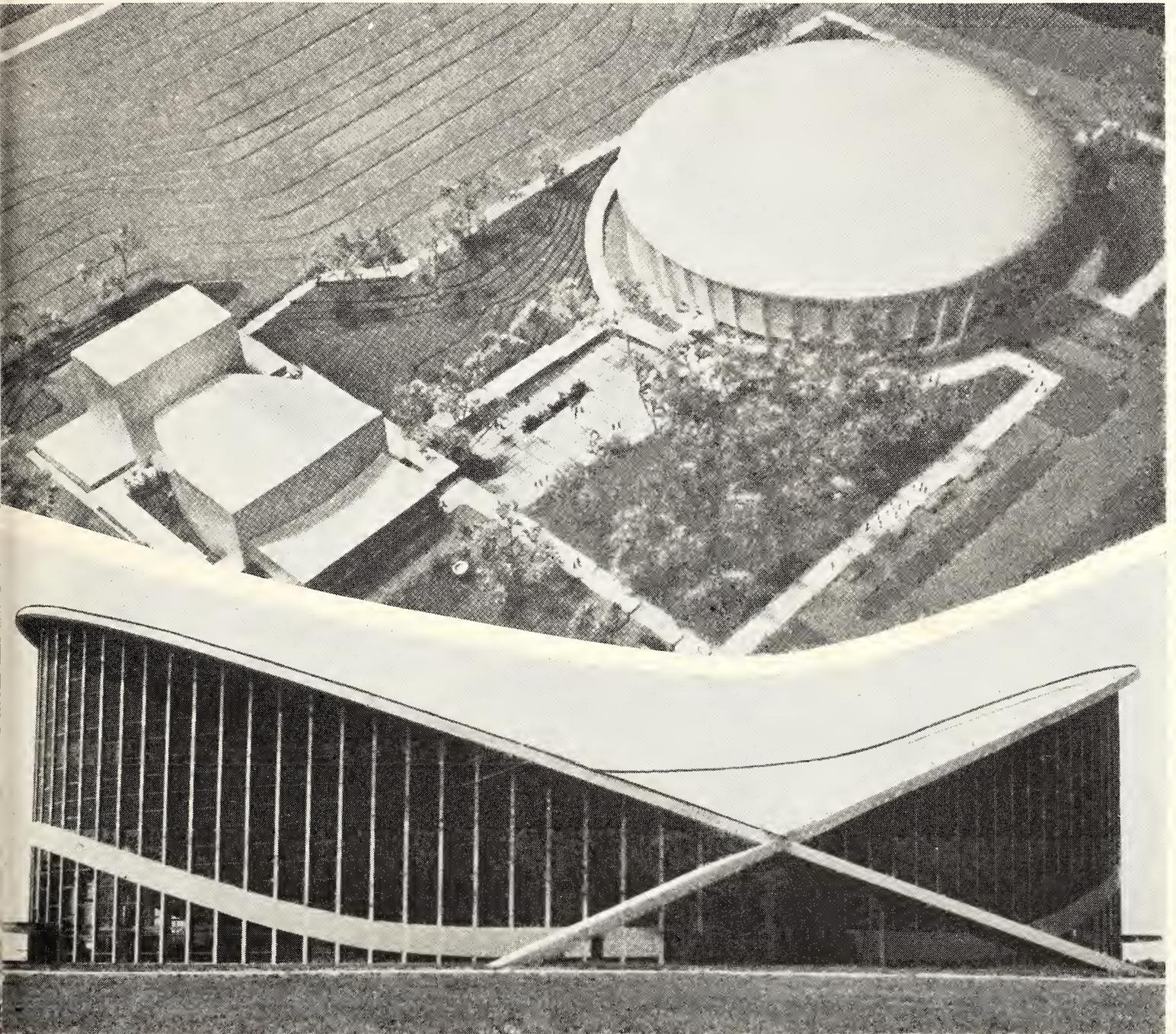


THE E. S. C. QUARTERLY

VOLUME 13, NO. 3-4

SUMMER-FALL, 1955

Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Residential
Construction in N. C. in 1955 Broke All Former Records



Two remarkable and unusual buildings in North Carolina—Charlotte Auditorium-Coliseum, top, and State Fair Arena, Raleigh (descriptions on page 79.)

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N. C. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

North Carolina experienced its greatest building year in 1955, exceeding the former record year of 1953. Estimates, considered conservative, indicate that construction costs in 1955 approach \$500,000,000. Employment Security Commission records for the first six months of 1955 indicated that average monthly employment in all construction would exceed 42,000 as against 38,572 in 1954 and 41,420 in 1953. Construction payrolls for 1955 are estimated close to \$165,000,000.

This issue deals with what may be termed by comparison as lighter construction, or building construction, as handled by general contractors and special building trades contractors, usually referred to as sub-contractors, even though a fair portion of their work is as prime contractors. In this classification are five major divisions: industrial, commercial, institutional, residential and governmental construction. Not handled in this issue, except for a slight overlapping, are heavier construction contractors—those handling highways, large bridges, hydro-electric dam and plant construction, railroads and other heavier construction.

In the building construction, lighter construction estimates place at \$325,000,000 the total expenditures for 1955. General contractors and special trades contractors were expected to pay their employees close to \$110,000,000, fairly evenly divided between the two groups. For 1953, ESC records show, general contractors spent for employment \$51,682,882 and the sub-contractors paid their workers \$51,638,954—very little difference. In 1954 the general contractors paid in wages and salaries \$47,457,386, while the sub-contractors (special trades) paid their workers \$51,421,489, almost \$4,000,000 more than the general contractors paid.

In the first six months of 1955 there were 681 general contractors employing a monthly average of 18,913 workers, against 16,196 in 1954 and 18,350 in 1953 (both first six months), and 873 special trades contractors employing a monthly average of 15,420 workers, against 14,676 in 1954 and 18,350 in 1953 all for the first six months. The employers here are those subject to the Employment Security Law, normally with eight or more employees. Many small contractors in both of these groups would raise the total several thousand, probably 5,000 to 8,000.

Some space is given to architects and engineers in this issue, along with special trade contractors in Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning; Painting, Papering and Decorating; Electrical Contracting, Masonry, Stone Work, Tile Setting and Plastering, Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors and Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors.

Present plans are to handle heavy construction, as described above, in our next issue. Since several, though not all, concrete work contractors, including contractors, are in road and street building and other heavy projects, intentions are to include them in the next issue.

NOTE—INDEX for two years, 1953-54, Vols. 11 & 12, postponed from last issue, had to be postponed again, due to space limitations. Plans are to include it in next issue.

Construction Industry Made Heavy Gains in N.C. in Decade

By ROBERT G. KELLOGG, *Research & Methods Specialist, ESC Bureau of Research and Statistics*

Since the end of World War II a greatly increased market for industrial buildings and houses has prevailed in North Carolina. This demand has brought about several significant changes in the construction industry: changes not only resulting in rapid growth and expansion, but in existing trades becoming more specialized.

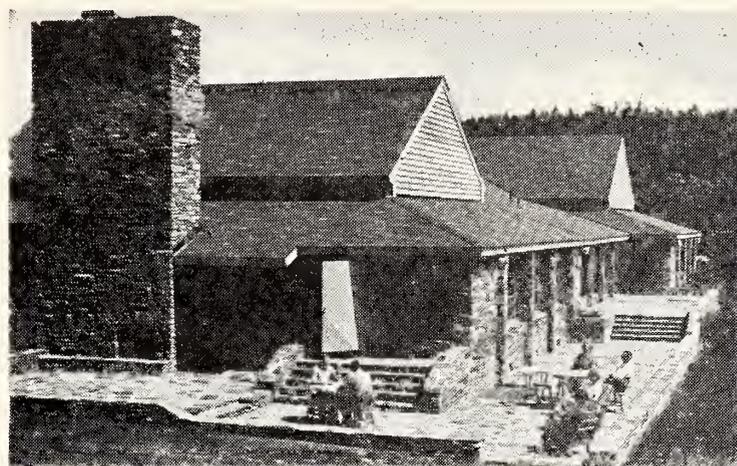
This article will deal with these changes; how they have influenced the growth and establishment of individual firms; the effect on employment and wages; and the experience of the industry with unemployment, and how this concerns not only the individual worker, but the whole economy as well.

The construction industry is generally classified into three broad divisions: general building construction, heavy construction and the special trades. Heavy construction, i.e., highways, bridges, railroads, dams, etc., is excluded from this article. Consideration will be given to the general building and special-trade contractors only.

General contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of buildings such as private residences, apartment buildings, farm buildings, industrial and commercial structures including stores, light and power plants, natural gas compressing stations, and oil pumping stations; public buildings; and the alteration and repair of these structures.

Today in the era of specialization, contractors in the special trades render services at the site of construction either directly to the builder or as a subcontractor. Among the special trades are: plumbing, heating, and air conditioning; painting, paper hanging, and decorating; electrical installation; masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering; carpentering and wood flooring; roofing and sheet-metal work; concreting work; general building maintenance; and such miscellaneous trades as: structural steel erection and ornamental metal work; glass and glazing; excavation and foundation work; wrecking and demolition; installation of machinery and equipment; and insulating, shoreing, waterproofing, and scaffolding erection; house moving; and dismantling industrial machinery and equipment.

Between 1946 and 1955 the number of construction firms covered by the Employment Security Law has more than doubled. Those firms covered under the Law include all firms employing eight or more workers, and those employing less than eight per-



Park restaurant and observation lounge, Mt. Mitchell State Park, costing about \$100,000 with equipment; built by Hickory Construction Co., Hickory.

sons who elect voluntary coverage, thereby qualifying their workers for unemployment insurance benefits in the event of involuntary separations. In 1946 there were 636 construction firms; by 1955 the number had increased to 1,562—a growth of nearly 150 percent. At the beginning of 1955 there were 685 general building firms and 877 special-trade contracting concerns.

Among the general construction firms the number of workers employed varies from less than eight

FRONT PAGE PICTURES

CHARLOTTE AUDITORIUM-COLISEUM—The Charlotte Auditorium and Coliseum, costing approximately \$4,700,000, have been described as "the most modern and practical of their kind in the world." The two structures are on a 22-acre site with a 13,000 car-parking area, three miles from the heart of Charlotte on an eight-lane boulevard. The two buildings are 300 yards apart and connected by a covered terraced walkway. The facilities were built by Thompson & Street, general contractor, Charlotte, on plans drawn by A. G. Odell, Jr., Charlotte architect.

The coliseum was dedicated in early October by Evangelist Billy Graham, distinguished Charlotte native, with 13,000 people present. The coliseum is round construction with radio steel ribs and framing steel. The exterior walls are pre-cast concrete and glass and the roof is of structural steel with light-weight concrete deck covered with aluminum. The dome, 332 ft. in diameter, weighs one pound to the sq. ft. and is said to be the largest structural steel dome in the world. It is 135 feet high. The coliseum is designed for conventions, indoor fairs, sports events, rodeos, circuses, water and ice shows and trade shows. The arena is 100x212 feet. About 70,000 persons attended the eight ice Capades' performances.

The auditorium, seating 2,500, designed for concerts, ballets, operas and the like, seats 1,500 on the main floor and 1,000 in the balcony. The stage is 100x50 feet. The interior color is deep blue and the building is said to be acoustically perfect, sound proof and air conditioned.

THE STATE FAIR ARENA—also called coliseum, livestock judging pavilion (cow pasture) on the State Fair Grounds, just west of Raleigh, has been described as America's most modern big building, a new epoch in architecture, with ideal seating arrangement, the most significant building of late times, the most important building in America today, offers an experience unparalleled even in a visit to the United Nations Building or Lever House in New York, and many others.

The Arena is designed to serve agriculture, industry, commerce and the people of North Carolina generally as a year-around center for educational, inspirational and recreational events. The building is 300 feet in diameter, elliptical in shape, with central arena floor 221 feet long and 127 feet at the widest part of the ellipse. It contains 6,080 permanent opera-type and box seats, with space for about 4,000 portable seats. About 25,000 square feet of display space is provided in the lobbies and lower-level concourses.

The building is, at the lobby level, of translucent heat-absorbing plate glass, and of translucent glass above. The roof, saddle-shaped, is suspended on cables between 90-foot parabolic arches, probably the largest suspended roof in existence. It is of a combination metal-asbestos insulation-built-in construction. The roof is white, the outside of a light green tint. Adequate lighting, hot air heat and ventilation are provided.

The Arena, exclusive of grounds, landscaping, portable seats and other portable fixtures, cost approximately \$1,600,000. It was built by William Muirhead Construction Co., Durham, to plans drawn by William Henley Deitrick, architect, Raleigh, with the late Matthew Nowicki, N. C. State College, as consultant, and Severud-Elstad-Krueger, New York, as consulting engineers. E. F. Matteson was general superintendent and E. A. Fulton, job superintendent. Other contractors were Thompson Electrical Co., Raleigh; Smith & Mills, Plumbing, Raleigh; Thompkins-Johnston, heating, Charlotte; Stahl-Rider, air distribution, Raleigh, and Southern Desk Co., seating, Hickory. The arena is the realization of a dream of many years of Dr. J. S. Dorton, State Fair manager.

TABLE I

COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BUILDING TRADES 1946-1955

YEAR	Number Of Firms	Average Monthly Employment	Annual Gross Wages	Average Weekly Earning
1946.....	636	25,515	\$ 49,403,172	\$ 38.23
1947.....	795	29,404	62,163,703	41.72
1948.....	872	32,002	71,272,909	43.98
1949.....	1,022	28,375	67,873,216	46.55
1950.....	1,083	35,272	84,367,530	46.84
1951.....	1,200	42,040	107,707,642	50.31
1952.....	1,333	37,925	107,505,292	55.14
1953.....	1,528	34,369	103,321,836	58.25
1954.....	1,554	32,493	98,878,875	58.81
1955*.....	1,562	31,872		

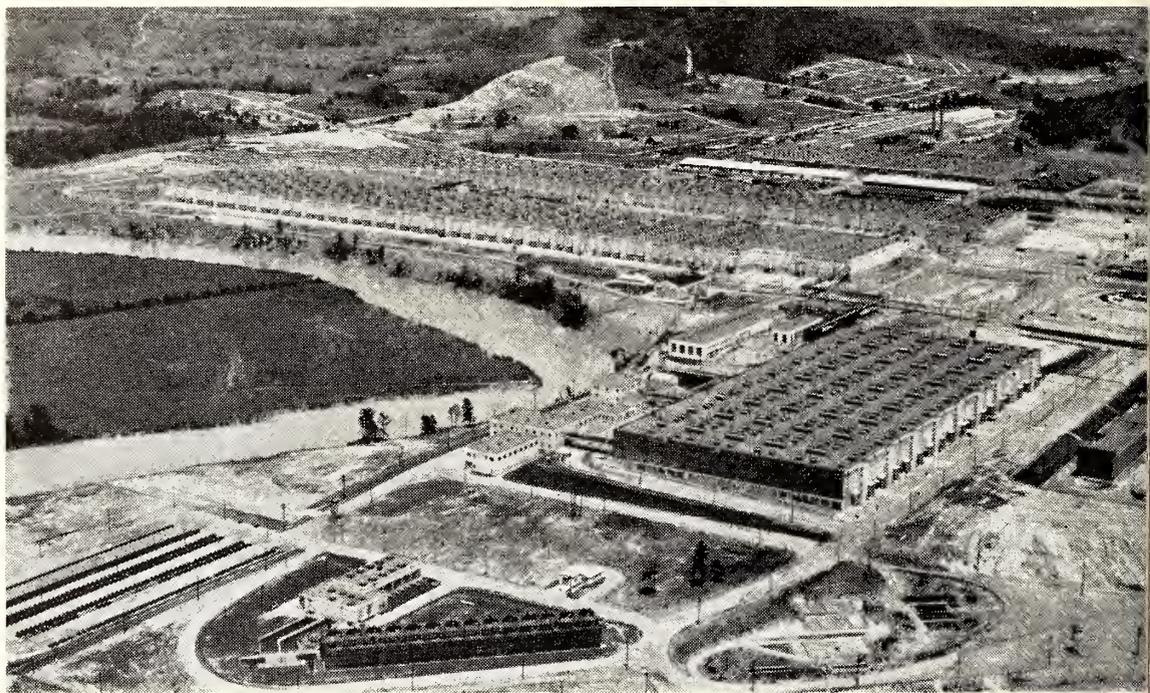
* First Quarter—(Relatively inactive season)

(voluntary coverage) to over 500. A total of 663 firms employ fewer than 100 workers; 20 firms between 100 and 250 persons, while only three hire over 400 workers.

In the special-trade group, over 265 firms engage in the plumbing, heating, and air conditioning fields; 135 specialize in masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering; and 120 firms are classified in the electrical field. There are nearly 100 roofing and sheet-metal work contractors; and about 65 painting, paper hanging, and decorating concerns. Of a total of 877 of these special-trade firms, 10 employ over 100 workers. The plumbing, heating, and air conditioning trades account for 4 of the 10 firms with over 100 employees.

Employment in the construction trades showed rapid growth between 1946 and 1951 by increasing from a monthly employment average of 25,515 covered workers in 1946 to 35,272 in 1950 and 42,040 workers in 1951, the peak employment year. By 1954 the average monthly employment level had decreased to 32,493 workers, the lowest since 1946. Several factors should be considered when explaining employment losses since 1951. Rising costs of building materials and increased wage patterns have caused some contractors to keep personnel requirements at a bare minimum. Innovations in building methods, plus new time-saving materials have contributed in some degree to the pattern of employment decline. During the first quarter of 1955, a total of 31,872 workers were covered during an average month; this is no indication, however, of further declines since the first quarter is normally a slack period.

Generally a higher level of employment is experienced by the building trades during July, August, and September; consequently there is variance in employment during the year, particularly among the larger firms. Although these seasonal factors affect the building trades, the industry has shown marked stability in the number of workers who maintain year-round employment. When the level of building is high, workers involuntarily separated from



The Atomic Energy Commission's Gaseous Diffusion Plant at Oak Ridge covers some 600 acres and contains five large process buildings in addition to 70 other related buildings. A portion of the plant is shown here; built by J. A. Jones Construction Co.

one job are able to secure another. This has been the normal pattern until last year (1954) when curtailed construction prevented a larger proportion of workers from obtaining secondary jobs during the periods when seasonal limitations forced them from their regular employment.

Annual gross wages paid to workers in the building trades during 1954 amounted to nearly \$99 million. In 1946 a total of \$49.4 million was paid in wages. During the peak employment year of 1951, a record amount of \$107.7 million in gross wages was established. The \$49.4 million in 1946 was paid to 25,515 workers, resulting in an average weekly earning of \$38.23. Average weekly earnings have consistently increased during the past ten years regardless of employment fluctuations. The largest individual earning of \$58.81 was paid in 1954; that being an earnings increase of over 50 percent since 1946.

Because of wide variance in skill levels among construction workers, individual wage payments differ widely. Wage scales generally vary between a high of \$3.00 per hour for skilled labor and a low of about \$1.00 hourly for unskilled workers. Journeymen naturally receive the higher pay rates, with bricklayers commanding the highest hourly rate, followed by electricians, plumbers, plasterers, carpenters, and painters. Considering the average weekly earnings of \$58.81 in North Carolina during 1954:



Morehead Planetarium at Chapel Hill, erected by J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte.

TABLE II
PRORATION OF TAXABLE PAYROLLS AND BENEFIT CHARGES
BUILDING TRADES 1949-1954

Fiscal Year	Construction Payrolls As % of Covered Payroll	Percent of Benefit Charges Chargeable to Construction
1949-1950.....	4.94%	4.37%
1950-1951.....	5.68%	2.55%
1951-1952.....	6.05%	2.48%
1952-1953.....	5.33%	4.29%
1953-1954.....	4.95%	5.93%

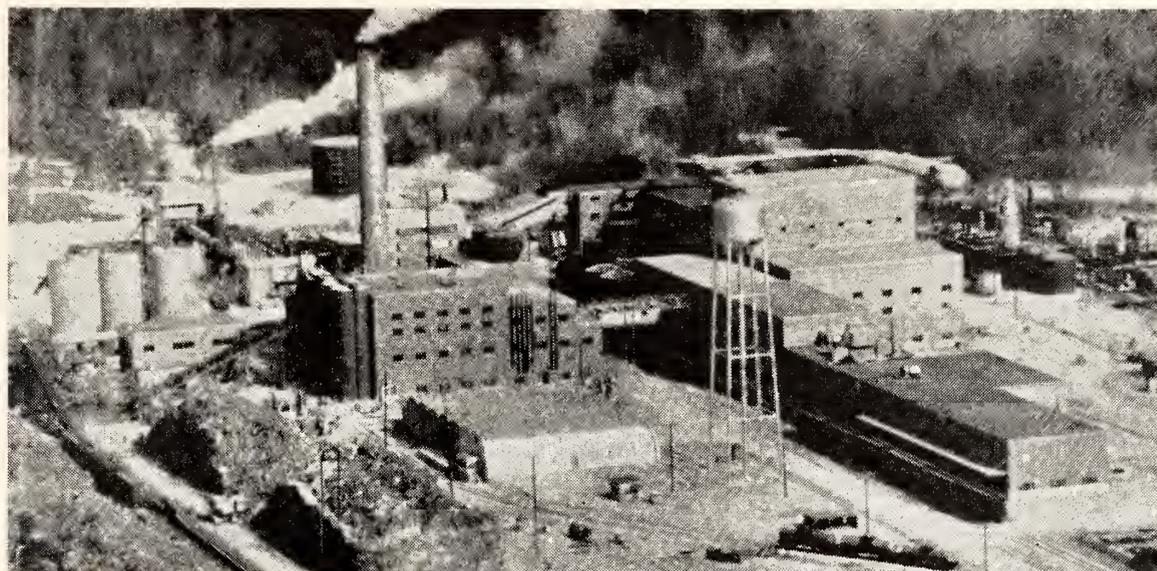
being payment for a forty-hour work week, the average hourly earning would be \$1.47.

New firms employing eight or more workers are required to contribute 2.7 percent of their taxable payroll (that portion consisting of the first \$3,000 of each worker's earnings) to the unemployment insurance fund in order to insure their voluntarily separated workers of unemployment benefits. After two-plus years of experience under the program, the employer is eligible for a

rate reduction. This reduction is dependent on the individual firm's experience with employment separations, and the amount of benefits paid to those workers. Normally a firm must contribute more to the fund than is charged against its account for benefits to unemployed workers.

A total of 1,292 construction firms (83 percent) have rated accounts during 1955. The combined payroll of these firms constitutes 93 percent of the total taxable payroll of the construction industry. Over 22 percent (296 firms) of the 1,292 firms eligible for rate reductions contribute at the reduced minimum rate of 0.1%; these 0.1% contributions had only 10 percent of the total payroll of rated construction accounts. Only 52 firms (4 percent) are currently contributing the maximum rate of 2.7 percent. The payroll of these firms amounts to 2.6 percent of the total taxable payroll for rated accounts in the construction industry. The average contribution rate for construction firms in 1954 was 1.59 percent, 1.25 percent in 1953; 1.51 percent in 1952; and 1.76 percent in 1951. The average contribution rate of 1.59 percent in 1954 compares favorably with other industries, such as manufacturing with a 1.62 percent average. The average contribution rate for all industries was 1.52 percent in 1954.

When relating the percent of construction firms receiving reduced rates with all other industries it is found that construction ranks favorably, with 96 percent of all firms having rated accounts earning a rate reduction. This is compared with 86 percent of manufacturing firms receiving the same consideration; 84 percent of agriculture, forestry, and fishing organizations; and those industries in a more advantageous position, such as: wholesale and retail trade with 98 percent receiving reductions; service industries, 98 percent; transportation, communication,



Riegel Paper Corp., Riegel-Carolina 200-ton bleached pulp plant at Acme near Wilmington; built by C. M. Guest & Sons, Greensboro.

and utility firms 98 percent; and 99 percent of the finance, insurance, and real estate firms collectively qualifying for reduced rates.

Equally important is the amount of benefits paid to unemployed construction workers, since the percent of benefit charges regulates the percent of total taxable payroll that must be contributed. Table II shows the percent of taxable payrolls contributed by the construction industry during the period 1949-1954 as well as benefit charges for each year.

For 1953-1954 the percent of benefits charged against the construction industry exceeded the amount contributed: 5.93 percent in benefits as against 4.95 percent share of payrolls. This fact is not too significant when the entire five year period is viewed, for during this period the construction industry contributed 5.34 percent of the total statewide taxable payroll but only received 3.86 percent of the benefit awards. In general construction benefits about equalled contributions during this period; however in the special-trades group the amount awarded in benefits was only about half of the contribution amount.

The cost factor is the percent of the taxable payroll which an industry contributes to the program in relation to benefits charged; cost factor = benefits divided by payroll. Table III shows the cost factor for selected periods. It can be seen that the 1.54% cost factor in 1954 was the highest in five years.

The year 1954 was not economically ideal for the construction industry. Benefits exceeded contributions, and the cost factor had increased to 1.54 percent, but still the cost factor in the manufacturing industry (1.70 percent) was higher. The general recession prevailing during the latter part of 1953 and most of 1954 had an affect on the construction industry. Unemployed manufacturing workers do not generally build new homes. More turnover among the unskilled workers became evident during this year, and many workers experienced difficulties for the first time in finding a new job when involuntarily separated from their regular employment. Increased building activity during 1955 indicates that the industry will continue to contribute significantly to the economic growth of North Carolina.

TABLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFIT CHARGES BUILDING TRADES

Fiscal Year	Taxable Payroll	Benefits Charged In Rate Computation	Cost Factor as % of Taxable Payroll
1949-50	\$ 63,357,000	\$ 830,196	1.31
1950-51	85,714,000	274,849	.32
1951-52	92,813,000	540,680	.58
1952-53	89,464,000	375,545	.42
1953-54	81,109,000	1,247,962	1.54
Five Year Period.....			.769

Healthy 16-Year Industry Diversion Bolsters N. C. Economy

HUGH M. RAPER, *Director of Research and Statistics, ESC*

The presence of growth usually suggests a healthy state of being and this consideration of growth developments in the unemployment insurance coverage in North Carolina in the 16-year period (1939-1954, inclusive) points to the very healthy condition of the North Carolina economy.

From a national viewpoint the 16-year period from 1939 to 1955 saw a great increase in population and economic activity. While the population of continental United States increased from about 130 to 164 million and the civilian labor force from 52 to 64 million, the average number of workers covered by unemployment insurance increased from about 21.4 million in 1939 to about 35.4 million in 1954. This represents a change in insured employment for the nation of 65.4 percent.

Looking at the broad over-all measures of the increase in average monthly employment covered by the unemployment insurance in North Carolina we find that the all-industry growth represented by the increase from 462,000 in 1939 to 714,000 in 1954—a net increase of 252,000—amounts to a relative growth of 55 percent.

In any consideration of employment advance in North Carolina in this 16-year period one is struck by the development of more than 250,000 non-agricultural jobs covered by the program. Practically all of these jobs in North Carolina represent economic advance since the basic coverage provisions in this State have not been materially changed. In this period, however, eight of the States lowered their coverage provisions to yield an increase in coverage that does not represent economic growth. This to some extent accounts for the higher relative national advance, 65 percent as compared with North Carolina's 55 percent rise.

Rather surprising is the finding that while more than half of North Carolina's insured workers are engaged in manufacture the relative growth of the manufacturing segment has lagged behind growth in other sizeable groupings, such as: contract construction; transportation, utilities and communications; trade establishments; finance, insurance and real estate; and, service industries.

While average covered employment in manufactures had a relative advance of only 36.3 percent these other segments had relative advances ranging from 73 to 146 percent. This is explained largely by the fact that North Carolina's manufacturing economy had experienced a very rapid growth in the 1920's and 1930's. Manufacturing employment in 1939 represented more than 68 percent of the insured worker group, but by 1954 this percentage relationship had declined and manufacturing employment contributed only 60.2 percent of the insured employment.

The real explanation of the lag in relative advance for manufacturing, however, is found in an examination of what took place in textile employment in this 16-year period. In 1939 textile employment represented almost two-thirds of all manufacturing employment while by 1954 the textile component was less than half of all manufacturing employment. In other words, of all major manufacturing groups, the



N. C. State Health Building on Caswell Square, Raleigh, 31 stories high and costing about \$578,000; built by Rogers Construction Co., Smithfield.

relative advance of textiles was the weakest of all—only 14.1 percent. Only leather and leather products had a worse experience in the period.

Rather than consider the factors explaining the low growth rate in textile employment in this 16-year period, it seems better to note the manufacturing fields that have shown both absolute and relative (Continued on page 86)

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN SIXTEEN YEAR PERIOD 1939-1954

Industry Group	Employment		Actual Change	% Change From 1939
	1939	1954		
State Total, All Industries	462,230	713,871	+251,641	+54.4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	155	1,112	957	617.7
Mining and Quarrying	1,975	3,749	1,774	89.8
Contract Construction	23,294	40,387	17,093	73.4
Manufacturing	315,024	429,436	114,412	36.3
Food Products	11,664	21,723	10,059	86.2
Tobacco Manufactures	24,762	29,498	4,736	19.1
Textile Mill Products	199,098	227,235	28,137	14.1
Apparel and Related Products	6,566	18,942	12,376	188.5
Lumber and Timber	22,195	30,587	8,392	37.8
Furniture Products	22,839	32,946	10,107	44.2
Paper and Allied Products	4,770	10,301	5,531	116.1
Printing and Publishing	3,413	6,629	3,216	94.2
Chemicals	7,920	11,230	3,310	41.8
Leather Products	1,224	973	-251	-20.5
Stone and Clay Products	4,028	6,091	2,063	51.2
Metal Products	2,557	6,597	4,040	157.9
Electrical Machinery	62	14,216	14,154	22,837.0
Machinery, except electric	1,950	7,061	5,111	261.9
All Other Manufacturing	1,976	5,407	3,431	173.6
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	16,331	40,122	23,791	145.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	74,782	138,923	64,141	85.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	10,020	21,657	11,637	116.2
Service Industries	29,452	38,068	8,616	29.3
Establishment, not classified	197	417	220	111.7

Industry Joins ESC Personnel at Institute; Hodges Speaks

The Fourth Annual Institute for Employment Security Personnel, held September 29-October 1 at Chapel Hill, was the largest attended and probably above the average in high-type, thought-provoking discussions of the theme, "Economic Development of North Carolina." The registration reached 240, not all attendants registering, Employment Security Commission (ESC) personnel reaching an estimated 180, against 120 at the first two years and 140 last year.

Governor Luther Hodges, first governor to do so, addressed the Institute Friday afternoon, showing an intense interest in the work of the ESC and the Institute and a definite passion for development of the State, industrially and in all other respects. Ben E. Douglas, director, N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development (C&D), introduced him and discussed efforts to get new and good industries for the State. Capus M. Waynick outlined his efforts to promote new small industries. Chairman Henry E. Kendall presided over the session.

Governor Hodges, in his address, took occasion to speak in complimentary terms of "The E.S.C. Quarterly" and the work of its editor, particularly referring to the last issue, in which Food Processing was stressed. Food Processing, he indicated, is an activity which lends itself readily to exploitation and development in the small industry class and is suitable for almost any section of North Carolina.

C&D joined the three former sponsors this year, N. C. Chapter, International Association of Personnel in Employment (IAPES) who inaugurated the Institute, with President B. C. Wilson, Asheville, and Howard W. Winstead, Greensboro, Institute chairman, as key men; University of North Carolina (UNC) Institute of Government, with Albert Coates, director, welcoming the group and Don Hayman, assistant, handling the Institute, and ESC, with Chairman Kendall as representative.

Thursday, 2 P.M., Howard Winstead, chairman; Dr. C. S. Logsdon, marketing professor, UNC, answered "What is Economic Development?" and Dr. Lowell Ashby, UNC economics professor, discussed "North Carolina's Income Standing."

At 3:45, on "Schools and Colleges and Economic Development," Bruce Billings, ESC attorney, chairman; importance of these activities was shown by Dean Marcus E. Hobbs, Duke University, "College Training and Economic Development"; Dean J. H. Lampe, State College, "College Research and Economic Development"; Director J. Warren Smith, Vocational Education, "Vocational Training and Economic Development"; and Clarence L. Beddingfield, N. C. director, "Apprenticeship Training and Economic Development." At 8:30, "A Trip to Saturn," Morehead Planetarium.

Friday, 9 o'clock, "Water, Taxes and Economic Development," R. Fuller Martin, director, Unemployment Insurance (UI) Division, chairman; "Wa-



WAKE FOREST COLLEGE—The new Wake Forest College at Reynolda, near Winston-Salem, from the architect's drawing. The college is located on a 320 acre tract, formerly a part of the Reynolda Estate, developed by the late R. J. Reynolds and donated to the college by his daughter, Mary Reynolds Babcock, and her husband, Charlie Babcock. All buildings in the present plan, for which the construction budget is \$19,500,000, are now nearing completion and expected to be finished when the college moves from its present Wake Forest campus next May. The Wake Forest College Summer School will open there in June. The campus and nearby area, in its beautiful natural surroundings, will be artistically landscaped.

Three general contractors are finishing the campus buildings, apartments and utility buildings. They are George W. Kane, Roxboro-Durham, erecting the Chapel, the Student and Administrative Center, the Library and the Gymnasium; Fowler-Jones Construction Co., Winston-Salem, four Men's Dormitories, the Science Building, the Law Building, 72 Faculty Apartments and the Warehouse and Maintenance Shops; Frank L. Blum & Co., Winston-Salem, the Power Plant and two Women's Dormitories. The firm of architects developing the plans is Larson and Larson, which moved from New York City to Reynolda when it took over supervision of the building of Wake Forest College.—Data from Robert G. Deyton, Vice President and Controller.

ter Supply and Economic Development," Col. B. C. Snow, chief engineer, Water Resources Division, C&D; "Stream Sanitation and Economic Development," E. C. Hubbard, executive secretary, N. C. Stream Sanitation Commission; "N. C. Tax Structure and Economic Development," Eugene Shaw, N. C. Commissioner of Revenue; "Unemployment Insurance and Economic Development," Dr. Frank T. deVyver, economics professor, Duke University.

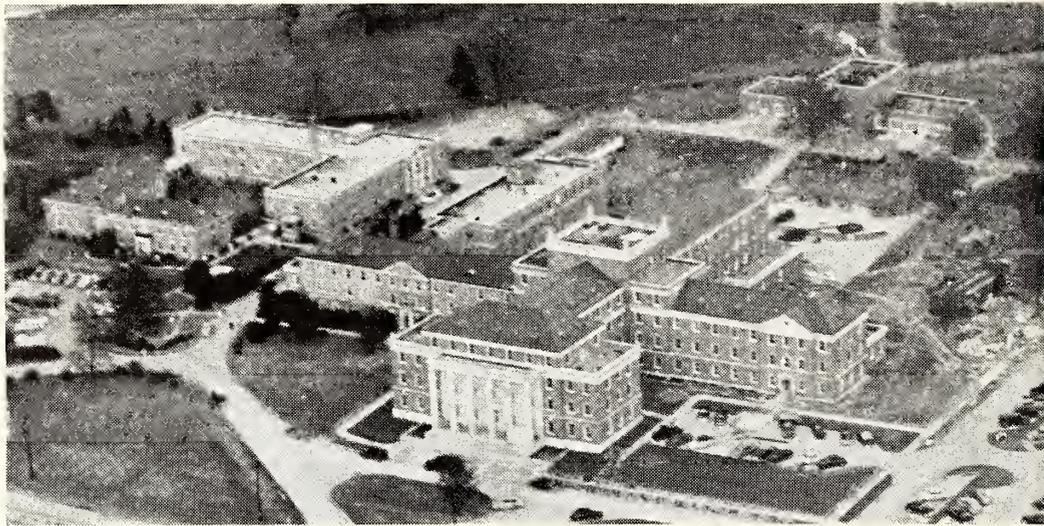
Friday, 11 A.M., "Promoting Economic Development," Carl M. Baber, Mount Airy manager, chairman; "Promotional Activities of The Department of Conservation and Development," Cecil Bell, industrial engineer, Commerce and Industry Division, C&D; "Promoting the Development of Small Industries," Capus M. Waynick, director, Governor's Small Industries Plan; "Promotional Activities of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Committees," George Colclough, Executive Secretary, Burlington Chamber of Commerce.

Friday, 1:30, "Industry and the Economic Development of N. C.," Louis Berini, interviewer II, Durham, chairman; "Banking and Economic Development," Stanley W. Black, Jr., Sr. V-P, American Trust Co., Charlotte; "Electric Power and Economic Development," Dan Stewart, agricultural development director, Carolina Power & Light Co.; "Railroads and Economic Development," Robert P. Courtney, assistant freight service manager, Southern Railway, Raleigh; "The Trucking Industry and Economic Development," George Spaulding, sales promotion manager, McLean Trucking Co., Winston-Salem; "Air Transportation and Economic Develop-

ment," J. W. Goodwin, traffic and sales manager, Eastern Airlines, Raleigh.

Friday, 3:45, "The Experience of Industry in North Carolina," Ben E. Douglas, director, C&D, chairman; Thomas S. Tolar, vice-president, Burlington Industries, Greensboro, (for President Spencer Love); John O. DeVries, manager, General Electric plant, Asheboro, and Henry Smyth, vice-president and manager, Saco-Lowell, Sanford. All found North Carolina a fine, cooperative, satisfactory state in which to operate their industries and to live. (At 5 P.M., Governor Hodges and others, as noted)—Barbecue in Tin Can, 6:30, Louis Berini directing and 72 participating (eating).

Saturday, 9 A.M., "What Can the ESC Do to Further the Economic Development of N. C.," B. C. Wilson, Asheville, State president, IAPES, chairman; "The Employment Service and Economic Development," J. W. Beach, director, Employment Service (ES) Division; "Area Classification, Labor Supply and Wage Studies," Hugh M. Raper, director, Research and Statistics, ESC; "Industrial Service," Alden P. Honeycutt, supervisor, Industrial Services, ESC; "Economic Development and the Labor Supply," Louis Levine, assistant director, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C., Mr. Levine, only out-of-state speaker, brought interesting in-



Modern large Cabarrus County Hospital, Concord. J. N. Pease & Co., architects-engineers, built by J. A. Jones Construction Co.

formation on the national and state labor market conditions.

Saturday, 11 A.M., "Summary of Institute," Donald Hayman, chairman; a brief but effective summary of discussions in the sessions was brought as the final event by Dr. Paul Guthrie, chairman, Dept of Economics, UNC.

The discussions were all of a very high order, all showing extensive study and firm grasp of the subjects. Plans were for "The Voice" of the N. C. Chapter, IAPES, to carry a more complete report of them and The Institute. Don Hayman announced that certificates would be mailed to those attending.

Highlights of Durham's Industry and Employment

By ELIZABETH DEKAY JOHNSON, *State Labor Market Analyst, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

This is the seventh of a series of articles discussing employment conditions in leading North Carolina cities. Durham was selected for this issue because it ranks high in the State's construction industry, though better known in connection with other industries.

Durham, located in north central Piedmont, is fourth largest city in the State and has long been noted for tobacco manufacturing and its educational and medical facilities. It forms one point of the educational and potential research triangle where within a maximum distance of 25 miles apart are located nine colleges and universities with combined enrollment of about 18,800. Its favorable location for trade and industry is indicated by the fact that within a 50 mile radius reside about 900,000 persons, and that within that same radius are almost 1,100 manufacturing firms employing more than 110,000 workers.

According to the last census, the population of Durham exceeded 71 thousand persons, the city having experienced a growth of 18.5 percent during the preceding decade. Durham county, sometimes referred to as the Standard Metropolitan Area of Durham, is the third most densely populated county of the State. Its growth during the 1940-1950 period was almost double that of the State, and within its 299 square miles lived over 101,000 persons. It is estimated that the current population of the City of

Durham exceeds 77,000 and that of the county has approximately 115 thousand—over two-thirds being white. The State as a whole had a population growth of slightly less than 14 percent during the 1940-50 period. With a rate of growth considerably above that of the State, and with the labor market conditions remaining substantially unchanged, Durham's potential labor supply will continue to exceed that of other areas with comparable nonagricultural employment.

Durham, best known for tobacco manufacturing educational institutions, and as a medical center is also the home of large textile mills, one of the two largest non-electrical machinery manufacturing firms of the State, four of the larger construction companies, and is an important trade and distribution center.

Nonagricultural employment of wage and salaried workers fluctuated seasonally between 35,800 and 38,500 in 1955. Discounting seasonal factors the trend has been upward. Tobacco manufacturing accounts for about half of the manufacturing employment, and two of the Nation's leading companies—American Tobacco Company and Liggett and Myer Tobacco Company—are located here. Two of the State's nine largest colleges are in Durham. Duke University, the largest private white college of the

State, had a 1954-1955 enrollment of over 5,000 and, North Carolina College, the second largest college for Negroes in the State had an enrollment of some 1,400. Recognized as one of the medical centers of the Nation, five large hospitals are located in Durham—Duke, Watts, Lincoln, Spastic, and a Veteran's Hospital. Duke, largest private general hospital in North Carolina and second only to Johns Hopkins in the South, admitted almost 18,000 persons in 1954 and days care amounted to nearly 161,000.

Durham's twelve textile mills have on their payrolls over one-fourth of the persons engaged in manufacturing (about 3,300), and non-electrical machinery accounts for another five percent of manufacturing employment.

Four large construction firms and many smaller ones operate in and from Durham. This industry accounts for almost ten percent of the wage earners. The year 1955 saw a real boom in construction and dollar value of building permits January to August almost doubled those of the preceding year. According to the North Carolina Department of Labor the value of building permits for the first eight months of 1955 was \$8,300,000. This was exceeded only by Charlotte and Raleigh. Employment in this important industry averaged about 3,000 persons.

Durham's importance as a trade center is borne out by dollar value of retail sales and employment in that industry. According to figures made available by the North Carolina Department of Revenue, total county retail sales for 1954-55 amounted to \$101,631,000. "Sales Management" attributed \$98,230,000 to the city of Durham. The "Blue Book of Southern Progress" 1955, lists total trade as \$183,000,000; and total business volume as \$646,000,000 for the year 1954. Trade employment accounts for about 20 percent of total wage earners and fluctuates, according to the season, from slightly less than 7,300 to about 7,700.

Two large insurance companies had their origin in Durham and currently their combined employment approximates 500. All told, some 140 firms engaged in finance, insurance and real estate employ over 2,000 persons in the County. Service, including schools and hospitals as well as firms furnishing business, personal, repair, recreational, medical, health and other services give gainful employment to over 8,800 persons. Transportation, communication and other public utilities hire about 1,600; and, regular government establishments, including public administration, account for 1,500.

Durham is a city of a few large and many small employing units. Non-manufacturing units, excluding educational and medical, number about 1,600 and have an average employment of nine and a fraction persons. Trade accounts for 45 percent of these units and a slightly larger percentage of the employment. Though the average size of these firms is nine persons, there are twelve which employ more than 50 and nine which employ over 100. The 130 manufacturing firms, hiring in excess of 14,000

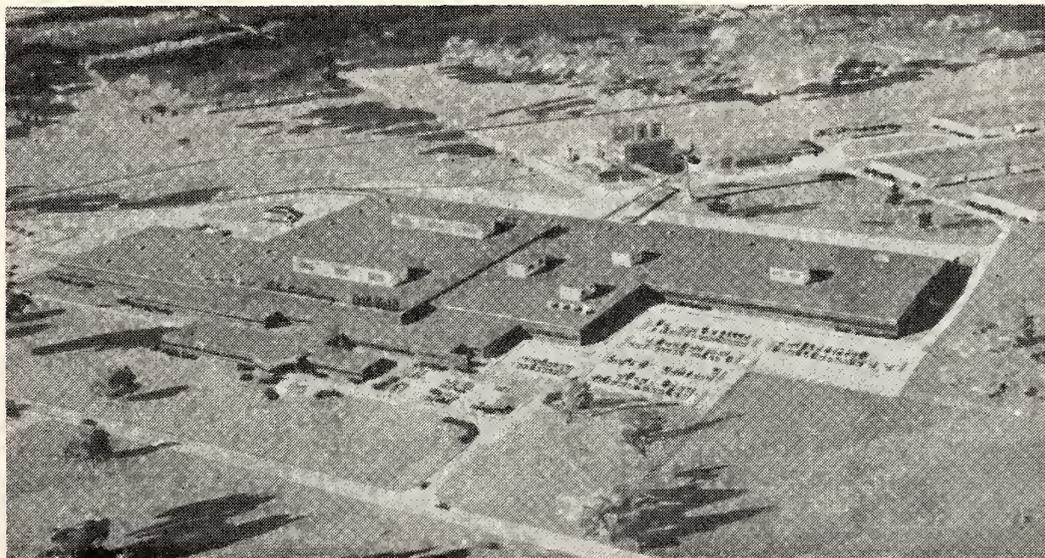


N. C. State Highway Building, facing State Capitol. Outside walls of Mt. Airy granite, costing \$1,149,000, erected by Thompson & Street Co., Charlotte, Allen J. Maxwell, architect, L. E. Wooten & Co., engineers.

persons in peak season, have a high average employment due primarily to the fact that seven of these employ over 500 persons, there are fourteen others which normally offer employment to well over 100 persons. Chief products include cigarettes and smoking tobacco; cotton cloth such as sheeting, denim and gabardine; print cloth and cloth bags; full fashioned and seamless hosiery and socks; packaging and precision instruments and machines; headache and other pain remedies; and corrugated shipping containers.

With its rail, plane, and bus transportation; its proximity to a vast buying population and extensive and diversified industrial areas; its institutions of higher learning graduating hundreds of well equipped technical and professional people; and its more than ample actual and potential labor supply, Durham has much to offer existing or prospective industries.

Nearly completed tobacco plant of P. Lorillard, Greensboro, on 80-acre site, covering 12½ acres of one-story space. Overall cost around \$10,000,000, H. L. Coble Construction Co., Greensboro, general contractor.



MOST OF N. C. LARGE CONTRACTORS IN ISSUE; WE TRIED TO GET MORE

About 50 of the larger general contractors and almost as many special trades contractors (sub-contractors) were selected, with the help of officials interested in the various organizations of these groups, for special articles to be included in this issue. Generally, selection was made on the basis of average employment of the firms in these classifications. This, it is recognized, is not an entirely accurate criteria. It is also recognized that some firms which should have been included have been left out.

An effort was made to get articles on as many of the larger firms as possible, to show their size and importance in the building industry. Time and distance prevented visits to all of these. Some firms had to be contacted by correspondence, and several of these are included. A very few heads of the firms contacted did not care to have their firms represented. Others were very cooperative, but failed to follow through, in specified time; specifically, by not returning prepared articles with their approval by publication deadline.

Because compilers of this publication feel that omission of some of the firms would cause criticism, it seems necessary to list those given an opportunity, even urged, to come in, but who failed to respond, usually by neglecting to return prepared articles in time. These are:

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

P. S. West Construction Co., Statesville
Herman-Sipe & Co., Conover
R. K. Stewart & Son, High Point
L. S. Bradshaw & Sons, Salisbury
Wagoner Construction Co., Salisbury
E. R. Morgan, Gastonia (not contacted personally)
D. J. Rose & Son, Rocky Mount
Jones Bros. & Company, Wilson
Edison Foard, Charlotte (officials not contacted personally)
Southern Builders, Fayetteville (officials not contacted personally)

ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS

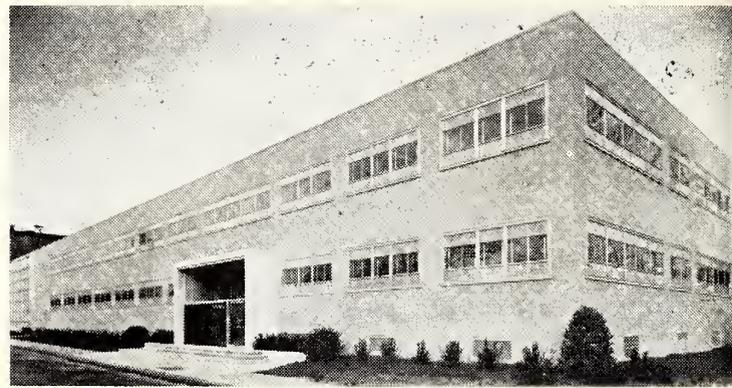
B. O. Vannort Engineers, Charlotte

SPECIAL TRADES (Sub) CONTRACTORS

Crawford, Foushee, Citrini, Durham (officials not contacted personally)
Arnold Erection Co., Greensboro
Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Durham (higher officials not contacted personally)
Guaranteed Waterproofing Co., Greensboro (higher officials not contacted personally)
Acoustical Engineering Co., Charlotte
David G. Allen, Raleigh

HEALTHY 16-YEAR INDUSTRY DIVERSION (Continued from Page 82)

significant advances. In numerical terms these industries are as follows: electrical products (14,150); apparel (12,400); furniture products (10,100); and, food products (10,050). In terms of relative growth rates the industries are: electrical products (expanded 23 times); machinery, except electrical, almost trebled; paper and paper products, more than dou-



*R. J. Reynolds Research Laboratory, Winston-Salem,
erected by J. A. Jones.*

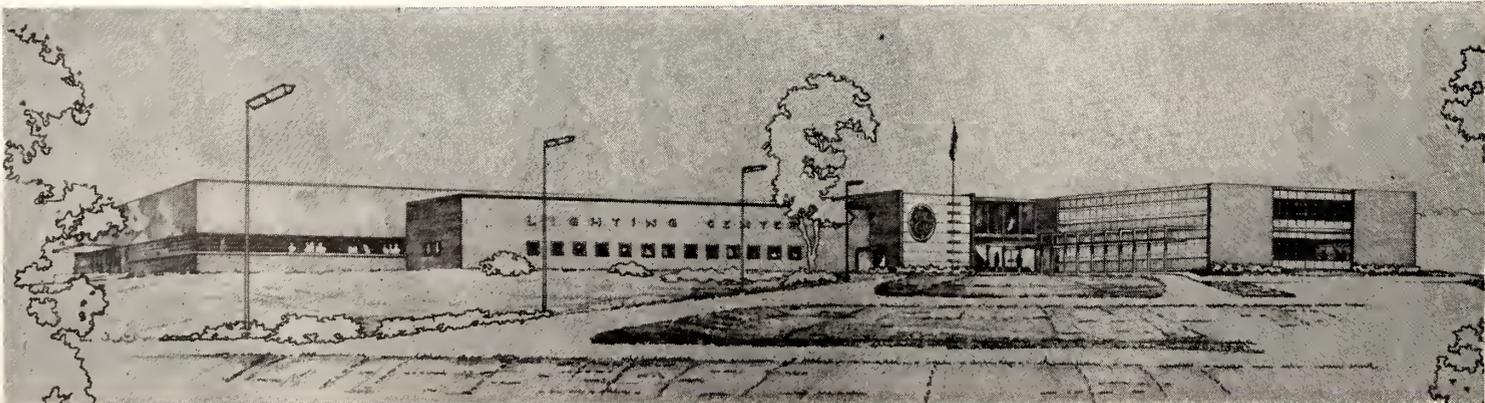
bled; metal products, more than doubled; and, miscellaneous manufactures almost trebled.

These rapid growth industries point sharply to a growing diversity in our manufacturing economy and the dominance of high growth rates for electrical products, non-electrical machinery, metal products, paper and paper products suggest the utilization of an increasing number of workers in industries having wage patterns higher than are found in the dominant textile, tobacco and lumber products industries.

This examination of North Carolina's changing economy would not be complete without special note being taken of the rapid development in non-manufacturing establishments which give needed balance to the employment structure. Notable is the growth of firms engaged in the transportation, communication and utility field. Employment rose from 16,350 in 1939 to 40,100 in 1954, a gain of almost 150 percent. The finance and insurance group more than doubled its employment (116 percent rise) and the wholesale and retail trade and service trades had employment gains of more than 85 percent employmentwise. This varied growth serves to strengthen the whole North Carolina economy.

The approach to this consideration of North Carolina's employment pattern has not attempted to allocate growth in terms of the yearly progressions but one might well allocate the major developments to the postwar period and then the real measure of North Carolina growth and its growth potential is more striking. Too, it would be rather meaningless to project the future employment level, say 16 years forward, to 1970, and envision a repetition of this period's advance to yield more than one million insured workers. Instead, we would suggest that our advance is and will continue to gain momentum which will make past growth a poor measure for North Carolina's future.

General Electric's Outdoor Lighting plant, Hendersonville, costing \$4 to \$5 million, erected by H. L. Coble Construction Co.



Building Contractors Big Contributors to State Growth

General contractors in Building Construction have experienced their busiest period in the year 1955. While final figures are not available yet, it is estimated that approximately \$325,000,000 have been expended in the construction of industrial, commercial, institutional, governmental and residential structures during the year. Indications are that 1955 established an all-time record in the construction of these types of buildings.

Heavier construction, such as highways, bridges, railroads, hydro-electric projects, is not handled in this issue, but in this lighter construction records of the Employment Security Commission show 681 general contractors covered by the Employment Security Law in the first six months of 1955. In that period the average monthly employment was 18,913, a number which should reach or exceed 20,000 when the year's figures are available. Wages of these workers are expected to reach \$55,000,000 for the 1955 year.

Articles on operations of several of the larger and more important general building contractors in the State are given on the pages that follow.

J. A. JONES CONSTRUCTION CO. Charlotte, N. C.

By John Marshall, Public Relations, J. A. Jones Const. Co.

A sign that has been a familiar sight in North Carolina for more than 60 years, may be found today throughout the world—literally in the four corners of the globe.

At industrial plants, dam sites, super-highways, airstrips, office buildings, shipyards, hospitals, municipal and institutional buildings and other construction projects, this sign has become the symbol of home for wandering Tar Heels—and a symbol of Tar Heel enterprise, vision and ability.

It reads: "J. A. Jones Construction Company, Charlotte, N. C."

The sign has dotted the State, the nation and the world at such places as Oak Ridge AEC Plant, Pan American Highway, Fifth of November Dam in El Salvador; post war installations on Okinawa; John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir; Morehead Planetarium in Chapel Hill; General Electric plants in Hickory, N. C.; Waynesboro, Va. and Owensboro, Ky.; Neuse River Plant of Burlington Mills; Derbendi Khan Dam, near Baghdad, Iraq; Chesterfield Cigarette factory, Durham; Hanford AEC plant in Richland, Wash.; Palisades Dam and Powerhouse in Idaho; Bucay-Palmira Pipeline in Ecuador; Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill; Ernest Harmon Air Force Base in Newfoundland; Pine Tree Warning System in Canada; Wolf Creek Dam in Kentucky and numerous other well known projects.

The J. A. Jones Construction Co., one of the nation's leading and most versatile construction firms, was founded in 1894 in Charlotte by the late James Addison Jones. The company, which today operates on a world-wide scale, maintains its executive offices in Charlotte and has branch offices located in Atlanta,

CAROLINA BRANCH, AGC, LARGEST MOST EFFECTIVE IN THIS COUNTRY

By ROBERT PATTEN, *Managing Director, Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.*

Carolinas Branch, The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., organized in 1920 and incorporated in 1922, is the largest—and is considered by most authorities to be the most effective—of the 124 Chapters and Branches comprising the National AGC, the only accepted trade association covering the General Construction Industry.

The business and objects of Carolinas Branch AGC, are to promote better relations between private owners or public bodies, their architects or engineers, and the General Contractor; to maintain high professional standards in the conduct of work; to combat unfair practices; to encourage efficiency; to correct conditions of an unsatisfactory character; to encourage those methods of contracting which relieve the contractor of improper risks; to promote sound business practices, serve to uphold the standing of contractors, and the construction industry in general, throughout the business world.

Special aims of Carolinas Branch include making membership in the Branch a reasonable assurance to the public of the skill, responsibility and integrity of its members; providing methods and means whereby members may avail themselves of the greater power of combined effort through the Association, acting an authoritative body, in obtaining just and honorable dealings with the public; and securing uniformity of action among the individuals and firms forming the Association upon such lines of action as may be decided from time to time as being best for the Association and for the good of the Construction Industry as a whole.

The executive offices and plan room of Carolinas Branch are located in Charlotte. Service offices and plan rooms are located in Raleigh and Greensboro, North Carolina and in Columbia and Greenville, South Carolina. The vast majority of the contract construction performed in the two Carolinas is done by the 363 regular or contractor members of Carolinas Branch, AGC, and most of the auxiliary services connected with such construction is performed by the 914 associate members of the Branch.

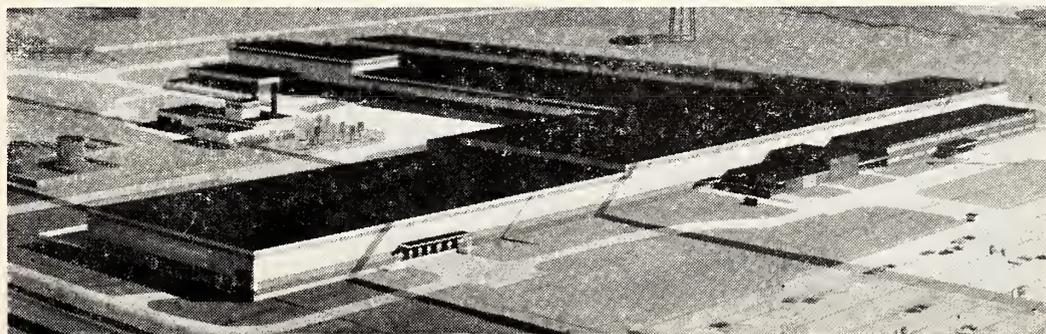
It is interesting to note that the calendar year 1955 will see approximately \$325,000,000 worth of building construction erected in the State of North Carolina alone. Public Works construction including highways will jump the North Carolina construction total by more than \$100,000,000 additional for the year 1955. Truly, the Carolinas progress through construction.

The current president of Carolinas Branch, AGC, is Frank P. Morris of Morris Construction Company, Greenville, South Carolina and the Vice President is F. J. (Jack) Blythe of Blythe Bros. Company, Charlotte, North Carolina. Roy L. Goode of Goode Construction Corporation, Charlotte, North Carolina is treasurer. The Managing Director of the Association is Robert Patten of Charlotte, who heads a staff of 17 persons handling the affairs of the Association in the Carolinas.

Shreveport, Seattle, New York, Nashville, Tenn., El Salvador, Ecuador, Baghdad, Iraq and Newfoundland.

From an humble beginning just before the turn

New General Electric Distribution Transformer Plant at Hickory, erected by J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte.



of the century, the J. A. Jones Construction Co. grew up with North Carolina and the South, and has had a major role in shaping of its present skyline. However, it has not limited its activities to this area, but has attained a world-wide reputation through its operations and achievements on a wide variety of construction projects throughout the world.

The rise and growth of the J. A. Jones Construction Co. from its humble beginning to one of the top 10 leaders in the construction industry over a span of 61 years is an outstanding example of the opportunities afforded industries in North Carolina and the South, as well as the vision, ability and courage of its people.

James Addison Jones set out on foot from his farm home near Lexington, in 1888. Several days later, penniless and foot-weary, he gained employment in Charlotte as a bricklayer's helper at 25 cents a day. This proved to be his foothold and his springboard.

He worked hard and learned fast. Soon he became a full-fledged brickmason. Then a superintendent. In 1894—six years after his arrival—he organized the J. A. Jones Construction Co. At first he tackled only one job at a time and the size was limited. In a few years the scope of work and the size of the jobs increased. Jim Jones was on his way and his company grew.

In 1912, Mr. Jones' eldest son, Edwin, graduated from college and came into the business. Three years later, Raymond, with technical college training, joined the firm. And with those two important associations, the pattern of growth of the J. A. Jones Construction Co. was set.

Edwin—who had begun helping his father in the company office at the age of twelve—turned his time and talents to the administrative side of the business. And Raymond—with his engineering bent and training—went into the field to work with the company's construction crews, bringing to that phase of the business the all-important personal touch from "the home office".

It was a pattern in which responsible and progressive management, the most efficient in working methods, the latest in technical knowledge were the fixed and unvarying points of reference. And that pattern, through the years, fashioned for the J. A.



Liggett & Myers Cigarette Factory, Durham, built by J. A. Jones. Plumbing, heating, air conditioning by Rowe-Goodin-Jones, Durham.

Jones Construction Co. first a South-wide, then world-wide reputation.

When the first flames of World War II began to flicker on the horizon, the Jones firm was ready. It had the management, the men, the machinery and the knowledge—and the country was not long in calling. The Jones company responded with accomplishments of a magnitude its founder and his co-workers would not have dreamed were possible a few short years before.

It labored mightily fashioning the industrial sinews of war—shipyards, ships, munitions plants, airfields, entire Army posts.

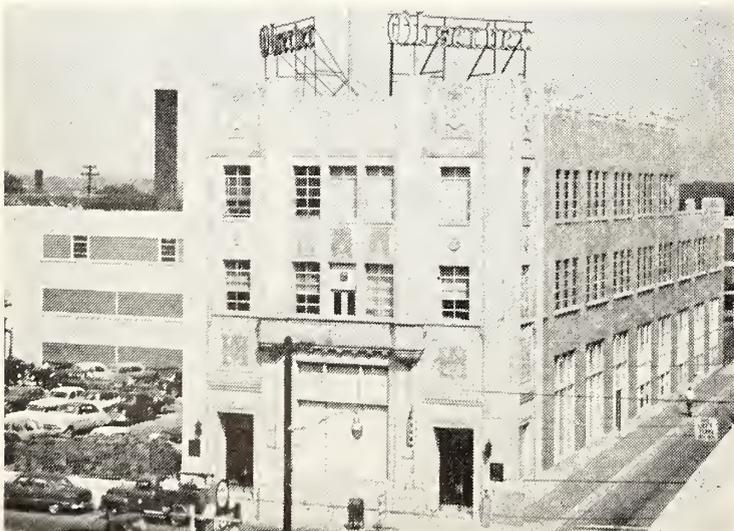
Towering above all other of the Jones company's wartime achievements was the construction of the giant gaseous diffusion plant, plus a variety of other facilities, at the fabulous Oak Ridge Atomic Project. History records this project as one of the truly great feats of the construction industry in modern times.

There was no post-war hysteria in the Jones firm after the peace in 1945. While many retrenched and saw signs of foreboding doom, J. A. Jones visioned another picture. Boldness and foresight, plus an abiding faith in a region and a nation, had characterized the company's early growth and development. There was no need to lose faith at this time.

The next step was inevitable in the Jones' development of a far-sighted philosophy. The company was geared to keep pace with the ever-growing needs of the post-war era. This meant branch offices in key locations better to serve clients and to handle a growing problem of logistics. It meant keeping a hand on the pulse of this growing manpower pool.

The mind of the nation turned to peace and so did J. A. Jones. Instead of Army camps and Liberty ships, there were other needs to be filled. Highways, hospitals, schools, chemical processing plants, industrial plants, ordnance depots, hydroelectric dams and every other phase of construction was undertaken.

The Jones' faith in the future paid dividends. The "bust" turned out to be a "boom" and the Jones company was prepared. Soon Jones had numerous hospitals under way at the same time, educational institutions were calling on Jones to help ease their



The Charlotte Observer Building and additions, Charlotte, erected by J. A. Jones.

post-war growing pains when the GI Bill of Rights unloaded thousands of new students on their campuses, and post-war housing developments in Atlanta, Durham, Chapel Hill, Raleigh, Charleston, Nashville and New Orleans were called for.

By now the nation's leading industrial firms were expanding for peacetime economy—and many of the biggest names in American industry looked to the Jones company when they expanded their facilities. Among them were Western Electric, Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., J. C. Penney, American Cyanamid, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Burlington Mills, General Motors, Allis-Chalmers, Champion Fibre & Paper Co., General Electric, J. S. Rubber, S. H. Kress, Duplan, Oerlikan, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, A & P, Colonial Stores, and many other names synonymous with the finest of products and services.

Jones also remained active in national defense work. It continues to work in the field of atomic energy. After being in from the very beginning at Oak Ridge, the Jones firm moved westward to Hanford where it is still working. Other defense jobs include permanent military installations, airfields and arsenals.

Jones has never reached a construction plateau. The work has moved into the specialized fields and this step has resulted in increased foreign operations.

In North Carolina there are many outstanding examples of Jones activity and craftsmanship. Included among these hundreds of projects are the Morehead Planetarium, the North Carolina Memorial Hospital and Medical School, the Nurses School, the School of Commerce, Woolen Gymnasium, all at Chapel Hill; the Chesterfield Factory and Liggett & Myers Research Laboratory, Durham; the Neuse River Plant, Burlington Mills; Administration, Classrooms and Physics Buildings, Duke University; 14 buildings on the campus of the Woman's College; Chemistry and Textile Buildings at North Carolina State; Cone Memorial Hospital, Greensboro; Sears Roebuck Mail Order Warehouse, Greensboro; the Charlotte and Selwyn Hotels; Doctors Building, the Charlotte Municipal Airport Terminal Building, Mecklenburg County Court House, Duke Power Co. office building; Charlotte Observer Building, Myers Park High School and hundreds of other industrial plants, hospitals, churches, retail stores and municipal buildings.

Looking across the nation, the Jones projects include the Fortier Plant for American Cyanamid Co., Lock on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa; Old Hickory Lock and Dam near Nashville, Tenn.; McNary, Clark Hill, Palisades, Pine Flat, John H. Kerr, Wolf Creek, Gavins Point and Green Lane Dams.

Industrial, commercial and professional buildings across the nation include the Mississippi Products Co., Jackson, Miss.; Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; the Federal Reserve Bank Building, Richmond; Erhlanger Hospital, Chattanooga; Veterans Hospital, Lexington, Ky.; three buildings on the VPI campus; the Davidson County Courthouse, Nashville, Tenn.; the Greenville County Courthouse, Greenville, S. C., the Hotel Roanoke in Virginia; Skyland Hotel, Hendersonville.

In all the Jones Construction Co. has handled more than two billion dollars worth of construction work

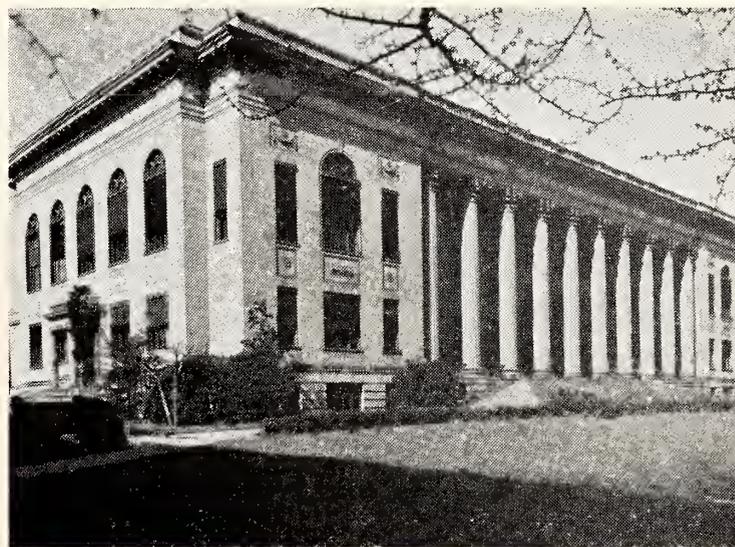
since it was organized and is currently contracting for an amount in excess of \$100,000,000 yearly. This year it worked in 22 states and eight foreign countries, including Alaska, Canada, British West Indies, Honduras, Ecuador, Iraq and Spain. During the construction season there were in excess of 6,000 men on the payroll, a far cry from the 25,000 carried during peak wartime operations but a major force in peacetime.

Edwin L. Jones, Sr., succeeded his father as president of the Jones firm and continues to direct its activities. He is the lone survivor of the original father-and-son teams which guided the destiny of the firm in its early years. J. A. Jones, founder, died in 1950. His other son, Raymond, died the same year. In addition to his many duties with the company, which take him to all parts of the world, Edwin L. Jones is also active in the Methodist Church, in which he is a leading layman. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Duke University, Brevard College, and many other organizations throughout the State and South.

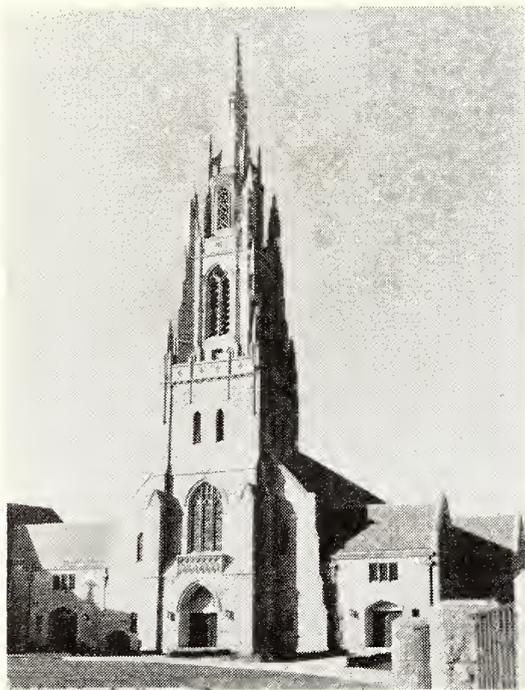
McDEVITT & STREET CO.
(THOMPSON & STREET CO.)
Charlotte, N. C.

McDevitt & Street Co., 505 Builders Building, Charlotte, general contractor, had its beginning as a partnership in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1918 and the predecessor firm moved to Charlotte, where the principal office was established in 1923. This move was made to be on the spot in building the Ivey Department Store and also the Ford Assembly Plant in Charlotte. In the 32 years of operations in North Carolina, the firm has developed an average annual volume of \$10,000,000, in addition to the present volume of \$25,000,000 in joint venture with F. N. Thompson, Inc., as Thompson & Street Co.

In the earlier days of the firm, starting as McDevitt-Fleming Co., a partnership in Chattanooga in 1918, J. J. McDevitt started the J. J. McDevitt Co. in Florida in 1925. C. P. Street, who had joined him in the firm in 1922, became an officer in this new firm at its original organization. The firm was reorganized as McDevitt & Street Co. in 1941. At that time Mr. McDevitt sold his interest in the firm and retired to Myrtle Beach, S. C., where he lived until



Mecklenburg County Court House, McDevitt & Street, builder.



Sanctuary, Covenant Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, built by McDevitt & Street Co., Charlotte.

death in October, 1955. Mrs. Elma S. McDevitt, his wife, retained her interest and still is president of the firm.

In addition to Mrs. McDevitt, present officers are C. P. Street, secretary and general manager; Craig Gaskell, vice president and assistant general manager; George L. Sibley, R. C. Paterson, C. C. McGinnis, J. L. Padgett, vicepres-

idents; and J. E. Sebrell, treasurer. Mr. Street is majority stockholder in the firm.

McDevitt & Street Co. operates in several southeastern states, largely in North Carolina, but also extensively in Georgia, where a branch office is maintained in Atlanta for handling business in Georgia and surrounding states. The firm employs normally about 1,000 workers, but this number is increasing extensively because of several new contracts. The average annual payroll for construction workers in North Carolina only ranges around \$385,000, an amount which is also expanding because of additional workers on new contracts.

In the joint ventures of McDevitt & Street Co. and F. N. Thompson, Inc., operating as Thompson & Street Co., the present volume of work is around \$25,000,000. Among the important buildings handled by the joint venture, in addition to the Charlotte Auditorium-Coliseum, costing \$4,500,000, are the Gymnasium at Chapel Hill; the Belk Dormitory at Davidson College, Veterans Hospitals at Durham and Clarksburg, W. Va.; the Ford Assembly Plant, Atlanta; the Hudson Pulp and Paper Plant, Palatka, Fla.; Hamilton County Memorial Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn.; dormitories at Chapel Hill, \$1,107,000; State Highway Office Building, Raleigh, \$1,140,000; Administration Building at State Hospital, Raleigh, \$1,600,000; Library at State College, Raleigh, \$1,600,000; Baptist Hospital addition, Winston-Salem, \$1,450,000.

Some of the important buildings erected in North Carolina in past years by McDevitt & Street Co. are Southern Railway Office Building, \$185,000; Mecklenburg County Court House, \$963,000; Masonic Temple, \$95,000; Memorial Hospital, \$1,250,000; S. H. Kress Store Building, \$430,000; Mercy Hospital addition, \$1,150,000; Sharon Mausoleum, \$150,000; W. T. Grant Store Building, \$494,000; Covenant Presbyterian Church, \$1,450,000; Singer Sewing Machine Building \$253,000; and Lance, Inc., original building and additions \$1,500,000; all in Charlotte.

Buildings elsewhere include Grace Hospital, Morganton, \$150,000; Drexel Furniture Building, Drexel, \$90,000; factory buildings for Kistler Interests, Morganton, \$620,000; Kerr Bleachery buildings, Concord, \$60,000; school building, Kannapolis, \$104,000; school buildings Mecklenburg County, \$214,000; school buildings, Wake County, \$100,000; State Office Building and Department of Justice Building, Raleigh, \$1,109,000; housing project, Fayetteville, \$290,000; housing project, Gastonia, \$140,000; dormitory, State College, Raleigh, \$412,000; Stanly County School, \$300,000; Memorial Hospital, Lenoir, \$609,000.

C. P. Street, principal owner and general manager of the company, is a native of Cadiz, Ky., and a graduate of Vanderbilt University with a B. A. degree. He started to work for Mr. McDevitt in 1922 as a timekeeper, becoming secretary of the firm in 1925 and general manager in 1936. He and F. N. Thompson formed the joint venture firm of Thompson & Street Co., which has erected so many important buildings in this and other states. Mr. Street has been treasurer, vice president, and president of the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America and was president of this National Association in 1953. He is a member of the Consulting Contractors of America, a trustee and executive committee member of Queens College, a trustee of the Alexander Home since 1939, a member of the board of directors of Vanderbilt Alumni Association, and of Vanderbilt University, a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, and is active in other special and civic affairs.

F. N. THOMPSON, INC.
(THOMPSON & STREET CO.)
Charlotte, N. C.

F. N. Thompson, Inc., Pineville Road, Charlotte general contractor, was organized in 1934 by F. N. Thompson as individual owner and was incorporated in 1948. This firm has been so successful that it has developed construction business to the extent that its average annual contracts range between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. In addition, in joint venture with McDevitt & Street, under the name of Thompson & Street, annual average contracts have amounted to around \$20,000,000 in recent years.

Mr. Thompson worked for the Noll Construction Co., operated for many years by his father, Samuel W. Thompson. Growing up in this firm, F. N. Thompson learned construction operations, and in 1934 established his own firm. Officers of the now incorporated firm are F. N. Thompson, president; A. J. Fox, vice president; P. J. Potts, vice president and treasurer; C. O. Mikell, vice president and estimator; J. L. Zaccagni, vice president and estimator; and Miss Thelma Heinlein, secretary.

F. N. Thompson, Inc., operates in several southeastern states and employs an average of around 500 workers with an annual payroll averaging in the neighborhood of \$550,000. In the joint venture operated as Thompson & Street, operations are carried on in eight or ten southeastern states. Annual payrolls range above \$2,500,000 and at times as many as 2500 workers are employed.

At present F. N. Thompson is building the addition to Duke Hospital, Durham, a \$2,000,000 job; i



Veterans Hospital, Durham, erected by Thompson & Street Co., Charlotte

erecting the Main Street Methodist Church in Gastonia, costing around \$500,000; and is building a meat plant for Colonial Stores in Raleigh.

Formerly the firm completed the First Methodist Church, Lexington, \$500,000; the Myrtle Apartments, Charlotte; the Science Building, the Library, dormitories and other buildings for Davidson College; a dormitory at Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va., and many school buildings in North Carolina.

The Thompson & Street joint venture recently completed the remarkable Auditorium-Coliseum in Charlotte, one of three of the only buildings of this type in the world, the other two in Boston and Germany; the Gymnasium and the Belk Dormitory, Davidson College; Veterans Hospitals at Durham, Birmingham, Ala., and Clarksburg, W. Va.; Ford Assembly Plant in Atlanta; Hudson Pulp and Paper Co., Palatka, Fla.; a hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., and others.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Chattanooga, Tenn., a graduate of the McCallie School (boys), Chattanooga, and of Davidson College. During World War I he served in the U. S. Navy as Machinist 1/C. He is a past president of the Carolinas Branch of AGC, a former member and chairman of the N. C. Licensing Board for Contractors, and formerly on the Charlotte Zoning Committee. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Army Advisory Board on Aviation. He is a member of the Charlotte City Club, the Charlotte Country Club, a Mason, and a Shriner.

SOUTHEASTERN CONSTRUCTION CO. Charlotte, N. C.

Southeastern Construction Co., with headquarters at 301 W. Second St., Charlotte, is one of the important construction organizations of the southeast, engaging in every type of building construction over an area of sixteen states.

In 34 years the firm has grown from a one man organization to one of the largest of its kind, engaged in industrial, commercial and institutional construction. Organized in 1921 by Earle Whitton, the company now keeps between 20 and 25 projects under way at all times.

Volume of work in recent years has run about \$20,000,000 annually. Work is now under way on more than \$25,000,000 worth of buildings. Of this, about a quarter has been in the Carolinas; the remainder is scattered in a dozen or more states.

Payrolls in the Carolinas have approximated \$600,000 annually for a number of years.

Because of the sound reputation of Southeastern, approximately a third of its work is obtained without any competition. Many customers of the company have had two, three and more jobs built by Southeastern, and

for one architect more than 50 jobs have been completed. Mr. Whitton is particularly proud of the repeat business the company does.

In personnel, this company has some of the best builders in the territory in its group. There are many men who have been with the company more than five years; ten employees with more than 20 years service; five with more than ten years, and 20 with more than five years.

Over the years Southeastern has erected buildings for many nationally known firms and literally dozens of firms well known in this region. Currently Southeastern men are erecting buildings for Kaiser Aluminum Co., General Electric Co., Armstrong Tire & Rubber Co., Tungsten Mining Co., and Pure Oil Co., along with those for 20 regionally known companies.

Probably 25 per cent of the company's business is done in North Carolina, the rest being distributed over the other southeastern states. The company is licensed in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Texas.

Branch offices are maintained at Atlanta, Jackson, Miss.; San Antonio, and Charleston and Morgantown, W. Va. Each of these offices is fully staffed and supervises work in its territory.

This active organization is a North Carolina corporation with Earle Whitton as president and treasurer. T. M. Sewell and Mr. Whitton's three sons, Beaumert, John W., and Edward L. Whitton, are vice-presidents.

Among the important buildings the company has under way or has recently completed are the General Electric Plant at Columbia, S. C., the Lithium Corporation of America installation, Bessemer City, N. C. A \$6,000,000 office building for the United Fuel Gas Co. at Charleston, W. Va.; parts of the Kaiser Aluminum plant at Ravenswood, W. Va., totaling about \$3,000,000; the Jefferson Standard Union National Bank building at Charlotte; WBT's new radio and

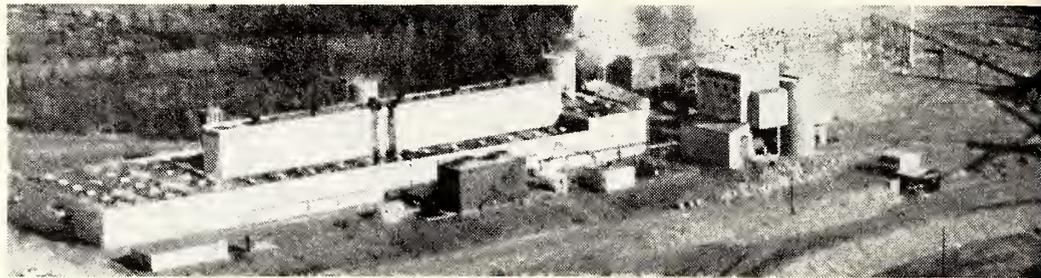
TV studio at Charlotte; and the Duke Power Co. warehouse at Charlotte.

Many of the finest buildings in Charlotte are Southeastern-built. Included among these are the Presbyterian Hospital original building; the original Federal Reserve building; Mellons Store; the Cutter office building; five buildings for Edgcomb Steel Co.; the U. S. Rubber office and warehouse; the new Trailmobile building; and the 400 unit Southside Homes.

Beyond the limits of its home city Southeastern has erected many major commercial, industrial and institutional buildings. In Greensboro the Carolina Paint & Varnish plant is one of its jobs. At State College the firm erected the Zoology building and the Agronomy building. The new Cone Mills plant at Pineville is a Southeastern job, and the large post-war renovation program of Burlington Mills in the Fayetteville-Red Springs area was done by this company.

In other states some of the larger work completed by the firm includes the Appalachian Power building at Roanoke, Virginia; St. Joseph's Church in North Augusta, S. C.; several buildings at The Citadel in Charleston, S. C.; the Trailways Bus station in Atlanta; the T. B. Hospital in Gadsden, Ala. In Jackson, Miss. Southeastern now has the 14 story First

Jefferson Standard-Union National Bank Building, Charlotte, nine floors, containing 180,000 sq. ft., built by Southeastern Construction Co.



The Lithicum Corp. Bessemer City plant, costing \$5,000,000, built and all industrial equipment installed by Southeastern Construction Co., Charlotte.

National Bank under way. St. Mary's Hospital at Monroe is probably the largest structure built in Louisiana by Southeastern. In Texas the firm is now erecting a public school in San Antonio.

The offices at Charleston and Morgantown, W. Va. are directing work on the United Fuel Gas and the Kaiser jobs as well as four others now under way.

Southeastern is particularly proud of its record in safety on construction jobs. The firm has participated in accident prevention contests sponsored by the Associated General Contractors for many years and for one five year period has the second best record for all firms of its size range in the entire United States.

As the years have passed this company has organized a corps of construction experts, ready and able to tackle any type building construction in the area in which it operates. The success of this operation is attested by the number of satisfied customers who have come again and again to have their work done by Southeastern and by the large number of jobs that are awarded the company through negotiation and without competition.

"Changing the Skyline of Dixie" was used as a slogan in advertising at one time by Southeastern and while the slogan is no longer used, Southeastern continues "Changing the Skyline" in the Southeastern area.

C. M. GUEST & SONS Greensboro, N. C.

C. M. Guest & Sons, Jefferson Building, Greensboro and Anderson, S. C., was organized in 1893 in Anderson, S. C., by Clingman M. Guest, a carpenter engaged in building homes. In its more than 62 years of operations, this firm has extended its operations into numbers of Southeastern States and expanded its services to include "construction management" which includes service from site selection to completed facilities.

Mr. Guest started with small homes, soon moved into construction of some of the larger and fine homes in Anderson. It was not long before he had moved on into commercial and industrial construction including the erection of important textile plants. In 1919 his son, Walter C. Guest, joined his father in full-time work after some years of part-time assistance as a youth and in vacation periods while in college. After similar experience, another son, Rome H. Guest, became a full-time worker in 1929 after graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1937, while Walter C. Guest continued operations in Anderson over several states to the South

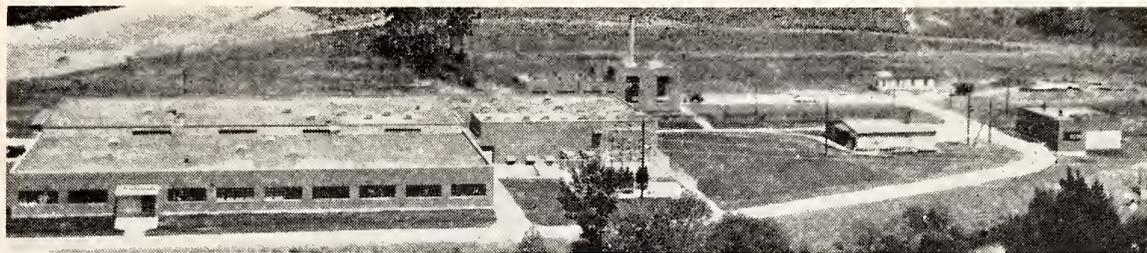
and West, Romeo H. Guest opened an office in Greensboro to handle industrial construction in North Carolina, Virginia, and other states to the North and West.

In the 60 years, C. M. Guest & Sons has handled more than 1,000 projects in several states, and annual volume of business has exceeded \$10,000,000 in recent years. Probably 75% of this business is handled in North Carolina. About 80 percent of the firm's business is in North Carolina and Virginia, the balance in half a dozen other Southeastern States. Also close to 75 per cent of the business handled by the Guest firm is in negotiated contracts. Much of it is for corporations for which the firm has handled prior contracts. Employment on the average ranges around 1000 workers, a figure which at times is increased to 5,000 workers in periods of large or numerous contracts. Around 60 per cent of the employment and payroll are in North Carolina.

In the North Carolina operations, Romeo H. Guest has performed yeoman service in attracting important industries to this State. He has worked hand in hand with the State Department of Conservation and Development in attracting industries to North Carolina and with the Employment Security Commission in determining locations of suitable and sufficient labor for the industries involved. Notable among these are several of the State's new Electronic plants including the International Resistance Co. plants at Asheville and Boone, the Sprague Electric Co. plant in Ashe County, (pictures of which appeared in Volume 12, Number 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1954, of the E. S. C. Quarterly), Hammerlund Mfg. Co. at Mars Hill, and Gorham Mfg. Co. at Asheville.

The largest single contract handled by the Guest firm was the new 200-ton bleached pulp plant for Riegel Paper Corp. at Acme near Wilmington, which cost approximately \$17,000,000. Other important projects include Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, S. C. around \$3,600,000 and other projects costing more than \$2,500,000 each, with Textile Mills for J. P. Stevens & Co., Pacific Mills, and Robbins Mills, Dixie Cup Co., and Halifax Paper Co., the pharmaceutical plant of Merck & Company, Elkton, Va., which with process equipment, cost \$5,000,000; the Celanese Corp. of America Office Building, Charlotte, \$5,500,000; Hammerlund Manufacturing Co.; projects for Ecusta Paper Corp., Olin Cellophane Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Pisgah Forest, dyeing and finishing plant now in process for Collins & Aikman, Albemarle, and others.

Office and Laboratory Building of Celanese Corporation of America, Charlotte; cost of site, plant and equipment, \$5,500,000, built by C. M. Guest & Sons.



Sprague Electric Co. plant in Ashe County, site secured and building erected by C. M. Guest & Sons, Greensboro.

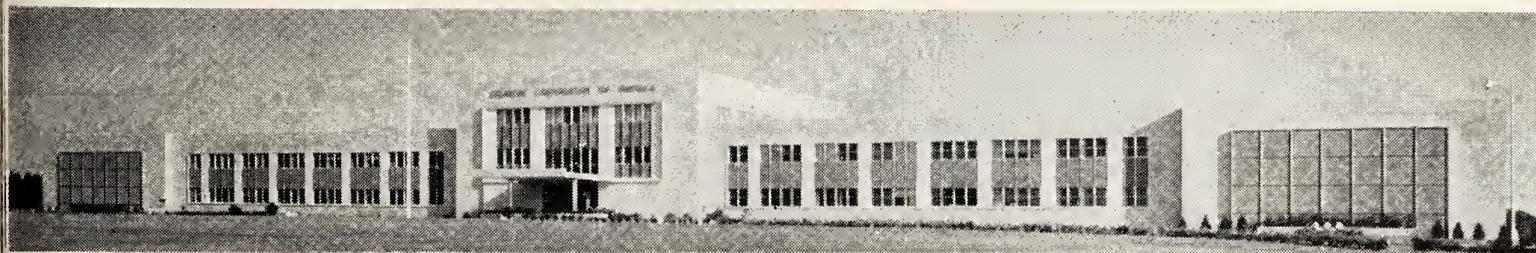
Thus, from a one-man operation, more than 60 years ago, C. M. Guest & Sons has fully developed into an experienced team of about 40 key men trained in civil, electrical, mechanical, and architectural engineering. It has developed into a construction management firm handling all details from the original site selections through completed and equipped buildings. The two Guest sons have directed organizations in recent years into construction of large industrial plants in the pulp-paper, electronics, electrochemical and chemical fields, in addition to continuing operations in all phases of textiles.

Clingman M. Guest, founder of the firm, was a native of Anderson, S. C., and laid a solid foundation for the greatly expanded construction firm his sons now operate. When he died in 1928, his sons were well-trained and equipped to handle and expand this family organization. Walter C. Guest, attended Georgia Tech, taking courses in civil engineering in preparation for his later leadership in the firm. In World War I he was in the aviation construction unit of the U. S. Navy in France and attended technical colleges before joining his father in 1919. Romeo H. Guest is a B. S. graduate in architectural engineering from M. I. T. He joined the firm in 1929 and in 1937 opened the Greensboro office through which the major part of the Guest contracts are handled.

H. L. COBLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY Greensboro, N. C.

H. L. Coble Construction Co., 1705 Battleground Avenue, Greensboro, was started in 1931 by H. L. Coble as individual owner, was incorporated in 1946 and in its 24 years of operation developed into one of the larger general contracting firms in North Carolina. From a very modest beginning, the firm has expanded operations until its gross annual construction contracts have ranged between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and for 1955 the total contracts amount to approximately \$18,000,000.

H. L. Coble started construction activities in 1921, working his way up until he became a construction superintendent in 1926. Five years later in the depth of the depression, he started his own construction firm. During his first three years of operation, his work consisted primarily of alterations, additions and repairs to existing structures. As the new build-

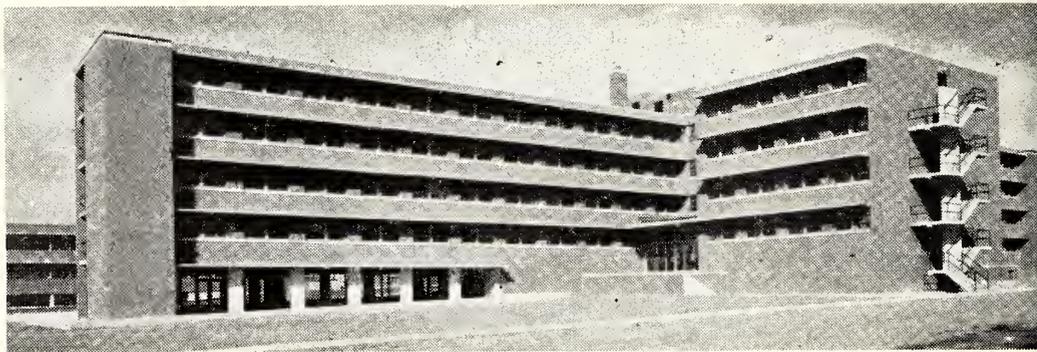


ing program started again in the State after the depression, he began in 1934 to undertake all types of new construction, including some home construction. When the war started in 1941, private construction was stopped and Mr. Coble started defense construction, handling important building programs in and around Army and Marine Corps Bases.

The P. Lorillard tobacco plant, now under construction in Greensboro, the largest plant of its type in the world on one floor, is one of the largest contracts ever handled by the Coble firm. The P. Lorillard plant, on an 80-acre site, covers 12½ acres and in addition has about 150,000 sq. ft. of basement space. This is a strictly modern building of steel, masonry and structural glazed tile. The estimated overall cost is around \$10,000,000. The plant was started in August 1954 and should be practically completed in February. The P. Lorillard firm started storing hogsheads of tobacco in the basement last fall and the factory should be in operation by or possibly before mid-year in 1956. Several of the high Lorillard officials have visited the site and plant at the groundbreaking exercise and since. These include Herbert A. Kent who started as sales manager, worked up through the ranks to president and chairman of the board, now retired.

Officers of H. L. Coble Construction Co. are H. L. Coble, president-treasurer; Leon G. Coble, first vice president; C. J. Kern and D. V. Cochran, Jr., vice presidents; C. K. Miller, secretary and assistant treasurer; D. E. Walker, assistant secretary. Key men, many of whom, like the officers, have been in the organization for many years, include John T. Barker, J. L. Jones, John P. Clendenin and E. F. Phillips, engineers and estimators; W. B. Owen, W. M. Messick, C. E. Kirkpatrick, V. W. Kinlaw, Henry G. Nettles, James F. Kirkpatrick, W. W. Dill, E. W. Canoy, P. D. Chamblee, Jr., James I. Simpson, R. L. Shaver, and Robert Puckett, project managers, construction superintendents and engineers.

William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, State College, Raleigh, costing over \$1,300,000 and seating 12,500, has handled more basketball fans in past two seasons than any other building in the Nation. Erected by H. L. Coble Construction Co.



200-room Men's Dormitory, A & T College, Greensboro, built by H. L. Coble Construction Co.

Probably 80 per cent of the construction work handled by the Coble firm is in North Carolina, the remaining 20 per cent ranging over South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Virginia and Alabama. The firm employs an average ranging from 600 to 800 workers and the average annual payroll is approximately \$2,000,000.

In addition to the P. Lorillard plant, the Coble firm is now engaged in several other important construction jobs, such as Outdoor Lighting Plant, General Electric Co., Hendersonville, overall cost \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000; Institute of Government Building, UNC, Chapel Hill, with auditorium addition, nearing completion, \$600,000; Airmen's Dorms and Dining Hall, Myrtle Beach, (S. C.) Air Force Base, U. S. Army, nearing completion, \$1,600,000; Phase II, Nike Guided Missile Plant, Charlotte, nearing completion, \$1,600,000; addition to Hosiery plant, Burlington Industries, Green Cove Springs, Florida, \$500,000; and renovation of 208 barracks, Fort Bragg, \$2,800,000.

During the past year, Coble has completed several other important contracts, including Heritage Furniture Co., High Point, overall expenditure, including equipment, \$1,000,000; Agricultural Building, \$400,000, and 202-room Men's Dormitory, \$550,000, both at A & T College; Woolworth Store Building, J. C. Penney Store Building and alterations to Pittman Hospital, all in Fayetteville, approximately \$800,000.

Other large contracts Coble has handled in the past six or seven years include the 503-room Men's Dormitory, A & T College, supposedly the largest dormitory in the U.S. under one roof, approximately \$1,000,000; William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, State College, Raleigh, over \$1,300,000; Epileptic Hospital, Raleigh, general contract about \$350,000; addition to North

Carolina Educational Building, Raleigh, contract about \$600,000; Ellis-Stone Building, Greensboro, general contract about \$1,420,000; and addition to Meyer Department Store, Greensboro, over \$1,000,000.

During the war period when the Coble firm actually got its start in larger construction from 1941 to 1946, it handled important projects ranging from one-half million to over two million dollars. These included housing project at Cherry Point, housing project at Augusta, Ga., housing project, Elizabeth City, enlisted men's barracks, perm

ment barracks, subsistence buildings, addition to Administration Building, addition Post Exchange and new auditorium, all at Cherry Point; officers quarters at Camp Lejeune; and Airfield, Kinston.

T. A. LOVING AND COMPANY Goldsboro, N. C.

T. A. Loving and Company, Wachovia Bank Building, Goldsboro, one of the largest construction firms in North Carolina, was started in 1925 by T. A. Loving. In the 30 years of operation, this firm has developed and expanded until its gross annual contracts average between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000. In October 1955, the company had in process contracts which totaled \$10,000,000.

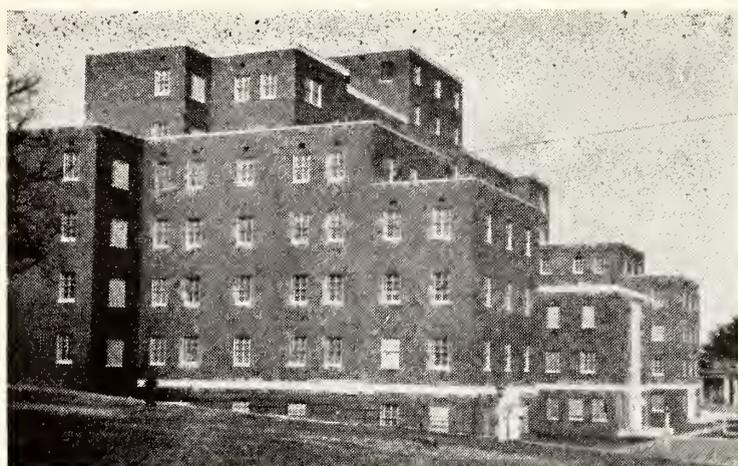
T. A. Loving and Company was in operation when the firm of W. P. Rose Company, Goldsboro, a large construction firm went out of business, and many of the employees and officials of the Rose organization became affiliated with T. A. Loving and Company.

T. A. Loving came to Goldsboro from Culpepper, Va., in 1925 and began building bridges; the first being an overhead bridge on Route 117 near Fremont, and the second an overhead bridge on the Raleigh Highway. From this, he expanded into one of the largest bridge contractors in the State.

John Loving, 18 years old, joined his brother about two years after he started, is senior vice president of T. A. Loving and Company, and continues to handle the bridge building operations. Raymond A. Bryan, now president of the firm and former secretary-treasurer of W. P. Rose Company, joined Mr. Loving as a partner in 1931 to expand operations to include building construction. C. B. McNairy, formerly with W. P. Rose Company, joined T. A. Loving and Company in 1932 and is now secretary-treasurer of the firm.

In 1937 the T. A. Loving and Company was incorporated with T. A. Loving as president; John S. Loving and C. B. McNairy, vice presidents; Raymond Bryan, secretary; and these were the four directors. When Mr. Loving died in 1947, Mr. Bryan became president, with John Loving as senior vice president; W. E. Smith, Jr., and D. C. Rouse, vice presidents; C. B. McNairy, secretary-treasurer; E. L.

*Annex to Agricultural Building, recently completed by
T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro.*



Hospital and admissions building N. C. State Hospital at Morganton, costing more than \$1,000,000, also built by T. A. Loving.

Cook, assistant secretary; and C. A. Allred, assistant treasurer.

T. A. Loving and Company has developed into a very substantial and extensive organization. The firm has an authorized capital of \$400,000, of which \$250,000 was paid in the early days and later all of the authorized capital was paid in. The firm now has capital assets of approximately \$1,600,000. The annual payroll ranges above \$1,500,000 and at times reaches as high as \$2,500,000. Recent employment exceeded 1,100.

During World War II, T. A. Loving and Company erected \$40,000,000 worth of buildings at Fort Bragg in nine months. During that time an average of a new building was completed every 33 minutes of working time, and the firm employed a maximum of 32,000 workers with a daily payroll of \$150,000. At Cherry Point T. A. Loving Company and Associates, in a joint venture, completed \$60,000,000 in permanent construction over a period of four years; also in a joint venture, recently completed a \$22,000,000 contract at Fort Knox, Ky.

Probably 75 percent of the construction work handled by the Loving firm is in North Carolina, but contracts are also handled in ten southeastern states—from Pennsylvania and Kentucky to Florida, in Florida and Virginia primarily. Fifty percent of its work is in institutional construction, including government buildings, 25 percent is in commercial buildings and 25 percent in utilities and bridges.

T. A. Loving and Company now has under construction contracts amounting to \$3,000,000 at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro; \$1,300,000 at Goldsboro State Hospital; \$2,400,000 at Pope Field and Fort Bragg; \$2,500,000 bridge over Croatan Sound and various other contracts elsewhere.

T. A. Loving and Company has erected numbers of important buildings in recent years, particularly at government installations and State institutions. Among the important contracts completed are: Hospital Building, State Hospital at Morganton, \$1,070,000; Low Rent Housing Projects for Goldsboro Housing Authority, \$4,000,000; Operations Hanger, \$1,650,000 and Utilities at Camp Lejeune, \$1,200,000; Ocean Terminal, Morehead City, \$2,000,000; Carteret County Bridge, Morehead City to Atlantic Beach, \$1,400,000; and Aviation Fuel Terminal, between Morehead and Beaufort, \$1,200,000.

T. A. Loving, founder of the firm, was a farm boy

from Culpepper, Va., and attended the University of Virginia. He started building houses in Culpepper and later came to Goldsboro where he began constructing bridges. By hard work and good management, he built his firm into one of the largest contracting organizations in the State. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, a Kiwanian, an Elk, a Mason and a Shriner. His brother, John who joined him in 1927, is now senior vice-president in charge of bridge and other heavy construction. He has lived where his work called him and is now a resident of Fishersville, Va.

Raymond A. Bryan was also a farm boy and a native of Newton Grove, Sampson County. He attended State College and in 1924 became associated with W. P. Rose Company, being made secretary-treasurer in 1927. In 1931 when W. P. Rose Company went out of business, Mr. Bryan joined T. A. Loving as a partner, became secretary and treasurer in 1937 when the firm was incorporated, and president when Mr. Loving died in 1947. Mr. Bryan has served on the Board of Directors for several years and was president of the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors in 1940. He is a director of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Goldsboro, on the Board of Trustees of Meredith College, on the Board of the Engineering Foundation of State College, member of the State Ports Authority, president of the Goldsboro United Fund, on the Budget Finance Board of the First Baptist Church, an Elk and a Mason.

C. B. McNairy, although a native of Missouri, grew up in Kinston and attended the University of North Carolina. In 1925 he became affiliated with W. P. Rose Company and joined T. A. Loving and Company in 1932. He became vice president later and for several years has been secretary-treasurer of the firm.

GEORGE W. KANE Roxboro, N. C.

George W. Kane, Roxboro, with additional offices in Durham, Greensboro and Henderson, was started as a general contracting firm in 1920 by George W. Kane, who continues operations as individual owner. In the 35 years of operation, Mr. Kane has erected many of the most imposing buildings in North Carolina and has become one of the largest contractors in the State.

Mr. Kane came to North Carolina in 1919 as superintendent of construction for the John W. Ferguson Co. of New York and New Jersey, to build an addition to the Roxboro Cotton Mills. When the contract was completed, Mr. Kane resigned and started his own general contracting firm. Mr. Kane's operations have expanded over the years to include many of the State's finer industrial, institutional, commercial, governmental and residential buildings.

In order to be nearer to the construction projects, Mr. Kane has opened three offices in the State in addition to the original office in Roxboro. The Durham office, the main office, was opened in 1923, the Greensboro office in 1925 and the Henderson Office in 1953. These four offices have continued to operate since they were first opened. Mr. Kane, in construction work all of his adult life, is general manager of the organization and has in the offices a construction manager, each an experienced builder, careful

estimator and good buyer.

Among the notable buildings erected by the Kane firm in North Carolina are 111 Corcoran Street (Hill Building), 17 stories high; Insurance Building for Durham Life Insurance Company, Raleigh, 15 stories; the Roxboro Building and Peoples Bank, Roxboro; the S & W Cafeteria, Greensboro; and the Hudson-Belk Store, Raleigh; The First Baptist Church and Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church, both in Greensboro.

In defense construction the Kane firm handled a housing project of 550 units at Fort Bragg and seven projects for the U. S. Navy at Camp Lejeune, costing approximately \$10,000,000. At present the firm has under construction the Home Office Building for the Occidental Life Insurance Co. in Raleigh; at the new Wake Forest College Campus in Winston-Salem, the Chapel, the Library, University Center, Gymnasium and President's Home.

In college construction the firm erected all the buildings on the old Wake Forest College Campus built in the last twenty years; buildings at Woman's College, UNC, Greensboro; several buildings on University Campus, Chapel Hill; and buildings of North Carolina College, Durham.

Church buildings include the Chapel at Wake Forest College; First Baptist Church and First Presby-



Durham Life Insurance Co. Building, largest office building in Raleigh, erected by George W. Kane, general contractor.



Modern home from model photo of Occidental Life Insurance Company, Cameron Village, Raleigh, costing around \$1,750,000, formal opening in April, George W. Kane, Roxboro-Durham, general contractor. Kemp, Bunch and Jackson, Jacksonville, Fla., architects associated with Leif Valund and James A. Scovil, Raleigh.

terian Church, Roxboro; Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Greensboro; and Davie Street Methodist Church, Burlington. School buildings include several for Durham city and county; Henderson High School; Person County Schools, Roxboro; Physical Education Building for Oxford Orphanage and school buildings in Oxford.

In industrial construction the Kane firm erected the Bull Durham Factory, Durham, for American Tobacco Co.; Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Greensboro; buildings for Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro; Collins and Aikman at Roxboro and Norwood; two additions to Hanes Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem; Roxboro Cotton Mills and Village; and Erwin Mills, Durham.

Hospital construction includes hospital facilities, Jacksonville, N. C.; Watts Hospital additions, Durham; Person County Memorial Hospital and Nurses' Home, Roxboro; Roanoke-Chowan Hospital, Ahoskie; Granville County Hospitals, Oxford; and Babies Hospital, Wrightsville Beach. Other buildings erected are powerhouse and additions, Reidsville; Montgomery Ward Building and Duke Power Office Building, Greensboro; Center Theater, Durham; and Kirby Theater, Roxboro.

Among the fine residences erected by the Kane firm are the Julian Price, Ralph Price, Howard Holder-ness, Caesar Cone, Joseph M. Bryan, Alfred M. Scales, Lynn B. Williamson, and Paul B. Schenck residences, all in Greensboro; Ralph P. Hanes, Winston-Salem; L. Watts Norton, George Watts Carr, and S. P. Alexander, Durham; and D. St. Pierre DuBose and Larry Flynn, Chapel Hill.

Mr. Kane is a former member of the State Highway and Public Works Commission of North Carolina, past president of the Carolinas Branch of Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and at present is a National Director of Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., past president of Roxboro Rotary Club. He has been active on various committees in both civic and business clubs.

OVER 10,000 NEW EMPLOYERS TO BE COVERED BY AMENDED ES LAW

An estimated 10,350 additional employers will be taxed and an estimated 60,000 new workers will be covered by the provisions of the amendment to the North Carolina Employment Security Law, effective January 1, 1956, when the amendment becomes fully operative during the year.

The newly covered employers will be those employing four to seven workers, inclusive, except for exempted employment, to be added to the 17,500 employers of eight or more workers, already covered by the law, and the additional covered workers of these firms will be added to almost 1,000,000 workers who have wage credits by virtue of having worked for the already covered employers.

A break-down of most of the additional workers to be covered indicates that an estimated 23,300 will be added in wholesale and retail trade, another 11,350 in the service trades, and about 6,750 in manufacturing, probably about one-third of these in lumbering employment.

The State's Employment Security Commission, Chairman Henry E. Kendall reports, is planning to make information available through various media to employers who may be subject to the law in the hope of eliminating any misunderstanding as to what firms are liable (covered) or when the first reports and tax payments are due.

Informational meetings were scheduled in 55 communities in the State in the last two weeks of January, at which provisions of the law were to be explained by ESC representatives to all employers to be covered who would attend. In addition, ESC will send notices to all employers of three or more, up to seven, for last year, since many of them may expect to add a worker. This would bring them under the law. Every effort is being made to advise all who may become liable, so they may take proper steps to prevent trouble, including penalties, later.

WM. MUIRHEAD CONSTRUCTION CO. Durham, N. C.

Wm. Muirhead Construction Company, East Trinity Avenue, Durham, was organized in 1924 by Wm. Muirhead, native of Scotland, as individual owner. With about ten to twenty employees, Mr. Muirhead fulfilled contracts in the first year amounting to about \$80,000. In the past five years, total of the firm's contracts have averaged around \$4,500,000, annually, but in the year 1952, the total of all contracts handled reached \$6,500,000.

When Mr. Muirhead started seeking construction contracts, his first job was remodeling the old C. W. Tome home on East Main Street. His second job was erecting a cooperage in Oxford (where tobacco hogsheads were made for Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.).

The Muirhead firm has expanded until it now employs an average of 250 workers and at times this number reaches 500. The annual payroll is approximately \$1,000,000.

In 1932 Wm. Muirhead Construction Co. was incorporated and now has capital assets in excess of \$500,000. Mr. Muirhead is president; Mack Stout, vice president and chief engineer; E. F. Matteson, vice president in charge of field operations; A. L. Muirhead, son of the president, vice president and secretary, and Eric Copeland is assistant secretary and treasurer.

The Muirhead firm does more than half of its construction work in North Carolina, although some large contracts are handled in Virginia and some in South Carolina. The four principal types of construction are industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings and public housing; however, the firm also builds power plants, water works and sewage treatment plants, and also carries on city street asphalt paving operations. The firm a few years ago took over the McGuire Asphalt Paving plant which

A project representing an investment of \$50,000,000 has recently been completed and machinery is being installed at the General Electric Industrial Controls plant in Salem, Va. This work has been done and is being continued as a joint venture by the Walsh Construction Co. of New York and Muirhead under the name of Walsh-Muirhead.

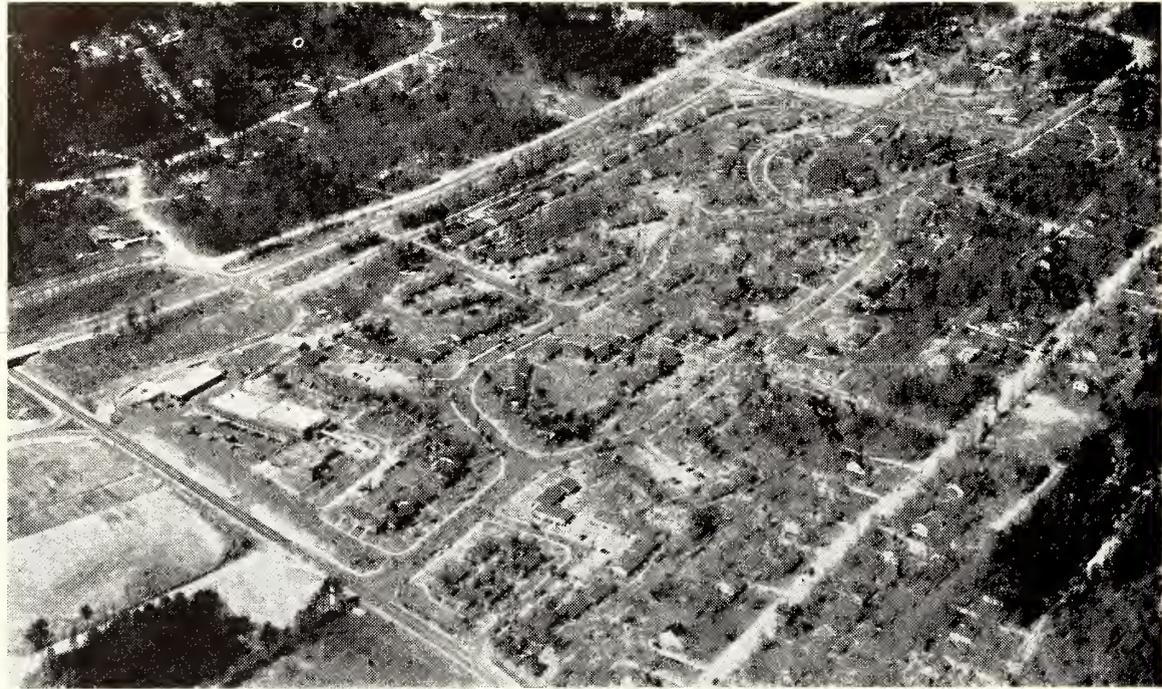
An interesting project carried out by Mr. Muirhead was the recent development of the model village of Glen Lennox and the Glen Lennox Shopping Center adjoining the town limits of Chapel Hill. Mr. Muirhead purchased 130 acres, erected the shopping center buildings, and built 440 Garden Apartments, and a few residences. Most of this construction was done in 1950, with two later additions and the business section. This property is listed on the Orange County tax books for tax purposes at \$2,650,000. Glen Lennox won the National Home Owners Award for 1951. Louis Graves, Chapel Hill sage, sniffed at Mr. Muirhead's suggestion of a Country Club name for this development; later Mr. Muirhead suggested Glen Lennox and Mr. Graves approved enthusiastically. Lennox was Mrs. Muirhead's family name and there is also a district of Lennox in Scotland.

Another intensely interesting project now being handled by the Muirhead firm is the restoration of Tryon's Palace in New Bern as it was when occupied by Royal Governor Tryon. This contract is for approximately \$700,000.

Other projects now in process in addition to the joint venture in Salem, Va., are installation of all machinery and equipment in the new Western Electric plant in Winston-Salem; the Southern High School, Durham, \$700,000, and others.

The State Fair Arena, Raleigh, described as America's most modern big building and the most widely acclaimed building in modern North Carolina history, is another Muirhead achievement. Other buildings erected by the firm include manufacturing buildings and redrying plants, American Tobacco Co., Durham; Liggett & Myers warehouses, Durham; waterworks plant, Rocky Mount, and many others.

Muirhead, a native of Motherwell, Scotland, is a graduate of the Royal Technical College in Glasgow in construction and civil engineering. As a part of this training he worked on several training projects in Scotland without salary and at some cost. He came to America in 1922 and spent one year in New York City, coming to Durham in 1923. He worked for other firms in the construction of Lincoln Hospital and Trinity Methodist Church before starting construction on his own. His first office was in a small space on Main Street, and later he moved into the Snow Building, a business and office building which he now owns. He is a past president of the



Glen Lennox, modern and attractive community development on 130-acre tract, adjoining Chapel Hill, consisting of shopping center, 440 garden apartments and a few residences. Raleigh Road, lower left, joins Durham highway, left. Developed and owned by Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., Durham. Outside residence developments, upper left and lower right.

Associated General Contractors of America, serving as such in 1944 and has since been treasurer of this organization. He was president of the Carolinas Branch of A. G. C. in 1934. He is vice president of the Board of Governors of the Building Research Institute of the Academy of Science, Washington, D. C. Mr. Muirhead is a member of the Consulting Construction Councils of America, chairman of the Housing Authority of the City of Durham, and an enthusiastic member of the Board of the American Councils to Improve Our Neighborhoods, Inc., an organization promoted by interested citizens to remove slums and improve neighborhoods throughout the United States. Leaving out much of his "Who's Who in America" sketch, Mr. Muirhead is a member of the

The Governor Tryon Palace, from old drawing, not considered too accurate, now being restored at contract cost of \$700,000 by Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., Durham.



THE TRYON PALACE.
New Bern, North Carolina.

First Presbyterian Church in Durham, a Mason, and a Shriner.

Mack Stout, vice president and chief engineer, who was captain of the N. C. State Football Team in 1931, joined the Muirhead firm in 1933. E. F. Matteson, vice president handling field operations, is a Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Naval Reserve. A. L. Muirhead, vice president and secretary of the firm, is also president of and operates the Constructors Supply Co., Ready Mixed Concrete firm, located in a building adjoining the Muirhead office building.

GOODE CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

Charlotte, N. C.

Goode Construction Corporation, Builders Building, Charlotte, was organized and incorporated by Roy L. Goode in 1910 and in 1926 received North Carolina License No. 1 for general contractors. In its 45 years of operations, Goode Construction Corp. has never failed to complete a contract and has completed contracts representing construction in excess of \$150,000,000 in this period.

When Roy L. Goode incorporated his firm, it was known as Goode Construction Co. With him were his father, A. J. Goode, and his brother, A. L. Goode, who were the officers and directors of the firm at that time. In 1933 the charter was revised and the present name adopted. In 1941 Vernon D. Goode started work as a youth in his father's firm, and after four years of service in World War II, moved up the line until he became vice president and general manager of the firm's operations.

Present officers of Goode Construction Corp. are Roy L. Goode, president; Vernon D. Goode, vice president and general manager; L. P. Hazel, vice president; F. R. Osborne, secretary and treasurer, and John W. Gustafson, assistant secretary.

The largest contract ever handled by Goode Construction Corp. was the erection of a large number of buildings at Camp Lejeune, the contract price of which was in excess of \$50,000,000. The speediest construction job ever handled by the company was the record construction of the \$300,000 Charlotte Armory in 90 days in 1929, in order that it might be ready for the Annual Encampment of the United

Charlotte Armory and Auditorium, erected in 90 days in 1929, hurried construction for Annual Encampment of United Confederate Veterans, meeting in Charlotte that year, handled by Goode Construction Corp.



Memorial Hospital addition, Charlotte, erected by Goode Construction Corp., Charlotte.

Confederate Veterans, meeting in Charlotte that year. The first Goode contract was for construction of the Charlotte Steam Laundry, which was then, and still is, one of the large commercial buildings in Charlotte.

Among the other buildings erected in Charlotte by Goode are the Law Building, the original Mercy Hospital, the recent addition to the Charlotte Memorial Hospital, the Sears-Roebuck Building, and the recent General Motors Training Center.

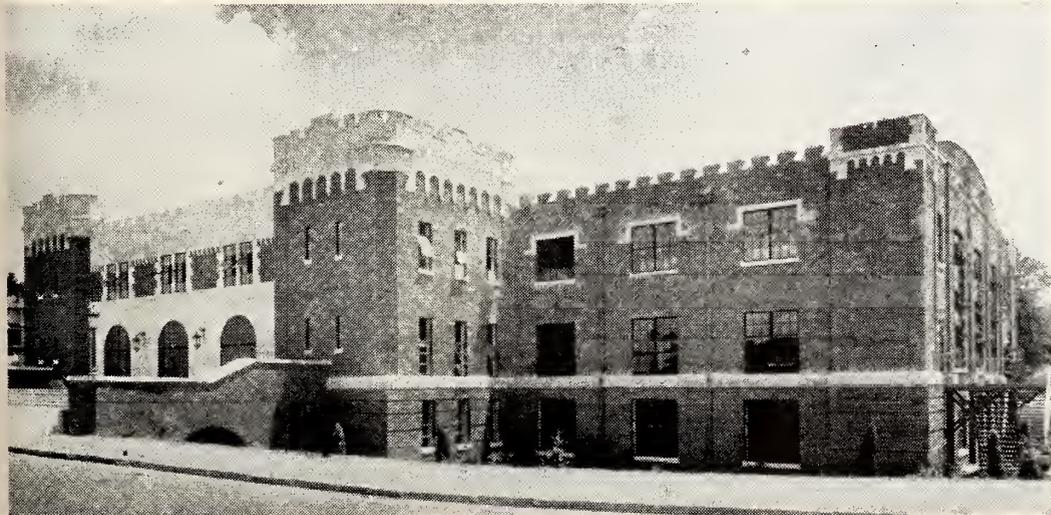
The outstanding record established by Goode is the firm's operation for ten years at the lowest compensation rate that can be achieved with the Employment Security Commission. Another record indicating the high confidence achieved by the Goode firm is that since 1946 it has completed \$40,000,000 in building construction, one-third of which has been on a negotiated basis—that is, contracts awarded to the firm which were not open to competitive bids.

Goode Construction Corp. operates primarily in North Carolina and Virginia, but is also licensed and handles construction jobs in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. The bulk of its construction work is in industrial and commercial construction with a fair percentage in institutional and governmental work.

The firm employs an average ranging from 200 to 250 workers in all of its jobs, the average in North Carolina ranging around 150 workers. The average annual payroll in North Carolina is around \$750,000.

One of the largest contracts of its type in the southeastern states was the erection by the Goode firm of the Lynchburg High School with seven and one-half acres of floor space under roof. This contract was for \$4,500,000; another was the Roanoke Housing Project in Roanoke, Va., at the cost of \$6,000,000; others are the Central State Hospital, Petersburg, Va.; Johnston Memorial Hospital, Abingdon, Va.; and Holston Valley Hospital in Kingsport, Tenn.

Roy L. Goode, founder and head of the firm, is a native of Alexandria, Va., and studied law.



He became interested in construction work which he followed for a few years in his home area, coming to Charlotte in 1910 to organize his own firm. Mr. Goode is a former president and has been treasurer for a number of years of the Carolinas Branch, AGC. He is a member of the N. C. Licensing Board for Contractors. Mr. Goode is a member of Saint Johns Baptist Church, a Mason and a Shriner.

Vernon D. Goode, son of the founder, is a graduate of the Charlotte City Schools and studied civil engineering at Duke University. He started work with his father as a youth and became a full-time employee in 1941 as labor foreman, later becoming vice president and general manager. Entering service in World War II as a private, he served in the Corps of Engineers under Colonel J. Norman Pease, two years of which were in the South Pacific. He was discharged as a Captain. He is a member of Covenant Presbyterian Church and the Charlotte Kiwanis Club.

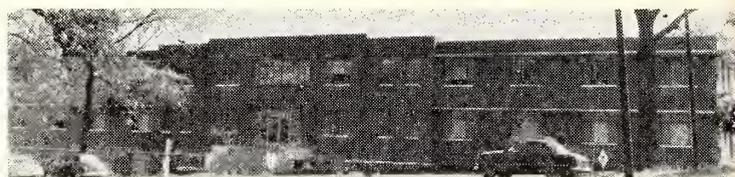
Melvin J. Maas, Major General, USMCR, Ret., Chairman, President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped: "To a free man, the individual is possessed of dignity and an eternal destiny. For this reason . . . all good citizens should strive to increase employment opportunities for those qualified handicapped men and women among us who seek only work and a chance to play their part in the drama of life."

Within three years, rehabilitated workers will have paid back into the Federal Treasury in income taxes all the money the Federal Government spent for their vocational rehabilitation.

J. M. THOMPSON COMPANY Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. Thompson Company, Raleigh, was organized by J. M. Thompson as individual owner and was operated until 1950 as J. M. Thompson & Co. The firm was incorporated in 1950. In its 34 years of operation, this firm has erected numerous buildings in Raleigh and this area, expanding its business until its gross annual contracts have averaged around \$5,000,000 in recent years.

When Mr. Thompson started his firm, his principal work was building and re-building residences and small store buildings. Not more than ten workers were employed in the early days. For several years the firm has been branching out into federal, state, county and city construction and into erecting commercial and industrial buildings. Probably 30 per cent of the work now is in governmental construction, 40 per cent in institutional buildings, and



Nurses Home, N. C. State Hospital, Raleigh, erected by J. M. Thompson Co., Allen J. Maxwell, Jr., Goldsboro, architect.

probably 15 per cent each in industrial and commercial buildings.

When the firm was incorporated in 1950, J. M. Thompson had begun to ease up in his activities. He was named chairman of the board and treasurer. His two sons became officers, Hal A. Thompson, president, and J. Wiley Thompson, vice president. J. E. Merritt, who had been with the firm for ten years, was elected secretary. When J. M. Thompson died in 1953, his widow, Mrs. Lily B. Thompson, succeeded him as treasurer. The two Thompson sons and Mr. Merritt are directors of the firm.

J. M. Thompson Co. is one of the older and more substantial general contracting firms in the State and operates under an unlimited and unclassified license under which it may erect buildings of any size and of any type. Practically all of its operations are in North Carolina, largely in and around Raleigh, although occasionally contracts are handled in Virginia. The firm employs an average of about 125 workers, a figure which reaches 200 in periods of large and more numerous contracts. Its average annual payroll ranges around \$300,000 and at times reaches \$500,000, particularly when sub-contract operations are included.

J. M. Thompson Co. has a number of important contracts now in process. Among the more important ones in Raleigh in process now are the Epileptic Buildings, State Hospital, \$350,000; Baptist State Convention Building, \$300,000; Masonic Grand Lodge Building, \$250,000; American Legion, State Department Headquarters Building, \$150,000; Alumni Memorial Building, State College, \$130,000; Hayes Barton Methodist Church Sanctuary, \$160,000; Male patients' Dining Room, State Hospital, \$100,000; addition to Polk Hall, State College, \$120,000; Pulp and Paper Laboratories, State College, \$102,000; and Inborden High School, Enfield, \$130,000; Trent Park School, New Bern, \$125,000; and other school and office buildings and filling stations.

Among the important buildings the Thompson firm has erected in past years in Raleigh are Carolina Power and Light office building, Carolina Power and Light Service building, the Tire Sales & Service Building, Balentine's Restaurant, Land's Jewelry Store, Jean's Store, Wayland Heights Development, Longview Gardens School and Shopping Center, Wake County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nurses' Home St. Agnes Hospital, and Men's dormitory, Saint Augustine College; Nurses' Home, State Hospital; Southern Railway Passenger Station, Four Oaks High School and addition to Princeton High School, Johnston County; and Gymnasium at Cary and Garner High Schools; High School and Elementary School Buildings at Goldston, Chatham County; Administration Building, Gymnasium, Auditorium and Classroom Buildings, Morrision Training School at Hoffman; Marine Biological Laboratory at Beaufort, and numerous others.



Men's Dormitory, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, erected by J. M. Thompson Co., Raleigh, Holloway-Reeves, architect.

J. M. Thompson, founder of the firm, was a native of Bahama, Durham County, and in his early days was a machinist working for several years in Richmond, Va., and Goldsboro. He came to Raleigh in 1920 and started his own construction firm in 1921. He was a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, and was one of the organizers of Trinity Methodist Church and was head of its board of stewards, church treasurer, and on the Board of Missions for many years. He was a Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Raleigh Exchange Club.

Hal A. Thompson and J. Wiley Thompson, his sons, are both natives of Raleigh and both members of the American Legion. Hal Thompson took construction engineering at State College and was called into military service before graduation. He was a Lieutenant in the Air Corps in World War II, has been on the Board of Stewards for Trinity Methodist Church for 10 years, is a past president of the Raleigh Exchange Club, a Mason, and a boat enthusiast. Wiley Thompson is a graduate of High Point College, is a veteran of the Korean Service in the Army Finance Corps, a member and chairman of the finance committee of Westover Methodist Church, and a member of the Sertoma Club. J. E. Merritt is a native of Chapel Hill, an A.B., an M.A. and a Phi Beta Kappa of Carolina, attends White Memorial Presbyterian Church and is an Elk. He joined the Thompson firm in 1941 and was elected secretary when the firm was incorporated in 1950.

FOWLER-JONES CONSTRUCTION CO. Winston-Salem, N. C.

Fowler-Jones Construction Co., 510 Reynolds Building, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was organized in 1925, at Pilot Mountain by O. T. Fowler and C. E. Jones, both natives of Surry County, as the Fowler-Jones Lumber Company. In 1928 the firm moved to Winston-Salem. This firm is one of the chief builders in developing the new Wake Forest College at Reynolda, near Winston-Salem, and has developed operations until the amount of its contracts average around \$3,250,000 annually.

Soon after the lumber firm was organized, its first contract was a four-room house for \$850.00. Mr. Fowler did most of the work with three helpers and completed the contract satisfactorily. That launched the building operations. Gradually the construction work grew and became more important than lumber buying and selling. Two years after the firm moved to Winston-Salem the lumber operations were discontinued. Without formal education, these two farm boys have developed one of the largest and soundest construction firms in the Piedmont Area.

In 1936 the two partners incorporated with O. T. Fowler, president; C. E. Jones, vice president and manager; and D. C. Crutchfield, Jr., secretary and treasurer. As the sons of these founders grew up they joined the organization full time. D. S. Jones, with the firm for 20 years, is assistant treasurer. G. A. Jones, with the firm for 18 years, is assistant secretary. O. T. Fowler, Jr. has been with the firm for five years.

Practically all of the Fowler-Jones operations are carried on in North Carolina, but some construction is done in Virginia and South Carolina, and the firm has license to operate in Tennessee. Although the

firm started construction of residences it has drifted away from home construction and now probably 40% of its work is on industrial buildings, 35% on institutional buildings and 25 per cent in commercial structures. Approximately 250 workers are employed, on the average. This number may go as high as 325 in periods of heavy construction. The annual payroll ranges from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000.

On the new campus of Wake Forest College, Fowler-Jones has completed the Science Building costing more than \$750,000, and is now erecting four Men's Dormitories, Law Building, Maintenance Building and Faculty Apartments, costing around \$4,500,000. Also under construction at this time are two other projects: Salem College Academy Annex and Maple Springs Methodist Church, each costing about \$200,000.

Completed over the years by Fowler-Jones are such buildings as the Western Electric Office Building, Lexington Road, Winston-Salem, running into a sizeable figure; the 1954 addition to Hanes Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem, \$500,000; two Happy Hill Garden Housing projects, Winston-Salem, at \$2,500,000; the Consolidated Carver High School, Forsyth County, \$1,000,000; Library and Home Economics Buildings, Women's College, U. N. C., Greensboro, \$1,500,000; dairy plant of Southern Dairies, Winston-Salem, more than \$500,000; Nylon Mill of Duplan Corporation, Winston-Salem, \$375,000; the Viridan Motor Lodge and Restaurant of 40 units, Danville, Va., \$300,000; the Northwest Consolidated High School, Buncombe County, more than \$400,000; Physical Education Building, Winston-Salem Teachers College, \$250,000; Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, more than \$300,000; Initial Unit of Eastern North Carolina Sanatorium, Wilson, \$500,000; Lewis Elementary School, Kinston, \$250,000; Baptist Hospital addition, Bowman Gray School of Medicine and Out-Patient Building, about \$1,000,000, and addition to City Hospital Winston-Salem, \$500,000.

These two men have made good in a big way. In addition to this business both are engaged in numerous industrial and agricultural activities.

O. T. Fowler has had varied business experiences, such as horse trading, buying and selling lumber and farming. He is a pioneer automobile man, having operated an agency in Pilot Mountain before entering the Modern Chevrolet Co. in Winston-Salem in 1932. Mr. Fowler has been an outstanding leader in his community. He served on the Pilot Mountain School Board for eight years and was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School for ten years. He is a Mason, a member of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce and Winston-Salem Lions Club.

C. E. Jones, a veteran lumberman, in addition to other enumerated activities, has worked in all phases of the lumber industry, sawmilling, estimating, buying and selling and using lumber in finished construction. He operated a lumber business in Pilot Mountain until World War I, was connected with Thurman Lumber Co. in Greensboro until he and Mr. Fowler organized their own company. He is an active supporter of all community projects and is affiliated with several Masonic bodies, including the Shrine. He continues his membership in and support of Whitaker Methodist Church near Pilot Mountain.

W. H. WEAVER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. Greensboro, N. C.

W. H. Weaver Construction Co., Inc., 214 West Gaston Street, Greensboro, was started in 1940 by W. H. Weaver, as individual owner, with limited operations. Two years later Mr. Weaver began to handle large housing projects and has since expanded his firm in handling military and civilian construction until the gross annual contracts now range between \$3,000,000 and \$3,500,000.

When Mr. Weaver started construction, he had about five employees, and his first year or two of operations amounted to \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year in contracts. Two years after starting, he secured contracts for housing projects and handled such jobs in Jacksonville, N. C., Morehead City and Plymouth. During that period he employed from 100 to 125 construction workers. The firm was incorporated in 1946 with W. H. Weaver as president and general manager; John D. Thomas, vice president; and R. E. Settan, secretary.

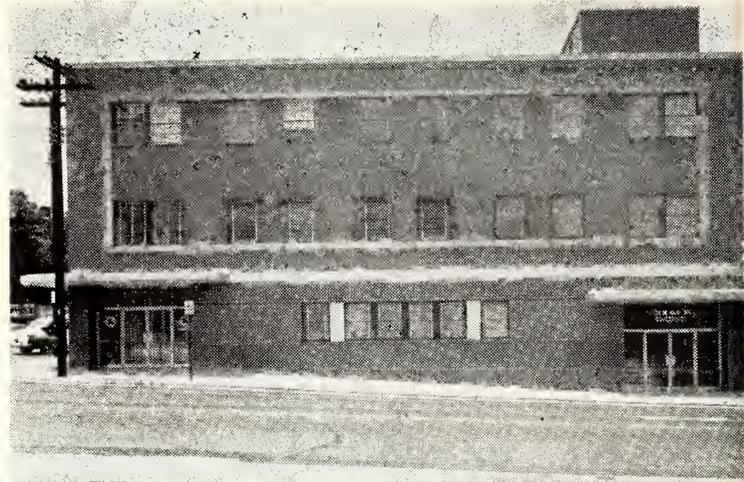
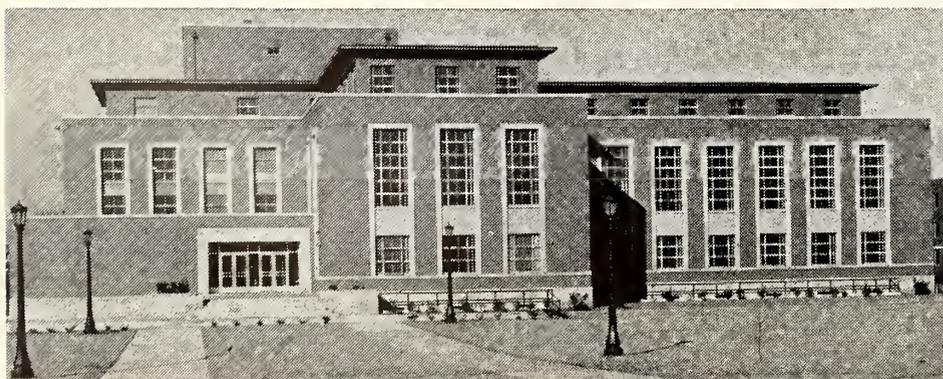
All of the Weaver operations are carried on in North Carolina; and about 75 per cent of the construction is in commercial, industrial and institutional buildings, the remaining 25 per cent in the housing field. The firm employs an average of around 300 workers, a figure which reaches 500 in peak periods. The annual payroll ranges from \$500,000 to \$600,000.

During the past several years, W. H. Weaver has engaged in large-scale construction projects, having erected some 3,000 housing units in and around Greensboro. In the two or three years following incorporation of his firm, although continuing his housing projects, by 1948 he had branched out into construction of commercial, industrial and institutional buildings.

In 1949-50 the Weaver firm handled a joint venture with T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro, as the Loving-Weaver Joint Venture, in the construction of 2,000 housing units and a shopping center at Fort Bragg. The joint firm did all the public utilities, including streets, water, sewer, and other requirements, total contract amounting to approximately \$18,000,000. This firm established a record in the construction of 1,000 houses in eight months and then constructed another 1,000 houses in ten months. In addition to around 1,000 workers engaged in the general contracts, from 600 to 800 workers were used in handling the sub-contracts.

W. H. Weaver has several important contracts now in process, among them a hangar and office facilities for Piedmont Air Lines, Winston-Salem,

*Library Building, A & T College, Greensboro, erected by
W. H. Weaver Construction Co.*



Southern Bell Exchange designated as 601 North Elm Street Building, Greensboro, erected by W. H. Weaver Const. Co.

costing about \$700,000; Woman's Dormitory, East Carolina College, Greenville, \$650,000; Army Reserve Training Center, Greensboro, \$110,000; office building for International Business Machine Co., Greensboro, \$110,000; and Brown Office Building, Greensboro, \$325,000.

Among the buildings completed by the Weaver firm in recent years are several buildings for A & T College, Greensboro, among them one of the finest library buildings in the South, \$1,000,000; Cleveland Avenue Homes, recently completed for Winston-Salem Housing Authority, \$1,143,000; Southern Bell Office Building, Greensboro, also recently completed, \$350,000; Parochial School, \$150,000; and Convent School, \$40,000, for the Catholic Church, Greensboro; several commercial and school buildings in and around Greensboro. The firm also renovated the old Pomona Manufacturing plant for Western Electric Co. at Pomona, near Greensboro.

W. H. Weaver is a native of Greensboro, took accounting at business college and architectural engineering extension courses from State College. He worked for a lumber firm for a few years until he started his own business in 1940. He is a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, and the National Association of Home Builders. Mr. Weaver is an active member of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, the Greensboro Kiwanis Club, the Merchants and Manufacturers Club, and of the Starmount, Sedgfield and Greensboro Country Clubs.

KING-HUNTER, INC. Greensboro, N. C.

King-Hunter, Inc., 1421 Westover Terrace, Greensboro, was actually formed on a lonely island in the Pacific Ocean near the close of World War II by Lieutenant-Commanders Robert N. Hunter and Walter W. King, Jr. When these two navy officers were transferred to Naval Reserves, they returned to Greensboro and set about forming the general contracting firm. In the nine years of operation they have developed a business in which the annual average contracts have reached approximately \$3,000,000.

When King-Hunter, Inc. was organized and incorporated, the two principal officers became Robert N. Hunter, presi-

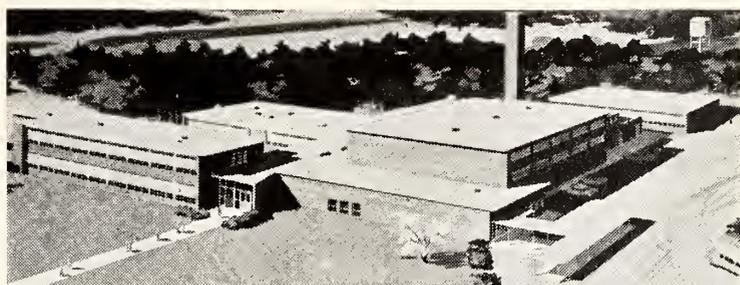
dent; and Walter W. King, Jr., secretary and treasurer. The authorized capital stock was \$100,000. The firm now employs an average of about 500 workers, a figure that moves up to 700 on occasions when contracts are heavy. The annual payroll is approximately \$850,000. Probably 90 percent of the contracts secured are in North Carolina; the remaining 10 per cent divided between South Carolina and Virginia. The firm does no residential building. Its contracts are fairly evenly divided in the three other principal classes of construction—industrial, commercial and institutional.

King-Hunter, Inc. now has under construction such contracts as the Professional Village, owned by 39 Greensboro doctors, consisting of 19 suits of offices for doctors and costing around \$600,000; miscellaneous buildings at Camp Lejeune, \$300,000; two dormitories and dining hall at Elon College, \$570,000; Prison Sanatorium at McCain, \$315,000; White Rock Elementary School, Winston-Salem, \$415,000; Power plant, Winston-Salem Teachers College, \$130,000; and others.

Among the contracts that have been completed in the nine years of operation are 12 units of Guilford County schools, \$1,500,000; Elm Street Christian Church, Education Building and Chapel at Presbyterian Church, Asheboro Street Baptist Church, and Shiloh Baptist Church, all in Greensboro; First Baptist Church, High Point; additions to Randolph Hospital, Asheboro, and Annie Penn Hospital, Reidsville; Onslow County Hospital, Jacksonville; Nurses Homes, Lexington; Library, Atlantic Christian College, Wilson; addition to Law Library, UNC, Chapel Hill; Science Building, Guilford College; one dormitory and Agriculture Extension Building, A & T College, Greensboro; Greensboro Manufacturing Company, Bates Nitewear Company, Trucking Terminal and Storage Warehouse, J. P. Stevens Company, all Greensboro; Morris Hosiery Mill, Liberty; and for Cone Mills Corp., Diaper Factory and additions to Revolution, Print Works and Minneola plants.

Careers of the two principals in the King-Hunter firm have been parallel in many respects. They met some ten years ago in a joint venture construction contract handled by Blythe Brothers Company, Charlotte; and George W. Kane, Roxboro. They became fast friends, joined the Navy together as Lieutenants (j g) in the Civil Engineering Corps; both became Lieutenant Commanders and were released into the Naval Reserves as such.

Prince Ibrahim (White Rock) School—Forsyth County, erected by King-Hunter, Inc.; Lashmit, James, Brown and Pollock, architects and engineers.



Northwest Consolidated High School, Forsyth County, erected by King-Hunter, Inc., Greensboro. Stinson & Avey, Winston-Salem, architect.

Robert H. Hunter is a native of Charlotte and studied Architectural Engineering at N. C. State College and Columbia University, New York City. For five years he was an estimator for Blythe Brothers Company and Goode Construction Corporation. He is a member of the Greensboro Merchants and Manufacturers Club and the First Presbyterian Church. Walter W. King Jr., is a native of Greensboro and a graduate in Civil Engineering from Carolina. He earned membership in Phi Beta Kappa and was a member of Tau Beta Phi Engineering Fraternity. He worked for and became superintendent for George W. Kane serving as such for several years. He is a member of the First Christian Church and the Greensboro Kiwanis Club.

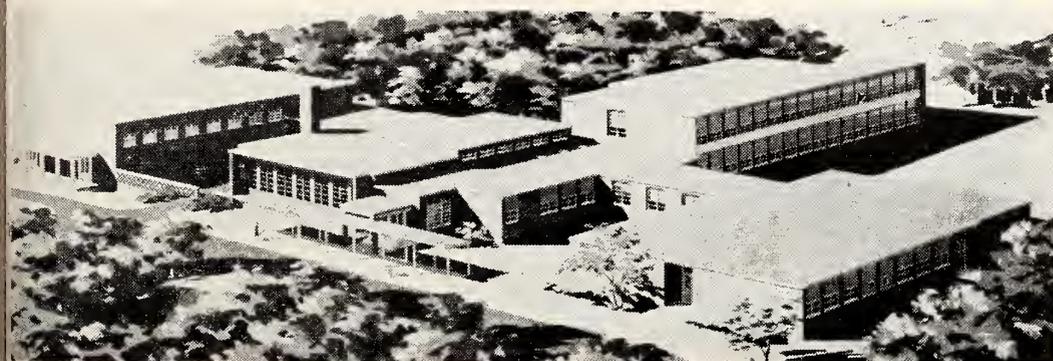
BARGER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. Mooresville, N. C.

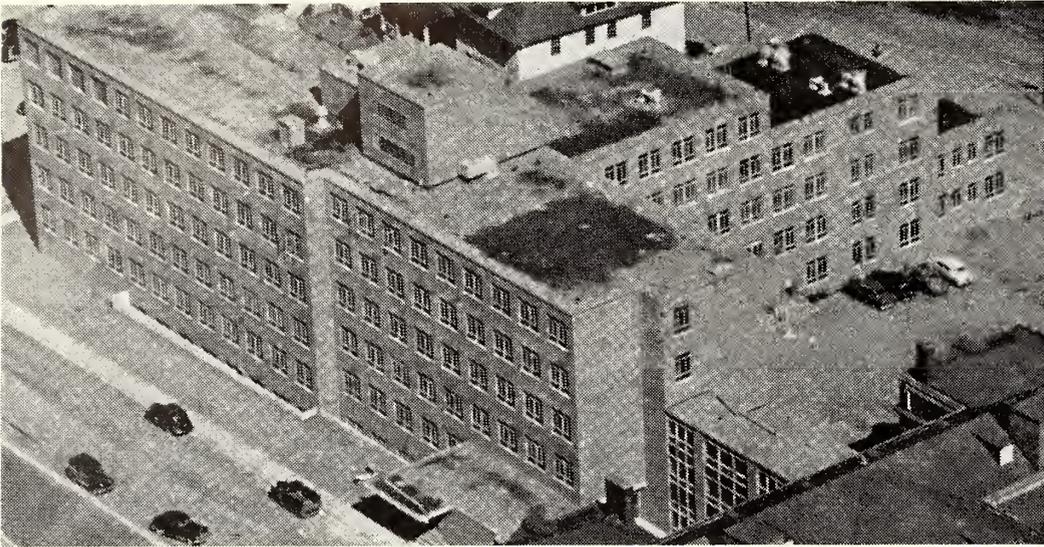
Barger Construction Co., Inc., 384 North Main Street, Mooresville, now an important general contracting firm headed by L. Young White, had its beginning as Barger Brothers around 1900 as a lumber manufacturing firm engaged in producing and handling building materials. Its operations have expanded in recent years until the firm now handles approximately \$3,000,000 in contracts annually.

The lumber and building material activities were handled by C. E., J. V. and P. M. Barger for a number of years. In 1923 L. Young White joined the firm and soon afterwards began developing the construction contract activities. He became a partner in 1926 with C. E. Barger and continued developing the construction end of the business.

In 1947 the firm was reorganized and incorporated by C. E. Barger, Mr. White and J. R. Marks, Jr., as the Barger Construction Co. and the lumbering and building materials activities were incorporated in a separate business. At the time the firm was incorporated in 1947 the construction work amounted to approximately \$1,500,000. In the past several years this figure has been doubled. In 1950 C. E. Barger died and the company purchased his interest from the estate. The officers of the company now are L. Young White, president and treasurer, and J. R. Marks, Jr., executive vice president and secretary.

The Barger firm employs an average of approximately 150 workers, employment ranging from around 100 up to 300. The annual payroll now ranges from \$500,000 to \$600,000. The firm follows the practice of promo-





Memorial Mission Hospital of Western North Carolina. Asheville, built in 1952-54 by Barger Construction Co., Mooresville.

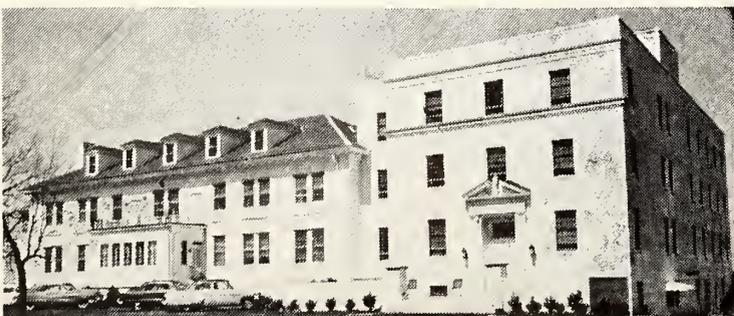
ting its personnel into supervisory and executive positions and has had splendid labor relations through the years. It has achieved a very low rate in its unemployment insurance taxes. In its personnel are four key men who are graduates of N. C. State College.

Probably 75 per cent of the Barger Construction work is done in North Carolina, although the firm has received important contracts in South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. Probably half of its work is in institutional building, 40 per cent in industrial building, and the remaining 10 per cent in commercial and residential construction. Much of the work is in building churches and hospitals, and normally, the firm has from 12 to 18 construction jobs going at the time.

At the present time some of the major jobs in progress are: Westminster Presbyterian Church, Charlotte; addition to Shelby Hospital, Shelby; Davie County Hospital, Mocksville; new dormitory for Davidson College, Davidson; warehouse and office building for R. Gumpert, Inc., Asheville; and remodeling and expansion for Burlington Industries at Mooresville Mill Plant, Mooresville.

Some of the larger projects completed in recent years are: Gaston Memorial Hospital, Gastonia; Memorial Mission Hospital, Asheville; Rockingham Elementary School, Rockingham; Lowrance Hospital, Mooresville; Lincoln School, Sumter, S. C.; Rayon Unit for Mooresville Mills, Mooresville; and units for Burlington Industries at Cramerton, Gastonia, Ranlo, and Mooresville in North Carolina and Johnson City and Bristol in Tennessee.

Presbyterian Home for the Aged near High Point, erected by Barger Construction Co., Mooresville.



Mr. White, native of Mooresville, attended Davidson College and went to work as a young man for the Barger Brothers. He soon became a member of the firm and started building construction in which the company has been engaged exclusively in recent years. Along with his building operations, he has taken time to engage in numerous civic activities. He is a member and former president of the Mooresville Rotary Club and the Mooresville Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Mooresville City Planning Council and an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a director of the

Mooresville Telephone Co. and a director of the Piedmont Bank and Trust Co. Mr. Marks, a native of Whitakers, is a graduate of State College in construction engineering. He joined the Barger firm in 1938 as an estimator, later buying an interest in the firm. In World War II he was in Army Post Engineers Unit and was discharged as a Major. He also is a member and past president of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, past national director of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, and is a trustee of the First Baptist Church.

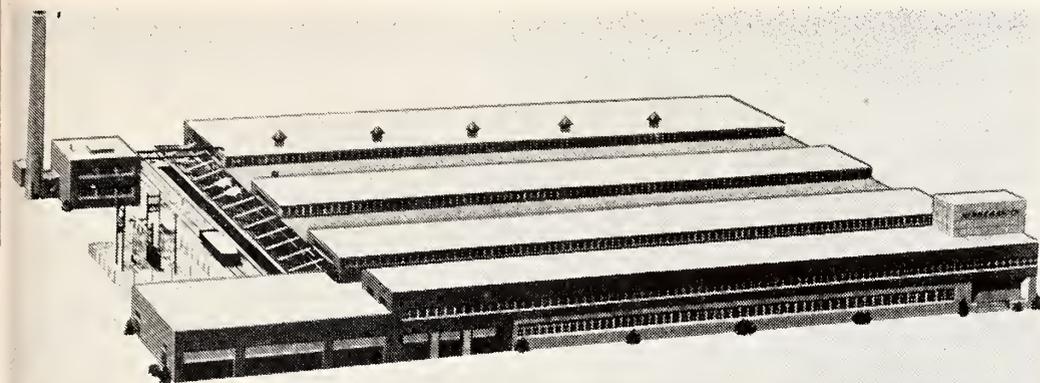
ROBERT H. PINNIX, BUILDING CONTRACTOR Gastonia, N. C.

Robert H. Pinnix, building contractor, Commercial Building, Gastonia, began operations in a small way in 1927. The firm has now developed into one of the larger construction operations in the North and South Carolina area; and during the past fall, had 12 projects under construction representing a total cost of approximately \$3,500,000.

Mr. Pinnix began operations as individual owner and continues this type of organization. He started in the construction of private homes in a local real estate development. The first year's operations consisted of the construction of four medium-price homes. The firm has expanded until it is now operating in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. Its principal activities now are in the construction of institutional, industrial, commercial, and governmental buildings. The firm employs an average of around 200 workers, a number which occasionally reaches 450 workers when more and larger contracts are being handled.

While Mr. Pinnix is individual owner and manager of his construction activities, he employs several key men in his organization including R. H. Lindsay, general manager; J. J. Stroud, chief estimator; Robert Hazel, contract manager; Harvey Wilkinson, contract manager; and Mrs. Elsie H. Keller, office manager.

Among the important buildings the Pinnix firm has under construction or has completed during the year are additions to Threads, Inc., Gastonia; Haysi School, Haysi, Va.; Clintwood School, Clintwood, Va.; D. W. Daniel High School, Six Mile, S. C.; Tank Repair Shops, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Wilmington; Telephone Building, Southern Bell Telephone &



Modern plant of Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., erected in Gastonia by Robert H. Pinnix, general contractor, Gastonia.

Telegraph Co., Mt. Holly; Highland High School, Gastonia; Biology Building, North Carolina College, Durham; addition to plant, A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Co., Gastonia; Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. plant, Gastonia, for West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York; East End Elementary & Jr. High School, Gastonia; York County Office Building, Rock Hill, S. C.; York County Agricultural Building, York, S. C.; Bachelor Officers' Quarters Building, Fort Bragg; addition to North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital, Gastonia.

Other important buildings that have been erected by the firm in prior years are Lexington Memorial Hospital, Lexington; five buildings of Gardner-Webb College, Boiling Springs; several jobs for Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; Gastonia Jr. High School; Valdese Manufacturing Co. dyehouse, Valdese; classroom building and gymnasium, North Carolina College, Durham; York Rite Memorial Chapel, Oxford; Mt. Airy High School, Mt. Airy; Greer High School, Greer, S. C.; Clorox Chemical Co. plant, Charlotte; Woodruff High School, Woodruff, S. C.; five buildings, Gastonia Industrial Realty Corp.; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Charlotte; and addition to this firm's plant, Gastonia; Talon, Inc. plant, Stanley.

Robert H. Pinnix, founder and owner, is a native of Greensboro, attended Mercersburg (Penna.) Academy and graduated from Trinity College, now Duke University, in 1924. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Pinnix moved to Gastonia and has since been active in church and civic affairs. He is a past president of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, the Gastonia Country Club, the Gastonia Rotary Club, a member of the N. C. Industrial Council, a former member of the N. C. Building Code Council and Board of Trustees of Gaston Colored Hospital, and a member of the Charlotte Country Club.

L. B. GALLIMORE Greensboro, N. C.

L. B. Gallimore, 508 Jackson Street, Greensboro, started as a general contractor in 1932. He was individual owner then and now, and his wife looked after the office work in their home. The first contract was an Army building at Langley Field, Va. He employed 15 men on this first job. In the 23 years of operation this firm has

developed gross contracts that average around \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 annually.

Starting with the small Army building, Mr. Gallimore has been engaged in erecting government buildings as well as industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings. His second contract was at Fort Bragg and soon afterwards, in 1935, erected Federal Buildings. In the years since then, he has erected around 40 new post office buildings in

North Carolina and eight or ten others in other southeastern states. Probably 75% of the work done by Gallimore has been in North Carolina, and the additional 25 per cent has been done in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia. Close to 75 per cent of building done has been in the institutional field, probably 20 per cent in industrial, and 5 per cent in commercial buildings. The bulk of his work has been done for federal, state, county, and city governmental units. The firm employs an average of around 160 workers, the number running as high as 225 at times when several large contracts are in progress. The annual payroll ranges around \$185,000.

L. B. Gallimore has under construction at present such buildings as the Physical Education Building at Western Carolina College, Cullowhee, costing around \$345,000; a dormitory and dining hall at Greensboro College, \$320,000; four Guilford County and Greensboro City school buildings, \$250,000.

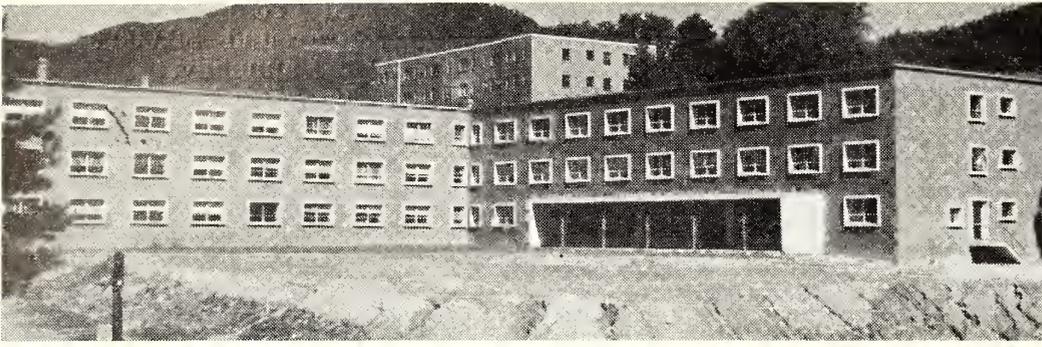
Buildings constructed earlier include the Veterans Hospitals at Oteen, N. C., Little Rock, Ark., and Roanoke, Va., in 1935-41 period; hospital construction at Fort Bragg, more than \$2,000,000; construction work during World War II at Fort Bragg, Camp McCall, Fort Story, and Camp Pendleton, Va.; Blumenthal Air Base near Wilmington; two dormitories at Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, over \$1,000,000; two buildings at Western Carolina College, Cullowhee; the Coca Cola plant at Reidsville; post offices at Chapel Hill, Sanford, Smithfield, Franklin, and Elkin; North State Chevrolet Garage, Greensboro; Engineering Building, A & T College, Greensboro, \$350,000; Gymnasium at Senior High School, Greensboro, special concrete, only one of its kind in the United States.

Key men with L. B. Gallimore, owner and manager of this unincorporated firm, include Worth Baldwin, assistant manager and project engineer, and Harold McCall, William Gordon, Kelley Hill, N. E. Myers and Clayton Lewis, job superintendents.

Mr. Gallimore, described as a rugged individualist and a lone wolf, is an ardent churchman. He is a

Modern station of North State Chevrolet Co., Greensboro, built by L. B. Gallimore, general contractor, Greensboro.





Boys Dormitory of Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, another L. B. Gallimore building.

native of Guilford County and without college training started in business, organized as the Greensboro Supply Company, in 1927. After one year he worked for the W. P. Rose Company, Goldsboro, four years, and then started his own firm. He has been a director of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce for five years, is a member and deacon of the First Pilgrim Church of Greensboro and conference treasurer of the North Carolina Conference of his church. Mr. Gallimore is a member of the board of trustees of Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky., and the Pilgrim Bible College at Kernersville. He is the only lay member in the 25-member group on the national board of the Pilgrim Church of America.

COLTRANE-GRAHAM CONSTRUCTION CO. High Point, N. C.

Coltrane-Graham Construction Co., 245 South Hamilton Street, High Point, was organized in 1948 as a partnership composed of J. Wiley Coltrane and J. Rhoid Graham. At first, with limited but now with unlimited license, in the eight years of operation this firm, now a corporation, has expanded its operations until its gross annual contracts reached approximately \$2,000,000 last year with prospects of \$2,250,000 this year.

When Coltrane-Graham Construction Co. started, it employed from 25 to 30 workers. The firm now employs an average of 125 workers, a number which goes as high as 200 employees in periods of heavy contracts. The annual payroll ranges around \$340,000. Practically all of the business handled is in North Carolina and is divided into about 40 per cent for industrial construction and around 20 per cent each for institutional, commercial and residential construction.

In 1950 the firm was incorporated and officers are J. Wiley Coltrane, president and treasurer; J. Rhoid Graham, vice president, and Owen Reese, secretary. These are the three directors. Mrs. Elinor H. Black is assistant secretary. Probably one-third of the contracts handled by this firm are negotiated contracts.

Among the contracts in which Coltrane-Graham is now engaged are the Morris Furniture plant, the Oakdale Cotton Mills, Harriss-Covington Hosiery Mill, the Town Motor Hotel, and three store buildings for J. Welch Harriss, all in High Point; staff houses and school building, Samarcand; gymnasium and high school, Carthage; and residences in High Point for James Millis, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter Freeze, and John Foy, along with others.

Buildings that have been constructed in recent years are the YMCA, the Nurses Home for High

Point Memorial Hospital, and the R. B. Culler residence, all in High Point; the Elkin Baptist Church, three Raleigh school buildings, Brookside, Noble Road, Poole Road; the City Hospital, Thomasville; dormitory and administration building for the Glade Valley School in Alleghany County.

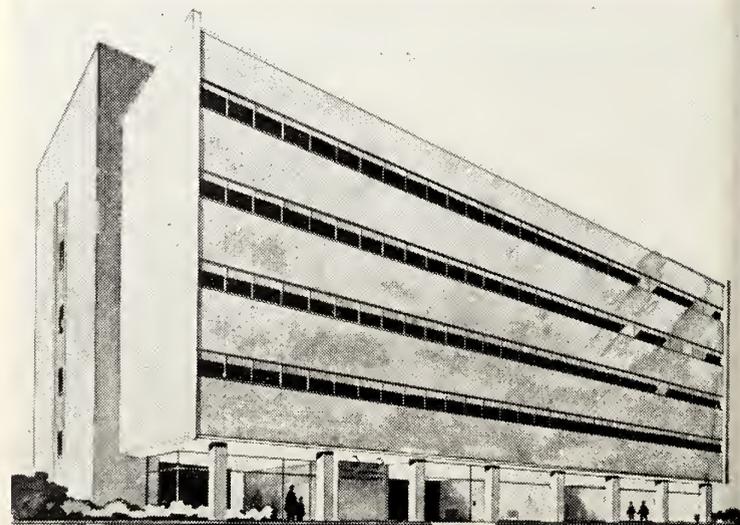
J. Wiley Coltrane, farm boy until he was 21, is a native of New Market Township, Randolph County, and still lives in that county at nearby Archdale. He began construction work with H. W. Thurber and starting as a carpenter, he worked for ten years in Jacksonville, Fla., becoming a superintendent on jobs. During the depression, he returned to North Carolina and began construction work in 1932. At that time he was building residences and had two or three helpers. During the war he went into defense work at Marietta, Ga., for two years and resumed his construction activities in High Point. This continued until 1948 when he and Mr. Graham organized their present firm. He is a member of the board of stewards of Archdale Methodist Church and a member of the High Point Lions Club.

J. Rhoid Graham is a native of Rowan County. He worked with R. K. Stewart, High Point, J. A. Jones and other construction firms for 20 years or more becoming a superintendent. He was injured on the job, returned to High Point and was City Building Inspector for a time. It was while in that position that he met Mr. Coltrane and did some work for him before they formed their partnership in 1948. He is a member of the High Point Lions Club and V. F. W., Post # 1960.

LITTLE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. Charlotte, N. C.

Little Construction Co., Inc., 1327 East Boulevard, Charlotte, general contracting firm, had its beginning in 1949 under the firm name of Cox, Little, and Spratt, Inc. In 1951 the charter was changed to the present name. From a modest beginning the firm

Hawthorne Medical Center, Charlotte, from architect's sketch, under construction at contract price of \$590,000. Little Construction Co., Charlotte, general contractor.



has expanded until the contracts on which it was engaged in the fall months amounted in volume to more than \$2,000,000.

Soon after the firm was organized, the name was changed to Little and Spratt, Inc. with Robert G. Spratt, Jr., as president and William E. Little as secretary-treasurer. In 1951 when Mr. Spratt sold his stock to the company, the name was changed to Little Construction Co. The present officers are W. E. Little, president-treasurer; W. M. Scruggs, Jr., vice president and assistant secretary; P. M. Little, secretary and W. W. Dixon is estimator and project manager.

Little Construction Co. does most of its work in North Carolina but is also licensed and carries on construction operations in South Carolina and Virginia. Most of the construction work until 1954 consisted of contracts for the state of North Carolina and for municipal and county governments. Recently the firm has secured extensive contracts from private owners for office buildings and for churches. The firm specializes in institutional and commercial work and does residential building only on special occasions.

The Little Construction Co. now employs around 190 persons and the payroll reaches close to \$390,000 annually. Little Construction Co. has handled important construction projects in recent years in Charlotte, Durham, Sparta, West Jefferson, Sanford, Lumberton, Kinston, High Point, and Butner, in North Carolina and in Columbia, South Carolina.

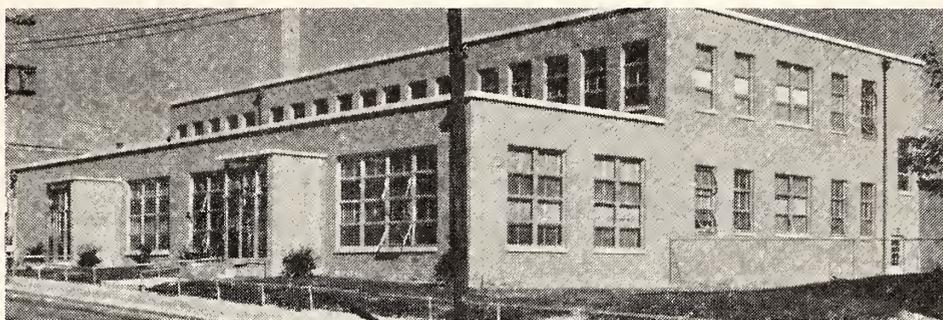
Among the larger contracts in which the firm is now engaged with approximate round-figure cost are Harvey and Royster Building renovations, State Hospital, Raleigh, \$170,000; Boys Dormitory, Caswell Training School, Kinston, \$350,000; Hawthorn Medical Center, Charlotte, \$590,000; Robeson County Hospital addition and hospital laundry, Lumberton, \$260,000; six dormitories, kitchen, Administration Building, Infirmary, Butner Training School, Butner, \$1,550,000.

Recently completed buildings include building for Criminally Insane, State Hospital, Raleigh, over \$400,000; ten-story office building, Security Federal Savings and Loan Association, Columbia, South Carolina, \$850,000; Educational Building, Green Street Baptist Church, High Point, \$415,000.

W. E. Little is a native of Charlotte, attended the University of North Carolina, and took engineering courses at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a member of the N. C. Society of Engineers and the Charlotte Country Club. W. M. Scruggs, Jr., also a Charlotte native, served three years in the U. S. Navy in the 1943-46 period and later graduated from Davidson College. He is a member of the Charlotte Country Club and the Piedmont Club.

WEST BUILDING COMPANY Winston-Salem, N. C.

West Building Company, 1006 Reynolds Building, Winston-Salem, general contractor, was organized and incorporated in 1947 by J. Herbert West, who had formerly operated the West Construction and Appliance Company, organized in 1945. In the eight years of operation, this firm expanded its activities until the amount of its gross annual contracts now



Patterson Avenue Branch, YM-YWCA, Winston-Salem, erected by West Building Co., Winston-Salem.

average around \$2,000,000.

When the West Building Company was first organized, J. Herbert West was president and treasurer; Tom Pepper, vice president (inactive); and F. D. Pepper, secretary. When Tom Pepper died in 1950, his brother, F. D. Pepper, (both prominent tobacco warehouse operators) became vice president. Hugh G. Strickland, who had joined the firm in 1952 as estimator, was promoted to secretary in 1953.

Most all of the work done by the West firm is in North Carolina, although it is licensed to operate in South Carolina and Virginia. Probably 60 per cent of the work done is in industrial construction and approximately 20 per cent each in commercial and institutional building. Recently the firm has started fulfilling contracts in government construction. The firm employs an average of around 90 workers and up to 125 workers are employed in periods of large contracts. The annual payroll ranges around \$125,000.

Among the important buildings which the West Building Company has under construction are two school additions in Forsyth County, \$55,000; a new Steak House and Restaurant, Winston-Salem, \$100,000; a new drive-in building for City National Bank, Winston-Salem, \$25,000; new heating plant, \$25,000, and rehabilitation of Steam Distribution System, \$150,000, both for Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro; Steam Distribution System for Goldsboro Training School, \$15,000.

Among the important buildings completed in recent years by the West firm are the new Thru-Way Shopping Center, 26 stores, Winston-Salem, \$800,000; Manufacturing plant, Building Number 30, Western Electric Company, Lexington Road, Winston-Salem—a multi-million dollar contract; YMCA, \$500,000; an addition to Spring plant, \$110,000, both for Washington Mill, Mayodan; YM-YWCA, Patterson Avenue branch, Winston-Salem, \$450,000; Home Economics Building, A & T College, Greensboro, \$200,000; addition to Central School, Winston-Salem, \$200,000; addition to Griffith School, Forsyth County, \$120,000; additional seating in Bowman Gray Stadium, Winston-Salem, \$60,000.

J. Herbert West, organizer of the company, is a native of Surrey County, Va., and was with the Rust Engineering Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., for ten years. During World War II he was a Captain in the Army Ordnance Department. Mr. West also organized and is president of the J. H. West Company, Inc., with office in Greensboro, a separate corporation organized to handle residence construction work for the company. He is a member of several

civic and social clubs, a member of the First Baptist Church, a Mason and a Shriner. Mr. West and F. D. Pepper met and became good friends while in the service, one result of which was their organization of this construction firm.

Hugh G. Strickland, company secretary, is a native of Raleigh and grew up in a dozen places because his father moved frequently as a superintendent of construction. He is a graduate of High Point College and began work as a common laborer, later timekeeper. During World War II he was in Naval Service in the 1942-46 period as Aviation Ordnance Man 1/c. Before his release he went with Sparling Construction Company where he remained for six years, moving up from carpenter's helper to estimator. Joining the West firm in 1952, he is now general superintendent of construction. Mr. Strickland is a member of the First Baptist Church.

CRAIN AND DENBO, INC. Durham, N. C.

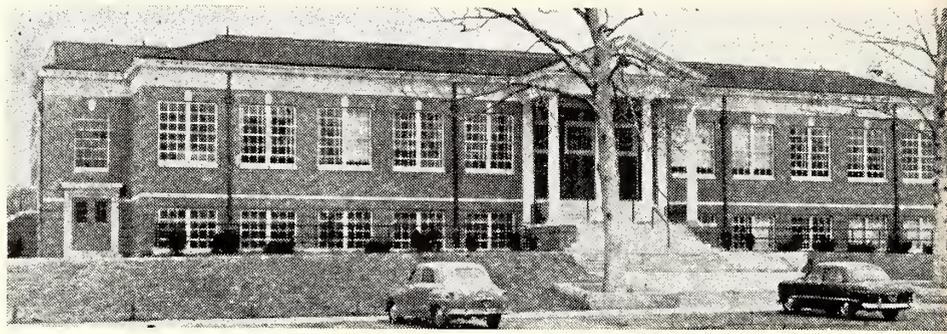
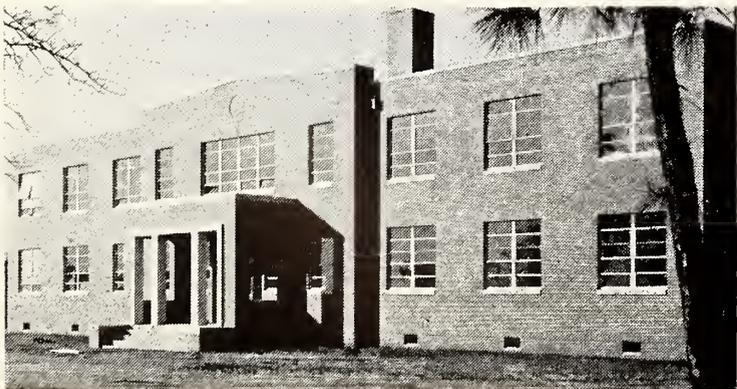
Crain and Denbo, Inc., Snow Building, Durham, N. C., was organized and incorporated in 1946 by H. S. Crain and E. M. Denbo as a contracting firm. From a modest beginning in the early years, this firm has expanded and extended operations until its gross annual business averages approximately \$2,000,000.

Officers of the firm are H. S. Crain, president and treasurer, and E. M. Denbo, vice-president and secretary. Among the key personnel who have been with the firm for seven years or more are Coy W. Yates, estimator, and George King, general superintendent.

Probably 95 per cent of the Crain and Denbo contracts are handled in North Carolina, largely in the central and eastern areas, but the firm operates all over the state as well as in Virginia and South Carolina. The firm does very little residential work, but confines most of its activities to building public works and heavy construction. Probably a good half or more of the work is in building public works such as water and sewage treatment facilities for municipalities. A substantial portion of the firms' business is on industrial plants, the remainder on commercial and institutional buildings.

Among the important jobs now in process are the Northside Sewage Disposal plant, Durham, \$1,500,-

School Building at State Training School for Negro Girls, Kinston, built by Crain & Denbo, Allen J. Maxwell, Jr., Goldsboro, architect.



Physical Education Building at East Carolina College, Greenville, erected by Crain & Denbo, Inc., Durham.

000; the Water Filtration Plant, Sanford, \$250,000; and remodeling of the Evans United Stores, Durham, \$30,000.

Listed among important contracts completed in the nine years Crain and Denbo, Inc. has operated are the following:

Emergency Housing, University of North Carolina, \$100,000; Southern Felt Corporation plant, Morehead City, \$215,000; Yates Baptist Church, Durham, \$100,000; North Carolina Training School for Negro girls, Dobbs Farm, Kinston, \$350,000; Infirmary, Fine Arts and Science Buildings, State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, \$380,000; Hillside High School, Negro, Durham, \$400,000; two schools and two gyms, Jones County School System, \$390,000; Health and Physical Education Building, East Carolina College, Greenville, \$520,000; Sewage Disposal plant, Jacksonville, N. C., \$395,000; Temporary Barracks and Subsistence Buildings, U. S. Navy, Yorktown, Va., \$405,000.

H. S. Crain, native of Elkhart, Ind., and civil engineering graduate of Purdue University, was in construction work in several states before he settled in North Carolina. He was with Wm. Muirhead Construction Co. from 1932 to 1946 as vice-president and general manager. On leave of absence in 1942, Mr. Crain served as project manager for Triangle Construction Corp. in the construction of \$20,000,000 worth of cantonment construction at Camp Butner, Durham. Mr. Crain is the incoming president for 1956 of the North Carolina Society of Engineers, is past president of Carolinas Branch, AGC, of the Durham Engineers Club and of the Durham Lions Club. He is a past chairman of the N. C. Licensing Board for Contractors, a director of the Better Health Foundation of Durham and is a Mason. Mr. Crain is currently listed in "Who's Who in Engineering" and has been selected to be listed in the next edition of "Who's Who in the South Southwest".

E. M. Denbo is a native of Orleans, Ind. and a civil engineering graduate of Purdue University. He was engineer with the Indiana Bell Telephone Company for twelve years for which position he was called into active duty with the U. S. Navy. He served for five years in both theatres in World War II. He was assistant Officer-in-Charge of Construction at the beginning of the \$38,000,000 Naval Air Base in Bermuda, later becoming Officer-in-Charge of Construction. In the Pacific theatre he was in charge of construction at Guadalcanal, Guam and other island bases. He received the Legion of Merit for outstanding professional and construction ability. He was released as a captain and is now a member of

the reserves. He is a member of Duke Memorial Methodist Church, a member of the Kiwanis Club, the N. C. Society of Engineers and the Professional Engineers of North Carolina. He is currently serving as Junior Director of the Durham Engineers Club and is a Mason and a Shriner.

O. W. GODWIN, INCORPORATED

Dunn, N. C.

O. W. Godwin, Incorporated, North Fayetteville Street, Dunn, was started by O. W. Godwin as individual owner and was incorporated in 1949. This firm has expanded extensively in its construction activities until its gross annual contracts now range from \$1,500,000 to around \$2,000,000.

Mr. Godwin's father was a builder and his son grew up in the building industry. In 1949 the firm was incorporated with O. W. Godwin as president; Victor Anderson, vice president; and Mrs. E. S. Hinson, secretary and treasurer. Present officers are Mr. Godwin, president and general manager; R. S. Creswell, vice president; and Mr. Godwin's sister, Mrs. Garnett G. Jackson, secretary and treasurer.

Probably 60 per cent of the Godwin contracts are in institutional buildings; about 20 per cent in industrial buildings; and another 20 per cent in municipal and government construction. All of the construction is in North Carolina, largely in the Coastal Plains area. The firm employs an average of around 125 workers, going up to 200 workers in periods of heavy contracts; and the annual payroll ranges around \$500,000.

Among the buildings now being erected by the Godwin firm are school cafeterias, Saint Pauls, \$45,000, and at Hallsboro, \$45,000; Southern Pines High School Building, \$112,000; two dormitories, Elizabeth City State Teachers College, \$290,000; Central High School addition, Elizabeth City, \$75,000; and recently completed the 50-unit housing project at Dix Hill, Raleigh, \$260,000.

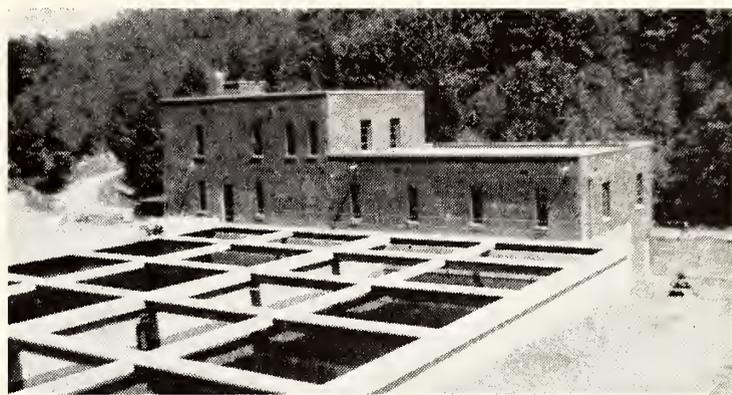
Among buildings completed in recent years are one at East Tuberculosis Hospital, Wilson, \$25,000; classrooms and auditorium addition, New Hanover High School, Wilmington, \$900,000; Ashley High School, Fayetteville, \$210,000; highway structure on Route 301 South, Dunn, \$35,000; McCain Hospital Disposal plant, \$225,000; remodeling Mess Halls, Fort Bragg, \$1,000,000; E. E. Smith Senior High School, Fayetteville, \$650,000.

O. W. Godwin, native of Harnett, worked with his father in the building trade until he started his own firm. He is a member of the Glad Tidings Church Assembly of God, and is active in Chamber of Commerce work, town improvement and other civic affairs. He owns a cabin at Sneads Ferry and is an ardent fisherman and does some hunting. R. S. Creswell, a native of Greenville, S. C., has been a draftsman with engineering and construction firms for 22 years. He came to N. C. and joined O. W. Godwin in 1952 and was elected vice president of the firm in 1954.

WILLIAM B. DILLARD CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

Sylva, N. C.

William B. Dillard Construction Co., Inc., Sylva, was organized in mid-1946 as an individually owned firm by William B. Dillard. The firm was incorpo-



Waynesville Water Works plant in Haywood County, built by William B. Dillard Construction Co., Sylva.

rated in 1951 and in the nine years of operation has developed a volume of business which now exceeds \$1,710,000 annually.

During the first part-year of operation, Mr. Dillard's business volume was only \$5,000; and he employed only two helpers with a payroll of \$2,000. Last year this firm employed as high as 275 workers, and the annual payroll exceeded \$460,000.

When the firm was incorporated in 1951, Mr. Dillard became president; and the additional officers of the firm now are W. G. Dillard, vice-president, and Catherine H. Dillard, secretary. Included in the key personnel are Mrs. C. E. Thompson, office manager; Craig Roland, graduate in construction engineering; and Kenneth Welch, graduate in civil engineering, both of N. C. State College; and Don Schuller, graduate of civil engineering, Penn. State College.

Although William B. Dillard Construction Co. operates largely in North Carolina, it also does construction work in Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and South Carolina. The major portion of the construction work is in commercial buildings, schools, and public buildings. In addition to his construction firm, Mr. Dillard is president of two other related firms, the Builders Supply and Lumber Co., Sylva; and Builders Supply and Hardware, Waynesville.

Among the important contracts completed by this firm are numerous school buildings in Jackson, Swain, Macon, Haywood, Graham, Buncombe, and Madison Counties in North Carolina; seven schools in Gilmer County, Ga.; three schools in White County, Ga.; Federal Housing Projects at Clayton and Eatonton, Ga.; the REA Building, Haywood; Brunner & Lay Warehouse, and Pepsi-Cola plant, both in Asheville; Waterworks System, Waynesville and Andrews and Sewage Disposal in Jasper, Ga.; and Dixie Stores, Hendersonville and Waynesville.

William B. Dillard, founder and head of the firm, is a native of Sylva and attended Western Carolina College, Cullowhee and N. C. State College, Raleigh. He was a pilot in the United States Air Force in World War II and started building operations on the day he was discharged from service, June 20, 1946. In addition to his other business connections, Mr. Dillard is president of the Jackson County S & L Association and a member of the board of directors of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce.

MERCHANT CONSTRUCTION CO.

Asheville, N. C.

Merchant Construction Co., 284 Biltmore Avenue, Asheville, was started in 1904 by L. L. Merchant.

who with two or three helpers began building small residences and other structures. During the 51 years of operations, this firm has expanded until the volume of its annual contracts now ranges between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

In 1908 Mr. Merchant was joined by his brother-in-law, B. H. Harris, who became a partner in 1924; and in 1916 his brother, Oscar L. Merchant, joined the firm, later becoming a partner in the business. This partnership continued as L. L. Merchant Construction Co. until 1938 when it was incorporated under its present name.

Merchant's firm started out building residences and by 1908 started construction of school buildings. Within a few years, it was erecting commercial buildings and soon afterwards went into industrial construction also. In 1921 this firm erected the Jackson Building, Asheville's first skyscraper; and in 1928 built another of Asheville's early office buildings, the Public Service Building. Novel in construction, Mr. Merchant built in 1925 "The Frith," a Mediterranean style home for Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt on the Vanderbilt estate.

Merchant Construction Co. does about 90 per cent of its work in North Carolina, largely in the mountain area, but also operates in South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The firm normally employs from 125 to 150 workers, but at times this number reaches 300. The annual payroll ranges from \$600,000 to \$800,000. Most of its work is in industrial and commercial construction, but it handles some institutional work and a small number of residential contracts.

The Merchant company is now engaged in building one of the first research buildings to be erected in Western North Carolina for the American Enka Corporation. Among other buildings it has erected are the Citizen-Times Building, Asheville; Sears-Roebuck buildings in Asheville and Greenville, S. C.; the Bon Marche Department Store, Coca-Cola Bottling Plants in Asheville, Hendersonville, Hickory, Murphy, Bryson City, Marion and Forest City (built or remodeled); numbers of additional buildings at the American Enka plant at Enka and Lowland, Tenn.; branch banks for Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. in Asheville and for First National Bank & Trust Co. in Asheville and Hendersonville; the original plant for Dayton Rubber Co. at Hazelwood (Waynesville); plants for Van Raalte Co. at Bryson City and Franklin; office and shop for Nantahala Power and Light Co.; several buildings for Oerlikon Tool and Arms Co. at Swannanoa; school buildings for Asheville, Buncombe County and other Western

Modern home of Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Davis, Biltmore Forest, Asheville, erected by Merchant Construction Co., Asheville.



Newspaper Publishing plant and radio station of Asheville, Citizen-Time, built by Merchant Construction Co., Anthony Lord, Asheville, architect.

North Carolina city and county units; numbers of churches in WNC, and residences for Irvin J. Reuter, Harry H. Straus, Jr., Gaylord Davis, Demare Bess, and many others in Asheville and surrounding areas.

When Merchant Construction Co. was incorporated in 1938, L. L. Merchant became president. His son, L. C. Merchant was named vice president and O. L. Merchant became secretary and treasurer. In 1950 L. L. Merchant became chairman; L. C. Merchant, president; John P. Brown, vice president and Ben H. Harris, secretary and treasurer. S. I. Pyatt is an additional director. In length of service L. L. Merchant, founder, has 51 years; Ben H. Harris, 48 years; L. C. Merchant, 28 years and numbers of other employees have many years of service with the firm.

L. L. Merchant, the founder, is a native of Indiana but came to Hendersonville as a youth with his parents. In 1902 he moved to Asheville, began carpenter work, and then moved into building construction a couple of years later. He saw service in the Spanish-American War and is a past State Commander of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He is a former member of the Asheville Optimist Club; and has been an official of the First Congregational Church in Asheville for many years. He is now relatively inactive but is chairman of the board of the firm he founded.

L. C. Merchant, a native of Asheville and a graduate in civil engineering from Georgia Tech, joined his father in the firm in 1927. He became vice president in 1938 and president in 1950. He is a member and former director of the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, the Asheville Rotary Club, Carolina Branch of AGC, and the Engineers Club of WNC. Ben H. Harris, a native of South Carolina, moved across the state line into Union County, N. C. as a youth. He was a graduate of the first class of the former Asheville Farm School, now Warren-Wilson College. He attended D. L. Moody's School at Mour Hermon, Mass., studied carpentry in Boston, returning to this State and joining his brother-in-law in 1908. He has been secretary and treasurer of the firm since 1950.



Home Federal Savings & Loan Association Building, Fayetteville, erected by Player Realty & Construction Co., Fayetteville.

PLAYER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO Fayetteville, N. C.

Player Realty and Construction Company, 121 Bow Street, Fayetteville, was organized and incorporated in 1946 by Richard L. Player and H. C. Player, brothers, as a successor to the Player Realty Co., a corporation solely owned by Richard L. Player. This corporation, engaged in building construction, real estate development and sales and related activities, has enjoyed splendid growth in its nine years of operation, reaching a point where its average annual construction volume is approximately \$1,300,000.

Officers at the time the firm was organized were Richard L. Player, president; Mrs. Jane W. Player, his wife, vice president; and H. C. Player, secretary and treasurer. These officers form the board of directors. Since that time Homer Barrett has been elected as an additional vice president, and Mrs. Harriet Fralix has been named assistant secretary and treasurer. Mr. Barrett is sales manager of the real estate department; Mrs. Fralix is in charge of the insurance department, and Ferman Riddle has charge of the mortgage loan department.

At the time of its organization, the firm was capitalized at \$50,000 and has since developed capital assets in excess of \$150,000. It employs an average of nine office personnel and around 100 outside employees. Its annual payroll for all departments is approximately \$350,000.

In its construction program, Player Realty and Construction Co. has been engaged in housing developments, apartment projects, school buildings, swimming pools, bank buildings, fire stations, office buildings, warehouses, stores, garages, and miscellaneous buildings. During recent fall months, it had under construction in excess of \$450,000 in various buildings.

In addition to its contract construction, the firm has handled several real estate developments and sales which reach around \$1,500,000 annually. Also in connection with these operations the Player firm operates a general insurance business and conducts a loan servicing department.

JOHNSON & GEDDES

Bonnie Doone, Fayetteville, N. C.

Johnson & Geddes, 308 Mike Street, Bonnie Doone, near Fayetteville, was organized as a general contracting firm in 1946 by Hugh G. Geddes and J. R.



Tree-surrounded home of Johnson & Geddes, building contractors, Fayetteville.

Johnson as a partnership. The firm has been eminently successful in its 9 years of operation as is indicated by the fact that its gross contracts have reached an excess of \$1,335,000 annually.

When Johnson & Geddes was first organized, the two partners supervised all contracts and handled the office work. Starting with 12 to 15 employees, the firm in its first few years secured contracts for construction amounting to less than \$90,000. The firm now employs an average of 85 workers, a number which at times reaches 145; and the annual payroll ranges from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Geddes continue supervision of the construction work. Key employees in the organization are E. L. Cameron, Jr., general superintendent; J. H. Causey, Max Davis, A. C. Cameron, and J. T. Warwick, building foremen. In 1952 Mrs. Doretta Ivey was employed as bookkeeper and is now in charge of all office work.

Approximately 80 percent of the work done by Johnson & Geddes is for the Federal Government, practically all of it at Fort Bragg. The remaining 20 percent is divided between commercial and industrial construction. The firm is now engaged in some highway work. Practically all of its operations are confined to North Carolina, although some work is done in South Carolina.

In addition to its government work and present highway construction, the firm is now erecting the J. C. Clark Building and the B & H Department Store Building, both in Fayetteville. Among other jobs completed by the firm are the new Stedman, Sunnyside, and Eastover School additions; the Hope Mills Agricultural and Shop Building, the new Belk-Hensdale Department Store; the Park and Recreational Buildings; the McInnis Tourist Court, all in Fayetteville or Cumberland County; and the new Sanford Cafeteria, Sanford.

Johnson & Geddes is a member of the Carolinas

Modern Belk Store at Rockingham, built by Johnson & Geddes, Fayetteville.



Branch AGC, and last year was awarded a certificate by this association for having the smallest number of accidents in 1953. Mr. Johnson is a Georgian and Mr. Geddes is from Illinois. Both have become enthusiastic Fayetteville citizens and are active members of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Johnson is from Eastman, Ga., and is an active member of the Fayetteville Exchange Club. Mr. Geddes is a native of Auburn, Illinois, and is active in the Masonic Order.

E. G. WILSON CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. Gastonia, N. C.

E. G. Wilkinson Construction Co., Wilkinson Boulevard, Gastonia, general contractor, was organized and incorporated in 1948 by E. G. Wilson. In the seven years of operations, this firm has developed and expanded until the amount of its contracts average around \$1,200,000 annually.

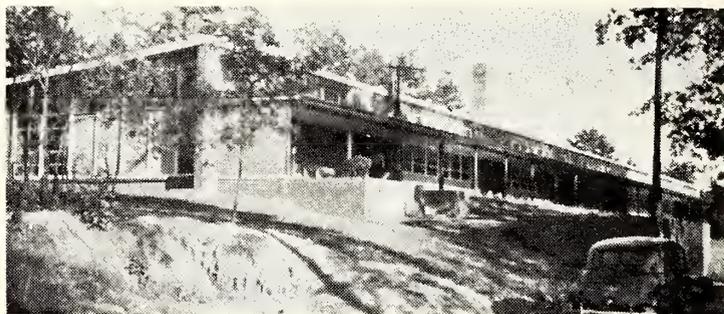
Starting small with only four or five employees, Mr. Wilson's first contract was for building porches. From that small beginning, the firm now employs an average of 130 workers; the number occasionally reaches 175 and the annual payroll ranges around \$400,000. Probably 80 per cent of the work done is in North Carolina, although the firm is licensed in South Carolina and Florida and does some construction in those states.

About 40 per cent of the work done is in constructing industrial buildings. Commercial and institutional buildings run about 20 per cent each and residences and public utilities construction run about 10 per cent each. The public utilities operations include pumping stations, filter plants, and similar construction. The firm has around ten contracts in process at a time.

In 1950 C. R. Pearce joined the firm as office manager and became secretary and treasurer in 1952. Mr. Wilson continues as president and general manager, and Mrs. E. G. Wilson is vice president of the firm. Joe Kaylor is engineer and chief estimator, Mrs. C. R. Pearce is bookkeeper, and M. L. Carpenter is general superintendent.

Among the important buildings erected by the Wilson firm are the Holly Knit Dyeing and Finishing Plant, Mount Holly; the American and Efirid Plant at Maiden; the Sellers Manufacturing Company's Water Filter System at Saxapahaw; an addition to the Nelson Plant at Whitnel; the McClintock Junior High School, the Statesville Road Elementary School, the Atando Elementary School, and the North Char-

Dyeing and Finishing plant of American-Efirid Co., at Mt. Holly, another E. G. Wilson Construction Co. achievement.



Atando Elementary School, Charlotte, built by E. G. Wilson Construction Co., Gastonia.

lotte Elementary School, all in Charlotte; the Berry Hill High School in Mecklenburg County; high schools at Selma and Smithfield; a high school in Horry County, S. C.; the Nurses Home at Cumberland County Hospital, Fayetteville; apartment dormitory at North Carolina Sanatorium, McCain; and three projects at Camp Lejeune.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Greenville, S. C., but a child moved with his family to Ramseur. He attended Weaver College and Carolina at Chapel Hill. As a young man he worked for William Muirhead Construction Co., Harrison-Wright Construction Co., Charlotte; and Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, S. C. During World War I he saw service for about four years with the Army Corps of Engineers in Africa and Europe. He entered the service as a private and was discharged as a Captain. He is first vice president of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Carolinas branch of AGC, former member of the Lions and Optimist Clubs, member of the Main Street Methodist Church, an Elk, and on the Board of the Red Shield Boys' Club of the Salvation Army. Mr. Pearce, a native of Cuthbert, Georgia, attended College Park Technical School and was flight instructor in the Army Air Force. He was with the Engineering Department of the Georgia Highway Department for two years. He is a Captain in the Air Force Reserves, a member of the First Baptist Church, a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Eagles Club.

A. A. RAMSEY & SON, INC. Shelby, N. C.

A. A. Ramsey & Son, Inc., Shelby, general contractor, was organized in 1915 by A. A. Ramsey, former carpenter and brick layer. Starting with only three or four helpers, Mr. Ramsey, later assisted by his son, T. A. (Jack) Ramsey, has developed the business until his annual contracts in recent years have reached \$1,000,000 or more annually.

Mr. Ramsey continued the firm under his name as individual owner until his son joined the firm as a partner. In 1954 the firm was incorporated under its present name with A. A. Ramsey as president and T. A. Ramsey, his son, as secretary and treasurer and general manager.

Probably 60 to 70 per cent of the work done by the Ramsey firm is in institutional construction with around 20 per cent in commercial buildings and the remainder in residences. About 60 per cent of the construction done is in North Carolina and about 4 per cent is in South Carolina. From six to eight projects are in process practically all of the time. The Ramsey organization now has several contract

including one for the Washington School in Cleveland County, \$200,000; four other Cleveland County school buildings, \$200,000; and an addition to the Nebo High School in McDowell County, \$150,000.

Among other completed buildings are the educational building of the First Baptist Church, Shelby, \$300,000; The Barr Street High School, \$400,000, and South Side Elementary School, \$200,000, both in Lancaster, S. C.; Sims High School, Union, S. C., close to \$500,000; the Fair Forest High School, Spartanburg, S. C., \$200,000; the Gordon High School, Dillon, S. C.; Several Alamance County schools, about \$500,000; and 13 Robeson County school some years ago, more than \$1,000,000.

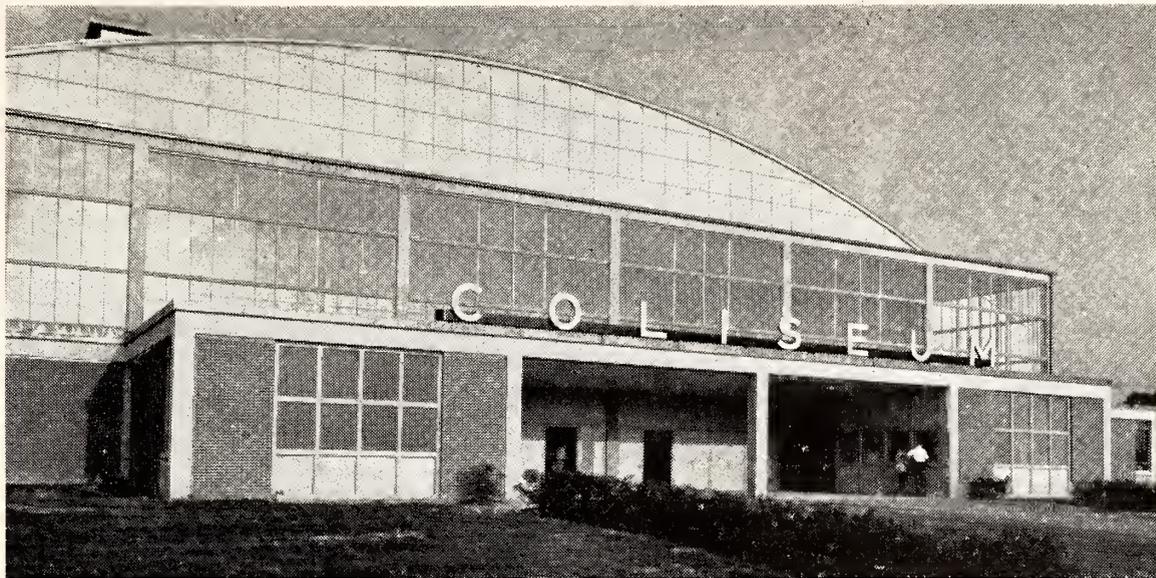
A. A. Ramsey is a native of Cleveland County with little formal education but with native ability has developed a splendid organization. He is a member of the Carolinas Branch AGC, of the First Baptist Church, and the Shelby Chamber of Commerce. "Jack" Ramsey, a native of Shelby and graduate of the Shelby High School, practically grew up in the business with his father. He is a member of the Lions Club, director of the Chamber of Commerce, and a former member of the Shelby Jaycees. He is a deacon of the First Baptist Church and brotherhood president of the Kings Mountain Baptist Association.

**FRANK L. BLUM CONSTRUCTION CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.**

Frank L. Blum Construction Co., 860 West 4 1/2 Street, Winston-Salem, was organized and incorporated in 1954, largely by the former employees of Frank L. Blum & Co., following Mr. Blum's death in March, 1954. The new firm entered into contract to finish contracts undertaken by the earlier firm which had developed a business amounting to annual contracts totaling around \$1,250,000.

Mr. Blum had organized his firm May 15, 1923, and had developed into one of the largest firms in the

Shelby Community Center, left Community Building; right, bath house, with swimming pool in rear. All buildings erected by A. A. Ramsey & Son, Shelby.



Modern new Memorial Coliseum, Winston-Salem, home of Wake Forest College basketball club and other important events, erected by Frank L. Blum Construction Co., Winston-Salem.

Winston-Salem area. He made provisions before his death by means of which a group of his former employees could organize, take over and carry on his building operations. Arrangements included an agreement to carry on the contracts in process for the Frank L. Blum estate.

Officers of the new firm are J. A. Hancock, president; R. K. Wyatt, vice president; L. L. Tocce, secretary and treasurer. These three officers, with Ralph Stockton, Sr., as a non-employee, brought into the firm because of his vast business experience, and H. M. Morgan compose the board of directors for the 14 stockholder-employees of the earlier Blum firm.

The Frank L. Blum Construction Co. operates entirely in North Carolina and does all of the four general types of construction, including industrial, commercial, institutional and residential. The firm normally employs an average of around 200 workers, a number which reaches 225 in periods of more-than-usual large contracts. The annual payroll ranges around \$625,000.

Among the important buildings now being constructed by the Blum organization are the Winston-Salem residences of Howard Gray, C. W. Womble and Mrs. Robert Shore; Nurses' Home for Winston-Salem Teachers College; the Red Shield Boys Club of the Salvation Army; the parking deck for the Reynolds Realty Co., and remodeling the building of the Hood Bank, all in Winston-Salem.

Among the important buildings constructed by the firm in prior years are the WSJS-TV Building, contract price \$50,000; two dormitories for the Metho-



dist Children's Home, \$175,000: restoration work on eight buildings in Old Salem, including The Tavern, Boys School, John Vogler and Christoph Vogler Homes, and the Community Store; buildings for McLean Trucking Co. and Roadway Express; buildings and additions for Chatham Manufacturing Co., Elkin; Hanes Dyeing and Finishing Co.; Arista Mills and Mengel Box Co., Winston-Salem; the noted Winston-Salem Memorial Coliseum, Winston-Salem; the Power House, and two dormitories for the new Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem; and the recreational facilities at Memorial Park (Tanglewood Farm) near Winston-Salem.

Frank L. Blum, native of Salem, was in the construction industry for 32 years and as individual owner built up a business that reached \$2,000,000 a year. He was active in civic affairs, taking extensive interest in the Red Shield Boys Club, the Memorial Coliseum, the Methodist Children's Home, and was an active Kiwanian. His interest in his employees was demonstrated by the provision he made by which they could re-organize and carry on the work he so successfully developed.

J. A. Hancock, president of the new firm, is a native of Winston-Salem and a graduate in civil engineering of The Citadel, Charleston, S. C. He worked for a period with the City of Winston-Salem as a building official and then in 1953 joined the Blum firm. He is a member of the board of elders of the Home Moravian Church and of the Rotary Club. R. K. Wyatt has been with the Blum company for 20-odd years and is vice president and superintendent of construction. L. L. Tocce, secretary and treasurer, had been with the Blum organization for ten years, and H. M. Morgan, the other director and construction foreman, had been an employee for 15 years.

HICKORY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. Hickory, N. C.

Hickory Construction Co., Inc., Union Square, Hickory, a general contracting firm, was organized in 1941 by C. V. Garth and R. V. Moss. In the 14 years of its operations, it has developed a business that reaches to approximately \$1,000,000 a year.

Most of the construction work of the company is in industrial plants which amounts to probably 70 per cent. Institutional work makes up probably 20 per cent of the activities, while the other 10 per cent

Hickory Community Center, erected by Hickory Construction Co., Hickory. Raymond & Rado, architects-engineers, New York City.



Cannon Mills modern office building at Kannapolis, built by Hickory Construction Co., J. N. Pease & Co., Charlotte, architects-engineers.

is in residential and commercial building. The firm operates largely in North Carolina but probably 15 per cent of its volume has been in Virginia. The firm usually has from six to ten contracts going at the time. Hickory Construction Co. employs an average of around 150 workers, the number sometimes reaching 200. The annual payroll ranges from \$185,000 to \$250,000.

Among the important contracts now in process are the District Memorial Hospital, Andrews; the swimming pool for the Stallings Airport Base, Kingston; and two buildings as additions to the North Carolina State Hospital at Morganton. Among the significant buildings the company has built in recent years are the Cannon Mills office building, Kannapolis; the Wiscasset Mills YMCA at Albemarle; the Community Building on Mt. Mitchell for the Division of Parks, C & D; the First Baptist Church, Hickory; the Hickory Community Center; the Mount Airy YMCA; the Farm Colony Building, N. C. State Hospital, Morganton; the swimming pool at the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville; the Mars Hill Baptist Church; the Century Furniture plant, Hickory; the Minerals Museum at Gillespie Gap near Spruce Pine, and numbers of others.

Officers of Hickory Construction Co. are C. V. Garth, president (inactive); R. V. Moss, secretary-treasurer and general manager; Mrs. Garth, vice president; and Mrs. Moss, a director. These are the owners of the stock in the corporation.

Mr. Garth is the son of Reverend J. G. Garth, well known as editor for many years of the *Presbyterian Standard*, Charlotte. He is a native of Tennessee and a graduate of Davidson College. He was an officer in the Air Force in World War I, and after his service he returned to Shuford Mills, Hickory. He is now vice president of Shuford Mills. Mr. Garth joined Mr. Moss in organizing the Hickory Construction Co. in 1941 but has never been active with the firm.

Mr. Moss, a native of Wilson, is a graduate of Wake Forest College. For several years he was engaged in handling building materials in Hickory until he and Mr. Garth organized the Hickory Construction Co.; since then he has been in charge of the operations of this firm. Mr. Moss is a member of the Hickory Chamber of Commerce, the Corinth Evangelical and Reformed Church in Hickory.

ROGERS CONSTRUCTION CO.**Smithfield, N. C.**

Rogers Construction Co., 217-A Market Street, Smithfield, was established in 1925 by J. P. Rogers as individual owner. After a partnership during a period of operation, Mr. Rogers again became sole owner and continues as such today. After a modest beginning, Mr. Rogers has built up his firm until today an average of the gross amount of contracts annually is around \$1,000,000.

J. P. Rogers was the son of a carpenter and contractor and grew up in the construction industry. He started building residences and small commercial buildings and has developed a very substantial contracting firm. In his younger days, Mr. Rogers was superintendent for Walter Clark, Wilmington, in the construction of county school buildings. While these buildings were under construction, Mr. Rogers completed the contract and continued erecting school buildings. During a period of operations, the firm was a partnership under the name of Rogers and Lowrimore, which was dissolved in 1933.

Rogers Construction Co. confines its operations to North Carolina, largely in Smithfield and in an area embraced within a radius of 150 miles. Probably 40 per cent of the work done by the firm is in industrial construction; 35 per cent in institutional work; 20 per cent in commercial buildings; and probably 5 per cent in government construction. The firm employs an average of around 90 workers, a figure which reaches 100 or more during periods of large contracts. The annual payroll averages around \$220,000 and at times in recent years has reached close to \$400,000.

One of the important structures erected by the Rogers firm and completed a year or more ago is the State Health Building on Caswell Square, 6 stories high and adjoining the Caswell Building containing the Central Office of the Employment Security Commission. This is a thoroughly modern structure costing approximately \$578,000. The Rogers firm is now engaged in erecting a building for Smithfield Industries at Smithfield, to be occupied by the Jerrold Corporation, costing approximately \$100,000; also under construction are the Clayton High School and Library, \$105,000; a gymnasium at the Corinth-Holder School, \$65,000; and the Four Oaks School, \$40,000, all three in the Johnston County School System.

Among the buildings erected in recent years by Rogers Construction Company are a PHA Housing Project, Carver Courts, Kinston, \$1,235,000; an Automotive Maintenance Building at the Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, \$125,000; Wilsons Mills School and Gym, \$70,000; the Richard B. Harrison School, \$75,000; the Pine Level, Benson, and Smith-

field Schools, \$130,000, all of the Johnston County School System; the Shell Service Station, Highway 301 South, Smithfield, \$17,000; the Johnston County Health Center, Smithfield, \$45,000; Norwich Knitting Co., Clayton, \$43,000; J. C. Penney Store, New Bern, \$155,000; the First Baptist Church, Smithfield, \$225,000; and the First Presbyterian Church, Smithfield, \$60,000; Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, Smithfield, \$55,000; and the new Smithfield Water System, \$122,000.

J. P. Rogers, native of Swansboro, started construction work with his father and has been engaged in this line for more than 30 years. He started in Wilmington and moved to Smithfield in 1930. Much of his construction work during the years has been on school buildings. During World War II, Rogers Construction Co. completed many contracts for the Army, including those at Camp Davis, Seymour Johnson Field and Fort Bragg. Mr. Rogers is a steward in the Centenary Methodist Church, a former Patron of the Eastern Star, a Rotarian, a Mason, and a Shriner. J. P. Rogers, Jr., a native of Smithfield, took architectural work at State College and at Mount Herman. He worked with his father during vacation periods and became a full-time employee of the firm in 1945. In 1949 he was promoted to job superintendent.

WRENN-WILSON CONSTRUCTION CO.**Durham, N. C.**

Wrenn-Wilson Construction Co., 208-9 Trust Building, Durham, was organized and incorporated as a general contracting firm in May, 1948, by O. Z. Wrenn, Jr., O. Z. Wrenn, Sr., and C. T. Wilson, with limited building license. This firm has developed and expanded until it operates under unclassified and unlimited license and now has gross annual contracts that reach an average of \$1,000,000 annually.

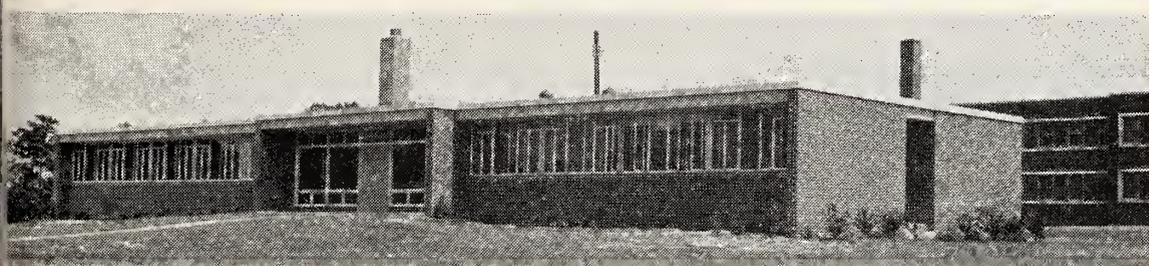
When the firm was first organized O. Z. Wrenn, Sr., was president; O. Z. Wrenn, Jr., vice president; and C. T. Wilson, secretary and treasurer. In 1952 Mr. Wilson's interest was purchased by the Wrenns, and Mr. Wrenn, Sr., became president and secretary and Mr. Wrenn, Jr., became vice president and treasurer. In 1953 Mr. Wrenn, Sr., died, and Mr. Wrenn, Jr., became president, treasurer and general manager; Mrs. Donna A. Wrenn became secretary, and P. D. Ross was named vice president and assistant secretary. The majority of the stock in the corporation is now owned by O. Z. Wrenn, Jr.

Probably 90 per cent of the work done by the Wrenn-Wilson firm is in North Carolina, although contracts are filled in South Carolina and Virginia. Probably close to one-third of the work done is in each of three major divisions, industrial, commercial and institutional construction and probably 10 per cent in residential work. The firm also handles contracts for bridge construction and for sewer lines.

Among important construction jobs either completed or in process are the following:

The Nuclear Building, N. C. State College, \$300,000 (this building was the only unrestricted nuclear reactor in the

Modern Johnston County Health Center, built by Rogers Construction Co., Smithfield, Wm. Moore Webber, architect.



world at the time it was completed some two years ago); Water Filtration plant, Clarksville, Va., \$150,000; Rigid Frame Bridge Structure for the Expressway, Baltimore to Washington, \$250,000; Commerce Building, N. C. College, Durham, \$400,000; White High School, Edenton, \$300,000; Chowan Hospital, Edenton, \$200,000; T. V. Studio and Transmitter Building for T. V. Station, WITN, Washington, N. C., \$100,000; addition to water and sewer lines for City of Raleigh in 1955; Central Heating plant, Louisburg (N. C.) College, \$75,000; Temple Israel, Kinston, \$100,000.

O. Z. Wrenn, Sr., a native of Durham and graduate in civil engineering of N. C. State College, worked for several firms in his earlier days. Among them were William Muirhead and Nello Teer, Durham, and was sales manager for the Southern Engineering Co. in Charlotte. He was a member of the Durham Engineers Club until his death some two years ago.

O. Z. Wrenn, Jr., a native of Greensboro, was brought up in Charlotte, and moved to Durham in 1932. He took chemical engineering at N. C. State College for four years. He was with the U. S. Rubber Co. as an engineer and estimator for the Southeastern Construction Co. in Charlotte. In 1947 he organized the Durham Development Co. with his father as a partner, and in 1948 was one of the organizers of the present construction firm. He is a member of the Toastmasters Club and is president of the Durham Engineers Club.

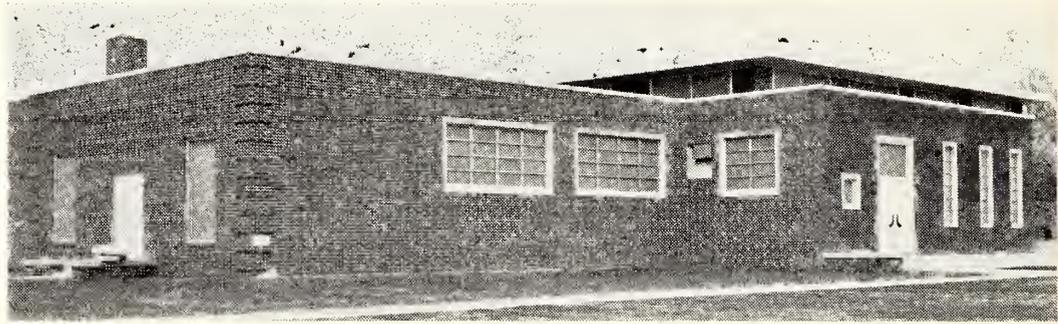
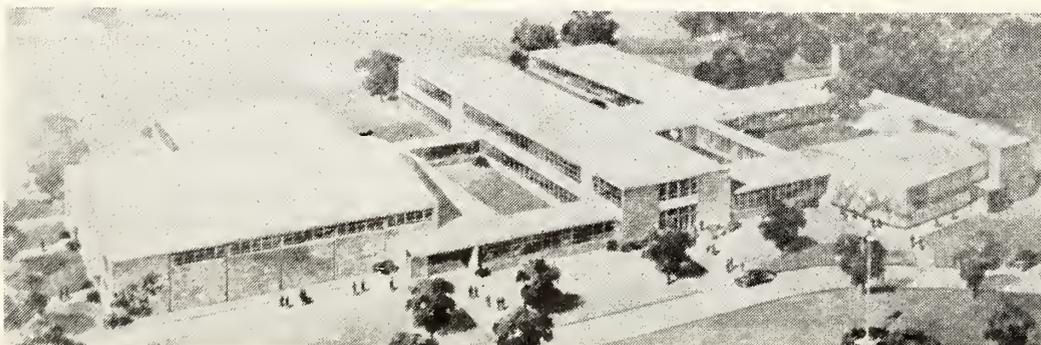
L. P. COX COMPANY Sanford, N. C.

L. P. Cox Company, Sanford, well-known construction firm, was founded in 1915 by L. P. Cox, now president and chairman of the Board. The firm was licensed in 1925 under the North Carolina laws and incorporated in 1938 for the convenience of associating the sons of the president with the organization.

Although L. P. Cox Company is licensed to operate in North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina, the principal operations are carried on in North Carolina. Construction completed by this company includes industrial, commercial, institutional and public and private housing projects.

Executive offices are maintained in Sanford and are staffed with engineers and construction person-

Architect's drawing of new Fayetteville Senior High School, built by L. P. Cox Co., Sanford, Leslie N. Boney, Wilmington, architect.



Temple Israel, Kinston, built by Wrcen-Wilson Construction Co., Durham.

nel long associated with the industry and recognized experts in their particular assignments. Field offices are maintained where necessary to provide adequate supervision to the operations of the company. This company has long been associated with A.G.C.

L. P. Cox was born in Jonesboro and is prominently identified with the activities of the Jonesboro Methodist Church, holding many offices through the years. He is a director of the First Federal Saving and Loan association and a veteran of World War I.

Albert Leslie Cox, secretary-treasurer, received his education at Jonesboro High School and North Carolina State College. He is similarly identified with the Jonesboro Methodist Church. He is an officer in the Buffalo Masonic Lodge, a member of the North Carolina Society of Engineers, and the Sanford Kiwanis Club. He is a veteran of World War II.

DU BOSE CONSTRUCTION CO. Kinston, N. C.

Du Bose Construction Co., 1314 West Vernon Avenue, Kinston, was started in 1934 by George Du Bose who gave his name to the firm. He was individual owner and started with a small crew of 15 workers in building homes and small stores. The firm was incorporated early in 1955, under its present name and has developed until its gross annual contracts now reach approximately \$1,000,000.

Mr. Du Bose came to Kinston to build a house for his friend, Pat Crawford, liked Kinston and continued to reside and operate there. The authorized capital of the firm is \$100,000, with \$50,000 paid in. The officers are George Du Bose, Sr., president; Carroll Du Bose, vice president; and George Du Bose, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Liston L. Mallard is draftsman, and Mrs. Eugenia Strother is bookkeeper for the firm.

All of the work done by Du Bose is in North Carolina and practically all of it in and around Kinston. Residential construction forms the bulk or about 60 per cent of the business; commercial around 20

per cent; institutional 15 per cent; and industrial probably 5 per cent. The firm employs an average of around 50 workers, a figure which goes up as high as 80 employees in periods of heavy contracts. The annual payroll ranges around \$175,000. Mr. Du Bose is also engaged in building six residences for sale to GI purchasers.

Recently the Du Bose firm

completed a 5-year contract in building 125 houses for sale or rent to DuPont employees. The site and buildings cost approximately \$1,200,000, and Mr. Du Bose owns the residences except for some that have been sold to DuPont employees.

Among the buildings now being constructed by Du Bose are an addition to Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Kinston, \$55,000; covered passage ways at Caswell Training School, Kinston, \$50,000; extensive alteration and renovation of Kinston Electric Co. Building, \$60,000; and fine residences for Dr. J. D. Lemly and Dr. R. E. McDonald of the DuPont Laboratory and Albert Martin, Kinston.

Many homes, including the three now under construction and others built earlier, range in cost from \$30,000 to \$70,000 each. Among the earlier Kinston homes are residences of R. A. Thompson, Jr., Willis Hines, Dr. Fleming Fuller, R. E. Copeland, Dr. Oscar Crazz, Howell Raspberry, M. H. Palmer, and J. J. Rowland, and the Kinston Armory which cost around \$90,000.

George Du Bose, native of Sumter, S. C., attended Wofford College and started construction work in South Carolina. He came to Kinston in 1934 to build the Pat Crawford home and stayed. He is a member of the Board of Stewards of Queen Street Methodist Church, a director of the Commercial National Bank, a member of the community seeking the Presbyterian College for Kinston, a former member of the Kinston City Council, a former Kiwanian, an Elk, and a Mason. Carroll Du Bose and George Du Bose, Jr., are Kinston natives, both having seen service in the Army Air Corps. Carroll is still in College, George, Jr., has graduated from Guilford College and is now active in the company.

O. L. SHACKELFORD, INC. Kinston, N. C.

O. L. Shackelford, Inc., 104 East Blount Street, Kinston, was started in 1934 by O. L. Shackelford, who had worked for and later bought out the construction firm headed by T. A. Mitchell. Arthur D. Shackelford became head of the firm, following his father's death. In the 21 years of operation, this company has developed a business to the extent that its gross annual contracts now range between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

In 1914 T. A. Mitchell started building residences in a small way. In 1924 O. L. Shackelford went to work for him. In 1929 Mr. Shackelford bought out his former employer and continued the business under his own name. The firm was incorporated in 1951.

First officers of the corporation were O. L. Shackelford, president; Arthur D. Shackelford, vice president; Mrs. Muzette D. Shackelford, treasurer, and Miss Mary West, secretary. Following the death of O. L. Shackelford in 1954, his son succeeded him as president; Mrs. M. D. Shackelford became vice president and treasurer; and Miss Mary West continued as secretary and became assistant treasurer. Ray Meadows is general superintendent and Elwood Gwaltney is paint superintendent. The authorized capital is \$300,000, and \$25,000 was paid in at first and later increased to \$50,000. The capital assets are now around \$75,000.

All of the Shackelford operations are carried on

in North Carolina and largely in the eastern section of the State. The firm continues to erect many nice residences, but much of the construction now is of schools, churches and commercial buildings. The firm employs about 60 workers regularly, a number which is increased to 80 on occasions. The annual payroll ranges between \$250,000 and \$300,000. At present Shackelford is engaged in constructing a bank and office building for the Home Federal Savings & Loan Association, Kinston, the contract for which is around \$200,000 and the Elks Lodge, Kinston, contract about \$100,000.

Among the buildings erected in recent years by the firm are Teachers Memorial School, Kinston, \$360,000; J. H. Sampson School and addition, \$400,000; Adkin High School Gym, Kinston, \$125,000; Southwood School addition, Lenoir County, \$120,000; Shop and Band Room Building, Grainger High School, Kinston, \$200,000; Camp Glenn Elementary School, Morehead City, \$150,000; Warren County General Hospital, Warrenton, \$220,000; Simon-Bright Homes Housing Project addition, Kinston, \$450,000; about 40 residences comprising the major part of Morehead City's pre-war residential waterfront, including summer homes for Ste. Pierre DuBose of Chapel Hill; George Watts Carr, Durham; Clarence Taylor, Morehead City; Oscar Greene, Sr., Harvey C. Hines, Dr. Paul F. Whitaker and R. A. Whitaker, all of Kinston.

O. L. Shackelford, native of Greene County, moved to Fremont where he attended school and as a young man started to work in the Public Utilities Department of Fremont, later becoming a sort of unofficial City Manager. During World War I he was in service in the Navy Construction Battalion. After his discharge he moved to Kinston and started work for the Walter & Gurley Auction Company. For a period he was with the State Highway Department and started work for T. A. Mitchell in 1924. Mr. Shackelford was on the City Planning Board, a deacon in the First Baptist Church, an Elk, a Rotarian, and a 32nd degree Mason. Mrs. Shackelford, from Granville County, attended Oxford College and married Mr. Shackelford in Kinston. Since his death she has been active as vice president and treasurer of the firm. Miss West, a native of Craven County, attended Woman's College, UNC, Greensboro, and has been secretary of the firm since 1946.

Arthur D. Shackelford, native of Kinston, attended public schools there and took Civil Engineering work at VMI and Yale University. He served in the Navy in 1945-46 before attending Yale and returned to work in his father's firm in 1948. He was an instructor in the Engineering School, Corps of Engineers, Fort Belvoir, Va., in 1950-52. Again he returned to the Kinston firm and became president in 1954. He is a member of the board of directors of the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, A Rotarian, Jaycee, Elk and Mason.

POTTS-BROWN COMPANY Charlotte, N. C.

Potts-Brown Company, 4041½ South Tryon Street, Charlotte, general contractor, was organized and incorporated in 1946 as the Norman A. Smyth Company by Norman A. Smyth, J. T. Brown, and L. C. Campbell. Under a re-organization the name was

changed to its present name by charter revision September 1, 1955. Under its former name, the firm developed contracts which ranged from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 in recent years.

Officers of the company are J. T. Brown, president; W. G. Potts, vice president and treasurer; V. C. Kilby, secretary; and Geneva F. Brewer, assistant secretary. The authorized capital stock of the new firm is \$200,000.

The firm employs an average of around 100 workers, reaching a top figure of 270 workers. The annual payroll is around \$200,000. The largest percentage of the work handled by the company has been in North Carolina, but it also is licensed in and has fulfilled contracts in South Carolina and Virginia.

Among the important buildings erected by the firm in its nine years of operation are: four REA buildings at Cornelius, N. C.; and Abbeville, Conway, and Marion, S. C.; Community Hospital at Loris, S. C.; addition to Mecklenburg Sanatorium, Huntersville; Myers Park Methodist Church's Educational Building; Greek Orthodox Church, Covenant Presbyterian Church's Recreation Building, all in Charlotte; Trinity Methodist Church's Sanctuary, Jacksonville, N. C.; Department of Home Making Building, Queens College, Charlotte; Administration and Science Buildings, Pembroke College, Pembroke; Three Schools in Robeson County; Park Road Elementary School Building, Charlotte; additions to Wadesboro and Whiteville High Schools; Armory additions in Charlotte; swimming pools, Sanford, and Carmel Country Club, Charlotte; battery charging shop, addition to water plant, railroad siding, and Diesel fuel storage facilities, all at Camp Lejeune; meat cutting plant, mess hall (500 men), and addition to water plant at Fort Bragg; water treatment plants at Jacksonville, Carolina Beach and Henderson; mill addition to Barnhardt Manufacturing Co., Charlotte; Parks-Belk Company Store, Pulaski, Va.; National Guard radar stations, Badin and Wadesboro; two public housing projects, Salisbury; steel tower (650 ft.) at Cape Fear, N. C.; and Army Reserve Training Center, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. T. Brown, president, a native of Charlotte now residing in Concord, is a B.S. graduate in civil engineering at Carolina. He was with W. M. Piatt, consulting engineer, Durham, for three years. He was

Greek Orthodox Church, Charlotte, dedicated in 1954, built by Potts-Brown Co., Charlotte.



Department of Homemaking Building, Queens College, Charlotte, built by Potts-Brown Co., Charlotte.

an engineer with the N. C. Highway Department for four years and was engineer with Goode-Blythe and Harrison-Wright building firm of Charlotte for seven years on construction of Marine Base at Camp Lejeune, and engineer and project manager for the Marine Air Station at Edenton and was also at the Oak Ridge Atomic Energy Plant for two years. He became an active member of the firm in 1952.

Mr. Potts, a native of Davidson and graduate of Davidson College, started work with his father in residential construction. He also worked with the Goode-Blythe and Harrison-Wright firm on construction at Camp Lejeune. He was in the U. S. Marine Corps for four years and attended the Army Engineering School at Fort Belvoir. He was released as a Captain after seeing service in the Pacific theater. Joining the Smyth firm in 1947, he acquired an interest in the business, and became secretary. He joined Mr. Brown in re-organizing the firm a few months ago. He is a member of the Carmel Country Club, an Elk, and a Mason.

Mr. Smyth, a native of Maryland, is a graduate of Georgia Tech and had 14 years of construction experience before the organization of this company in 1946.

GUY FRYE & SONS, INC. Hickory, N. C.

Guy Frye & Sons, Inc., 30 Twenty-third Street, N. W. (Longview), Hickory, general contractors, was started in 1920 by Guy Frye, formerly an odd-job man, and has been developed by Mr. Frye and several of his children until his contracting, millwork, and building materials operations now provide gross annual income that ranges between \$500,000 and \$800,000.

Mr. Frye, a Catawba County farm boy, born in Hickory, as a young man began doing odd-job carpenter work while working at a brick yard. Later he operated a small brick yard himself and started grading roads and hauling dirt with team and wagon. Around 1925 Mr. Frye started building construction of residences and small commercial jobs, and around 1936 expanded these operations.

As Mr. Frye's children (He has 10—all living) grew up, they joined him in his operation. First to join was his oldest son, H. J. Frye, and in regular order Harold Frye, Howard Frye, Ned Frye, Arnold Frye, and Robert Frye, while a sister, now Mrs. Martha

Frye Eggers, office secretary, joined the firm. In 1950 the firm was incorporated with Guy Frye as president, H. J. Frye as vice president, and Robert G. Frye, secretary and treasurer. Harold, Howard, Arnold, and Ned Frye are superintendents on various construction projects.

Guy Frye & Sons employs an average of about 80 workers, the number ranging up to 115, and the annual payroll ranges from \$100,000 to \$150,000. In recent years the firm has developed its institutional construction until it comprises about 40 per cent of the total. Industrial and commercial construction run around 25 per cent each, and the remaining 10 per cent of the business is in residential construction. Practically all of the firm's work is in Piedmont and Western North Carolina, some in the eastern part of the State, and the firm has operated also in South Carolina. Four or five crews are kept busy practically all of the time.

Guy Frye & Sons is now engaged in building the P. E. Monroe Auditorium at Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, and has other projects in process. Among the buildings that have been erected by the firm are Bunker Hill High School and other Catawba County schools, the gymnasium at North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton; ESSO Standard Oil Co. bulk plants, Charlotte and Asheville; Shuford Mills Plastic Plant, Hickory; Granite Falls High School Building, Caldwell County; Ronda Elementary School Building, Wilkes County; and additions to Lyerly Full Fashion and Elliott Knitting Mills, Hickory; additions to Hickory High School and Oakwood, Kenworth, and Longview Schools. Lyerly's Gift Shop, Hickory; remodeled Shuford Hardware Building, Better Homes Furnishing Co. Store, Hickory; J. C. Peuney Co. Store Hickory; probably 75 to 100 filling stations for Standard Oil Co. all over the State, and numerous others.

Mr. Frye, founder of the firm, has continued his farming operation along with development of his construction firm in order to give employment to his children. Both he and his sons have been active in civic affairs, and he and two sons have been members of the board of aldermen and Mayor of the Town of Longview, a corporation nestling against the western edge of Hickory. He has been a life-long member and active in Bethel Methodist Church. H. J. Frye has also been Mayor and a member of the Board of Longview, is a trustee of Bethel Church, a former member of the Lion's Club and a member of the Moose Lodge. Harold Frye is also active in Bethel Church. Arnold and Ned were in Army service during World War II and are members of the Moose Club. Robert Frye, a graduate of Lenoir-Rhyne College, has had periods of service in both the Army Air Force in World War II and Naval Air Service, during the Korean War. Mrs. Eggers attended Lenoir-Rhyne College and is a member of the Moose Club.

Note—Will Frye, noted Carolina football player, is a son of H. J. Frye.

M. G. CROUCH LUMBER CO. Hickory, N. C.

M. G. Crouch Lumber Co., Highway 71A, just east of Hickory, a second generation sister and brother team, is one of the oldest construction firms in the foothills of North Carolina and is engaged exclusively

in residence construction with millwork production in its own plant. This firm, beginning modestly some 45 years ago, has developed until its annual contracts have reached approximately \$600,000 in recent years.

The firm was started in 1910 by M. G. Crouch, a native of Lower Creek Township, Burke County, who moved to Hickory in the early 1900's. He established a cabinet shop devoting much of his time to making tables. He started building small homes and other buildings by contract in the early 1920's and by 1928 was devoting almost full time to home construction. As members of his family grew up they became partners, and in 1933 he bought his present site and developed his office and plant for millwork production.

In 1944 Mr. Crouch died and operation of the business was taken over by his daughter, now Mrs. Bobbie Crouch Landis, and his son, C. Conrad Crouch. During the war period Conrad Crouch was in the Navy for about two years, and Mrs. Landis operated the business alone. Much of the millwork-plant production during the period was for Army and Navy requirements. The firm employs an average of around 75 workers, the number sometimes reaching 100; and the annual payroll ranges around \$250,000. Under the slogan, "Builders of Better Homes," the firm has erected many of the nicest homes in Hickory and other nearby counties. The firm also handles some sub-contracting, particularly plumbing and heating. The business is fairly evenly divided between residence building and millwork.

Mr. Crouch, the founder, worked for several years for the Piedmont Wagon Co. after he moved to Hickory, and on the side built tables, which developed into a cabinet shop business from which the firm grew. He served on the Hickory City Council and was active in other civic affairs. Mrs. Landis is a graduate of Lenoir-Rhyne College in Hickory and soon afterwards started bookkeeping work for her father. She operated the plant during the war while her brother was away. She was a former president and is now district chairman of the Altrusa Club. Conrad Crouch is a graduate of Duke University in business administration and joined his father in the plant in 1931. He volunteered in the U. S. Navy and was in charge of Navy gun crew on Merchant Marine ships. After two years he was released with the grade of lieutenant. He is a member of the Hickory Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and the Executives Club.

H. D. BARNES, INC. Greensboro, N. C.

H. D. Barnes, Inc., 233½ North Greene Street, Greensboro, general contractor, was organized and incorporated by H. D. Barnes in July, 1945. In the ten years of operation, this firm has developed its business until the average gross amount of its annual contracts reach approximately \$500,000.

Among the first contracts of the firm was an addition to the general office building of the Burlington Industries in Greensboro and an addition to this firm's Vamoco Mills, Franklinton. Since that time the firm has handled a number of contracts for Burlington Industries. Practically all of the work done by H. D. Barnes is in North Carolina, although the firm is licensed to operate in Virginia also. Probably half of the construction done is in industry and around 25

per cent is done in commercial and institutional building with some residential work.

H. D. Barnes, Inc. has as its principal officers H. D. Barnes, president; Miss Betty T. Barnes, secretary and treasurer; James T. Connor is general superintendent of construction. The authorized capital is \$100,000. The firm employs an average of 50 to 60 workers, a number which sometimes reaches 100 when several large contracts are in process. The annual payroll ranges from \$75,000 to \$90,000.

Among the buildings now in process of construction are the Dining Hall and Student Apartments of Guilford College and an addition to Burlington Industries Main Office at Greensboro. Among contracts completed are the Infirmary and Laundry Buildings at Woman's College, UNC, Greensboro, Library and Dormitory Buildings at Guilford College

and additions to Burlington Industries plants at Burlington, Asheboro and Ossippee.

H. D. Barnes is a native of Clarksville, Tenn., and grew up in New Orleans and is a civil engineering graduate of Tulane University. He worked for three or four years out of Atlanta in the Southern States for The Foundation Company of New York. He came to North Carolina as engineer and assistant superintendent for the firm which built the Washington Duke Hotel; then, for The Foundation Company, he was engineer and assistant superintendent in building the King Cotton Hotel in Greensboro. In the 1933-45 period, Mr. Barnes was with Charles W. Angle, Inc., Greensboro, leaving that firm to organize his own business. He has lived in Greensboro since 1933 and is a member of the Greensboro Country Club and attends the First Presbyterian Church.

Developers-Builders Add Many Residence-Business Areas

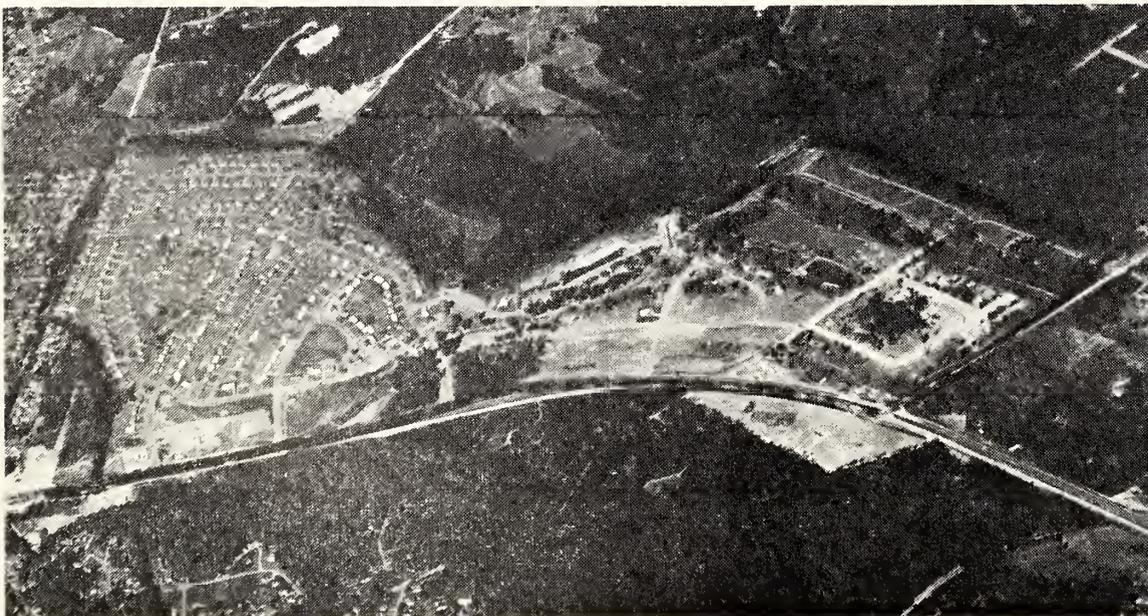
ERVIN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY Charlotte, N. C.

The story of Ervin Construction Company is the story of American enterprise—namely, hard work, foresight with confidence in the future, and determination.

Charles C. Ervin, president and owner of Ervin Construction Co., was formerly in the grocery business with a brother. Being somewhat of a bricklayer, he started the construction of his own home, with the help of his brother. Before this home could be completed, a buyer offered more for the home than he could turn down.

This happened several times before Mr. Ervin decided that perhaps the building business might be better than the grocery business—so, he opened an office for the construction of small homes. The office was only approximately ten feet square and now constitutes the reception offices for the construction firm, which has grown tremendously since 1946 to cover more than a full city block of offices, sheds, shops, etc.

Eastway Park area, containing 600 homes, price range \$12,500 to \$18,000. Developed by Ervin Construction Co., Charlotte. (As outlined)



Starting with almost a dozen men, the firm grew until in 1952 the firm was doing over two million dollars in business and had nearly 100 homes under construction continuously. There were about 125 employees accomplishing this feat. At this stage, Mr. Ervin was probably one of the youngest corporation presidents and owners in the country, being only 28 years of age.

Specializing in custom built homes, the firm has continued to grow and last year completed and sold 600 residences and had more than 600 employees on its payroll.

Today the Ervin Construction Co. is one of the largest builders of custom homes in the United States. Its offices extend for one city block, quite an extension from a 10 foot square construction shack. The firm now owns its own tile company; plumbing contractor; heating contractor; building supply company, truck maintenance shops with more than 100 trucks in operation; engineering firm for subdivision planning, street and lot layouts as well as sewer and water installation; and last, but not least, a live wire sales organization.

Ervin Construction Co. now boasts a very large selection of ideal building properties in Charlotte's most desirable residential subdivisions and offers homes in practically every price range. Almost all Ervin-built homes are brick veneer and, although a few are company planned speculative basis, most are built from plans and specifications as selected by the purchaser on a lot of his choice.

Among the subdivisions in which the company is now active are: Providence Park, 34 homes ranging in price from \$20,000 to \$30,000; Eastway Park, 600 homes



Office, upper right, and storage, cabinet shop, motor pool and other buildings of Ervin Construction Co., Charlotte. (As outlined)

utilities such as water lines, sewage, electricity and gas, and building their own homes for customers or to sell. Probably 10 per cent of the buildings erected are under contracts; another 10 per cent in accordance with plans submitted by the customers, and the remaining 80 per cent of the homes are built to sell.

In recent years the firm has started construction of apartment houses. At present the Marsh firm owns and operates 800 apartment units for lease and also duplex houses which retail from \$13,000 to \$18,000. Prices

of homes range from \$8,000 to \$35,000, most of them in the \$8,000 to \$15,000 class.

Several subsidiary firms handle the various activities necessary in connection with the extensive Marsh development program including purchase of acreage and supplies, sales, rentals, investments and other activities. These firms are Marsh Realty and Associates, Inc., Marsh Land Co., Realty Syndicate Co. Inc., and Builders Supply Co. Among the key personnel in these various activities are Mrs. Jane Duncan, sales manager; W. P. Gray, rental manager; Fred Austin, field superintendent; Horace Helms, construction foreman; M. C. Clark, public relations manager.

Marsh Realty Co. and its subsidiary firms in recent years have built an average of 250 housing units a year, with an annual sales value of approximately \$3,000,000. The firms employ an average of around 100 people, a number which frequently approaches 200 people in periods of unusually large activities.

The Marsh firms have built over 3,000 home units in Charlotte in its 20 years of construction, housing probably close to 10,000 people. Much of the Marsh construction activities have been in and around Charlotte, although activities have been carried on also in other sections of the State, with special interest in the Coastal area. The firm has developed plans for getting further into industrial, commercial and institutional construction, not only in Charlotte but at various places throughout the State.

Among the important developments now in process are the Barringer Woods development of 70 lots, houses ranging in price from \$12,000 to \$15,000; a miscellaneous group of 13 duplex homes, ranging in price from \$16,000 to \$18,000; and in various areas within the Charlotte City limits, 29 single unit homes selling from \$9,500 to \$10,500, some for white and some for Negro customers or purchasers.

The Sedgefield development is one of the larger completed Marsh projects. In it the firm owns 300 apartments, 16 store buildings, super markets and other community building activities and a number of single family homes. In this development is the

ranging from \$12,500 to \$18,000; Markham Village, 365 homes from \$11,500 to \$15,000 average; Beachwood Acres, 340 homes from \$9,500 to \$11,500; Westerly Hille, 300 homes from \$11,500 to \$15,000; Longwood Park, 55 homes from \$15,000 to \$19,000; Oaklawn Park (Negro) 175 homes from \$9,500 to \$12,000.

Country Club Acres is a new subdivision in which homes will average from \$20,000 to \$30,000. In addition, Ervin has acquired acreage for a development off Sharon View Road which will be designated Sharonwood Acres; more than four hundred acres on the south side of Charlotte for the development of approximately 1000 homes; acreage off Independence Blvd. for a smaller development.

Other than construction on its own property, the company has built homes of various sizes, from \$9,000 to \$75,000 on the owners' lots in most sections of Mecklenburg County.

Ervin Construction Co. is a splendid example of what a progressive and enterprising young organization can do in America today. Taking advantage of every opportunity, the company has grown into one of the largest firms of its kind in less than ten years. —Rewritten.

MARSH REALTY CO. **Charlotte, N. C.**

Marsh Realty Co., 201 Wilder Building, Charlotte, builders and developers of residential and business property, was started in 1925 by Lex Marsh as a real estate firm handling sales only. Five years later in 1930, the firm began construction of buildings for sale and has developed into one of the largest housing construction firms in the State.

Marsh Realty Co. was incorporated in 1936. The present officers are Lex Marsh, president; John R. Broadway, vice president; and Miss Mary Parks Stewart, secretary-treasurer.

This firm develops residential and community business projects by buying suitable acreage, grading, curbing, installing streets, and connecting up



Sedgefield Development, Charlotte, 300 apartments, 16 stores, individual homes, high and elementary schools, developed by Marsh Realty Co., Charlotte.

new Sedgefield High School and Grammar School. Another important development is Barringer Woods with 70 lots on which homes are being built, ranging in price from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Several developments which the Marsh firm owns and manages include Weyland Homes, a sub-division containing 168 apartments; Marlborough Homes, 158 apartments; Marsh Estate in which a number of individual homes have been built and sold and containing 200 or more homes; Eastwood Drive and Academy Street sections in the Plaza area containing 50 to 60 units in homes and apartments which have been sold.

Marsh Realty Co., its subsidiaries, and officials belong to several associations and boards including Carolinas Branch, AGC; Charlotte and National Home Builders Associations, Charlotte Real Estate Board, Charlotte Multiple Listing Bureau, and Charlotte Mortgage Bankers. The firm operates under unlimited license.

Lex Marsh, founder and president, is a native of Union County and grew up in Charlotte. He is a graduate of Wake Forest College and Columbia University, studied Law and was licensed to practice. However, he got started in real estate, liked it, and kept going, expanding into real estate development and building. He is a former director of the National Association of Home Builders and former regional vice president of this association. He was the first president of the Charlotte Multi-Listing Bureau, a past president of the Charlotte Real Estate Board and the Charlotte Home Builders Association, and a member of the Mecklenburg County Planning Board. Mr. Marsh is a member of the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College and a member of the Charlotte City Club, the Charlotte Country Club and the Myers Park Baptist Church.

John R. Broadway, a native of Shelby, studied civil engineering at N. C. State College and then entered military service, becoming a Sergeant in the 52nd

Portable Surgical Hospital unit attached to the 7th Infantry Division. He saw service in the Pacific Theater for two years. After his release he attended the State University and in 1947 joined the Marsh firm as assistant building director. He was promoted to building director and became a vice president and director of construction in 1950. He is a former director and now vice president of the Charlotte Home Builders Association and a director of the National Home Builders Association. Mr. Broadway is a member of the Charlotte Engineers Club, is active in Cub Scout Work, is a member of the Myers Park Presbyterian Church and former president and teacher of classes in its Sunday School, and a Mason.

Miss Mary Parks Stewart, secretary-treasurer, is a native of Mount Holly and is a member of the Mount Holly First Presbyterian Church. She was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Charlotte Mortgage Bankers Association.

C. D. SPANGLER CONSTRUCTION CO. Charlotte, N. C.

C. D. Spangler Construction Co., 1028 South Boulevard, Charlotte, property developing and building firm, originated in 1936 when C. D. Spangler started construction of moderate homes while employed with another large construction firm. These operations were suspended for a period during World War II, and in 1946 this firm was actually re-organized and incorporated in 1947. In the nine years of operation, the firm has developed and built 5,500 housing units with a home and site valuation of approximately \$36,000,000.

When Mr. Spangler started his side line operations, he was employed by the Charlotte Consolidated Construction Co. (4 Cs) operated by E. D. Latta and developer of the Dilworth section and other Charlotte areas. When World War II came and men and materials became scarce, Mr. Spangler suspended his own sideline operations in 1942. In 1944 he bought the Harrell Roofing Co. and operated this firm until 1946 when he formed his present company. His early construction work was with three or four helpers.

When the C. D. Spangler Construction Co. was incorporated in 1947, the officers were then and continue to be C. D. Spangler, president and treasurer; W. D. Cornwell, vice president; and Mrs. Lee Wallace, secretary. Mr. Spangler, his wife, Mrs. Veva C. Spangler, and Mr. Cornwell are the principal owners and are directors of the corporation. J. C. Purnell is sales manager, and J. W. Byers, Jr. is rental manager. Each of the important property development areas is a separate corporation headed by Mr. Spangler. The Spangler Realty Co. manages all properties.

The Spangler firm now employs an average of around 275 employees, a number which has reached



Tarawa Terrace, village at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, a complete community with 10,500 population and all city conveniences, developed and owned by C. D. Spangler Construction Co., Charlotte.

as high as 2,500 employees when special large developments were in progress. The annual payroll ranges around \$750,000 but at times reaches \$2,000,000. The firm develops various sections and builds homes and apartments both for sale and to rent. The firm was a pioneer in the Southeast in developing modern Negro housing. It has built in recent years and owns and operates 1,102 Negro units.

The largest Spangler development is a complete little city near Camp Lejeune and not far from Jacksonville. This is the Tarawa Terrace development in which the Spangler firm has constructed 2,108 living units which now house a population of 10,500. This development contains 650 acres and it and the property developed on it cost approximately \$15,000,000. Tarawa Terrace has its own post office, its own water and sewer systems, sewage disposal treatment plant, its own modern fire department, garbage disposal, streets, lights, and a complete school and shopping center. The Spangler organization owns and manages this development and handles all utilities and governmental and other requirements.

The firm has developed several properties which it has sold. These include Smallwood Homes, Charlotte, containing 275 units and selling price \$2,650,000; Dixie Homes, 151 units, selling for \$966,000; Sunset Hills, 50 units, selling for \$450,000.

Several units still owned by the Spangler organizations include Eastover Apartments, in Gastonia and valued at \$675,000; Westwood Apartments, 270 units, valued at \$1,500,000; and three Negro developments, including Double Oaks Apartments, 506 units,

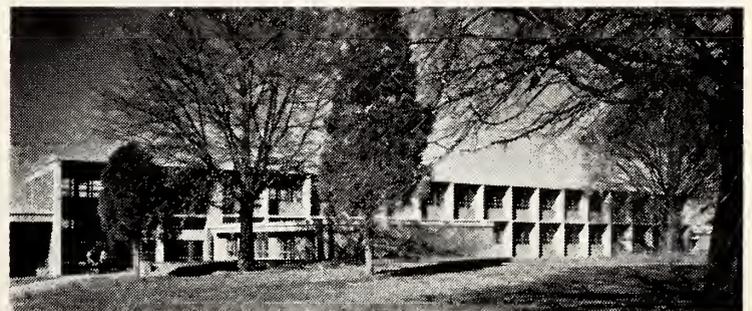
the first such Negro development in the Southeast, valued at \$2,759,000; Brookhill Village, 418 units, valued at \$2,325,000; and Newland Road Apartments, 178 units, valued at \$959,000, and Tryon Hills Apartments, 260 units, selling price \$1,600,000. In Anniston, Ala., the firm constructed the Quintard Apartments, 140 units, valued at \$1,350,000. These units are also owned by Spangler. In the past year the firm has built 12 school buildings in North and South Carolina at contract prices totaling \$4,500,000. While the firm owns and manages about 70 per cent of the development and building it has handled, it has moved gradually toward developing property and selling it.

Under development is the University Park project on Beattie's Ford Road in which 100 units have been completed and sold and which contains 1200 lots which the firm plans to develop and on which houses are to be built in the next four years. This is a Negro development with the West Charlotte Senior High School located in its center. Part of the high school group of buildings has been completed and when additional units are completed the total cost will range around \$1,000,000. Another project started in November is located in Columbia, S. C. This project contains 750 lots on which houses are to be built.

Another important Spangler project is an industrial development containing 80 one-half-acre lots each to be served by a spur track from the Southern Railway. Buildings are to be erected on these lots generally to meet the needs and specifications of the customers and are to be leased to industrial firms on long term leases. Work has started in developing streets, utilities, and other requirements.

C. D. Spangler is a native of Shelby and took business courses before starting work in Charlotte with the 4 Cs. Not satisfied with his limited educational background, Mr. Spangler, last fall, took a 90-day course in development management at Harvard University. He has been unusually successful in his development program. His firm is a member of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, and he is a member of several civic, social and trade organizations, including the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and the

Part of West Charlotte High School, Charlotte, costing \$750,000, completed plant to cost more than one million dollars, erected in development of C. D. Spangler Construction Co., Charlotte.



U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He is chairman of the board of Smith - Wadsworth Hardware Co., a director of the First National Bank of Jacksonville, N. C., a deacon in the Myers Park Baptist Church, a Mason and a Shriner.

W. D. Cornwell is also a native of Shelby and attended business school, specializing in accounting. He worked for 11½ years with R. H. Cooke, CPA, Shelby, and started work in 1947 with the Spangler organization. In 1948 he was promoted to vice president. He is a member of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, the Charlotte Home Builders, the Charlotte Real Estate Board and the Charlotte Property Management Association. He is a member of the Myers Park Baptist Church.



Cameron Village, modern community shopping center and residential development on 158-acre tract, Cameron Village, Inc., operating company and York Building Co. which erected most of the buildings, both headed by J. W. York, president.

YORK BUILDING COMPANY Raleigh, N. C.

York Building Company, Cameron Village, Raleigh, formerly engaged in contract construction, now primarily a community building firm, had its beginning in 1910 as the York Construction Co. in Raleigh, organized by C. V. York. Today the firm, headed by J. W. York, is best known for its development of Cameron Village, Raleigh's largest and finest community development.

In its earlier days the firm was engaged in home construction, then moved into the commercial building field. When J. W. York joined his father in 1935, the firm became C. V. York and Son. In 1939 J. W. York assumed responsibility for the firm's operation, as a result of the poor health of his father who died in 1941.

When war restrictions on men and materials caused a suspension of activities, it was then that young Mr. York joined the firm of T. A. Loving and Co., remaining with this organization for two years as

Raleigh Farmers Market, recently constructed on Highway U. S. No. 1, north of Raleigh, on 72-acre tract, developed by York Building Co., J. W. York, head and also president of Market Corporation.



purchasing agent at the Cherry Point Marine development. In 1944 Mr. York built 50 residences at Camp Lejeune, marking the rebirth of the firm as York Building Co. During the next year he built 50 houses at Morehead City; and in the fall of 1945 returned to Raleigh and resumed operation, largely in the home building field. In the 1945-48 period, York Building Co. constructed about 300 houses as owner-developer which included some small community developments.

In its earlier days the York firm erected several of the more important commercial buildings in Raleigh. These included the News & Observer Building (not the one now under construction), the Sir Walter Hotel, the Efrid Store and the Raleigh Memorial Auditorium. This firm constructed the first large apartment building in Raleigh, Capital Apartments and later built the large Vance Apartments.

In 1946 J. W. York attended a meeting of the National Home Builders Association in Chicago and there learned of the modern development of shopping centers and community residence areas. He returned to Raleigh, began negotiations and purchased the Smallwood property, a 158-acre undeveloped tract between Saint Marys Street and Oberlin Road within Raleigh's city limits. Associated with him in this development was and is Raymond A. Bryan, Goldsboro, president of T. A. Loving & Company, with whom he was associated for two years during World War II.

In the Cameron Village area then was started one of the early and most extensive community developments in this area. The acreage was laid out for commercial and residential development on a large scale, and the construction pro-

gram was started. In the next few years the York Building Co. erected a business center which now contains 50 stores and 55 business and professional offices. In the residential area, in some cases lots were sold and the purchasers erected their own residences. In others, homes varying in price from \$15,000 to \$40,000, were built by the York Building Co. and sold to purchasers. A number of the residences and all of the business buildings, except the Sears-Roebuck and the Occidental Life Insurance Buildings, were erected by the York Building Co.

Apartments housing 500 families were also constructed by the York Building Co. in Cameron Village, for which this firm won the national award of the National Association of Home Builders in 1948. This extensive community center is probably 90% developed.

In a later development program on U. S. No. 1, just north of Raleigh and near the Westinghouse Meter Plant, Mr. York, as president of the Raleigh Farmers Market, Inc., has headed the development and built the Farmers Market on a 72-acre tract. The market facilities recently constructed, are now being expanded; and a retail market center is being constructed. When completed this Farmers Market development will have floor space of approximately 90,000 sq. ft.

In the same area York Building Co. is erecting a 20,000 sq. ft. building which is to become the Raleigh headquarters for the American Machine & Foundry Co., a multi-million-dollar, nation-wide and almost world-wide organization founded by Rufus L. Patterson of Salem, N. C., and now headed by his son, Morehead Patterson. The York Building Co. also developed the Northside Shopping Center and several

other community developments. At present the firm is building Saint Michael's Episcopal Church on Canterbury Road.

York Building Co. now does very little contract construction and little residence construction except on its own properties. It is continuing the construction of commercial buildings, either on its own sites or on a negotiated basis. The firm employs an average of about 75 workers, a number which at times is doubled during heavy construction periods.

C. V. York, founder of the firm, was a native of Forsyth County and took engineering work at N. C. State College for three years; incidentally, he was the only non-graduate of the college to become president of its General Alumni Association. When he left college he went to Greenville. He went into the millwork business and then took up construction work. In 1910 he moved back to Raleigh and organized his construction firm.

James Wesley (Willie) York's first job with his father's firm was as water boy. Construction crews would yell "Water Willie" and the nickname stuck. He is a native of Raleigh and a 1933 graduate of State College in construction engineering. For two years Mr. York was engaged in surveying in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and returned home in 1935 to rejoin his father, then engaged in rebuilding the Ebird Store. He is a member and former vice president of the National Association of Home Builders, a member of the Executive Committee of the Community Builders Council of the Urban Land Institute, a director of the Carolina Country Club, a member and former director of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and a member of Saint Michael's Episcopal Church.

Architects-Engineers Design, Supervise, Build Structures

J. N. PEASE AND COMPANY
Charlotte, N. C.

J. N. Pease and Company, engineers-architects, 119½ East Fifth Street, Charlotte, was started in 1938 by J. Norman Pease with J. A. Stenhouse as associate. Since these two men started operations, and with additions to the staff, engineering and architectural activities have been handled in which contract prices of the construction reached a total in excess of \$200,000,000.

The first plans drawn by the new two-man firm were for an addition to the J. B. Ivey Department Store in Charlotte; another earlier building was the Y. M. C. A. at Kannapolis. By early 1940 the firm had nine architects and engineers on its staff which then increased rapidly to handle plans in pre-war work. Because of greatly increased building in the early war period, the firm increased its staff to 200 in the office and in the field. In 1941 George S. Rawlins, then a practicing engineer in Charlotte, joined the firm as a partner. In 1942 the firm was incorporated as J. N. Pease and Co. and Mr. Pease entered military service in the Army Corps of Engineers. In his absence the firm's activities were continued by Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Stenhouse.

During that period the work of the firm was almost exclusively for the Armed Forces. Fort Bragg was in the midst of a large expansion and J. N. Pease and Co.

N. C. CHAPTER, AIA, MAINTAINS HIGH
STANDARD OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

By JOHN C. KNIGHT, *Chairman, Public Relations Committee,*
N. C. Chapter, AIA

The North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was formed September 16, 1913, but prior to this the Architects of North Carolina had grouped themselves together in the Southeastern Architectural League in 1901, and in 1908, the North Carolina Architectural Association. Since its founding in 1913 the North Carolina Chapter has been active in its work among the Architects of the State.

The North Carolina Chapter has a total of 245 members of which three are Fellows of the American Institute of Architects, five members Emeritus, 190 corporate members and five Honorary members.

The North Carolina Chapter endeavors to maintain within the profession the highest standards of practice and conduct for the benefit of clients and the public generally. The members of the Chapter adhere to the standards of professional practice established by the American Institute of Architects.

Membership in the American Institute of Architects is open to any architect of integrity and proven professional qualifications. The Chapter is pledged to promulgate and carry out the policies of maintaining the standards of the practice of architecture in North Carolina.

Officers and directors for 1955 of the N. C. Chapter are F. Carter Williams, Raleigh, president; W. R. James, Winston-Salem, vice-president; James W. Griffith, Jr., Greenville, treasurer; Cyril H. Pfohl, Winston-Salem, secretary; Eccles D. Everhart, High Point; Robert L. Clemmer, Hickory; A. G. Odell, Charlotte.

handled the engineering and architectural activities for buildings costing approximately \$40,000,000.

Work at Fort Bragg is continuing. In the war period the firm also handled important building plans for Seymour-Johnson Field, Goldsboro; Camp Lejeune; Cherry Point; Camp Davis; Pope Air Force Base at Fort Bragg; Ft. Fisher, Parris Island, S. C.; and Camp Tyson, Tenn.

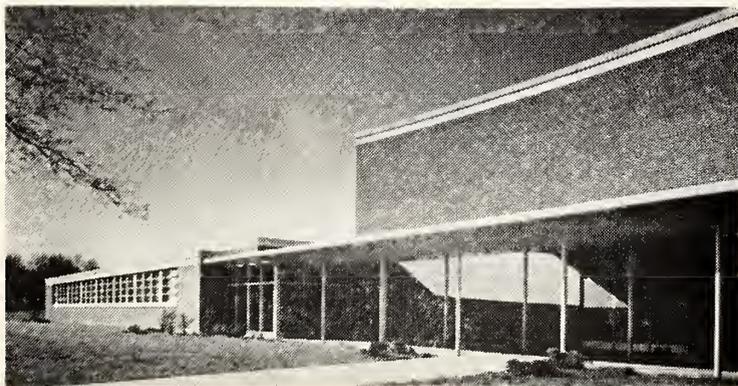
Officers of J. N. Pease and Co. are J. N. Pease, president; George S. Rawlins, vice president; J. A. Stenhouse, secretary; J. N. Pease, Jr., treasurer; and R. A. Botsford, assistant secretary. These five are sole owners of the stock in the corporation and form the board of directors.

After the war construction peak had been passed, the firm reduced its force for a period; but in 1945, when commercial building was resumed, the staff was expanded to meet this demand. The present staff consists of about 80 specialists. Probably 90 per cent of the engineering and architectural work of the firm is done in North and South Carolina, but work also has been done in Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. J. N. Pease and Co. furnishes architectural and engineering services on industrial, commercial, institutional and governmental construction.

Among the construction projects now in process and handled by this firm are the Federal Reserve Bank Building, Charlotte, \$1,250,000; new water treatment plant, \$2,000,000 and Irwin Creek Sewage Treatment plant, \$2,600,000, both for the City of Charlotte; the Columbus (Ga.) Bank and Trust Co. Office Building, \$1,000,000; a number of hospitals, schools and telephone buildings, in addition to extensive work for the Army, Navy and other Federal Government departments.

Among the contracts that have been completed for which this firm furnished engineering and architectural services are U. S. Navy Hospital, 500 beds, Beaufort, S. C., \$10,000,000; Cabarrus County Hospital, Concord, \$2,000,000; Southern Dairies Office Building, Charlotte; Cannon Mills Office Building, Kannapolis; P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., extension, Hanes; Myers Park High School, Charlotte, \$2,000,000; City and county schools, Columbus, Ga., \$1,500,000; Samarcand Industrial School, Eagle Springs, \$1,000,000; engineering services for Covenant Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, \$3,250,000; YMCA, Kannapolis; Jefferson Standard Office Building, Charlotte, \$2,700,000; Radio Television Studios, WBT-WBTV, Charlotte, \$1,200,000; A & P Warehouse Buildings, New Orleans and Charlotte, each \$800,000; Southern Furniture Exposition Building addi-

David Owens Physical Education Building, Queens College, Charlotte, J. N. Pease & Co., architects-engineers, Charlotte, built by McDevitt & Street Co., Charlotte.



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS PROMOTE ETHICAL AND COMPETENT PRACTICE

The Professional Engineers of North Carolina, an association forming a part of the National Society of Professional Engineers, was organized in Raleigh, December 14, 1949, after a group meeting instigated by M. Frank Wooten, Jr., Charlotte engineer. Earlier Mr. Wooten had done much spadework in preparation for the organization of registered professional engineers in North Carolina, resulting in a group meeting held in Chapel Hill, October 4 of that year.

Because of his interest in the organization, Mr. Wooten was elected first president of the Professional Engineers. Other officers elected to serve with him were W. F. Evans, Jr., Eastern, and Henry T. Gurley, Western vice presidents; John R. Gove, Chapel Hill, secretary; T. C. Brown, Raleigh, treasurer. Robert B. Rice, diesel engineering professor, State College, Raleigh, was named chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws. Other former presidents have been Robert B. Rice, W. F. Freeman, High Point (deceased); G. S. Rawlings, Charlotte; and Earle C. Hubbard, Raleigh, immediate past president.

The Professional Engineers of North Carolina secured 107 charter members. Since that time the membership has grown to more than 300, all of whom are engineers registered by the State of North Carolina and are therefore legally qualified engineers.

Some of the objectives of the organization are to protect the public and the profession against the unlawful use of the term "engineer" and to promote strict enforcement of the registration law; to build up public appreciation of the engineering profession; to emphasize ethical conduct and proper practice within the profession; to restrict the practice of engineering to those competent to practice; to safeguard interest of the Engineer-in-Training and to assist him in his efforts to qualify for registration as a professional engineer; to assist student engineers and instill in them a professional conscience.

The organization promotes the establishment of local chapters and has organized three of these areas, South Piedmont, Central Carolina and North Piedmont, centering in Charlotte, Raleigh and Greensboro-High Point. Two other chapters, Western Carolina and Eastern Carolina, are to be organized in the Asheville and Wilmington areas.

Annual meetings are held in January when officers are elected. B. O. Vannort, Charlotte, will serve as president until that meeting when Frank B. Turner, N. C. Budget Bureau, Raleigh, will succeed him. Other 1955-56 officers and governors are Walter J. Seeley, Durham, Eastern District; and Norman T. Buddine, Winston-Salem, Western District, vice presidents; George S. Moore, Albemarle, and David Tobin, Charlotte, governors, Western District; Earle C. Hubbard and Ralph E. Fadum, both of Raleigh, governors, Eastern District; Carl R. Abel, Greensboro, secretary; W. P. Wells, Charlotte, treasurer; R. B. Rice, Raleigh, National Delegate to NSPE; Kenneth T. Knight, Raleigh, Central Carolina Chapter delegate; C. B. Scott, Hickory, South Piedmont Chapter delegate; J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., legal counsel. Martin Swartz is president of the Central Carolina Chapter and J. S. Hunter is president of the South Piedmont Chapter.

tion, High Point, \$900,000; Southern Bell Telephone Dial and Toll Office Buildings in various locations of North and South Carolina; J. A. Kirven Department Store, Columbus, Ga., \$1,600,000; Charlotte Housing Authority, slum clearance project, \$2,500,000; and City of Charlotte Sewage Treatment Plant, Sugar Creek, \$3,000,000.

James Norman Pease, native of Columbus, Ga., took civil engineering at Georgia Tech and Washington and Lee. He worked for other firms for 33 years, including two years as assistant engineer with the Southern Railway in its construction activities and 17 years with Lockwood Greene Engineers, as resident engineer, manager of the Charlotte office, and as a director and partner until he organized his own firm in 1938. He is a registered engineer in four states, a past president of the North Carolina Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the



WBT-WBTB Radio-Television Studio, Charlotte, J. N. Pease & Co., architects-engineers, built by Southeastern Construction Co., Charlotte.

N. C. Society of Engineers, the Charlotte Engineers Club, and a member of the National Society of Professional Engineers, and the American Society of Military Engineers. He was active in World Wars I and II, serving four years with the Corps of Engineers in World War II, largely in the South Pacific area. He is a past president of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce and the Charlotte Rotary Club, an elder in Myers Park Presbyterian Church, director in Union National Bank, a Mason and a Shriner.

George S. Rawlins, native of Geneva, N. Y., is a civil engineering graduate of Cornell University, was assistant engineer in the Water Bureau of Reading, Pa., for seven years and practiced engineering there with an architect-engineer firm for four years. He came to North Carolina as assistant engineer of the City of Charlotte, remaining there and in private practice for three years. In 1941 he became a partner in J. N. Pease and Co., serving as executive vice president during the war, and has since been vice president. He is a past president of the Professional Engineers of N. C. and the Charlotte Engineers Club, a past director of the American Waterworks Association and the Federation of Sewage and Industrial Waste Association, and other civic organizations.

James A. Stenhouse, a native of Charlotte and graduate with a B. S. in Architecture at Georgia Tech, worked for eight years as draftsman for Lockwood Greene and M. R. Marsh. While with Marsh, Mr. Stenhouse obtained an architectural registration. In 1938 he became chief architect and later secretary of J. N. Pease and Co. He is licensed in five states and certified by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. He is member of the American Institute of Architects and chairman of its Committee on Preservation of Historical Buildings. He is also a member of the Society of Architectural Historians and was 1954 vice president of the Charlotte Council of Architects.

J. N. Pease, Jr., native of Charlotte, attended N. C. State College and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., where he received a degree of Bachelor of Architecture. He served in World War II as a Major in the Corps of Engineers, is a registered architect in two states, and is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Charlotte Council of Architects, and a director of the N. C. Architectural Foundation.

Robert A. Botsford, native of Opelika, Ala., receiv-

N. C. SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS MEETS SEMI-ANNUALLY; HAS 1400 MEMBERS

By LEROY M. KEEVER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

The North Carolina Society of Engineers was organized in 1918 by a group of engineers in the State who recognized the need of an organization through which engineers could work together in matters of interest to the profession. This organization also provided for meetings from time to time in which mutual problems could be discussed and where papers on matters of vital interest to the profession could be presented.

The objectives of the Society as set forth in its Constitution are:

"To promote the social, economic, and technical interests of the engineering profession, to foster better standards of engineering ethics, to disseminate engineering knowledge, to secure efficient service for the public, and to safeguard and protect the public from incompetency in all lines of engineering work, to assume an active interest in legislation and other movements having for their aim the improvement of professional standards, to organize and perpetuate local chapters of engineers throughout the State, and provide for their co-operation and co-ordination."

The Society publishes a quarterly magazine known as *The North Carolina Engineer* in which are published papers presented at its regular meetings, news of local city engineer clubs and other items of general interest to engineers. Combined with one issue of the magazine each year is a complete directory of membership of the Society, together with directories of all engineering organizations and State Boards in the State.

Two meetings are held each year. One known as the Annual Meeting is held in January and is customarily held in one of the larger cities such as Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem or Charlotte. A Summer meeting is held either in a coastal resort or in the mountains. A technical program is presented at each of these meetings.

The present membership is nearly 1400, composed of engineers from all branches of the engineering profession. The membership is distributed throughout the entire State from the seacoast to the mountains. Among the membership are engineers in private practice, engineers of utilities, of industry and of State departments, sales engineers of manufacturing and distributing companies and engineers of many special categories. Membership and participation in the Society present an opportunity for many and varied contacts.

The affairs of the Society are managed by its Board of Directors, composed of its President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, Immediate Past President, Secretary-Treasurer and eight Directors elected from the four districts in the State. The Executive Committee is as follows:

Howard B. Hicks, Raleigh, president; Harold S. Crain, Durham, first vice-president; John D. Watson, Greensboro, second vice-president; J. Norman Pease, Charlotte, immediate past president; Leroy M. Keever, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer. The Society maintains an office in Room 240 of the 1911 Building, State College Campus, Raleigh.

ed a Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. After ten years with other firms, he joined J. N. Pease and Co. in 1946. He served in World War II in North Africa and European theaters with the Corps of Engineers, and holds the Reserve Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He is a registered architect in three states, and is a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Charlotte Council of Architects.

SIX ASSOCIATES, INC. Asheville, N. C.

The architectural-engineering firm of Six Associates, Inc., 1095 Hendersonville Road, Asheville, had its start in 1940 in an association of four architects who combined their forces in order to provide architectural services for two slum-clearance housing projects.

In 1942 the four original members, with the addition of one more architect and an engineer, incorporated for the purpose of handling construction proj-

ects for the War Department and Navy Department.

In recent years the firm has handled from 12 to 15 million dollars worth of work annually, located in the southeastern states.

There are at present five principals in the Six Associates and Erle G. Stillwell, architect, of Hendersonville, is the firm's president. Henry Irven Gaines, architect, is a vice president of the firm, as is Anthony Lord, architect and engineer. S. C. Minnich, Jr., engineer, is secretary of the firm and Stewart Rogers, architect, is treasurer.

A number of other registered architects and engineers are associated also with the firm. Among these are Walter Boggs, T. E. Hines, A. B. Johnson, Henry Wood, Edward Aldrich, Charles Parker, T. Y. Lee, T. E. Whitmire, John K. Wells, Charles Mannel. The firm normally has approximately 40 employees.

Six Associates are equipped to handle all sorts of architectural work including the mechanical, electrical and structural work involved in building operations. The firm has also handled several large civil engineering projects including two airfields and such construction as sewage treatment plants and water systems. The office building, which has an area of about 10,000 square feet, is located on the Hendersonville Road, three miles from Biltmore.

Members of the firm are licensed to operate in most of the southern states as well as Oklahoma and Ohio, and the firm is currently doing work in New Jersey also.

The more important projects which Six Associates have handled include Moore General Hospital, branch of Oteen, VA, Hospital, Swannanoa, approximate cost \$3,500,000; Thayer General Hospital, VA, Nashville, Tenn., \$3,700,000; Finney General Hospital, VA, Thomasville, Ga., \$3,400,000; Memorial Mission Hospital, Asheville, \$3,000,000; Pardee Memorial Hospital, Hendersonville, \$1,000,000; Western N. C. Sanatorium, Black Mountain, \$1,000,000; Peterfield Point, Helicopter Base, Camp Lejeune, \$5,000,000; McGhee-Tyson Air Force Base, Knoxville, Tenn., \$4,000,000; Asheville housing projects, \$3,500,000; United Merchants and Manufacturers plant, Old Fort, \$3,000,000; Burlington Industries, Neuse plant, \$3,500,000; Oerlikon Tool & Arms Corp. plant, Swannanoa, \$4,500,000; Wilby-Kincey Theaters, \$10,000,000; Asheville Citizen-Times Building, \$750,000; buildings for Western Carolina College, Cullowhee, \$3,000,000; Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, \$5,000,000; Duke University dormitory, \$800,000; Physical Education Building and Sewage Treatment Plant, Western Carolina College, \$700,000; Mars Hill College, \$500,000; and Corinth Evangelical and Reformed Church, Hickory, \$750,000.

Erle G. Stillwell, native of Hannibal, Mo., attended the United States Naval Academy, University of North Carolina, Cornell University and University of Pennsylvania and broadened his education by travel and study in England, Scotland, France, Italy and Greece. He is a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects, one of three in North Carolina. He was in private practice, heading his own firm, for more than a quarter of a century before joining the Six Associates in 1942 as a principal and later president. Anthony Lord, born in Asheville, graduated from the Georgia School of Technology with the B.S. degree in mechanical engineering and was awarded

the Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from Yale University in 1927. He is a member and past president of the North Carolina Chapter, A.I.A. He was a partner in the firm of Lord & Lord, Architects, and was in individual practice until 1942 when he became a principal in Six Associates.

Henry Irven Gaines, native of Central, S. C., is a B.S. graduate in architecture from Clemson College. He is a member of A.I.A. and president of the N. C. Registration and Examination Board. After a few years as draftsman with large firms in Greenville, S. C., he engaged in individual practice for about 17 years, becoming a principal in Six Associates in 1942. S. C. Minnich, Jr., native of Huntington, W. Va., attended William and Mary College and graduated with a B.S. degree in engineering from Georgia Tech. He is a member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and the National Society of Professional Engineers. He was an engineer with large firms in Kingsport, Tenn., Greensboro, Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., for nine years until 1942 when he was on active duty with the Navy Civil Engineering Corps. After about four years, he was released in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant Commander CEC-USNR. He returned to private practice in Kingsport until 1947 when he became connected with Six Associates.

Stewart Rogers, native of Wilmington, is a Phi Beta Kappa, A.B. graduate of Duke University and a M.Arch. graduate of the School of Architecture of Harvard University; he is a member and past secretary of the North Carolina Chapter, A.I.A. He worked as a draftsman briefly and for almost a decade was in general practice as an architect. For some two years he was on active duty in the U. S. Naval Reserve and was released early in 1946 as a Lieutenant. He has been active with the Six Associates since that time.

MANY STATE ARCHITECTS HAVE WON HIGH HONORS IN BUILDING DESIGNS

North Carolina Architects and Architectural firms have achieved notable success in preparing plans for unusual and attractive buildings in North Carolina in recent years. Notable among these individuals and firms are half-a-dozen who and which have received distinguished recognition and coveted awards from the American Institute of Architects and its regional and state units and from other national and area organizations. Data included in this article came from various publications and individuals.

A. G. Odell, Jr. and Associates. A. G. Odell, Jr., and Associates, Charlotte, designed the Coliseum and Auditorium, the latter actually a Concert Hall, in Charlotte, and are receiving wide-spread recognition for its design. The Coliseum is an unusual type of structure with a Clear-span dome ceiling of 330 feet, and seating approximately 13,000 people. The Coliseum opened last fall with a program by Evangelist Billy Graham, a distinguished native of Charlotte. The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a concert which opened the Auditorium some weeks later.

Mr. Odell's office received a National Award of Merit from the American Institute of Architects in 1954 for his design of the Double Oaks School,

Charlotte. Previously, the same school received an Honorary Award from the School Executives' Conference for outstanding school design. His office prepared the plans for the Library of the City of Charlotte now under construction and to cost more than \$1,000,000. Mr. Odell has been honored by his Alma Mater, Cornell University, by an invitation to spend six weeks as visiting critic at the College of Architecture of Cornell.

Leslie Boney, Wilmington— Leslie Boney's office is one of the most active in the Wilmington area in developing plans for a large number of schools and churches. The Chapel on the Boardwalk, Wrightsville Beach, built from Boney plans, received an Honor Award in the Southeastern Regional Conference of the AIA in Charleston, S. C., last April. This building also provided an Honor Award for the architect from the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, at the Winter Chapter meeting at Chapel Hill in January, 1955.

Small & Boaz, Raleigh— The office of Small & Boaz, Raleigh, is engaged in an important volume of work, having completed plans recently for the First Nuclear Reactor Building erected on any college campus, at N. C. State College. This building received an Honor Award at the Southeastern Regional Conference of AIA in Atlanta. This firm is preparing plans for the office building of the Home Security Life Insurance Co. in Durham.

Deitrick-Knight and Associates— William Henley Deitrick, John C. Knight and Associates, Raleigh, continue handling a large volume of interesting work. This office, collaborating with the late Matthew Nowicki of the N. C. State College of Design, prepared the plans for an extensively publicized N. C. State Fair Arena. This building received

a National Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects at the Seattle convention of 1953. These architects also received a Chapter AIA Honor Award for their design of the N. C. State College Union Building. Their design for the new building for the Raleigh News & Observer promises an interesting and unusual structure expected to bring wide recognition to the designers.

Clemmer and Horton, Hickory— Clemmer and Horton, Hickory, operate one of the most active architectural offices in the western part of the State, making designs for many schools and commercial buildings. The Savings and Loan Building and the Catawba Dairy Bar, Conover, both brought them Honor Awards from the North Carolina Chapter AIA in January, 1955. The Hickory High School designed by this firm is another building receiving extensive popular recognition.

F. Carter Williams, Raleigh— F. Carter Williams, Raleigh, the present president of the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, is engaged in developing several interesting projects. His firm has completed plans recently for the new building for the School of Design on the State College campus, consulting with the staff of the School of Design and George Matsu-moto, consulting architect. These plans include the renovation and remodeling of the old Hill Library, built on the campus in 1928 and a 20,000 sq. foot, modern addition, the project costing about half-a-million-dollars. Mr. William's office received an Honor Award at the Winter Meeting of the North Carolina Chapter, AIA, in January, 1955, for outstanding hospital design. His office is engaged in preparing plans for a number of hospitals, churches and schools.

NOTE—Efforts to get similar items on a few other larger Architectural firms and several larger Engineering firms for this issue failed, due largely to time element. Efforts will be made to include them in next issue, on Heavy Construction, in which they are appropriate also.

Special Trades Contractors Vital Group in Construction

PLUMBING, HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING GROUP AIMS AT PROTECTING PUBLIC

By A. MILES HUGHEY, *Executive Manager, N. C. Association of Plumbing & Heating Contractors, Inc., Raleigh*

The North Carolina Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors was formed in 1910, just 45 years ago. Early in November, 1955, the Association offices were moved from Charlotte to Raleigh, where they are located at 602 West Morgan Street.

Since its inception, the Association has had its ups and downs, its victories and defeats, a course which parallels that of the plumbing and heating industry itself. As a matter of fact, the welfare of the industry has been inextricably tied to the Association's activities for many years. And in both instances, each defeat has been more than offset with two victories.

The result? Today, the business of plumbing and heating contracting is a very vital, fully recognized, autonomous part of residential, industrial and commercial construction, operating under well defined rules to insure full protection of the health, safety and well-being of the public through proper installation and operation of plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment.

A great boost to the growth of the industry by the Association has been the licensing requirements for plumbing and heating contractors. In February, 1931, Chapter 52-31 of the Public Laws of North Carolina was enacted, setting up the State Board of Examiners of Plumbing and Heating Contractors. The law requires that any contractor in plumbing, heating and heavy air-conditioning, doing business in a community of more than 3,500 population must stand an examination by this Board and be licensed. Board members include

Special Trades Contractors, usually referred to as sub-contractors, even though a sizeable portion of their work is done as prime contractors, are about as numerous in North Carolina as all other so-called light and heavy contractors—the latter including those engaged in highway, bridge, railroad, hydro-

leading contractors, inspectors, academic men and others.

Another giant step forward was taken when the Association in 1947 established the L. L. Vaughan Professorship in Mechanical Engineering, at N. C. State College. Professor Vaughan has long been a leader in academic instruction of mechanical engineering students at the college, and the Chair named in his honor received an initial endowment of \$30,000.

Also, over the years the Association has sponsored short courses in various phases of the plumbing and heating business, activities which will be continued and broadened in the future.

For several years, the Association has published a monthly magazine, *The Plumbing and Heating Forum*, which helps to keep contractors, architects and others interested in the construction business informed of activities within the plumbing and heating industry and related fields. The magazine is also being published at the Raleigh offices.

Present officers of the North Carolina Association include: Wilkes C. Price of Asheville, president; Allen Hobbs of Charlotte, vice president; R. E. Deans of Wilson, secretary, and Dan R. Goodin of Durham, treasurer. Miles Hughey of Raleigh is executive manager, and Shelley B. Caveness of Greensboro is legal counselor. Eleven directors complete the governing body of the Association.

electric installations, tunnels and other heavy construction. Usually Special Trades Contractors do not employ as many workers as the general contractors engaged in lighter construction, including industrial, commercial, institutional, residential and much of the governmental construction, but they pay an average wage larger than those in lighter general contracting because more of their employees are highly trained artisans.

Employment Security Commission records show that 865 special trades contractors were covered by the Employment Security Law in 1953 (those with 8 or more employees, usually); 873 were subject to the law in 1954 and an estimated 904 employers (based on actual figures for the first half of the year) were covered in 1955. These records show that these Special Trades Contractors employed an average of 15,699 workers in 1953, an average of 15,381 in 1954 and an estimated 16,970 (same basis) in 1955.

When it comes to payrolls, these workers were paid \$51,638,954 in wages and salaries in 1953, almost as much as was paid about 3,000 more workers in lighter construction; in 1954 they were paid \$51,421,489, about \$3,000,000 more than was paid about 1730 more workers in lighter construction; and in 1955, estimates based on first half of the year, they were paid about \$55,274,000, an amount about \$3,064,000 larger than was paid to about 3,800 fewer workers in lighter construction.

Also, these figures show that Special Trades Contractors about held their own in 1954 after the record year of 1953 and (as estimated) made a sizeable advance in 1955 over even the record 1953 year, as did the contractors in lighter construction to a lesser extent. Contractors in heavier construction dropped slightly more than \$2,500,000 in 1954 from 1953, using wages as a basis and did not exceed the 1954 figures in 1955, as estimated.

A few of the larger of these Special Trades Contractors, or sub-contractors, have been selected for special treatment in this issue. Numbers of others doubtless should be included, but time and space limitations require a limit on the number. Those selected follow.

PLUMBING, HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING

Note—The Bahnsen Company, Winston-Salem, and Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, producers of Air Conditioning Equipment, were handled in the machinery manufacturing issue of this publication, Winter-Spring, 1954.

BUENSOD-STACEY, INCORPORATED Charlotte, N. C.

Buensod-Stacey, Incorporated, 1001 North Church Street, Charlotte, with its home office located at 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York, has developed into one of the largest air conditioning firms in North Carolina since establishing an office here in 1945. Business of the firm has developed until its operations in eight or ten Southeastern States range from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 annually.

The parent organization in New York was formed December 15, 1935, by eleven former employees of the Carrier Corporation. The new group was headed by Mr. A. C. Buensod, who has been president from the beginning, A. E. Stacey, Jr., vice president (now inactive), M. S. Smith, vice president and treasurer, and R. O. McGary, vice president of the company and manager of the Charlotte Branch.

The Charlotte Branch, operating through the Southeastern States, has a normal employment of approximately 160, about 100 of whom work in the Charlotte plant, with the other 60 employees in the field on installation work. The firm specializes in air conditioning for textile and tobacco plants. It manufactures air conditioning ducts, humidifiers, dehumidifiers, dual duct distributing units, automatic dampers, supply outlets, access doors and other specialties required in air conditioning work.

The Charlotte plant, containing about 15,000 square feet of floor space, is completely equipped with the most modern power operated equipment available for metal fabrication. In addition to Mr. McGary, manager, R. M. Warren, Jr., is assistant vice president and chief engineer of the Charlotte plant, and C. T. Hughes is shop superintendent in charge of manufacturing and fabrication of air conditioning equipment.

Some of the contracts now under construction by Buensod-Stacey are as follows: The new P. Lorillard Plant, Greensboro, contract exceeding \$1,000,000; the American Tobacco Co. plant, Owensboro, Ky., \$400,000; the Charlotte Public Library, \$120,000; the Appleton Plant of J. P. Stevens & Co., Anderson, S. C., \$80,000; addition to Federal Reserve Bank, Charlotte, \$175,000; addition to the Duke Power Co. Office Building, Charlotte, \$175,000; Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., \$180,000; Charlotte Ordnance Missile Plant, Charlotte, \$250,000. In addition to the above, the firm has some ten to twelve jobs under construction in the textile industry throughout North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

Mr. Buensod, president of the company, is a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology, a professional mechanical engineer, and a life member of the American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers. He has devoted his entire career to the study of air conditioning as required for multi-story office buildings, theaters, and specialized in air conditioning for tobacco processing.

M. S. Smith, vice president and treasurer, is a native of Kentucky, graduate of the University of Kentucky in Mechanical Engineering, a professional engineer, a member of The American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, and has devoted his time to designing of air conditioning equipment in addition to his numerous duties as treasurer.

Mr. McGary, manager of the Charlotte office, is a native of Kentucky, graduate of the University of Kentucky and a mechanical engineer, member of the North Carolina State Board of Examiners of Plumbing and Heating Contractors, past-president of the Southern Piedmont Chapter, The American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, and a Rotarian.

R. M. Warren, Jr., native of Hendersonville, is an Electrical Engineering graduate of the University of South Carolina. He joined Buensod-Stacey in 1946, very shortly after the Charlotte office was established, and was promoted to assistant vice president of the company in 1952. He is a past-president of the Southern Piedmont Chapter of The American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers.

C. T. Hughes, from Rock Hill, S. C., long recognized as a specialist in the metal fabricating trade,

joined the organization in 1946 and was soon promoted to the position of shop superintendent, which position he holds today.

ROWE-GOODIN-JONES, INC. Durham, N. C.

Rowe-Goodin-Jones, Inc., 2762 Guess Road, Durham, was organized as a plumbing and heating contractor firm, handling contracts in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Ohio. In the 11 years of its operation, it has expanded its business until the gross amount of its annual contracts ranges from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

Rowe-Goodin-Jones has authorized capital of \$100,000 with \$30,000 paid in. Through the years it has developed a surplus of \$475,000. The firm employs around 100 workers regularly, a figure which reaches 200 when an unusually large number of contracts or large contracts are being handled. The payroll averages around \$1,000,000 annually. Probably half of the volume of business is in North Carolina and the remaining is divided between the other four states in which the company operates. Approximately 75% of the plumbing and heating and air conditioning work is done in industrial buildings, the remainder in commercial, institutional, and government buildings.

Officers of Rowe-Goodin-Jones are W. H. Rowe, president; D. R. Goodin, secretary-treasurer, having charge of the office; and W. E. Jones, vice president and general superintendent. These officers are the owners and directors of the corporation. Leland S. Hall and Albert Riggsbee are mechanical engineers.

This firm also owns Piedmont Air Conditioners Co., a subsidiary, which handles air conditioning, ventilating and sheet metal work. This firm was organized in 1953 and the officers are the same, with Chester Davis as general manager. This subsidiary firm employs about 50 workers, has an annual payroll of

around \$200,000, and its annual contracts in the same five states range around \$500,000.

For several years Rowe-Goodin-Jones operated from office space in 111 Corcoran Street in downtown Durham. Recently the offices were moved to the present site to provide more office and operations space. The firm operates a union shop and has consistently experienced splendid labor relations. The rate of unemployment insurance paid to the Employment Security Commission has ranged for several years around the lowest rate possible.

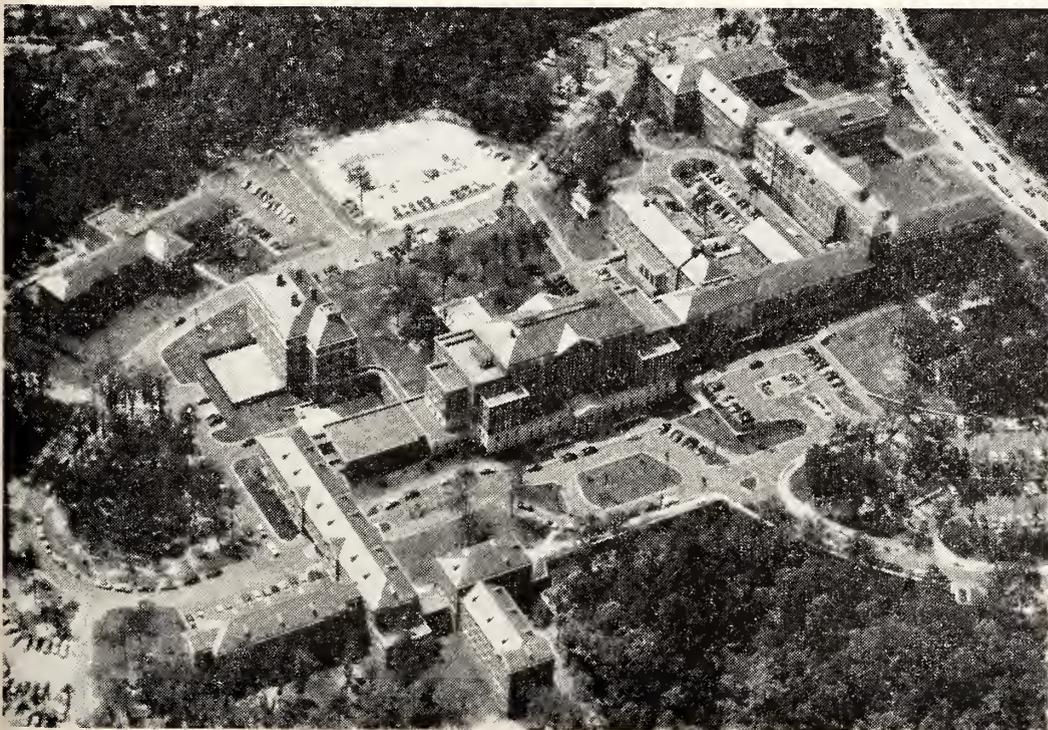
Rowe-Goodin-Jones is handling several important contracts, including a plant control system in Roanoke, Va., and an outdoor light system in Hendersonville, for General Electric, both contracts exceeding \$1,000,000; Duke Hospital addition, Durham, \$500,000; six dormitories, the Science Building, the Library, and 72 unit apartments in ten buildings for Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, costing around \$750,000.

Among contracts completed in recent years are all of the original contracts and additional contracts over seven years at Camp Lejeune, \$16,000,000; Western Electric plants, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Burlington, amounting to several million dollars; Westinghouse plant, Staunton, Va., several hundred thousand dollars; Norview High School, Norfolk, Va., \$400,000; Atomic Energy plant, Portsmouth, Ohio, \$400,000; Piedmont and Happy Hill housing projects, Winston-Salem, \$600,000; addition N. C. Baptist Hospital, Winston-Salem, \$700,000; Kings Daughters Hospital, Staunton, Virginia, \$450,000; Rock Springs Manor housing projects, Atlanta, \$150,000; and American Tobacco Co. plants, Durham, \$1,000,000.

William H. Rowe is a native of Plymouth, N. C., attended Gettysburg, (Penna.) College, and started work with other firms in 1904. He came to Durham in 1920 and joined in the organization of Rowe-Coward, Inc., continuing until 1944. For five years he was president of the Durham Baseball Club, is a former Kiwanian, an active member of St. Paul's

Lutheran Church, a Mason, and a Shriner. William Earl Jones, Jr., a native of Portsmouth, Va., attended Trade School and was superintendent for 14 years for J. L. Powers & Co., Bennettsville, S. C. He was general superintendent at Camp Lejeune in the 1941 to 1944 period. He is a member of Duke Memorial Methodist Church and the Elks Club. Daniel L. Goodin, born in Yorktown, Ind., is a B. S.-M. E. graduate of Purdue University. For 14 years he was manager of Gas Utilities in Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, and has been in the plumbing and heating business for 13 years. He has been secretary-treasurer of the firm since 1944. He is a member of the Durham Engineers Club, a treasurer and director of the N. C. Plumbing and Heating Contractors Association and a Methodist.

UNC Medical Center, Chapel Hill, plumbing and heating installations by Rowe-Goodin-Jones, Inc., Durham. Built by J. A. Jones Constr. Co., (plumbing and heating installed in Liggett & Myers Cigarette Factory, Durham, by Rowe-Goodin-Jones, picture page 88).



THE BONITZ INSULATION CO.

Greensboro, N. C.

The Bonitz Insulation Co., 411 Prescott Street, Greensboro, was organized in 1934 by John H. Bonitz, starting with one white foreman and two colored helpers and sharing an inside office in the Jefferson Building, renting for \$10.00 a month. The firm started as a combination general contractor specializing in fine homes, with a sideline of home insulation, and was the second home insulation company to start operation in North Carolina.

The firm has expanded in its 21 years of operation and now has a South Carolina subsidiary company and is organizing another subsidiary to operate in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. The total gross annual contracts of the parent company and the South Carolina company exceed \$2,225,000.

During its first few years, this firm erected some of the finest homes in the Irving Park section of Greensboro. In 1942, the Bonitz firm discontinued general contracting entirely, due to war restrictions, and specialized exclusively in cold storage work and acoustical ceilings. During these war years, it constructed about 75% of all the cold storage facilities at the various Army and Navy camps and bases in North and South Carolina. After the war, the Bonitz firm became interested in the construction of cold storage locker plants and during the years that followed did 65% to 75% of this type of work constructed in the two States.

In 1946, the Bonitz Insulation Co. was incorporated with an authorized and paid-in capital of \$60,000. The firm has now reached a capital and surplus of approximately \$400,000. The firm employs an average of about 75 workers and has an annual payroll that ranges from \$225,000 to \$250,000. In 1954, the firm organized a subsidiary corporation to handle the work in South Carolina. The Bonitz Insulation Co. of South Carolina, with headquarters in Columbia, S. C., has a paid-in capital of \$40,000 and a net worth of approximately \$100,000. It employs from 45 to 50 workers and has a volume of business amounting to approximately \$700,000 annually.

The parent company operates exclusively in North Carolina. Its main lines of work are acoustical ceilings, which account for about 20% of the total volume; cold storage rooms, about 30%; and fireproof Gypsum Roof Decks, the balance. Many of the contracts handled by this firm are comparatively small, ranging from as little as \$75 to \$100 up to several hundred dollars. A few of its larger contracts run over \$25,000. In 1953, it completed a total of 401 separate contracts; in 1954, 463; and during the present fiscal year, ending March 31, 1956, it will probably complete over 600 different contracts. In the 21 years of operation, it is estimated that somewhere between 4,000 and 4,500 different contracts have been signed and fulfilled, with the total volume of business during that period probably running up as high as \$15,000,000. As many as 15 to 20 contracts are being worked on at the same time by different crews.

Officers of the Bonitz Insulation Co. are John H. Bonitz, president and treasurer (also president of the South Carolina Corporation); James H. Willis, executive vice president; Howard M. Parrish, vice



Laying Roofdeck of Richfield School, laid by The Bonitz Insulation Co., Greensboro.

president; and Mrs. Daisy Lea Bonitz (wife of the president), secretary. Sales and supervision are handled in Western North Carolina by James H. Willis, and in Eastern Carolina by W. Vernon Duncan. Many of the firm's key men, including most of the job superintendents, have been employed from the earlier days. The firm is rather generous with its employees in fringe benefits, giving them an excellent insurance program, consisting of life insurance and hospitalization insurance, as well as making payments of bonuses from time to time. Three years ago, the firm also adopted a Profit Sharing Trust Fund for all employees who have been in service for as long as three years.

Among the more important acoustical jobs handled by the firm have been the Arena (Cow Palace) at the N. C. State Fair, Raleigh; buildings of Wake Forest College, Reynolda (Winston-Salem); all but two of the some 12 or more Howard Johnson Restaurants built in North Carolina within the past two or three years; the Memorial Coliseum at Winston-Salem, and the Sir Walter Hotel ballroom and main dining room, Raleigh.

Among the cold storage installations have been the Ice Skating Rink, William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, State College, Raleigh; ice cream hardening rooms for Guilford Dairy, Greensboro, Pine State Creamery, Raleigh; Coble Dairy in several towns in North and South Carolina; Southern Dairies in Winston-Salem, Greensboro and Wilson. Cold storage rooms for N. C. State Hospital, Raleigh; packing plants for Frosty Morn Foods, Kinston; cold storage rooms in all Howard Johnson Restaurants; cold storage rooms at the new Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem; cold storage rooms at the Cone Memorial Hospital, Greensboro; several buildings at Duke University, Durham, and the University of North Carolina.

Fireproof Gypsum Roof Decks have been installed on many jobs throughout North and South Carolina, some of the larger ones being the Junior-Senior High School for Negroes in Raleigh; the Jerold Cutting & Sewing Plant at Smithfield; the Ahoskie Cutting & Sewing Plant at Ahoskie; the Forest Hills Shopping Center, Durham, and many others. During this fiscal year, the Greensboro firm will complete more than 1,500,000 square feet of roof decks.

John H. Bonitz, head of the firm, is a native of Wilmington and is the first grandson of N. C. State College. His father, Henry E. Bonitz, was the first

graduate of State College, getting a degree in Engineering in 1893. John H. Bonitz graduated in Civil Engineering in 1920. He started working with his father before college and during vacations until his father's death in 1921. He then went with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. for about two years as assistant engineer of buildings, was identified with the N. C. State Department of Education as assistant director of schoolhouse planning for about two years, and for a short time thereafter was associated with the Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. as a bond engineer. In 1926, was employed by George W. Kane, general contractor, as manager of the Greensboro area, which position he held until he entered business for himself in 1934. He is president of the Gypsum Roof Deck Association, a member of the Advisory Committee of the associate members of the Associated General Contractors, member of the Piedmont Sales Executive Club, the Greensboro Engineer Club, the Rotary Club and a member of the Lutheran Church.—(Revised by firm).

BROWNLOW'S, INCORPORATED Winston-Salem—Greensboro, N. C.

Brownlow's, Incorporated, 593 South Stratford Road, Winston-Salem, with branch at 427 English Street, ORD, Greensboro, one of the South's largest plumbing and heating contracting firms, was organized in April, 1932, by G. W. Brownlow, Sr., under the name of G. W. Brownlow Co. The firm was operated by Mr. Brownlow as individual owner until June, 1934, when his son, Robert L. Brownlow, present president and treasurer, joined him after leaving the University of North Carolina.

Brownlow's was incorporated in 1947 under the present firm name with an authorized capital of \$200,000. Present officers are Robert L. Brownlow, president and treasurer; J. W. Nolan and W. O. Boggs, vice presidents; and I. W. Worrell, secretary. Mr. Nolan is in charge of estimating and supervision of the firm's industrial and commercial work, and Mr. Boggs is general manager of the Greensboro branch.

The firm's business volume averages around \$2,000,000 annually with an annual payroll of \$500,000. Employment averages around 100, sometimes reaching as high as 200 when large contracts are being handled. It operates 34 trucks and cars and owns a Beechcraft "Bonanza" Airplane used for fast inspections of distant contracts and for company travel. President Brownlow is a licensed pilot.

In the Winston-Salem office and shop, the firm has about 20,000 sq. ft. under roof and 14,000 sq. ft. in Greensboro. About 2,400 sq. ft. are utilized in both places as showrooms in which the latest in plumbing, heating and cooling products are displayed by the firm.

The firm distributes and installs a diversified line of products in its field. Main lines consist of "Worthington" and "Mathes" Air Conditioning and Cooling Equipment, "Muller" Oil or Gas Fired Furnaces and other lines in the plumbing and sheet metal fields.

In the last ten years, Brownlow's has installed the plumbing or heating or both in more than 20,000



Brownlow's, Inc., plumbing, heating, and air conditioning office and shop in Winston-Salem.

housing units. Among the larger jobs was the plumbing and heating installation in 2,000 military housing units at Fort Bragg and 1,600 units at Camp Lejeune. One of the more unusual contracts was for the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, consisting of moving a four-story building with its highly specialized mechanical equipment from Minneapolis, Minn., to Chattanooga, Tenn., and placing it in operation for distilling concentrated Nitric Acid used in the manufacture of T. N. T.

The firm advertises that it is one of the very few in this section that is equipped to handle any type of heating. Installations include all types of water-air heating and steam and forced hot water. The well equipped sheet metal shops are also used to fabricate most of the highly specialized equipment used in the commercial and industrial contracts.

Brownlow's is making plans to celebrate its one-third of a century of operation during August of 1956.

R. L. Brownlow, head of the firm, is a native of Anderson, S. C., graduated from R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, attended Duke University and Carolina and spent more than three years in the Army Air Corps during World War II. He is a member of the American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, the North Carolina Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors, and of the Aircraft Owners' and Pilots' Association. Mr. Brownlow is a member of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, the Sertoma Club and the American Legion. He is a Baptist, a Mason and a Shriner. G. W. Brownlow, Sr., founder of the firm, now retired, is a native of Gainesville, Ga., a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Pinebrook Country Club, an Elk and a Baptist.

STAHL-RIDER, INC. Raleigh, N. C.

Stahl-Rider, Inc. 1010 S. Saunders Street, Raleigh, was formed in June, 1946, at the end of World War II in the basement of Grosvenor Gardens Apartments by Paul O. Stahl and James A. Rider, as a partnership. Mrs. Stahl and Mrs. Rider alternated as bookkeeper, and the firm had one other employee. In the less than ten years of operation, the firm has developed contract business in Eastern North Carolina which reaches \$1,500,000 annually.

In its first year of operation, the firm had contracts totaling about \$80,000. In 1948 Stahl-Rider was incorporated with Paul O. Stahl as president and James A. Rider as secretary-treasurer. That year also marked the beginning of an extensive expansion program which resulted in establishing three subsidiary firms in the eastern part of the State to bring installation, sales and service close home to the firms customers. In each case, the firm select-

ed a sales engineering graduate of State College, trained him for a period in the Raleigh headquarters firm, included him in the corporation, making him secretary-treasurer and manager of the new unit.

In 1948 the Durham unit was opened, handled by Joe L. Lee, a 1948 State College graduate (sold in 1955 to Mr. Lee, now Lee Air Conditioners, Inc.) The Kinston unit was opened in 1950 with Woody Bass, State College, 1950, in charge; and in the same year, the Rocky Mount unit was opened with Bruce Liverman, State College, 1950, in charge. These two units continue and are self-sustaining in engineering, installation, sales and service.

In addition, the Stahl-Rider Distributing Co., 500 Hoke Street, Raleigh, was organized in 1953, to further cover the expanding markets and to handle local sales and service facilities. Approximately 30 dealers cover the packaged air conditioning market, reaching small stores and residences. Several hundred residences have been fully air conditioned by central systems in Eastern North Carolina alone in 1955. Mr. Rider is president and Mr. Stahl is secretary-treasurer of this firm.

Stahl-Rider has made approximately 900 installations of more than 14,000 tons of air conditioning equipment in Eastern North Carolina in about 9½ years of operation. The firm now employs an average of about 110 workers and has an annual payroll of approximately \$300,000. This does not include the small staff of the Stahl-Rider Distributing Co.

The State Fair Arena is one of the important buildings in which Stahl-Rider installed winter air conditioning. Among the larger contracts now in process are the Occidental Life Insurance Building, the News & Observer Office Building, the new Baptist State Convention Office Building, the Sir Walter Hotel renovation and others.

Among installations made by Stahl-Rider in its years of operation are 18 club buildings, including the Carolina Country Club, Raleigh, and clubs at Fort Bragg, Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point; 22 barber and beauty shops; 15 churches, including Edenton Street Methodist and White Memorial Presbyterian Churches, Raleigh; 40 banks and financial institutions, including nine for First Citizens Bank & Trust Co., 17 hospitals, including N. C. State and Rex Hospitals, Raleigh; a dozen hotels and motor courts, including the Carolina Hotel at Pinehurst; 15 laboratories, including four at State College and three at Carolina; about 100 office and business buildings, including three Carolina Power & Light Buildings, the State Highway Building and the York Building, both Raleigh; 40 doctor's buildings, 10 radio stations, 60-odd restaurants, a dozen State buildings, and hundreds of homes, stores, garages and buildings of other types.

Mr. Stahl and Mr. Rider met in Baltimore during World War II while both were at work for the Glenn L. Martin Co., Mr. Rider as stress analysis engineer. Mr. Stahl had been in air conditioning work in Raleigh in the 1935-42 period, operating the Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Sales Co. This firm was closed because of war-time restrictions.

Mr. Stahl, a native of Cheyenne, Wyo., is a graduate of N. C. State College. He is a member of the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers, the Raleigh Rotary Club, the Carolina

Country Club, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, an Elk, a Mason and a Shriner. Mr. Rider, native of Philadelphia, had engineering training at Drexel University, coming to Raleigh to join Mr. Stahl in the new firm. He is a member of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, the Raleigh Engineers Club, the Carolina Country Club and the Raleigh Sales Executives Club.

INDUSTRIAL PIPING, INC. Charlotte, N. C.

Industrial Piping, Inc., 1501 Dowd Road, Charlotte, was organized, incorporated, and began business as a general piping contractor in 1952. This firm grew out of an earlier firm operated by W. L. Mauney and his sons, C. T. Mauney and W. T. Mauney. In the three years of operation, the firm has expanded until its gross annual contracts during the past year exceed \$1,000,000.

Officers of the Industrial Piping are W. L. Mauney, president; C. T. Mauney, vice president and general manager, and W. T. Mauney, secretary and treasurer. The latter two are the principal owners and directors of the firm, although several of the key personnel in the organization have purchased a sizeable block of shares of stock. The firm employs an average of around 70 workers, a figure which at times reaches 100 workers. The annual payroll ranges from \$300,000 to \$350,000.

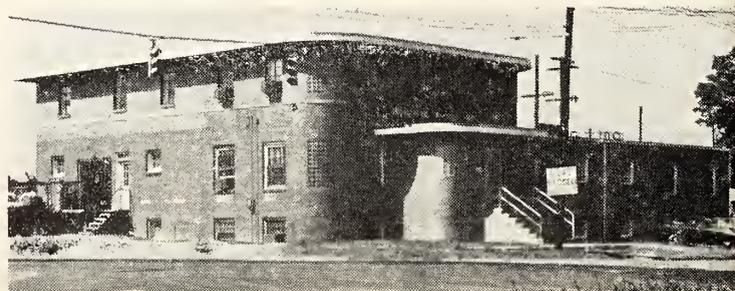
Industrial Piping is engaged exclusively in filling piping contracts in industrial construction. Its principal activity is installing processed piping, steam piping, water and chemical piping for textile finishing plants, paper mills and chemical plants, as well as steampower piping. Pipes of all kinds are installed, including those made of carbon stainless steel, copper, brass, synthetics and cast iron.

Industrial Piping has in process several important contracts, including the piping for the Celanese Corporation plant at Rome, Ga., West Virginia Pulp plant, Charleston, S. C.; Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.; and Sherril Furniture Company, Statesville.

Among the completed projects are those for Herndon Furniture, Morganton; Drexel Furniture, Morganton and Drexel; Heritage Furniture, High Point and Mocksville; Century Furniture, Hickory; Cone Mills, Greensboro, and at several other plants; J. P. Stevens & Company, North and South Carolina plants; Rock Hill, (S. C.), Printing and Finishing plant; Southern Dyestuffs, Mount Holly; American-Efird, Mount Holly; Talons, Inc., Stanley; Naugutuck Chemical Company, Gastonia; Swift & Company, Charlotte; Ralston Purina Company, Wilson and Charlotte; Beacon Manufacturing Company, Swannanoa and others.

W. L. Mauney is a Lincoln County farm boy and

Office and plant of Industrial Piping, Inc., Charlotte.



worked with the Grinnell Company for 37 years, 25 years as district superintendent of construction for the Southern States. He left that firm to organize his own business with his two sons. He is a member of the Charlotte and Myers Park County Clubs, a former vestryman of Saint Martin's Episcopal Church, a director of the Kanuga Camp grounds and Thompson Orphanage, a Mason, a Shriner, Eastern Star and White Shrine member.

C. T. Mauney was born in Atlanta, came to Charlotte when two years old. He took engineering courses at The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., and worked with the Grinnell Company for ten years as piping engineer. He is a member of Myers Park County Club and Saint Martin's Episcopal Church. W. T. Mauney, a native of Lincoln, lived in several states in which his family lived and took mechanical engineering at N. C. State and The Citadel. He also worked with the Grinnell Company for six years and was an engineer with a Georgia firm for ten years. He is a member of Myers Park Club, a former vestryman and former Sunday School Superintendent of Saint Martin's Church, an Elk and a Mason.

NICHOLSON, INCORPORATED

Durham, N. C.

Nicholson, Inc. of Durham, was organized in 1934 by Sterling Nicholson as individual owner and was incorporated in 1935. The first year's business in heating and airconditioning operations amounted to \$7,380. After this small beginning, the firm has developed until the gross of its annual contracts now amounts to approximately \$750,000.00; and Nicholson's wholesale division, Southernair Company has sales amounting to \$1,000,000 annually.

Nicholson operates in the entire southeast, although 90 per cent of the contracts are in North Carolina. The firm specializes in year round comfort for all types of buildings—industrial, commercial, institutional and residential. Some of the larger installations of heating and airconditioning equipment are in such buildings as the B. C. Remedy Company, Durham; Wright Machinery Company, Durham; Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Goldsboro, Duke University's Student Union and the Library and Physics Buildings at Duke.

The engineers of Nicholson, Inc. have pioneered many refinements in the field of airconditioning which are in general use today. Perhaps the most important of these developments was the design, manufacture and installation of the first air-cooled, or "waterless", residential airconditioning unit.

The firm employs an average of 40 people, with a payroll of over \$150,000, but at times of heavy contracts has expanded to an employment of 75. The officers of Nicholson, Inc. are Sterling Nicholson, president; Sterling Nicholson, Jr., vice president, and Mrs. Louise B. Taylor, secretary and treasurer. Other key personnel are Claude B. Williams, Jr., chief engineer; Henry Pope, superintendent of the metal shop, and David M. Hesse, service manager.

Sterling Nicholson is a native of Littleton and attended Trinity College (Duke University). He is a registered engineer in airconditioning in North Carolina and is a past president of the North Carolina Air Conditioning Contractors Association. At present, he is president of the Distributors National

Council, an organization of leading Airtemp distributors. In World War II he served in the Navy as Lieutenant Commander, detailed to the Office of Strategic Services.

Sterling Nicholson, Jr., native of Durham and former student at Duke University, saw service in the European Theater in World War II as a First Lieutenant in Field Artillery. He had worked in his father's firm at odd times, and after his discharge from service in 1946 he joined the firm on a full time basis. He is a Rotarian and active in church and civic work. Mrs. Louise B. Taylor, who is office manager and secretary-treasurer, joined the firm in 1947.

Southernair Company was organized from Nicholson's wholesale division in 1953, at which time the firm was granted the country's first warehouse distributorship for all heating and airconditioning products of the Airtemp Division of Chrysler Corporation. Southernair serves the entire state of North Carolina and has an organization of more than 40 franchised dealers authorized to engineer, sell, install and service Airtemp products.

In addition to the Airtemp line Southernair distributes accessory products having to do with year round comfort; among them are reflective insulation, cooling towers, pumps, registers and grilles, electro-static and throw-away filters, fiber-glass insulation, prefabricated ducts and duct-type heaters, as well as other large heating equipment. Aside from the wholesale operation, Southernair maintains a fully equipped, factory authorized Compressor Repair Station for Airtemp products. In this phase of the work it serves the entire southeastern part of the country.

Sterling Nicholson is president of Southernair Company; H. L. Godwin, vice president and general manager; Henry Nicholson, vice president in charge of advertising and sales promotion; Sterling Nicholson, Jr., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Louise B. Taylor, assistant secretary-treasurer, and Johnnie W. Sherrill, assistant manager.

H. L. Godwin is a native of Dunn and attended the University of North Carolina and New York University. He is a registered engineer and a former heating and airconditioning dealer in Fayetteville. During World War II he was a Lieutenant in the Navy, serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters.

Henry Nicholson attended Duke University and the University of Virginia under the V-12 Program of the Navy and was commissioned an Ensign upon graduation. He has been associated with his father's firm since 1947. He is a Rotarian and active in all phases of civic duties. Johnnie W. Sherrill, assistant manager, received a battlefield commission while serving in the Army during World War II. He joined the company in 1946.

A. Z. PRICE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Charlotte, N. C.

A. Z. Price & Associates, Inc., 206 South Church Street, Charlotte, was organized in 1922 by A. Z. Price as individual owner as a heating, plumbing and air conditioning organization. In its 33 years of operation, this firm has enjoyed splendid growth and its annual contracts have ranged for the past 10 or 15 years between \$600,000 and \$1,000,000.

In 1927 the firm was incorporated with Mr. Price as president and Miss Myrtle Fink as secretary and treasurer. In 1950 the charter was changed and the present firm name was adopted. Mr. Price continues as president and general manager; Miss Fink continues as secretary and treasurer; W. Paul Smith, Jr. head of the heating and air conditioning for 17 years; and James A. Parrish, head of the plumbing department for 14 years, are vice presidents; and T. W. Porter, who joined the firm in 1952, is sales engineer of the air conditioning unit.

The A. Z. Price firm does all types of plumbing, heating and air conditioning contracting in a 75-

mile radius from Charlotte. In Charlotte and Mecklenburg County it maintains a 24-hour service in all its types of operations. The firm operates in half a dozen states, handling work in industrial, commercial, institutional, residential and governmental buildings. The firm employs an average of 70 workers, a number which reaches 100 on special occasions; and its annual payroll ranges around \$350,000. The firm maintains a splendidly equipped and trained mechanical force. One man has been with the firm 33 years, several have seen 20 to 25 years service, and a large number have service records from 10 to 15 years.

Southern Bell is one of the A. Z. Price's important customers and numbers of prime contracts come from this far-flung organization. Among the buildings in which the Price firm has installed plumbing, heating, and air conditioning facilities are the plants in Gastonia, Winston-Salem, Asheville, Lenoir, Spruce Pine, Waynesville and Charlotte; Hopkinsville and Mount Sterling, Ky; Biloxi, Hattiesburg and Gulfport, Miss.; Gainesville, Ga.; Anderson, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Greenville and Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Price also operates a cooling and heating equipment firm, C & H Distributing Co., which serves the western half of North Carolina in General Electric, heating, cooling, and air conditioning equipment. In addition he is president of the P & R Brass Co. Inc., Charlotte, which specializes in brass, bronze and aluminum castings and electrical switches.

Among the contracts the A. Z. Price firm is now engaged in filling are the Carnegie Public Library, the Duke Warehouse Building and the Carmel Country Club Building in and near Charlotte; the Kress Store in Gastonia; and the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. at Hanes near Winston-Salem.

Contracts completed recently and in earlier years are the Jefferson Standard Office Building, Sears-Roebuck Store, J. B. Ivey & Co. Store, the Addison Building, the Wm. R. Barringer Hotel, all in Charlotte; the Cabarrus County Hospital, Concord, the Union County Hospital, Monroe; and the Sedgefield High, West High, North High, and Northwest High Schools, all in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

A. Z. Price, founder and head of the firm, is a native of Long Creek Township, Mecklenburg County. He worked in Georgia for several years in the trade and returned to Charlotte in 1922 to organize his own business. Mr. Price served on the Charlotte City Council for four years, the last two years, 1943-45, as Mayor Protem. He is a charter member of the Red Fez Club (Shrine), a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Charlotte Sales Executive Club, a director of the Mecklenburg County Wild Life Club, a member of the Charlotte City Club, a sponsor of the Dilworth Little League Baseball Team, a Rotarian, an Episcopalian, and recently at the meeting in Houston, Texas, was elected director of the National Association of Heating, Plumbing, and Air Conditioning Contractors on the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Miss Fink, native of Concord, took a course in business administration and went immediately to work for Mr. Price, becoming secretary-treasurer of the company when it was incorporated. She is



Battery of General Electric hot water, oil fired, heating boilers in new five-store Addison Office Building, Charlotte, installed by A. Z. Price & Associates, Charlotte.

active in civic affairs, a past president of the Charlotte Pilot Club, and past district governor of North Carolina. She is a member of the Credit Women's Breakfast Club, secretary of the Retail Credit association, on the budget committee of the United Appeal, on the board of the County Humane Society and of the Family and Children Service Bureau, and is a Methodist.

STARR DAVIS CO., INC. **Greensboro, N. C.**

Starr Davis Co., Inc., 502 Guilford Avenue, Greensboro, insulation, was started in 1938 by Starr Davis, individual owner, with Mrs. Hazelene K. Davis, his wife, as bookkeeper and with two helpers working out of his home. The firm now fulfills some of the largest insulation contracts in the state.

In 1944 Starr Davis Co. bought the present site and renovated buildings on the site to suit its operations. The building contains about 22,000 sq. ft., in which the office, retail store, and storage space are located. After operating as individual owner for 11 years, Mr. Davis incorporated his firm in 1949. Officers are Starr Davis, president; Mrs. Davis, secretary; and J. T. Hunter, treasurer.

Principal operations of the company are in North Carolina and South Carolina, about half in each, although the company does some business in Virginia. A branch office in Charlotte handles the South Carolina contracts and sales. Operations consist primarily of insulation of pipes, tanks, boilers and equipment in industrial plants, including textile and power generating plants. The company also handles contracts for several commercial and institutional units with a very limited operation in residential buildings. The firm's forces usually handle between 20 and 30 contracts, some of them small, at a time. The average employment ranges around 75, but at times of important contracts sometimes reaches around 120.

Recently the Starr Davis firm completed a contract in part of the Guided Missile plant in Charlotte and at present has contracts for all of the insulation in the P. Lorillard Tobacco plant in Greens-

boro; the General Electric Transformer plant in Hickory; and four dormitories and kitchen for the Training School at State Hospital, Goldsboro.

Among the important contracts completed in recent years are boilers at the Carolina Power & Light plants at Wilmington and Goldsboro; insulation in connection with new air conditioning system in the Jefferson Building, Greensboro; plumbing insulation in the new Jefferson Standard Building, Charlotte; Asphalt Roofing plant for Standard Oil Company, Fayetteville; insulation in connection with air conditioning of the Atlantic Coast Line Building, Wilmington, and others.

Starr Davis, native of Gaston County, moved to Charlotte in his youth and began work with Guy Beaty & Co., a connection that lasted for 19 years. In 1926 he moved to Greensboro and operated a branch office for the company until 1938, when he decided to establish his own business. He is now a member, a director, and vice president of the Associated Asbestos Contractors of the Southeastern States, Inc. He is a member of the Starmount Presbyterian Church, the Hamilton Lakes Civitan Club, a Pythian and an Elk.

GUY M. BEATY & CO. Charlotte, N. C.

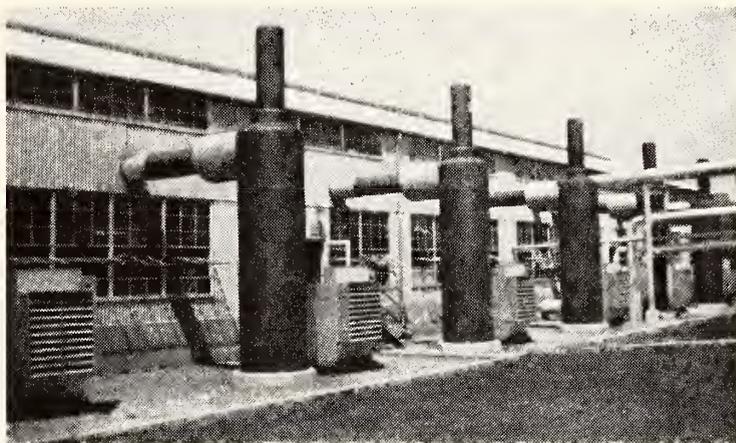
Guy M. Beaty & Co., pipe and boiler coverings, 520-22 South Elliott Street, Charlotte, was organized and started in 1910 by Guy M. Beaty and is unique in that it consists of six members of the Beaty family with the Lord as a seventh partner. This partnership has been in operation since 1946 and has been eminently successful.

When Guy M. Beaty started the business 45 years ago, he had only one helper. As members of his family grew up, they joined the firm; and in 1946 the partnership with the Lord was established. The six members of the family in the partnership are Mr. and Mrs. Beaty, Guy M. Beaty, Jr., Miss Mildred Beaty, Roy W. Beaty, and J. W. Barnette, son of Mrs. Beaty by a former marriage. One seventh of the net income of the firm is set aside and distributed by various partners in support of churches, charities and similar causes.

Guy M. Beaty continues to head the firm. His stepson, J. W. Barnette, is head of the construction department, Charlotte Office, and Guy Beaty Jr., is head of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) branch. Mrs. Beaty, is bookkeeper in the Charlotte office, Roy and Mildred Beaty are inactive partners at the present, but do work part time when in Charlotte.

Guy M. Beaty & Co. continues as contractor and distributor of pipe and boiler coverings, including asbestos, cement, rope, mill board, paper, and cork coverings for both high-pressure and low-pressure pipe and boilers. These coverings are used in heating, air conditioning, refrigeration and plumbing; and contracts are for handling entire buildings or groups of buildings. Probably half of the work done by the firm is in North Carolina and the remainder in South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia. The firm employs from 50 to 60 workers, or more, depending on the contracts secured.

Work has been done by Guy M. Beaty & Co. in many important plants in North Carolina and other states including Cannon Mills, Kannapolis; plants



Insulation on exhaust mufflers of the Diesel Pumps at pumping station of Trans-Continental Gas Pipe Lines Corp., handled by Guy M. Beaty & Co., Charlotte.

in Lancaster and other South Carolina cities, for Springs Cotton Mills, Coats & Clark Thread Co., Toccoa, Ga.; Carolina Power & Light Co., Lumberton and Goldsboro; Westinghouse Plant, Charlotte; WBTV Building, Charlotte; Auditorium-Coliseum, Charlotte; and numerous residences and schools in North and South Carolina.

Guy M. Beaty, founder of the firm, is a native of Mooresville and his only formal education consisted of a business course. He worked for Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, for a period and started his own business in 1910. Mr. Beaty is a very religious man, an ordained elder in the Presbyterian Church, helped form, and was for many years chairman of the board of directors of the Charlotte Rescue Mission, is a member of the Gideons, and is active in all church and charity work. Mrs. Beaty also took a business course. All members of the family are interested in church work, and all of the Beaty children were born in Charlotte. Guy M., Jr., attended Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh, and Roy took mechanical engineering at N. C. State College. J. W. Barnette, the stepson, is a native of Athens, Ga., and attended N. C. State College.

W. H. ARTHUR COMPANY Asheville, N. C.

W. H. Arthur Company, 225 Patton Avenue, Asheville, engaged in roofing and sheet metal work, warm-air heating, air-conditioning and ventilating, was started in 1913 by W. H. Arthur, Sr., in a small basement shop on Pack Square. The firm, now operated as a partnership, handles contracts and sales which range between \$400,000 and \$450,000 annually.

When Mr. Arthur started with probably one or two helpers, he engaged in roofing and sheet metal work, warm-air heating, air-conditioning and ventilating had been added during the years as these modern methods have developed. Much of the work done by the firm is industrial and commercial, although extensive air-conditioning has been installed in residences in recent years. In its own plant W. H. Arthur Company operates a sheet metal shop in which most of the equipment needed is fabricated and from which some fabricated work is sold without installation.

In 1926 Mr. Arthur, sole owner, built the present

building of steel, brick, and concrete containing three floors and about 20,000 square feet of floor space for shop, office and storage. Most of the firm's operations are in Western North Carolina, although it frequently has contracts in Eastern Tennessee. It frequently has from 10 to 20 contracts going at a time.

W. H. Arthur Company did the original roofing and sheet metal work on the American Enka Plant at Enka and for the Cranston Print Works at Fletcher. It has handled new and reroofing jobs for Champion Paper and Fiber Co., Canton; The Mead Corporation, Sylva; Sayles Biltmore Bleachers, Asheville; Beacon Manufacturing Co., Swannanoa; The Arcade Building, Battery Park Hotel, George Vanderbilt Hotel, Ivey's Department Store, Woolworth Building, and numbers of other commercial and industrial buildings and homes in Asheville and vicinity. In many of these buildings the firm has also installed ventilation and blow-pipe systems in recent years. This company, in connection with G. G. Ray & Company, Charlotte, did extensive roofing and sheet metal work on buildings in the Atomic Energy Group at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Air-conditioning, which has been added to the Arthur operations during the past decade, has been handled for Memorial Mission Hospital, Asheville; Pardee Hospital, Hendersonville; Imperial Theater, Asheville; and numbers of residences in the Asheville area in recent years.

When W. H. Arthur started his firm, he had only two helpers. He continued to expand through the years, adding important divisions to his operations. The firm now employs from 50 to 70 workers.

Mr. Arthur's two sons, W. H. Arthur Jr., and Malcolm F. Arthur, who had worked in the plant at odd times, joined their father when they reached young manhood. When Mr. Arthur died, August 22, 1955, the two sons and his widow, Mrs. Arthur, became partners in the business and announced that it would be continued as previously. W. L. Crown, office manager, has been with the firm 18 years.

W. H. Arthur, Sr., was a native of Whittier and lived in Bryson City before moving to Asheville in 1904. He was a member of the Asheville Rotary Club, active in the Carolinas Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors Association, a Mason, a Shriner, and an officer in the First Presbyterian Church. He developed a farm and recreation place near Brevard where he entertained friends who engaged in hunting and fishing and other recreational activities. He also carried on lumbering operations at the farm and as a hobby maintained about 45 bee hives in which 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of honey were produced annually.

W. H. Arthur, Jr., native of Asheville, attended Georgia School of Technology. He is an officer in Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, a Rotarian and a former president of the Carolinas Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors Association. Malcolm F. Arthur, also a native of Asheville, spent three years in Army service in the Pacific area during World War II. He is an officer in Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, a former officer of the Asheville Jaycees, and a member of the Lions Club.

SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

VIKING SPRINKLER CO.

High Point, N. C.

Viking Sprinkler Co., 501 Prospect Street, High Point, was organized and incorporated in 1952 as a subsidiary of the Viking Corporation, Hastings, Michigan, a nationally operating sprinkler organization. The High Point firm covers the three states of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Its North Carolina gross contracts range around \$750,000.

The parent organization, The Viking Corporation, started in the early 1920's, and has spread its operation into every state in the nation, operating through 15 fabricating plants and 42 offices, and also has extended activities into Canada. Operations in North Carolina were handled by Crawford and Slaten Company, Atlanta, for several years. In 1952 the Viking Sprinkler Co. was organized and incorporated, and in the new organization Garnet T. Gregory is president and general manager; J. W. Radford, vice president; and Richard A. Groos, secretary and treasurer; both of the latter of the parent organization. These are the three directors of the local corporation.

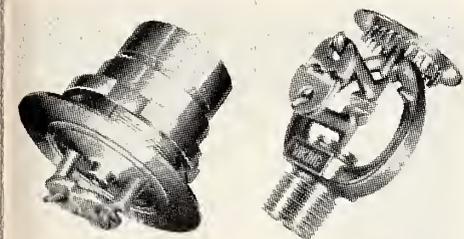
Viking Sprinkler Co. employs approximately 50 workers, with the annual payroll running around \$180,000 in North Carolina and about \$100,000 in the other two states. This shows that 65% of the business handled is in North Carolina. Around 90 per cent of the entire business is in industrial plants with the additional 10 per cent in institutional and commercial building about evenly divided. Also about evenly divided are the firm's operations as sub-contractor and prime contractor, with most of the Government work done handled as sub-contract work.

The operations of the Viking Sprinkler Co. include the installation of complete automatic sprinkler systems for fire protection, underground fire mains, fire pumps, elevated tanks and ground level reservoirs of capacities meeting the requirements of fire underwriters. They are also suppliers for pipe, fittings, valves and sprinkler devices.

Water for the operation of the automatic sprinkler systems is secured from city water mains. In areas where this supply is not available water is secured from wells and lakes by means of fire pumps with the use of elevated gravity tanks. The automatic sprinkler system is set into operation by the heat of a fire melting a solder link in the sprinkler head. These links have varying degrees of temperature rating so that a suitable temperature may be used in the area where the sprinkler head is to be installed. The temperature range begins at 160 degrees.

Buildings in which Viking Automatic Sprinkler Systems are now being installed include the S. H. Kress Store, Winston-Salem; P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. at Hanes; the Base Warehouse at Seymour Johnson Field, Goldsboro; a Ready Hangar at Smith Lake Field, Fort Bragg; and Manhattan Shirt plant at Charleston, S. C.

Among the buildings in which the systems have been installed in recent years are the Celanese Office Building, Charlotte; the Western Electric plant Winston-Salem; the Sears Roebuck store, Spartanburg, S. C.; National Container Corporation, Spencer; Maintenance Hangar at the Air Force Base in



Two Viking sprinkler heads, left, for commercial buildings, pipes concealed, head exposed, and, right, for industrial installations, spray type head with exposed pipe. Installed by Viking Sprinkler Co., High Point.

Charleston, S. C.; General Electric Co., Waynesboro, Va.; and Klopman Mills, Asheboro.

Garnet T. Gregory, general manager and principal stockholder of the High Point plant, is a native of Tennessee and has 25 years' experience in this

type of work. He came to Charlotte in 1939 with the Viking representatives there, in the sales end and moved up to Sales Manager. In 1952 he brought the Viking license to High Point with the purchase of the Industrial Sprinkler Corp., and heads the present organization to handle Viking equipment and devices in three states. He is a member of the High Point Chamber of Commerce, The National Automatic Sprinkler and Fire Control Association, and The National Fire Protection Association.

PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND DECORATING

D. C. MAY COMPANY

Durham, N. C.

D. C. May Company, 316 Morgan St. Durham, painting and decorating contractors and jobbers and distributors of paints and allied products, was established by D. C. May in 1908. The company stands not only as the oldest contractor of its type in Durham, but the oldest in the state.

Upon the death of the company's founder in 1944, ownership and operation were taken over by his sons, Ned H. May and Mike D. May, who grew up with the business.

Growth of the company since its origination has been steady. Since the company's first job of painting original Golden Belt Plant in Durham, it has handled thousands of jobs throughout the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee. It is now regarded as one of the largest paint contractors in the South.

A few of the painting contracts which D. C. May is now fulfilling include Wake Forest College in Winston-Salem for Fowler-Jones, George W. Kane and Frank L. Blum; Douglas Aircraft Nike Missile Plant in Charlotte for Thompson Street Co.; General Electric Plant in Hickory for J. A. Jones; Barracks Rehabilitation at Fort Bragg for H. L. Coble; Southern High School in Durham County for Wm. Muirhead Construction Co., and Occidental Life Insurance Co. building in Raleigh for George W. Kane.

In the impressive list of jobs in the past are American Tobacco Co. and Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Erwin Mills and Wright Machinery Co., University of North Carolina, Duke University, N. C., State College, Wake Forest College and North Carolina College in Durham. Multiple F. H. A. Housing Development have included 800 units in Greensboro, 500 units in Winston-Salem, 250 units in Danville, Va., and 250 units in Fayetteville. Paint contracts at Fort Bragg total more than 1000 quarters and 2000 other buildings. The company has also held

contracts for work on several thousand F. H. A. units throughout the state.

In addition to its work throughout North Carolina as paint contractors, D. C. May distributes its own products throughout the 48 states.

The company at present employs approximately 150 people, some of which have been with the organization since its beginning and many others who hold records of from 20 to 40 years of service.

According to the May brothers, their success with personnel relations has stemmed from two things, internal organization and careful selection of personnel.

The business has been built on a professional basis. Assignments and instructions to employees are given out with extreme care. Each individual is placed on jobs where his experience and ability can best be utilized.

Reputation has become the company's best salesman. Satisfaction given on past jobs continues to create new jobs. Employees are aware of this and take particular pride in upholding the company's high standards of workmanship.

As one employee so aptly put it, "When you go to work for D. C. May, it doesn't take long to realize the standing the company has among the trade, and before you know it, you find yourself pretty proud of these traditions yourself and work hard to uphold them."—Contributed.

BREWER PAINT & WALLPAPER CO., INC.

Rocky Mount, N. C.

Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., 102 South Raleigh Street, Rocky Mount, was started in 1927 as a limited partnership by J. B. Brewer and M. E. Williams, the two partners and two or three helpers doing most of the work in the earliest days. This paint and wallpaper firm has developed in the 28 years of operation until its gross annual contracts now average around \$750,000.

The Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Co. was incorporated in 1947 with J. B. Brewer as president; M. E. Williams, vice president; and J. K. Brewer, brother of the president, as secretary and treasurer. J. K. Brewer had been with the firm since 1935, and in 1940 when the firm opened a branch office in Greensboro to handle business in the Piedmont area, he became manager in Greensboro and is still there. When Mr. Williams died in 1954, M. S. Hayworth, who had joined the firm as estimator in 1946 and was made assistant secretary-treasurer in 1947, was elected secretary-treasurer.

In a re-organization in 1955, J. D. Brewer continues as president; J. K. Brewer was named executive vice president; W. S. Holmon, Jr., who had joined the firm in 1948, became vice president; Mr. Hayworth continues as secretary-treasurer; and J. B. Brewer, Jr., became assistant secretary and treasurer.

When the firm was first incorporated the authorized capital stock was \$100,000, and in 1951 this was increased to \$200,000. The firm now has capital assets of around \$200,000. The firm now employs an average of around 100 workers and this number sometimes reaches as high as 250 workers in seasonal periods when the firm has unusually large contracts to handle. The annual payroll averages around \$450,000. About half of the workers are at-



Modern colonial home of Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Co., Rocky Mount.

tached to the Rocky Mount office, and the other half work out of the Greensboro branch.

Probably 75 per cent of the Brewer firm's work is done in North Carolina, while the remaining 25 per cent is divided between South Carolina and Virginia. Industrial and institutional work claims about 40 per cent each of the business handled by the company, and commercial and residential work each ranges around 30 per cent of the total. During the war period the company handled numbers of important government contracts.

After living in rented quarters during most of its existence, Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Company purchased a site and erected a thoroughly modern office building of the colonial type which it occupied February 4, 1954. This building cost about \$45,000. Also in 1954 the company opened a modern warehouse which cost around \$25,000. The Greensboro building, 1612 Madison Avenue, was erected in 1942. In 1951 the Brewer Company organized a separate and wholly owned corporation, the Brewer Scaffolding Company in Greensboro, which handles and rents or sells WACO steel scaffolding used in the construction industry. J. K. Brewer is president of this firm with J. B. Brewer as vice president.

Among the important contracts which the Brewer firm now has in process are the P. Lorillard plant, Greensboro; Cumberland Memorial Hospital, Fayetteville; two barracks at Camp Lejeune; two ward buildings and cottages, State Hospital, Butner; addition to Duke Hospital, Durham; Training School Buildings, State Hospital, Goldsboro; 12 to 15 buildings, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro; Biology Building, N. C. College, Durham; Barber High School Building, New Bern.

In prior years the Brewer firm has handled paint or wallpaper contracts, or both, for William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, State College, Raleigh; N. C. State Highway Office Building, Raleigh; Pitt Memorial Hospital, Greenville; 10 dormitories, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; Rocky Mount High School; Fairview-Lincoln Homes Housing Project, Goldsboro; S&W Cafeteria, Greensboro; Dial Office Buildings, Southern Bell, Raleigh, and Carolina T & T Company at Fayetteville, Wilson, Rocky Mount, and Henderson; Johnston Memorial Hospital, Smithfield; Wayne Memorial Hospital, Goldsboro; Carver Courts Housing Project, Kinston; American Bakeries, Rocky Mount; Barracks and Science Building

for VMI, Lexington, Va.; Durham Life Insurance Building, Raleigh; Ellis-Stone Company, Greensboro; Happy Hill and Piedmont Park Housing Projects, Winston-Salem; North Carolina Baptist Hospital and Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem; and others.

J. B. Brewer, president, is a native of Rocky Mount, attended VMI, and is an A.B. graduate in 1922 of the University of North Carolina. For about five years he worked for his father until he and Mr. Williams organized their own firm. He is a member and former president of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Community Chest, and the Benvenue Country Club. He is a director of the Planters Bank & Trust Company, formerly a member of the Edgecombe County Draft Board, a member and vice chairman of trustees of Parkview Hospital, is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and teacher for several years in the Edgemont Presbyterian Sunday School. His brother, J. K. Brewer, a First Lieutenant in army service in World War II, is a member of the Greensboro Rotary Club and a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro.

CLAUDE M. MAY Durham, N. C.

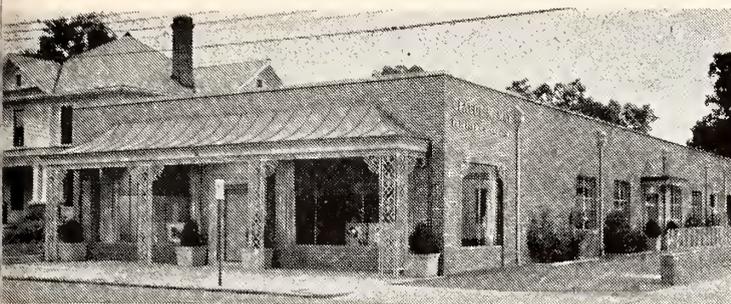
Claude M. May, 712 West Chapel Hill St., Durham, painting, papering and interior decorating, was started in 1931 by Claude M. May as individual owner, with his wife, Mrs. Ida C. May, in charge of the office and with four men as helpers. During the first year of operation the gross business of the firm amounted to probably \$40,000. By hard work and close attention, Mr. and Mrs. May have developed their business until gross contracts now range around \$350,000 annually.

In most of the 24 years of operation, Claude M. May occupied a building at Five Points, which rented for \$50.00 a month. In 1954, he purchased a building at the present site and in its renovation developed an artist's dream of a painting, papering and interior decorating firm's home. Two additional lots were purchased giving the firm entry from two streets, as well as a spacious parking lot. This year the firm added a retail unit for the sale of wallpaper, paint and decorating materials. The site and renovation cost in excess of \$100,000.

Practically all of the work done by Claude M. May is in North Carolina, although some contracts are secured in Virginia. Probably more than one-third of the work is done in residences, while 25 percent is in industrial buildings and 15 percent each in commercial and institutional buildings. The firm employs an average of 45 workers, with the number occasionally reaching 60 employees.

Among the important buildings in which Claude M. May has added the artistic touches in papering, painting and interior decorating are 111 Corcoran Street Building (Hill Building); American Tobacco Co. Buildings; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. Buildings; Durham Hosiery Mills; Wright Machinery Co.; Golden Belt Manufacturing Co.; Duke University buildings; University of North Carolina buildings, Chapel Hill; various churches in Virginia and North Carolina; and numerous others.

C. M. May, native of Durham, started work for his



Attractive home, office, shop and retail unit of Claude M. May, painting, papering, and interior decorating, Durham.

uncle, D. C. May, at an early age. This service continued for 15 years during which he did all types of work, including painting, papering, estimating, job superintending and others until he started his own business in 1931. Mr. May is a member and former director of the Durham Chamber of Commerce; he was the youngest member to join the Rotary Club at that time and is a former director. He is a member of the Temple Baptist Church, being a former deacon and chairman of finance. Mrs. May, also a Durham native, worked for D. C. May part time at first and later full time in charge of the office records. She is also a member of Temple Baptist Church.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING

STARR ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC. Greensboro, N. C.

Starr Electric Company, Inc., 1421 Battleground Avenue, Greensboro, was organized in 1923 by Raymond Starr as individual owner with four or five employees. In the 32 years of operation, this firm has expanded its base until its gross annual business last year reached \$1,500,000 with splendid prospects that this year's business will reach or approach the \$3,000,000 mark.

In 1940 Mr. Starr incorporated his firm under the present name. In 1944 he sold the Starr Electric Company and soon afterwards organized and incorporated another firm as Raymond Starr, Inc. Three years later, in 1947, Mr. Starr bought back the Starr Electric Company and consolidated the two firms. In 1941 his brother, John W. Starr, joined the firm and later became an official. Another brother, Roy M. Starr, joined the firm. The firm operated in a building on North Greene Street and later acquired a new two-story building about a block away, also on North Greene Street. In 1948 the firm sold Greene Street property, bought its present site and erected on it in

1949 an attractive new office building and warehouse.

For several years Starr Electric Company operated a motor repair shop in connection with its other work. This division of the operations was separated and in 1955 was incorporated as Electric Service and Sales Company, Inc. which operates as a subsidiary of the firm.

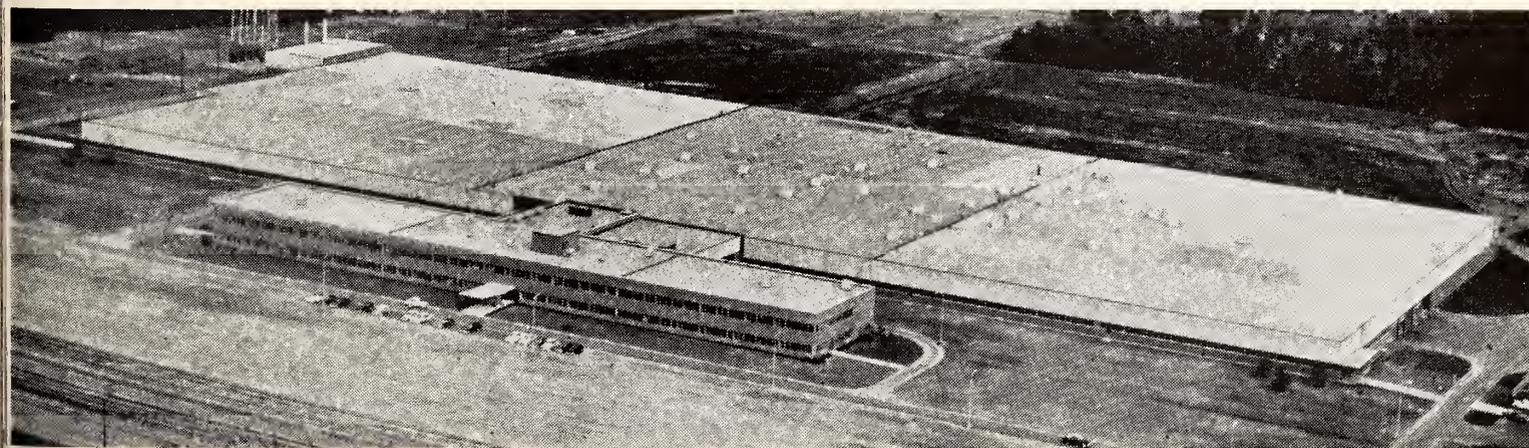
Starr Electric Company operates almost entirely in North Carolina but occasionally has contracts in Virginia. Its principal activities are in connection with industrial and commercial buildings, although some activities are carried in institutional, residential and governmental construction. The firm employs an average of 100 to 125 workers and has reached 200 in employment this year. The annual payroll in recent years has ranged between \$400,000 to \$450,000 annually, with prospects that the figure will exceed \$500,000 this year.

Present officers of Starr Electric Company are Raymond Starr, president and treasurer; John W. Starr, vice president; Roy M. Starr, secretary. Among the important key men in the organization are V. C. Welker, Sr., an estimator with the firm for some 20-odd years; Joseph E. Guill, engineer and estimator; E. W. Shoffner, superintendent for 20-odd years; and Thomas Nance, office manager.

One of the largest electrical contracts handled in North Carolina by this company was in the recently completed Meter Plant of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Raleigh, the contract amounting to approximately \$910,000. In process is the work in connection with the construction of the immense P. Lorillard plant in Greensboro, which is expected to be completed earlier in 1956. Two other important contracts handled by the company were the quarter-master warehouses and Operations Hangar, both at Camp Lejeune, the electrical contract amounting to \$500,000. Starr Electric Co. is now engaged in filling electrical contracts on four major buildings of the Charlotte Ordnance Missile Plant for the Army in Charlotte, exceeding \$1,000,000, and the new outdoor lighting plant for General Electric Company at East Flat Rock, near Hendersonville.

Among the contracts handled in prior years by the firm was the electric work for the Container Corporation of America, Greensboro; housing project and shopping center at Fort Bragg, 2,000 units; the Pomona plant of Western Electric Co., Inc., near Greensboro; two major additions to the Southern Furniture Exposition Building, High Point; the new

Westinghouse Meter plant, Raleigh, electrical installations made by Starr Electric Co., Greensboro.



Jefferson Standard Building in Charlotte, \$325,000; two public housing projects in Wilmington; Port City Hosiery Mill, Wilmington; Southern Manufacturing Company (Block Shirts) Wilmington; Carolina Paint & Varnish, Sears Retail Store, Ellis Stone & Co., S & W Cafeteria, Bur-Mill Office Building and J. P. Stevens Office Building, all in Greensboro; Veterans Hospital, Durham; W. Kory plant, Sanford; and Sears Retail Store, Fayetteville.

Raymond Starr, founder and president, is a farm-boy native of Guilford County, and picked up his knowledge of electrical construction in work for other firms, among them Milton Electric Company. He is a former member of both the Lions Club and the City Examining Board for Electricians, a member of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, a member of the National Electrical Contractors Association, and an official of the First Evangelical and Reformed Church in Greensboro. John W. Starr is a member of the Starmount Civitan Club, the Evangelical and Lutheran Church, a Mason, and a Shriner. Roy Starr is a job forman for the firm and is on the move much of the time.

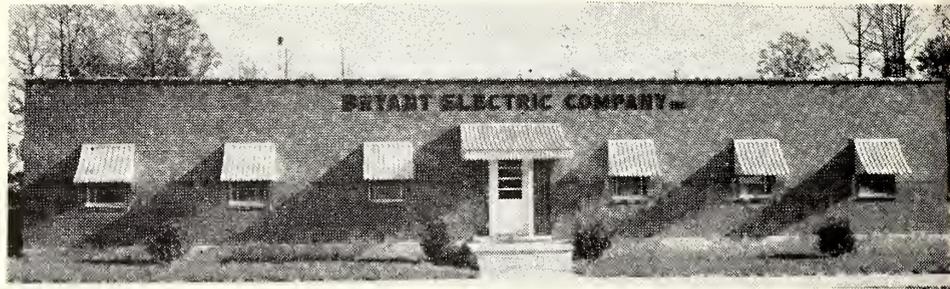
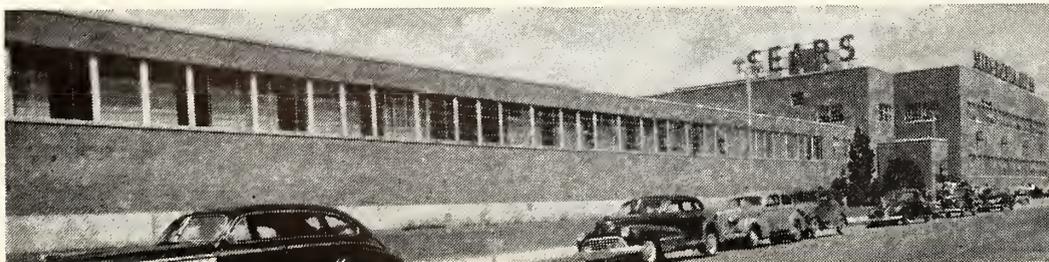
BRYANT ELECTRIC CO., INC. High Point, N. C.

Bryant Electric Co., Inc., 1901 English Street, High Point, was organized by Hobert M. Bryant and his brother, William Bryant, in 1924 and was engaged in performing small electrical contracts at the beginning. This firm wired the original Gaseous Diffusion plant (Atom Bomb Project) at Oak Ridge, Tenn., said to be the largest single electrical installation in the world. Now the firm operates from Virginia to Florida, and its gross annual contracts since World War II ranged around \$1,500,000.

Mr. Bryant started as a small motor repair shop operator, buying out his brother's interest after two years and continuing the firm as individual operator. The firm was incorporated in 1931 with Mr. Bryant as president and treasurer; S. E. Holt, vice president; and P. R. Fogleman, secretary. It was not long before the firm was doing all types of electrical contracting in the furniture and textile plants in High Point and surrounding areas.

When World War II started, Mr. Bryant was in position to handle many important contracts for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The Oak Ridge project required more than 3,000 electricians during its peak period. As a result of his government work, Mr. Bryant has been awarded numerous citations for excellence by the various governmental defense units. In these operations he and his key men acquired

Sears-Roebuck Mail Order Plant, Greensboro, installation by Bryant Electric Co.



Bryant Electric Co. office in High Point.

valuable experience and knowledge in handling large-scale, high-speed electrical construction work of unusual magnitude. Since the war the firm has wired some of the largest and most modern industrial plants and commercial buildings in the South.

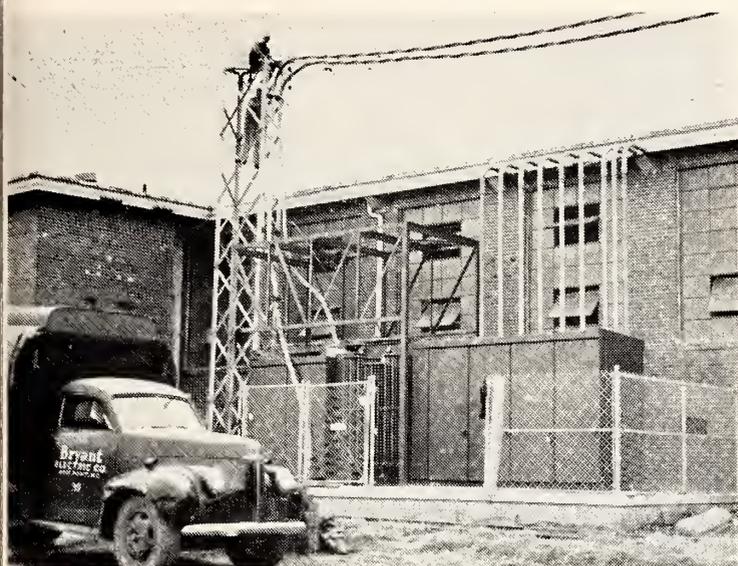
In 1938 Howard R. Pancoast joined the firm as engineer. When Mr. Holt left the firm in 1940 to enter military service as Captain of the local National Guard Unit, Mr. Pancoast succeeded him as vice president. Mrs. H. G. Allred was then secretary for the firm. In 1951 Mr. Bryant sold his interest to the other members and retired from active connection with the firm. At that time Mr. Pancoast was elected president and treasurer; H. E. Thomas became vice president; and Mrs. H. G. Allred continued as secretary. These are the present officers.

In the 1949-53 period, Bryant Electric operated a subsidiary firm, Bryant-Davis Electric Company, with headquarters in Greenville, S. C., to handle the South Carolina business. The business was sold to J. W. Davis, Jr., vice president and manager, in 1953; and it is now operated as the Davis Mechanical Contractors, Inc.

Bryant Electric sold its motor repair operations and other outside activities in 1940, and since the war has devoted its activities to installing electrical wiring in industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings. The firm now employs an average of 200 workers, a number that has reached 500 employees at times. Probably half of the Bryant Electric operations are carried on in North Carolina, but its contracts also extend to Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

At present Bryant Electric has electrical contract work for nine hospitals for the United Mine Workers in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia, as a subcontractor for J. A. Jones Construction Co.; two buildings and street lighting systems for Wake Forest College; Sprague Electric Co., Warrensville, Ashe County; High Point Medical Center; J. D. Mills at Henderson, and others.

Among the more important of the contracts handled by Bryant Electric in prior years were the following: Adams-Millis Corp., High Point; Cannon Mills, Kannapolis; Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, Pineville, and Reidsville; Duplan Corporation, Lincolnton and Winston-Salem; Marshall Field & Co., Spray; Robbins Mills, Aberdeen, Raeford, Red Springs, Robbins, and Clarksville, Va.; Warlong Glove, Conover; Tomlinson of High Point; Liggett & Myers Tobacco, Durham and Rocky Mount; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Greensboro.



Electrical installation at Highland Cotton Mill, High Point, Made by Bryant Electric Co., High Point.

and Winston-Salem; Riegel-Carolina Corp., Acme; Champion Paper, Canton; Halifax Paper, Roanoke Rapids; Carolina Power & Light, Raleigh; Duke Power, Charlotte; Southern Bell Telephone, Savannah, Ga.; Proximity Manufacturing Co., Greensboro, and Reynolds Tobacco, Winston-Salem, both power plants; Celanese Corporation, Rock Hill, S. C.; Barringer Hotel, Charlotte; Dept. of Justice Building, Columbia, S. C.; Tidewater Power Building, Wilmington; Ford Motor Assembly Plant, Atlanta, Ga.; General Electric plant, Asheboro; Sears-Roebuck Mail Order plant, Greensboro; Sylvania Electric Products Co., High Point; Western Electric plants, Winston-Salem and Burlington; Wright Machinery, Durham.

Hobert M. Bryant, native of Yadkin County, moved to High Point as a youth and learned the electrical trade in the Southern Car Shops. During World War I he worked in car shops in Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, and later worked in Greenville, S. C., for a period. In 1924 he returned to High Point and started his own business. He is on the board of directors of the Kiwanis Club and a representative to International Conventions. He is a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, a past president of the Carolinas Chapter, and has served on the board of the National Electrical Contractors Association. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Mason and a Shriner. Although now only 58 years of age, Mr. Bryant retired from active duty with his successful electric firm and is now engaged leisurely in building operations and property management.

Howard R. Pancoast is a native of Wilmington, Del., and a graduate in electrical engineering from the University of Delaware. He worked for six years in the Engineering Dept. of the Delaware Power & Light Co. and for a year as sales engineer for an electrical supply house. He was referred to Mr. Bryant by a mutual friend and in 1938 became engineer for the High Point firm. Mr. Pancoast moved up in the organization as noted above to the presidency and became a prominent citizen of High Point. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member and past president of the High Point Rotary Club, a director of the Salvation Army, and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

THOMPSON ELECTRICAL CO.

Raleigh, N. C.

Thompson Electrical Co., 315 North Dawson Street, Raleigh, was organized in 1911 by D. J. Thompson an individual owner, thus becoming the oldest electrical contracting firm in the State. This firm has experienced a safe and steady growth in its 45 years of operation, and its gross annual contracts range around \$800,000.

Two years after Thompson Electrical Co. was organized it was incorporated under its present name with D. J. Thompson as president and general manager, and Frank E. Thompson, his younger brother, who joined the firm at that time, became vice president, secretary and treasurer. The firm started with \$3,000 paid-in capital. Soon afterwards, the firm set up a retail electrical division which was handled by Frank Thompson. In 1947 the retail end of the business was separated and Frank Thompson took it over, incorporating as Thompson & Lynch, Inc. Frank Thompson died in 1953. D. J. Thompson continues to handle the electrical contracting firm.

Present officers of Thompson Electrical Co. are D. J. Thompson, president and general manager and Wallace H. Green, secretary and treasurer. Jack Howard is engineer and general superintendent. A profit-sharing plan is operated for the key members of the organization. This firm is one of several in the State which has achieved and maintained a record at and near the lowest rate possible in payment of taxes to the Employment Security Commission in recent years.

Probably 95 per cent of the amount of contracts handled by Thompson Electrical Co. are in North Carolina, but the firm occasionally handles contracts in Virginia, South Carolina and other states. Around 55 per cent of the amount of contracts is in commercial buildings, 25 per cent in industrial buildings, 15 per cent in institutions and 5 per cent in government buildings. No residential contracts are handled now. The firm employs an average of 50 workers now, a figure which went as high as 600 during the period of heavy contracts during the war.

In World Wars I and II Thompson did much heavy government construction. The firm handled a four-year construction program for the Cherry Point Marine Base; at Fort Bragg another program, lasting for 18 months, and the Edenton Air Base project, continuing for eight months.

An interesting Thompson contract in 1912 was changing the State Capitol lighting system from gas to electricity. In the early 1880s, the Capitol had been fitted out with gas lighting facilities by Captain Linton, head of the Standard Gas & Electric Co. When Mr. Thompson secured the contract for an electric system, he advised Captain Linton that his pet project was to be supplanted by an electrical system. This job, Mr. Thompson recalls, was extremely difficult because of the thick stone walls of the Capitol. The contract price in 1912, when a dollar was a dollar, was only \$10,000 to \$12,000. Thompson also installed the Capitol flood lights in 1929, paid for by Carolina Power & Light and turned on by Franklin D. Roosevelt, later president.

Several important wiring contracts now being handled by Thompson include the Federal Reserve Bank Building, Charlotte; Cumberland County Memorial Hospital, Fayetteville; and the Occidental Life Build-

ing, Raleigh, due to be completed early in 1956.

Interesting contracts that have been handled in previous years by Thompson Electrical Co. are the Durham Life Building, Raleigh; the State Fair Arena, the Education Building and addition; the Agriculture Building and annex; the Revenue Building and addition; the Caswell Building, home of ESC; the Laboratory of Hygiene, the new Health Building, all State contracts in Raleigh; the original Southern Furniture Exposition Building, High Point; the Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro; the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Black Mountain; and many others.

D. J. Thompson, native of Morganton, studied electrical construction by correspondence. He was construction engineer with Piedmont Electrical Co. of Asheville for several years and came to Raleigh in 1903, holding a position with Standard Gas & Electric Co. and other electrical firms until he started his own business in 1911. Mr. Thompson is a member of both the State and National electrical associations. He has been a member of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce for many years and of the Raleigh Kiwanis Club for 28 years and is a member of Edenton Street Methodist Church. Frank Thompson, his brother, also a Morganton native, was a traveling salesman for six years before he joined his brother in 1913. He became more active in civic affairs than his brother, serving as president of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and vice president of the Raleigh Rotary Club. He was a member of White Memorial Presbyterian Church and an Elk. He died in 1953 after forming Thompson & Lynch, Inc. in 1947.

TALLEY ELECTRIC CO. Greensboro, N. C.

Talley Electric Co., 1109 Battleground Avenue, Greensboro, electrical contractor, was organized in 1937 by C. H. Talley as individual owner. Due to lack of material during World War II, operations were suspended for about three years. In the decade since that time, this company has experienced a splendid growth and its annual gross contracts now range between \$1,000,000 and \$1,250,000.

In 1937 when Mr. Talley started electrical work, he had two helpers; and his operations were carried on from his home. When in 1942 electrical materials and workers were both scarce, he closed shop and worked at the Norfolk Navy Yard until August 1945; then returned home and by 1946 was again enjoying a fair business. He operated in a leased office and display room until 1947 when he bought and moved to his present site.

Talley Electric Co. engages in contract wiring and repairing and the distribution of electrical fixtures and appliances. Mr. Talley does contract work for industrial, commercial, institutional and residential building contractors. He has had numbers of federal jobs and now has contracts in process in North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. Usually the number of contracts at one time ranges from 10 to 25. The firm employs an average of around 75 workers, a number which goes as high as



Talley Electric Co., Greensboro, installed one of the few ceiling-type electric radiant heating systems in the Oaks Motel, Greensboro.

130 workers while special contracts are in progress. The average annual payroll ranges from \$250,000 to \$300,000; and in recent years the payroll has at times reached close to \$400,000.

Among the largest jobs the Talley Electric Co. has in process, or has recently completed, are the Junior High School at Clarksville; the high school at South Mill and a new plant for Lipton Tea Company, Suffolk, all in Virginia; four jobs at Cherry Point, including Rehabilitation Barracks, Fueling Station, addition to Water Treatment plant and Air Turbine Test facilities; ammunition loading terminal at Sunny Point near Southport and loading terminal at Saint Marys, Ga.; Northern District Hospital for Surry County at Mount Airy; Air Field lighting project at Air Force Base at Myrtle Beach, S. C.; and Pope Field, Fort Bragg; gymnasium at Wake Forest College, Reynolda (Winston-Salem); White Rock Elementary School at Winston-Salem.

Among the contracts completed by Talley Electric Co. are part of the work in Western Electric plant, Winston-Salem; aircraft maintenance hangar and addition to O&R hangar at Cherry Point; new Dental School Building and new School of Commerce, UNC, Chapel Hill; Chapel Hill High School; Science Building and four dormitories at A & T College at Greensboro; new Home Economics Building, UNC, Greensboro; and others.

In 1953 the Talley Electric Co. was incorporated with C. H. Talley, president and treasurer; K. C. Bolton, vice president; D. L. Spoon, secretary; and Mrs. Dorothy D. Talley, wife of the president, vice president and assistant secretary. Both Mr. Bolton and Mr. Spoon joined Mr. Talley soon after he started his individual business in 1937, and both were in service during World War II.

Mr. Talley is a native of Chatham County and moved to Greensboro with his family when six years old. He has lived there since, except for his work in Norfolk during the war. He took a correspondence course in electrical engineering and worked for L. M. Davis, electrical contractor, for four or five years until he decided to organize his own firm. His firm is a member of the National Association of Electrical Contractors and of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Talley is a member of the Greensboro Engineering Club, the Sertoma Club, the First Presbyterian Church, and is a Mason and Shriner.

COLTER & CHAPPELL ELECTRIC COMPANY Winston-Salem, N. C.

Colter & Chappell Electric Company, 2101 Sunnyside Avenue, Winston-Salem, was formed as a part-

nership in 1945 by D. J. Colter and W. E. Chappell as an electrical contracting firm. In the nine years of its operation, this firm has developed a business in which the gross annual contracts have reached approximately \$1,500,000.

In July, 1955, the firm was incorporated with D. J. Colter as president and W. E. Chappell as treasurer. Mr. Chappell looks after outside contracts, and Mr. Colter handles the inside office operations.

Probably 90 per cent of the work done by Colter & Chappell is in North Carolina and some activities are carried on in Virginia and South Carolina. About half of the operations are for industrial plants; 35 per cent in commercial buildings, and about 15 per cent in institutional. The firm installs electrical systems and engages in line work, installing lighting systems in ball parks and playing fields. Most of the work is as a sub-contractor, although the firm handles prime contracts in government work. About 60 workers are employed normally but on occasions the number is increased to 125 or more workers. The average annual payroll in recent years is approximately \$360,000.

The Colter-Chappell firm has numbers of important contracts now in process. Among the important buildings and projects for which electrical contracts are being carried on are work in buildings at Fort Lee, Virginia, approximately \$500,000; Piedmont Aviation Building, Winston-Salem, \$85,000; Post Exchange, Ammunition Storage, Alert Hangar, and Ready Crew Buildings, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, approximately \$75,000; Post Exchange, Bachelor Officers Quarters, Smith Lake Facilities, Hydrant Fueling, Maintenance Hangar, and other contracts at Pope Field and Fort Bragg, \$300,000 to \$400,000; Myrtle Beach, (S. C.) Air Force Base, \$75,000; Seaboard Railroad Wheel and Axle Shop, Hamlet, \$150,000; and General Electric Capacitator plant, Irmo, S. C., \$150,000.

Among the contracts that have been completed in recent years by Colter-Chappell are Hospital, Library, and Nurses' Home, University of North Carolina, \$400,000; Memorial Coliseum, Winston-Salem, \$105,000; Baptist Hospital addition, Winston-Salem, \$200,000; buildings for Carter Fabrics, Greensboro, \$300,000; buildings for Burlington Industries, Greensboro, \$250,000; four jobs at Fort Bragg, including Air Field, Football Field, Mess Halls, and Bachelors Quarters, approximately \$175,000; Diesel Shop for Seaboard Railroad, Hamlet, \$300,000; hospital jobs for Rowan Memorial Hospital, Salisbury, \$75,000; Nancy Reynolds Memorial Hospital, \$50,000; Western Electric Co., Burlington, \$30,000; Western Electric Co. Test Building, Office, and Mfg. Building, Winston-Salem, \$1,100,000 (approximately); Oerlikon Tool & Arms Corp., Swannanoa, \$125,000.

D. J. Colter is a native of Georgia and took business courses, later working a few years for various contractors, including the All-State Electric Company for five or six years. During World War II he was engaged in electrical work. After World War II, he and Mr. Chappell started their own company in 1945. He is a member of the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce and an official and Sunday School teacher in the Sprague Street Church of Christ. W. E. Chappell is a native of Indiana, took several courses in electrical work and worked for various

contractors. He was field superintendent for Edman in Winston-Salem before he and Mr. Colter went into partnership. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Mason, and a Shriner. He is a member of Ardmore Baptist Church.

HAYES & LUNSFORD ELECTRIC CO.

Asheville, N. C.

Hayes & Lunsford Electric Co., 28-30 Commerce Street, Asheville, is one of the pioneer electric service firms in Western North Carolina, starting in 1926 when much of the work was done in connection with operation of the Electric Street Railway System. The original founders have retired, and Ralph Presley now operates the firm which continues operations in Asheville and the surrounding area.

The original founders were Van B. Hayes and T. O. Lunsford, operating as a partnership. In 1928 Ralph L. Presley joined the firm and became a partner in 1935. In 1947 Mr. Presley bought the interests of the founders, and in 1950 the firm was incorporated. The officers are Ralph L. Presley, president; Harry G. Presley, vice president; and Mrs. Virginia P. Presley, his wife, secretary and treasurer.

Hayes & Lunsford does all types of electrical contracting, including electrical wiring in industrial, commercial, institutional and residential buildings. It also repairs transformers, rewinds and rewires motors, and services electric systems. The firm also operates a retail electrical equipment and fixture shop. The company normally employs from 35 to 40 workers, the number occasionally reaching 80. The annual payroll ranges around \$150,000. Normally, the firm has around 25 jobs in process at the time.

Much of the Hayes & Lunsford work, probably 50 to 60 per cent, is for industrial buildings but it also handles jobs commercial, institutional, and residential structures. The firm wired the new WMC Tuberculosis Hospital at Black Mountain, the District Memorial Hospital at Andrews, and numerous school buildings in Western North Carolina.

Mr. Presley, a native of Asheville, took a business course and joined the firm as bookkeeper in 1928, becoming a partner in 1945 and buying out the other partners in 1947. He is a member of the executive committee of the Carolinas Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association and a member of the WNC Mechanical Contractors Association. He is a former member of the Asheville Lions Club.

MASONRY, STONE WORK, TILE SETTING AND PLASTERING

MARUS MARBLE & TILE COMPANY, INC.

Greensboro, N. C.

Marus Marble and Tile Co., Inc., 1419 Westover Terrace, Greensboro, was started in 1945 by A. F. and J. P. Marus as a partnership. This firm now owns, controls and operates the Atlantic Marble & Tile Co. through other members of the Marus family. In its decade of operation, the Greensboro Marus firm has expanded its operations until its gross annual contracts now reach approximately \$1,000,000.

Marus Marble and Tile Co. started operations at

407 Summit Avenue, later moving to its present site. The firm was incorporated in 1946 and the present officers are A. F. Marus, president; J. P. Marus, vice president and treasurer; and W. H. Melvin, secretary. These are the three sole owners of the stock. The firm has authorized capital of \$300,000 and its capital assets have grown in ten years to \$500,000.

Probably 70 per cent of the Marus business is handled in North Carolina and the remaining 30 per cent in Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The firm serves as contractor and engineer for complete installation of all types of ceramic and quarry tile, terrazzo, and marble work; flag stone, Magnesite on floors, walls, building fronts and stairs, usually in larger type buildings. Probably 80 per cent of the work done is in the institutional division, and some 10 per cent each in industrial and commercial buildings, with some residential work.

Marus employs an average of around 70 workers in North Carolina, a number which sometimes reaches 100 in handling more and larger contracts. The annual payroll in this state reaches approximately \$385,000. In the seven other states in which operations are carried on, around 50 workers are employed; and the payroll ranges around \$150,000.

In process at present, Marus has several large and small contracts, including ward buildings of State Hospital, Butner, \$225,000; State Hospital, Raleigh, \$25,000; Duke Hospital addition, Durham, \$200,000; Seymour Johnson Air Force buildings, Goldsboro, \$75,000; Enlisted Men's Barracks at Cherry Point, \$5,000; and at Camp Lejeune, \$10,000; hospital and administration building, State Hospital, Morganton, \$150,000; Rehabilitation Barracks, Fort Bragg, \$325,000; City of Macon (Ga.) Hospital, \$200,000.

Important contracts that have been completed by Marus in its decade of operation include Revenue Building addition, Raleigh, \$50,000; Education Building addition, Raleigh, \$125,000; Agriculture Building addition, Raleigh, \$100,000; Kress Store Building, Raleigh, \$25,000; Engineering Building, Dormitories D and E, Agronomy Building, Student Union Building, and D. H. Hill Library, all at State College, \$500,000; Monogram Club, Lenoir Dining Hall, Dormitories A, B and C and men's dormitory, Medical School addition, and Infirmary addition, all at Chapel Hill, \$350,000; women's dormitories, two men's dormitories, Trades Building, Gymnasium, Agriculture Building, Library and Education Building, all at A & T College, Greensboro, \$400,000; Library, Home Economics Building, Dining Hall addition, Infirmary, Student Union Building, and Gymnasium, all at Woman's College, UNC, Greensboro, \$400,000; Library and University Center Building, Wake Forest College, Reynolda, \$150,000; Lenoir County Hospital, Kinston; barracks at Fort Knox, Ky., \$250,000; at Fort Benning, Ga., \$550,000; at Clemson College, S. C., \$150,000; Veterans Hospital at Beckley and Clarksburg, W. Va.; at Durham, and at Birmingham, Ala., \$1,000,000.

A. F. Marus, head of the firm, is a native of Charlotte, a graduate of Oak Ridge Military Institute, and took ICS correspondence courses in architectural engineering. He began work with his father in the Atlantic Marble and Tile Co., Charlotte, at 14 years of age. In the 1942-45 period, he worked for J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte, and then

started his own business in Greensboro. His outside activities include membership in the Knights of Columbus and Starmount Forest Country Club, a director of the Red Shield Club of the Salvation Army, a director of the N. C. Engineering Foundation at State College, and a member of Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church.

J. P. Marus, Charlotte native, also attended Oak Ridge Military Institute and also took correspondence courses in engineering. He is a former member of the American Business Club and the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Starmount Country Club and Our Lady of Grace Catholic Church in which he has worked from its beginning. Recently A. F. Marus and J. P. Marus acquired majority stock interests in Atlantic Marble and Tile Company of which A. F. Marus is president and J. P. Marus is vice president.

C. W. KIRKLAND COMPANY Charlotte, N. C.

C. W. Kirkland Company, 2401 West Morehead Street, Charlotte, plastering contractors, began operations in lathing and plastering in 1930. C. W. Kirkland, founder of the firm began with one helper and has developed operations in six or eight Southeastern States, fulfilling contracts that average around \$1,000,000 a year.

Continuing the firm as individual owner until 1947, Mr. Kirkland incorporated in July of that year. Officers of the corporation are C. W. Kirkland, president and treasurer; F. B. Kirkland and R. S. Clodfelter, vice presidents; and Mrs. Virginia Payne, secretary.

Although most of the work done by the Kirkland firm is in North Carolina, numbers of contracts are taken and filled in several other Southeastern States. Plastering work is done in the four principal classes of building, including industrial, institutional, commercial and residential structures. Employment in the firm averages around 300 and ranges from 250 to 500 workers. In North Carolina employment ranges from 150 to 200, and the annual payroll normally amounts to \$600,000, more than half of which is paid to workers in North Carolina. The firm bought, remodeled, and occupied its present, modern building in 1953.

Among important buildings in which the Kirkland firm has, or has recently completed, large contracts are the Wake Forest College buildings at Reynolda (Winston-Salem), \$200,000 to \$250,000; P. Lorillard Co., Greensboro, Belk Store addition,

Modern office and plant of C. W. Kirkland Company, plastering contractor, Charlotte.



Federal Reserve Bank addition, and the Charlotte Public Library, Charlotte; Monthly Meeting House of Friends, High Point; hospital at Fort Benning, Ga; Tryon Palace Restoration, New Bern; United Fuel Gas Office Building, Charleston, W. Va.; Occidental Life Insurance Building, Raleigh; and School of Design, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

Buildings completed in earlier contracts include Teaching Hospital-Medical College, Charleston, S. C.; Furniture Exposition Buildings, First and Second additions; High Point; Cone Hospital, Greensboro; UNC Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill; Selwyn Avenue Presbyterian Church, Myers Park Baptist Church and Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte; Eastminster Presbyterian Church, Columbia, S. C.; Trinity Methodist Church, Kannapolis; Auditorium-Coliseum, Charlotte; The State Company, Columbia, S. C.; S. H. Kress Store, Winston-Salem; Jefferson Standard Building and WBTV, Charlotte.

C. W. Kirkland is a native of Bamberg, S. C., and started work for plastering firms in Florida, working on the scaffold for ten years. He came to Charlotte in 1926 and worked for other firms until he decided to start his own business in 1930. He is a member of the Contracting International Plasterers Association, a member of the Board of Stewards of Dilworth Methodist Church, a Civitan, a Mason and Shriner.

Frank B. Kirkland, also a native of Bamberg, joined his brother in 1936, and became vice president of the firm when it was incorporated in 1947. He is a member of the Selwyn Avenue Presbyterian Church and the Dilworth Rotary Club. R. S. Clodfelter, a native of Troutman, joined the firm in 1938 as superintendent. He is also a vice president of the company. C. F. Bivens, a graduate of North Carolina State College, is chief estimator for the company.

ACOUSTICAL WORK, TOO

SHIELDS, INC. Winston-Salem, N. C.

Shields Inc., 301 North Chestnut Street Winston-Salem, contractors in acoustical correction, sound installation, lathing and plastering, was organized and incorporated in 1948 by J. D. Shields as Shields

General office area of Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, ceiling areas of suspended acoustical type with recessed lighting, installed by Shields, Inc., Winston-Salem.



Reading room of Public Library, Winston-Salem, with acoustical ceiling installed by Shields, Inc.

& Hayes. The charter was changed in 1953, changing the name to Shields, Inc. In the seven years of its operation, the firm has developed until its gross annual contracts range around \$625,000. When the firm was first organized, James M. Hayes, Jr., Winston-Salem attorney, was one of the incorporators. Later he sold his interest to J. D. Shields. Present officers of the corporation are J. D. Shields, president and treasurer; R. C. Shields, his father, vice-president; and Ralph Shields, his brother, secretary and field supervisor of the operations of the company. This firm is now entirely family owned with J. D. Shields as the principal stockholder. The authorized capital is \$100,000.

Practically all of the Shields' contracts are in North Carolina, although some activities are carried on in Virginia and Tennessee. Probably half of the work of the Shields firm is in institutional buildings and another 25 per cent each in commercial and industrial buildings. The average number of workers is around 60, a figure which is doubled on occasions when large numbers of large contracts are being carried out. The annual payroll ranges between \$200,000 and \$225,000. The firm carries on a full line of acoustical work, using mineral fiber, wood fiber, metal pan and cork tile, and engages in the usual types of lathing and plastering.

Among the important contracts in which the firm is carrying on acoustical or plastering operations, all of these in Winston-Salem, are the Lawrance School, Grey High School, National Cash Register Co., Hennis Freight Lines plant, Thru-Way Shopping Center, N. C. Baptist Hospital, Reynolds Building, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Western Electric plant, Baptist Hospital Wing, Cleveland Avenue Homes Housing Project, First Baptist Church, Woolworth and Kress Stores.

Firms for which Shields has completed contracts for acoustical or plastering work, or both, include Badin High School, Badin; Elkin Baptist Church, Elkin; United Automotive Service Co., Reynolds High School Cafeteria, Woodland Avenue Elementary School, Diggs & Carver Elementary Schools, all in or near Winston-Salem.

J. D. Shields, founder of the company, is a native of Winston-Salem, took business courses, and was in the insurance business for 12 years before starting his own firm. Starting with about six helpers,

Mr. Shields' first work was in insulation; later he added acoustical work and plastering, both of which were new to him and in which he learned the work from the ground up by actually working in all types of jobs. Mr. Shields is a member of the First Baptist Church, the Pinebrook Country Club, and the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce.

Ralph Shields, native of Winston-Salem, is the firm's specialist in acoustical installation. He is a member of the North Winston Baptist Church. R. C. Shields, their father, is also a Winston-Salem native and a former funeral director, later getting into building construction. He is job superintendent for the firm.

JAMES A. SMITH & SON Durham, N. C.

James A. Smith & Son, plastering contractors, Gulf and Kate Streets, Durham, was started in 1923 by James A. Smith, Sr., who later brought in his son, James A. Smith, Jr., the firm has experienced a sound and steady growth during its 32 years of operation and now handles contracts, the total of which range from \$350,00 to \$500,000 annually.

James A. Smith, Sr., died in 1949, after which a partnership was formed by James A. Smith, Jr., and his sister, Mrs. Florence Smith Storey, under which the firm continues to operate. James A. Smith, Jr., continues as general manager of the firm; James R. McCallum is estimator and general superintendent. Shepherd D. Storey joined the firm in 1949 as assistant manager and general manager of the office.

Probably 95 percent of the work of the firm is in North Carolina, most of it east of Greensboro, although the firm handles contracts throughout North Carolina and Virginia. Probably 60 per cent of the plastering work is done in institutional buildings, another 20 percent in commercial buildings and about 10 percent each in industrial and governmental buildings. The firm employs an average of around 100 workers, a figure which on occasions reaches around 200. The annual payroll ranges from \$220,000 to \$275,000.

At present James A. Smith & Son is doing the plastering work in six ward buildings at State Hospital, Butner, costing around \$110,000; Duke University Hospital addition, Durham, \$135,000; Temple Baptist Church, Durham, \$20,000; Immaculate Conception Church and Rectory, Durham, \$15,000; new office building, News & Observer, Raleigh, \$20,000; Eutaw Shopping Center, Fayetteville, \$20,000; new powerhouse at Roanoke Rapids for the Virginia Electric and Power Co., \$20,000.

Among the plastering contracts the firm has handled in prior years are the Student Union Building, State College, Raleigh, \$70,000; the Josephus Daniels Junior High School, Raleigh, \$68,000; New Administration Building, Dix Hill, Raleigh, \$90,000; addition to Agriculture Building, Raleigh \$40,000; First Presbyterian Church, Goldsboro, \$15,000; Presbyterian Church, Burlington, \$44,000; Presbyterian Church, Lexington, \$42,000; new manufacturing plant for the American Tobacco Co., Durham, \$38,000; Reynolds Building, Winston-Salem, \$145,000; Cross Creek Housing Project, Fayetteville, \$93,000; Lincoln and Fairview Homes Housing Project, Goldsboro, \$220,000; powerhouse, John H. Kerr Dam,

South Hill, Va., \$48,000; Brookside Housing Project, Goldsboro, \$65,000; Simon-Bright Homes Housing Project, Kinston, \$110,000.

Pitt County Memorial Hospital, Greenville, \$74,000; Scotland County Memorial Hospital, Laurinburg, \$38,000; Richmond County Memorial Hospital, Rockingham, \$58,000; Moore County Memorial Hospital, Pinehurst, \$18,000; Franklin County Memorial Hospital and Nurses' Home, Louisburg, \$43,000; Wayne County Memorial Hospital, Goldsboro \$38,000; Female Patients' Building, Criminally Insane Building, Kitchen and Dining Hall Building Male Patients' Building, and Chapel all at Goldsboro \$160,000; Grace Baptist Church, Durham, \$22,000 Whitted, Club Boulevard, Holloway Street addition East End and Burton School addition, all at Durham \$90,000; Durham High School Gymnasium, \$12,000 and Music Building \$23,000; Library, Nurses' Home Gravelly Building, and Medical School addition, all at Chapel Hill, \$165,000.

James A. Smith Sr., was a native of Scotland and came to the United States around 1900. He was in plastering work for numbers of firms in several places in the United States, including New York, Chicago, Washington and Baltimore. He was affiliated with D. S. Schaffer & Son of Baltimore Md. He came to North Carolina in 1923 as superintendent of the plastering job for the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, after which he started his own firm in Durham. James A. Smith, Jr., a native of Baltimore, came to Durham with his father in 1923. Shepherd D. Storey, is a native of Winton and prior to joining the firm was for 23 years with Dodge automobile dealers in Raleigh.

GRANOLITIC CONCRETE

KALMAN FLOOR COMPANY, INC. Charlotte, N. C.

The Kalman Floor Company, Inc., 217 Wilde Building, Charlotte, is a branch of a national organization which has headquarters at 110 East 42nd St. New York City. This company, which has been in business for nearly 40 years, has installed more than 300 million square feet of heavy duty concrete topping.

Granolithic floor covering with section of floor surfacing (left laid by Kalman Floor Co., area office, Charlotte.



The Charlotte branch was established in 1941. It serves five and a half states and operations are under the direction of M. E. Reilley, district manager. Annual business handled by the Kalman office in this area is substantial. In the first ten months of 1955 the Kalman Floor Co. had contracts to install more than three million square feet of floor space in the five state area, including North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the eastern part of Tennessee.

The Kalman Floor Co. was organized originally in Chicago. The firm has branch offices in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Charlotte. C. Fred Ytterberg is president. The Kalman firm employs about 60 men in this area and on major contracts employment will occasionally reach 120. The average payroll in North Carolina ranges from \$60,000 to \$100,000 annually. The company specializes in hard top, heavy duty concrete floors for a wide range of building requirements. The development and perfection of its "absorption process" has led a growing number of textile firms and general manufacturing concerns to specify this type of floor. Many of the company's installations have been subjected to rugged use for 25 years or more without any sign of failure. In fact, the first Kalman floor put down over 38 years ago is still giving good service. The density and hardness of a Kalman floor is achieved by a unique "absorption" process. Kalman supplies its own selected materials, which, combined with fine workmanship, produces a floor that is uniformly smooth, extra hard and of extreme density. Kalman uses coarse hard rock aggregate of basaltic or granitic origin and employs its own regular full-time crews on a national basis.

The Kalman Floor Co. is now engaged in a large contract for the P. Lorillard Tobacco plant in Greensboro in which more than 470,000 square feet will be laid. The company is also putting down floors in Raleigh for the A & P Warehouse (132,000 sq ft), the Colonial Stores Warehouse addition (34,000 sq. ft.) as well as other buildings in this area.

Among many other buildings in which Kalman floors have been installed are the following: The American Enka Corp, Morgan Mills, Shuford Mills, National Spinning Co., Burlington Industries, Bosong Hosiery Mill, Imperial Tobacco Co., Chatham Manufacturing Co., Spring Mills, William Neal Reynolds Coliseum, State College, Raleigh, and scores of others.

Mr. Reilley, Manager of Kalman's Charlotte office, is a Charlotte native. He is the son of the late Mr. & Mrs. James Eugene Reilley. He is a graduate civil engineer from Virginia Military Institute and, prior to joining Kalman, was very active in construction work in this area for a number of years. He is a member of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, the Myers Park Presbyterian Church, and is a Mason.



Copper gutter renewed on Durham County Court House by Budd-Piper Roofing Co., Durham.

Roofing Co. In 1914 Walter P. Budd, who joined the firm the year before, bought out the Pipers and re-organized the firm under its present name. Throughout the 41 years of Mr. Budd's operation, the company has grown steadily and soundly and now does an annual business of approximately \$500,000.

In 1914, a year after Mr. Budd joined the firm, the business was incorporated with Mr. Budd as president; J. A. Piper, vice president, and R. E. Piper, secretary and treasurer. Soon afterwards, Mr. Budd purchased the interests of the Pipers. After this purchase J. A. Piper went to Greenville, S. C., and organized the J. A. Piper Roofing Company which is still in operation. Robert Piper went to Richmond, Va., and organized another R. E. Piper Roofing Company, no longer operating.

In 1917 V. J. Harward joined his brother-in-law, Mr. Budd. In 1924 the Budd-Piper Roofing Company was incorporated with V. J. Harward as president; T. G. Redden became vice president and general manager; and W. P. Budd was secretary and treasurer. In 1924 Ralph C. Barker joined the firm, replacing Mr. Redden as vice president and general manager, continuing as such until his death in 1948. Mr. Barker was active in civic affairs particularly in Kiwanis, serving as president of the Durham Club, governor of the Carolinas District and International Trustee.

Present officers of the firm are V. J. Harward, President; W. P. Budd, Jr., vice-president; and W. P. Budd, Sr., secretary and treasurer; with H. E. Wilson as superintendent.

Budd-Piper Roofing Company started out in roofing and sheet metal work, particularly in the textile and tobacco fields in Durham and surrounding area. Waterproofing and ventilating work are also carried on extensively. An estimated 70 per cent of the work done by the firm is repeat work, or work done for former customers, while probably 30 per cent of the business is secured through competitive bids.

About 90 per cent of the Budd-Piper work done is in North Carolina, the remainder in South Carolina and Virginia. At present around 60 per cent of

ROOFING AND SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS

BUDD-PIPER ROOFING COMPANY, INC.

Durham, N. C.

Budd-Piper Roofing Company, Inc., 115 West Chapel Hill Street, Durham, had its beginning in 1905, organized by J. A. and Robert E. Piper as Piper

the work is in connection with industrial and commercial buildings; 25 per cent in institutional buildings; and 15 per cent on residences. The firm employs an average of 60 workers, a number which frequently approaches 85. Numbers of the employees of the firm have long records of employment, several of them for more than 20 years.

During World War II Budd-Piper Roofing Company had numbers of government contracts. The largest contract the firm ever had was covering 1,100 buildings at Camp Butner, during which employment reached 150 at the camp alone, the total firm employment reaching 350. The contract amounted to approximately \$300,000. The firm also filled contracts at Fort Bragg, Camp Lejeune, and the Charleston Navy Yard. One of the novel contracts was recovering Saint Mary's Catholic Church in Wilmington with copper batten roof complete, except for two towers, including inside and top of parapet wells, the contract amounting to \$25,000. Another interesting job was covering the bell tower at Chapel Hill. In 15 years, the firm put on about 500 acres of roofing on tobacco storage warehouses in Durham and at other storage points. The new American Tobacco Company Manufacturing and Cafeteria Building in Durham was surfaced with white marble chips. A current contract calls for relaying of the tile roof, installing upper batten roofs on three towers on the largest church in Durham.

Among the prominent buildings on which Budd-Piper Roofing Company has placed the roofs or done extensive sheet metal work, waterproofing, and ventilating are American Aluminum Company, Badin; several hundred mill houses at Erwin Mills, Erwin, in which a record was established of re-roofing a house an hour for several months; Duke University's Chapel, its indoor stadium and both graduate dormitories; several dormitories at Chapel Hill; the Cumberland County Hospital, Fayetteville; Rollins High School, Henderson; and contract for a large duct job for heating and ventilating system at Butner Hospital; also the Forestry and Horticulture Building at N. C. State College where the dust collector system was also installed.

Walter P. Budd, Sr., who has headed the firm for more than 40 years, is a native of Chatham County and came to Durham in 1894. He is a 1904 graduate of Trinity College (Duke University) as class valedictorian. He taught in the Durham High School and then worked as assistant to the president of the Chatham Lumber Company. He worked for the Piper Roofing Company for a year and then bought

Typical section of Barrett 26-year Bonded Slag Roof applied on 18 acres of roof area on storage sheds recently by Budd-Piper Roofing Co.



Stainless Steel cabinets manufactured and installed in Durham School Cafeteria by Budd-Piper Roofing Co.

out the business. He has been a member of the Durham Rotary Club for 35 years and is a past president as well as past president of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Board of Adjustment in Durham. Mr. Budd has won two important awards, the Outstanding Citizenship Award in 1925 and the Civic Honor Award in 1955, indicating long civic activities. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Church, the Hope Valley Country Club, and is a Mason, and a Shriner.

W. P. Budd, Jr., is a native of Charlotte, moving to Durham as a baby. He is a 1936 graduate in business administration of Duke University, was a member of the Varsity Golf and Swimming Teams and a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, also of Toombs, the athletic fraternity. He was a representative in air conditioning and oil heating fields for General Electric for a period of five years and in 1941 volunteered as a cadet in the Army Air Force. He was in the service as a troop carrier pilot for about five years, two years in the European Theater. He was awarded the Air Medal with five clusters and the Distinguished Unit Citation with three clusters. He was released as a Major and is now a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Reserves. Mr. Budd is now Commander of the North Carolina Wing of the Air Force Association, a charter member and former director of the Jaycees, a member of the Rotary Club, a member of the Trinity Methodist Church, has been chairman of the Durham County Chapter of the National Association for Infantile Paralysis for the past three years and a member of the Hope Valley Country Club.

V. J. Harward, president, is a native of Durham and later moved to Richmond, Va., where he worked with several firms until 1916 when he returned to Durham. The next year he joined the Budd-Piper Roofing Company until World War I. He was in the field artillery for about 18 months and attended Officers Training School where he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and was later promoted to First Lieutenant. He is a member of the Berea Baptist Church near Durham but claims he is not a joiner and has devoted full-time to the firm.

INGOLD COMPANY, INC. Hickory, N. C.

Ingold Company, Inc., 320 Main Avenue, N. W. Hickory, was established in 1895 by Frank B. Ingold as a retail hardware firm, drifting into roofing an

sheet metal work, then into plumbing and heating operations. Now the firm carries on operations in these activities over North Carolina and in South Carolina and Virginia.

Around 1925 the retail end of the business was discontinued; and Mr. Ingold, as individual owner, devoted his time to plumbing and heating and roofing and sheet metal work. In 1936 Mr. Ingold died and the firm was incorporated under its present name. At that time Mrs. E. S. Ingold became president of the firm and still holds that inactive position. Other present officers are R. Hilton Bowles, vice president-treasurer and general manager; and F. Bernard Ingold, son of the founder, secretary.

The office and plant occupy part of the office building owned by the Ingold estate. The firm owns a nine-acre tract on Route 321 on the northwestern edge of Hickory on which its warehouse is located. Plans are in the making for erecting an office building and plant on this site in the near future.

The Ingold Company has expanded its operations until it now handles close to \$1,000,000 in contracts annually. It employs from 60 to 100 workers, and the payroll runs around \$250,000 annually. Probably 75 per cent of the firm's operations are in North Carolina; about 20 per cent in South Carolina; and 5 per cent in Virginia. It works closely with general contractors and specializes in industrial and commercial work with some institutional contracts.

Among the important roofing and sheet metal jobs handled by the Ingold Company were the Grace Bleachery of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; reroofing mill plants for Fieldcrest Mills at Leaksville-Spray; several contracts for Shuford Mills Co., Hickory; First Baptist Church, Elkin; plumbing and heating jobs for Shuford Mills, Hickory; Warlong Glove Mfg. Company, Conover; swimming pools at Mount Airy and Kinston Community Center; Hickory Chair Mfg. Company, Hickory; and numerous others.

Frank B. Ingold, founder of the company, was a native of Catawba County and a son of the pastor of the earliest Reformed Church in Hickory. He was one of the pioneer merchants in Hickory and devoted his time almost exclusively to laying a solid foundation for the business which has since been developed.

R. Hilton Bowles, who has handled the business for more than a decade, is a native of Elkin and moved to Hickory in his youth and attended Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory. He was in Army service in World War I for several months and later for seven years worked in the Hickory Storage House of the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad Company. He joined the Ingold Company in 1925 as office clerk and then moved up to office manager and to manager of the roofing and sheet metal department. In 1944 he became general manager for the company, succeeding C. T. Bost, now general manager of the Hickory Manufacturing Company, and was also elected vice president and treasurer. Mr. Bowles is a former president of the Carolinas Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors Association, a former vice president and still on the Board of Directors of the National Roofing Contractors Association. He is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Hickory and is serving on its building committee, handling construction of the church building now nearing completion. He is a Mason, a Shriner, and a former Kiwanian.

E. L. SCOTT ROOFING AND HEATING CO.

Kinston, N. C.

E. L. Scott Roofing and Heating Co., 504 East Vernon Avenue, Kinston, was started in 1903 by R. B. Scott as individual owner. Following Mr. Scott's death in 1940, the business was taken over by his son, E. Linwood Scott, who changed the firm name and continues as sole owner of the business. The firm has been and still is engaged in extensive work in repairing damage to sheet metal, roofing, heating and airconditioning systems in Eastern North Carolina, caused by late summer and early fall hurricanes.

When E. L. Scott became head of the firm in 1940, he employed only six or eight workers. Since then the business has expanded until it is probably the largest roofing firm in Eastern North Carolina. Before and during World War II, the E. L. Scott firm filled many government contracts at Camp Davis, Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point, Fort Bragg and now at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro. In addition to the large amount of government work, the firm also does extensive work in institutional and commercial buildings and in some industrial buildings and residences. Probably 90 per cent of the work is done in North Carolina and the remainder in Georgia, South Carolina and other states.

R. B. Scott, native of Jones County, moved to Kinston as a youth. He worked for several roofing and heating firms before he started his own shop and later began contracting. He started with 4 or 5 helpers and his firm employed probably 10 or 12 workers by the time of his death in 1940. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Queen Street Methodist Church.

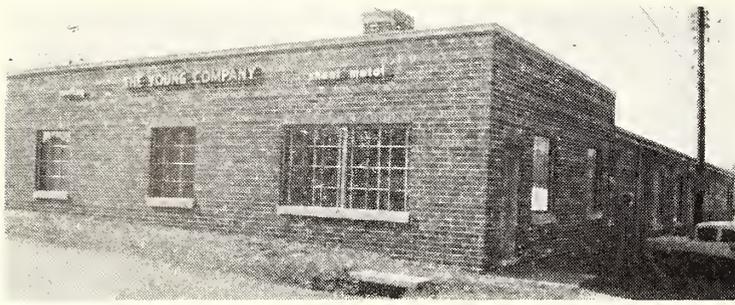
E. L. Scott, his son, a native of Kinston, attended Campbell College, Buies Creek, working with his father and learning the business as a young man. A few years ago he started the "Man on the Street" program for WFTC, Kinston. He later started and still has an interest in radio stations WLOW, Norfolk, and in WELS, Kinston, of which he is principal owner and head. He is interested in Boy Scout and Girl Scout work and in young people generally. At present he is first vice president of the Carolina Roofing and Sheet Metal Association. Mr. Scott is chairman of the board of Serv-Air Air Base, Kinston, a member of Queen Street Methodist Church, an Elk, and a Moose.

THE YOUNG COMPANY

Charlotte, N. C.

The Young Company, 1101 West First Street, Charlotte, was incorporated June 30, 1954, by W. P. Young who purchased all the stock of the former Geo. E. Norman Roofing Co., started in 1938 and incorporated in 1949 by Geo. E. Norman Roofing Co. Contracts of this company have developed until they amount to an average of around \$500,000 annually.

The Young Company handles all types of roofing, sheet metal work, and waterproofing. The roofing activities include built-up roofs of felt, pitch and gravel, and also of tile and slate. Practically all of the work done is in North Carolina, although the firm handles some contracts in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia. The firm employs an average of around 50 workers, the number increasing at times with the numbers and sizes of jobs. The an-



Office and shop of The Young Co., Charlotte, roofing and sheet metal work.

nual payroll averages around \$130,000.

Numbers of important buildings have been included among those for which The Young Company and its predecessor handled contracts. Among them are the Auditorium-Coliseum, Charlotte; Beaunit Mills, Rockingham; Federal Reserve Bank of Charlotte, two Howard Johnson Restaurants, Charlotte; Duke Power Company office building addition, Charlotte; General Motors Warehouse, Charlotte; Buck Steam Plant of Duke Power Company, Mount Holly; Presbyterian Hospital Nurses' Home, an addition to Mercy Hospital, Charlotte; Chester (S. C.) High School; Standard Oil Conning Plant, Charleston, S. C.; Radio Receiving Building for U. S. Navy at Northwest, Va.; Male Criminal Hospital, Petersburg, Va.; and numbers of others.

The company operates its own sheet metal shop, well equipped and considered one of the best in the Carolinas. In it is fabricated all of the metal work pertaining to roofs and louvers for ventilation and church steeples, such as were installed for the First Methodist Church in Lexington and the Davidson College Church. In addition to regular gravel roofing, this firm also uses white marble chips as required in some of its roofing contracts.

When Mr. Young purchased all of the stock in the former Geo. E. Norman Roofing Co. in 1954, he incorporated as The Young Company with W. P. Young as president and manager; Mrs. Cynthia R. Young as vice president; and Harrell E. Reynolds as secretary and treasurer. J. Fred Williamson is assistant manager.

W. P. Young is a native of Durham and grew up in the Young Roofing Co., Durham, operated by his father, T. W. Young, where he learned the roofing and sheet metal business. During World War II he served in the Navy's Sea Bees. After the war he worked as a roofing representative of the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, for six years until he bought his own business. He is a Steward in the Providence Methodist Church, Charlotte.

Mr. Reynolds, a native of Bessemer, Ala., attended business college and has been in various types of construction work for 20 years. He joined the Norman (Young) firm in 1950 as office manager and accountant. When the new corporation was formed, he was elected secretary and treasurer. He is a member of the auditing committee of the Allen Street Baptist Church and is a department superintendent in its Sunday School.

Harvey V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs: "We can't afford to handicap our nation by NOT hiring handicapped workers."

GATE CITY ROOFING CO., INC.

Greensboro, N. C.

Gate City Roofing Co., Inc., 402 Tipton Place, Greensboro, was started in 1921 by R. W. Stanley, Guy Hill and J. H. Griffin as a three-way partnership. Beginning in rented quarters with two or three helpers, this firm has now developed until it has gross contracts reaching approximately \$500,000 a year.

This three-way partnership continued for a year or so when one partner dropped out. J. H. Griffin continued as a partner until around 1927. R. W. Stanley took over the business as individual owner and continued operations until his death in 1942. Meanwhile John S. Stanley, his son, had started working with the firm in summer and odd times when he was 14 years old. When his father died he took over the business and operated it for the estate for two years. In 1944 the firm was incorporated with John S. Stanley as president; Mrs. R. W. Stanley, vice president; and Mrs. L. H. Gray daughter of the founder, secretary and treasurer.

Gate City Roofing Co. operates primarily in North Carolina but also takes some contracts in South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The firm has been engaged in roofing and sheet metal work from the beginning. It uses slate tile and built-up roofing, as well as copper and tin. The firm employs an average of 50 to 60 workers, but sometimes its employment reaches 75 or 80 during work on large projects. The annual payroll ranges around \$150,000. Six to eight projects are in progress practically all the time.

Among the projects now in process are those for the P. Lorillard plant, Greensboro; several buildings of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem; a project for Burlington Industries in Burlington, and one in Greensboro; and a project for Cone Mills Corp. in Reidsville.

Among contracts handled in recent years were work on the Western Electric plant, Winston-Salem; J. P. Stevens & Co. plant at Wallace; the largest men's dormitory in the country, A & T College, Greensboro; the two plants of Burlington Industries at Cramerton; the rayon plant of Cone Mills, Greensboro; the Spencer Love and Ralph Price residence in Greensboro; and numerous others.

John S. Stanley, a native of Greensboro, attended Guilford College; and, after part-time work for several years, became a full-time employee in his father's firm in 1935. He is a member and on the board of stewards of Glenwood Methodist Church.



Pagoda, entrance to swimming pool on Jeff Penn estate, Reidsville. Tile brought from China by Mr. Penn and laid in 1926 by Gate City Roofing Co.

Handicapped Workers Add Much to State's Labor Force

By ERNEST C. MCCrackEN, *Chief, Staff Services, Employment Service Division, ESC*

On January 1, 1943, the North Carolina State Employment Service Division of ESC established a special section for dealing with the problems of the employment of the physically handicapped. To this section was assigned a Supervisor, under the general direction of the Chief of Technical Services, to train and assist the local offices in a technical capacity in the use of tools and techniques for the proper interviewing of handicapped persons and the promotion of their employment with business and industry. This was a large order for the Employment Service because of long established prejudices and traditional methods of hiring which assumed that the handicapped worker was an inferior worker.

At that time some firms retained handicapped workers who had become disabled in their employment but little effort was made to place them at their highest skill. Generally their continued employment by a company was regarded as an act of charity and such jobs as night watchman, gateman and similar occupations demanding little of physical or mental abilities were the only ones available to the handicapped worker, regardless of the nature of his disability or of his remaining physical and mental capacities and skills. Since there were few of these jobs available in any one company, many handicapped workers were forced to seek employment elsewhere and with little success.

The Employment Service approach to this problem was based on analysis of workers' capacities and analysis of the physical demands of jobs. The theory that lay behind this approach was a simple one and easily understood; i.e., that there are few jobs in

Lloyd Collier, Whiteville jeweler, seated center (legs useless) receives certificate as State's Handicapped Man of the Year in the Governor's office, l. to r., Governor Hodges, June H. Rose, Greenville, committee chairman, Collier, General Melvin Maas (blind) chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped and Dr. Hugh Thompson, Raleigh, who received a certificate as physician of the year, presented by General Maas. Collier was trained in the Spencer School of Watchmaking sponsored by the N. C. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Col. Charles H. Warren, director. Mr. Collier in January received a Presidential Citation as "Outstanding Man of the Year in North Carolina."



WORLD WIDE PHOTOS, INC.

Judge Sam H. Cathey, Asheville, blind from youth, receives from President Eisenhower the National Award as the Handicapped Man of the Year.

our entire economy that demand everything physically and mentally, of any worker. For example, a worker who sits at a bench all day and does assembly work with his hands obviously requires good vision, good finger and manual dexterity and good eye-hand coordination. There is nothing on the job however, that would demand the use of two good legs.

As reasonable as this approach seemed to be, it was often not possible to put it into operation during the hectic war years when employers were looking for workers of any sort, and, in their eagerness to hire, were disregarding even those physical disabilities which actually handicapped the worker on the job. The sensible approach of job analysis matched with worker capacities was not given a real chance until after the war when many industries found that they had an opportunity to stabilize their employment. Then the Employment Service was faced with the difficult job of trying to convince employers (many of whom had bitter memories of experiences in hiring the handicapped for jobs for which they weren't suited) that the handicapped worker properly placed made as good a worker, and, sometimes, a better worker than the physically able.

The employment of disabled veterans, however, gave increased meaning and impetus to the program, and the formation of a President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped served to focus attention on the importance of making use of this large and potentially productive segment of our population. Following the President's lead, the governors of the several states also formed committees as did the mayors of communities and cities throughout the Nation.

The first week in October was named as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week and was set aside as a period to devote to intensive efforts through publicity media to educate the public, and



more specifically, the employers in the hiring of the physically handicapped. While intensive efforts are made during this week the program is by no means confined to such a short period of time but is rather a year-round program of placement of the handicapped worker by the use of recognized tools and techniques. Since everyone in a sense is handicapped, and no one is superlative in every endeavor, the problem resolved itself, in the simplest terms, to overcoming pre-conceived ideas and false beliefs and prejudices about the actual abilities of workers, both handicapped and nonhandicapped.

Many employers in business and industry feel that they would be creating for themselves a handicap in a highly competitive economy by hiring any one who has a physical disability. If this were true then the Employment Service would indeed be in an untenable position because the whole strength of the Employment Service rests upon its claim that only qualified workers are referred to job openings.

The heart of the matter rests in the fact that there are many other qualities than those which are physical which determine a worker's qualifications for a job. There is the matter of skill, both developed and latent. Latent skills should be determined by aptitude tests and capacities analyses; certainly not by the casual appraisal of the eye which may often be prejudiced against an obvious limp and which frequently overlooks the hidden ability which may make the worker more productive than the non-handicapped.

A look at the 13-year record serves to prove once more that combating prejudice of any kind is slow in showing results but also that if the methods are sound and logical and the effort determined, the prejudice will eventually disappear.

In January of 1943, Employment Service records show only 47 placements of handicapped workers. In October of 1955 a total of 993 handicapped workers were placed in employment by the offices of the

North Carolina State Employment Service. If the present rate of placement is maintained until the end of 1955, this year will be marked as a record year in this State's placement of handicapped workers. In the twelve years and ten months record, a total of 66,899 handicapped workers have been placed in gainful employment by the Employment Service of North Carolina. This remarkable record has been brought about by the interest of many local office personnel and the constant guidance and assistance Mrs. Anne T. Freeman, and James S. Massenburg Supervisors, have provided to these persons.

Not all of these placements, of course, were permanent; neither are all of the placements of non-handicapped workers permanent. The Employment Service does not confine itself to taking orders only for jobs of a permanent nature just as certain types of vocations demand frequent changes of the scene of employment. Studies show that the handicapped worker who has received Federal and State funds for rehabilitation has returned in Federal taxes alone \$12.00 for every \$1.00 spent. Without counting the additional monetary return to the State county and community taxes paid by employed handicapped workers makes the use of the handicapped worker in gainful employment a good business proposition.

Many employers now know too, from studies by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other Federal agencies that it is good business to hire the handicapped. The records of handicapped workers in such vital matters as absenteeism, production, accident rate, and other matters of vital concern in business and industry show indisputably that the handicapped worker can match or better the performance of his non-handicapped brother. The handicapped worker neither asks nor wants charity but merely a chance to prove that, when placed in employment suited to his physical capacities, he is as well qualified as anyone to perform the work required.

'Farm Employment Day' Expands Growers-Workers Services

"Farm Employment Day," started in North Carolina in the fall of 1950 on a trial basis in about six of the local Employment Security offices, has proved successful, not only in its original purposes of getting farmers and farm workers together, but has expanded its aims to provide local office personnel with information needed throughout the year on farmer needs for seasonal workers, needs of workers for seasonal jobs, and how to locate these workers when needed.

The plan has been expanded in its area of operation, as well as in its aims, until it is now in operation in about 40 of the 55 local offices in the State and has resulted in a more serviceable operation of the Farm Placement Service throughout the year. Several states have written to Raymond P. Umstead, farm placement supervisor in North Carolina, who, with his assistant, Curtis B. Gilliam, supervises this and the entire farm program. Inquiries as to how the program operates have probably come because of the reference to its success in the "Farm Labor Newsletter," a weekly publication of the Bureau of Employment Security's Farm Placement Service and



ESC's new mobile farm labor office, a trailer used year-around by the farm placement service wherever needed and used extensively in assigning farm labor for the State's seasonal and perishable crops.

distributed to field and regional farm representative in the United States.

Originally the program was described: "A Farm

Employment Day is a day when applicants for farm jobs and farm employers meet in the local Employment Security office; farm applicants are interviewed and farm employer orders are received by the Employment Security personnel. Then, after matching farm orders with farm applicants, the applicants and the farm employers are given an opportunity to consult each other, preferably in the Employment Security office, and their decisions are made known to the Employment Security interviewer."

This continues as an important part of the program. A definite period, ranging from one to two hours, on the same day of each week, is scheduled for a particular location. A local office representative may have from three to ten of these scheduled sessions each week over a period of five to ten weeks between October 1 and March 31. The beginning and ending dates of these sessions vary according to bargaining customs of each community.

Additional value also comes from the registration of various farm workers, giving the local office personnel a backlog of workers whom they can contact throughout the year, for planting, cultivating, and harvesting crops. Also, it gives this personnel an opportunity to become acquainted with the farm employers and inform them of the services offered in assisting them in obtaining seasonal full-time workers, share croppers and tenant farmers. Through this assistance, a better balance of farm workers, when and where needed, can be provided. Thus the Farm Placement Service is extended each year to more and more farm employers and workers, not only during a period of a special program, but throughout the entire year.

Farm Employment Day is publicized by the local offices by means of newspapers, radios, posters in public places and by informing public and business people in the areas, so they can inform farm employers and farm workers of the dates, hours, places and the day of the week the farm placement representative will meet with them. As a result, many employ-

ers and workers gather at most of these meetings to talk over the possibilities of employment.

Twenty people have been designated as fulltime farm placement interviewers who are stationed at specified points and working out of the local office serving the area. Frequently these interviewers, especially in times of heavy seasonal work, are shifted to the heavy work areas and remain as long as the need continues or until their services are needed more elsewhere. In addition, about 50 of the personnel in local offices devote a part of their time to farm program, many of them conducting the Farm Employment Day meetings on schedules.

In some of the predominantly agricultural areas, these Farm Employment Days are not observed, due to the fact that they are not particularly needed. In some of these areas the farm placement interviewers know and keep in constant contact with the farm employers, know them, know their needs and can help fill the labor requirements without the frequent meetings on these specified days. On the other hand, these days are observed from some local offices in highly industrial areas, when they are surrounded by good farming areas.

These special days are discussed with the heads of various county, state, and federal agricultural agencies, as well as public officials and business people in the community of the one-day-a-week service in the off-season period so they in turn can communicate the information to farm employers and farm workers of all types. The result has been a sort of snowballing of the effectiveness of the service year after year and in more and more communities, as the service is extended.

As indicated, North Carolina was a pioneer in the Farm Employment Day program. Results have been so satisfactory that the movement has been discussed and adopted in other states. Mr. Umstead takes pride in the strides made and is happy to pass along an outline of the program to the several states that have learned of it and seek information on how it is operated.

Absenteeism Experience of Selected North Carolina Firms

By HUGH M. RAPER, *Director, ESC Bureau of Research and Statistics*

Job absences can be a serious problem in industry, but little formal study has been given to this subject. An effort was made to obtain data showing absentee rates on either a national or local area level from other States for comparative use; however it soon became apparent that little or no current information is available for absentee rates.

A Department of Labor publication¹ says: "Estimates of the exact number of hours lost, the national absence rates, vary widely. The figures most frequently quoted are a war-absence rate of 6 to 9% against a peacetime rate of 3.5 to 4%.

"A study reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in July 1948 showed that the absenteeism rate decreased consistently as the age of employees increased. This rate was computed on the basis of the number of days lost per 100 workdays during which workers were scheduled to work. Workers under twenty years of age had the highest rate—5.8 percent. At the point where the 45 year age group is

reached the absenteeism rate was down to 3.4 percent. In every age group above fifty years, workers lost fewer scheduled days than in any group under fifty years of age. . . . The rate of 6.5% for women was more than double the 3.2% for men."

Many areas in North Carolina have a substantial labor supply available for staffing new industrial plants, but these areas often have little or no large scale industrial activity. Inevitably, industrialists from highly developed industrial areas in the Northeast raise the question as to the dependability of workers in these non-industrialized portions of our State. They seek some assurance that this underutilized labor supply possesses or can acquire a sense of job responsibility. As we viewed the situation it became evident that the answer to these questions could be derived only by first determining the absentee experience of industries operating in such non-industrialized areas: The experience of both large and small plants in the textile, apparel and electrical goods fields, and whether the lack of industrial concentration influences this experience. We sought to obtain answers to these questions by discussing the

¹Turnover and Absenteeism," Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, October 1951

subject of absenteeism with a dozen employers in several locations throughout the State.

In the Piedmont Section, with its established industries, no real problems with absenteeism have been encountered. Therefore this study is concerned with newer firms that have in recent years located in the less developed industrial areas in both eastern and western Carolina. The textile, apparel and electrical manufacturers selected included plants located in the outskirts of sizeable towns and in rural communities. No effort was made to predetermine absentee experience or to establish the availability of data on absenteeism compiled by the firms.

During each visit a brief explanation of our interest in the subject of absenteeism introduced our discussion with company officials. In six of the discussions it developed that concrete data had not yet been developed in terms that would yield rates of absenteeism; however considerable information was supplied on absenteeism experience, company policies influencing absenteeism and related subjects. Conclusions included in this report reflect portions of these discussions. In six of the plants visited absenteeism rates were obtained for varying periods.

The firms visited were as follows: Top Mode Manufacturing Co., Apparel, Warsaw; J. P. Stevens and Co., Inc., Textile, Wallace; E. I. Dupont de Nemours, Inc., Textile Fibers, Kinston; National Spinning Co., Textiles, Washington; Talon, Inc., Slide Fasteners, Woodland; Sidney Blumenthal, Inc., Textiles, Rocky Mount; Hatch Mill Corp., Textiles, Columbus; International Resistance Corp., Electrical Products, Asheville; American Thread, Textile, Sevier; Carolina Glove Co., Gloves, Balls Creek; Shadowline, Inc., Apparel, Morganton; Empire Manufacturing Co., Apparel, Statesville.

The table which follows supplies absentee rates furnished by the six firms which compile such data.

ABSENTEEISM RATES FURNISHED BY FIRMS VISITED

Formula: $\frac{\text{Total Man-days of Scheduled Work}}{\text{Total All Absence Days}} = \text{Absentee Rate}$

Period in Months	Plant A Eastern Carolina Monthly Rate	Plant B Western Carolina Monthly Rate	Plant C Eastern Carolina Quarterly Rate	Plant D Western Carolina Monthly Rate	Plant E Eastern Carolina Monthly Rate	Plant F Eastern Carolina Monthly Rate
Jan.....	1.8					
Feb.....	1.7					
April.....	.7					
May.....	1.2					
June.....	1.5	1.3				
July.....	1.5	.6	*3.8			
Aug.....	1.4	2.0				
Sept.....	1.3	1.7				
Oct.....	1.6	2.5	*3.7			
Nov.....	1.2	2.6		2.1		
Dec.....	1.2	.9		2.1		
1954						
Jan.....	1.6	1.4	1.7	3.8		
March.....	1.2	3.7		2.1		
April.....	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.6		
May.....	1.2	3.1		2.9		
June.....	1.6	1.7		2.4	3.7	
July.....	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	4.4	
Aug.....	2.4	3.3		3.3	2.8	
Sept.....	1.6	2.7		3.2	3.4	
Oct.....	1.8	3.4	2.2	1.8	5.9	
Nov.....	1.7	2.7		1.8	7.8	
Dec.....	1.4	2.6		1.8	*11.2	
1955						
Jan.....	2.0	4.1	2.1	2.2	6.9	2.8
Feb.....	2.0	3.1		2.4	3.9	3.3
March.....	1.8	3.1		2.1	2.5	2.6
April.....	1.5	3.0	1.6	3.5	4.6	2.2
May.....	1.7	3.7		2.2	3.6	2.8
June.....	1.9	3.5		2.1	4.0	4.0
July.....		2.2		2.1	4.2	2.3

¹ Employer explains "release of college students, temporary workers" before pay period ending date.
² Management felt that methodology used at fault—not high absenteeism.
³ Includes some Christmas vacation absenteeism, employer reports.
⁴ Excludes influence of 2 workers out on account of industrial accidents. Too, employer reports over half absenteeism results on third shift, particularly in hot weather.

The computed rate represents the relationship between the man-days of work lost (excused and unexcused absences during pay period) to the total man-days of scheduled work during the period.

The only adjustment made involved one report and the change excluded the influence in two months of time lost due to an industrial accident.

Some other adjustments likely should have been made to the data of one firm which indicated by footnote "Christmas Vacation Absentees," but since this involved only a month, the unadjusted rate was used.

In evaluating these absentee rates one should remember that in each of these firms female worker constitute more than fifty percent of the employee group. Generally the absentee rates fall well below absentee experience found in firms whose worker are primarily males.

From an analysis of the data contained in the foregoing tabular presentation of absentee rates for the six plants compiling data, supplemented by information obtained in the contacts with firms not compiling absentee rates, the following conclusions are drawn

1. These contacts suggest that absenteeism is not a problem. Firms contacted believe that experience in their North Carolina locations was more favorable than experience in similar operations elsewhere. One employer with a third shift operation expressed concern about female workers becoming ill while on the job during the extreme heat of summer nights. This shift was responsible for more than half of the time lost by workers. The fact that the absentee rate for this firm was under 4 percent and only female workers were involved suggests that this situation is not abnormal since the national rate for females is thought to be around 6.5%.
2. Assuming, as suggested in the background statement, that a 4.0 percent absentee rate is a normal expectation, then it is seen from the foregoing table of absentee rates that four of the six firms compiling data had no monthly absentee rate exceeding this average. If a single month of poor experience in Plant B were excluded, then, five of the six firms would surpass the average expectation.
3. An examination of absentee rates in the foregoing table conclusively refutes the generally held belief that industries drawing labor from primarily agricultural areas must anticipate excessive turnover during the harvest season each year. In only one plant during 1954 were August, September and October absentee rates not exceeded at other periods during 1954. In this plant the 2.8% quarterly rate is unusually low.
4. The nature of the industry—textile, apparel or electrical products—seemingly had little influence on absentee rates. Rates were very low in the one industry having a seven-day week operation; and, another textile plant located ten miles from town employing some workers who commuted up to a total of 75 miles daily had no month in 1954 with an absentee rate over 4.0%.
5. The influence of plant size was noticeable. It seems the larger the plant, the lower the absenteeism rate. This is probably explained by the fact that in a large plant excused absenteeism is less likely since personal relationships between the employed and employee are not as influencing as in a smaller plant.
6. Management of plants not compiling absentee rates commented that absentee problems had not been of particular concern since policies established and used in initial staffing either eliminated problem situations, or else the newly trained workers' sense of job responsibility, attitude toward the firm and its management or competition prevented undue absenteeism.

While this report, by its nature, must leave some questions unanswered, the answers to other questions on the absenteeism experience in these plants are obtainable since in each visit the contacted firm representative expressed a willingness to discuss specific situations and problems with interested individuals who might contact them.

Big Gain in New Over Defunct Manufacturing Firms

1950-1954

By E. STANHOPE DUNN, *Supervisor of Reports & Analysis, Bureau of Research and Statistics, ESC*

A diversified manufacturing economy can exist in North Carolina in the next few years, assuming a continuation of the recent rapid rise in new firm births covering a wide range of manufacturing ventures. This is the unmistakable conclusion drawn from a recent study made by Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Employment Security Commission of new and defunct manufacturing establishments¹ commencing operations or going out of business during the five-year period 1950-54.

The study included a total of 542 new firms known to have commenced manufacturing operations in the State during the 1950-54 five-year period. Although many of these firms have by no means reached a maturity, a conservative employment estimate during the early stages of their existence is 33,000 workers earning an annual payroll of approximately \$80 million. But, unfortunately, this does not represent a net gain; for, even among manufacturing companies, there is a high mortality rate. To be specific, 67 of the 542 new firms also became defunct during the same period, which was one-eighth of all the firms started. Fortunately, however, these were the smaller establishments as they accounted for less than five percent of the new employment and for only three percent of the gross new firm payroll added to the economy.

After deducting the new firms which also became defunct, North Carolina had a net gain of 475 firms, employing about 31,400 workers with annual payrolls of about \$77.5 million. This still is not the whole story, because there were older manufacturing establishments operating prior to 1950 which ceased operations during the study period. Then, too, on the brighter side of the picture, considerable

expansion has taken place in older firms still in business amounting to approximately eight percent over their 1949 employment which is not reflected in the new and defunct firm study. With respect to the older firms which became defunct during the period, they number 184 with a normal employment of about 8,700 and with approximately \$17 million in annual payrolls.

It is interesting to note that after deducting the new firms that became defunct and the older firms going out of business during the period, there still remains a sizeable gain of 291 firms, 22,700 employment and over \$60 million more in North Carolina's manufacturing payrolls. In terms of employment this represents a gain of 6.6 percent over the 1949 covered employment in manufacturing excluding Lumber and Wood Products. This 6.6 percent growth represents almost half of the 14.8 percent employment increase from 1949 through 1954 in all covered manufacturing (see text table).

This new firm growth is a very healthy employment gain, particularly when compared with the approximately eight percent rise in employment during the five-year period by the firms in business in 1949 and still operating at the end of the study period. But the most startling revelation of the study is the definite trend towards diversifying North Carolina's industries which has been and still is sorely needed. North Carolina is proud of its dominant position in textiles, but the concentration of its manufacturing employment and economic welfare in one huge industry leaves the State in a very vulnerable position—economically speaking. It is for this reason that the trend towards a greater diversification of industry as revealed by the study is so en-

NET EMPLOYMENT GAIN IN NEW MANUFACTURING FIRMS BY INDUSTRY
(1949 COMPARED WITH 1950-54 NET GAIN)

INDUSTRY	1949 Covered Employment	Net Gain in New Establishments ¹				Percentage Distribution of Employment	
		Number of Firms	Employment	Annual Payroll (in 000's)	Percentage Employment Gain over 1949 ²	Net New Firms (1950-54)	1949 Covered Employment
Total.....	341,700	291	22,671	\$ 60,483	6.63	100.0	100.0
Food and Kindred Products.....	17,975	9	1,019	2,186	5.67	4.49	5.26
Tobacco Manufacturers.....	24,720	1	33	20	0.13	0.15	7.23
Textile Mill Products.....	212,848	84	6,022	16,757	2.83	26.55	62.29
Apparel.....	11,945	46	3,770	5,971	31.56	16.63	3.50
Furniture & Fixtures.....	28,000	12	609	2,138	2.18	2.69	8.19
Paper and Allied Products.....	7,650	6	729	2,947	9.53	3.22	2.24
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	5,010	10	155	630	3.09	0.68	1.47
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9,792	21	2,375	9,607	24.25	10.48	2.87
Products of Petroleum and Coal.....	75	3	32	86	42.67	0.14	0.02
Rubber Products.....	615	5	66	164	10.73	0.29	0.18
Leather Products.....	1,315	4	215	244	16.35	0.95	0.38
Stone, Clay and Glass Products.....	5,085	17	331	693	6.51	1.46	1.49
Primary Metal Industries.....	2,485	3	33	82	1.33	0.15	0.73
Fabricated Metal Products.....	2,110	15	1,326	4,602	62.84	5.85	0.62
Machinery (exc. Electrical).....	5,075	18	426	1,255	8.39	1.88	1.49
Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.....	4,510	18	4,394	10,212	97.43	19.38	1.32
Transportation Equipment.....	1,230	6	522	1,149	42.44	2.30	0.36
Professional, Scientific, and Controlling Instr.....	210	2	148	308	70.48	0.65	0.06
Misc. Mfg. Industries.....	1,050	11	466	1,432	44.38	2.06	0.30

¹ New firms in 1950-54, 542 less 67 new and 184 old firms becoming defunct during period; net new firms, 291 with employment of 22,671.

² The going concerns in 1949, as a group, have also increased their employment during the 1950-54 period which increase is not reflected here.

couraging.

The accompanying Table 1 clearly shows the industries that are experiencing the greatest growth, based on the 1950-54 new firm growth. Whereas, the net gain of all new establishments (less defunct) over the 1949 covered employment was 6.6 percent, a number of industries considerably bettered this mark. Leading the parade is Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies with a new firm gain over its 1949 employment of 97.4 percent; i.e., in five years the employment in new firms alone in this industry practically doubled the 1949 employment (the employment in older firms also doubled during period). Fabricated Metal Products rose 63 percent; Transportation Equipment, 42 percent; Apparel, 32 percent; and Chemicals, 24 percent.

Other industries showed appreciable growth but these gains were from a relatively low employment base. On the other hand, the new firms in the prominently large, older industries in the State experienced relatively negligible employment gains when compared with the 6.6 percent all industry gain; e. g., Textiles, 2.8 percent; Furniture, 2.2 percent; and Tobacco, only 0.1 percent.

Although Fabricated Metal Products and Transportation Equipment are among the fast growing industries in North Carolina, the employment in these industries is still not sizeable in the national picture. In contrast, cognizance should be taken of the fact that Apparel and Electrical Machinery are not only fast growing North Carolina industries, but their employment has reached prominent proportions; in fact, Apparel² with its 18,000 employment and Electrical Machinery with 14,500 workers already have risen to sixth and seventh place respectively in the State's manufacturing industries, ranking just behind (1) Textiles, (2) Furniture, (3) Lumber and Wood Products, (4) Tobacco, and (5) Food and Kindred Products; and each is pushing its close rivals hard.

As if diversifying North Carolina's industries were not a sufficient feat in itself—the new manufacturing establishments have made yet another contribution to the State's economy; namely, many of the new industries are higher wage paying industries than the older industries which require lower skills and pay proportionately lower wages. This is borne out by the fact that the average earnings of workers in the new firms (excluding defunct firms) approximates \$60 weekly as against a weekly average of only \$53.67 per worker for all covered manufacturing establishments (excluding Lumber and Wood Products) in 1954.

It should be recognized, however, that the weekly average earnings for workers in the new establishments is based in part on estimates; whereas, the figure \$53.67 is the actual weekly average in 1954. Despite the limitations of the comparison, however, from observation alone, it is apparent that many of the new industries coming to North Carolina are higher skilled and better wage paying industries.

For years large numbers of North Carolina's most highly educated youths have left the State in search of jobs requiring higher skills than have been available locally. Thus, in the final analysis, the State has expended huge sums to create valuable human resources for industry, only to lose a good portion to other states. It is obvious, therefore, that the

entrance of new industries requiring higher skills is recognized as a good omen to the State's industrial future.

There are several sidelights to the study which may be of interest. The 251 new and old firms becoming defunct during the period operated an average of 7.5 years before ceasing operations. Of course, there is a variation among the different manufacturing groups; e. g., defunct Apparel firms operated only 5.5 and Chemical companies 5.6 years, against 8.3 years for Food, 8.1 for Furniture, and 8 years for Textile plants. This variation among industries could be an indication of their relative industrial risk. Nevertheless, the average mortality rate for all of the defunct firms of 7.5 years is somewhat better than the experience in nonmanufacturing, especially in retail trade in which the average number of years operated by defunct firms is lower still. Anyway, with such a low average life for defuncts, it is obvious that the mortality rate is quite high among firms just starting in business.

Another significant sidelight fact is that the typical defunct manufacturing establishment is relatively small since the average employment per defunct firm during the period was only 41.³ This is about one-third the average size of employment per manufacturer in all manufacturing establishments (except Lumber and Wood Products) covered by Employment Security in 1954. There is also some indication, though not conclusive, that the wage level was somewhat lower among the defunct establishments prior to closing down. This, no doubt, is the result of concerted cost-reducing efforts made by the companies to stay alive; another reason could be that the curtailed working schedules during adversity made for lower than average weekly earnings of workers.

Only in the past few years has there been such noticeable inflow of new industry to North Carolina. The reason for this is that the State offers such wide range of advantages to the new manufacturing establishment: there is an abundant supply of labor that is available at attractive, competitive cost; the educational institutions are constantly turning out potentially high skilled workers; labor attitude generally is good with a significant portion having rural background; the supply and variety of natural resources are tremendous; and the climate is temperate. These are only a few of the more important advantages.

This study of new and defunct establishments in North Carolina during 1950-54 is a SUCCESS STORY. May the next five-year period be equally fruitful. North Carolina beckons new industry and especially those advancing diversification and using workers in higher skill levels.

¹ All manufacturing industries are included in this study except major industry 24—Lumber and Wood Products (except Furniture). This industry is excluded because of its considerable establishment turnover and operating interruption which makes a study of employment growth especially difficult.

² For more information on the growth of The Apparel Industry see the Apparel Issue (Summer-Fall, 1954) of *The E.S.C. Quarterly*, published by Employment Security Commission North Carolina.

³ The average is low despite the fact that every effort was made to obtain "NORMAL" employment prior to the drastic employment decline which ended with a final termination of operations.

Publications of Employment Security Commission of North Carolina

(FORMERLY "UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA")

ennial Reports, 1936-1938; 1938-1940; 1940-1942; 1942-1944; 1944-1946; 1946-1948; 1948-1950; 1950-1952; 1952-1954

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Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1942-43)

Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3 (1944) (No. 4 not issued)

Index to Vols. 1 and 2 (1942-44)

Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1945)

Vol. 4, Nos. 1-2, 3, 4 (1946)

Index to Vols. 3 and 4 (1945-46)

(Included in Vol. 5, No. 2-3)

The E. S. C. Quarterly (Name changed April 1, 1947)

Vol. 5—No. 1, Winter, 1947—Granite, Marble, Stone

No. 2-3, Spring-Summer, 1947—Brick, Tile, Pipe, Pottery

No. 4, Fall, 1947—Rural Industries

Vol. 6—No. 1, Winter, 1948—Pulp, Paper, Paper Products

No. 2-3, Spring-Summer, 1948—Dairy Products

No. 4, Fall, 1948—Insurance

Index to Vols. 5 and 6, 1947-48, in Vol. 7, No. 2

Vol. 7—No. 1, Winter, 1949—Banking

No. 2, Spring, 1949—Fertilizer Manufacturing

No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1949—Trade, Wholesale-Retail

Vol. 8—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1950—Hotels, Restaurants

No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1950—Milling: Flour, Feed, Meal

Index to Vols. 7 and 8, 1949-50, in Vol. 9, No. 1-2

Vol. 9—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1951—Newspapers, Printing

No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1951—Tobacco Manufacturing

Vol. 10—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1952—Furniture Manufacturing

No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1952—Textile Manufacturing

Index to Vols. 9 and 10, 1951-52, in Vol. 11, No. 1-2

Vol. 11—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1953—Hosiery Manufacturing

No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1953—Transportation.

Vol. 12—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1954—Machinery Manufacturing.

No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1954—Apparel Manufacturing.

Vol. 13—No. 1-2, Winter-Spring, 1955—Food Processing.

No. 3-4, Summer-Fall, 1955—Building Construction.

Employment Security Law as amended (1955).

Rules and Regulations, amended 1955.

POSTERS:

Employer's Certificate of Coverage and Notice to Workers.

Notice to Workers as to Benefit Rights While on Vacation.

RELEASES OF THE BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Current Series

"Trends"—A monthly mimeographed activity report first issued in June 1943. Data for period 1938-1943 found in other series now out-of-print.

"Employment and Wages in Covered Employment by County"—A quarterly mimeographed release giving employment and wage data in covered employment for each county for five broad industry groups. First release First Quarter of 1948.

"Covered Employment and Total Wages in North Carolina"—An annual report for calendar years, issued in two parts as follows:

1. Summary data for State by two-digit industry and employment and wages by county.
2. County data by three-digit industry. First released in 1943.

"Experience Rating in North Carolina"—An annual study of the experience rating plan and its operation. First release in 1946. (1948 issue out of print.)

"Labor Resources in North Carolina for Industrial Development"—A bimonthly release begun in January 1951 showing recruitable labor by county.

"Labor Supply—Labor Demand"—a labor market digest released in February, June, and October based on sample employment trends in over 800 reporting establishments in 14 selected areas. First release entitled "Employment Trend in Reporting Establishments" first issued in 1946. Out-of-print prior to 1949.

"Labor Market Digests"—An employment security office release showing labor market conditions in office area. Only current releases available. Released as follows:

1. Bi-monthly for Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, and Fayetteville.
2. In October, February and June for Burlington, Gastonia, Lexington, Morganton, Reidsville-Spray and Wilmington.

"Annual Report of Employment Service Division"—A mimeographed release dealing primarily with activity summary data by office, presenting data graphically for evaluating purposes. A similar graphic presentation is prepared for each January-June period. For limited distribution only.

Special Reports and Studies

"Research in the Employment Security Program" (1948)

"Unemployment Insurance Financing"—a digest of the Cost of Unemployment Insurance in North Carolina, and a Study of Long-Range Unemployment Benefit Financing and Fund Solvency.

"A Study of Claimants Exhausting Benefits Under the Unemployment Insurance Program During May and June 1951."

CIRCULARS AND FOLDERS:

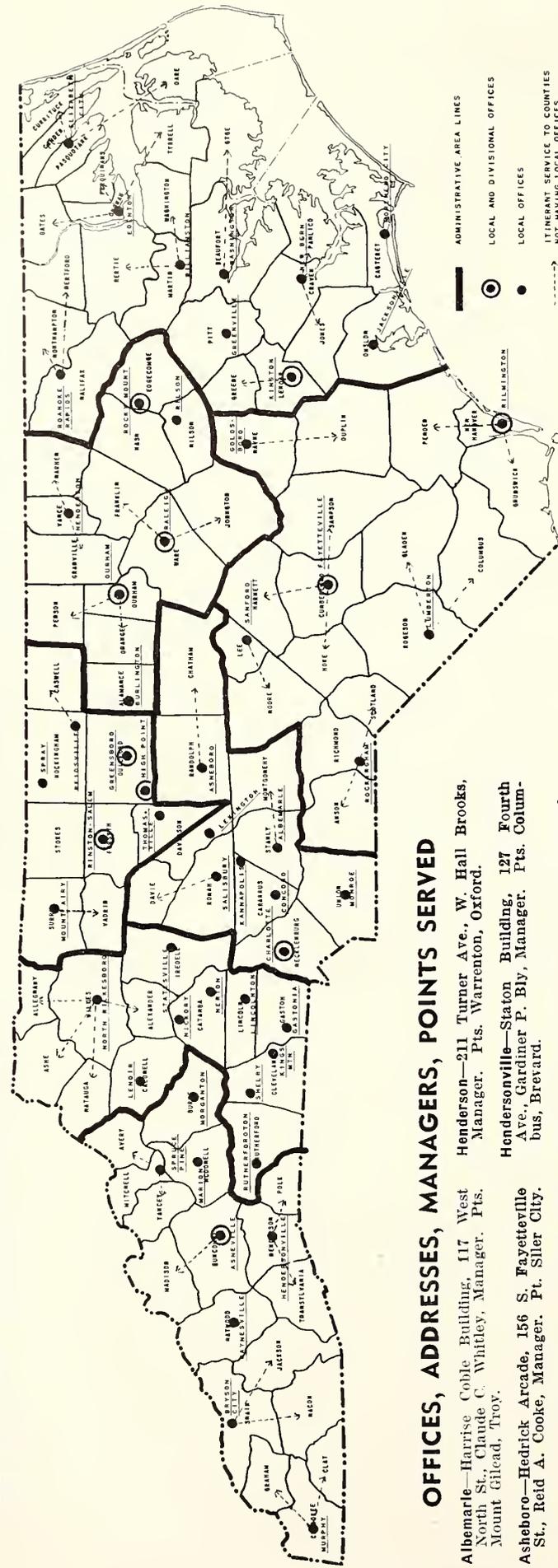
Employer Experience Rating in North Carolina.

Information for Workers and Identification Booklet.

Information for Interstate Claimants.

Unemployment Insurance in North Carolina.

66 LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICES LOCATED IN 55 NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS



OFFICES, ADDRESSES, MANAGERS, POINTS SERVED

- Albemarle**—Harris Coble Building, 117 West North St., Claude C. Whitley, Manager. Pts. Mount Gilthead, Troy.
- Asheboro**—Hedrick Arcade, 156 S. Fayetteville St., Reid A. Cooke, Manager. Pt. Siler City.
- Asheville**—Smith Building, 38 Battery Park Ave., Ronny C. Wilson, Manager. Divisional Office, 29 S. Market St. Pts. Black Mountain, Marshall.
- Bryson City**—Hyatt Building, Everett Street, Simon P. Davis, Manager. Pts. Franklin, Sylva.
- Burlington**—Piedmont Hotel Building, 134 West Andrews St., Charles R. Stone, Manager.
- Charlotte**—112 W. First St., George H. Everett, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office, 118 W. First St. Pt. Cornelius.
- Concord**—45 Market St., Lewis B. Morton, Manager.
- Durham**—Morehead Building, 304 Morgan St., Mrs. Ethel C. Lipscomb, Manager. Divisional Office, 308 Morgan St. Pts. Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Roxboro.
- Edenton**—204 Citizens Bank Building, Milton E. Bass, Manager. Pts. Hertford, Columbia, Gatesville.
- Elizabeth City**—613 E. Main St., Norman L. Pendleton, Manager. Pts. Manteo, Buxton.
- Fayetteville**—Calcutt Building, S. Thaddeus Cherry, Manager. Divisional Office, Calcutt Building. Pts. Dunn, Clinton, Raeford.
- Gastonia**—272-278 E. Main Ave., Earle W. Brockman, Manager. Pt. Belmont.
- Goldensboro**—115 E. Mulberry St., Clay B. Rich, Manager. Pts. Mount Olive, Warsaw, Wallace.
- Greensboro**—231½ North Greene St., Howard W. Winstead, Manager. Divisional Office, Barnes Bldg., 1216 E. Market St.
- Hickory**—4 First Ave., N. W., H. D. Boyles, Manager.
- High Point**—308 N. Wrenn St., Ralph E. Miller, Manager. Divisional Office, 304 N. Wrenn St.
- Jacksonville**—819 Court St., Duke Amerson, Manager.
- Kannapolis**—210 Oak Ave., S. W. Patterson, Manager.
- Kings Mountain**—Bridges Building, S. Cherokee St., Franklin L. Ware, Jr., Manager.
- Kingston**—112 N. Independent St., Herman Weltons, Manager. Divisional Office, 114 N. Independent St. Pt. Snow Hill.
- Lenoir**—Hedrick Building, 133 N. Church St., Augustus H. Jarratt, Jr., Manager. Pt. Granite Falls.
- Lexington**—30 W. Second Ave., W. Alan Knight, Manager. Pt. Denton.
- Lincolnton**—Reinhardt Building, 10 W. Main St., Paul H. Lawing, Manager.
- Lumberton**—Wishart Bldg., 307 E. Third St., Carl D. Brothers, Manager. Pts. Whiteville, Elizabethtown, Fairmont.
- Marion**—114½ E. Court St., David S. Gray, Jr., Manager.
- Monroe**—Plyler Building, 209 W. Windsor St., Floyd Harrill, Manager.
- Morehead City**—103 S. 4th St., Mrs. Julia P. Tenney, Manager. Pts. Atlantic, Davis.
- Morganton**—Davis Bldg., 306 S. Green St., Ned W. LaFavers, Manager. Pt. Valdese.
- Mount Airy**—Haynes Bldg., 427 N. Main St., Carl M. Baber, Manager. Pts. Elkin, Yad.
- Murphy**—2nd Floor A&P Bldg., Peachtree St., Hayesville, Robbinsville.
- New Bern**—Stanly Hall Building, 303 Pollock St., Benjamin F. Gilkith, Manager. Pts. Bayboro, Trenton.
- Newton**—Abernethy Building, Cephas A. Cloninger, Manager.
- North Wilkesboro**—Duke Power Building, 309 Ninth St., Troy L. Perry, Manager. Pts. Boone, Sparta, Taylorsville, Jefferson.
- Raleigh**—313½ Fayetteville St., Lee J. Craven, Manager. Divisional Office, 113 East Davie St. Pts. Franklinton, Fuquay, Louisburg, Wake Forest, Wendell, Clayton, Smithfield.
- Reidsville**—Amos Building, 220 Gilmer St., W. Maurice Allen, Manager. Pt. Yanceyville.
- Roanoke Rapids**—308 Roanoke Ave., John B. Fleming, Manager. Pts. Enfield, Scotland Neck, Ahoskie, Jackson, Rich Square, Murfreesboro.
- Rockingham**—221 E. Washington St., Richard E. Smith, Jr., Manager. Pts. Laurinburg, Wadesboro.
- Rocky Mount**—143 N. E. Main St., Wm. J. Ecklar, Manager. Divisional Office, 136 N. Washington St. Pt. Tarboro.
- Rutherfordton**—115 W. Court St., Earle W. Justice, Manager. Pt. Forest City.
- Salisbury**—Professional Building, 127 W. Innes St., J. S. J. Horton, Manager. Pt. Mocksville.
- Santford**—234 Carriage St., L. Garland Scott, Manager. Pts. Carthage, Robbins, Southern.
- Shelby**—Royster Building, 210 S. Washington St., John H. Wilson, Jr., Manager.
- Spray**—County Adm. Building, Roone Road, Wade W. Lemons, Manager. Pt. Mayodan.
- Spruce Pine**—Ellis Bldg., 46½ Oak St., Davis M. Nichols, Manager—Pts. Bakersville, Burnsville, Newland.
- Statesville**—Stearns Building, 147 E. Broad St., Wade H. Wilson, Manager. Pt. Mooreville.
- Thomasville**—Illi Building, 7 East Main St., Marion H. Randolph, Manager.
- Washington**—Daniel & Warren Building, 149 N. Market St., Guy W. Churchill, Manager. Pts. Behaven, Swan Quarter.
- Waynesville**—Stretcher Building, 120 Church Street, Miss DelTrayda Fisher, Manager. Pt. Canton.
- Williamston**—Tar Heel Bldg., 154 E. Main St., J. Kelly Gay, Manager. Pts. Windsor, Plymouth.
- Wilmington**—Employment Security Bldg., 304 Chestnut St., William H. Powell, Manager. Divisional Office, Employment Security Bldg., 308 Chestnut St. Pts. Burgaw, Southport, Supply.
- Wilson**—Vigins & Graves Building, 133 W. Barnes Street, Mrs. Jeannette M. Grainger, Manager.
- Winston-Salem**—805 N. Liberty St., William H. Stevenson, Jr., Manager. Divisional Office.

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 (Sec. 35.4 (P) (1), P. L. & R.)

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 PERIODICAL DIVISION
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