THE NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER
of
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Historic Building
Preservation and Restoration Award

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For a sample and more information write Barron Kinsey, Mid-State Tile Company, P.O. Box 627, Lexington, N.C. 27292.
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Home for the Aged – Huntersville

Here is rendering of Home for the Aged and Infirm for Mecklenburg County at Huntersville. Southern Elevator Company will furnish and install elevators in this beautiful building. The nature of this building, as housing for the elderly, will require maximum dependability from the elevators.

Architect: Louis H. Asbury & Associates
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HONORARY ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP ANNOUNCED

Carroll L. Mann, Jr.

State Property Control and Construction Officer in the North Carolina Department of Administration has been named an Honorary Associate Member of The North Carolina Chapter AIA. The Chapter honored Mr. Mann at a banquet during the Summer Convention when President J. Bertram King, FAIA presented him with a handsome certificate of membership which stated "In recognition of his devotion to our mutual efforts toward improving the environment through the design and construction of better buildings — Carroll L. Mann, Jr. symbolizes the best of his profession as an efficient and dedicated public servant."

A native of Raleigh, Carroll Mann has served his state well as an engineer for the N. C. Highway Commission, U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Corps of Engineers, N. C. Department of Conservation and Development and the Raleigh Housing Authority. Following WW II service, Mann was an engineer in private practice in Greensboro for a number of years before becoming a Professor of Civil Engineering at NCSU and later Director of that University's Facilities Planning Division.

In 1969, Mr. Mann was appointed by Governor Scott as State Property Control and Construction Officer, which position he currently holds.

Giant-Mix is the choice of Architects, Builders, and Masonry Contractors simply for its workability, convenience, uniformity, balance of desirable properties of mortar, and the end results the industry has come to expect as a matter of course over the years.

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President Ferebee, Mr. Slayton, Vice-Pres. Rogers, local hosts, members of the AIA, Ladies & Gentlemen.

On behalf of my fellow human beings who inhabit planet Earth and its spaces, I bring greetings to the great profession of architecture. Let me assure you that I shan't talk about architecture. Though the North Carolina Chapter of the AIA has flattered me by associate membership, the flattery was carefully circumcised against my having a license to practice! It would likewise be fatuous for me to attempt any sort of commentary on the profession itself. I am your "keynoter" for no more complicated a reason than that your President, Scott Ferebee, and I have a sort of two-way mutual admiration society and he may have had something to do with my invitation. I am enormously privileged.

Again, on behalf of my fellowman, the inhabitants of planet Earth, I bring you greetings and with these greetings our deepest hopes for the good health of your profession.

In one phrasing or another, we have all heard it said that a good structure results from a good architect serving a good client. You are the architects. Who is your client?

The answer to the question is the key to my keynote address. America is your client. Better still, the human race is your client.

Is it possible that somehow you as a profession and your fellowman as your client can better perceive your role so as to glorify life and elevate the human condition? Is not one purpose of your annual conclave to revitalize the ancient challenge?

In my church hymnal is a verse that reads,

Man is the noblest work of God
His beauty, power and grace immortal,
Perfect as His mind reflected face to face
Here is your client—man.

How will you serve this "noblest work of God"? How will you accommodate in your work "His beauty, power and grace"?

Your President Scott Ferebee in his installation address of last December said:

"We are entering a new era, one in which concern for human values and individual worth will take precedence over technological advances and material developments. Hopefully, the most drastic changes in this period will come in human attitudes, and progress in solving the problems of the world will come through love and understanding. We must approach this era with positive thoughts and forward looking solutions."

His expression caught something of an underlying feeling of, "a low sweet prelude" as Whittier would put it, in this churning, active, disturbed period of human development. Challenged as well as threatened by human technology, the human spirit is pushing for more living space, more gentleness, more beauty, even more purity, more humaneness. What does this sometimes bewildered, off-frustrated but persistent element in humanity say to your great profession? And will you heed it? Speaking practically, how can you respond?

The material universe as it is perceived and accepted by the mass of humankind can be an overwhelming and oppressive fact. By its nature it is an enforcer of finiteness, hence of limitation. Against its walls and forces and strictures, that special creature called man must make his way. Man carves out his habitation from century to century and salient to salient against these limitations of matter. Even the intellectual universe he creates is largely conditioned by his observations and experiences with the physical universe. But not entirely so. For "there is a spirit in man" which looks through and beyond the physics and, in looking, hopes, and, in hoping, strives for room.

I like to think that the magnificent profession of architecture exists to serve those hopes and those strivings to make room for the human spirit.

The physical frame and the intellectual frame change from age to age in the experience of man. The physicists have attacked from a physical standpoint the question of the nature of matter. To the modern mathematical physicist, matter is perceived to be a different substance from how it was perceived a century ago. Despite, however, the special understanding of matter enjoyed by a relatively few intellects, the behavior of man generally is no different now with respect to matter than it was two centuries ago. Material forces are accepted as very real, as quite formidable and as severely limiting. To be sure, we have learned more and more how to manipulate material forces by the application of scientific knowledge. But even while mankind has gained temporary respite from limitation, even some
freedom, he has acquired uncomfortable apprehensions about the influence of technology itself.

Special arrangements for meeting human needs differ in the human experience from period to period and from one part of the planet to another. Witness the historical cycles of tyranny and freedom. Witness in our own time the differences between the economic and political arrangements under which the mainland Chinese live and the economic and political arrangements under which the people of San Francisco live. Whatever the arrangements, a body of doctrine develops to account for the arrangements, to describe them, to hold onto them as they are, or to bring about change in them, or what not. And so is generated the discourse comprising much of the intellectual universe you and I inhabit.

In most of the world the economic arrangements are characterized by some degree of concession to what is called the profit motive. The systems are in one degree or another incentive systems. Material rewards encourage human effort. The American economy epitomizes the incentive system and is called an individual enterprise economy. Every human being becomes in this system a potential center of initiative, a potential creator of some sort, whose efforts will be rewarded. It is no accident, therefore, that an individual enterprise society is above everything else dynamic. It is energetic and it is productive. Certainly a productive, dynamic, free enterprise society is bound to encourage what we call creativity, innovation, variety. Resting upon

the potential of each individual, the individual enterprise society, with all its miscarriages, does expand the potential for achievement. The achievements are evident. Witness San Francisco.

There are also problems. The unleashing of forces of self-interest and self expression necessitates the provision of counter-vailing arrangements in the general interest. Otherwise the general interest could be lost in a scrambling anarchy.

Three years ago at a scintillating conference focused on technology and the environment at Aspen, Colorado, two simple statements seemed to me to place in capsule the basic problem inherent in a societal system based upon the profit incentive, particularly when that incentive is joined with a strong commitment to private property including land.

It was Dr. Alexander King, the Director-General for Scientific Affairs of OECD, who commented, "Whatever is visibly profitable is difficult to control." This statement would apply to whiskey or guns or oil or land.

The other statement was made by Professor Gell-Mann, Nobel Laureate in Physics of Cal Tech, who spoke of "the tragedy of the commons," the tragedy being that whatever is commonly available, such as the air and the sea, has been so susceptible to exploitation by individuals for "establishing advantage."

Population growth crowds the planet with individual wills seeking that which is visibly profitable and still exploiting to private advantage that which is commonly available. We are indeed aware that under the variety of human systems on this planet there are those which pursue and rationalize a denial of the individual enterprise system and even of private property. The American society, however, expresses its continued reliance upon individual enterprise coupled with the concept of private property (even in land) as the intellectual and practical framework for realizing the human potential. In championing this commitment the society must assume that man's altruism as well as his self-interest will curb the baser motives or the extremes of selfishness which can also grow and flourish in the garden labelled profits. In other words, for the system to be humanly tolerable it has to be assumed that man's goodness as well as his intelligent self-interest will place boundaries of decency and fairness and compassion on the exploitative activities of a profit-seeking population.

The record is mixed up to now. But all the future is in front of us. There is no question but that commonly available air and water and views have been polluted with selfish disregard for people present and unborn. It is obvious that our planning and zoning have lagged behind continued exploitation of limited land resources and that the common interest in beauty and order is sacrificed. Even so, humanity survives. But - to repeat- right now abroad in this land is a sometimes quiet, sometimes noisy, sometimes clear and sometimes fumbling but nevertheless insistent voice of conscience and enlightenment asserting itself in the corporate board rooms, in city halls, in the

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Congress, and in neighborhoods. This is the voice of the human spirit striking out again as in other times of history against the apparent tyranny of materiality, against materialistic thinking and against the bland acceptance of mechanistic determinism in decision making. It is my conviction that this human voice is so essentially a part of (God’s) man that it will not be downed. The demonstrable vigor and creative potential of the individual enterprise system is such that we will hardly abandon it in our striving for balance and justice and beauty in human life. I hope not. But because we must temper its excesses with inspired leadership and behavior, surely we will so temper it.

Architects have practiced under all kinds of political systems—absolute monarchies, church domination, Chinese autocracies, Egyptian pharaohs and political democracies—all systems. Economic systems of great variety have used architects. Works of great beauty and service have come forth in all ages and under many systems. In each case, of course, a designer of talent and integrity must have had a decent client!

The architectural profession wherever practiced is a part of the universe of material forces, of intellectual disputation, of emotion and searching. How will you, as individual practitioners, see yourselves in the pulling and hauling between profit incentive and the common good, between idealism and practicality? No matter what codes the profession may adopt, the contribution of the profession always rests on the character and motives of the individual practitioner. Whatever skills, whatever talents he possesses, he brings them to each design commission he is given. And with his talent and skill he brings also his moral commitment and character as a member of the human race.

I suppose that I personally was more inspired standing in front of Michelangelo’s “Moses” than with any other artistic experience in my life. I have reflected on what kind of man was Michelangelo. A seven-ton block of Carrara marble was set before him. Inside it he saw his image of the man Moses—heroic, worshipful, thinking, strong, courageous, intelligent. So he chiselled away the spaces to reveal that image.

We all stand both in front of and within the material universe of earth and sea and air and water and growing things. From the beginning of time man has been chipping away at spaces, reordering this physical universe to house himself, his creations, and his movement. Architects, builders, entrepreneurs, homemakers, manufacturers, developers—we have all been manipulators of the spaces inherited by man. We can be grateful that a few craftsmen have been able to see man in these spaces as Michelangelo could see his Moses in that block of marble. Seeing man as occupying these spaces, the noblest of our artisans have enabled the race. Others seeing only the material universe minus the union of the human spirit have disserved man. Even when we think we are housing mankind, we have too often seen him as only a physical creature with immediate physical needs. The choice is always there. The choice is there now as our expanding man-made environment is being chiselled out of the spaces of earth and sky and field and forest.

So what is the plea? That the designers of an unfolding world, as each of you is each day, see in the spaces before you what is really there. It is man, not an animal. It is the noblest work of God, whose spirit reaches out for beauty and joy and purity and integrity if he is to remain himself the very expression of beauty, power and grace.

If we would each see the fullness of man and respect that image in all our endeavors, then we would transform the world, correct its injustices, remove its frustrations, renew its beauties and make way for fresh fulfillment. No longer deceived by the apparently harsh limitations of materialism, designers would free their own talents, anchor more solidly their professional integrity and serve more effectively their client.

You are the architects. Who, again, is your client? Man is your client, the creature who is more than matter, who hungers and thirsts for space that is more than matter. In the space before you which is air and land and water and fabricated structure, it is your clear perception of what man really needs that commits you to be designers worthy of your calling. The space is there and man is there. Can you see him? Please do.
Several years ago the Chapter established this award program to recognize significant buildings which have been preserved and/or restored in North Carolina. The North Carolina Department of Archives and History was invited to make submittals as well as NCAIA members. Any historic property in North Carolina which has been restored for adaptive use or for historic preservation was eligible.

From a number of submittals, the jury selected four buildings to receive awards. The architect in each instance was presented a certificate at the summer banquet during the summer convention of the Chapter. Certificates were also given to the owner and the general contractor for each project.

Right: Boggan-Hammond House, Wadesboro, North Carolina

*Research indicated the wing as a small separate cottage.*

*Old photo shows wing at side of house.*

*By 1967 the wing was moved to rear of house.*
The Boggan-Hammond House is the oldest building still standing in the town of Wadesboro and is the first historic restoration in the county.

On the rear of the site stands the eighteenth century one-story frame house, 1780-83, built by Captain Patrick Boggan a Revolutionary patriot. He was Captain in the Minute Men of Salisbury District, a member of the Anson Regulators and a supply officer for General Nathaniel Greene. He donated the land on which the county seat of Wadesborough was established. Late in the eighteenth century he gave the house to his daughter and son-in-law, Eleanor and William Hammond.
On the front of the site stands the two story frame dwelling built by Alexander Little in 1839-40. This house was built as an addition to the original one-story Boggan House. While the original 1783 house had been altered repeatedly during its history, and the two story wing added, it was determined that the houses would be separated and restored independently. Careful attention was given to authentic reproduction and preservation of the original structures. In many instances features from the original construction were uncovered during the dismantling, which assisted in attempting a faithful restoration.
The construction of the John Knox house in Salisbury was finished prior to March 1872 when it was mentioned in the Carolina Watchman as just having been completed, being “Two story L-shaped with bay windows, fancy ornaments and finished in tinted paints.”

The house is of historic value for two primary reasons: First, it is a good example of the bracketed period, which dominated styles during and immediately after the Civil War. There is no great abundance of this style of architecture in the south due to the economic hardships of reconstruction. Second, the house was occupied for nearly 100 years by the Knox family.

In 1965 the house passed in trust to the North Carolina National Bank and for four years stood vacant while nature and neglect took their toll. Frozen plumbing and hot water heating lines caused serious water damage and the house fell into an uninhabitable state of disrepair.

In 1969 the present owner purchased the Knox house in hope of retaining an historical landmark while adapting its function to contemporary economic realities. The interior, including all utilities, was completely renovated creating four two-room efficiency apartments. The temptation to build additions viewable from the exterior was avoided.
Improvements included the installation of insulation and central air-conditioning, and care was taken to preserve the atmosphere of the original house. The choice of brass light fixtures and period wallpaper complement heavy panelled doors with brass knobs, high ceilings and large windows, giving the interior a feeling of grace and spaciousness seldom found in modern apartments.
On a one-thousand acre tract, deeded to him by his father in 1773, David Stone erected his mansion, Hope, at the end of the eighteenth century. Documentary evidence proves the house reached its final stage of completion by 1803. By 1810, Stone’s plantation had increased to five thousand acres and he owned more than fifty slaves.

Educated at Princeton College, David Stone, a leading politician of his day, served in the North Carolina House of Commons, United States Senate and House of Representatives and was elected Governor of North Carolina for two one-year terms in 1808 and 1809.

By the mid-twentieth century the elegant old mansion had become derelict under successive years of tenant occupancy. Historic Hope Foundation, organized in 1965, purchased the house and eighteen acres of land in 1966. Four years later the majority of the exterior work was completed and interior restoration was begun. The remarkably authentic restoration was officially opened in 1972 and is open to the public as a house museum.

The ground level basement, originally the “winter kitchen” now houses the Bertie County Historical Association museum.
Ballroom on Second Floor

Second floor library with original bookcases
The Arcade was built at the cost of $80,000.00, in 1914, in the midst of a construction boom in Charlotte. The Arcade was a brain child of Edward Dilworth Latta, Charlotte's premier developer, who wanted new offices for his Four C’s Company: Charlotte Consolidated Construction Company. It was designed by William H. Peeps (President of NCAIA 1924-1925), an innovative architect, whose ideas caused many Charlotteans to shake their heads in disapproval. They thought the Arcade was foolish and ugly, but most of them had never been inside of it, nor felt its warmth and charm.

The inherent charm of this arcade building led the architect to encourage the Owner to restore this handsome project. The Arcade provides a major inter-block pedestrian link between a large utility company and secondary office space, and the primary business/retail street of the City.

In recent years the first floor of the building has been turned over to real estate and insurance offices, rather than the small shops and boutiques which could have benefited from the almost constant flow of pedestrian traffic, and the building itself had become somewhat dilapidated.

The architects, who have their offices in the Arcade, restored...
the building with a conscious amount of delicacy. Nothing was done to alter the essential structure of the building. The light fixtures, graphics, and especially the color scheme, were selected to respect the existing building that possesses an intrinsic value of its own.
DESIGN FOUNDATION NEWS

The N. C. Design Foundation will channel $30,305 into teaching, research and extension programs of North Carolina State University's School of Design during the coming year.

NCSU Chancellor John T. Caldwell presented the proposal to the foundation, one of ten foundations furnishing private support to supplement state and federal appropriations for educational programs at the Raleigh campus.

The Chancellor and Claude E. McKinney, the new dean of the School of Design, announced that one of the first projects under the new dean was a tour by 35 business, professional, civic and educational leaders of Raleigh to the "new town" of Columbia, Md.

The tour was conducted June 4, 5 and 6 under the leadership of the School of Design and Raleigh Mayor Thomas W. Bradshaw Jr.

The dean, who served as a designer in the development of Columbia, Md. before his appointment at NCSU, told the foundation that no one expected the City of Raleigh to be rebuilt as a result of the trip to the model city, but that some of the concepts and designs of Columbia could be utilized in Raleigh's regeneration and growth.

McKinney gave the directors a "Declaration of Intent" on the course he and the faculty are charting for the internationally recognized school.

"We will find ways of playing a more central role in the development of this community and this state," he said.

McKinney said that business developers "are not always the guys in the black hats" and environmentalists do have legitimate criticisms of unplanned and uncoordinated growth.

A. Cabell Ford of Charlotte, president of the foundation and a vice president of Carolina Solite Co., presided over the budget session.

Other NCSU officials reporting to the directors were John D. Wright, vice chancellor for business and finance; Rudolph Pate, director of Foundations and Development; and C. William Hart, assistant director of Foundations and Development.

A committee to build mutual support between North Carolina State University's School of Design and the state's professional and business leaders has been appointed by the president of the N. C. Design Foundation.
The Annual Summer Convention of the North Carolina Chapter AIA, held at the Blockade Runner Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, drew some one hundred architects and their families for three days of meetings and beach activities. Two mornings were devoted to professional programs, highlighted by talks by nationally-known architects.

William J. Geddis, FAIA, Vice President and Director of The Architects Collaborative, Cambridge, Massachusetts, presented a two-part talk on "The Challenge in Architecture" and "TAC's Work in New Forms and Systems" which included a detailed description of that firm's winning entry in the Johns Manville Competition, as well as their design of the successful new AIA Headquarters in Washington.

A timely subject of "The Architect's Role in the Decision Processes and the Delivery Process in Today's Market" was ably presented by Joseph H. Flad, FAIA, president of the firm of John J. Flad & Associates of Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. Flad has served as Regional Director of the North Central States Region on the AIA Board and as a member of the AIA Task Forces on Turnkey and Standards of Professional Practice. His 125-man firm has received twenty-seven architectural awards for excellence in design.

Relating more to the local scene, J. Hyatt Hammond, AIA, of Asheboro, discussed his proposed design for the new North Carolina Zoo and showed slides of outstanding zoos he had visited in researching this project.

Representatives of the Carolina Cape Fear Corporation presented a film on their development of a new resort area on Baldhead Island, which stresses the preservation of natural and ecological resources while attempting to design an attractive resort complex.

On the lighter side, the conventioneers enjoyed golf, swimming, tennis, fishing and sailing, with each evening climaxed by delicious cuisine, beverages and dancing.
**Shogren Recognized**

Vernon F. Shogren is a musician for pleasure and a design teacher professionally. Associates describe his performance at the keyboard as "most adept."

Students, fellow professors, and architects at North Carolina State University judge his design teaching as "outstanding."

Shogren recently was nominated by campuswide committee of students and faculty members for one of the five Outstanding Alumni Professorships. Alumni who now are practitioners of architecture across the nation and the NCSU administration concurred.

The professorship carries with it a $2,000 annual salary supplement. Shogren, and four others, were chosen from a faculty of more than 1,000 men and women for the award.

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Lenoir Community College
Kinston, N. C.

Architect:
Leslie N. Boney

Structural Engineer:
Sam Hunter, Jr.

General Contractor:
Coastal Construction Co.

Photographs: Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.