

Nash Law Office (Lloyd House)
143 W. Margaret Lane
Hillsborough
Orange County
North Carolina

HABS No. NC-314

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PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

HABS
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68-111
11A

Historic American Buildings Survey

Name of Structure - Nash Law Office (Lloyd House).

Address - 143 W. Margaret Lane, Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina. (Lot 10)

Present Owner - Mrs. T. E. Lloyd
143 W. Margaret Lane
Hillsborough, N. C.

Present Occupant - Mrs. T. E. Lloyd
143 W. Margaret Lane
Hillsborough, N. C.

Present Use - Private home

Brief Statement of Significance - This small house is the only surviving structure of the famous Nash and Kollock School. The east wing is almost certainly a law office, built in the traditional Hillsborough pattern. It is possible that Francis Nash built it between 1768 and 1772. It was Duncan Cameron's law office from 1801 to 1807 and after that Chief Justice Frederick Nash's from 1807 to 1858. The law office has long been associated with one of the royal governors, perhaps Josiah Martin; but it seems more likely that the oldest or east wing of Chief Justice Nash's house was the structure used by the royal visitor. After Chief Justice Nash's death in 1858 and the establishment of the Nash and Kollock School in 1859, the law office was called "the Studio" and music lessons were given there.

Date of Erection - Law office (east wing), probably between 1768-1772; west wing ("Cousin Sarah's Rooms"), probably about 1863.

Architect - None known.

Builder, suppliers, etc. - Francis Nash was a builder by nature and very likely built the law office during his ownership of the lot since he had an extremely active law practice during the entire period. It is probable that negroes built the office. The Misses Nash enlarged the building by adding two rooms to the west for "Cousin Sarah" Kollock in or about 1863, using their own slaves.

Original Plan, Construction, etc. - The original law office is a fine example of the local law office - high foundation, high-pitched roof, 9/9 windows, and 6-panelled doors. The brick chimney, now enclosed is to the west. Measured drawings (8 sheets) done by architectural student Samuel E. Mintz, School of Design, State College, UNC, Raleigh, N. C., show all details of construction. The frame office is 16' 3 1/2" wide by 18' 1 1/2" long; it rests on stone footing, dry laid. Foundation logs are hand cut, 8" to 10", round. Beaded weatherboarding varies in width. Pine floor planking varies from 6 1/4" to 7 1/2" in width. Bevelled panelling surrounds the single room. The reeded mantel would appear to be of a later date than the office. Shelving (very shallow) has been installed on the east wall, and a cupboard now fills one space near the fireplace on the west wall.

The two rooms to the west, added about 1863, are of simple construction with a chimney in the west end.

Physical History:

Original and Subsequent Owners:

1. (May 3, 1776, DBA, 347) - Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough sell Lot 10 on the "South side of Spring Lane" to Francis Nash for 20 shillings. (Note: A narrow lane on the south side of the lot led from Churton Street to the Mills and was called Mill Lane.)
2. October, 1768. C. J. Sauthier's Map of Hillsborough shows on Lot 10 in 1768 a rectangular house flush with Margaret Lane, a barn, and a garden of four beds, all enclosed. The law office is not shown. A hedge row separates Lot 10 from Lot 8. The house is the precise shape and size and in the exact spot where the east wing of Chief Justice Frederick Nash's house stood and may be presumed to have been that wing.
3. July 23, 1771 (DB 3, 553) - Francis Nash, after 5 years, sells to John Woods Lot 10 "on the south side of Spring Lane" for 60 pounds Proclamation money (the same lot sold to Nash on May 3, 1766, registered in Book A, p. 347). The original deed books have been copied and renumbered.
4. October 29, 1772 (DB 3, 500-501) - John Wood(s) sells Lot 10 to Sam'l Allen for 40 pounds Proc., the same lot "granted by the commissioners to Francis Nash by a deed dated 3 May, 1766, registered in Book A, p. 347, sold by him to John Wood, July 23, 1771, registered in Book D, No. 2 (?), p. 65."
5. _____ Apparently two or more conveyances are lost here--probably from Samuel Allen to Thomas Tullock, and from Thomas Tullock to James Williams (see below).
6. October 16, 1786 (DB 3, 162-163) - James Williams to John Estis, Lots 10 and 13, comprising two acres, "which was granted to the said James Williams, Esq. by Thomas Tullock, deceased," All houses, buildings, ways, waters, and water courses are included. (Note: 1786 was an inflation year, a fact, which may in part explain the very high price.) - 700 pounds.
7. May 10, 1788 (DB 4, 416) - John Estes (Estis) a year and a half later sold Lots 10 and 13, including all houses and buildings, to Peter Mallett of New Hanover County for 800 pounds "Lawfull money". (Note that Peter Mallett had bought Lots 19, 17, and 20 nearby in 1785; thus he now owns part or all of 5 lots in the block.)
8. April 28, 1789 (DB 4, 714-715) - Peter Mallett, merchant of Wilmington, assigns to John Swann of New Hanover County the ownership of "Two Loats of Ground", Nos. 10 and 13, to serve as part payment of a bond of 1000 pounds which his business partner, Henry Watters, late of Brunswick Co., made to the said John Swann. (Note that this deed mentions "Moorefields" in New Hanover County.)

9. October 17, 1800 (DB 9, 72) - John Swann of New Hanover County sells Lots 10 and 13 to James S. Webb for 300 pounds "current money." The lots are bounded "by Margaret Lane on the north and by a lane on the South dividing the said Lotts from the Lotts of Absalom Tatom with all and Singular the buildings and appurtenances to the said Lotts belonging,"
10. August 26, 1801 (DB 9, 249) - James Webb sells to Duncan Cameron Lots 10 and 13 for \$750, "money of the United States of America." (Note that prices from Francis Nash's time have consistently indicated that there were buildings of considerable value on the lot or lots.)
11. (No deed registered). Nash family tradition (see Ann S. Nash, Ladies in the Making) says that Frederick Nash bought the Nash family homestead in 1807 from Duncan Cameron, that the law office was already there when he bought it, and that he added the tall west section of the house in 1817. It seems likely that Edmund Strudwick either bought the house outright for Frederick Nash or advanced the money for the purchase in view of the transactions listed below. Frederick Nash bought Lot No. 12 (the "Lucerne Lot") on Jan. 24, 1818, for \$300 (see DB 19, 105).
12. February, 1859, Will of Frederick Nash (Will Book G, 213) written July 3, 1858. Frederick Nash bequeaths his entire estate to Edmund Strudwick since Edmund Strudwick is his largest creditor. "I owe my daughter Sally a large sum of monoy. Dr. Strudwick knows all about it."
13. February, 1864, Will of Mary G. Nash (Mrs. Frederick Nash) (Will Book G, 422) written Nov. 16, 1860. Leaves all property to her daughters Sally K. Nash and Mariah G. (Maria J.) Nash to be shared equally.
14. February 15, 1867 (DB 37, 420-421) - Edmund Strudwick, executor of Frederick Nash, sells to Sally K. Nash for \$3550 the 5 lots comprising Frederick Nash's home (then being used as the Nash and Kollock School): Lots 10, 11, 13, 14, and 16 and also 1/2 of Lot 12, purchased by Frederick Nash in 1818.
15. Jan. 17, 1894 - Will of Sally K. Nash (Will Book d, 16) written June 7, 1888. Leaves all property to her sister, Maria Nash. Leaves her interest in school "implements" i. e., pianos, desks, etc., to Sara Kollock.
16. May 8, 1907, Will of Maria Nash (Will Book d, 289) written March 14, 1900. Leaves property to her niece, Mary N. Bradshaw with remainder to her daughter, Margaret E. Yonge. Notes that two-thirds of the school (all personal) is now the property of Cousin Sarah Kollock. An Aug. 22, 1903, codicil to the will leaves the Lucerne Lot to her nephew, Frank Nash. (Note: Mary N. Bradshaw was "Cousin Mary" Nash who taught music at the Nash and Kollock School.)

Jan. 1, 1920 (DB 76, 143-144) - Frank Nash, Commissioner, acting under judgement of the Superior Court in the civil case, "H. S. Bradshaw and others vs. J. Fred Nash and others" on Sept. 1, 1919, sold land of former Nash and Kollock School to N. W. Brown for \$5000, "containing about 4 acres and being the old Judge Nash homestead less what was known as the barn lot and the Cedar Walk lot, both of these being heretofore conveyed." (Note: N. W. Brown bought these lots for subdivision A plat of the lots was made by J. D. Webb, Surveyor, for N. W. Brown on Oct. 27, 1919, and is filed in DB 76, 1.)

May 6, 1920 (DB 76, 364) - Agreement between N. W. Brown and Ruby R. Brown and J. B. Mason relative to moneys and deeds involved in the platting and subdividing of the Nash and Kollock and Cox Webb lots.

Feb. 25, 1932 (DB 98, 155) - Charles E. Hill and George W. Hill, commissioners, acting under a judgement of the Superior Court of Orange County, Special Proceeding (Case 1441) conveyed Lot No. 1 of the subdivision (i. e., the west half of Lot 10 of the Nash and Kollock lots), a plot 68' x 250', to Miss Hattie V. Brown for \$500. (This contained the old law office, i. e., "The Studio" and "Cousin Sarah's Rooms".)

Oct. 3, 1942 (DB 117, 224 1/2) - Hattie V. Brown sells "lot 1" to T. E. Lloyd and Josie Lloyd for \$500, "being Lot 1 in the Plat of the Nash-Kollock and Webb lands as subdivided for N. W. Brown and J. B. Mason by J. D. Webb, Surveyor, on Oct. 27, 1919," DB 76, 1.

Present Owner - Mrs. T. E. Lloyd

Notes on Alterations and Additions: "Cousin Sarah's Rooms" were the first addition, ca. 1863, to the law office. Built by the Misses Nash, this extension necessitated cutting a communicating door to the north of the fireplace in the law office. There may have been a cupboard on this wall matching that on the south of the fireplace (see Samuel E. Mintz's "Conjectural Restoration" in his Measured Drawings, Sheet 5). Miss Hattie V. Brown apparently added the front porch during her ownership in the 1930's. Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Lloyd (1) replaced some sills; (2) added a small kitchen and bath to the south; (3) put two shelves in the fireplace cupboard; and (4) built steps at the door of the law office. Probably the shallow shelves on the east wall of the law office were installed at the time the Misses Nash began to use it as "The Studio". It maybe that the reeded mantel is later than the construction of the house.

Historical Events Connected with Structure: The law office may have been built by Francis Nash. It was owned by Duncan Cameron and by Chief Justice Frederick Nash. In all probability the story connecting a royal governor with this lot is quite true, but the visitor probably used the main house (i.e., the east wing of Judge Nash's house). The law office became "The Studio" where foreign music instructors gave music lessons to the young ladies of the Nash and Kollock School. The west rooms, "Cousin Sarah's Rooms", were used as practice rooms, with a piano in each room. "Cousin Sarah" Kollock used the small house as a "Day School" after the closing of the large school. It has now been used as a dwelling-house for some forty years.

Early Views: View in Allen A. Lloyd, History of the Town of Hillsboro (1945), shows structure in use as Miss Sarah Kollock's Day School. Front porch has not yet been built.

Sources of Information: (1) Deeds and Wills of Orange County in Orange County Court=house, Hillsborough, North Carolina; (2) Orange County Court Minutes, Dept. of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.; (3) Interviews with Mrs. T. E. Lloyd, Mrs. Frank Nash, and Mr. Edwin M. Lynch; (4) Ann Strudwick Nash, Ladies in the Making (Hillsborough, 1964), passim; (5) C. J. Sauthier's Map of Hillsborough, drawn October, 1768; (6) Frank Nash, Hillsboro, Colonial and Revolutionary (Raleigh, 1903); (7) Allen A. Lloyd, History of the Town of Hillsboro (1945); (8) A set of 8 measured drawings of the law office by Samuel E. Mintz, School of Design, State College, Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 30, 1958.