos, 4 data pages)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1963, 1965 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Division of Prints and Photograph, Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington, STATE: D.C. CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)		(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

As built in 1772, the Nash-Hooper House was a two-story over elevated-basement frame structure with gable roof and a exterior chimney at either end. Rectangular in shape, the house was three-bays wide and three bays deep. The high foundation were of shale and the full cellar had two rooms and a center hall; the cellar partition walls and floors were of brick. The house is of braced oak frame construction and put together with pegs and pins. In 1819 a one-story frame "sitting room" (later a dining room) wing was added to the north (or rear) elevation of the main house. This addition, resting on a log base, gave the house its present L-shape. The south (front) elevation of the main block and both sides of the north wing have weatherboarded siding. All windows are adorned with exterior louvered shutters. The one-story porch that extends across the front of the main house dates from the late 19th century. From 1819 until about 1908 a separate frame kitchen stood just to the east of the house--only a few steps from the store-room and dining room in the north wing. This 19th-century kitchen structure was demolished about 1908 and in the period 1939-59 the dining room in the north wing was converted into the existing kitchen. During this same period bathrooms were also installed in the house.

The house has a center hall plan; the hall extends through the structure and is divided towards the rear into two sections by means of an arch. To the left (or west) of the hall is a large library and behind this, a smaller study or bedroom. To the right of the hall is the east parlor and in the rear corner, a lateral stairhall, with the stair set against the north (rear) wall. The pine bookcases and early pine wainscoting in the east parlor were installed in the period 1939-59. There are three bedrooms on the second floor and the attic is unfinished. The house has its original wide pine boards floors, but in the lateral stairhall and the dining-room or kitchen of the north wing, these floors have been overlaid. The pine mantel in the dining room is original and the other pine mantels in the house were installed between 1939 and 1959 and are period replacements of the originals. The original double-leaved front door was replaced with the existing door in the period 1906-18.

The Nash-Hooper House has never been restored and is structurally little altered. While structurally sound, the building requires extensive painting and plaster work to return it to good condition. Presently unoccupied, the house has been consistently utilized as a private residence and is not open to visitors. The house and its three acres of land will probably be put up for sale in the near future.

S E E I N S T R U C T I O N S

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1782-1790

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1772, the Nash-Hooper House was the home of William Hooper, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence for North Carolina, lawyer, and politician, from 1782 until his death in 1790. The little-altered structure is the only surviving building that can be associated with William Hooper.

Brief Sketch of the Life of William Hooper, 1742-1790

William Hooper was born June 17, 1742 at Boston, Massachusetts, the son of a clergyman. He graduated from Harvard College in 1760 and studied law under James Otis in 1761. Admitted to the bar, Hooper moved to Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1764, where he quickly built up a practice among the planters of the Lower Cape Fear area. In 1767 he married Anne Clarke of Wilmington.

Hooper was attorney-general for the province in 1770-71. In 1773 he was elected to the assembly and remained a member of that body until the royal government was overthrown. He served in the five provincial congresses of North Carolina and was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 to April 29, 1777, when he resigned and retired to "Finian," his country home on Masonboro Sound near Wilmington. His fortune depleted by his public service, Hooper began to practice law again; from 1777 to 1782 he was also a borough member of the North Carolina House of Commons. The impending capture of Wilmington in 1781, however, forced him to flee and to leave his family in that city for safety. His family was finally restored to him, but much of his property, including "Finian," was destroyed by the British and Hooper also became seriously ill with malaria. In 1782 he moved to Hillsborough, where he resided to the end of his life. In 1784 he was again elected to the state House of Commons. He died at Hillsborough on October 14, 1790 and was buried in the adjacent town cemetery, behind the Presbyterian Church. In 1894 his remains were removed and reinterred at Guilford Courthouse battleground, near Greensboro, North Carolina.

History of the House

The Nash-Hooper House was built in 1772 by Francis Nash, the Revolutionary War hero and general who was killed at the Battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1777. William Hooper purchased the house and nine acres of land in 1782 and resided there until his death in 1790.

See Continuation Sheet

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. IX, 204. Article by J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton.
 Elizabeth Fields and Dr. C.E. Fields, "The Signers Lived Here," Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, May 1951, 9.
North Carolina, A Guide to the Old North State (American Guide Series) (Chapel Hill, 1944), 369.
 Fanny M. Mitchell, North Carolina Signers (Raleigh, N.C., 1964).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		36 04 03	79 06 03	
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Charles W. Snell, Survey Historian

ORGANIZATION Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service DATE 3/27/71

STREET AND NUMBER:
 801 - 19th Street, N.W.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE D.C. CODE

12 STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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(Continuation Sheet)

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(Number all entries)

8. Significance: (1) Nash-Hooper House (William Hooper House)

Governor William A. Graham of North Carolina also lived in the house from 1869 to 1875.

When Hooper died in 1790 he was buried in what was then the garden to the east of his home. A part of this garden, which included his grave, was later added to the town cemetery. His original gravestone still remains in the town cemetery, although his ashes were removed to Guilford Courthouse Battlefield Park in 1894.