

Tar Heel Spotlight

Governor's Mansion Classic In Style

A new governor is moving into the beautiful Victorian mansion at 200 N. Blount St. in Raleigh this week. The mansion, recently renovated, is known as one of the most beautiful executive mansions in the country, and a classic example of "Queen Anne Cottage style of architecture."

Gov. James Hunt will be the 24th chief executive to occupy the house. Gov. Daniel G. Fowle was the first to move in as he took office early in 1891 when the house was completed. He lived there only several months, when he died of a heart attack in April, 1891.

Previous N.C. governors had lived in several places. In 1797 a white frame house (later called "inadequate") was provided for the state's first family, and in 1816 a house with brick columned porticoes was built on the site where Memorial Auditorium now stands. Called the Governor's Palace, the building served until 1871 when it was abandoned during Reconstruction years.

The twenty years between 1871 and 1891 saw North Carolina's governors living variously in rented houses, in Raleigh's famous Yarbrough Hotel and, in two instances, in their own homes. During this period, the subject of state-provided housing for governors came up repeatedly in the legislature. Some members wanted to build a new residence on Burke Square; others wanted to repair the badly-deteriorated Governor's Palace.

Finally, the commission appointed for the purpose agreed that the proper (and legal) procedure would be to sell the existing Governor's Palace and build another "suitable residence" on Burke Square. The final decision from the legislature authorized construction of a house on the square, provided for major furnishings and required (upon its completion) the governor to occupy it.

The legislation directed that the house and furnishings should not cost more than the sum realized from the sale of the existing government house, and to save money, convict labor from the penitentiary should be used. In addition, wherever possible, native North Carolina materials should be used.

Architects Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and his associate Gustavus Adolphus Bauer offered designs that were declared "artistic, representing an ornate building, in modern style, three stories in height with the ample porches, hallways and windows which every house built in this climate should have."

At first, of course, furnishings were a problem. The first residents, Governor Fowle and his family, brought along their own furniture to help fill the 42-room mansion, since the money appropriated by the legislature was woefully inadequate. Several later governors followed this precedent by necessity until Gov. Angus McLean's administration when the personal possessions of the family were sometimes quite visibly tagged "McL." while the mansion's furnishings were labeled "M."

Several appropriations since provided for furnishings, and the ingenuity and taste of the various first ladies have contributed immeasurably. Mrs. Thomas Walter Bickett lobbied in her own way for more furnishing money. She was not successful during her years on Blount Street but paved the way for future first ladies to lessen their plight.

In 1965 Mrs. Dan K. Moore appointed an Executive Mansion Fine Arts Committee to solicit funds and to improve the furnishings of the mansion. Two years later the General Assembly created the Executive Mansion Arts Commission perpetuating the programs to add fine antiques, reproduction furniture, accessories and specialty rugs to the mansion's furnishings.

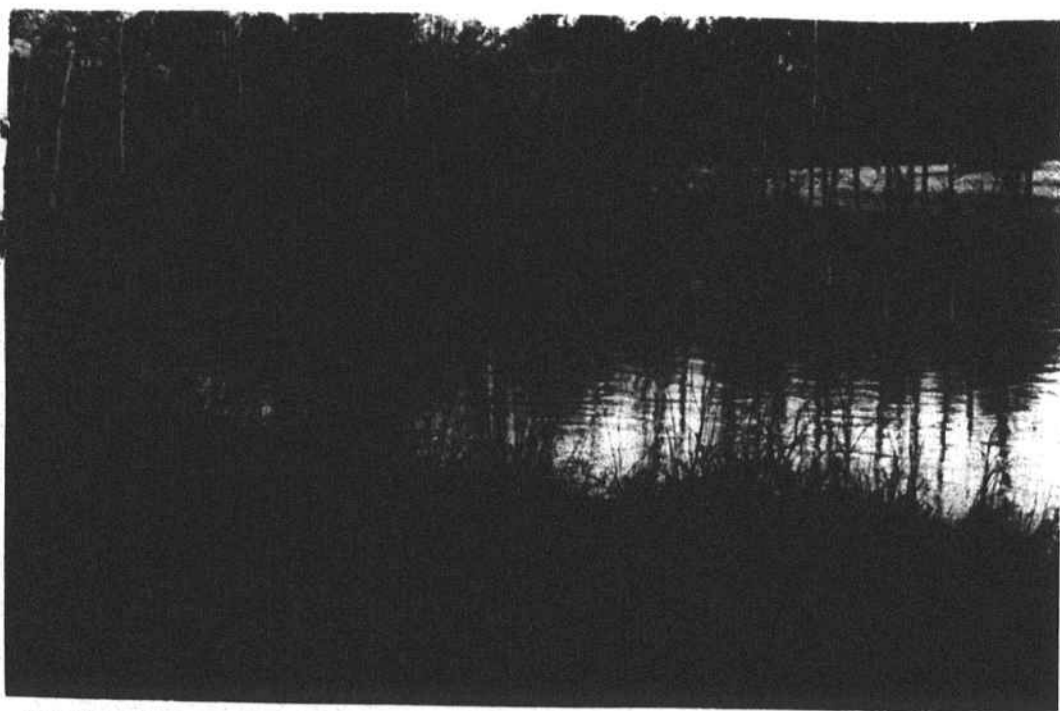
Several times during its almost 90 years existence, the idea of abandoning the present mansion in favor of a new residence for the governor has been raised. Gov. McLean and Secretary of State W.N. Everett were among the first to squash the proposal. Again, during the administration of Gov.

Robert W. Scott, the question of renovation or abandonment of the grand old Victorian house arose. After extensive examination of other states' executive mansions by a committee appointed for the purpose, a new governor's residence was designed.

Again, however, the beautiful mansion on Blount Street bested its detractors. During the administration of Gov. James E. Holshouser, extensive renovations were completed, making the many-gabled mansion look "just as it was, except good as new."

Mrs. Holshouser, following in the footsteps of many another first lady, used her own good taste and ingenuity in the renovation efforts by sewing the heavy draperies herself.

Each of the 23 governors and their families have added their own beauty, dignity and charm to the 86-year-old structure, and it continues to be "one of the most beautiful interiors in America." When Franklin D. Roosevelt visited, he was said to observe that "this (house) compares with the White House."



NO SWIMMING -- No volunteers could be found for a polar bear dip in this ice encrusted pond along PRP 1304.



CAR WASH -- Sammy Crowder braved temperatures hovering below 40 F. and a blowing wind coatless Monday to wash his car. Crowder wanted to give his 1953 beauty a wash, so who cares if it's a little nippy outside.



COLD FEET--Praying for a heat wave Tuesday was an icy angel on the lawn of the Odell Hardin residence on Donaldson Ave. Temperatures dropped into the teens rising only to the mid 30's during the day.

Sunday School Lesson

The story of Jesus' return to Nazareth following his baptism by John is hardly a good text on "How to win friends and influence people!"

Yet, it might have been. Actually, it seemed to get off to a good start. Luke tells us, did not return directly from his baptism in Judea to Nazareth, but went preaching and teaching in the towns of Galilee. So impressed were the people who heard him that "a report concerning him went out through all the surrounding country" (4:14). It was a good report, too, for Luke says, "...he taught in their synagogues, being glorified by all" (4:15).

It wasn't long before his reputation spread to his own home town of Nazareth, so that when it was learned that he had at last returned home, his presence in the synagogue was anticipated with much interest. Because of the reputation that had reached them, the authorities of the synagogue treated him as an honored guest, passing to him to read the scroll of Isaiah, a mark of respect.

Jesus stood to read the scroll -- as was the custom -- and turned to a passage that he chose in order to communicate his mission to his own people. Part of what he read was from Isaiah 58:6 and part from Isaiah 61:1,2, passages in which

the Prophet Isaiah speaks of the role of God's "servant." Luke describes the tense moment as he closed the scroll: "...and the eyes of all in the synagogue were fixed on him" (4:20). Anxiously they waited for his comment.

"Today," said Jesus, "this scripture has been fulfilled in your hearing" (4:21). That was all, nothing more.

It wasn't quite the message they might have expected from one whom some said was the Messiah. Few people associated Isaiah's servant passages with the expectation of the Messiah. They were looking for a powerful ruler, military leader, a liberator to throw off the Roman oppression. Jesus, however, saw his mission as one of preaching "good news to the poor," proclaiming "release to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty those who are oppressed, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord" (4:18, 19).

Even to this, however, they responded favorably at first, but then they began to question: "Is not his Joseph's son?" (Not only did other people believe "nothing good" could come out of Nazareth, but apparently they did too!). Sensing this, Jesus said: "...no prophet is acceptable in his own country" (4:24).

Jesus then went on to remind them of two passages of scripture in which God bestowed his grace, not upon one of his "chosen people," but upon a gentile. The meaning, of course, was that their perception of God was too provincial, narrow, and limiting. That is the real reason why they could not accept him in his own home country.

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CURBING--Heavy rains Sunday and Monday hampered work on the curbing and guttering project on Jackson St. in the Pine Ridge section and idled the big machinery. When the work is completed Jackson St. will have curbing from Prospect Ave. to Sixth Ave.

Daily Buffet
11:30 a.m. until 2 p.m.
Choice of 2 meats, choice of 5 vegetables, dessert, tea or coffee
2.50

Seafood Buffet Nightly 5 p.m. until 9 p.m.
all you can eat **\$4.50**

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Income Credit Available To Low Income Workers

Greensboro-- Low-income workers in North Carolina may claim a tax credit of up to \$400, regardless of whether they had federal income tax withheld in 1976, the Internal Revenue Service says.

To qualify, the taxpayer must not have earned more than \$8,000 in wages and salary during 1976. Unemployment compensation is not counted as earned income for purposes of computing the earned income credit.

In addition, the taxpayer must have paid over half the cost of keeping up a home (owned or rented) in the U.S. for the entire year for themselves and their child who was under 19 years of age or a full-time student, or for their adult disabled child who qualifies as a dependent. The taxpayer must file a 1976 Federal income tax return and, if married persons are claiming the credit, a joint return must be filed.

In a nutshell, people whose income was under \$4,000 would receive 10 per cent of earned income to a maximum of \$400. The credit decreases for incomes between \$4,000 and \$8,000 by \$1 for every \$10 of income earned, phas-

ing out at \$8,000. More detailed information may be obtained by calling the IRS toll-free number 800-822-8800, or by visiting any IRS office.

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