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**Virginia Record**

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**Featuring:**

VIRGINIA BRANCH, ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Second Installment, "The Beattie Case"

*Virginia Business Review*

**THE VIRGINIA ARCHITECT**

Presenting Official Publication, Virginia Chapter AIA

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A new world of tranquil beauty... days that sparkle with brilliant sun... nights that are cool enough for blankets. A perfect place to loaf your time away... or enjoy tennis, fishing, swimming, golf, horseback riding, or mountain climbing in the picturesque mountains of Virginia... Choice of superb resort hotel accommodations or secluded rustic cottages.
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 tributes 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)
After Many Years . . .

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 Paschal, 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 Paschal, 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 Paschal 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 fateful years were Mr. Paschal, 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)
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 daught- (Continued on page 34)
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:

- Choly Doggett & Son, Colpeper; roofing and sheet metal work, N. W. Martin & Bros., Charlottesville; T. B. Dornin-Adams Co., Lynchburg; screens and weatherstripping, Manso-Smith Co., Richmond.


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 Rockbridge 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:


LAKESIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, Henrico County
MILNER CONSTRUCTION CO., Richmond
(story on next page)

LANDSHIP & WAREHOUSES, Ft. Eustis
TIDEWATER CONSTRUCTION CORP., 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, fire 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 the 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 Sacred Heart. 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.

Landship and Warehouses

This project which includes landship and warehouses, provides on-the-spot 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, and subcontractor include Mechanical Engineering Corp., Norfolk, electrical work; Paint Products Company, Newport News, painting; S. H. Goza Company, Richmond, plumbing, heating, piping, ventilating and insulating, and Libbey-Owens 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., Amsco Hot-Corp pipe shells; Yorktown Ice & Storage Company, ready-mix concrete; Boston Metals Company, Baltimore, winches and controls, and Erie City Iron Works, boilers.

Also, Hasy Corporation, boiler controls; Elliott Company, feed water heaters; Permafit Company, water conditioners; Jersey Bolt and Spike Corporation, Newark, hardware; Southern Materials Company, Norfolk, sand and gravel; Morefrench Corporation, New York City, de-watering equipment; E. G. Boyles, Richmond, rif-rap stone; Eppinger and Russell, South Norfolk, and Atlantic Crosspoint Company, Portsmouth, timber, treated.

C. W. SPRENKLE & COMPANY
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
701 S. Huxley St.
Richmond 21, Virginia

Roanoke Ready Mix Concrete Corp.
South Jefferson Street
Phone 6617
Roanoke, Virginia

CONCRETE SUPPLIERS

Addition: Memorial & Crippled Children's Hospital in Roanoke
(See page 10)
Also—Shenandoah Life Ins. Co.
Building in Roanoke, Va.
(See page 10)
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:


JAMES BLAIR HIGH SCHOOL

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.

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

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


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 Marnell Corp., Indiana limestone trim, all of Roanoke. Also, 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:


Material suppliers were Roanoke Ready-Mix Concrete Corp., Roanoke, ready-mixed concrete; Old Virginia Brick Co., Salen, face brick; Roanoke-Webster Brick Co., Inc., Webster, common brick; Harding & Coogwell, Inc., Ellettsville, Ind., Indiana limestone; Cold Spring Granite Co., Cold Spring, Minn., granite; Roanoke Iron Works, Inc., Roanoke, miscellaneous iron and steel; 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.

HOME OFFICE BUILDING FOR SHENOANDOAH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. (Photo by Joseph W. Hazelgrove)
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, 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 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 become 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.
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 digestor, a secondary digestor, 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 communitor 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 clarinators 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. Dorn­Adams; painting, H. D. White Co., and miscel­laneous iron and steel, Montague-Betts Co.

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

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 de­velopment 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:


Elon Filter Plant

Covington Sewage Disposal Plant

Franklin Concrete Products Corp.

"READY-MIXED CONCRETE"

Concrete Blocks and Supplies for Tidewater, Virginia

FRANKLIN PHONE 8500 VIRGINIA
BLUE BELL, 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.

BAUGHAN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., Luray

General contractor was Baughan Construction Co., Inc., of Luray. Stainhack & Scribner, Charlottesville, was architect. Subcontractors were Riddleberger Brothers, Harrisonburg, plumbing and heating; Wine Brothers, Winchester, roof and sheet metal work; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, acoustic tile and floor covering; L. E. 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

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.

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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 No. 3, A.F. and A.M. Scottish Rite Temple, Acacia 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, 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 a member of Old Dominion Investors Trust. He is a registered professional civil engineer, both in Virginia and Ohio, 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 executive 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, 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 Bellemead 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
JULY 1955

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.

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 Lumber Company, coming to John W. Daniel & Co., Inc. in 1949. The firm was founded in 1945. Married to the former Aurelia Huger Rutherfoord, 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, 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 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 Berryfield.

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 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)
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 "guilt" 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.

By
BEN POPE

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 16 questioned. They are, top row, W. L. Burgess, M. C. Robertson, L. L. Boss, Jr., B. W. Fuqua and A. L. Fetterolf. Middle row, J. C. Condrey, W. V. Landis, John P. Dance, N. W. Farley. Bottom row, R. Henry Covington, and M. S. Purdie. Most were farmers.
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
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 defined 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 Hinford 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.

"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)
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 subcontractors 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 committee 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 contribute 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.
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:


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

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


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 paneling salvaged from a house in Wilmington, N. C.
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 following 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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Charles C. Justice
Washington Reed, Jr.
Paul D. Woodward
O. Pendleton Wright

PAGE TWENTY-FOUR
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 Brick and Tile Awards: Wilbur H. Twaddel, 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).


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

Albemeere 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 Bareos (First Award), Donald Christian Bazemore (Third Award).

Photo by Thomas Walls
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, 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. Stenographers' 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; bath, 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, Binwanger & Co.; metal door frames and toilet partitions, G. Grady Gates Co.; finishing hardware, Nelson Hardware Co., all of Roanoke; and structural steel, steel decking, and miscellaneous metal, Montague Betts Co., Lynchburg.

PETWAY CONSTRUCTION CO.
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

AIA CALENDAR

October 1955—
Fall Meeting
Hotel Roanoke
Roanoke, Va.

January 20-21, 1956—
Annual Meeting
Third Annual Awards Competition
Hotel Jefferson
Richmond, Va.
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)
TELEPHONE 5-5637
STAUNTON, VA.
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., Lyndhaven, concrete, and Princess Anne Plumbing and Electrical Suppliers, Princess Anne, plumbing.
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 wainscots 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.

Material suppliers were Valley Blot, Waynesboro, cinder block; LeHigh Portland Cement Co., Fordwick, cement; General Shales Co., Johnson City, Tenn., face brick, and Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, Pittsburgh, insulation.
Wilson Construction Corp., Radford, was general contractor for the new Honaker High School, located in Russell County. Smity & 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 & Terrazzo 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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 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, director 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-

WISE CONTRACTING
CO., INC., Richmond

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)

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)
IVHTCHELL
(Continued from page 5)
ters, Susan Nash and Katherine Pen­
ny, and live at 907 Baldwin Road.

He has been extremely active in civic
affairs in Richmond, heading the Con­
struction 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 Ex-
change, 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 Monocan Hills Coun-
try Club. He serves on the vestry of
St. Mark’s Episcopal Church.

He was vice-president of the Vir-
ginia branch, A.G.C., in 1954, and is
on the Legislative Committee, Na-
tional A.G.C. 

RUSSELL
(Continued from preceding page)
pulchritude than to buildings and blue-
prints. 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 Uni-
versity, and the other attended West-
hampton 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 ad-
visory committee, State Department
of Education, and a board member of
the Richmond Builders Exchange.

"Where the Heart Is"
The M. T. Broyhill & Sons Cor-
poration 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 pic-
ture was filmed recently on their 500-
house Broyhill Park development in
nearby Fairfax County at a cost up-
ward 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 relaxa-
tion. "Where The Heart Is" is enter-
taining and yet strives to answer many
questions that may come into the mind
of a person interested in home own-
ership.

Interested organizations may get
further information concerning the
film from Mr. Fred Rawlinson, Direc-
tor of Public Relations, M. T. Bro-
ghill & Sons, 4624 Lee Highway,
Arlington, Virginia, or telephone Jack-
son 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 de-
sire to convey to you my very deep ap-
preciation 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
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.

"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. Teel 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
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)
"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)
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, Mottern & Mottern, also of Roanoke, who served in addition as consulting structural engineers. Subcontractors were as follows:


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, Hanks & Johno, Richmond.

We appreciate the opportunity of supplying blocks on the Daebarn Bros. Factory, Waynesboro, Virginia

VALLEY BLOX
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

Guilford Electrical Contractors
P. O. Box 391
Front Royal, Virginia

Electrical Contractors for Sewage Treatment Facilities, New Alexandria — (See page 43)

JULY 1955
SAKA OF SUCCESS
(Continued from page 4)

RISK PARITY: To place the business risks assumed by general contractors as nearly as possible on a parity with the risks assumed by other industries of production.

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

CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONS: To promote more cordial and co-operative relations between general contractors and those with whom they deal or have contact in construction.

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; Robert 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.
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.
"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!  

Clifford Dowdey

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SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES

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.

Built 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;

Material suppliers were Pacific Flush Tank Co., digester and gas equipment; Wallace and Tierman, 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.
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 pushing 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 readvertised.

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.
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.

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.

THE BEATTIE CASE

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)
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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