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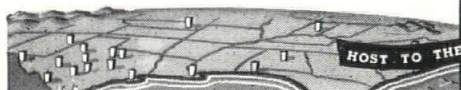
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Editor

DONNA Y. LAURINO
Business Editor

JULIA GWIN AULT
Associate Editor

FRANCES GORDON
Managing Editor

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VOLUME LXXVII

JULY 1955

NUMBER SEVEN

"Stand Up and Be Counted"

THE policy of delay of Virginia's Commission on De-segregation seems like the old wishful principle that if we pay no attention to something unpleasant maybe it will go away. As the court's edict demanded "deliberate speed" in de-segregating schools, the postponement of action for a year clearly defies the intent of the court's edict; as the NAACP has stressed its intention to petition for immediate action, the delay seems also to defy reality. It is not so much that importunate action is required as that some clarity of purpose needs to be defined for the people of Virginia.

Oliver Hill, a Richmond representative of the NAACP, has voiced the hope that "some new leadership" would emerge "to prepare the way for the acceptance of a new era of enlightenment." According to his viewpoint, and according to the abstractions of humanity, he is entirely right in regarding a de-segregated school system as "an era of enlightenment." Speaking from his convictions, Mr. Hill believes the voices of constructive leadership "have been drowned out by the blatant diatribes of the same old crowds of die-hards." Certainly the voices of governmental leadership have been muffled to the point of muteness. But I do not think they have been drowned out by the die-hard's diatribes: I think it is the clammy silence of indecision. It is time that the silence was broken.

In Prince Edward County, where the axe first fell, the white people were in no position to inaugurate an undefined delaying action if their intention was to continue segregated

schools. The hour of decision was upon them and, with no guidance at state-level, they acted. This is not to say that their action was wise, just or practical—or not—but it represented the courage of a conviction. The conviction is based upon a belief that integrated schools mark the beginning of the breakdown of the two parallel societies, and a determination to maintain the separate societies of white and colored. Since there can be little doubt that the Governor's Commission, as well as the whole legislature, are likewise dedicated to the two cultures within the matrix of the whole, I do not perceive what can be gained by this pussyfooting.

The problem of the Negro in America, as concentrated in the South, has been the subject of sociological studies, novels, plays and songs, usually with the white southerner as the villain. Either from the point of abstract humanity in studies or from the point of personal Negro tragedies in fictional forms, it is far easier to make out a case for an oppressed people than for their apparent oppressors. In turn, the viewpoint of the white southerner has long been expressed by the embarrassing white-supremacy demagogues or by humanists devoted to a gradualism of improvement in the surface conditions. Nobody went to the core.

The NAACP, with the ukase of the Supreme Court, has revealed its rejection of surface improvement. The professed goal of "equal facilities" was achieved in Prince Edward (however belatedly and under whatever pressures) by a new high school which

is the finest building in the county. With the students who struck for equal facilities only now graduating, it can be inferred that this was not the real goal and from that it follows that amalgamation in the schools is not the real goal either. It is now evident that the goal is for a total social equality which implies the amalgamation of the races. And this does go to the core of the problem.

In its simplest essence the problem is a conflict between an abstraction and an emotion. But, what is not in the least simple is the genesis of the emotional formation. Today, every doctor seeks to know the history of a patient, everything that conditions his current behavior, and individuals receive sympathy for the most monstrous crimes because of their early environment. But the composite history of the individuals who form and have formed the white South is too often impatiently dismissed with that phrase of callous ignorance, "you're still fighting the war." Actually, the South is still fighting what it fought for—the right to administer its own culture.

Because the brief confederation of the southern states failed of that right, and because the victors gave noble slogans to their armed subjugation, the southerner has acted with a certain defiant defensiveness in the American society which the victors

(Continued on page 42)

Cover Note

MISS SALLY SEWELL, student nurse at Medical College of Virginia Hospital, takes a breather to pick moss roses in a field opposite the new TB Hospital, MCV, now under construction by Doyle & Russell. A junior, Miss Sewell is from Jonesville.

(Colonial Studios)

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A SAGA OF SUCCESS

WAY back, just after the First World War, when the Associated General Contractors of America organized on a national basis, there was a peculiar coincidence. The first national president was Dan Garber, then of Brooklyn, but he was born right in Fulton in the city of Richmond. General R. C. Marshall, the first manager, was from Portsmouth, and the first national treasurer was Lee Paschall, an adopted Virginian, of Wise Contracting Company, Richmond.

However well these Virginians did on a national level, the Virginia branch just managed to hang on through depressions and wars until less than five years ago when it took a sudden spurt forward, really set up shop, and showed it meant business.

The original organization meeting which resulted in the formation of the Virginia branch took place on April 10, 1924, and the chapter was actually chartered by the national association on April 15 of that year. The meeting was attended by members of the "Contractors Association of Richmond," the Builders Exchange and representative highway contractors of Virginia. First president was Lee Davis. Other officers elected at the time were R. S. Perkinson, vice-president; M. Merle Luck, treasurer; R. S. Royer, chairman of the highway division; Lee Paschall, chairman of the building division, and Lee O. Miller, secretary and assistant treasurer. There were only 11 paid-up members.

REORGANIZATION

Through an affiliation with the Builders Exchange, the secretary of that organization automatically served as secretary of the Virginia Branch, A.G.C., handling all records and doing whatever circularizing was indicated. However, until 1939, when the first attempt was made to reorganize and increase membership, the chapter continued to be more dormant than active.

Lee Paschall followed Mr. Davis as president. He, in turn, was succeeded by Henry Taylor of Claiborne & Taylor, Richmond, and then by John Russell, of Doyle & Russell, Richmond, who served as president from 1934 until the successful reactivation in 1951. His length of tenure, Mr. Russell explains as "because they

couldn't get anybody else."

Indeed, according to Charles Bigger, who became secretary of the Builders Exchange (and hence, the Virginia A.G.C.) in 1936, "We still had less than a dozen members, we had no meetings, we couldn't even get a quorum to elect officers. We'd offer free dinners but still nobody would come."

This didn't worry the oldtimers too much. They had had a dream for a long time and all they cared about was holding the chapter together until it could achieve what they wanted it to.

"THE DEANS"

Particularly active throughout the fallow years were Mr. Paschall, Mr. Russell, and Herbert Hinman, of Newport News. In fact, one of the "younger bloods" refers to these three gentlemen as "the deans" of the Virginia Branch.

In 1939, Mr. Bigger rewrote the by-laws and the chapter set out to increase its membership. This it did, but it remained relatively inactive until the reorganization program of 1951, when cards were sent out to a selected list with the purpose of really getting a solid and active group.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Bigger handed over a going concern to the newly appointed paid secretary of the Virginia Branch, Herbert O'Grady, himself a construction engineer. He handed over all the records, some of them faded and barely legible but carefully kept over the lean years, as well as a good bit of cash which had been saved when there was little use for it besides occasional postage.

Then the state branch set up its own offices, presently located in the King Carter Hotel, with its own staff. Herbert O'Grady remained as executive secretary until early spring of this year, when Phil J. Bagley, Jr., was appointed.

Mr. Russell (probably with a sigh of relief) stepped down and in 1952, B. F. Parrott, of Roanoke, was elected president. Subsequent presidents, up to Mr. Mitchell, were Curtis English, of Alta Vista, 1953, and C. C. Carpenter, of Norfolk, 1954.

With its new look, the Virginia branch went to work in earnest. At the last session of the Virginia State Legislature it sponsored two bills both of which were passed. They concerned

amendments to the Virginia Right-to-Work Law and amendments to the Virginia Contractors' Registration Law. At the same session the chapter was instrumental in killing two other bills regarded as potentially dangerous to the industry.

The familiar seal of the A.G.C. expresses the basic purpose of the association with its words: *Skill, Responsibility, Integrity*. These denote its intention to maintain high standards and honorable dealings and to promote a better quality of construction, while keeping construction confined to private industry.

At present, the "less-than-a-dozen" membership has swelled to approximately 80 general contractors and 130 subcontractors and material suppliers. As noted in Gordon T. Mitchell's statement, the branch in 1953 won the national Cashman's Trophy for the greatest membership increase in a single year. Mr. Mitchell did not mention that he was chairman of the membership committee that year.

There is no better way to understand the "special purposes" of the A.G.C. than simply to list them from the national by-laws.

RELIABILITY: To make membership in the association a reasonable assurance to the public of the Skill, Integrity, and Responsibility of its members.

HIGH STANDARDS: To maintain the standards of the contracting business at the level necessitated by its quasi-professional character and to establish members of the association in the public mind as contractors who fulfill obligations in good faith.

HONORABLE DEALINGS: To provide methods and means whereby members may avail themselves of the greater power of combined effort through the association, acting as authoritative body, in securing just and honorable dealings from the public whom they serve.

PUBLIC INTEREST: To promote concerted action among the individuals forming the association for the advancement of principles as may be decided upon as being in the public interest and for the good of the industry as a whole.

FAIR PRACTICES: To seek correction of injurious, discriminatory or unfair business methods practiced by or against general contractors.

(Continued on page 40)

VIRGINIA BRANCH, A. G. C.



(Dementi Studio)

By GORDON T. MITCHELL

President, Virginia Branch, A.G.C.

The Virginia Branch of the A.G.C., though founded some years ago, has been most active, by far, the last four or five years. The construction industry had grown to great size during World War II and right after the war was becoming the largest industry in the nation. Along with this tremendous growth, the problems also grew, particularly in the labor and legislation field.

With these problems at hand it became obvious that the construction industry would have to become more active in these fields as had the other large industries been for the past years. It is true that the national A.G.C. had been active in this sort of thing all along but the Virginia Chapter had been somewhat inactive.

With these mounting problems becoming more evident, the members of the older construction firms got together and started re-activating the Chapter. They called in the heads

of the somewhat newer firms and discussed the problems facing the industry and explained that only through the organization could the industry cope with them.

Of course, the industry consists of sub-contractors and material suppliers, as well as general contractors. With the counsel and experience of these older members the Virginia Chapter began to grow very rapidly. In fact, in the second year of re-activation, the Virginia Branch won the Cashman Trophy which is offered annually by the National A.G.C. for the greatest increase in membership secured by any separate chapter.

The usual committees were appointed, such as labor relations, legislative, membership, apprenticeship, contract forms and documents, etc. These committees immediately began to familiarize themselves with the proper authorities and it did not take very long for all to recognize the

opinions and wishes of the construction industry in all these fields.

Although recognition came fairly fast, many long hours of work and consultation were necessary to confront these problems with the correct thoughts, requests and follow through. The purpose of the A.G.C. is explained in more detail in another article in this issue but briefly, the aims and purposes of this organization are to keep the industry on an even keel, both in fairness in operation and quality in the product that is given in return for the owners' financial remuneration.

To do this properly it is necessary to be active in all relating fields and to keep a very careful and watchful eye on any and all other organizations that try to wedge inroads that are harmful to the industry which are in turn harmful to our government agencies and private owners.

It is the ever-striving intent of the construction industry to keep our industry's operation in such a manner that there is never any question in the minds of the architects and/or owners that in dealing with the industry they will always get full value received and quality in keeping with the best practices of the industry.

The Virginia Branch has been very successful in its efforts and this has been possible only by having the full cooperation of our fellow workers and it will be only possible to continue our success by having this continued cooperation and thereby keeping the construction industry invaluable to the citizens of this great Commonwealth of Virginia. ✦ ✦ ✦

The president of the Virginia branch, A.G.C., Gordon T. Mitchell was born in Johnson City, Tennessee, in August, 1921. After finishing high school there in 1939 he went to work for Albert Brothers Contractors (Salem, Va.) in Asheville, N. C. From there he worked for J. M. Francesca, of Fayetteville, W. Va.

In 1941 he joined the J. Kennon Perrin Company of Richmond, and was with them through 1947, his last position there being general operations manager.

In the spring of 1948 he entered business as a partner of the Howard-Mitchell Construction Co., which partnership lasted until January of this year, when he organized his own Gordon T. Mitchell Company.

Mr. Mitchell married the former Jeannetta Nash Penny, of Richmond, in 1942. They have two young daughters.

(Continued on page 34)



Addition to the Virginia Baptist Home, near Culpeper.

FRED B. FUQUA PROJECTS

The new Rockbridge Center at Natural Bridge and an addition to the Virginia Baptist Home, near Culpeper, are two recent projects of Fred B. Fuqua, Lynchburg.

The Virginia Baptist Home, Inc. is an institution supported by the Virginia Baptist churches for care of the aged. The administration building which is the center of the group and the first two dormitory wings were commenced in 1948. An infirmary and chapel wing were added in 1950, and an additional three-story 52-room dormitory wing has been completed on the right of the group in 1955. Construction is now under way on an addition to the infirmary with completion expected in about a month.

The structures generally are of fire-proof construction consisting of concrete and masonry walls, steel joists and concrete floors with asphalt tile finish, slate roof and steel stud and plaster partitions. The home has a well-equipped kitchen and dining room with terrazzo floor. The buildings are connected with lounges and sun rooms, and recreational and television rooms are located in the basement. The infirmary is well equipped for care of the infirm with a separate diet kitchen, treatment and examination rooms, therapy rooms and intercommunication and nurse call system.

Architect for the home was Eubank & Caldwell, Inc., Roanoke. Subcontractors were as follows:

Plumbing and heating, Warren Plumbing & Heating Co., Front Royal, and R. J. "Jack" Davis, Jr., Culpeper; electrical work, Harrison & Chandler Electrical Co., Chandler-Electric Co., Front Royal; Godwin-Holstead Electric Co. and Omohundro Electric Co., Charlottesville; terrazzo marble and tile work, Bonney Tile & Terrazzo Co., Ajax Tile & Marble Co., Norfolk; J. C.

Lampe Tile Co., Standard Tile Co., Staunton. Also, asphalt tile, W. Morton Northern Co., L. L. Worrell Tile Co., Richmond, J. W. Squire Co., Danville; painting, T. J. Hatter, Lynchburg, Clody Doggett & Son, Culpeper; roofing and sheet metal work, N. W. Martin & Bros., Charlottesville, T. B. Dornin-Adams Co., Lynchburg; screens and weatherstripping, Manson-Smith Co., Richmond.

Material suppliers included Roanoke-Webster Brick Co., Roanoke; Richmond Steel Co., Miller Mfg. Co. and Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond; Ajax Tile & Marble Corp., Norfolk; Marsteller Corp., Roanoke, and Danville Lumber Mfg. Co.

Also, Montague-Betts Co., Bailey-Spencer Hardware Co., and Campbell-Payne, Inc., Lynchburg; Virginia Steel Co., Richmond; Nelson Hardware Co., Roanoke; Central Hardware Co., Yowell Hardware Co., Brown-Marean Lumber Co., Culpeper Planing Mill, all of Culpeper.

Rockbridge Center, located at the famous Natural Bridge, gateway to the world-famous and beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, is the center of activity of the public and tourist center, and is the entrance to the Natural Bridge. The Center, facing U. S. Route No. 11 at the intersection with State Route No. 130, presents a pleasing and attractive appearance and extends a warm welcome to motorists approaching the resort.

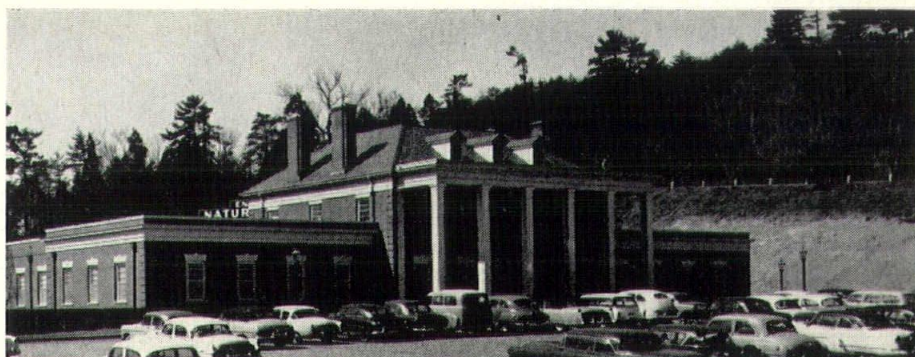
The million-dollar structure is of fire-proof construction and air conditioned throughout. The new Rock-

bridge Center contains one of the most modern kitchens to serve the excellent and spacious cafeteria. Included also is a soda fountain, attractive gift shop, lounges, facilities for recreation including year-round swimming in a completely tiled swimming pool with sand terrace just outside the building for summer sun-bathing, shuffle-board court, and a large recreation room for general game facilities. The grounds are beautifully landscaped and ample parking space is provided.

Wiley and Wilson, Lynchburg, were architects. Subcontractors were as follows:

Electrical, Clarke Electric Co., Danville; plumbing, heating, and air conditioning, roofing and sheet metal work, H. A. Gross, Roanoke; glass and glazing, Valley Glass Co., Harrisonburg; terrazzo, marble, and tile work, Marus Marble & Tile Co., Greensboro, N. C.; acoustic tile and asphalt tile, W. Morton Northern Co., Richmond, and lathing and plastering, Hampshire Corp., Roanoke.

Material suppliers were Montague-Betts Co., Virginia Dunbrick Co., Bailey-Spencer Hardware Co., all of Lynchburg; C. Grady Cates, Roanoke-Webster Brick Co., Roanoke Iron Works, American Bridge Co., Crawford Door Sales Co., Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., and A. L. Horwitz, all of Roanoke; Economy Cast Stone Co. and Virginia Steel Co., Richmond; J. E. Sears & Co., Inc., Appomattox, and Buena Vista Ready Mix Concrete Co., Buena Vista.



Rockbridge Center, at Natural Bridge

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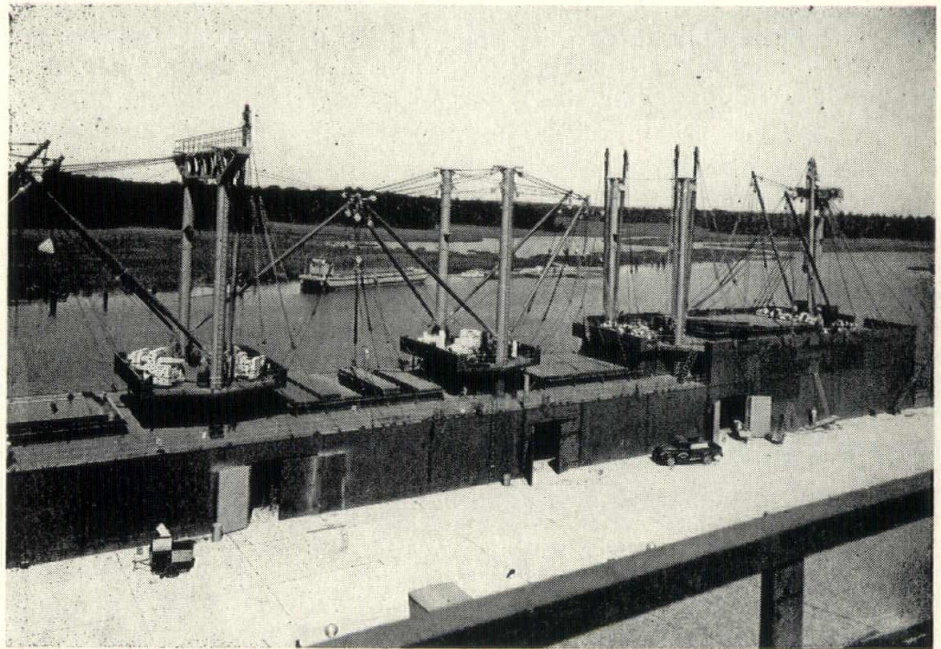
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Norfolk

(story on next page)



ST. FRANCIS DE SALES HIGH
SCHOOL, Rock Castle

BASS CONSTRUCTION CO., Richmond

(story on next page)

Lakeside Baptist

The new Lakeside Baptist Church is located on Woodman Road, in Henrico County, Virginia. Milner Construction Company was general contractor and J. Stafford Efford was architect.

Subcontractors were D. S. Willis, Glen Allen, masonry; Norling Roofing and Deck Co., roofing; I. R. Guild, Mechanicsville, plumbing; Oliver Brothers, electrical; Enterprise Heating and Air Conditioning, heating; Glidewell Brothers, painting. Material suppliers included Cruickshanks Iron Works, miscellaneous iron and steel; Sitterding, Carneal & Davis, millwork; Southern Materials Co., Inc., concrete, and Pleasants Hardware. Unless otherwise noted, all are Richmond firms. *✓ ✓ ✓*

St. Francis de Sales High School

A renovation and modernization project of the St. Francis de Sales High School, Rock Castle, began in March, 1953, and was completed in September, 1954. The work was planned by Henry D. Dagit & Sons, architects, Philadelphia, Pa., and executed by Bass Construction Company, Richmond.

This project was primarily a renovation of a 60-year-old school building, and the total contract for this work was a little in excess of one million dollars. The only new construction was that of an elevator shaft and a four-story school wing of approximately 26' by 70'.

Complete new plumbing and heating and lighting systems, acoustical ceilings and asphalt tile floors, a new roof, new aluminum windows, elevators, and modern laundry and kitchen has transformed the "Castle," as the school is affectionately called by the students, into a modern building.

St. Francis de Sales High School is situated on the south bank of the James River in Powhatan County, about 40 miles west of Richmond. Its campus of some 600 acres was formerly a part of the General Philip St. George Cocke estate, and the site was purchased for a boarding school for colored girls in 1895, by the late Reverend Mother M. Katherine, foundress of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament.

Subcontractors, all of Richmond, were Oliva and Lazzuri, marble and tile; W. D. Duke, brick; T. A. Talley & Son, plumbing and heating; Northside Electric Co., electric wiring; Frick, Vass & Street, painting, and J. A. Wilton, Jr., & Bro., plastering.

Material suppliers were Charlottesville Lumber Co., Charlottesville, Cupples Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., and the following of Richmond: Southern Materials Co., Inc., H. A. Pleasants Hardware, Virginia Steel Co., and Richmond Steel Co.

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(See page 10)

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Building in Roanoke, Va.

(See page 10)

Landship and Warehouses

This project which includes landship and warehouses, provides stevedore training facilities for the U. S. Army at Ft. Eustis, Virginia. All constructed on land, it includes a full-scale steel cargo ship's hull erected on a steel bulkheaded area on the waterfront, completely equipped with steam and electrical winches, cargo booms and fully rigged gear to simulate exact conditions which would be encountered in ship loading and unloading.

A separate similarly equipped facility is provided further on shore on a concrete mat as a preliminary training area where trainees are instructed in the operation of the handling gear before proceeding to final training on the landship with its hatches, decks and holds corresponding to shipboard conditions.

On the landship and preliminary training areas are installed some 38 winches of varying capacities both electrically and steam operated, with their component gear. "Cargos" are set up and manufactured to duplicate weights and types actually handled aboard ship.

In addition to the landship and preliminary training facilities the project includes two structural steel frame warehouses, gear sheds, boiler plants, electric power and lighting and steam and fire protection services, storage areas, roads, walks, etc., comprising this complete training unit.

The facilities were constructed for the Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District, U. S. Army.

General contractor was the Tidewater Construction Corporation, Norfolk. Subcontractors include Mechanical Engineering Corp., Norfolk, electrical work; Paint Products Company, Newport News, painting; S. H. Guza Company, Richmond, plumbing, heating, piping, ventilating and insulation, and Liphart Steel Company, also of Richmond, structural steel and miscellaneous iron.

Material suppliers include Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Baltimore, landship structure, cargo handling booms, equipment and rigging, steel sheet piling and bulkhead accessories; Hall-Hodges Company, Norfolk, reinforcing steel; Albert Pipe and Supply Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., Armo Hel-Cor pile shells; Yorktown Ice & Storage Company, ready-mix concrete; Boston Metals Company, Baltimore, winches and controls, and Erie City Iron Works, boilers.

Also, Hays Corporation, boiler controls; Elliott Company, feed water heaters; Permutit Company, water conditioners; Jersey Bolt and Spike Corporation, Newark, hardware; Southern Materials Company, Norfolk, sand and gravel; Moretrench Corporation, New York City, dewatering equipment; E. G. Bowles, Richmond, rip-rap stone; Eppinger and Russell, South Norfolk, and Atlantic Creosoting Company, Portsmouth, timber, treated.

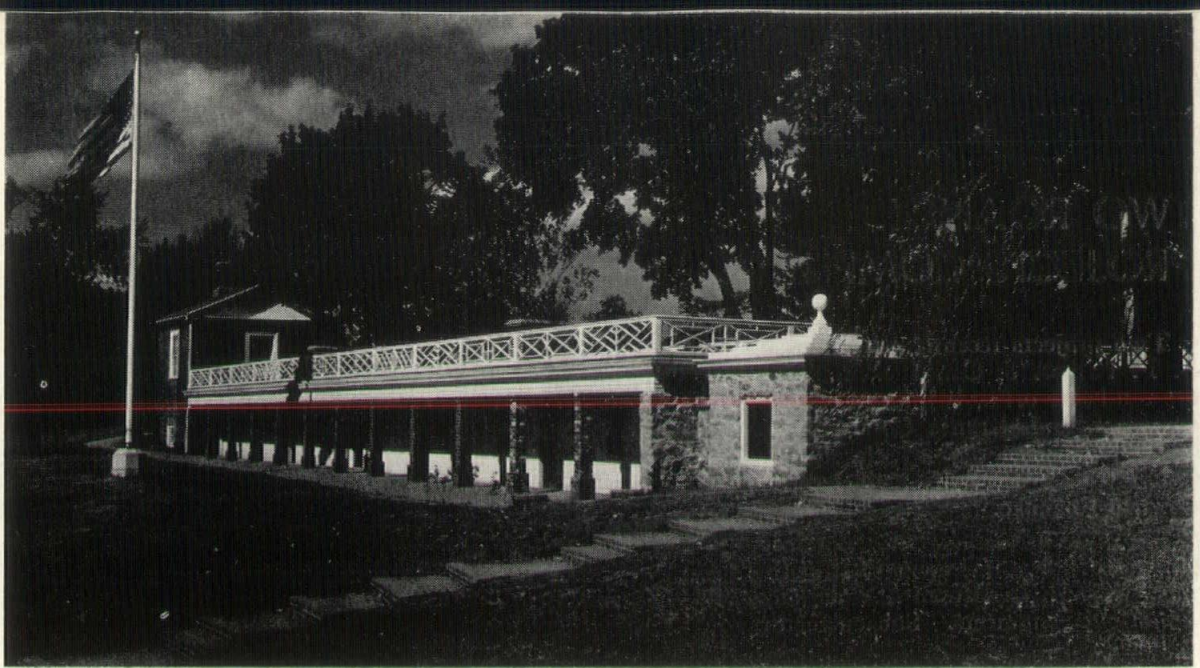
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View of southwest terrace containing kitchen and household servants' quarters.

EXTENSIVE RENOVATION AT MONTICELLO

The project at Monticello comprised installation of a summer-winter air-conditioning system with positive year-round humidity control, complete exterior masonry renovation and waterproofing, and repair, reinforcement and replacement of rotted and termite-damaged floor joists.

To minimize any possible fire hazard and eliminate the need of an unsightly flue, the oil-fired heating boilers were remotely installed in a room constructed beneath the old building presently used as a superintendent's house. Buried conduit take the hot water and heavy electric lines to a room in the basement of the main house which was taken over for the air conditioning equipment.

Concealing the duct work and the

grilles through the exhibition areas was a major design problem. E. B. Boynton and Milton L. Grigg conceived the idea of using the fireplace flues from each room as return air ducts and using two of the former privy air shafts for risers to the various floors. The success of their work is evidenced by the fact that no grille is visible in any exhibition area.

One of the major construction problems was tunneling beneath the building for air passages. This required shoring certain interior walls and chimneys as much as 48" thick and five stories high. The only rock excavation encountered on the project was in these tunnels. Another problem was removing nearly 250 tons of brick and clay nogging from beneath the joists

of all three floors while up to 2,000 visitors a day were going through the building.

R. E. Lee & Son, Charlottesville, was general contractor, with R. E. Lee, Jr., serving as consulting structural engineer. E. B. Boynton and Wiley & Wilson acted as consulting mechanical engineers. Architect was Milton L. Grigg, Charlottesville. Subcontractors were as follows:

Mechanical, Wachter & Wolff Corp., Richmond; tuck pointing and waterproofing, Brisk Waterproofing Co., New York City; structural steel, Blue Ridge Steel Co., Waynesboro; mechanical control, Johnson Service Co., Richmond, and the following of Charlottesville: wiring, Omohundro Electric Co., roofing, N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc.; painting, D. F. Mowbray & Sons; insulation, Stott Insulating Co.; and plastering, C. J. Bailey & Son. Material suppliers were Riverton Lime & Stone Co., Riverton, colored mortar, Locher & Co., Glasgow, replacement brick, and Arvonite-Buckingham Slate Co., Arvonite, slate paving.

JAMES BLAIR HIGH SCHOOL

SILAS S. KEA
& SONS, Ivor

The building is a combined effort of the City of Williamsburg and James City County under the direction of Superintendent Rawls Byrd. It contains in excess of 62,000 square feet of floor space which includes modern home economics, art, science and health

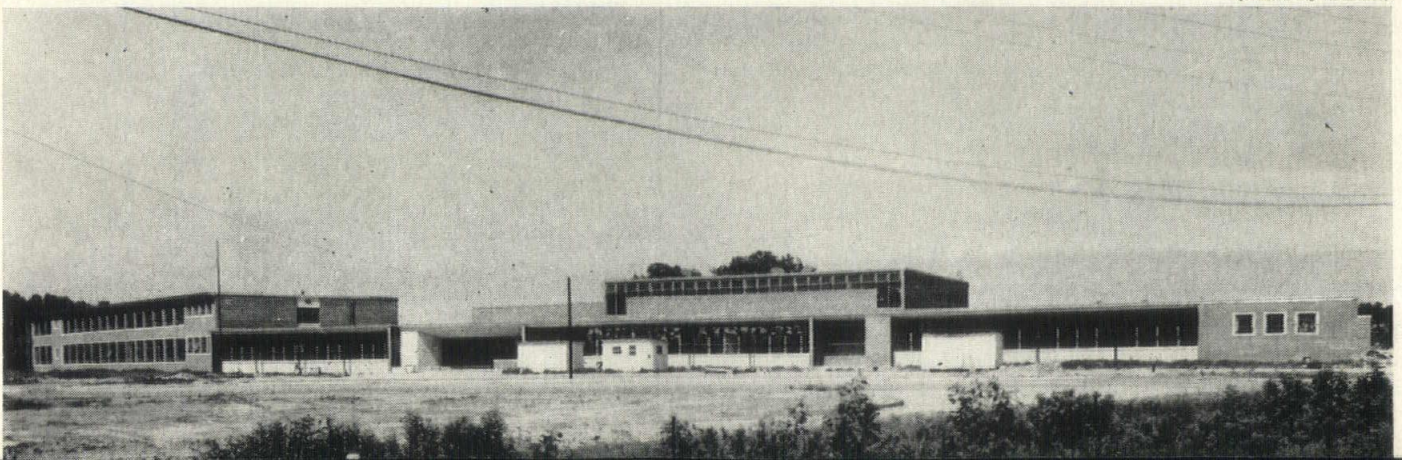
departments plus large auditorium, gymnasium and shop facilities. It also contains an up-to-date cafeteria and library.

The building is located just north of the Williamsburg city limits and is scheduled for occupancy in the fall.

The school board selected the name James Blair for the high school.

Silas S. Kea & Sons, Ivor, was general contractor, with R. L. Thompson, Smithfield, as mechanical subcontractor. William Coile & Blanchard, Newport News, was architect. *† † †*

(Photo by Durant)



TWO ROANOKE PROJECTS COMPLETED

Two projects recently completed by B. F. Parrott & Co., Inc., Roanoke, are the home office building for Shenandoah Life Insurance Company and an addition to the Memorial and Crippled Children's Hospital, both located in Roanoke.

For the life insurance building, Smithey & Boynton were the architects, with R. L. Brown & Associates, consulting engineers. Subcontractors included:

American Mosaic & Tile Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky., marble, tile and terrazzo; Virginia Industrial Plumbing and Heating Co., Roanoke, plumbing, heating, and air conditioning; Hesse & Hurt, Roanoke, painting; R. Floyd Jennings, Washington, lathing, plastering, furring, and fireproofing; W. Morton Northern Co., Richmond, acoustic tile; Valley Roofing Corporation, Roanoke, roofing, waterproofing and sheet metal work; Killinger's Linoleum & Carpet Co., Roanoke, rubber tile and asphalt tile flooring; J. B. Eurell Co., Philadelphia, poured-in-place gypsum roof; Richardson-Wayland Electrical Corp., Roanoke, electrical work and Otis Elevator Co., Richmond, elevators.

Material suppliers were Valley Lumber Co., millwork; Roanoke Ready-Mix Concrete Corp., concrete; Roanoke Iron Works, Inc., miscellaneous iron and steel work; Nelson Hardware Co., finishing hardware, and Marsteller Corp., Indiana limestone trim, all of Roanoke. Also,

B. F. PARROTT
& CO., INC.
Roanoke

Addition to Memorial
& Crippled Children's
Hospital

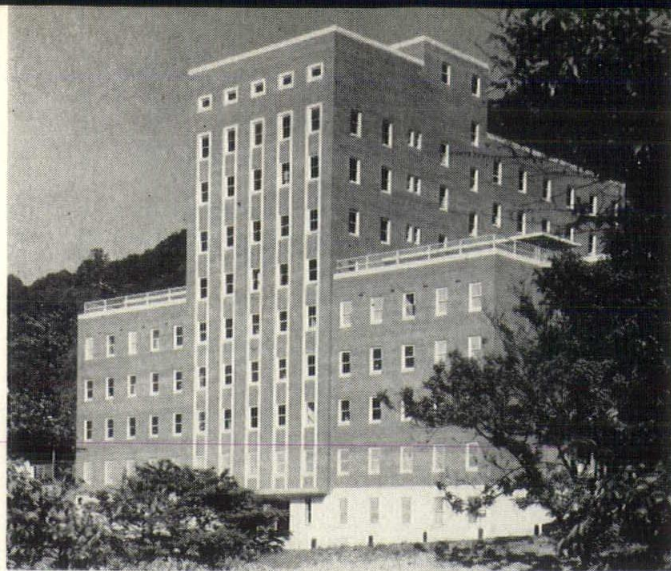
Atlantic Metal Products, Inc., Long Island City, metal doors and frames; Virginia Steel Co., Richmond, reinforcing steel; Salem Brick Co., Salem, face brick, and Bethlehem Steel Co., Baltimore, structural steel.

Eubank & Caldwell, Inc., of Roanoke, were architects for the addition to the Memorial and Crippled Children's Hospital. William A. Brown, Washington, D. C., was consulting engineer. Subcontractors were as follows:

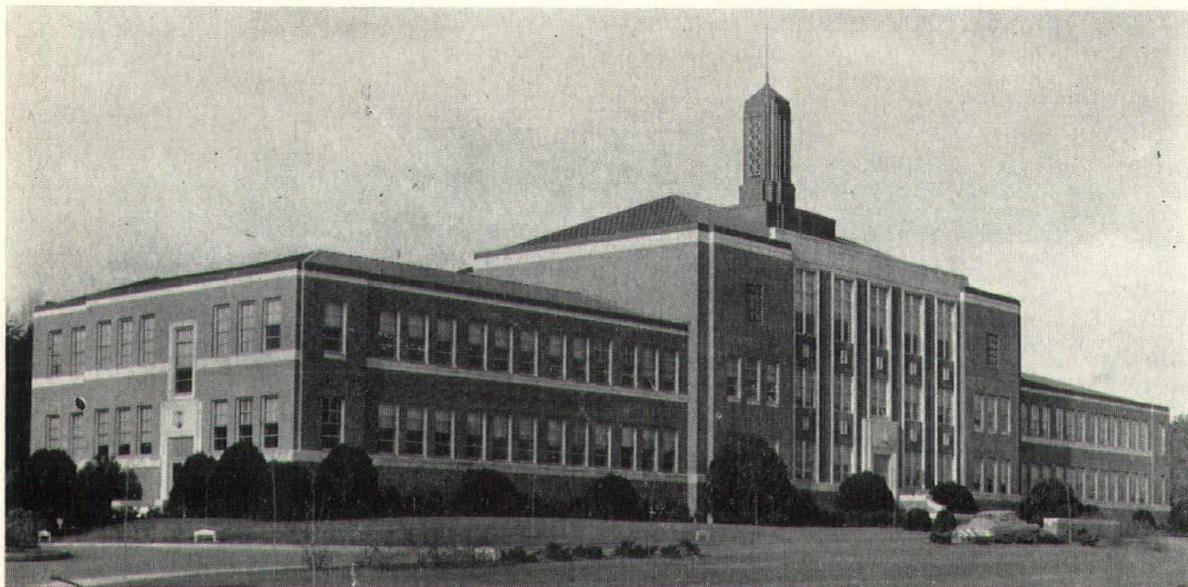
Gustav-Hirsch Organization, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, electrical work; J. H. Cothran Co., Inc., Altavista, plumbing, heating, air conditioning and ventilating; Otis Elevator Co., Richmond, elevators and dumb waiters; American Sterilizer Co., Bethesda, Md., sterilizers; Gardner & Benoit, Charlotte, N. C., food service equipment; W. Morton Northern & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient floors and acoustic tile; Atlantic

Craftsmen, Inc., Washington, D. C., lathing and plastering; Davidow Paint & Wallpaper Co., Roanoke, painting and finishing; Valley Roofing Corp., Roanoke, roofing, sheetmetal work, and waterproofing; American Bridge Division, United States Steel Corp., Roanoke, structural steel; Arnot-Jamestown Division, Aetna Steel Products Corp., New York City, metal cabinets, shelving, and lockers, and E. H. Sheldon Equipment Co., Silver Springs, Md., laboratory furniture.

Material suppliers were Roanoke Ready-Mix Concrete Corp., Roanoke, ready-mixed concrete; Old Virginia Brick Co., Salem, face brick; Roanoke-Webster Brick Co., Inc., Webster, common brick; Harding & Cogswell, Inc., Ellettsville, Ind., Indiana limestone; Cold Spring Granite Co., Cold Spring, Minn., granite; Roanoke Iron Works, Inc., Roanoke, miscellaneous iron and steel; Virginia Steel Co., Inc., Richmond, reinforcing steel and bar joists; Aetna Steel Products Corp., New York City, metal doors and frames; Capital Cubicle Co., Inc., Brooklyn, cubicle screening; Ray Proof Corp., New York City, X-ray protective materials; Valley Lumber Corp., Roanoke, millwork, and Nelson Hardware Co., Roanoke, finish hardware.



(Photo by Joseph W. Hazelgrove)



Home Office
Building for Shen-
andoah Life Insur-
ance Company.

(Davis Photo Co.)

J. V. RICHARDSON
GENERAL CONTRACTOR

TELEPHONE 2211

MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA

F. L. SHOWALTER
INC.

2900 Fulks St. Phone 2-2388

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA CONTRACTORS' REGISTRATION LAW

By E. L. KUSTERER

Executive Secretary, State Registration Board for Contractors

BY an act of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1938 the Virginia Contractors' Registration Law was enacted to regulate the practice of general contracting and the State Registration Board for Contractors was established to administer the law. In 1944 the General Assembly enacted a major amendment extending the provisions of the law to subcontractors as well as general contractors.

The need for such regulatory legislation was realized by the legislators to provide for the protection of the welfare of the public. It is designed to protect the public from inexperienced, unscrupulous, irresponsible, or incompetent contractors, and to effectuate this purpose, it requires a demonstration of ability, character, and financial responsibility as well as a good record of past performance. The original act and amendments thereto have been codified as Chapter 7, Title 54, Sections 54-113 to 54-145.1 of the Code of Virginia.

Any contractor who for a fixed price, commission, fee or percentage, bids on, offers to accept, accepts, orders or contracts for performing or superintending any work in the construction industry, as defined in Section 54-113 of the Code, when the amount of the bid or cost of the work is \$20,000 or more, shall be deemed to have engaged in the business of general contracting or subcontracting in Virginia and must first be registered as a contractor under the provisions of the law. It is the cost of the work to be done on a given project which determines whether or not the contractor is subject to the provisions of the Chapter. It makes no difference whether there is one or several contracts. The criterion is the cost of the work bid upon or performed.

Responsibility for examining applications and applicants for registration and for administering the various provisions of the chapter rests with the

board which comprises five members appointed by the Governor of Virginia. Of these five members, who serve without compensation, the law provides that at least one member shall have as a larger part of his business the construction of highways; at least one the construction of public utilities; and at least one the construction of buildings. The board's regular meetings are



FRED A. HAYCOX, chairman, State Registration Board for Contractors

held quarterly in January, April, July and October for the examination of applications and applicants and such other business as may come before it.

Successful applicants are assigned a registration number and issued certificates of registration on the basis of proved qualifications in any of four classifications, namely (1) building contractor, (2) highway contractor, (3) public utilities contractor, or (4) specialty contractor, as the common use of the term is known, such as electrical, masonry, plumbing and heating, etc., or an unclassified certificate which may include all of the four classifications.

Since inception of the board 3,425 certificates have been issued of which 2,274 are now in force. Certificates are issued for a calendar year and be-

come invalid on December 31 unless renewed, subject to the approval of the board. Applications for renewal of certificates must be filed each year.

The board may revoke the certificate of registration of any general contractor or subcontractor who is found guilty, after appropriate hearing, of any fraud or deceit in obtaining the registration, or gross negligence, incompetence or misconduct in the practice of his profession, or willful violation of any provision of the chapter.

The law requires that architects and engineers include in invitations to bid and in specifications, notice of necessity for contractors to show evidence of a certificate of registration before a bid may be received and considered when the cost of the project is \$20,000 or more. General contractors are required to have subcontractors submit like evidence of registration before they may receive a bid of that amount on a subcontract. Awarding authorities likewise are prohibited from receiving or considering bids from any one not properly registered under the chapter.

Violation of the provisions of Chapter 7, Title 54 of the Code is a misdemeanor and is subject to prosecution and punishment accordingly. In addition, the courts of record having equity jurisdiction shall have jurisdiction to enjoin any person, firm, association or corporation violating the provisions of the Chapter.

Fred A. Haycox, Virginia Beach, is chairman of the board. The vice-chairman is Fred L. Showalter, Lynchburg. W. Albie Barksdale, Charlottesville, C. Merle Luck, Richmond, and Donald E. Ball, Alexandria, complete the board's membership. Edward L. Kusterer, Richmond, secretary-treasurer of the board, is the administrative head of the agency's operations and executive office at 17 North Sixth Street in Richmond. ■ ■ ■

Hesse & Hurt, Inc.

Painting Contractors

123 Luck Ave., S. W.

Phone 2-4645

Roanoke, Virginia

IVY CONSTRUCTION CORP.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

M. Jack Rinehart, President & Treasurer

Raymond V. Long, Jr., Vice-President

John B. Rogan, Secretary & Vice-President



TWO PLANTS CONSTRUCTED

A filter plant for the Elon Sanitary District and a sewage disposal plant at Covington are two recent projects of F. L. Showalter, Inc., Lynchburg. Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, Roanoke, were consulting engineers for the sewage plant.

This consisted of a control building, a primary digester, a secondary digester, a primary clarifier No. 1 and primary clarifier No. 2, sludge beds and chlorine contact tank together with the necessary mechanical equipment.

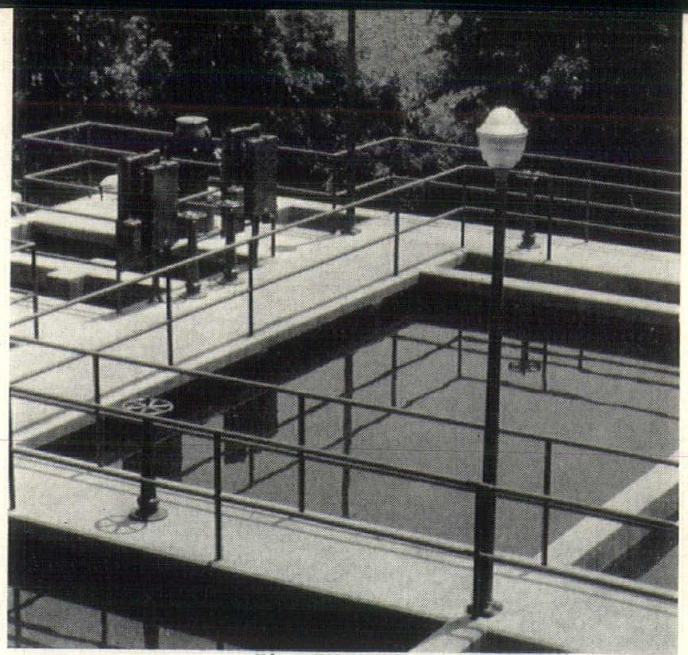
The present plant is of the primary type, although space is allocated for converting to a complete treatment at a later date should that be desired.

The mechanical equipment used consisted of a communitator furnished by the Worthington Corporation, a detritor, sludge pumps, multi-digesting system, and clarifiers together with floating covers for digestion tanks. These items were furnished by the Dorr Company. Wallace & Tiernan's chlorinators were used.

Subcontractors included J. M. Murphy, Roanoke, electrical, and the following, all of Lynchburg: plumbing and heating, Marvin Moseley; roofing and sheet metal work, T. B. Dornin-Adams; painting, H. D. White Co., and miscellaneous iron and steel, Montague-Betts Co.

Material suppliers were C. B. Nettleton, Inc., Covington, building materials; Superior Ready Mixed Corp., Covington, concrete; Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Newark, chlorinators, and The Dorr Co., Stamford, Conn., plant equipment.

F. L. SHOWALTER,
INC., Lynchburg



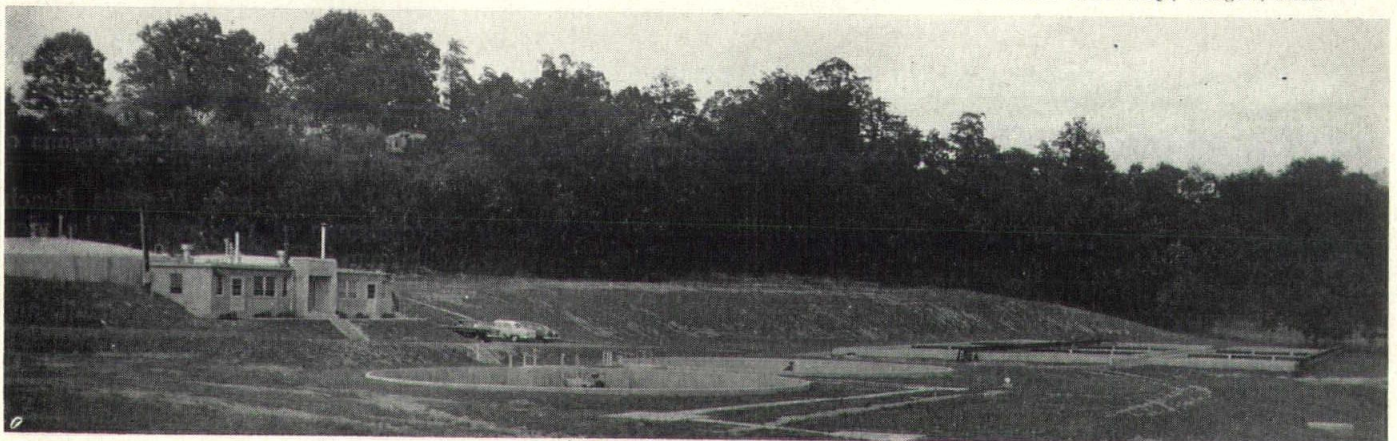
Elon Filter Plant

The filter plant with a daily capacity of one million gallons is just being completed. It is located in the Elon Magisterial District in the southern end of Amherst County, and serves the suburban areas along U. S. Highway 29 from Madison Heights to Monroe, and Wrights Shop Road area from Madison Heights to Oak Grove School and the Elon Road from U. S. 29 to Harris Creek where the filter plant is located. The plant serves a thickly populated suburban area of Lynchburg which has never had complete water service up until now. In addition to this there is now under de-

velopment a considerable industrial area in the immediate vicinity of this filter plant. The Old Dominion Box Company has let a contract for a factory building of some 80,000 square feet, while several other industries contemplate moving into this area. All of these, of course, will be served by this filter plant.

Consulting engineers were Wiley & Wilson, Lynchburg, with the following subcontractors and material suppliers:

Roberts Filter Mfg. Co., Darby, Penn., filter equipment; and the following of Lynchburg: H. D. White Co., painting; T. B. Dornin-Adams, roofing; Montague-Betts Co., miscellaneous and re-steel; W. A. Rice Electric Co., electrical; Lynchburg Ready-Mix Concrete Co., concrete, and Locher Brick Corp., Glasgow, brick.



Covington Sewage Disposal Plant

(Burr's Studio)

Franklin Concrete Products Corp.

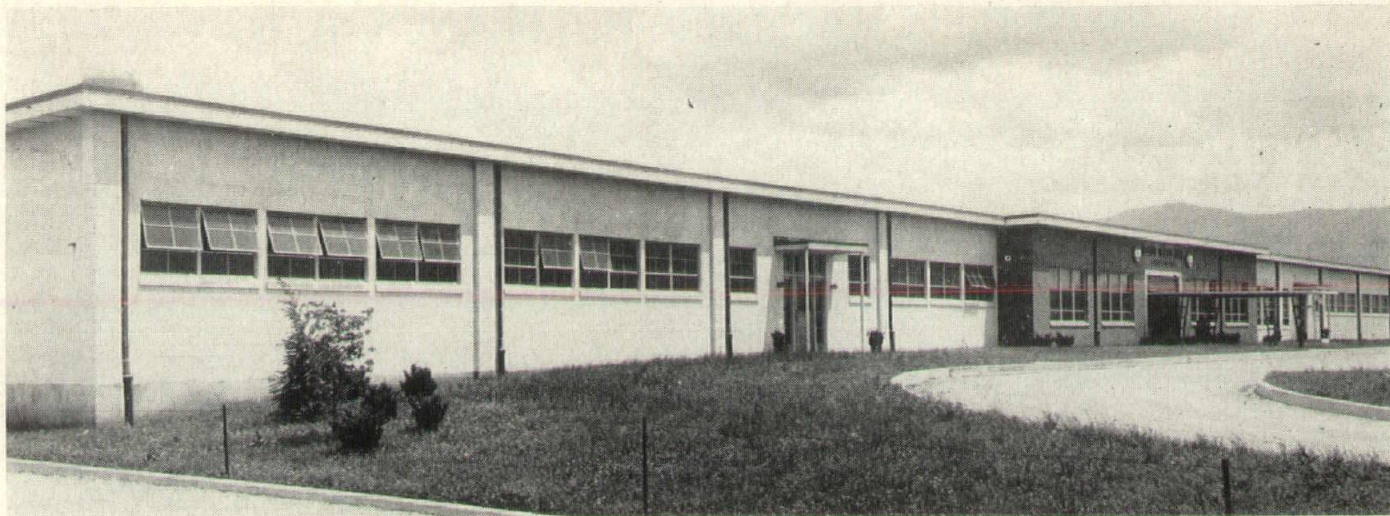
"READY-MIXED CONCRETE"

Concrete Blocks and Supplies
for Tidewater, Virginia

FRANKLIN

PHONE 8500

VIRGINIA



(Photo by Michael Lackovitch)

BLUE BELL, INC., LURAY

BAUGHAN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., Luray

Presently occupied by Blue Bell, Incorporated, the world's largest manufacturer of working clothes, this building at Luray was specially designed for low-cost manufacturing: the total cost was less than \$4 per square foot, including sprinkler and water tower. Serving as the main receiving and

shipping plant for all Blue Bell's Virginia plants, this structure contains 90,000 square feet of manufacturing and storage area, with 12-foot ceilings. Walls are Solite block; expansion joints at pilasters; steel columns 26-foot centers. Concrete floor, poured gypsum deck, built-up slag roof.

General contractor was Baughan Construction Co., Inc., of Luray. Stainback & Scribner, Charlottesville, was architect. Subcontractors were Riddleberger Brothers, Harrisonburg, plumbing and heating; Wine Brothers, Winchester, roof and sheet metal work; W. Morton Northern & Co., Inc., Richmond, acoustic tile and floor covering; J. B. Eurell, Lansdowne, Pa., gypsum roof deck; Richmond Steel Company, structural steel and miscellaneous iron, and Virginia Steel Co., Richmond, bar joists and reinforcing steel.

DAWBARN BROS., WAYNESBORO

IVY CONSTRUCTION CORP.,
Charlottesville

This project consists of a two-story office building and a one-story factory building for Dawbarn Bros. in Waynesboro. The building has a structural steel frame with bar joists, floor and roof construction. Office walls are brick veneer on concrete block and the factory portion is concrete block.

The entire building contains approximately 85,000 square feet and was

built at a cost of approximately \$400,000.

It is complete with sprinkler system, air conditioning for the office portion and a power ventilation system for the factory portion. Construction was completed in approximately six months time.

The factory will be used for the manufacture of plastic thread.

Ivy Construction Corporation, Charlottesville, was general contractor with Stainback & Scribner, architect. Subcontractors were W. L. Lacy, plumbing, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning; Midway Electric Co., electrical wiring; N. W. Martin & Bros., roofing and sheet metal, all of Charlottesville, and J. B. Eurell Co., Richmond, gypsum roof deck.

Material suppliers were Waynesboro Concrete Products Co., Waynesboro, Allied Cinderblock Co., Harrisonburg; millwork, Miller Manufacturing Co., structural steel, Richmond Steel Co., and bar joists and metal windows, Truscon Steel Co., all of Richmond.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS: VIRGINIA BRANCH, A. G. C.

J. M. COLEMAN, JR., vice-president of Wise Contracting Co., was born in Savannah, Ga. He attended The Citadel and was graduated from North Carolina State College with a B.S. in civil engineering and a B.S. in construction engineering. He is a registered professional engineer.

He is a member of River Road Baptist Church, serving on the board of administration and the building committee and is chairman of the "Every Member Canvas Committee."

Mr. Turner is a member of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond Rotary Club, Dove Lodge AF and AM, Scottish Rite Temple, Acca Temple, Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity, Officers Club of Virginia, the Downtown Club, and the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers.

A member of the board of directors of the Virginia Branch, A.G.C., he is also chairman of the Richmond District and of the membership committee. Previously he has served on the Labor Relations Committee and as chairman of the Contract Committee.
✓ ✓ ✓

JAMES F. HOPE, partner at Reid and Hope, in Suffolk, was born in 1917 at Toledo, Ohio and was graduated magna cum laude with a B.E. Degree in civil engineering from the University of Toledo in 1939. He holds membership in the honorary societies of Tau Beta Pi (engineering), Phi Kappa Phi (scholastic) and Pi Mu Epsilon (mathematics).

He is a member of the Official Board of Oxford Methodist Church, a director of the Suffolk Lions Club and of Old Dominion Investors Trust. A registered professional civil engineer, both in Virginia and Ohio, he belongs to the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers and the American Society of Military Engineers.

Upon graduation from college, Mr. Hope was employed by the Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown, N. Y., as field engineer and assistant superintendent for the construction of the Toledo Public Library, the Virginia State Library, and the Supreme Court of Appeals Building.

In 1940 he went with Doyle & Russell and Wise Contracting Company, Richmond, in the construction of Camp Lee. In 1941 he was employed by Doyle & Russell as execu-

tive engineer for the construction of Naval Shore Facilities, at Norfolk.

Mr. Hope was commissioned an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve in 1943, and was later promoted to lieutenant. While in the Navy he served overseas with Carrier Air-Craft Service Unit No. 1 at Pearl Harbor, and aboard the carrier USS Ticonderoga as an officer in aviation engineering.

In June 1946, Mr. Hope joined William H. Reid and Emerson S. Reid in the construction business which now operates under the name of Reid & Hope. The firm is engaged in commercial and industrial construction throughout southeastern Virginia and eastern North Carolina.

Married to the former Virginia Lee Mountjoy of Richmond, he has a son, James, Jr., age seven, and a daughter, Virginia Lee, age three. Hobbies include fishing, horseback riding and hunting.
✓ ✓ ✓

ROBERT R. MARQUIS, sole owner of Robert R. Marquis, Builders, in Portsmouth, was born in Beaver County, Penn., August 16, 1906. After high school, he embarked on his life's work by becoming an apprentice carpenter.

After four years as apprentice, he worked a few years at the trade, was promoted to foreman, then superintendent, and spent the next ten years studying at night and working by day.

Mr. Marquis worked on so many different construction jobs in so many places that when he took the plunge and started his own business in November, 1945, he was experienced in all phases of the work. From the very beginning, his business was a success and its volume far exceeded his expectations.

He is a member and former deacon of the Cradock Presbyterian Church. Married, he has two daughters and one granddaughter. He lives in Portsmouth.
✓ ✓ ✓

J. S. MATHERS, president of J. S. Mathers, Inc., at Waynesboro, was born in Lewisburg, Pa.

He was educated in civil engineering at Bucknell University, and his firm was incorporated in 1948.

He is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Waynesboro and was city manager of Covington, from 1932-1941. His hobby is fishing.
✓ ✓ ✓

R. E. LEE, JR. has been chief executive of R. E. Lee & Sons, Inc., Charlottesville, since 1946. Born in New York City in 1908, he was graduated from the University of Virginia with a B.S.E. Degree in 1929. He is a certified professional engineer.

After college he went with the Charlottesville Lumber Company as draftsman, estimator, and general superintendent, leaving in 1939 to go with R. E. Lee & Sons, Inc. as estimator and general superintendent. From 1943-1945, he was superintendent of Bellemeade Development Corp., Hamilton, N. J., and assistant engineer with AEM Constructors at Camp Patrick Henry.

From 1943 to 1945 Mr. Lee was a major, Corps of Engineers, in New Guinea and the Philippine Islands, doing hospital, air drome and road construction and engineer supply.

Mr. Lee is a member of the Building Code Review Board of the City of Charlottesville and a member of the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers. He belongs to Saint Paul's Episcopal Church.
✓ ✓ ✓

"HOBY" DOYLE, born in Mt. Carmel, Illinois in June 1889, became a resident of Richmond in December of the same year—a near native. He attended the local schools and is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and of Cornell University, and is a civil engineer by profession.

In 1913 he was employed by the George A. Fuller Company of New York as a field engineer, and subsequently as a superintendent of construction, in connection with construction work and at various times was assigned to construction projects in West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana.

After serving in the Army during World War I, he re-established his residence in Richmond in 1919 and was employed by a local firm of contractors, the John T. Wilson Company, as a superintendent of construction and later as chief estimator. Mr. Doyle continued with this firm until April 15, 1925. At that time he and John Russell formed the partnership of Doyle and Russell to engage in building and industrial construction. The firm has successfully completed more than 3,600 construction projects in Virginia and other states, including Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, West Virginia and Florida. Many projects have been constructed for the

Army, Navy and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The firm has erected a large number of prominent buildings in Richmond, among which are the Central National Bank, the State Library, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, the Carillon Tower, the Home Beneficial Life Insurance Company, The Bank of Virginia (Fourth and Grace Streets), the First & Merchants National Bank (Robinson and Broad Streets), the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building, and numerous others.

Mr. Doyle resides with his wife, the former Alice Lewis, at the Prestwoud Apartments, Richmond.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Old Dominion Life In-

ber Co., coming to John W. Daniel & Co., Inc. in 1949. The firm was founded in 1945. Married to the former Aurelia Huger Rutherford, Mr. Brown has two boys, David Tucker Brown, four and one-half years, and Edward Trigg Brown, Jr., three years.

He is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Danville and is on the vestry of Church of Epiphany. He likes gardening, and all sports, especially golf, but says his interests are perhaps too diversified for him to spend much time at any hobby. *✓ ✓ ✓*

C. C. CARPENTER, owner of Carpenter Construction Company, was born in Norfolk and has been in business with headquarters there continuously since 1922. The company is engaged in general contracting business,

Professional Engineers, and a director and past president of the Virginia Branch, A.G.C. He served three years on the board of directors of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, of which he is still a member, also belonging to the United States Chamber of Commerce. *✓ ✓ ✓*

J. DAVENPORT BLACKWELL, founder in 1926 and owner of Blackwell Engineering Company, was born near Warrenton in 1897. His firm's home office is in Warrenton, with a branch office at Merrifield.

Mr. Blackwell is an alumnus of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in engineering in 1916. From June 1917 to June 1919 he served overseas. He married the former



Members of the Executive Board of the Virginia Branch, AGC, in addition to Mr. Mitchell, president, are (left to right), Henry D. Porter, J. Davenport Blackwell, and James Hope. Pictures of E. T. Brown and Harry H. Cable, other Executive Board members were not available.

urance Company, the Richmond Federal Savings and Loan Association, and the Central National Bank. He is also a V.M.I. booster, and past president of the V.M.I. Alumni Association. *✓ ✓ ✓*

EDWARD T. BROWN, vice-president of John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., Danville, is also secretary-treasurer of the Virginia branch, A.G.C., and a member of the executive board.

He was born in 1918 in Richmond, attended Episcopal High School and the University of Virginia before becoming factory manager for Morgan Brothers, in Richmond. After four years in anti-aircraft service, he resumed his education and was graduated from V.P.I. in engineering.

He then joined the construction department of the Charlottesville Lum-

primarily in heavy engineering construction, marine work and industrial building.

He was graduated from M.I.T. and now serves as honorary secretary in connection with its educational program. He is a member of Galilee Episcopal Church, Virginia Beach.

Among his memberships are the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, and the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange, of which he serves on its Special Harbor Committee. He also serves as liaison member between the Maritime Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Carpenter is a past president of the Bay Colony Civic League and a member and past president of the Engineers Club of Hampton Roads. He is a member of the National Society of

Pauline Mosby Coleman, granddaughter of Col. John S. Mosby of Civil War fame, and has two daughters, Stuart Mosby and Gene. He is a member of St. James Episcopal Church.

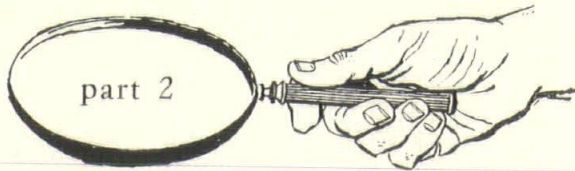
Member of the executive board of the Virginia Branch, A.G.C., he is also a member of Legislative and Labor Committee. He was chairman of the Virginia State Registration Board for Contractors in 1949-1950, having been a member from 1938 to 1950.

Mr. Blackwell's hobbies are hunting, tennis and horses. *✓ ✓ ✓*

HENRY D. PORTER who owns Henry D. Porter & Co., of Lynchburg, was born in Albemarle County in 1912. His firm was founded in 1948.

(Continued on page 45)

The Beattie Case



By
BEN POPE

SYNOPSIS: *This is the second of three articles on the famous Beattie murder trial, an event which stunned and fascinated the people of Virginia in 1911. In the opening article, which appeared in this magazine last month, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., son of a prominent South Richmond merchant, told of an attack by a bearded stranger who shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Louise Owen Beattie. Several days later, however, Paul Beattie, the young husband's cousin, was approached by Chesterfield County police officers and without too much persuasion signed a written confession that he had purchased a shotgun for his cousin shortly before the crime. Police officers rushed to Henry Beattie's home.*

THE room was quiet. No one showed surprise when the coroner's jury of Chesterfield County returned the "guilty" verdict that Saturday afternoon of July 22, 1911. Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., on hearing that his neighbors believed him guilty of murdering his wife five days before, lifted a glass of water steadily and wet his lips,

but did not drink. He fumbled for a cigarette. Struck several matches and finally got a light.

The room was indeed quiet. Especially when looking back at the hectic procedures of the day before when it came to light, through a confession of his cousin, Paul Beattie, that it might be the husband who had killed Mrs. Louise Owen Beattie the previous Tuesday night, and not a bearded stranger as the young husband had said.

Friday's morning meeting of the coroner's inquest had been calm. Henry C. Beattie had gone to his father's Porter Street home for lunch and had been arrested by Captain McMahon.

McMahon said, "Henry, although it is sad for me, I must tell you that fresh evidence just discovered forces me to place you under arrest."

No one at the lunch table spoke. The younger Beattie rose and walked to the door with the officers.

"I think I should tell you that Paul is waiting in the car over there," McMahon said.

"Paul who?" asked Beattie.

"Paul Beattie."

"Well, what of it?"

"Nothing except that he has confessed everything and has told of the purchase of the shotgun he gave you," McMahon explained seriously.

Beattie let out a barely audible gasp but was then silent.

When he stepped in the car no sign of recognition passed between the cousins. The auto headed for Dr. Loving's home and the inquest scene where no inkling of Paul's confession had reached.

Sensing that something had happened, the crowd streamed across the lawn as the police car pulled up. The officers were immediately surrounded by curious hangers-on. Henry stepped out of the car unperturbed but Paul wore a panicked expression and seemed near collapse. The two were escorted in and the inquest resumed.

BEATTIE REMAINS CALM

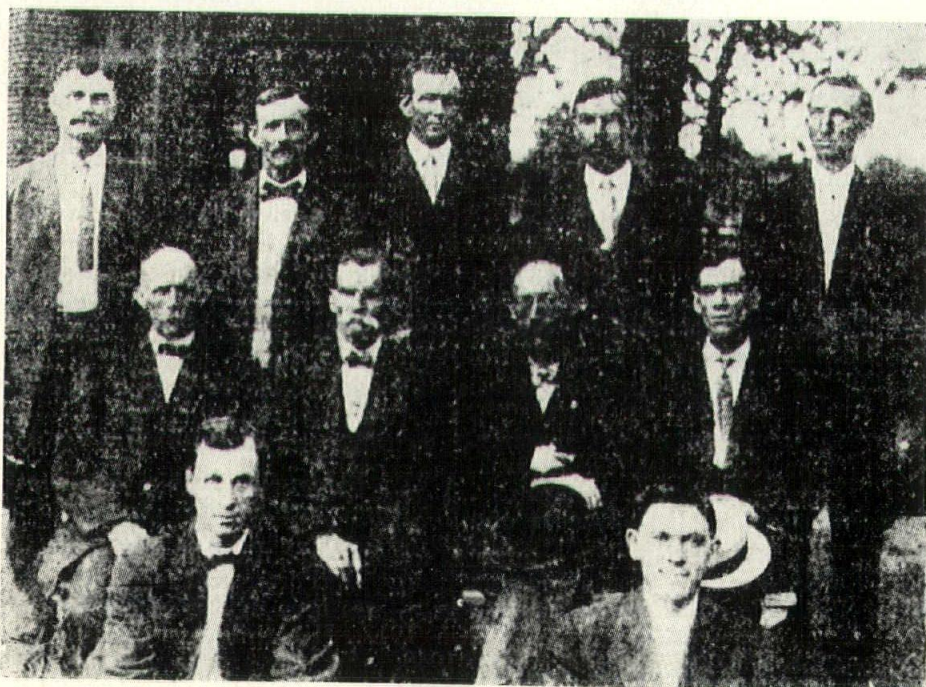
Henry, who had come unscathed from the morning questions, was recalled to the witness stand. He still remained calm and immobile except for a slight twitching in his right cheek. He refused to answer questions he felt might incriminate him, but on others he was adamant.

Louis O. Wendenburg, who was assisting Commonwealth's Attorney Gregory, took up the questioning.

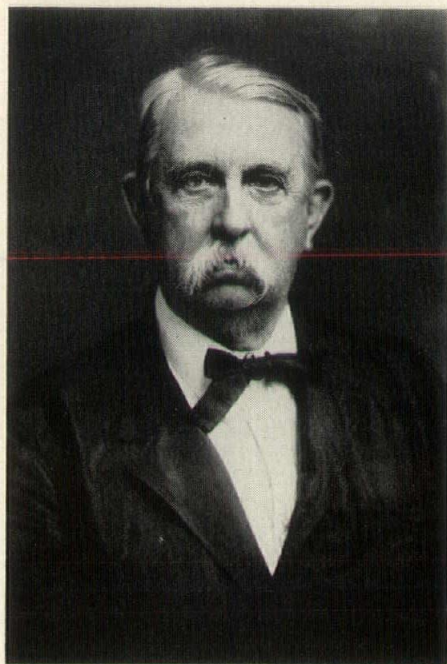
"Did you buy or take part in the purchase of a gun with Paul Beattie?"

"No, sir."

The Chesterfield County jury, chosen quickly from among 36 questioned. They are, top row, W. L. Burgess, M. C. Robertson, I. L. Boss, Jr., B. W. Fuqua and A. L. Fetterolf. Middle row, J. C. Condrey, W. Y. Landis, John P. Dance, N. W. Farley. Bottom row, R. Henry Covington, and M. S. Purdie. Most were farmers.



for the defense



(Foster Studio)

HILL CARTER,

one of Virginia's foremost lawyers of the early twentieth century. He joined the defense forces with Harry M. Smith, Jr., during period between indictment and trial.

"Do you know Paul Beattie?"

"Yes, he is my cousin."

"Did you not have a meeting with him on Friday night? Did you tell your cousin to meet you at Short and Main Streets?"

"No."

Getting nowhere in this line of questioning, Wendenberg switched to the "other woman in the case," Beulah Binford, who had testified earlier that she had known Beattie, had a now-dead child by him and had returned to Richmond recently to be near him.

"Were you out Monday night with Beulah Binford until 3 o'clock?"

Harry W. Smith, Jr., Beattie's attorney, jumped up. "We decline to answer."

Wendenberg backed up, then asked: "When you married did your wife know of your past relations with this Binford woman?"

"She knew all about it. Everyone knew of it," Beattie said.

"Did your wife know your relations were being continued?"

The question went unanswered.

Suddenly, without a word, Paul slumped into a faint and fell from his chair. He was carried to a small room outside. A few minutes later a man came rushing back into the inquest room shouting that Paul had regained consciousness but was having a fit of madness, thrashing, kicking and drooling from his mouth. He had been tied.

Nothing could hold the composure of the inquest, all rushed to see, but Dr. Herbert Mann had carried Paul to a car. With Paul, hatless and coatless, lying on the back seat of the car, the car raced through South Richmond across Ninth St. Bridge toward the City Home. Business was just closing for the day and the crowds stopped to watch the dashing auto. Newspaper boys had just received a third extra of the *Richmond News Leader* and shouted the news as the man's confession they screamed about was driven by.

WARRANT SWORN OUT

Back at the inquest, Henry had been excused from the stand. He took a seat and picked up a newspaper. As he read the daily adventures of "Mutt and Jeff" Detective J. L. Wiltshire was testifying that the large spot of blood on the highway at the death scene could not have been caused had Mrs. Beattie remained in the car as Beattie had said.

The inquest came to a close and County Officer Jarrell, on the strength of Paul's written confession, swore out a warrant charging that Beattie "maliciously, with a gun in his hand, on Tuesday night, July 18, shot and killed his wife, the said Louise Owen Beattie, with intent. . . ." City Police Captain McMahon turned Beattie over to county authorities and, by direction of Magistrate Jacob, was assigned to the Richmond City Jail.

Showing little signs of anger, Beattie

made a statement to *The Times-Dispatch* before they turned out the lights on him that night. Feet propped against the bars he said:

"Tell the detectives that if they pursue their investigations along other lines in this case with the diligence they have used in following the clues which seem to incriminate me, they will soon clear me of suspicion. I have nothing to add to what I have told already on and off the witness stand."

The coroner's jury was out just a few minutes the next day before returning its guilty verdict. Preliminary examination was waived and it was scheduled that Beattie appear before the Chesterfield grand jury on Monday, August 14.

Transferred to the Henrico County jail, Beattie was permitted to go by his house and pick up clothes and his guitar. Paul and Beulah Binford also were taken into custody as material witnesses, neither having the \$5,000 and \$1,000 bonds, respectively.

BLOODHOUNDS' CLUE

The long days in jail before the trial began, and with them came exciting developments with almost every edition of the newspapers.

It came to the fore Monday that the clue which shifted police attention to Beattie was the action of the bloodhounds brought to the murder scene. The dogs refused to pick up a trail. Instead they would run from the blood on the road to a stump nearby. Many

HENRY C.
BEATTIE, JR.

was a cool and cocky defendant. Here is a shot which he posed for on arriving for the first day of the trial. At first he joked by putting his straw hat over the lower part of his face, but then he sat for several like this.

(Richmond Times-Dispatch photos copied by Colonial Studios)





JAILOR COGBILL who had jurisdiction over Beattie during his stay at the Chesterfield jail during the trial.

footprints were found near the stump. Also that day, an unused shotgun shell was found near the scene and a piece broken from the stock of the discovered murder weapon was found and contained some brads described by Paul and definitely identifying it as the one he said he bought for Henry. While much activity was going on outside the jail, inside, the three principals spent a quiet day. Beattie was visited by his father and brother, Douglas. There was not even a hint as to what line of defense was being planned.

The next day, just a week after the crime, it appeared that Miss Binford was turning against her lover. She called Detective Sherer to the jail to make a statement, but when it was released the next day it contained only the information that she had asked Beattie to run away with her but he

said he must live with his wife until his father died to inherit the family property. That same day a dairyman, Roland Sydnor, told police that on the night of the murder he saw a motor car with one occupant pass him on the Midlothian Turnpike, go around a bend and then drive back past him toward Richmond. He identified the driver as Beattie.

MISS BINFORD TALKS

Beulah Binford continued to make statements under police grilling. She soon said that Beattie had come to Norfolk with the offer to set her up in a furnished flat in Richmond and that they hadn't met accidentally as previously thought.

Thursday, July 27, Hill Carter, whose reputation for careless dress was as unquestioned as his fine professional

ability, joined the defense corps of Smith.

It was still somewhat amazing the ease with which the jail occupants spent this time. Paul was apparently now in perfect health. Miss Binford was keeping up with the fashions through her visitors and had brightened up her surroundings with the purchase of a canary. All three sat for portraits arranged by *The Times-Dispatch* and taken by Homeier and Clark and W. W. Foster.

The trial, of course, had attracted nation-wide attention. Every step was carried in the country's journals and many sent reporters to Richmond for first-hand reports. Among those was the then famous trial "sob sister," Dorothy Dix, whose name later became synonymous with the advice-to-lovelorn columns. Miss Dix was not one to mince words, nor did she hesitate to pass judgment on a prisoner before a jury had a chance.

SOB SISTER REPORTS

"Never has staid and ultra-conservative Richmond been so stirred up by anything since the Civil War as this trial . . ." she wrote, and went on to say that the crime was the topic of conversation everywhere . . . business was suffering for people were not thinking about their own needs. She termed the murder "diabolical" and displaying "brutality at which an Apache might be appalled." Describing Beattie, she wrote, "Beattie is 26 but looks like an underdeveloped boy of 20." From that point it was easy for Miss Dix to shift to a trend she was to use later in her famous columns, extolling on the sad fact that the purest of girls always married the most rakish of men.

Meanwhile the random bits of information made the case for the prosecution stronger and stronger. On the first of August, a dispatch from Norfolk from Major Charles G. Rizer, Norfolk chief of police, and from Commonwealth's Attorney John G. Tilton, claimed they had a definite motive linking Beattie to the murder of his wife.

They said that according to many witnesses, Beattie came to Norfolk for the Spring meeting of the Jamestown Jockey Club and was a steady escort of Beulah Binford, who was living there with her mother. Often the couple went to the home of Mamie Shafer, the officer said, and the woman overheard a conversation in which Miss Binford said, "I will not

(Continued on page 36)

THE

Virginia

ARCHITECT

July
1955

Official Publication, Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects

CO-OPERATION IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

By CHARLES C. JUSTICE, A.I.A.

Director and Past President, Virginia Chapter, A.I.A.

THE Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. is symbolic of the cooperation which enables construction to be the largest single industry in the United States. The members and associate members have, through their membership, the opportunity of discussion and through understanding, solving the multitude of problems which daily arise in this industry.

The timeworn phrase "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," is ever an applicable thought in any phase of construction. For cooperation of each and every person or group is extremely important in the final result. The three important parts of any building project, whatever it may be, are the owner, without whom there would be no project, the architect and the contractor. These are all inclusive titles since each has its necessary associates or branches; the owner—his lawyer, real estate and financial institution; the architect—his engineering associates, and the contractor—his sub-contractors and in turn material suppliers and manufacturers.

Invariably when either the contractor or the architect and their counterparts are missing from the scene, the results show the lack of use of the available talents and skill.

There are many organizations which have been formed for the purpose of better uniting particular trades and material suppliers. These groups not only are able to solve their common problem by such organizations, but by committees may work with similar committees of other groups. For example, the Associated General Contractors and the American Institute of Architects have a joint national com-

mittee composed of an equal number of members of each organization. The joint committee meets frequently for the purpose of discussion and of coming to an understanding on the problems of both.

The past three centuries have seen a vast change in the building industry. In bygone days great and now famous "master builders" who were both architect and contractor, sometimes devoted their entire life to a single building. Modern building technology has vastly increased the scope of each architect's and contractor's operations. Concurrently, each phase of the building industry has become more highly specialized.

Today, by intensive concentration in their own fields, and mastery of the available developments and materials in them, through cooperative effort the architects and contractors can contrib-

ute to the progress of ever-expanding building industry.

The erection of any structure can be likened to the assembling of a giant jigsaw puzzle. From the owner, comes the need for a project; the architect contributes the talents and skill of his knowledge and coordinates the various engineering skills needed for a superior structure; the contractor through his knowledge of construction and through contact with proper suppliers and manufacturers and the supervision of his sub-contractors; all work toward a similar goal: the erection of a structure of which the owner, architect and contractor can survey with a feeling of pride.

The American Institute of Architects salutes the Associated General Contractors for their contributions toward our mutual goal in the industry of building. ✓ ✓ ✓



The author, right, is shown with Gordon T. Mitchell, president of the Virginia Branch, A. G. C.



(McIntosh Studio)

OSCAR FROMMEL SMITH HIGH SCHOOL

ARCHITECT: A. RAY PENTECOST, JR.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: JOHN W. DANIEL & CO.

A. Ray Pentecost, Jr. was architect for the recently completed Oscar Frommel Smith High School located in South Norfolk. Consulting structural engineers were Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman, with R. L. Brown & Associates as consulting mechanical engineers. General contractor was John

W. Daniel & Co., Inc. of Danville. Subcontractors were as follows:

Eastern Plumbing and Heating; painting, Harry E. Paul; Virginia Sheet Metal and Roofing; ceramic and terrazzo, Oliva and Lazzari; asphalt tile, Ajax Tile and Marble Co.; equipment, Flowers School Equipment and Virginia School Equipment; electrical, Mechanical Engineering Corp.; glass, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; weatherstripping, J. F. Rountree; kitchen, Virginia Fixtures; landscaping, Winn Nursery, and

paving, Birch Construction Company.

Material suppliers were Petroleum Heat and Power Co., burners and fuel system; Herman Nelson Products, heating and ventilating unit; Trane Company, insulation; Johnson Service, temperature controls; Norfolk Paint Company, paint; Southern Block & Pipe Corp., blocks; and Roanoke Webster Brick Company. Also Truscon Steel, joists, metal deck and windows; Montague-Betts, structural steel; Southern Materials, concrete; American Radiator, plumbing fixtures; and Kewanee-Ross, boilers.

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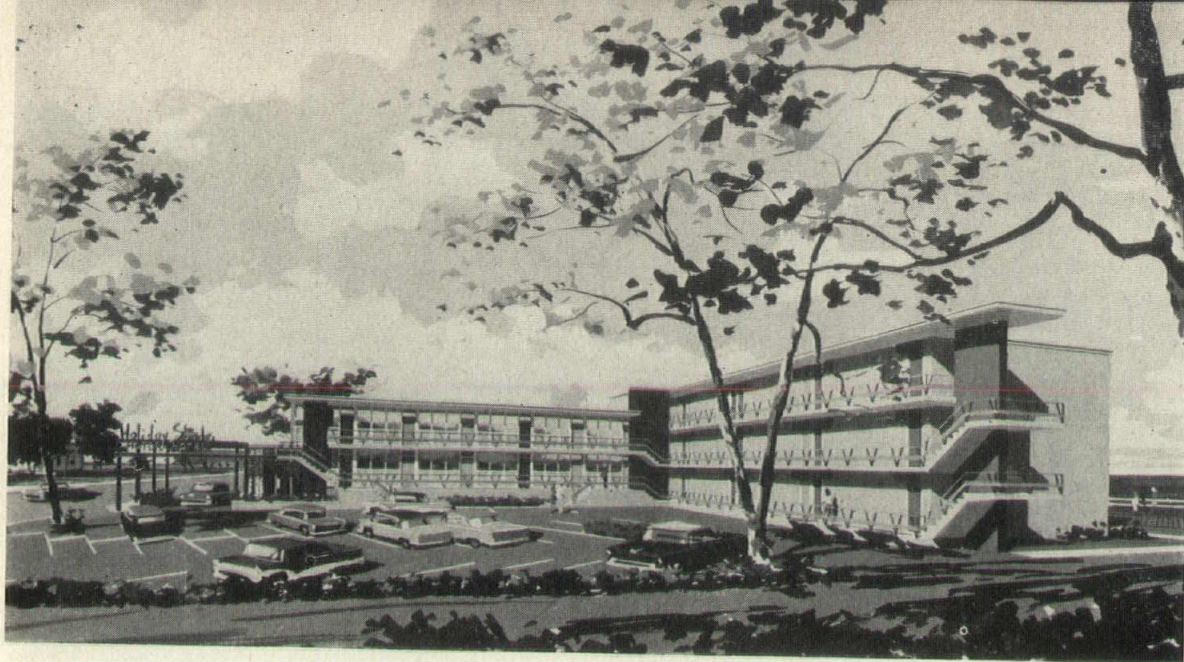
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(Photos by
Oliver & Smith)

MODERN MULTI-STORY MOTEL AT VIRGINIA BEACH

When the firm of Oliver and Smith, Norfolk, was commissioned to prepare the plans for a 40-unit motel on a 150-square-foot plot of ground on the ocean front at Virginia Beach providing parking, individual balconies, and other necessary appurtenances, their task had just begun. The motel is called Holiday Sands.

As all are familiar with motels they see along the nation's highways, it is somewhat difficult not to envision hundreds of feet available to a motel surrounded by trees and driveways. Since the architects were faced with the problem of land area, they developed their solution in a structure in which one wing is three stories high and another wing is two stories high. As a result of creating a multi-story

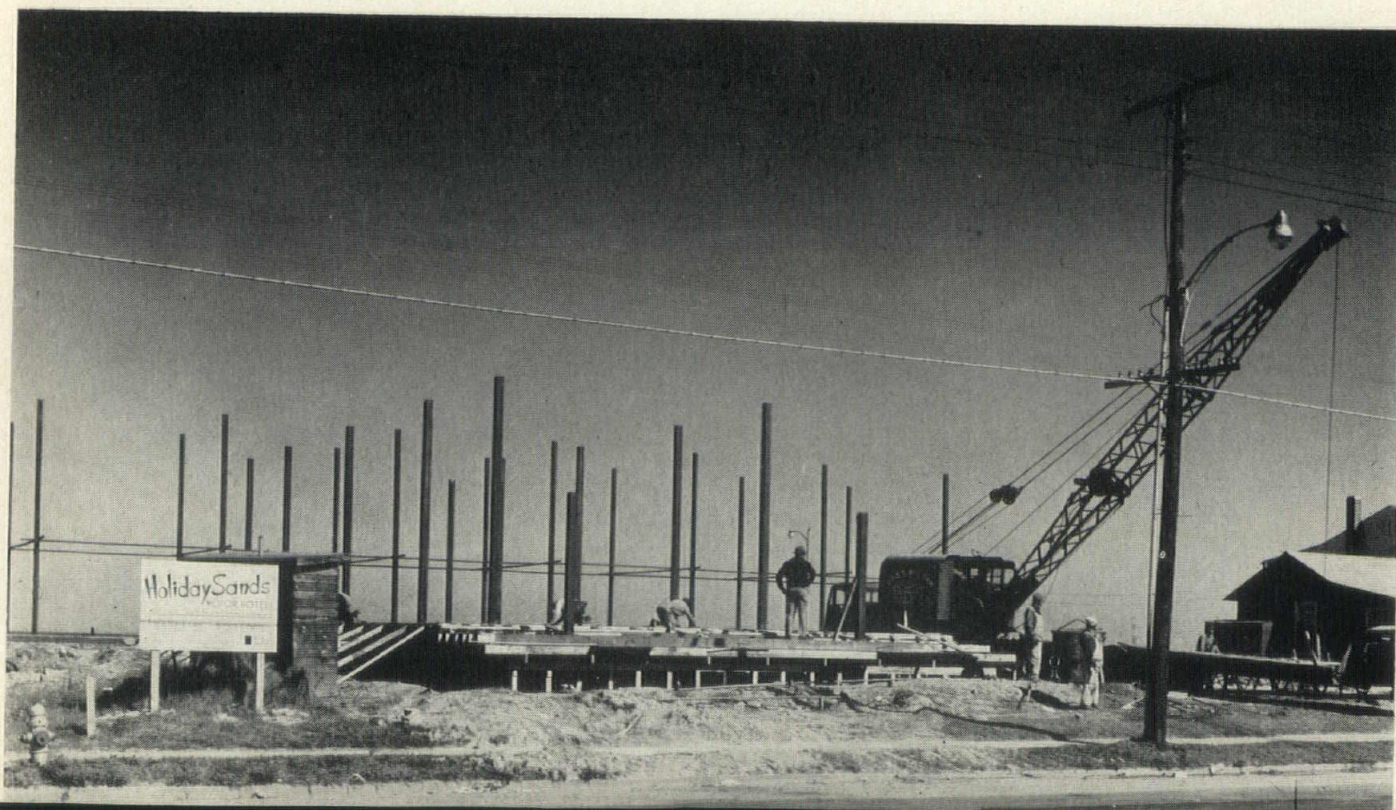
building, enough land was left to provide ample parking for the guests and walks and planting spaces. The multi-story motel is not a novelty in this country since other resorts are faced with the same land scarcities, but it is believed that this is one of the first to be built in Virginia.

Since the structure has an identical plan on all three stories in the east wing and similarly so in the west wing, it was most adaptable to concrete lift-slab construction. This method of construction, in which the floor and roof slabs are all poured on top of one another and then raised into position by means of hydraulic jacks, was described fully in the February issue of VIRGINIA RECORD in

the article "1500-Man Barracks Completed at Little Creek." Since the work was started late in the winter months the construction method was most important in that the building was to be ready in June for occupancy by the summer visitors to the resort. It is estimated that two to three months' construction time was saved in using the lift-slab method.

The building consists of 39 guest rooms 12' x 17' in size, each having its individual private balcony overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, a large closet with storage cabinets over it, and a private bath, all with individually controlled air conditioning and heating; a manager's apartment with bedroom, living room, bath, and

(Continued on page 28)



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T. C. WILLIAMS SCHOOL OF LAW

The T. C. Williams School of Law Building, located at the University of Richmond, follows the precedent set in original designs for the University buildings in that it is of Collegiate Gothic Architecture. Of red face brick, with limestone trim, it has a steel frame with Metropolitan System floor construction.

The interior was designed for the purpose of teaching law, with court room and such accessories.

Architects were Carneal and Johnston, with Claiborne and Taylor, Inc., as general contractors. Subcontractors were as follows: E. G. Bowles, Kenneth L. Black, Southern Brick Co., Inc., Indian Hill Stone Company, Empire Stone Company, N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Liphart Steel Co., J. S. Archer & Co., Truscon Steel Co., J. B. Eurell Co., H. Beckstoffer's Sons, J. A. Wilton, Jr. & Bro., Richmond Tile and Mosaic Co., W. Morton Northen & Co., Binswanger & Co., John K. Messersmith Co., Wingfield Hundley Co., and Wachter & Wolff Corp.

ARCHITECTS: CARNEAL & JOHNSTON
GENERAL CONTRACTORS:
CLAIBORNE & TAYLOR, INC.

Material suppliers were E. C. Ernst, Inc., Westbrook Elevator Manufacturing Co., Virginia Steel Co., Inc., E. F. Hauserman Co., and Lewis E. Ferguson. *† † †*

FOLK ART

A building especially designed to house the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection has been approved by Colonial Williamsburg.

Ground will be broken about August 1 for the museum-type structure, which was designed by Colonial Williamsburg's architect's office.

Located adjacent to the Reception Center, outside the restored area, the building will be of post-colonial architecture of the early 19th century. Nine galleries on two floors will exhibit approximately 60 per cent of the collection at one time. The remainder will be exhibited on a rotating schedule.

An outstanding feature of the building will be a room with panelling salvaged from a house in Wilmington, N. C. *† † †*

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(For Swartz Residence)

SWARTZ RESIDENCE, *left*
BUFORD RESIDENCE, *below*

NEW RESIDENCES IN ROANOKE

Two residences have recently been completed by Smithey & Boynton, Architects & Engineers, of Roanoke. Both are located in Roanoke and the owners are Mr. and Mrs. William Swartz, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Buford.

The Swartz residence is on an unusually pleasant site with large native trees. A steep ravine at the back protects the privacy of the living areas.

The house combines two almost independent units. A children's wing with three bedrooms, playroom and storage for children's gear is somewhat isolated from the main house, which contains the owners' and guests' bedrooms, den, living and dining rooms. An inter-communicating system connects the principal rooms of the two wings.

Floor slabs on ground are, it is hoped, rather carefully protected from termites—a necessary precaution in this region, especially for a house built in the woods.

Finished wood floors are laid on screeds.

Heating is by baseboard radiators, placed where necessary at the ceiling. In the kitchen the radiators are built into the furring over the cabinets and are inconspicuous.

A two-car garage with space for a workshop opens onto the large service court.

Contractor for the Swartz residence was Lucas & Fralin with the follow-



ing subcontractors, all of Roanoke: Painting, Hundley & Dean; millwork, Skyline Lumber Corporation; roofing and plumbing, H. A. Gross Plumbing & Heating; electrical, Jarrett & Brown; plastering, Moore & Glass, and glass and glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

The design of the Buford house is intended to recall the old houses in Mississippi, where the owner was born. Built on a steeply sloping, wooded site, it has a view of the greater portion of the city and the surrounding mountains.

Some terraces and retaining walls were necessary and the native trees were preserved wherever possible, particularly a number of handsome dogwoods.

The house is all on one floor and provides an ell-shaped living and dining room, a library and three bedrooms; a living porch on the east exposure is enclosed with jalousie windows.

Better to suit the sloping ground

as well as to give importance to the entrance, the portico floor is a few steps below the hall level, which is again a few steps below the main floor.

The landscape architect solved the difficult problems of access by a combined entrance and service court opening onto a side street.

Materials are: Painted brick veneer; wood floors on screeds over waterproofed slabs on ground.

Builder of the Buford residence was T. M. Blair, with the following Roanoke subcontractors: Millwork, Valley Lumber Corporation; plumbing and heating, F. C. Holloway; electrical, Delta Electric Company, and landscaping, Albert A. Farnham. ✓ ✓

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(See page 27)

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HIGHLIGHTS OF AIA SPRING MEETING



(Photo by Thomas Williams)

Shown meeting at the Williamsburg Lodge are, left to right, Charles Peterson, Howard Dearstyne, Orin Bullock, and Marcus Whiffen.

THE program for the Friday afternoon session was a panel discussion moderated by Orin M. Bullock, Jr., Colonial Williamsburg. Attention was called to the problems faced by organizations undertaking to restore and exhibit historical monuments. Plans are being made by Colonial Williamsburg to accommodate the thousands of visitors who come to Williamsburg and still retain the historic values and normal community life of the people who make their home in the city. Included are new roadways, the shopping center under construction on Richmond Road and the planned new reception center, dormitories, orientation center and facilities for visitors north of the city.

The panel impressed upon the audience the importance of preservation and the danger of being carried away with a love for some particular period in the history of the monument to a degree which would permit the depredation of values which might be greatly appreciated by posterity.

Many of our quaint, delightful, and much-admired little country churches have been so artfully "restored," that they do not really look at all like they used to, nor do they present their proper character to the visitor today. An architectural historian is not one who knows too little about architecture to be an architect and too little about history to be an historian, but, an architectural historian is one who knows a little more about architecture than an historian and a little more about history than an architect. He is

the one who goes beyond bare facts in the research program which involves archaeology, research, and architectural investigation, and through a knowledge of history can relate and compare and explain the historical setting of the monument under consideration on a field wider than the dates of its conception and flowering.

The Saturday morning panel on the subject of "Public Relations" forcibly brought out the architects' real need for improved public relations and suggested a number of practical steps which should be taken by members of the profession and their organizations. The panel was moderated by Paul Woodward, architect, of Norfolk.

The architects were told that much of their work is newsworthy and only through a publication of their views, accomplishments, and public service, could the public become advised of their place in society. "Public relations is a matter of letting others know about you in order that through an understanding of you, your efforts may be appreciated."

Strongly brought out was the need for more united action on the part of all architects, particularly in connection with legislation affecting the profession. "No one man or small group should be called upon to take an unpopular or controversial public stand on questions which really affect all." Such work on behalf of the group as a whole unfortunately often has an adverse effect on the individual.

The problems of furniture and decoration to architectural design were

pointed out along with some common misconceptions. "There is no reason why homes should be entirely furnished with pieces of a single period. In fact, the great charm of many rooms is due to the fact that the best of several periods is represented." Attention was called to the universality of Chinese design and how well oriental work has blended in with rooms of widely differing periods.

The meetings were terminated by a banquet. During the dinner the Williamsburg Quintet of male voices entertained with spirituals, popular and classical selections, and Joseph Saunders, architect, Alexandria, showed slides of the architecture of South America taken during his recent A.I.A. tour. Much of the work is outstandingly beautiful. After dinner the awards made to the students at V.P.I. and the University of Virginia were announced.

V.P.I. AWARDS

The American Institute of Architects School Medal: Byron B. Black, J. H. Ferrante (runner-up).

Alpha Rho Chi Medal for Leadership and Professional Merit: Mrs. Lois Shuey Linder.

Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation Awards: Mrs. Lois Shuey Linder, David W. Leonard, Alan G. Cumming.

Southern Brick and Tile Awards: Wilbur H. Tussler, Jr., Martin S. Quinn, Don C. Dumlao.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA AWARDS

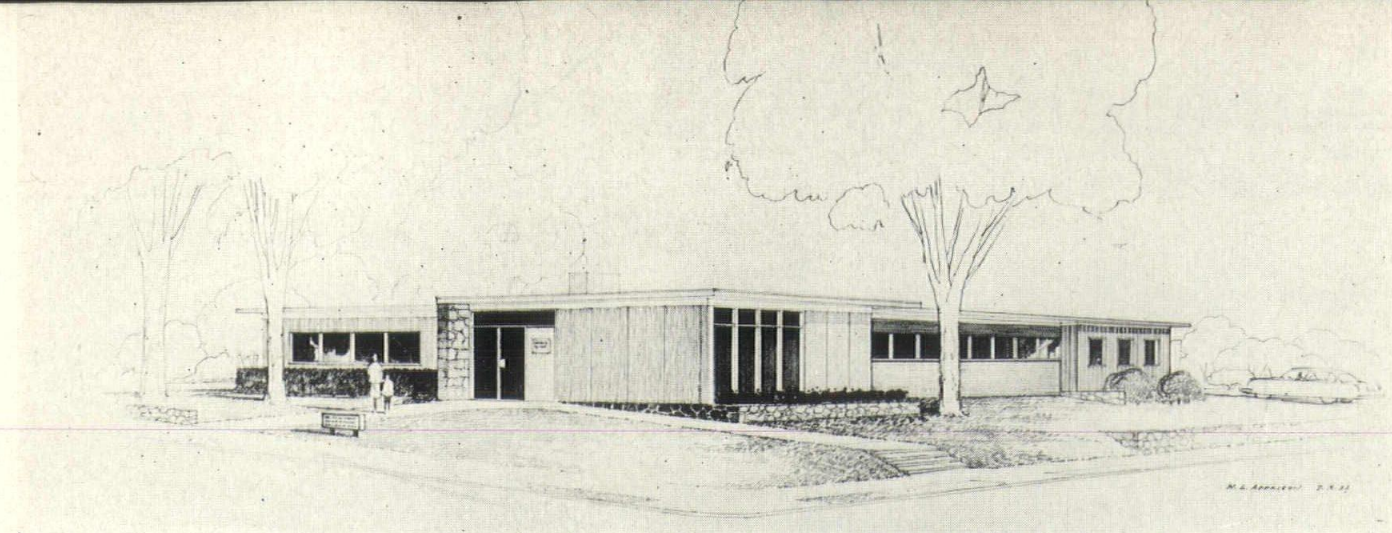
The American Institute of Architects School Medal: Richard Wade Williams, Jr., Herbert Eugene Wilson, Jr. (runner-up).

Alpha Rho Chi Medal for Leadership and Professional Merit: Henry James Browne.

Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation Awards: Walter Willard Wildman (First Award), Gerald Adams Baxter (Second Award) Tie, Robert Dean Vernon (Second Award) Tie.

Alberene Stone Corporation Awards: James Phillips Finch (First Award), Graham Lambeth Evans, Jr. (Second Award) Tie, Wright Brokenbrough Houghland (Second Award) Tie, Harry Richard Selverian (Third Award).

350th Virginia Anniversary Competition: John Lionel Ruseau (First Award), Donald Christian Bazemore (Third Award).



NEW ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, ROANOKE

ARCHITECTS: FRANTZ & ADDKISON
GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
H. A. LUCAS & SONS

THE Orthopaedic Clinic just completed in Roanoke provides modern facilities for a group of doctors specializing in this field of surgery. The building is designed for a future addition in the area at present devoted to parking. Complete year-round air conditioning is provided. The clinic will be operated by three doctors and their assistants, although consultation rooms and related areas are provided for four doctors.

All principal rooms related to clinic work are arranged on one floor with entrances at grade level. Mechanical equipment, employees' lounge, kitchenette, record storage, and automatic telephone switchboard are located in the basement. The building contains a large reception room, eight examination rooms, doctors' offices, a combination library and lounge, cast room, X-ray department, physio-therapy room, and general office. The library is equipped with an illuminator for viewing of X-ray film built into the shelving and will serve as a conference room, making it unnecessary to have large consultation rooms. Stenog-

raphers' rooms are placed between each two consultation rooms.

On the exterior the architects strove for an effect of clean simplicity without the sacrifice of warmth and invitation. To achieve this, large areas of stained fir plywood and glass were used, in combination with brick, and vertical fir boards with V-joints. A stone panel flanks the main entrance and extends through into the vestibule. The building has a domestic character compatible with a residential neighborhood.

Exterior walls are cinder block faced with wood and brick, and left exposed for painting on the interior. Glazed structural facing tile wainscot is used in the corridors, cast room, examination rooms and toilets. Floors are concrete slab covered with asphalt tile, ceramic tile being used in the cast room and toilets. Roof construction is of steel joists with concrete slab and built-up roof. To reflect summer heat, white marble chips are used on the roof. All window openings are glazed with fixed double insulating glass.

Lighting is fluorescent in general with incandescent down lights being used in the reception room.

A paved parking area is provided on the site and a driveway and porte-cochere provide access for non-ambulant patients.

The building contains 6,455 square feet of floor area and 62,557 cubic feet. Total cost of building construction was \$101,049.00.

Frantz and Addkison were architects with Sowers, Knowles & Rodes, of Roanoke, consulting engineers for mechanical and electrical work, and H. A. Lucas and Sons of Roanoke, general contractor.

The owners are Doctors Philip C. Trout, Louis P. Ripley and Charles B. Bray, Jr.

Subcontractors, all of Roanoke, were as follows: plumbing, heating, and air conditioning, R. H. Lowe, Inc.; electric work, J. M. Murphy; lath, plaster and acoustical tile, Hampshire Corporation; millwork, Valley Lumber Corp.; painting, W. E. Robertson; resilient flooring, Charles J. Krebs; quarry and ceramic tile, E. V. Poff and Son.

Material suppliers were glass and glazing, Binswanger & Co.; metal door frames and toilet partitions, G. Grady Cates Co.; finishing hardware, Nelson Hardware Co., all of Roanoke; and structural steel, steel decking, and miscellaneous metal, Montague Betts Co., Lynchburg.

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Annual Meeting

Third Annual Awards Competition

Hotel Jefferson

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CARTER

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CONTRACTOR:
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BASSETT LIBRARY TO OPEN SOON

The Bassett Library is designed to serve the town and suburban county area with a population of 5,000.

It is located in Henry County on the bank of Smith River in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, a few miles east of the Fairystone State Park and Federal area around the Philpott Reservoir.

Facilities are available for 10,000 volumes, including a multi-purpose room in the basement. A terraced lawn at the river front is available to those who prefer outdoor reading or watching the trout navigate Smith River.

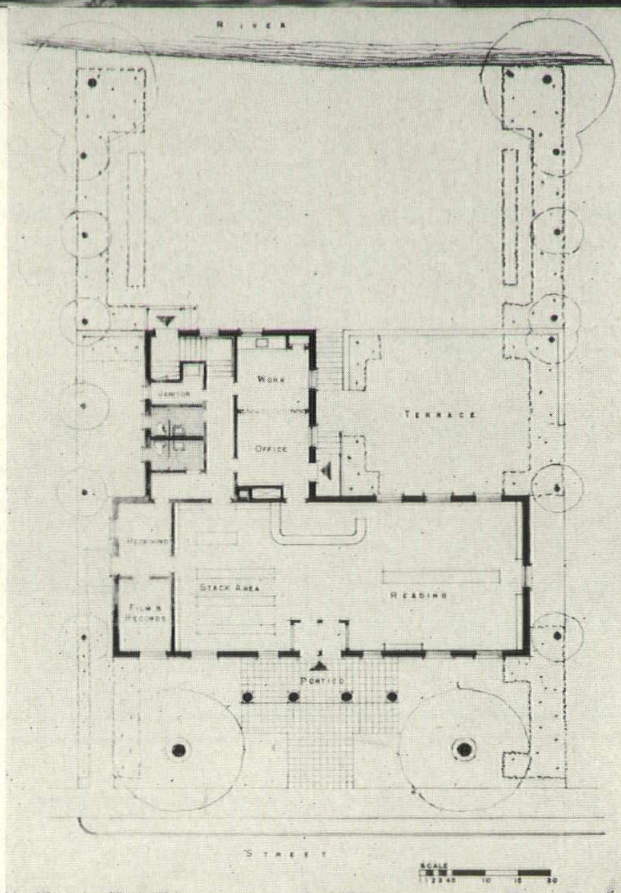
Although conventional, the interior spaces are subject to change by rearrangement of stack or removal of partitions. The building is accessible to a consolidated high school and elementary schools in the area and a valuable supplement to the school libraries.

J. Coates Carter of Martinsville was architect, with J. V. Richardson, also of Martinsville, as general contractor.

Subcontractors were roofing and sheet metal, Vass-Mobley Hardware

Co., Danville; electrical, Schlueter Electric Co., heating and plumbing, T. S. Minter, both of Martinsville; and air conditioning, Virginia Blower Co., Collinsville.

Material suppliers were mill work, Danville Lumber & Mfg. Co.; brick, General Shale Products Co., and planting, Yeatts Nursery, Henry County. ¶ ¶ ¶



R. W. CASH

Plumbing and Heating Contractor

PLUMBING CONTRACTOR FOR BARC ELECTRIC CO-OPERATIVE

OFFICE BUILDING

(See page 29)

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Air Conditioning Equipment

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Heating Equipment

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Collinsville, Virginia

Air Conditioning Duct Work
for Bassett Public Library
(See page 27)

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

(Continued from page 21)

kitchenette; a manager's office; lounge; snack bar; and a utility room on each floor. Space has been provided for a future elevator to serve the three floors. The canopy over the entrance is a colored plastic supported by a steel frame.

The building is a study in color in that the masonry block walls are painted to match the sand, the canopies are light green, the stair towers are flamingo and the railings yellow and black. The exterior woodwork of the rooms is alternately bright red, yellow and blue. The guests' rooms are painted a blue-green to match the ocean hues and the tile baths are assorted two-tone ceramic tile to blend with the walls of the bedrooms.

The building area is 18,327 square feet and was built at a cost of \$200,000 or approximately \$4,800 a unit, not including the furnishings. It is owned by the Mount Vernon Inn Corporation of Virginia Beach.

General contractor was W. A. Hall and Co., Norfolk, with the following subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Norfolk: Snow, Jr and King, concrete; Hall Hodges Co., and Steel Construction Co., reinforcing steel; Eastern Roofing Corp., roof; Burton Lumber Co., millwork; Construction Supply Corp., jalousies and entrances; Shaw Paint and Wallpaper Co., painting; Mechanical Engineering Corp., electrical; Baker and Company, heating and air conditioning; Ajax Tile and Marble Co., ceramic tile; and H. N. Bollinger, lathing, plastering and insulation. Also, Fred A. Haycox and Co., Lynnhaven, concrete, and Princess Anne Plumbing and Electrical Suppliers, Princess Anne, plumbing.

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General Contractors

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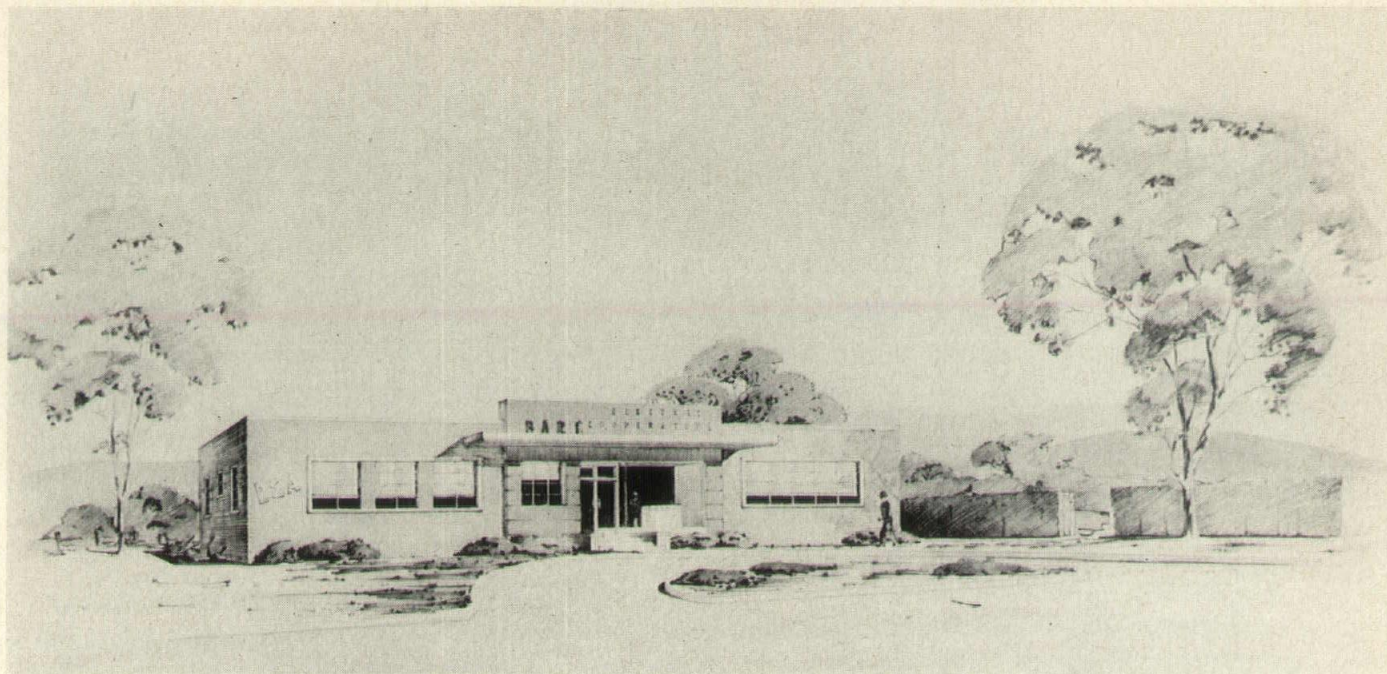
BARC Electric Cooperative

Office Building

(See page 29)

Telephone 5-8671

Staunton, Virginia



BARC ELECTRIC CO-OPERATIVE, MILLBORO

J. B. WINE & SON,
Staunton

The BARC Electric Cooperative, located at Millboro, Rockbridge County, was organized in 1938 by a group of local farmers and businessmen for the sole purpose of securing central station electrical service for Bath, Allegheny, Rockbridge and parts of Augusta Counties. The charter was obtained in 1938 and consumers began receiving electric service in March 1939.

This cooperative, of which Mr. A. H. Cauley is manager, is locally owned and operated by a board of directors elected annually by the entire membership. It has grown into a rather large business enterprise, now serving 4,600 customers, requiring the generation and purchasing of 10,000,000 kilowatt hours annually and 1,100 miles of distribution lines to serve the membership.

The office building is located on a tract of several acres at the junction of two state highways opposite the Millboro High School, with space for landscaping. It is a one-story structure, 81 ft. x 60 ft., with boiler room and storage in basement. The building is fireproof throughout.

Off the main lobby is a display area for electric equipment, the cashier's office, the general office, the manager's office and the assembly room, which serves to demonstrate new electrical equipment, as well as a board of directors room. Bookkeeping, billing and two private offices, also a vault, storage room, ladies' lounge, locker room and men's room are included.

Floors and wainscot of ladies' and men's rooms are of clay tile; walls and ceilings of these rooms are plaster. Floors for balance of the building are of asphalt tile; the walls are of painted cinder block. The exterior is of red brick. Windows are aluminum with stone trim. The building is heated with a circulating air system.

This building, along with the high school opposite, is the center of county activities of the Millboro area of Rockbridge County.

Daley Craig, Waynesboro, was architect with J. B. Wine & Son, Staunton, general contractor. Subcontractors were Blue Ridge Steel Co., Waynesboro, reinforcing, steel and ironwork; Lupton Metal Products, Washington, steel windows; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; W. A. Brand, Staunton, plastering; Holsinger Lumber Co., Staunton, millwork.

Also, Earl Alley, Staunton, painting; Shenandoah Electric Co., Fairfield, electric; R. W. Cash Plumbing and Heating, Staunton, plumbing; Marston and Michael, Staunton, heating; Standard Tile Co., Staunton, tile and marble; Virginia Greenstone Co., Lynchburg, stone; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, cast stone; and Binswanger & Co., Richmond, glass.

Material suppliers were Valley Blox, Waynesboro, cinder block; LeHigh Portland Cement Co., Fordwick, cement; General Shales Co., Johnson City, Tenn., face brick, and Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, Pittsburgh, insulation.

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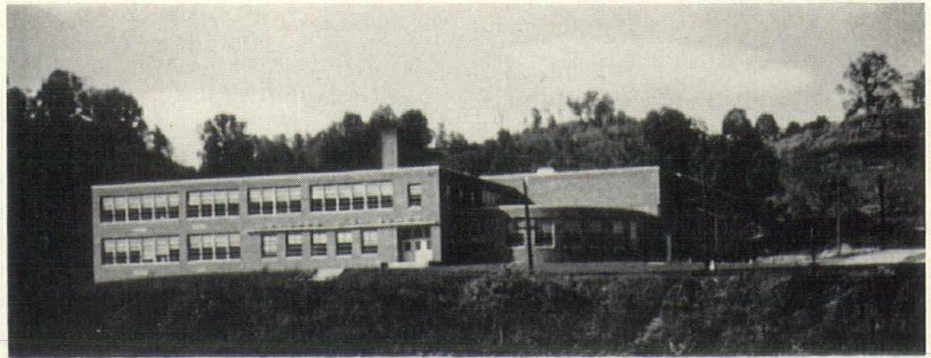
for

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Facilities*

NEW ALEXANDRIA, VA.

(See page 43)

Phone 75 Mt. Jackson, Va.



NEW HONAKER HIGH SCHOOL

WILSON CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Radford

Wilson Construction Corp., Radford, was general contractor for the new Honaker High School, located in Russell County. Smithey & Boynton, Roanoke, were architects. Subcontractors were as follows:

Plumbing and heating, Weddle Plumbing & Heating Co., Roanoke; electrical, W. M. Jennings & Son, Dublin; painting, American Painting & Decorating Co., Christiansburg; roofing and sheet metal, Valley Roofing Co., Roanoke; lathing and plastering, Hall Brothers, Radford, and tile and terrazzo, Bristol Tile & Ter-

razzo Service, Bristol.

Material suppliers were brick and block, General Shale Co., Johnson City, Tenn.; reinforcing steel and joists, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co.; structural steel, Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works; miscellaneous iron, Roanoke Iron Works; millwork, South Roanoke Lumber Company; metal doors and frames, C. Grady Cates; finishing hardware, Graves-Humphreys Hardware Co., all of Roanoke, and steel windows, Eustis Lancaster Assn., Johnson City, Tenn. *****

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WILSON CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

GENERAL CONTRACTORS



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Radford, Va.

VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

By WILLIAM BIEN

Business Editor, The Richmond News Leader

The Virginia Association of Insurance Agents has a new president—E. J. Morgan of Hampton—elected at the recent annual convention in Roanoke.

Mr. Morgan succeeds Albert E. Cox of Danville. A Richmond insurance executive—Giles M. Robertson—was elected vice-president.

Re-elected to serve as executive secretary was William N. Day of Richmond.

* * *

Only one other major port—Philadelphia—exceeded the Virginia ports in both tonnage and percentage gains last year.

This was the report, recently, from the Virginia State Ports Authority. Its figures showed that the ports of Virginia made a gain of 10.9 per cent in import and export trade last year, compared with 1953, while the nation as a whole dropped .7 for the same period.



BENJAMIN A. SOYARS

For the fourth quarter of 1954, Virginia's ports realized a 38.9 per cent increase over the same quarter of the preceding year. This increase was almost three times greater than New York and Philadelphia, while Baltimore suffered a loss in the same period.

Andrew C. Britton has been named general factories manager of the Philip Morris plants in Richmond and Louisville.

Benjamin A. Soyars has been appointed to succeed him as factory manager in Richmond.

Mr. Britton has been with Philip Morris since 1933, when he was named assistant chief chemist. He became factory superintendent in 1934 and factory manager in 1950.

Mr. Soyars joined the tobacco company in 1940 as a timekeeper. He advanced to foreman, head of the manufacturing department in Richmond and to administrative assistant to the factory manager.

* * *

The Virginia Associated Plumbing and Heating Contractors are urging adoption of a proposal at the next General Assembly to license plumbing, heating and air-conditioning contractors.

The organization wants a board created to give examinations and issue licenses. Costs would not be great, according to the agency, because expenses would be paid from license fees.

At present, because of unqualified contractors, the association charges that "unsuspecting owners waste many, many thousands of dollars each year on improper . . . installations which are expensive to operate and soon require costly replacements or repairs."

* * *

The Concrete Pipe and Products Company has acquired the Southern Brick and Supply Company, Inc., according to an announcement by Stanley R. Navas, president of Concrete Pipe and Products.

Combined annual sales of the two companies and their subsidiary organizations will be in excess of \$4,500,000.

* * *

Richmond Greyhound Lines, Inc., recently announced plans for a \$1,000,000 terminal to rise on the site of the present station in downtown Richmond.

The project will be completed sometime next year, according to L. C. Major, president of the bus line.

* * *

The significance can be seen in the estimate that each ton of general cargo will leave behind in a port, community and state from \$7 to \$11. Bulk cargoes will leave behind \$2 to \$3.50 per ton.

* * *

Houck & Company, one of Virginia's largest advertising agencies, started its 27th year in Roanoke recently by opening a new building for its offices.

C. B. Houck, president, said, "The new offices are indicative of our confidence in the expansion and growth of southern industries, plus the realization of our responsibility in building and maintaining a service plant that will provide the most up-to-date facilities, as well as management techniques, to help retail, commercial and industrial firms grow and prosper. . . ."

* * *

For "courage, initiative and promptness of action," two service foremen of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company won Vail Medals for heroism last month.



ANDREW C. BRITTON

The two men—Elmo G. Jernigan and Clarence W. Benthall—were cited for the rescue of a 10-year-old Portsmouth boy from danger of drowning in a flooded creek on December 14, 1954.

The lad was being swept downstream when they spotted him. They pulled the boy from the water and gave him artificial respiration to revive him.

* * *

(Continued on page 35)

"THE DEANS" of the A. G. C.

LEE PASCHALL, who was the first treasurer of the national A.G.C., was born in Warren County, N. C., over 75 years ago, and could really be called "the dean" of the Virginia Branch.

After a succession of jobs, the young Mr. Paschall decided to get an education, but he was slipping into debt when somebody came along and offered him \$2 a day to work on the Roanoke River Bridge. From then on, he was never far from construction work, but in 1905 he went back to North Carolina and again into business with his brother, operating a granite quarry at Wise, N. C. This was the genesis of his famous Wise Contracting Company, which now does about \$10,000,000 business a year.

Soon he moved to Richmond and at the same time he was starting to build, he and a friend bought the Hotel Richmond, which ultimately led to his present position as president of Richmond Hotels, Inc.

In Richmond alone he has put up two hotels, the clinic building for MCV, the Reynolds Metals Building, ABC Building, Methodist Building, hospital buildings, buildings for tobacco companies, apartments, stores and on and on.

He was one of three contractors (another was Doyle & Russell) who constructed the world's largest building—the Pentagon—an \$85,000,000 job which, Mr. Paschall says, brought



(Dementi Studio)

very little profit "and the government taxed that."

Besides his dual life in the hotel and construction business he is a director of the Robert E. Lee Hotel Corporation, Lexington, and other hotel corporations throughout the state, a trustee of Roanoke College, direc-

tor of the Virginia State Fair, and other memberships far too numerous to mention.

Married to the former Edith Turner, of Cumberland, Md., in 1906, he has one daughter—Mrs. J. Gordon Bell, who is the wife of a doctor in Washington. ❧ ❧ ❧

VEPCO HEADQUARTERS, NORFOLK

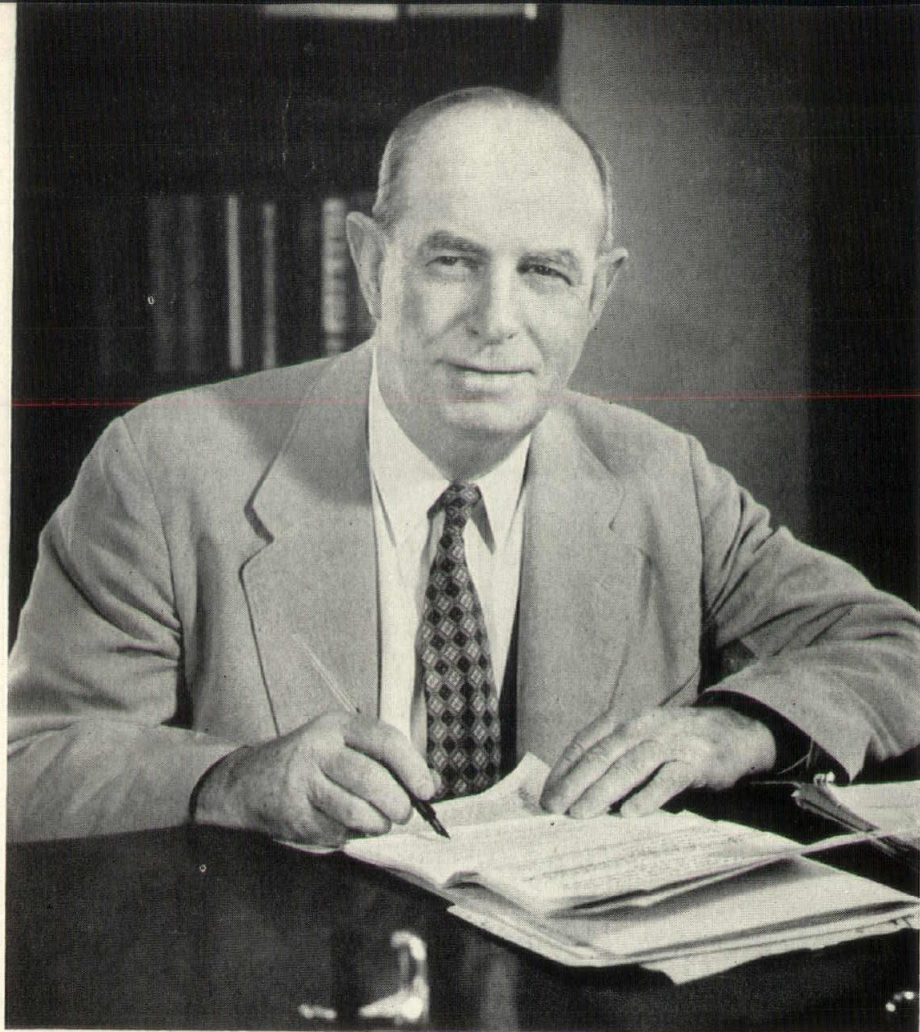
A new headquarters building for VEPCO is located at 2700 Cromwell Road, Norfolk. General contractor was Wise Contracting Co., Inc., Richmond. Architect was T. David Fitz-Gibbon, and C. J. Linde-

mann was consulting structural engineer. Subcontractors included William H. Singleton Co., Globe Iron Construction Co., Hall Hodges Co., W. Morton Northen Co., Harry E.

Paul, and Snow, Jr. & King. Material suppliers were Southern Materials Co., Inc., R. W. Hudgins Co., Batchelor & Collins, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. ❧ ❧ ❧

WISE CONTRACTING
CO., INC., Richmond





(Colonial Studios photo)

One of the most active members of the A.G.C over the years has been JOHN RUSSELL (left), partner in Doyle & Russell of Richmond. President of the Virginia branch for many years ("because they couldn't find anybody else," he says) he was happy to step aside in 1951 when the "young bloods" took over.

Mr. Russell was born in Richmond and attended high school there. Then his education continued through night technical schools and technical correspondence schools. In 1909, he became rodman in the Civil Engineering Corps, remaining both as employee and as consulting engineer until World War I. During the war, he was employed by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy as technical assistant.

After World War I he joined the John T. Wilson Co., Richmond, as supervisory employee, and in 1925 entered the building construction partnership of Doyle & Russell.

Though it is well known that he has changed the Richmond skyline, it is difficult to get him to talk about his achievements. He concentrates on his four brilliant daughters and his wife, and the wall decorations in his office lean more heavily to feminine

(Continued on next page)

(Farabee's Studio)

HERBERT D. HINMAN (right), of Newport News, one of the early guiding lights of the Virginia branch, was born in 1883, in Northumberland Township, New Hampshire. He was graduated with a B.S. Degree from Dartmouth College in 1907, and directly took off for Panama, remaining in the employ of the Isthmian Canal Commission there for nine years. He began in engineering field work and later became assistant engineer, Pacific Division, Locks and Dams, and in charge of construction, Pedro Miguel Locks.

Later he went to the Pacific Terminal Division, becoming assistant engineer and general superintendent in charge of field construction of the dry docks, shops and piers.

Returning to the states in 1916, he went with the George Leary Construction Company in New York, on the construction of Dry Dock No. 4, Norfolk Navy Yard. The Navy sent him to the Newport News shipyard as supervising engineer from 1917 to 1921. He then became connected with Noland, Hiden & Company, and following that, with the Virginia Engineering Company, a Noland interest.

(Continued on next page)



MITCHELL

(Continued from page 5)

ters, Susan Nash and Katherine Penny, and live at 907 Baldwin Road.

He has been extremely active in civic affairs in Richmond, heading the Construction Division, Community Fund, 1953-1954, working in Special Gifts in the 1954-55 Red Cross campaign. Last year he was on the Fire Safety Committee of the state Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Mitchell is on the membership board of the Richmond Builders Exchange, on the board of directors of the Family Service Society and of the H-M Corporation. He is an associate member of the Richmond Real Estate Board, a member of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, the Rotunda Club, and the Monacan Hills Country Club. He serves on the vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

He was vice-president of the Virginia branch, A.G.C., in 1954, and is on the Legislative Committee, National A.G.C. ♪ ♪ ♪

HINMAN

(Continued from preceding page)

Serving in various capacities, he became president of that construction company in 1932 and held the position until 1948. During this period, the Tidewater Construction Corporation was purchased and for several years, he represented the Noland interests by serving as president there.

The work covered by these two construction organizations was varied and included nearly all kinds of construction over a large area, east of the Mississippi River through the South.

At the present time, Mr. Hinman is a director of the Virginia Engineering Company and the Tidewater Construction Corporation.

He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Newport News, the Peninsula Society of Engineers, Thayer Society of Engineers of New York, Panama Canal Society of Washington, and country clubs in Newport News and Norfolk. ♪ ♪ ♪

RUSSELL

(Continued from preceding page)

pulchritude than to buildings and blueprints. Recently returned from seeing one daughter graduate a Phi Beta Kappa from Vassar, he has another daughter who is in her junior year there. Of the older two girls, one was graduated from William & Mary and took her Master's at Columbia University, and the other attended Westhampton College and was graduated from University of North Carolina. His wife, a law graduate, was the only woman in the group when she took her bar examinations, but she managed to lead the field.

Mr. Russell lives at Keswick, in Powhatan. A registered professional engineer, he is a member of the advisory committee, State Department of Education, and a board member of the Richmond Builders Exchange.

"Where the Heart Is"

The M. T. Broyhill & Sons Corporation of Arlington announce that they have completed plans to release their motion picture "Where The Heart Is" to local organizations for viewing. This 16 mm color-sound picture was filmed recently on their 500-house Broyhill Park development in nearby Fairfax County at a cost upward of 30,000 dollars.

The film story concerns a married couple and their decision to purchase a new home. It takes the prospective buyers through all the steps of home construction from excavation to relaxation. "Where The Heart Is" is entertaining and yet strives to answer many questions that may come into the mind of a person interested in home ownership.

Interested organizations may get further information concerning the film from Mr. Fred Rawlinson, Director of Public Relations, M. T. Broyhill & Sons, 4624 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia, or telephone Jackson 4-1300. ♪ ♪ ♪

LETTER TO THE EDITOR . . .

I have just read the article in the May edition of the VIRGINIA RECORD which you so graciously prepared. It is far beyond what I deserve and I desire to convey to you my very deep appreciation of the fine way in which you have handled this very difficult matter.

With grateful appreciation and very best wishes, I remain

*Sincerely yours,
Division of Markets
Va. Dept. of Agriculture
J. H. Meek, Director*

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EASTERN BUILDING SUPPLY COMPANY

RICHMOND

NORFOLK

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aggregate for lightweight plaster and concrete.

HOPEWELL — VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

(Continued from page 31)

Have you heard the "case of the yellowed wedding gown?" It's really no mystery, but rather a business success story.

Last year, a bank teller in Richmond—Mrs. Norma Saxby of First & Merchants National Bank—stopped a customer to ask if he knew anything to brighten a treasured wedding dress.

S. S. Pressner, head of American Brands Company, couldn't help her . . . but the problem gnawed at him.

Finally, from his long experience in the field of bleaches and cleaning agents, Mr. Pressner came up with a new formula. He tried it . . . and it worked.

Today, Mr. Pressner has one of the fastest-moving items in the field: Nylonu, to brighten and clean nylon and other synthetic fibers.

* * *



S. S. PRESSNER

(Richmond Newspapers, Inc., photo)

A significant change has come over the historic Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Within the past eight months three sprawling industrial plants have begun operations in the valley, in Augusta County, and inevitably a question arose:

How would the people of Augusta reared on a tradition of agriculture, react?

Officials of the plants have given the answer now:

Gwilyn A. Price, president of Westinghouse Electric Corporation, was one. "We are impressed," he said,

"by the warm friendliness of the people and their willingness to have us here."

Or take the word of H. W. Tulloch, manager of plant and community relations for General Electric Company, who said, "The employees we have taken on here are loyal, enthusiastic and give a day's work. They are among the finest people I can imagine anywhere even though a majority of them have not been in industry previously."

Further, the statement of Calvin R. Depew, operations manager for the American Safety Razor Corporation:

"Since this was an agricultural area, the employees needed training," he said. "But the people have taken to their jobs admirably and they have been eager to learn."

"These people learn in about one-half the time as those in Brooklyn. They seem to have a native ability and have a sincere desire to do a good

job. . . ."

There is the answer. Adaptable Virginians are making the most of opportunity. The enthusiastic comments of industry officials undoubtedly will draw even greater numbers of business establishments to the Old Dominion.

* * *

W. A. Teele has been appointed Norfolk manager of the Virginia Electric and Power Company, after serving the past two years as executive assistant in the company's general offices at Richmond.

* * *

A new bank has been organized in Cumberland Court House—for the first time since 1932.

The president is W. R. Parker, widely known as executive vice-president and cashier of the Bank of Powhatan. He will continue in that position.

Directors are R. H. Blanton, M. E. Blanton, E. F. Yates and B. C. Heath. The new bank is state-chartered and is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

* * *

In a recent "paper test," the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway evacuated 20,000 disaster victims from Norfolk to hospitals in Clifton Forge, Charlottesville and Richmond.

The man behind this gigantic, theoretical move was G. C. Phillips, superintendent of passenger transportation for the C&O, who recently was named director of civil defense for the road.

* * *

R. L. Baber, assistant principal chemical engineer in the engineering division of the Development Department, Nitrogen Division, at Hopewell, recently received a 25-year service pin.

The award was made by Frank O. Agel, director of development for the affiliate of Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation.

Mr. Baber, a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, has been with the Nitrogen Division since 1930.

* * *

By unanimous vote of stockholders, the Glamorgan Pipe and Foundry Company of Lynchburg, merged with the Pontusco Corporation of Cuba last month.

Stockholders voted to accept the directors' proposal to exchange 6,160 shares of Glamorgan's treasury stock for the Pontusco Corporation.

* * *

An old, established concern—the Richmond Rubber Company—changed its name to Richmond Tire and Rubber Co., Inc. last month.

E. R. Patterson, owner-founder, said the company will emphasize its retail products more in the future, and will expand its sales force.

The company has dealers in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, West Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama and Kentucky.

THE BEATTIE CASE

(Continued from page 18)

go until you get rid of that d - - - d wife of yours."

"Leave that to me. I will get rid of her," Beattie was supposed to have said.

Still more came. A thorough investigation of the body found sand and dirt in the hair, adding strength to the theory that she had been shot outside the car rather than in.

And a traveling salesman, whose name was given merely as Hooker, said he was in Beattie's store on July 14 and when Beattie reached for his cigarettes he brought out some change—and a couple of shotgun shells.

Through the intervening period before the trial, Beattie's father stood firm in his belief of his son's innocence. Long interviews with reporters revealed that Beattie had always been

an ideal son and, in his father's opinion, incapable of such a crime.

The day of the trial, August 21, arrived at last and the excited pitch of the community was in direct contrast with the calm of the defendant. Almost the entire population of Chesterfield and scores from Richmond and Henrico flocked to the court green and waited. There was no disorder and the militia and weapons, once suggested, obviously would not be needed. Many in the milling crowd believed him guilty and didn't hesitate to say so for all to hear, but there was an over-all feeling of hope that he could turn back the tide and leave the scene a free man. Regret and wonderment, more than anger and menace, were in the atmosphere.

A steady stream of toiling horses dragged loaded carts and buggies through the Chesterfield sand. Long before the arrival of the principal the

crowd sought vantage ground and the courthouse capacity was more than trebled before a single court officer had appeared or any of the army of newspaper men. Knots of people stood scattered about beneath the great oaks shading the lawn and an air of expectancy gave animation to the picture. Then, traveling in an open buggy with a number of other passengers, H. C. Beattie, Sr., and his other son, Douglas, reached the courthouse an hour ahead of the opening of the hearing and spent the time chatting with friends and inspecting the surroundings. Evidently under a severe ordeal and the stress of the recent weeks showing plainly, the old man was the object of much unspoken sympathy.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, Beattie arrived after a quick 15-mile trip by auto from Henrico jail. Well dressed, smiling and chewing gum, he stepped from the car and was at once the

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General Contractors



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*Electric Contractor
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in
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(See page 12)

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CONTRACTOR
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LEE PASCHALL, *President*

8th and Grace Streets

Richmond - Virginia

COMMERCIAL — INDUSTRIAL — INSTITUTIONAL

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

*An organization of 51 years' background equipped
to handle every type of construction*

center of an eager, jostling crowd. Circled by officers, he made his way slowly through the people, halting a moment to greet his father who threw an arm about him and kissed his cheek. Before reaching the building, he was held up by a group of photographers and, with a laugh, he posed first with his straw hat covering the lower part of his face and then stood for several shots.

As the time approached, the courtroom was quickly packed. Then before the bar at Chesterfield, surrounded by relatives and attorneys, the central figure in the eyes of 200 silent and expectant men, Beattie, standing straight and firm, answered not guilty to the charge. An instant later the trial had begun.

The first day brought no sensations. Thirty-six men were examined and in record time 12 were found acceptable to both sides. All but four of the group were farmers, big-grained but honest-looking men, many with tentative opinions already formed but with the ability, they declared, to alter in accordance with the law and evidence. The majority were beyond middle age.

When all were seated, Wendenburg asked for immediate arraignment and Carter was on his feet and addressing the bench.

"Experience has justified our fears expressed a week ago, that we could not be ready for trial today. We feel constrained to ask your honor to continue this case not to a new term but until next Monday, making two weeks as we originally asked."

There had been much concern on this point. The court met it squarely. Considering the dates on which counsel had been engaged and the time allowed in which to prepare, Judge Watson refused.

The remainder of the day was consumed with the selection of the jury.

PAUL ON TRIAL

The next day dawned hot and dry. Once again the courtroom was a sea of compressed humanity and it was like a furnace as all took their places. Smith sat mopping his brow but no one marred the dignity of the court by removing his coat. Carter, seldom bothered by conventions in dress, sat with his sleeves rolled up to his elbows drinking gallons of water. The blood-red face of Wendenburg looked uncomfortably across the bar. Fans, hats and papers worked vigorously, and even a few women that day braved the crowd and convention. Two little

girls crept into a corner and tried to hide behind reporters. Before the day was over the youngsters were ordered from the room three times. Each time they slipped back.

This was to be the day Paul Beattie underwent trial—not by the law but by the defending lawyers. Prosecution feared he might crack but Paul seemed strong. Paul was under constant scrutiny by Henry Beattie, whose face began to appear drawn and deep circles marked his eyes.

Smith, with ironical tone and quizzical look, began to work on Paul with a brief thrust and then dropped that line of questioning.

"Did you not say to the driver on your way to the hospital that you were glad to get even with Uncle Henry and his family?" Smith asked quickly.

"I did not," was the firm reply.

Then Smith made reference to Paul's previous association with pawnshops and especially where the gun was purchased.

"You were never in the store before?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you go there to borrow some money once?"

(Continued on next page)

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for

Doctors Bldg., Lynchburg, see page 41

Virginia Baptist Home, Culpeper, see page 6

Sewage Disposal Plant, Covington, see page 12

Filter Plant, Elon, see page 12

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"I borrowed a dollar there one day."

"Then you did go there after all," Smith drove home.

"Let the witness speak for himself, Mr. Smith," Wendenburg said. The two lawyers tore into each other and the phrase "esteemed adversary" was flung back and forth.

"You just be fair with this witness," Wendenburg said.

"I need no admonition of this sort from you, sir," Smith replied, and then turned to the bench, "I suggest that the court endeavor, if it can, to keep Mr. Wendenburg quiet."

The exchange subsided but Wendenburg did not remain quiet. He was on his feet whenever he felt his star witness was faltering. Paul stumbled along. Discrepancies in his testimony then and his story before the coroner's inquest were pointed out. He could not explain.

"If you are reading from the record it must be true," Paul said. "I scarcely know what I said that day, I was in an awful state."

PAUL CONFUSED

"Mr. Beattie," Smith asked, "was it not solicitude for yourself and not for Henry Beattie that made you conceal this thing and finally spring this story?"

"What do you mean by solicitude?"

"Don't you know? Don't you know the English language?"

"Some of it. I never had a chance to learn much."

Now Smith was at his taunting best. "Do you know what anxiety means? Do you know what anxious means?"

Paul silently chewed his gum. No answer came.

"How is your mind now, Mr. Paul Beattie?"

"My mind is all right."

AN EPILEPTIC?

Counsel sought for a simpler word but finding none, abandoned the questioning.

Paul continued, however, "I never had much education. I got to the fourth reader and then stopped and went to work."

Now Smith paused as if ready to spring an important point.

"I shall ask you a question that is necessary and not designed to wound your feelings," Smith said. "Are you an epileptic, Mr. Beattie?"

(Continued on page 45)



MARTIN BROS., CONTRACTORS,
INC., Roanoke

OLD BUS TERMINAL CONVERTED TO MODERN CAFETERIA

This was a remodeling job which cost \$450,000. It was converting the old Greyhound Bus Terminal into a new and modern S & W Cafeteria at 16 West Church Avenue, Roanoke. The building is 75' x 200' with one story and mezzanine in the front with three stories in back to accommodate machinery and equipment. The above price was for the building only. The equipment includes the very latest dumbwaiters, conveyors, subveyors, and all stainless steel kitchen equipment and serving counters. Also, five large refrigerator rooms. This building has a seating capacity of 625 people with three serving lines, and is considered to be the finest cafeteria anywhere in this section of the country.

General contractor was Martin Bros., Roanoke. Architect was Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, also of Roanoke, who served in addition as consulting structural engineers. Subcontractors were as follows:

R. H. Lowe, Inc., plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning; Marsteller Corp., tile, marble and terrazzo; Jefferson Electric Corp., complete elec-

tric installation, all of Roanoke, and W. Morton Northern, Richmond, composition flooring and acoustic ceiling.

Material suppliers were brick, tile, and cinder block, Roanoke-Webster Brick Co.; concrete, Roanoke Ready Mix Concrete Corp.; structural

steel, American Bridge Co., Roanoke; artificial stone, Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond; metal doors and frames, A. L. Horwitz, Roanoke, agent for Atlantic Metal Products, Inc., Long Island, N. Y., and ornamental railings and metal work, Hankins & Johann, Richmond.

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SAGA OF SUCCESS

(Continued from page 4)

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CONSTRUCTION BY CONTRACT: To promote the market for the services of general contractors and to discourage encroachment by governmental agencies or others.

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RESEARCH: To eliminate waste and reduce construction costs through research and through co-operation with others.

CONSTRUCTION WORKMEN: To explore and develop the best possible relations with construction workers.

SAFE CONSTRUCTION: To promote safe construction operations for the protection of construction workmen and the general public.

STANDARD CONTRACT PROVISIONS: To establish various standard contract provisions and to co-ordinate such provisions with each other so that the respective interests of owners, architects, engineers, general contractors, subcontractors, manufacturers and dealers may be properly protected.

CREDIT STRUCTURE: To foster reasonable and proper credit procedure for the construction industry.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR REPRESENTATIVE: The association constitutes the national organization representing its membership with respect to matters of interest and concern to general contractors.

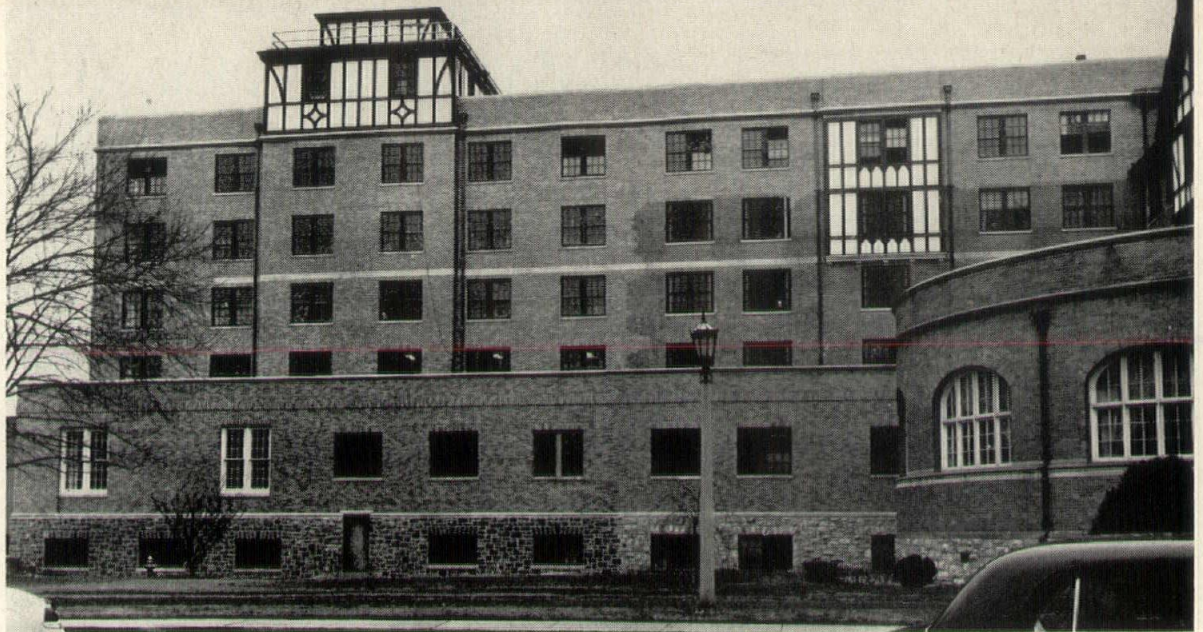
Regular member directors of the Virginia Branch, with terms expiring in January 1956, are J. D. Blackwell, Warrenton; Harry H. Cable, Alexandria; J. S. Mathers, Waynesboro, and Henry Porter, Lynchburg.

Those with terms expiring in January 1957, are G. T. Mitchell, Richmond; Fred L. Showalter, Lynchburg; Clint C. Carpenter, Norfolk; James Hope, Suffolk; and Robert E. Lee, Jr., Charlottesville.

Those whose terms expire in January, 1958 are E. T. Brown, Danville; James M. Coleman, Richmond; Hobert E. Doyle, Richmond; Robert R. Marquis, Portsmouth, and James M. Turner, Roanoke.

The executive board is composed of the president, Mr. Mitchell, with Mr. Porter, Mr. Brown, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Cable, and Mr. Hope. ✓ ✓ ✓

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NEW ADDITION TO HOTEL ROANOKE

The new addition to Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Va., with a large coffee shop, ballroom and other alterations, was opened for use the first of this year. The addition adds 56 rooms to the 365 already in service. The new coffee shop, which was enlarged from the old one, seats 275. It is served by a new kitchen equipped with the most modern accessories. There is a new cafeteria to serve the employees which seats 100. Additional space in the basement provides storage space. The new freight elevator was installed to take care of the addition and improvements were made to the present elevators for passenger use. This construction was started in the

latter part of 1953. Approximate cost was \$1,200,000.

John P. Pettyjohn & Co. was general contractor, with Small, Smith & Reeb, Cleveland, Ohio, as architects, and also consulting structural engineers. Consulting mechanical engineers were John Paul Jones and Cary & Miller. Subcontractors were as follows:

Electrical work, Richardson-Wayland Electric Corp.; structural steel, American Bridge; tile, marble, terrazzo, Marsteller Corp.; painting, Hesse & Hurt; roofing and sheet metal work, Valley Roofing Corp.; plastering, Billy R. Ayers & Sons; glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.;

acoustical work and resilient floor, John H. Hampshire Co., all of Roanoke.

Also plumbing, heating and air-conditioning, B. & G. Olsen, Richmond; finish wood floors, Cincinnati Floor Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; installation, Armstrong Cork Co., Baltimore Md., and elevators, Otis Elevator Co., Richmond.

Material suppliers included Hall-Hodges Co., Norfolk, Va., reinforcing steel; Pomeroy Company, windows; Graves-Humphreys Hardware Co., Roanoke, hardware; Valley Lumber Co., Roanoke, millwork, and Roanoke Iron Works, miscellaneous metal work. ¶ ¶ ¶

DOCTORS BUILDING, LYNCHBURG

The new Doctors Building, located on Langhorne Road in Lynchburg, contains separate suites for several medical doctors and three dentists with separate reception rooms, doctors' and nurses' lounges and is completely modern in every respect. It also contains ample parking facilities at the rear of the building. Preparations have

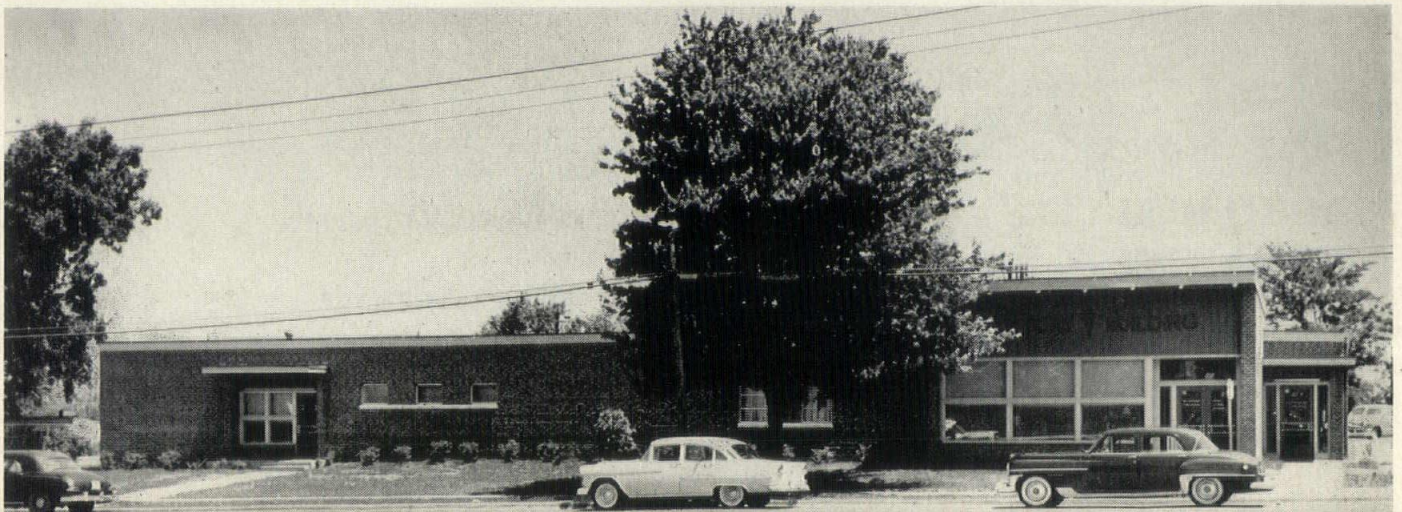
been made for any required future additions. The building is owned by Drs. Frank N. Buck, Jr., L. R. O'Brien, Jr., and William S. Hooten.

Coleman Construction Co. was general contractor for the building which was constructed according to private plans.

COLEMAN CONSTRUCTION CO., Lynchburg

Subcontractors were Hampshire Corp., Roanoke, acoustical, and the following, all of Lynchburg: "Bill" Moseley, plumbing; Rice Electric Co., wiring; Virginia Air Conditioning Co., air conditioning and heating; H. D. White & Co., painting and decorating, and T. B. Dornin-Adams Co., roof and metal.

Material suppliers included Montague-Betts Co., Campbell-Payne Inc., Forehand and Taylor, Inc., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Kennedy's, and Stokes Hardware Co., all of Lynchburg.



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"STAND UP . . ."

(Continued from page 3)

imposed upon him. In his heart, the southerner knows that the glibly praised American way is not *his* way and never was. Yet, the courage that the southerner showed ninety years ago in fighting for his way has not been matched today by the courage in speaking for his way.

But it is his separateness from the common culture of the whole country that forms his emotional structure. From this emotional structure, that—for better or worse—is uniquely and proudly his, the southerner faces the living details, the ultimate realities, of an abstraction based on standards other than his own.

The court decision manifested no interest in the emotional structure of white southerners, nor of the practical

problems caused by it. The problem is ours and the solution is ours. We will more bravely and more permanently solve the problem thrust upon us by making an unequivocal statement, a testament, of what we are, what we propose to do being what we are, and how we propose to do it.

Since 1820 the South has been *acted upon*. We were the first and largest minority in this country and we fought, very valiantly, for minority rights. (Re-read Calhoun some time.) Those who lost by arms laid down their lives for their belief. At least, *we* can stand up and be counted! *✓ ✓ ✓*

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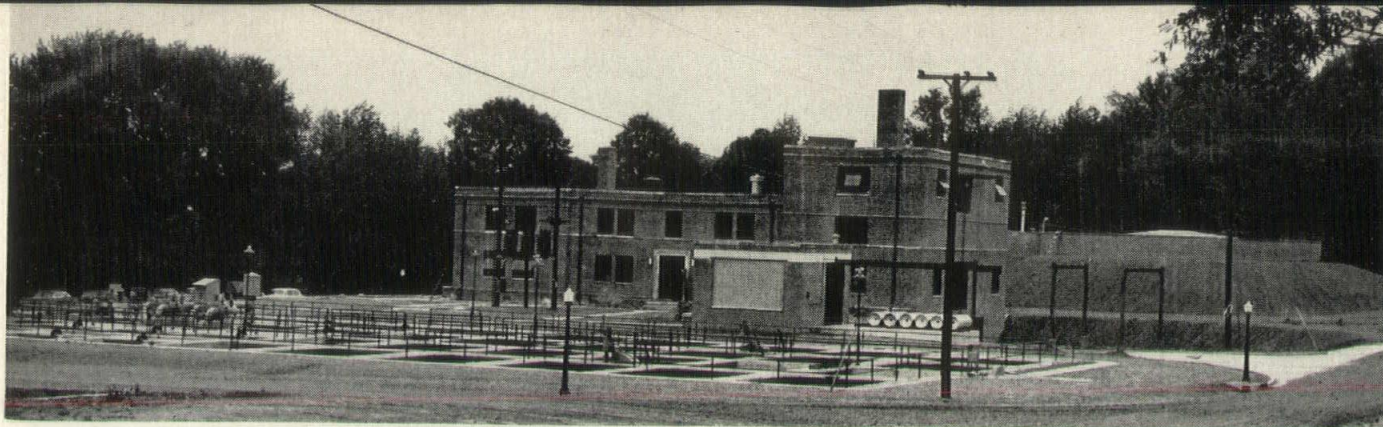
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CO., Warrenton

The recently completed sewage treatment facilities at New Alexandria, costing about one and a half million dollars, is one of several facilities being constructed in the Washington metropolitan area in the attempt to clear up pollution of streams and improve health and recreation conditions.

While the construction was under rather wet and difficult conditions, this plant deserves special attention for its approach to the disposal problem, since it was one of the first in the east to employ a successful filter process.

Constructed by Blackwell Engineering Company in 1952-53, the plant has attracted wide attention from engineers and sanitary authorities.

Massey Engineers served as structural and mechanical consulting engineers. Subcontractors include:

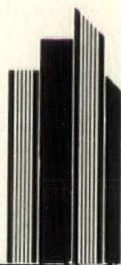
Link-Belt Company, Colmar, Pa., processing equipment; Guilford Electrical Contractors, Front Royal, electrical; Gaylon Zerkel, Mt. Jackson, plumbing and heating; John W. Johnson, Inc., Washington, painting, and N. W. Martin & Bros., Arlington, roofing.

Material suppliers were Pacific Flush Tank Co., digester and gas equipment; Wallace and Tiernan, chlorination equipment; Geo. Goodman and Associates, metering and recording equipment; Chicago Pump Co., pumping equipment; Geo. H. Robinson's Sons, concrete; Virginia Steel Co., reinforcing steel; Fred S. Gishner, miscellaneous iron; Alexandria Iron Works, structural steel, and Glamorgan Pipe & Foundry Co., pipe.



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TAX CUTS NEXT YEAR?

WASHINGTON—There's a possibility of federal tax cuts next year, perhaps as much as \$5 billion, according to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Politics aside, there are sound economic reasons for lower taxes. One of them being the probability of a balanced budget in the fiscal year starting July 1, 1956, the Chamber says.

But among the strongest forces push-

ing toward tax reductions is the current business boom which the Chamber believes will extend into 1956, if current trends continue. When personal and business income are high, taxes can be cut without reducing revenues.

At the same time, lower taxes would provide one of the soundest means of keeping the economy in high gear by giving everyone more money to spend and invest, the Chamber points out.

None of this means, however, that government economy can be ignored, even though it is always more exciting to earn more than to save more. Any sharp increase in government spending, the Chamber emphasizes, could wreck the possibility of lower taxes. And government economy is always the surest way to maintain tax cuts once they have been made.

Americans have been given the blueprints for government economy by the Hoover Commission. The Chamber is convinced all of us could bolster the chances for tax cuts by giving full support to those blueprints for federal economy. *✓ ✓ ✓*

NEW ROAD PROJECTS

The State Highway Department has announced award of contracts totaling \$2,255,901 for 15 road and bridge projects on which bids were opened June 15.

The Highway Commission rejected as too high a \$35,360 bid for repairing Cypress Creek bridge on U. S. 258 at Smithfield, an \$18,325 proposal for widening Tinkers Creek bridge on Route 24 at the Roanoke-Vinton city line, and an \$11,259 bid for resurfacing 0.72 mile of U. S. Route 21 at Wytheville.

A Southampton County bridge project on Route 635, which was included in the advertisement, was withdrawn before bids were opened in order to allow more time for a study of traffic over Seacock Swamp and Black Creek bridges. The project will be re-advertised.

A project north of Front Royal will complete the four-laning of U. S. 522-340 from Double Toll Gate to the Shenandoah River bridge at Riverton, and a bridge on U. S. 340 north of Elkton will eliminate the last weak structure on the route.

Other projects include an extension of divided highway on U. S. 460 east of Lynchburg to the end of the new 24-foot pavement about two miles west of Concord, and rebuilding an old section of U. S. 360 west of Burkeville through Green Bay. *✓ ✓ ✓*

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(Foster Studio)

PHIL J. BAGLEY, JR., executive secretary to the Virginia Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America, was born in Richmond and attended Georgetown University. He completed his education at the University of Richmond Law School, where he was secretary of the senior class.

Mr. Bagley, an imposing Irishman, has had a remarkable political career. Elected to the city council in 1952, he was re-elected in 1954 and made vice-mayor of the City of Richmond. During his comparatively new career, he was elected council's representative on the City Planning Commission, studying future planning, zoning, and building codes. He served as a member of the Council Toll Road Committee, establishing tollroad authority and securing its passage in the last session of the Virginia Legislature, and on the Council's Legislative Committee, entrusted with negotiating city, state, and federal legislation. He is chairman of the Harbors Committee and National Congress of Harbors Advancement.

Mr. Bagley has had 15 years' experience in administrative and public relations in the laundry, linen supply and dry cleaning businesses, serving as president of the Richmond Laundry and Dry Cleaning Association. He is a member of the Kiwanis, Exchange, and Lion Clubs and was president of the East End Business Men's Association.

He is married and has a 13-year-old son. *♦ ♦ ♦*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(Continued from page 15)

He is a member of First Baptist Church, Lynchburg, where he is chairman of trustees, member of the executive council, and past president of the Men's Hi-Way Bible Class. He is also a member of the Rotary Club.

On the board of directors of the Virginia branch, A.G.C., for three years, he is at present a member of the executive committee. In 1954 he was also district chairman and chairman of the membership committee. *♦ ♦ ♦*

HARRY CABLE, a partner in the firm of Eugene Simpson and Brother, founded in 1935 in Alexandria, was born in Rochester, Pa. on September 21, 1888.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church and the Kiwanis Club.

He served on Labor Relations and Membership Committees of the Virginia Branch, A.G.C., and at present, in addition to being a member of board of directors, is chairman of the Northern Virginia Division. *♦ ♦ ♦*

F. L. SHOWALTER is president of F. L. Showalter, Inc., in Lynchburg. Born at Grayson Town in Pulaski County. He operated as a partner in the firm of Craighill & Showalter from 1919 to 1933, when the partnership was dissolved because of the depression. The present firm was incorporated in 1934.

Mr. Showalter is a member of the Rivermont Presbyterian Church, chairman of the Presbyterian Home Board, vice-chairman of the State Registration Board for Contractors, president of the Lynchburg Y. M. C. A., and a member of the Kiwanis Club.

He says that until recently his hobbies were building sewage disposal and filter plants, but "the keen competition which we all enjoy now has just about eliminated these and I have turned instead to fishing and bridge."

Mr. Showalter now has two sons working with him in his firm. *♦ ♦ ♦*

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General Contractors for the St. Francis de Sales High School

(See page 7)

THE BEATTIE CASE

(Continued from page 38)

The room grew deathly quiet. Paul looked back in blank astonishment. He appeared to be ruffled from his previous calm. Had the defense at last found the weak point of defensive armor?

(To be concluded)

(Thanks to Mr. L. B. Martin of Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, the name of Special Officer Jarrell has finally been cleared up. The old newspapers from which Mr. Pope wrote the story used both "Jarrett" and "Jarrell," the first of which we chose arbitrarily. But Mr. Martin assures us that "Jarrell" is correct, and we thank him in the interest of accuracy.)

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(See page 12)

SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT

COVINGTON, VA.

McKenney Named Director of Marketing

The promotion of William H. McKenney to Director of Marketing for John H. Dulany and Son, Incorporated, Fruitland, Maryland, has been announced by Ralph O. Dulany, the food processing concern's president.

David L. Dulany, formerly manager of the company's Central Frozen Food Sales District, has been named as National Sales Representative, a position formerly held by Mr. McKenney.

J. Calvin Wallace has assumed the duties of manager of the Central Sales District, formerly held by Mr. Dulany.

William H. McKenney has been a member of the Dulany firm since coming with the company as a District Manager in 1950. He was appointed National Sales Representative in 1953 and Sales Assistant to the President in 1954. Prior to joining the Dulany Company, he was a member of the A & P organization for 12 years and was associated with the Birds Eye Division of General Foods Corporation for seven years. Presently a resident of Elizabeth, New Jersey, Mr. McKenney plans to move his family to Fruitland, Maryland.

David L. Dulany has been with the Dulany Company since 1942 (except for service in World War II), and has been in the sales department since 1949. He served as canned food salesman for four years, and as Frozen Food District sales manager since 1953.

J. Calvin Wallace was in the retail grocery sales field until he joined the Dulany Company in 1951. He has been a district sales representative in several districts since that time, and now becomes district sales manager in the area comprising Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

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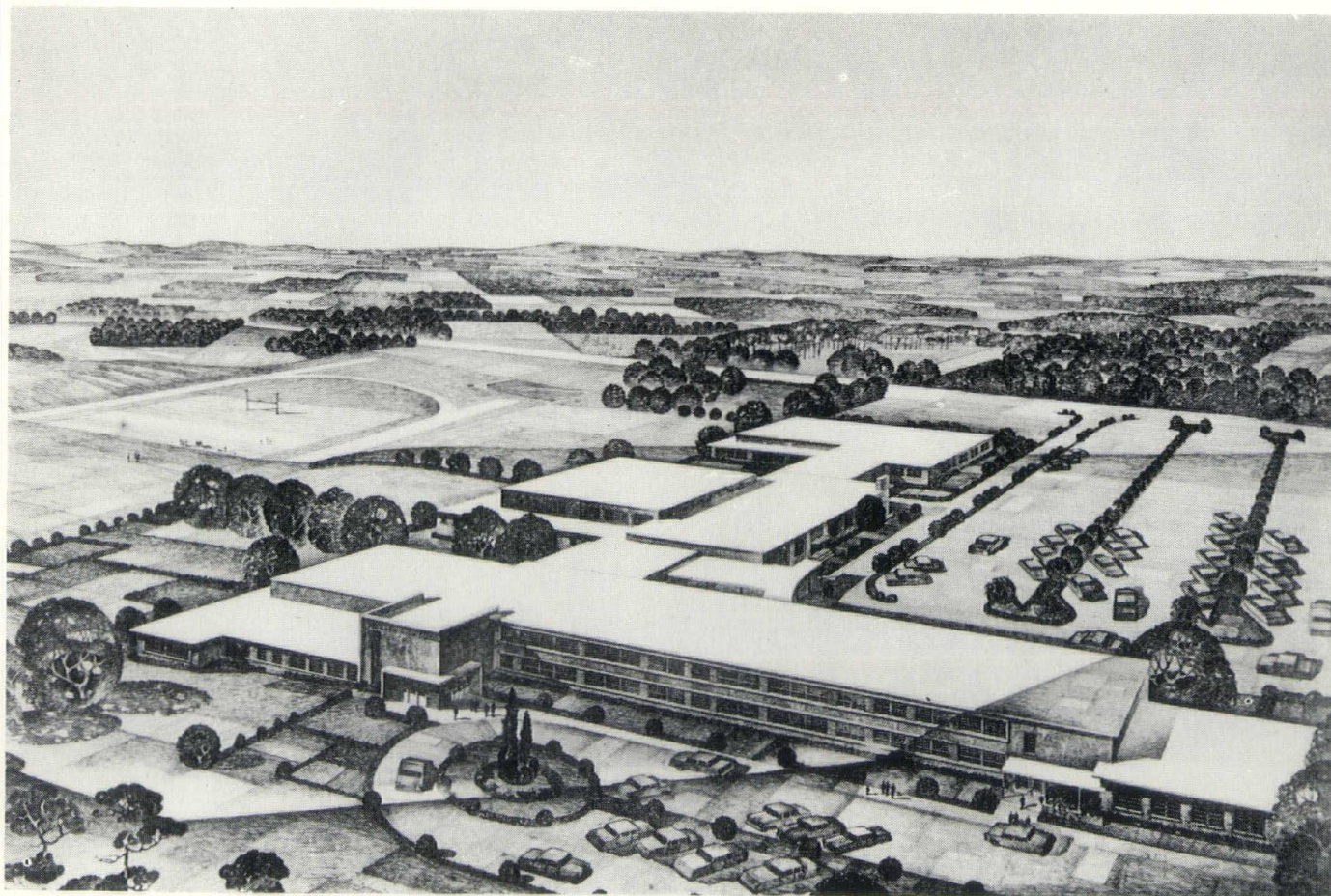
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