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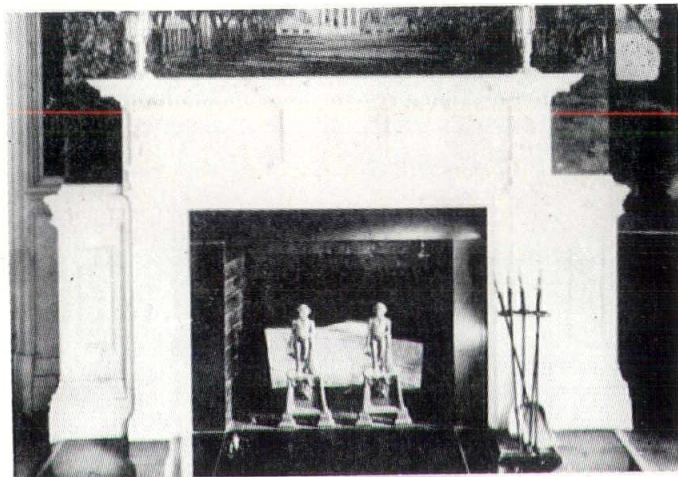
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VOLUME LXXVII

NOVEMBER 1955

NUMBER ELEVEN

After Democracy — What?

MANY sins to the individual have been committed in the name of democracy, but the problem facing Virginia now is a real switch: we are confronted with the levelling of democratic social aims without the due processes of democratic political principles. Since the people most affected have had no voting voice in the matter, it is not unnatural that they should seek their own means of preserving their own social aims, and it is perhaps unavoidable that the true nature of their aims should be confused by the immediate and legally specific issue of integration in the schools.

As in any essentially defensive position, such as the South's, the aims are inevitably less clear than those of the aggressor. The aggressor here, the NAACP, is very certain of his goals, he has the support of national opinion, and he has the initiative. However, the confidence of success has caused him to reveal his long-range goals and they concern public schools only incidentally. But to the white Southerner the school is the testing-ground of the whole conflict over interpretations of democracy, and he needs to make a re-examination of his basic aims.

Because of the suddenness with which the problem was thrust on the South, the immediate issue became practically reduced to a "to be or not to be" of public schools. Defenders of the preservation of the public school somewhat dramatically identified the system with the foundations of democracy and regarded the abolition as a threat to the democratic structure. Yet, on the other hand, the present

march of the levelling process in the whole country threatens the identity of the culture which presumably should be preserved by democratic principles, and nowhere is the debasement of the culture more apparent than in the public schools today.

College authorities can produce statistically based reports on the decline in the quality of preparation in students from the secondary schools. From an unique experience of my own, in dealing with applicants for college admission, I've come across some woefully unprepared students, who were nonetheless accepted by state-supported institutions in Southern states. In this fashion, the levelling has already spread to the top from the bottom, and a further lowering in secondary standards can only accelerate the debasing process through the whole society.

In the present mania for the forms of education, countless students enter schools from backgrounds where the home training simply has not fitted the child for preparation for a true education nor in any sense rendered him receptive to its true benefits. His years in school can not conceivably train him for the pursuit of knowledge, since such a pursuit is foreign to his nature and all his purposes. In some ideal state, where vision could be supported by sufficient financial funds, schools would exist for students who were merely fugitives from illiteracy and whose work in life and cultural interests would be essentially unrelated to higher education. At the other end, students definitely prepar-

ing for higher education would have schools devoted to a liberal arts education as a basis for later graduate studies and/or the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.

Until recently, these two extremes operated from the center of the broad middle average, and for the short history of public school education this compromise seemed to work well enough. But now as the liberal arts candidates are increasingly drawn off to private schools, and the gates have opened at the other end for students who, frankly, are not potential material for education, even the middle average has been lowered to accommodate the sluggards. In the city of Richmond, the public school system operates something like a dozen special departments for various types of defective children, and not one department for the superior student or the specially gifted.

In Virginia, whose culture was originally dedicated to the development of the superior individual and whose great day in the sun existed when the ideal was a reality, the foundations of its structure can only suffer increasing damage from a levelling process which in full attainment could produce only some

(Continued on page 58)

COVER STORY ON
THE CHILES RESIDENCE
AT RADFORD ON PAGE 39

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A I A ADDENDA

In this issue you will find the third annual collection of the work of Virginia's architects who are members of the **American Institute of Architects**.

The AIA, a national professional body dedicated to maintaining the high standards of the architectural profession, counts 159 of its members in Virginia. These members practice in the 95 firms offering architectural services to the public, in several private offices and at Virginia's two schools of architecture.

Virginia Chapter AIA members practice in every area of the state from the Eastern Shore (Nassawaddox) to the far South West (Bristol) and from the Washington metropolitan area (Alexandria) to the southern border (Martinsville-Danville).

* * *

THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE

This Third Annual Architectural Arts edition of the VIRGINIA RECORD magazine is somewhat slimmer than its predecessors because of the inauguration last April of the Virginia Chapter AIA magazine *The Virginia Architect* which is produced monthly as part of the VIRGINIA RECORD and has presented a continuing report of architectural advances in the state.

This annual issue, however, shows the principal projects for the year from each architectural organization. Some buildings, such as the new state office building, and the NEA building in Washington, are such large projects that though the drawings of the proposed buildings were presented in the Second Annual Architectural Arts edition in 1954, their final presentations will not be ready until our 1956 issue.

* * *

PROSPECTS

1956 promises to be a record year in architectural projects in Virginia. Many interesting buildings are now being planned. The National Red Cross training center in Charlottesville, now only a drawing as presented in this issue, will be under construction. The new \$7 million Federal Office Building for Richmond should be planned (by a Virginia architect, we hope) and under way. In this connection the Seaboard Airline Railroad is to be commended for the trust they have shown in Virginia architects

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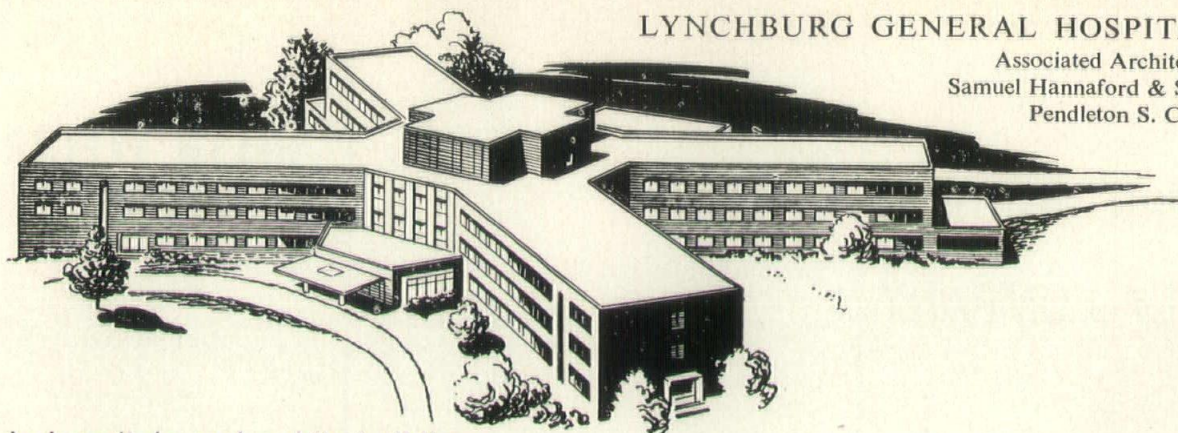
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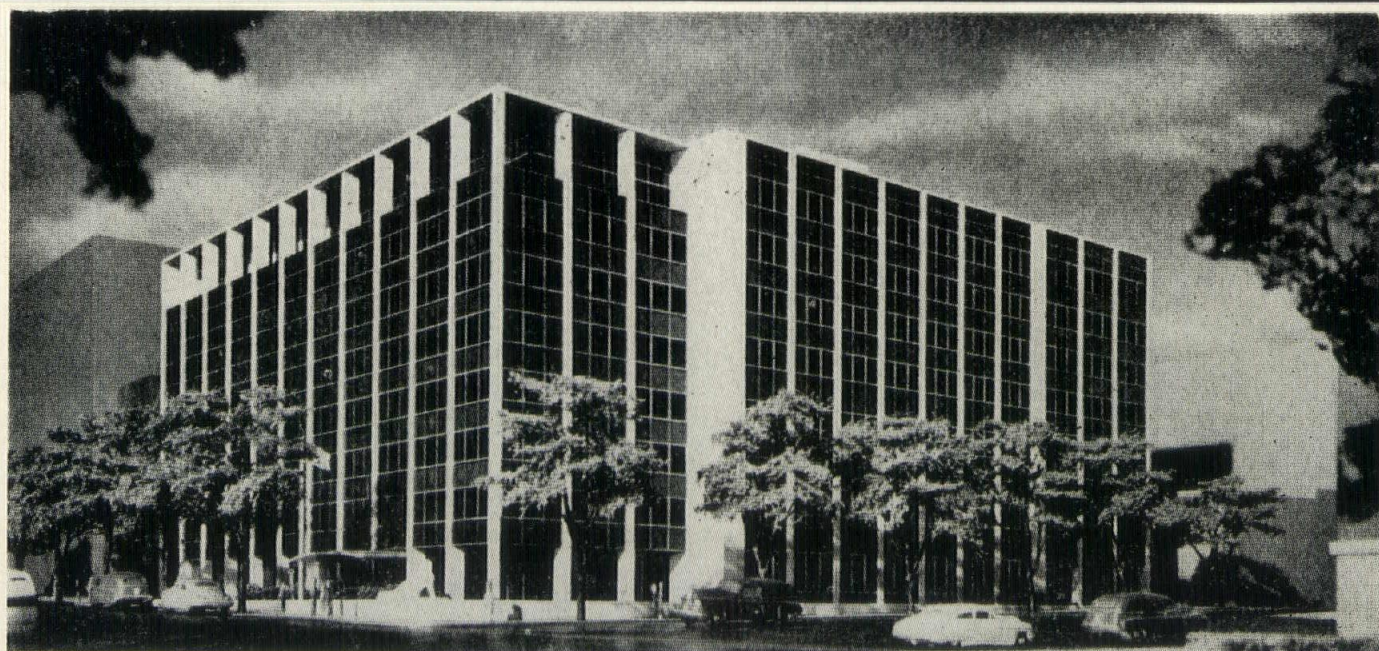
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National Education Association Building, Washington, D. C.

(Louis Checkman photo)

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in selecting a Richmond firm to design
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* * *

"LOCAL TALENT"

Virginia architects are as good or better than any in these United States. Their training, talent and experience cannot be bettered. They have kept pace with the best in architecture and, given the opportunity, could have equalled any architectural design in recent history. Surrounded as they are with the wealth of architectural tradition in our state, they have an advantage in the production of what we think of as "traditional" architecture. Given an opportunity (synonym for willing client) they could produce the "modern" architecture that is the rage of the less conservative remainder of the country.

Perhaps Virginia architectural designs have not won awards or been widely publicized in the professional journals. Though this lack of national recognition in contemporary architecture is due in part to the nature of Virginia's architects, who do not aggressively seek such recognition, it is principally an expression of the conservative desires of the Virginia architect's clients.

In this regard our architects are to be commended for giving some

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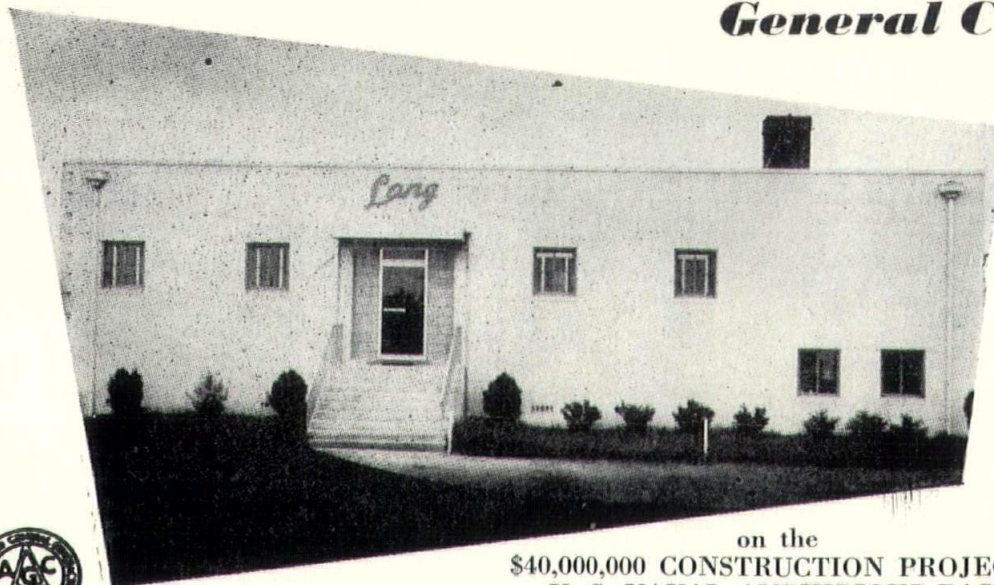
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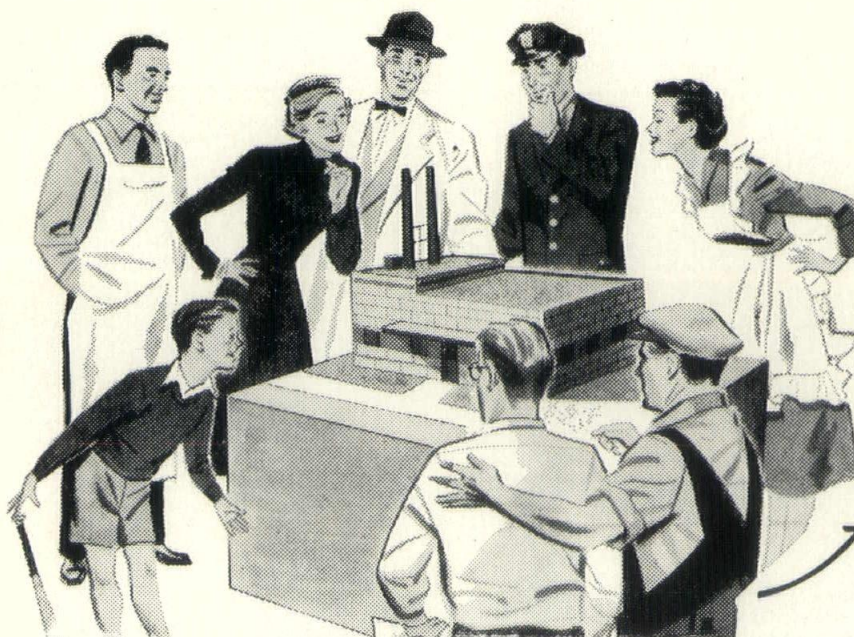
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thought to their client's desires although the net result has been an appearance of *ultra-conservatism* and *lack of imagination* in their work.

It is unfortunate that the owners of several large projects in the state were not aware of the capabilities of Virginia's architects and decided to go outside the state for their designers.

**VIRGINIA CHAPTER
ACTIVITIES**

The Virginia Chapter AIA began an active 1955 with its annual meeting and election of officers at the Thomas Jefferson Inn in Charlottesville. During that meeting the members heard what was probably the most "star-studded" program of speakers on architectural, architectural-legal, and architectural-acoustical subjects they have yet encountered.

Throughout the year the chapter committees have kept active in searching out information and informing members on technical research, office practice problems, improvements in practice and other subjects vital to practicing architects. One group has laid the groundwork for a joint co-operative undertaking with the engineers and building contractors in the state which will accrue to the interest of all of the building industry.

In June the chapter met at Williamsburg for an informative program on the problems facing the profession.

Last month Virginia's architects met jointly with the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers at Roanoke for an important meeting over joint problems. Following sessions on Scandinavian architecture and stage lighting, the architects and engineers heard

(Continued on page 27)

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— See —

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Grace Independent Church, page 51
S. G. Gibson High School, page 21
Hillsville Elementary School,
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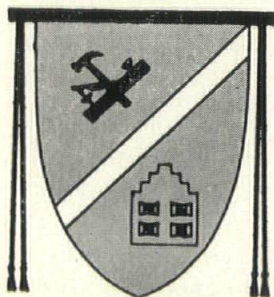
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See the Lynchburg General Hospital
on page 62

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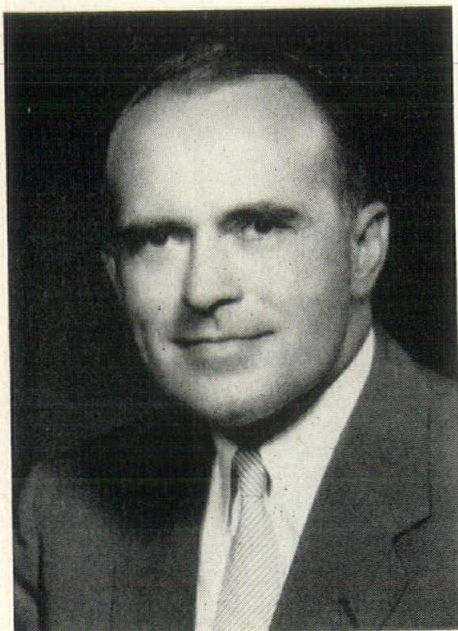


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MARCELLUS WRIGHT, JR., REGIONAL DIRECTOR AIA, SAYS:



(Foster Studio)

In Virginia we are fortunate to have available top-flight architects who are creating a fine new architectural tradition to match the great record of the past.

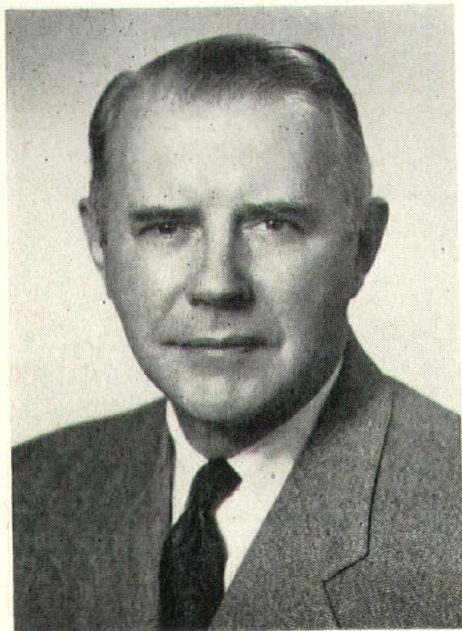
A blend of enthusiastic young designers melded with the years of experience on major projects of many of the large Virginia firms gives a native resurgence of the best and the finest.

Virginia architects are helping us all toward the better life, and many of the good residences and fine new industrial plants in all sizes are showing the way.

A new era in school design is also becoming a familiar part of the landscape all the way from the Eastern Shore to Big Stone Gap. Virginia's architects are analyzing, evaluating, consulting and producing for their fellows and neighbors.

We are proud of the results which are daily becoming more apparent to all.

HENRY B. BOYNTON, PRESIDENT, VIRGINIA CHAPTER AIA, SAYS:



(Harris Studio)

For the past quarter century or more, the Old Dominion has been evolving into a new era. Now we have arrived at our new age of progress with its many phases of constantly expanding achievements while we proudly acclaim the New Dominion. Many large industries have recognized not only our God-given wealth but our many material advantages. Our economy is sound, our schools are good, our hospitals well equipped and staffed, and we are constantly expanding and developing our cultural facilities resulting in a tremendous resurgence of community pride.

Virginia architects have contributed in large measure to the conditions that are fostering this progressive movement. They are a dynamic and able group, striving not only through their professional practice to surpass their own architectural accomplishments, but through their efforts to improve their own communities by contributing to every phase of aesthetic development, public welfare, city planning and good government.

(Continued on page 55)



(Robert C. Lautman photos)

BRADLEE BRANCH, FIRST & CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Architect:
Joseph H. Saunders

General Contractors:
Eugene Simpson & Bro.

JOSEPH H. SAUNDERS, Alexandria, was architect for the Bradlee Branch, First & Citizens National Bank, located in the Bradlee Shopping Center, at King St. and Braddock Rd., Alexandria.

William A. Brown was consulting mechanical engineer and the general contractor was Eugene Simpson & Brother.

This building was first commissioned as a branch of the First National Bank of Alexandria. During the course of construction the First National merged with the Citizens National Bank of Alexandria, to become the First and Citizens National Bank, the oldest and one of the largest national banks in the state of Virginia, with eight banking locations in and around the city of Alexandria. It is interesting to note that the oldest bank has adopted a contemporary design for its newest location, in keeping with the progress of the community.

The site is adjacent to a large shopping center and was planned to be an integral part of the center, although under different property ownership. The shopping center, now under construction, will contain about 100,000 square feet of retail store space, a professional office building, and parking for about 700 cars. The bank site has 64 feet frontage on the

main street and runs back about 550 feet in depth to a secondary street. It abuts the shopping center site on its longest side property line.

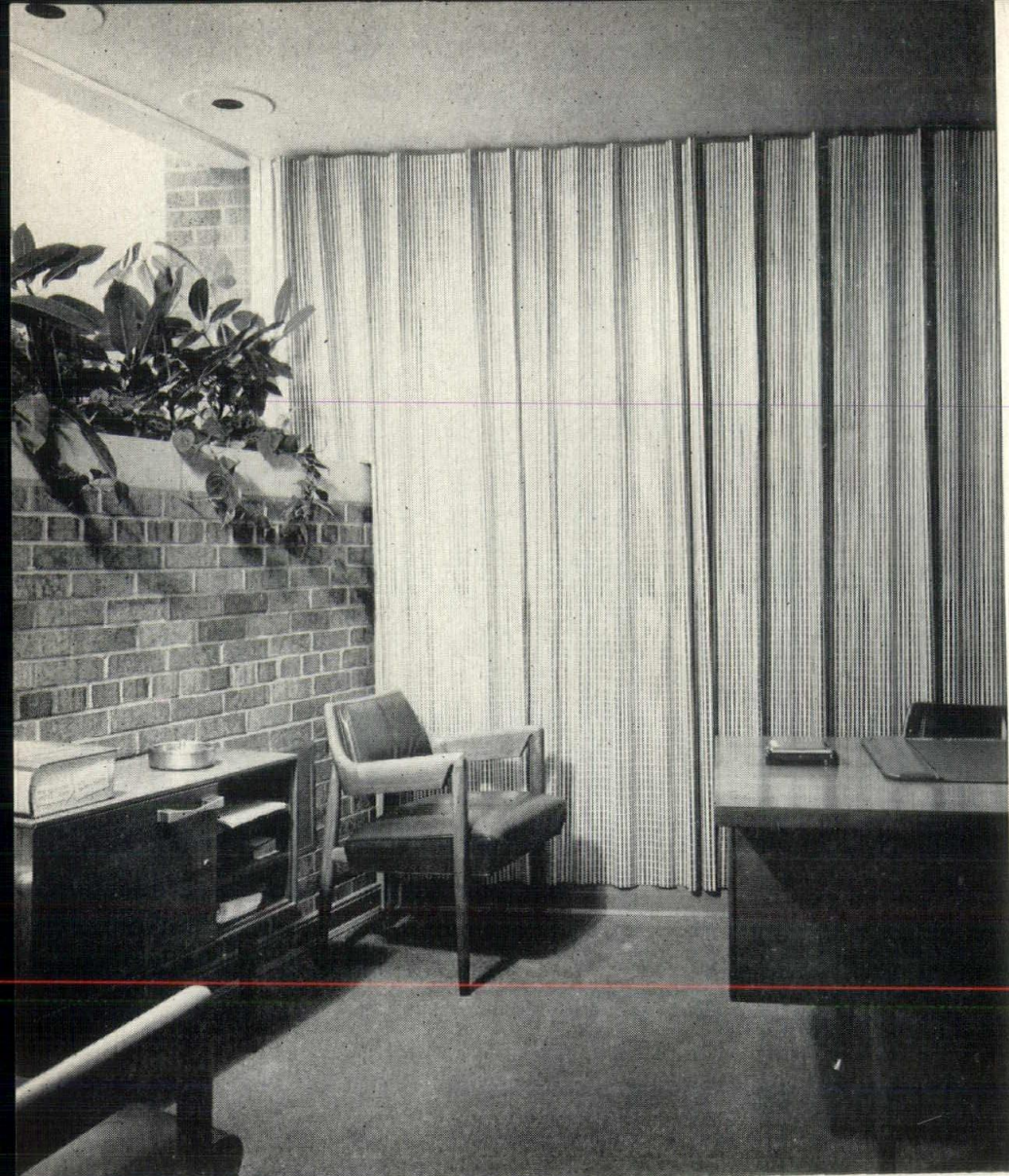
To fit this site, the building was designed with a 30-foot width facing the main street to the North by a depth of 111 feet facing the shopping center to the West. By mutual agreement with the shopping center owners, the entrance drive to the bank is on the shopping center property, the bank building is set back 75 feet from the

street to open the view into the entire development, and the adjacent stores will be set back to open the west front of the bank to a clear view across the main parking area. Separate parking is provided on the remainder of the bank property, and a separate exit drive, serving the drive-in teller's window, is on the East side of the bank property.

Main entrance to the bank is through a vestibule with glazed aluminum tubular doors to exterior and

Rear of banking room,





Interior of Manager's office.

to the banking room. A glass wall to the left of the vestibule looks over a pool for goldfish and water plants, surrounded by a planted area. A brick wall, seven feet high, with plate glass running to the ceiling, separates the vestibule from the officers' space and continues out to become the exterior

wall of the private office for the bank manager. This wall is topped by planting boxes with plants on both sides of the plate glass.

The main banking room has its long west wall of plate glass from floor to ceiling, interrupted by stone piers which are set at an angle to exclude

the afternoon sun during banking hours. Counters for eight tellers are arranged along the opposite wall in a "zig-zag" plan. The ceiling above the tellers' space is lower than the main ceiling, allowing clerestory windows which are protected from the east sun by a roof overhang. The vault and three coupon booths occupy the end wall. Behind these are work and supply rooms, toilets, etc. A partial basement in the rear houses boiler and air conditioning equipment, plus a lounge room for employees.

Exterior walls are of brick, stone, and glass. The roof is framed of structural steel shapes, steel tubes, and steel deck, all welded. Floor of the main banking room is terrazzo, others are plastic or asphalt tile, with ceramic tile floors and walls in toilets.

Tellers' counters, check desks, and similar items of equipment were designed by the architect and included in the general contract. Total cost of the project, including all fixtures, landscaping, walks and paving was approximately \$140,000.

Subcontractors were: steel, Southern Iron Works; plaster, Dave Compe; acoustic, Anning Johnson Co.; electric, Walter Davis Co.; plumbing, R. J. Dwyer & Son, and waterproofing, Peter Gordon — all of Alexandria. Also, painting, John Davis Co.; terrazzo, Columbia Mosaic Co.; air conditioning, United Clay Products Co., all of Washington.

Others are roofing, Rose Brothers Co., Arlington; insulation, Takoma Insulation Co., Takoma Park, Md.; and landscape, Thos. Carroll & Son, Ashton, Md.

Major items of bank equipment were supplied by Diebold Company, vault, night depository and burglar alarms; Mosler Safe Company, safe deposit boxes, drive-in-window, and swing-away seats for tellers; Kraftwood Products Co., counter work and coupon booths; National Cash Register, savings posting machine; The Brandt Co., automatic cashier's and coin storage trays.

Other material suppliers were glass, David Max Glass Co.; signs, Jack Stone, Inc.; marble and tile, Columbia Mosaic Co.; hardware, Fries, Beall & Sharp; metal doors and frames and aluminum windows, R. E. Nuber Co. — all of Washington.

Also, Venetian blinds, Custom Shade Co.; east stone, Potomac Cast Stone Co.; millwork, Collins Millwork Co. — all of Alexandria. Asphalt tile was supplied by Hampshire Corporation; flagpole, by Babcock-Davis Co., and stone, from Adirondack Stone Quarries, Inc., Malone, N. Y., was supplied by William F. Watson Stone Corp., New York City.

NEW V.P.I. LIBRARY BUILDING, BLACKSBURG

Architects:
Carneal & Johnston

General Contractors:
Graham Brothers



STRAUS RESIDENCE, RICHMOND

Architect:
Marcellus Wright & Son

General Contractor:
Ittner Construction Co.

(Pictures by Danfoto)

MARCELLUS WRIGHT & Son were architects for the new Charles A. Straus residence located on Overlook Road in Richmond. Henry W. Roberts was consulting structural engineer.

General contractor was Ittner Construction Co. Subcontractors were as follows: landscaping and driveway, Kenneth R. Higgins; swimming pool, J. Kennon Perrin Co.; septic system, Lyttle & Barnes; water (deep well), Sydnor Pump & Well; masonry, Southern Brick Contractors, Inc.; plumbing, J. Bryce Williams; heating, Enterprise Heating & Air Conditioning Corp.; roofing, N. W. Martin; tile and marble, Ajax Tile & Marble Co.; painting and decorating, Ittner Construction Co.; screens and wea-



therstripping, L. C. Tolson Co., Inc.; electric work, Gilmer Electric Co.

Material suppliers were H. Beckstoffer's Sons, millwork; A. E. Al-

len, Inc., electric fixtures; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; concrete, Southern Materials; carved shelf edging, Klise Mfg. Co. ¶ ¶ ¶



VIRGINIA MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY



VIRGINIA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., RICHMOND

Architects:
Ballou & Justice
General Contractor:
J. Kennon Perrin

A swift departure from established customs, yet with a quiet retaining of dignity, is strikingly evident in the new modern structure designed by Ballou and Justice, Architects & Engineers, Richmond, which houses the Virginia Mutual Insurance Co. at Fitzhugh Avenue and Malvern Street in Richmond.

The purpose of an insurance company is ably expressed and symbolized through the imagination and fresh concept of the architects, in skillfully designing a structure which completely fits present-day needs and allows for future expansion.

The pleasant combination of Granux, Mosai and brick, the unique selection of crape myrtle and magnolia trees, coupled with the abstract sculpture mounted on the wing wall alongside the terrace, accomplishes the modern look with an admixture of the graciousness of the South.

The aluminum ornament at the front was designed in the office of Ballou and Justice. A clay model was made by the sculptor from the architect's drawings and after changes and revisions by the architects, was approved and cast of aluminum. This silvery metal was chosen by the architects to complement the other building materials and is representative of contemporary media of expression.

From its efficient ventilating and lighting systems and carefully planned floor spaces and offices, was derived the one central thought in mind: to serve the insurance needs of the public better and more efficiently. Adequate parking space is provided for the use of the agents, friends and neighbors.

The Virginia Mutual Insurance Co. realized that its business outgrew its former office space and so in celebration of its twentieth year of growth planned this structure away from the heaviness of traffic, where there would be the freedom to expand the dignity of the business in an aura of quiet living.

The entire concept of the building from a layout and material standpoint is rather unusual. Loads and soil tests gave evidence that the soil was adequate for load bearing as a crust, ten feet thick. Below this point, bad soil was encountered and this led to a design whereby the boiler room containing all air conditioning and heating equipment is located in the tower on a third floor level.

The first floor is a concrete slab on grade for offices, while the lobby has a floor of brick which brings the exterior directly into the building.



(Robert C. Lautman photos)

Partial view of lobby.

The second floor construction is of Robertson "Q" panels in order to make available telephone and electrical outlets at any point in the general office area. Also on the second floor over the storage and record space is the IBM or "machine room." This room is acoustically treated for pleasant working conditions and for low transmission of sound to other parts of the building.

The panelled board room and executive vice-president's office are located on the first floor and a small "kitchen-dining area" is located on the first floor for the customary "coffee-break" and light lunches during inclement weather.

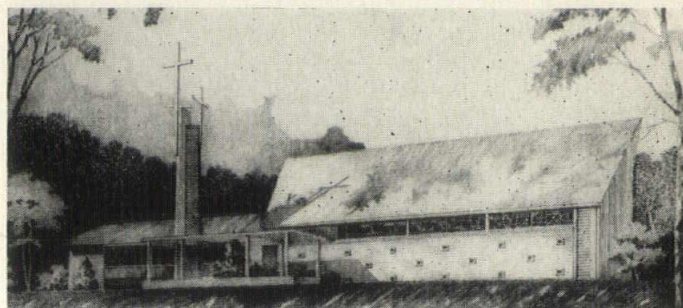
Torrence and Dreelin were consulting structural engineers, with the architects serving as mechanical consultants. J. Kennon Perrin was general contractor with the following subcontractors:

Masonry, W. L. Cross; cast stone and Granux, Economy Cast Stone Co.; heating and plumbing, Gundlach Co.; flooring and acoustical tile, W. Morton Northen; electrical work, W. L. Wachter; roofing and sheet metal, Reuben Burton; glass, glazing and metal windows, Sash, Door & Glass Co.; metal office partitions, E. F. Hauserman Co.; painting, Glidewell Bros. ✓ ✓ ✓

ST. ALBAN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ANNANDALE

Architect:
Milton L. Grigg
General Contractor:
Cowles Construction Co.

(Holsinger photo)





(Danfoto)

AETNA LIFE BUILDING, AN ADDITION TO 'INSURANCE ROW'

Architect:
J. Henley Walker, Jr.

General Contractor:
Thorington Construction Co.

ONE of the latest additions to "insurance row" in Richmond's west end is the new office building for the Aetna Life Affiliated Companies. Architect for the project, which is located at 4009 Fitzhugh Avenue, was J. Henley Walker, Jr., Richmond.

The office building was built for Aetna Life and Affiliated Companies by the Tanco Corporation, Richmond. Aetna Life and Affiliated Companies are among many insurance companies that have made the move from the crowded downtown area to the outlying areas where lower land cost and ample parking make the area more desirable.

The building itself is a two-story brick and limestone, steel framed, building that is located on Fitzhugh Avenue in a position as to face almost due north. On both floors large continuous strip windows across the front give north light to the general office spaces enabling artificial light to be used less frequently. The absence of visible columns across the windows was possible through the curtain wall construction of the partial skeleton steel construction. Ample off street parking is provided along with well planned planting that surrounds the entire structure.

Probably the most noticeable feature of the building is the large counter-levered canopy that projects over the main entrance. The canopy along with adjacent planting boxes are placed on an angle with the rest of the struc-

ture. These features were designed this way in order to obtain an off-street drive in front of the entrance. With the projection of the canopy, cars can load and unload clients and workers with bad weather protection.

Two sets of double doors separate the outside from the lobby of the building. The lobby, walled in granux, a marble-like stone, enters into a reception area for offices on the first floor and to the stairwell that leads to the second floor.

The first floor contains mainly a large general office. There are, however, a few private offices provided. Among the private offices—the general manager occupies a choice position overlooking Fitzhugh Ave. Two sides of his office are virtual window walls of glass. A work room and a lounge for employees are also located on the first floor. The lounge, which doubles as a lunch room, was placed on the rear of the first floor to take advantage of the sun rays which make the room a cheerful place to lounge and eat.

The stairwell to the second floor is not slighted by natural light by any means. Two large skylights provide ample daylight for the stairs and surrounding areas. Modern aluminum handrails add to the appearance of the stairwell along with the terrazzo floor and treads.

The second floor of the building consists of a double-loaded corridor with offices to each side. These offices

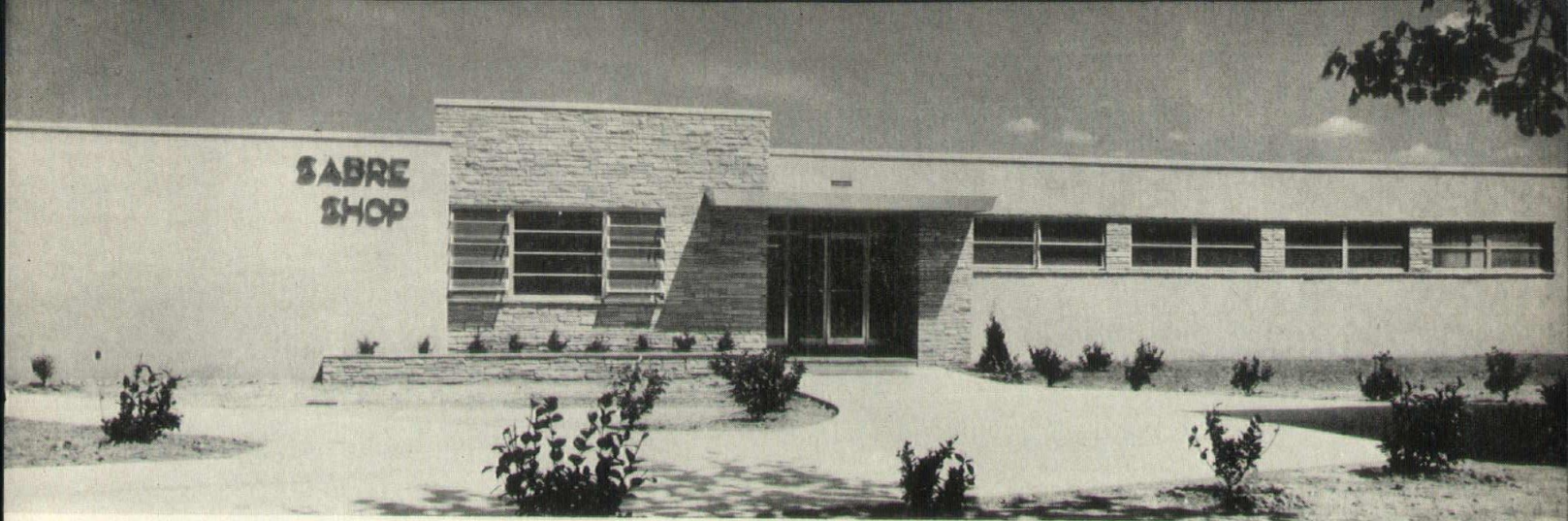
are used mostly by the insurance company but there are some that are leased to other businesses. The insurance company has an option on these offices for their future expansion. In each of these various areas of the entire building, especially the private offices, the treatment in decoration was different in an effort to add individuality to the different portions.

The building is completely air conditioned with the mechanical equipment located in a third-floor penthouse on the rear of the building. Steel framing and joist with a split skeleton frame and bearing wall system was used in construction.

Thorington Construction Company was general contractor. G. B. Peaseley, Jr. was consulting electrical engineer.

Subcontractors were as follows: Plumbing, heating and air conditioning, B. & G. Olsen Co.; electrical, J. L. Parker; masonry, W. D. Duke; tile and terrazzo, Oliva & Lazzuri; acoustic and asphalt tile, W. Morton Northen; roofing, R. P. Whitley; plastering, J. A. Wilton; glass, glazing and aluminum, Binswanger & Co.

Material suppliers were structural steel and monumental iron, Montague-Betts; stone, John K. Messersmith; sash, Brown & Grist; hardware, Pleasants Hardware; millwork, R. E. Richardson; reinforcing steel, Boker-Roden; aluminum, Hankins & Johann. All subcontractors and suppliers are of Richmond with the exception of Montague-Betts, Lynchburg. ❖ ❖ ❖



(Danfoto)

NEW PROJECTS AT FORK UNION

TWO separate projects at Fork Union Military Academy have been recently completed by Carl M. Lindner & Son, Richmond. They are the Post Exchange Building and the remodeling of Hatcher Hall.

The Post Exchange Building is the most modern and complete building of its type at any military school in the east.

The architect provided Fork Union with a facility offering a post office, a uniform shop, and a complete soda fountain and snack bar.

This structure was located so that the main view would be the parade and athletic field of the campus. This building serves the cadets as well as the visiting families and faculty. The building is designed so that any one of the facilities contained in the building may be opened without opening the other facilities. A family area is provided, set aside from the main cadet area, so that visiting families may

sit and eat with their boys and see the view of the campus from the large windows. Light meals are served to all and a complete soda fountain provides the cadets with a place to congregate between classes, on week ends and during athletic events. A complete post office is provided for the convenience of the cadets with individual boxes for their mail and the uniform shop is so designed that cadets may be issued their uniforms in an efficient manner.

Graham Brothers were the contractors for this building.

Subcontractors were Economy Cast Stone Co., Empire Granite Co., Ezekiel & Weisman Co., Inc., Hankins & Johann, Inc., The Hampshire Corp., Lang & Rabe, Inc., Liphart Steel Co., Mirabella Inc., Virginia Steel Co., Martin Tile & Marble Co., W. Morton Northern Co., W. W. Nash, Oliva & Lazzari, Pleasants Hardware, Richmond Steel Co., Sash, Door & Glass Corp., The Staley Co., Inc., and Will & Delaney, Inc. All these are Richmond firms. Others were Architectural Hardwoods, Virginia Beach; N. W. Martin & Bros., Charlottesville, and Wallmeyer-Hazelgrove & Co., Inc., Highland Springs.

The remodeling of Hatcher Hall was probably one of the most unusual

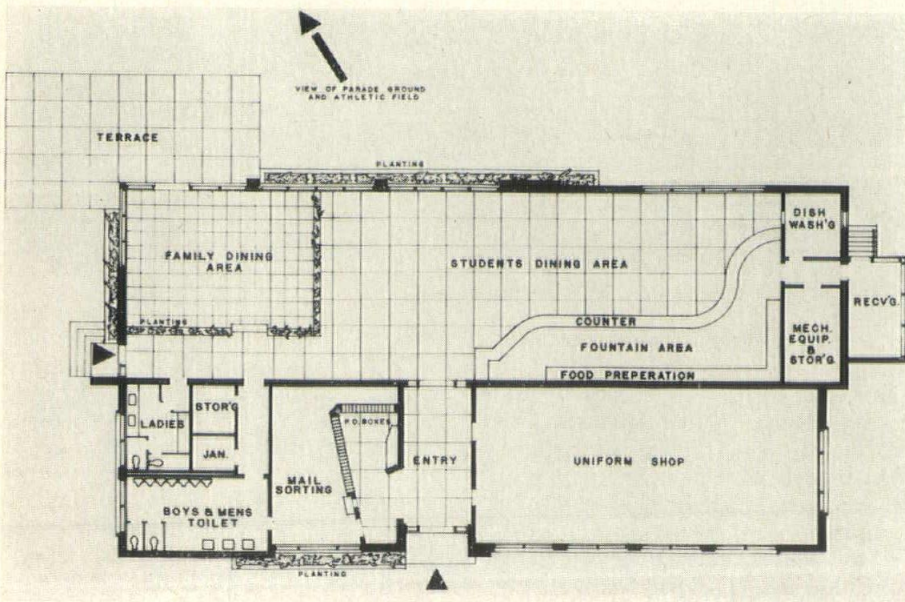
architectural projects that has been done in the state in the past few years. Fork Union Military Academy is situated in the foothills of Virginia near Charlottesville.

Recently, the president, J. Caldwell Wicker, realized that the existing classroom facility contained in the old building, called Hatcher Hall, was entirely inadequate for the progressive ideas that his institution is practicing in education. This existing classroom building was one of the first structures on the campus in 1916. At that time, this building provided classrooms, assembly hall, and living quarters for its limited staff and since 1916 many additions and alterations have been made to the original building as the school continued to grow.

President Wicker called on the architects to help him determine if it would be less expensive to build a new structure for classroom use, or if it would be advisable to modernize the existing building. This matter was reviewed and investigated and the architects recommended that the old building be remodeled since the original tradition was formed in this structure. Plans were completed and the contractor was selected. Then, the contractors, Graham Brothers, Richmond, were faced with a great problem. They must begin demolition of existing work inside the building the day final classes were held prior to summer vacation and they must have the building completed by the day school began in September. Graham Brothers had its crew present the day school was out and succeeded in completing the remodeling work "under the wire" before school reconvened in September.

The old building was the typical masonry wall bearing type with wood

(Continued on page 36)





NORFOLK PAINT COMPANY STORE COMPLETED

Architect:
A. Ray Pentecost, Jr.
Built by Nick Wright, owner.

THE Norfolk Paint Company Store No. 2, located on Little Creek Road, is a recently completed project of A. Ray Pentecost, Jr., Norfolk. It is owned by Nick Wright who served also as builder. Consulting engineers were Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman, Norfolk, and Lanier & Levy, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Details of construction are as follows: foundation, concrete masonry units on spread concrete footing; exterior walls, concrete masonry units with brick facing; roof, long span metal joists, metal roof deck, insulation and built-up roofing; interior partitions, concrete masonry units—plaster in showroom and offices; floors, concrete slab on grade; floor finish, warehouse, exposed concrete offices, asphalt tile display area, terrazzo; ceilings, warehouse, exposed steel joists offices, acoustical plaster display area, metal acoustical tiles; storefront, aluminum and stainless steel with plate glass windows and automatic doormat device, tempered glass doors; lighting, warehouse, incandescent offices and display area, fluorescent; heating and air conditioning, warehouse, steam unit heaters only—offices and display area, hot air heat and air conditioning.

Subcontractors were Cohen Bros., masonry; Nick Wright, foundation; Barnum & Brun, steel work; Eastern Roofing Corp., roofing; Virginia



(Photos by Photo-Craftsmen, Inc.)

Showroom

Plastering Company, plastering; Binswanger, storefront; Mechanical Engineering Corp., electrical; Edinbrooke, septic tank; Sunbro Corp., heating, air conditioning and ventilating; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., tile work; owner, painting; Beacon Sign Company, sign work, all of Norfolk.

Material Suppliers were Batchelder & Collins, brick; Southern Block &

Pipe Co., concrete block; Commonwealth Sand & Gravel Corp., concrete; Lightolier, electric fixtures; Hall Hodges, fireproof steel doors; Stanley Automatic Door Co., automatic doors; Truscon, windows; Hampshire, metal acoustic ceiling tile. All these are of Norfolk, except Lightolier, N. J., and Stanley Automatic Door Co., Richmond. **1 1 1**

JAMES A. MOORE RESIDENCE— ETTRICK

ARCHITECT Frederick Hyland has successfully solved two of the most pressing problems of contemporary planning, space and budget, in this residence at Ettrick for two college professors and their child.

While faced with a budget as are most prospective homeowners today, the clients nevertheless required a division of living space to provide one room for a piano (Mrs Moore is a professor of music) and a family room for other activities, T.V., radio, etc.

As budgetary considerations did not permit individual rooms to serve these needs, Architect Hyland's solution devotes the principal living area to music and, by widening the required corridor to the bedroom wing by a few feet, provides a secondary family living area for the other activities.

A built-in sofa and bookshelves plus a storage wall room divider provide the necessary privacy in the study-T.V. room without impairing its efficiency for circulation to the bedrooms.

Eighteen months of use by the family have proven the successfulness of the scheme.

A large screened porch is separated from the two living areas and dining area by glazed doors which can be swung back to provide one very large composite space.

Living areas in the house flow from one to another, separated by a screen of vertical wood columns in the case of the entry-dining area and by a counter-height storage cabinet between the dining and principal living areas. The study-T.V. space is cut off by a conventional partition and door.

The house is constructed of brick cavity walls with the interior face of the walls of exposed brick.

The heating is by finned tubes in the ceiling and floor construction.



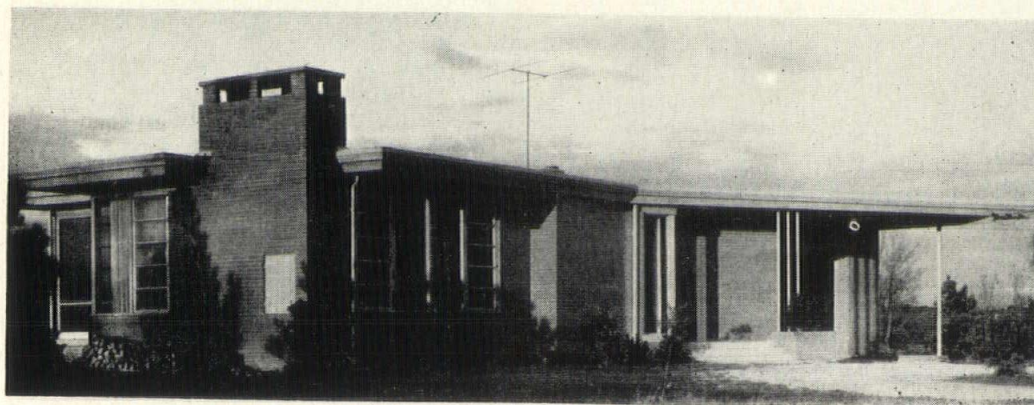
Dining area, Moore residence, showing the screen of vertical wood columns separating the dining area from the entry.

The windows are aluminum awning. Floors are of oak. The furniture is by Knoll and Herman Miller. The draperies are by Herman Miller.

General contractor was L. S. Meunier, Ettrick. Subcontractors were W. A. Dagenhart & Son, heating (Kritzer Radiant Coils); plumbing, also by Dagenhart; roofing, N. W.

Martin Bros., both of Richmond,

Material suppliers were millwork, Roper Building Supply Co., Petersburg; brick, Brick & Tile Corporation of Lawrenceville; plumbing fixtures, Crane Co., Richmond; hardware, H. A. Pleasants, Richmond, and aluminum windows, Virginia Steel Co., Richmond. 1 1 1



Architect:
Frederick Hyland
General Contractor:
L. S. Meunier

(Pictures by Danfoto)



(R. C. Payne photos)

TURNER RESIDENCE, CHARLOTTESVILLE

Associated Architects:

Roger C. Davis
Frederick D. Nichols

General Contractor:

Charlottesville Construction Co.

TWO energetic young artists wanted a "living environment" to form a background for their own creative efforts, which would provide ample space for informal entertainment, with minimum maintenance and maximum function.

Ted Turner is an assistant professor of art at the University of Virginia and his wife Sally was formerly a commercial artist. They have two small girls.



This studio house was the solution for their especial needs.

Their paintings, displayed in the living room, dining room, and entrance hall, form a continually changing art exhibit. On the white plaster walls of the children's rooms, Sally Turner has painted three colorful oil paint murals.

The ceiling in the living room

slopes up to a dramatic 16-foot climax in the studio-balcony where it frames a breathtaking view of the Blue Ridge Mountains, with magnificent sunsets to stir the young artists' creative imaginations.

There are four bedrooms, one and one-half baths, kitchen, dining room, living room and studio under the sweeping marble chip roof. The use of glass walls to the south and at the roof peaks gives the 1,758 square feet of floor space a sense of expansion seldom found in a house of this size.

The spiral stair at the front entrance is made up of 15/8" fan-shaped treads of waxed birch that were fed down a 2 1/2" pipe column. The four-foot diameter stair is remarkably easy to climb and has proved to be a continual "conversation piece."

The "control center" kitchen is equipped with counter-top cook units, wall oven, disposal, sliding cabinet doors and Servel ice maker refrigerator. A soapstone floor in the dining room and entry hall, polished marble fireplace, Twindow insulating glass and red wood siding make the \$12.50 per square foot cost a very reasonable expenditure.

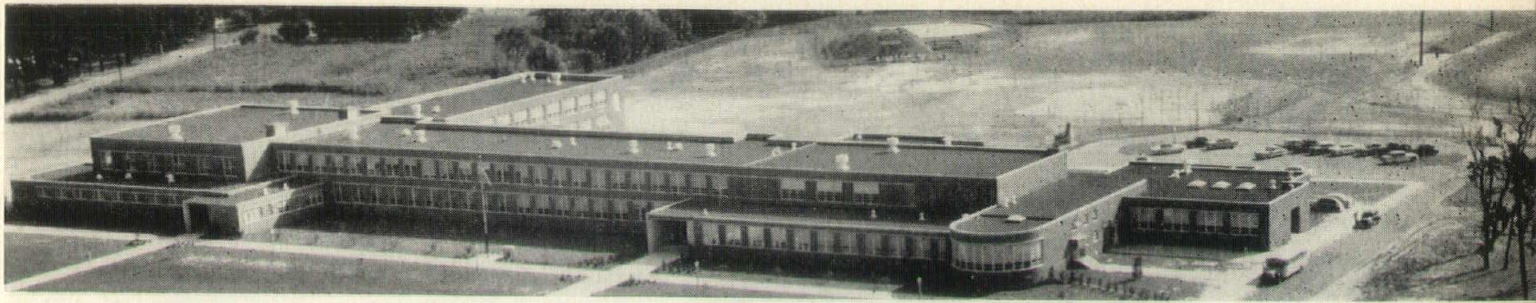
Frederick D. Nichols was associated as architect with Roger C. Davis.

General contractor was Charlottesville Construction Co. Subcontractors (all of Charlottesville) were: plastering, R. H. Harris Co.; plumbing, W. E. Brown; electric, Midway Electric Co.; heating and roofing, W. A. Lynch;



painting, C. C. Johnson; ceramic tile, Roy Johnson.

Also, insulation, Building Specialties; concrete, Allied Supply; millwork and lumber, Walton & Wood; grading, C. W. Herring; soapstone, J. E. Herring. ♦ ♦ ♦



Architects:
J. Binford Walford-
O. Pendleton Wright

General Contractor:
Virginia Engineering Co.

NEW CHURCHLAND HIGH SCHOOL

J. BINFORD Walford and O. Pendleton Wright, Richmond architects, designed the new Churchland High School, located on a 28-acre site west of Portsmouth on Route U. S. 17. William A. Brown was consulting mechanical engineer and Virginia Engineering Co., Newport News, was general contractor.

Complete recreational facilities are provided which include a football field, baseball diamonds, hockey fields and tennis courts.

The building is constructed on a concrete foundation with reinforced concrete first floor. A crawl space is under the entire building for access to heating and plumbing lines. Exterior walls are brick with solite block back-up. All interior partitions are also of solite block. The second floor is two-and-one-half-inch concrete on open steel joists, but with steel deck above. Floors of corridors are terrazzo, walls are plaster above a five-foot, six-inch tile wainscot and ceilings are acoustical tile. All classrooms have asphalt tile floors, painted solite block walls and plastered ceilings.

Windows throughout are heavy steel intermediate projected. Door frames are also of steel. Interior woodwork is all natural finished oak.

Illumination is by fluorescent lights in all classrooms, shops and administrative areas.

The heating and ventilating is accomplished by a steam system, using unit ventilators in all instructional areas and convectors in other locations. Control is by individual room thermostats.



(H. Bagby photo)

Churchland High School Library

Subcontractors and material suppliers include the following:

Plumbing and heating, Coley & Petersen; electrical, Mechanical Engineering Corp.; steel joists and deck, Hall-Hodges Co., Inc.; marble, tile, and terrazzo, Joshua Swain & Co.; steel sash, Truscon Steel Division; glass and glazing, Building Supplies Corp.; masonry, Snow, Jr., & King, Inc.; overhead doors, Door Engineering Corp.; lathing, plastering, Febré & Co.; painting, Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co.; and roofing, sheet metal, etc., American Sheet Metal Corp. All are Norfolk firms.

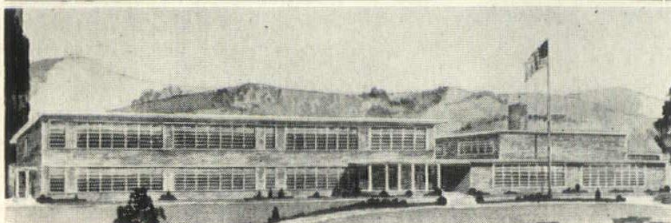
Also—Richmond firms—structural and miscellaneous iron, Liphart Steel Co., Inc.; steel lockers, A. D. Whitney Co.; acoustical treatment, Johns-Manville; chalkboards, bulletin boards, backstop, Virginia School Equipment Co., Inc.; drapery tracks, etc., Paris Shade Shoppe, Inc.; and hardware, Pleasants Hardware. Also, brickwall waterproofing, Brisk Waterproofing Co., Inc., New York City; clearing, grading, etc., Higginson Brothers, Hickory; metal and wood forms, Ceco Erection Co., Chicago; and asphalt and rubber tile counters, R. L. Dresser, Raleigh, N. C.

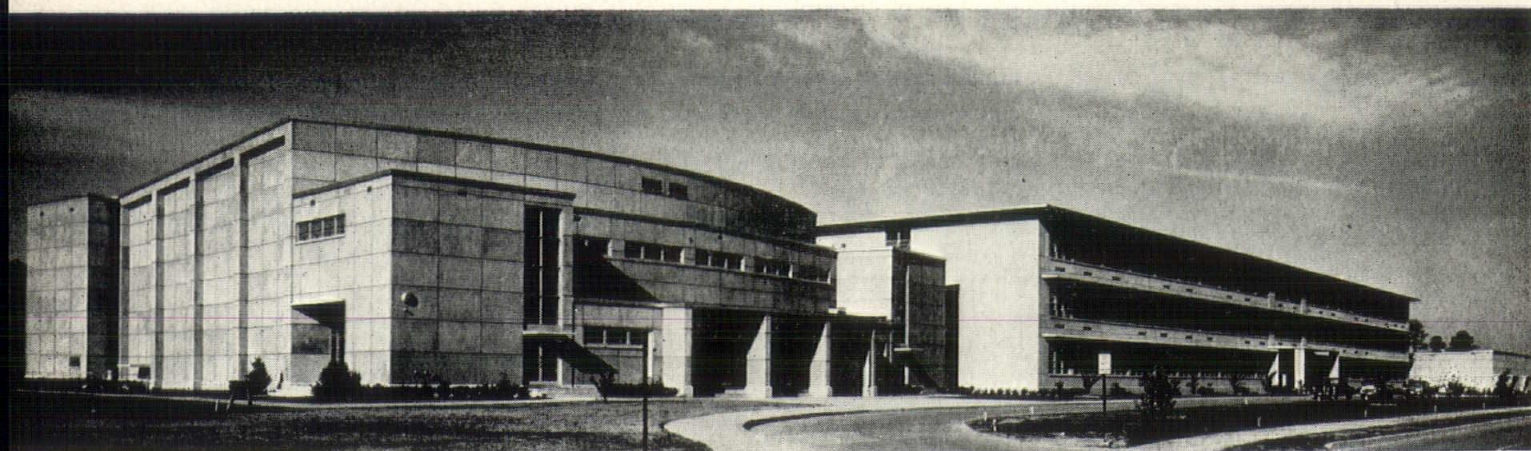
SUSIE G. GIBSON HIGH SCHOOL

Architect:
Stanhope S. Johnson

General Contractor:
Paul E. Overstreet

(Story on page 50)





Northeast view of School & Training Building, U. S. Naval Amphibious Base, at Little Creek.

NAVY SCHOOL & TRAINING BUILDING, LITTLE CREEK

Architects:
Clark, Buhr & Nexsen
General Contractor:
Lang Construction Co.

IN May of 1955 the School and Training Building at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, was turned over to the U. S. Navy. Construction on this building started during the summer of 1953. The building accommodates approximately 3,300 students and 228 instructors and employees. The building houses approximately 12 specialist military schools operated by the Naval Amphibious Training Unit, Atlantic, a Naval operation, and the Troop Training Unit, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, a Marine operation.

The building cost approximately \$1,900,000; it contains 147,000 square feet and 2,500,000 cubic feet. It is divided into three main sections. On the east is a 2000-seat auditorium of steel frame, concrete masonry unit walls, stuccoed. The center section is a T-shaped, three-story structure having a frontage of 354 feet and running to a depth of 198 feet. This portion of the building is reinforced concrete throughout with architectural concrete on the exterior. It contains 39 class rooms and a multitude of office and administrative areas. The one-story west section of the building is steel frame, concrete masonry unit, stuccoed. It contains eight large class rooms and three small auditoriums, each seating 256 students.

The entire building was erected on concrete and composite piles; it has concrete floors throughout, covered with asphalt tile. Acoustical treatment was used in auditoriums, corridors and

class rooms. The large auditorium is air conditioned and the rest of the school is heated with convectors.

Captain A. J. Fay (CEC) USN, District Public Works Officer, Fifth Naval District, was the Officer in Charge of Construction. The building was designed by the firm of Clark, Buhr & Nexsen, Architects and Engineers, Norfolk, and was built by Lang Construction Company, Hampton.

Consulting engineers were Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman, Norfolk, structural, and Watson & Hart, Greensboro, N. C., mechanical. Subcontractors were as follows:

Mechanical Engineering Corp., electrical; G. R. Klass Roofing Company,

roofing and sheet metal; Febre & Co., plaster and stucco work; R. A. Varderson & Sons, masonry; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, glass and glazing; Ervin & Snow, Inc., plumbing, heating, and air conditioning; S. Romano & Co., painting; Ajax Company, asphalt tile; and Globe Iron Construction Co., structural steel. All these are Norfolk firms.

Also, W. Morton Northen, acoustical work; Grinnell Co., Inc., automatic sprinkler system; Virginia Steel Company, aluminum sash, all of Richmond; Stage Decoration & Supplies Co., Greensboro, stage equipment; and Raymond Concrete Pile Co., New York City, pile foundation. *1 1 1*



Interior view of 2,000-seat auditorium.

ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION AT V.P.I.

By CLINTON H. COWGILL

Head, Department of Architecture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute



Learning from each other—Students in architecture share drafting rooms with students in architectural engineering and building construction. In the picture above a simple experiment in structural theory is being performed by one group while another is planning a small building. Professors Poulton, Wiss and Shriver are shown with second-year students.

WOULD-BE students of architecture, architectural engineering and building construction are again being turned away from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. This is made necessary by the limited facilities. The space used by the architectural department is even now overcrowded by those accepted.

After gaining admittance, many students, unable to keep up with the rigorous program of studies and activities, unfortunately must be dropped from the rolls during their first, second, third, or fourth years. In order to recognize those who are able to meet the standards and complete their fourth year's program, Bachelor's Degrees are given in building design, architectural engineering and building construction.

Students in architecture who receive the degree of B.S. in Building Design and have demonstrated native ability are encouraged to complete the fifth year and qualify for the professional degree of M.S. in Architecture. Others go directly into offices, or pursue related fields of study, such as urban planning or industrial design, at other institutions.

While the degree of B.S. in Architectural Engineering is a professional degree, qualified graduates in this field are encouraged to seek the degree of M.S. in Architectural Engineering,

devoting their fifth year to research, and the study of the more advanced methods of structural design and analysis.

The curriculum in building construction is relatively new and consequently is less well understood by the

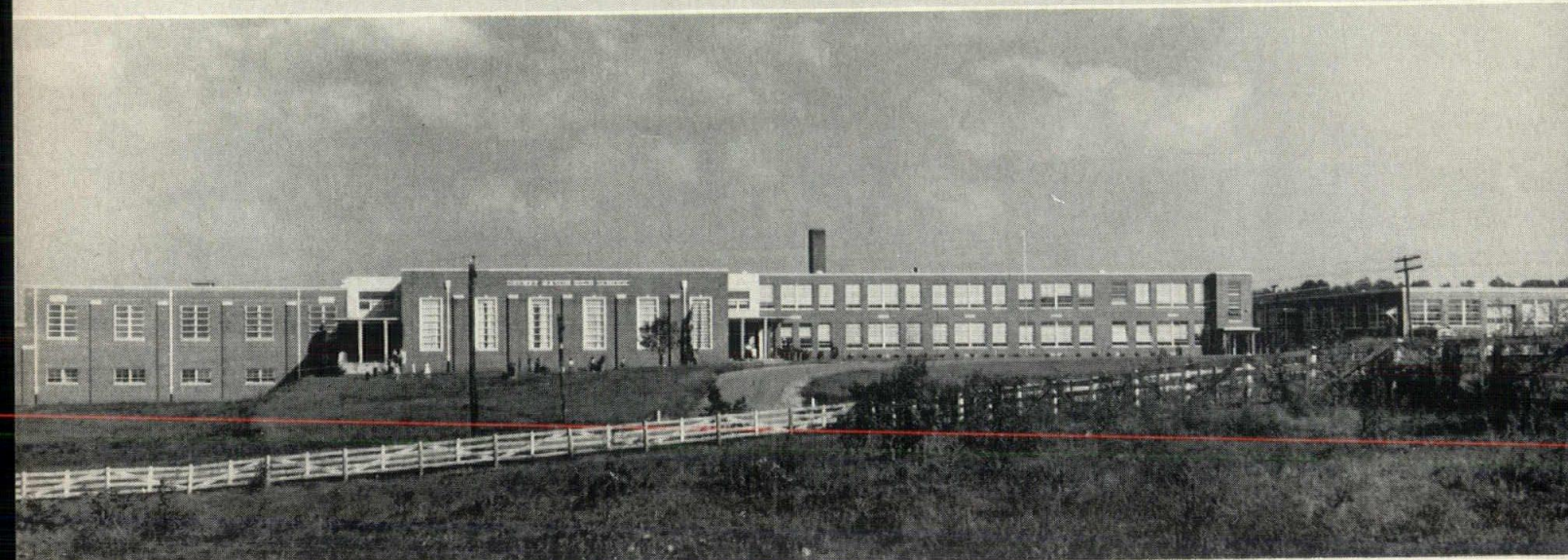
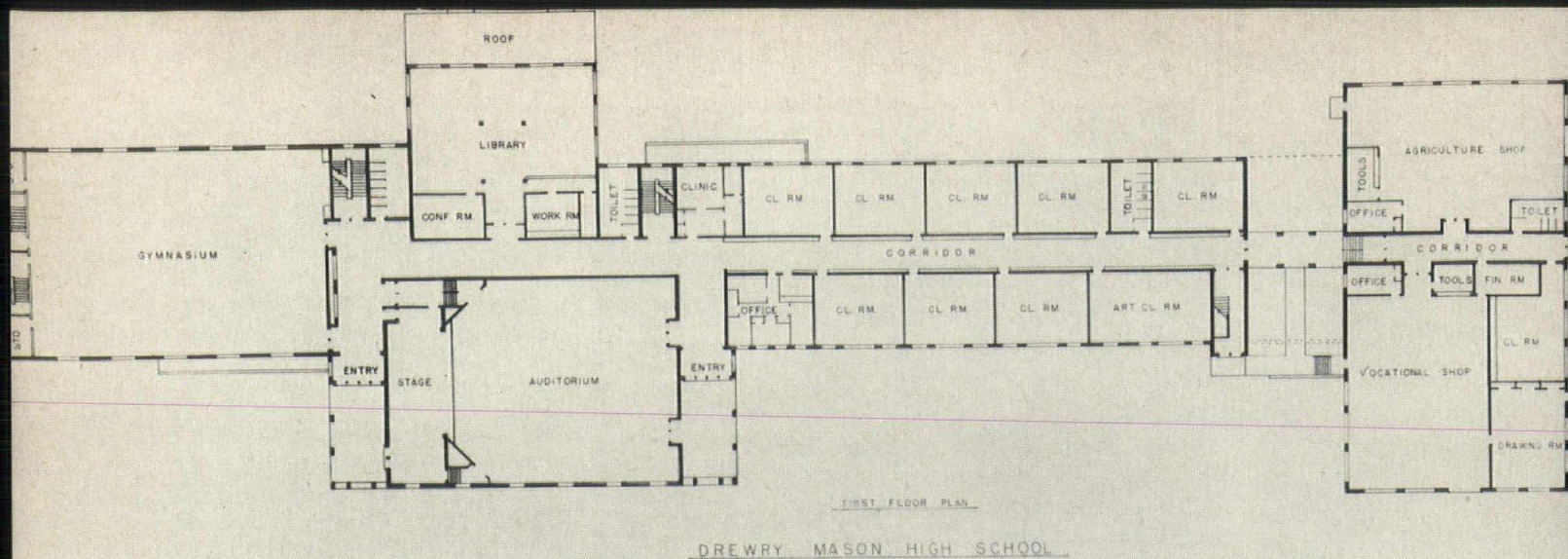
public than architecture and architectural engineering. The need for a college grade program of studies for the "practical men" of the building industry has long been felt. In some institutions such programs are administered by departments of engineering, business or forestry. At V.P.I. students in this curriculum work closely with students in architecture and architectural engineering, to the obvious advantage of all three groups.

The V.P.I. Department of Architecture has become known for its balanced program of studies. The importance of design is given full recognition, but structure, mechanical equipment, the selection of materials, and the securing of acceptable workmanship are all considered to be parts of the design process. These tasks may not all be performed by a single individual in practice. Thus it is important that students in architecture, while still in school, learn to understand the work of engineers, contractors, builders, producers, etc. Likewise students in engineering, who expect to design the structure of buildings, and students in building construction, should gain an understanding of the entire design process.

This we try to do at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. *† † †*



Advanced Design—A corner of the drafting room for fifth-year students in architecture with Professors Elarth and Worley.



DREWRY MASON HIGH SCHOOL, HENRY COUNTY

Architect:
J. Coates Carter

General Contractor:
English Construction Co.

THE Drewry Mason High School represents one of the high school buildings erected for Henry County in the process of establishing consolidated central school units to replace some four smaller sectional units. J. Coates Carter, Martinsville, was architect.

The 28-acre tract acquired for the site had frontage of 3,000 feet on State Highway No. 220 and offered favorable features for buses approaching from all points of the compass, whereas the topography of the property presented the usual problems encountered in the foothills of southwest Virginia.

The building is designed for enrollment of 600 students, with full high school curriculum, including adequate facilities for home economics, music program, physical training and com-

mercial courses.

A detached agricultural and mechanical shop at one end of the structure and a gymnasium with ball field adjoining at the opposite end are utilized during the entire year.

The arrangement of auditorium, a spacious library, cafeteria and gymnasium renders these facilities accessible for community use, with no travel necessary through the educational sections of the building.

This high school is named for Dr. D. H. Mason, present chairman and member of the Henry County School Board for the past 33 years.

The contract cost of the building was \$708,000.00.

Transportation is handled by 11 buses covering a perimeter of 21 miles

on the longest route.

Loading time and schedules are arranged so that the entire school enrollment can be moved from the school within the period of 3:15 to 3:40 P.M.

English Construction Co. was general contractor. Mechanical consulting engineers were Watson & Hart. Subcontractors and material suppliers were J. H. Cothran Heating and Plumbing; Clear Electric Construction Co.; T. B. Dornin-Adams Co., roofing and sheet metal; Hampshire Corp., floor and ceiling materials; Cress Tile Co., ceramic and structural tile; Danville Lumber Co., millwork; Boggs Cinder Block; Roanoke Webster Brick Co., Inc., brick, and Graves Humphreys, hardware. ❧ ❧ ❧



(Colonial Williamsburg photos)

Colonial Williamsburg GOES CONTEMPORARY

Architects:
Architects' Office of Colonial Williamsburg
General Contractor:
Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.

THE new Shopping Center for Colonial Williamsburg is located on the west side of the Richmond Road not far from the present city limits. It was designed to accommodate a full complement of community shopping facilities together with ample parking areas.

The location was selected after a careful study of several sites considered in relation to both present and future community needs and existing facilities.

The center will relieve the present congestion of the old shopping area on Duke of Gloucester Street near the College of William and Mary and provide space for expansion to serve the growing population in the city.

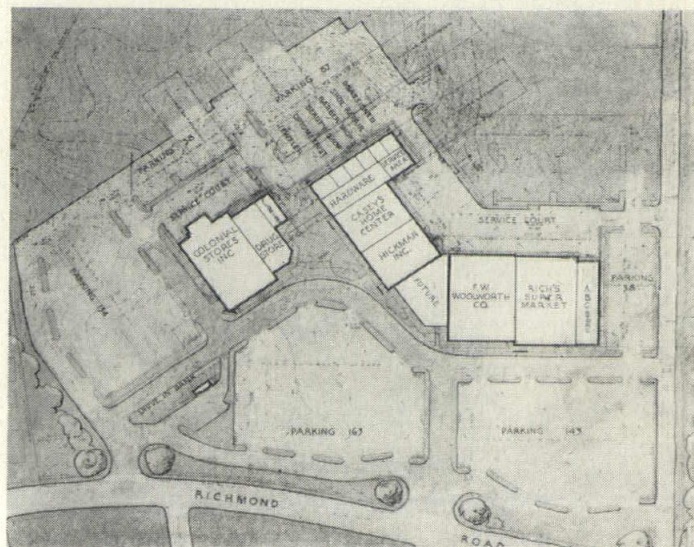
The architectural design by the Architects' Office of Colonial Williamsburg, under A. E. Kendrew, Vice-President and Resident Architect; M. E. Campioli, Director of Architecture, and E. M. Frank, Assistant Director, is the first contemporary work done by this group in Williamsburg and stands in contrast to the 18th century character of the buildings of the historic area.

The architects and the Board of Directors of Colonial Williamsburg agree that construction for contemporary use not erected within or adjacent to the area designated "The Historic Area" can be of contemporary design as dictated by the requirements of the program. Designing for use outside "the area" should not be restricted by the design solutions developed to solve the requirements of another era. It was also agreed that the regional architectural characteristic which embodies a wide use of brick should be used. Brick was therefore selected but in commercial sizes and without attempt to simulate work of previous centuries.

The design program was dictated in part by the principal leasers, chain store super markets, variety, department stores, etc., most of whom had specific requirements for space, location and interior design arrangements. In some cases form and color were standard and included specific requirements for certain features.

The architects have, as a result of judicious compromise, achieved a Center of several units under different managements which presents a cohesive and unified appearance.

(Continued on page 56)







AIA ADDENDA . . . (Continued from page 8)

their favorite (and most outspoken) non-professional critic. . . .

WASHINGTON & LEE University Professor Marshall W. Fishwick began his address with his favorite limerick: "I once had a roommate named Guessa, whose knowledge grew lesser and lesser. In fact grew so small, he knew nothing at all, and ended up a college professor."

The somewhat outspoken critic of architectural traditionalism in Virginia continued:

"Actually I'm comforted by the fact that there is nothing new under the sun and all that you really want me to do is to say in different ways things that you already know. Now I'll be happy to do that."

"Two years ago I was in Richmond—speaking to this group—and I'm

happy to be back again. There are different ways to say the same thing.

"Now when we look back to the past in Virginia and in all seriousness it is a very great past, I think as builders and architects we have this admission to make: That Virginia has produced only one really great architect — Thomas Jefferson, but surely this one was a giant. Finding English Colonial design too binding for the vigorous new Republic, Jefferson turned to the well springs of Mediterranean form and the result was our state capitol, Monticello, Edge Hill, Bremono, Farmington. These are the buildings that anchored American architecture to its classical foundation as against the more superficial and fussy Georgian.

"Not only in philosophy but in architecture did Thomas Jefferson become a revolutionary. And just as his Declaration of Independence helped free us from English political control, so did his drawings free us from British ascetic domination. His bricks, like his words, set men free. And his greatest achievement, and even as a Washington & Lee professor, I admit it, was the University of Virginia which he began when he was 77 years old.

"What will you be doing when you are 77, Mr. Architect? He was a man who, an engineer, too—he was a man who could write in October 1822, in his 80th year, 'I now have finished 10 pavilions with a garden, six hotels and 109 dormitories.' To him these public buildings must conform to the laws of art, furnishing models for studying, imitation—so that the public taste might be educated. But he knew, this great architect, that they must be not only bodies, but souls for buildings and of those for whom he built.

"'We fondly,' wrote Jefferson, 'we fondly hope that the instruction which may flow from here, kindly cherished by advancing the minds of our youth and elevating the views of our citizens, may insure to our state the reputation, the safety and prosperity, and all other blessings which result from the cultivation and improvements of the general mind.'

"Since other Virginia builders could not equal Jefferson, they simply copied him. An example is our local Lexington architect, John Jordan, who did the bricks for the University of Virginia and some for Monticello and who also built our Washington Hall, a three-story building, 50 x 100 feet in Lexington, which we remember for its beauty on our green hill.

"Few trained architects, but many craftsmen, in ante-rebellion Virginia, worked in the great tradition which Jefferson and Jordan and the others had begun. I am thinking of the brick work in Tidewater, of the limestone in the valley, of the wood in southwestern Virginia which proved how high our craft tradition was.

"The country which was invaded by the Yankees, was dotted with many noble and beautiful buildings, but in the brown decades, from the 1870's to the 90's, the old methods of Virginia craftsmen fell before the fanciful jigsaw and the power lath. Everywhere the lily was gilded. Vulgarly took over, and architecture, like all the arts, suffered.

"Of course, some of the Virginia craft remains. I still know an old stone mason in Rockbridge who listens to the stones breath and talks to them when he lovingly puts them into place. But his type, I fear, is almost extinct.

(Continued on page 66)

Virginia architects and friends at the AIA fall meeting at the Hotel Roanoke. On the page opposite: 1—Charlie Pearson, Radford; Tom Walker, Richmond, and Billy Wells, Roanoke. 2—Bob Neale (Fibreglas), Richmond; Jim McIntosh, Richmond. 3—Paul Woodward, Norfolk, and friend. 4—Tom Walker and Marcellus E. Wright, Richmond. 5—Wash Reed, Warrenton; Robert Brown, Roanoke; Orin Bullock, Williamsburg. 6—Regional Director Marcellus Wright, Jr. 7—Dick Meagher, Roanoke; Louie Scribner, Charlottesville, and Norwood Bosserman, University. 8—Coleman Baskerville, Richmond, and Tom FitzPatrick, University. 9—Charlie Pearson, Radford, and friend. 10—Joe Saunders, Alexandria; Clint Cowgill, VPI, and Mrs. Saunders. 11—O. P. Wright, Richmond. 12—The registration booth at the hotel. 13—Dr. Fuchs. 14—A. O. Budina, Richmond; Philip Hansen, Lynchburg and AGC legal counsel Patterson.

Top and bottom of this page, the Chapter Board of Directors in session: Charlie Justice, Wash Reed, O. P. Wright, Marcellus Wright, Jr. (the Regional Director) John Galleher (legal counsel). (Bottom): Herb Smith, Treasurer; Louie Scribner; Paul Woodward; Carl Lindner, Secretary; Henry Boynton, President and Tom FitzPatrick, Veep.





(Adams Studio)

GUILDCRAFT HOME AT LAKE BARCROFT

Architect:
John W. Pickett
General Contractor:
Guildcraft Corporation

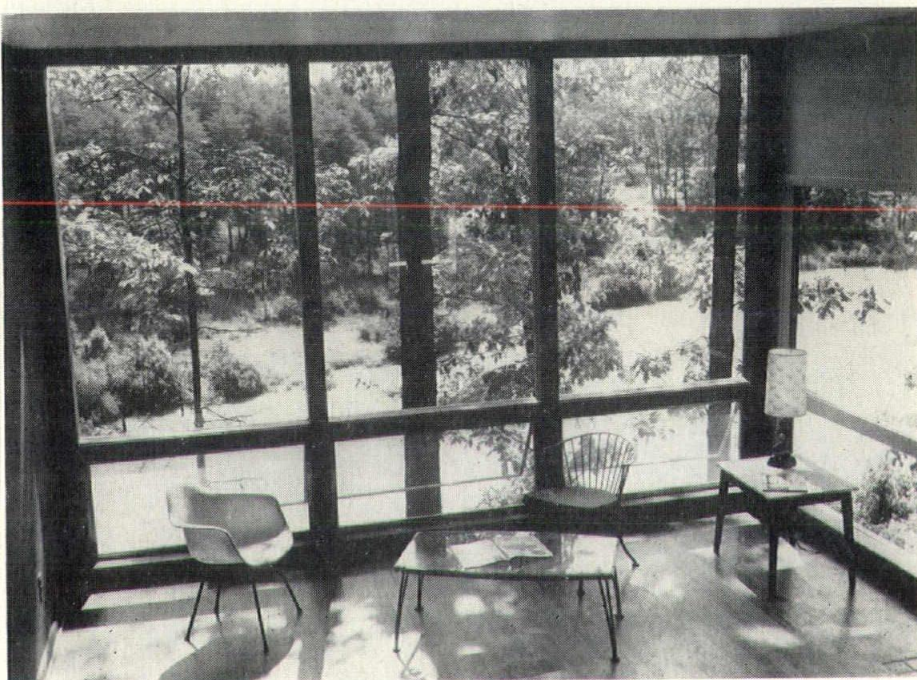
JOHN W. PICKETT was architect for this residence designed for Guildcraft Corporation, at Lake Barcroft, in Fairfax County. Consulting engineers were structural, Nathan Hale, and mechanical, A. Dee Counts.

The 2,962 square feet include living room, dining area, kitchen, two and one-half baths, five bedrooms, recreation room, laundry room, storage, and double car port.

Designed to take advantage of its lake view and sloping lot, the house is constructed of brick veneer, cyprus siding, with the use of glass areas where orientation permitted.

The lower level of this residence can be utilized as a self-contained living area.

All rooms are spacious with cross-ventilation in all bedroom areas. Abundant closet and storage areas



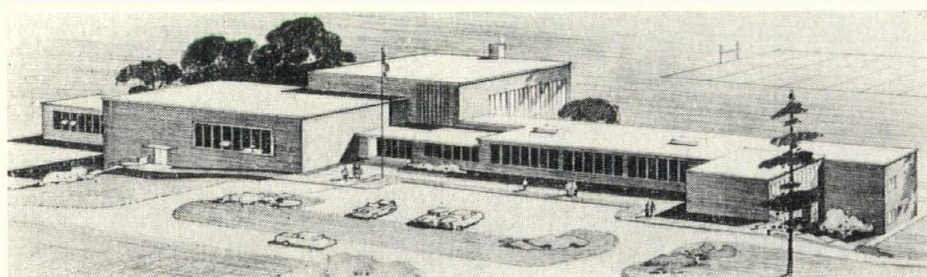
(Photo by Rohland)

have been provided.

With Guildcraft as general contractor, subcontractors were Columbia Specialty Co., heating; Bowden, electric; Burke, plumbing; Snider, masonry; Young, carpentry; painting and

decorating, Wilkerson.

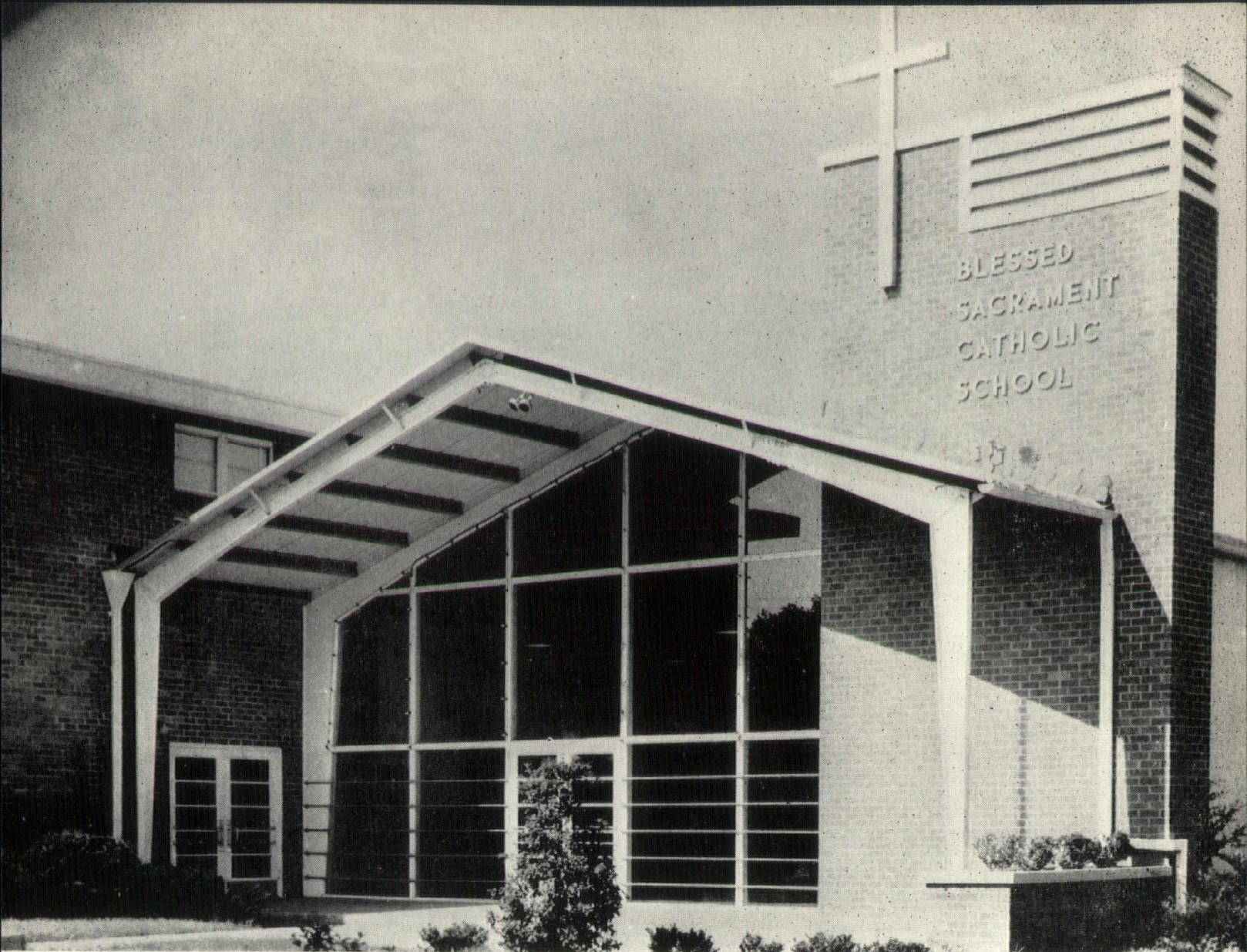
Material suppliers were Pentagon Lumber, Adams Steel, Ualco Windows, Douglas Kitchen Equipment, American Roofers, and Burke-American Standard. *****



CAVE SPRING HIGH SCHOOL

Architects:
Frantz & Addison
General Contractor:
H. A. Lucas & Sons

(Story on page 54)



(Photo by Braz)

A CATHOLIC SCHOOL ARISES

Architect:
Joseph B. Courtney

General Contractor:
Bush Construction Co.

IT ALL began when the Rev. Francis J. Blakely came to Norfolk in 1952 to take over his duties as pastor of the Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church. He found his parish a far-flung one, embracing members over an extremely scattered area. One of the first needs he recognized was that of a parish school.

A goal of \$150,000 was established to build a school in the parish. Joseph B. Courtney was engaged as the architect. When estimates were invited the lowest figure was \$340,000 for the school building and parish house to contain living quarters for the ten Sisters of Notre Dame who would compose the teaching staff. That was more than twice the amount being sought. Father Blakely was stumped but not for long.

He laid his problem before a friend,

Ralph E. Bush, of Bush Construction Company. That Bush was a Protestant made no difference. Bush met him more than half way. He would do the job for nothing. Furthermore he would ask all the subcontractors to go in on the same basis—cost, no profit.

Everybody agreed, and Joseph Weisiger, operator of a big brick and masonry firm in Washington, offered to contribute all the necessary material as a gift. That left the item of labor as the only charge against the construction.

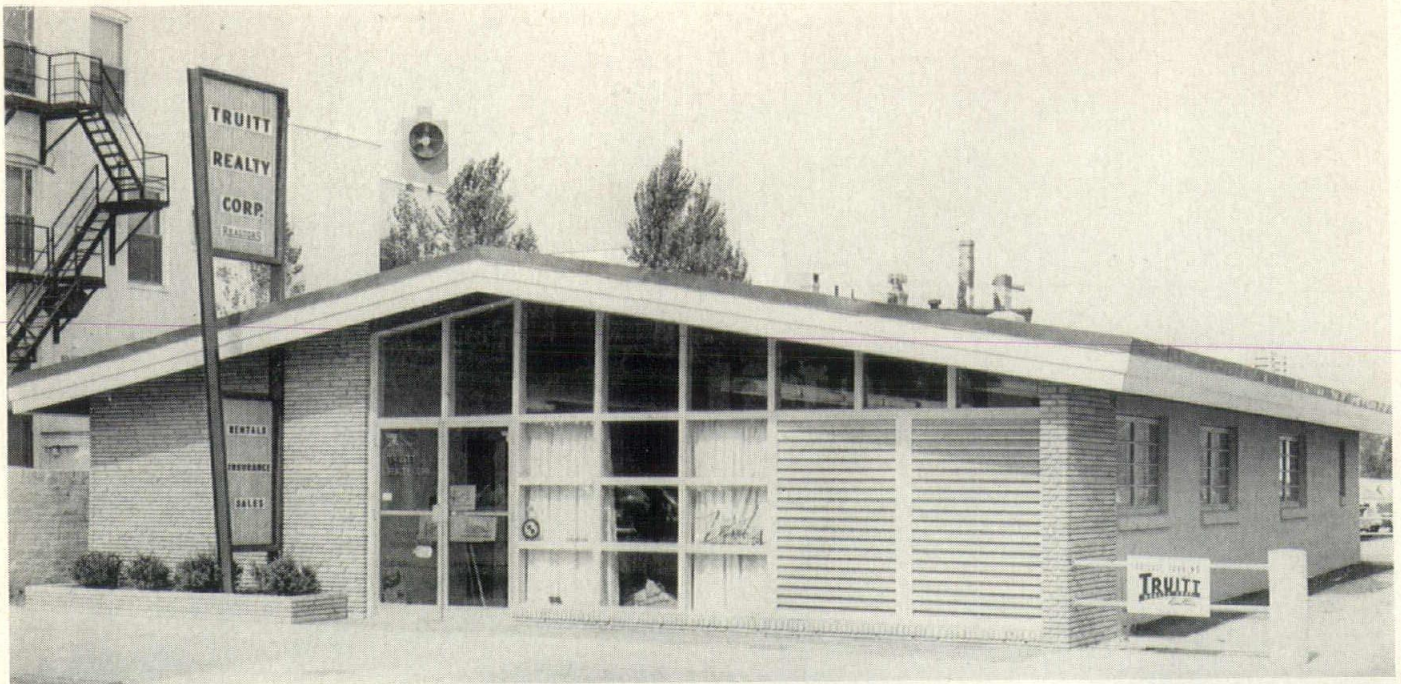
Even the laborers on the job caught up in the spirit of brotherhood and unselfishness, worked Saturday afternoons and sometimes Sundays, and when offered overtime, refused to accept it. The head of the Pittsburgh concern furnishing the steel framework and reinforcing (this is installed by a

fairly new method known as the Butler steel pattern in which there is no welding) drove down to Norfolk ahead of the delivery one Friday, took it on himself to make arrangements with local union officials for men to work over that week end, had the steelwork installed and paid the labor out of his own pocket.

As many as 40 men were working on the school building and the parish house at one time and not one of them was Catholic. The only Catholic among the subcontractors was L. T. Zoby, who installed the electrical and heating equipment.

In less than four months the Blessed Sacrament Catholic School and parish house were complete and all the equipment installed. There are ten rooms in the school, housing eight ele-

(Continued on page 63)

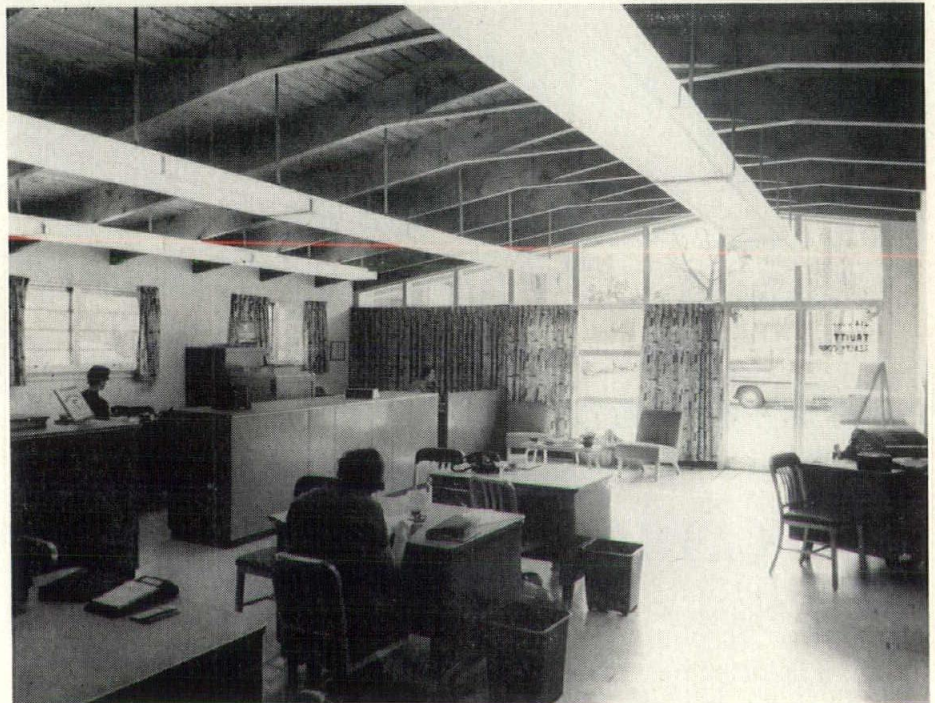


TRUITT REALTY CORP. NORFOLK

Architect:
Paul D. Woodward

General Contractor:
W. L. Hughes

Stevens & King; air conditioning and heating.
Walker & Laberge; glass and glazing.
Standard Office Supply Co.; furnishing and equipment.



WATERPROOFED FLAMINGO FOR MASONRY MORTAR for Distinctive Masonry

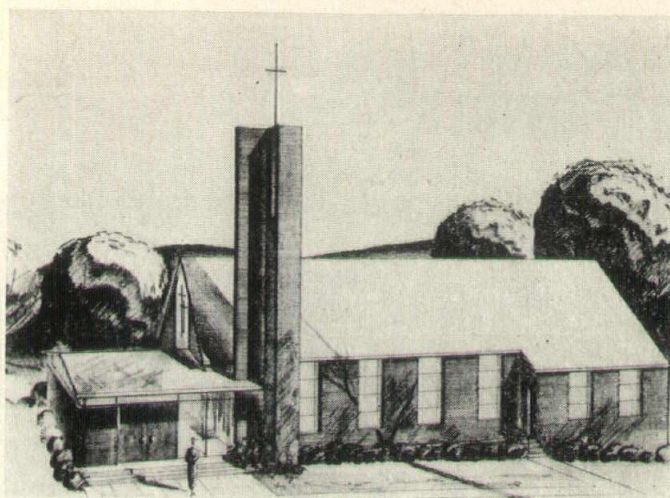
Many of the projects pictured in this issue
were constructed with either colored or natural
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Established 1868

Architects:
Hayes, Seay, Mattern &
Mattern

General Contractors:
H. A. Lucas & Sons



Fairview Methodist Church, Roanoke

THE NEW Fairview Methodist Church in Roanoke was planned by the architectural firm of Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern. General contractor was H. A. Lucas & Sons, also of Roanoke.

The building is approximately 94 feet long, 54 feet deep, one story and basement. Tower at main entrance is 50 feet high with a 20-foot high stainless steel cross extending 12 feet higher and contains provision for electronic chimes. Basement contains eight Sunday School class rooms, toilets, boiler room and a kitchen. First floor contains narthex, sanctuary seating 270, choir space for 30, chancel, pastor's study, choir room.

Construction outline is as follows: General grading of the site (not extensive), construction of concrete walks, sanitary sewer to line in street, storm sewer to ditch at street, water supply to line in street, gas service to line in street, electrical service to local pole line. Building: concrete footings, concrete block foundations, red face brick walls backed with concrete block exposed interior, limestone window sills, concrete block and wood stud partitions, scissors type wood trussed roof with wood sheathing and asphalt shingles, steel floor joists, con-

crete floors, steel projected type windows, wood doors, plaster ceilings, plaster walls at chancel, wood trim exterior and interior. Wall board partitions in basement, steel stairs with Alberene treads, wood floor in chancel, ceramic tile flooring in toilets, asphalt tile flooring elsewhere, plate glass at entrance, "Luxlite" glazing generally elsewhere. Incandescent lighting, gas-fired hot-water heating system by means of air-handling duct system from coils, and with provision for future cooling system.

Subcontractors were: structural steel, Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works; steel joists, John W. Hancock; roofing and sheet metal, G. E. McDaniel; lathing and plastering and resilient flooring, The Hampshire Corp.; finishing hardware, Graves-Humphreys Hardware; heating and ventilating, I. N. McNeil; plumbing, Weddle Plumbing & Heating; electrical, Jarrett Electric Co.; painting, L. R. Brown.

Material suppliers were miscellaneous iron, Roanoke Iron Works; toilet partitions, Eldridge Cundiff; millwork, Valley Lumber Corp.; glass and glazing, Salem Glass Corp.; toilet accessories, Nelson Hardware Co.; metal windows, C. Grady Cates. *****

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PULASKI
VIRGINIA

Architect:
William W. Patterson
General Contractor:
A. W. Saunders

NEW NAKDIMEN RESIDENCE IN DANVILLE

WILLIAM W. Patterson, Danville, was architect for the new residence of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Nakdimen, on Linden Drive, in Danville. Hugh Harris, Greensboro, N. C., served as landscape architect. A. W. Saunders was general contractor.

The house was developed for a family with two boys, a daughter, mother and father. The age group dictated separate sleeping quarters for each child, and for that reason, the cubicle arrangement off the play room was developed. This area has been designed as a complete unit for the children, with the master bedroom and living areas isolated from the play areas.

The Nakdimens desired a functional unit that could be easily maintained at a minimum of cost. Exterior materials are native quarry stone laid random and quarry run, and rough sawn pine finished with two coats of light gray creosote stain. Sash are locally made pine stained with the siding. Doors are flush plywood stained likewise.

Interior finish throughout is wormy chestnut walls finished natural in bedroom and play room, and pickled in living and dining areas. Built-in ward-



robes and furniture is fir finished light natural. Kitchen walls are paneled in fir with natural birch cabinets. Floors are vinyl plastic except in bedrooms and living room which is carpeted.

All ceilings have exposed joists spaced 32 inches OC, yellow pine with Insulite roof decking in off white, ceiling shed type with roof angle.

Subcontractors were millwork, Danville Lumber Co.; roofing and also kitchen cabinets, Link-Watson Corp.; plumbing, Danville Plumbing and Heating Co.; heating and air conditioning, York, G. E. Soyars; electrical, Clarke Electric Co., Lightolier fixtures; painting and masonry, A. W. Saunders. *† † †*

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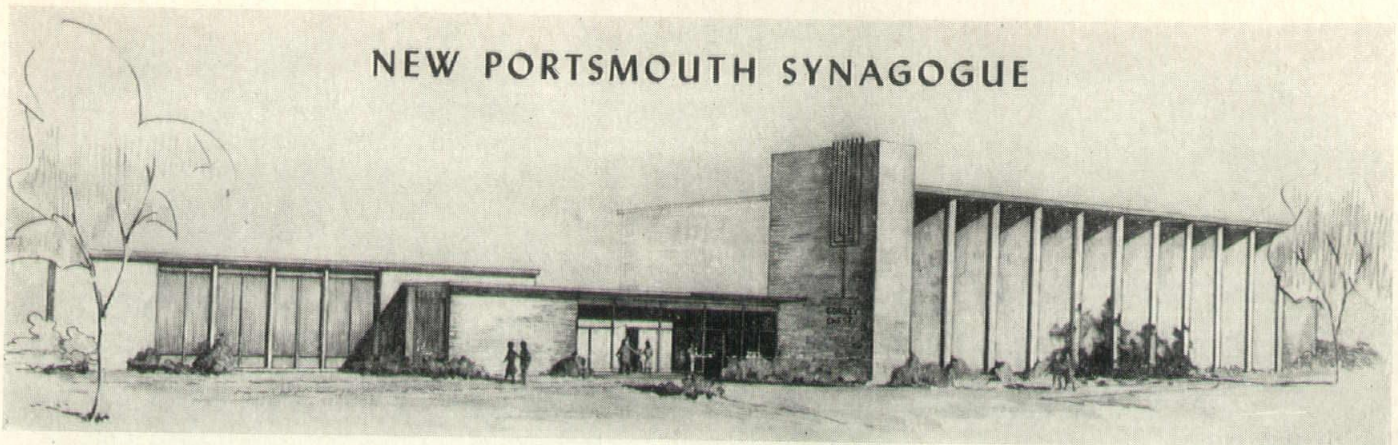
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Chalkboards supplied by Natural Slate Blackboard for:

Belvedere Elementary School (see page 41) S. G. Gibson High School (see page 21)

Stuarts Draft Elementary School (see page 57), Hillsville Elementary School (see page 59)

NEW PORTSMOUTH SYNAGOGUE



(Photos by the architects)

Architect's sketch illustrates the ecclesiastic dignity of the Sanctuary, on the right, and the temporal informality of the social hall on the left. The chapel, used for daily prayer, is positioned adjacent to the front entrance.

Architects:
Leavitt Associates

General Contractor:
A. & P. Construction Co.

SINCE the days of the first tabernacle erected in the wilderness of Judea, Jewish houses of worship have expressed the materials, technical skills and environment of their era. The tectonic skills and attitudes of the people and the culture of the religion are closely harmonized with the total culture of the locality. This free adaptation of the constructional forms at hand has yielded what some persons term to be a void of Jewish architectural tradition. Actually, what has been generated instead is a tradition of architectural contemporaneity. Gomley Chesed Synagogue Center is designed in this contemporary spirit. Leavitt Associates, Norfolk, were architects and engineers. A. & P. Construction Co., Norfolk, was general contractor.

The leaders of the Portsmouth congregation, when they first contemplated a new synagogue, set the suburban quality of the undertaking when they acquired four acres of beautifully wooded land in Green Acres near Portsmouth. The site is sufficient to serve the anticipated religious, social and educational needs of the congregation for a generation. Space is available for the building, landscaping, terraces, walks, driveways, parking and athletic activities.

Gomley Chesed is more than a house of worship. It is a synagogue in its broadest sense, a place of meeting for the community. The building contains a sanctuary seating 825 persons, a lobby-lounge, coat and storage rooms, a chapel seating 42, a social hall with stage and dressing rooms, kitchen and pantry, recreation room with a food snack bar, fourteen classrooms, kindergarten, library, offices and utility and equipment spaces. Provision is made for the later construction of a gymnasium and locker rooms.

Prodded by a very limited budget for

the building, the architect used economical materials and a minimum of interior and exterior finishes. Solite masonry blocks, carefully coursed to coordinate with the window and door openings, are exposed to view inside and out throughout the building. The roof deck and its supporting structural system are exposed in the sanctuary, chapel, offices and school. Panels of grey slump brick which are designed to feature the important elements of the building represent the only purely ornamental use of constructional material.

This technique of avoiding applied finish materials, coupled with sound

planning has kept the cost of the building under \$10 per square foot, a low figure indeed for religious buildings. However, rather than lessen its architectural validity, this leanness has increased the vigor of expression of the design. Each structural material is made to function as an architectural feature.

The religious mood of the building is established by the stately rhythmic structure of the sanctuary. In it, masonry piers which serve as primary structural elements serve also as key visual features. Inside, the steel roof trusses, the insulating roof deck and

(Continued on page 49)



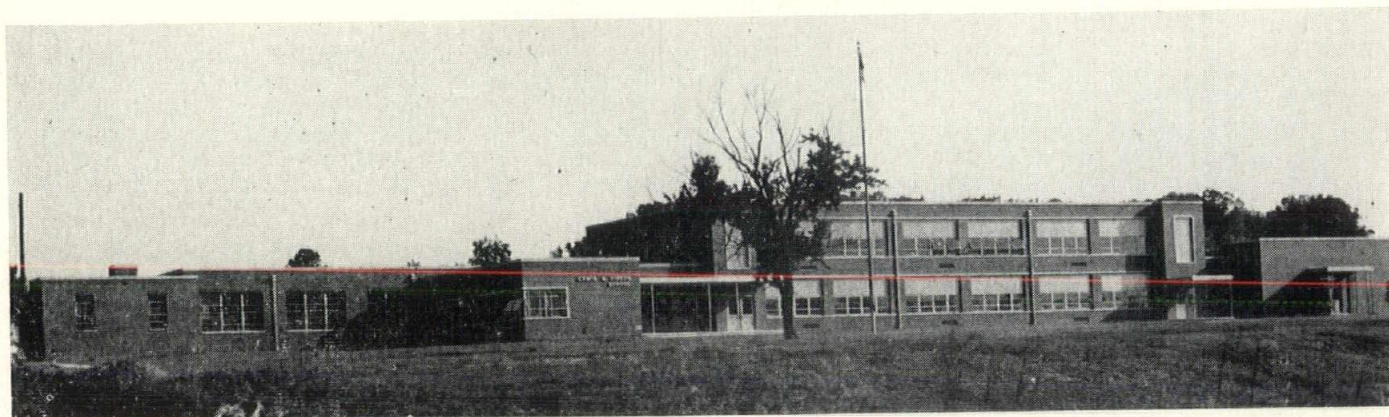
Many colored glass panes, which fill the space between the piers provide the principal source of color in the Sanctuary. Ornamental candelabra, metal grille doors for the ark and a hand wrought simplicity of the construction. When completed, flush panel doors will occupy the two openings visible at each side of the bema.

two new danville schools

Designed by
Thompson & Ragland



The new senior high school at Danville under construction.



Edwin A. Gibson Elementary School

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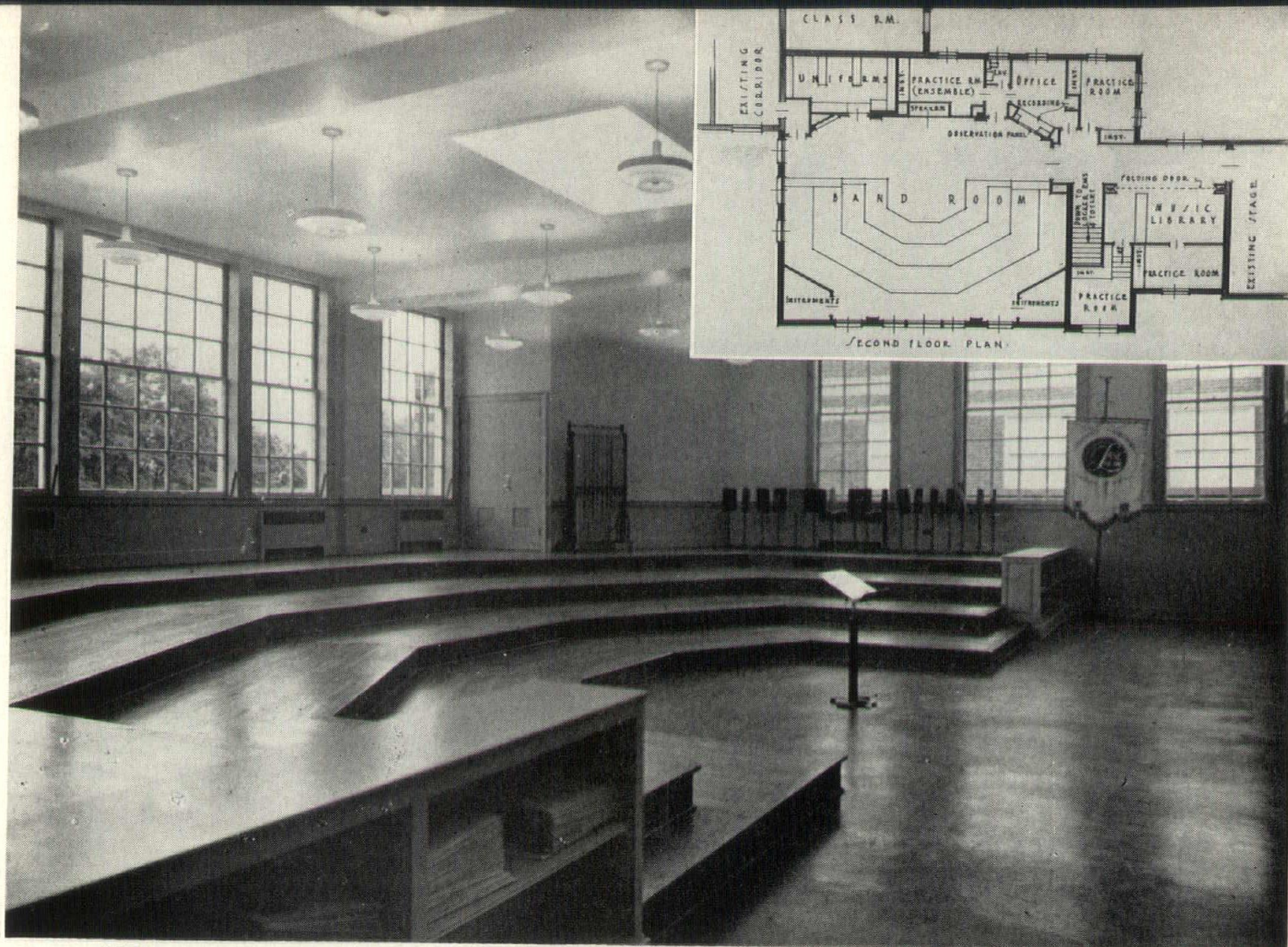
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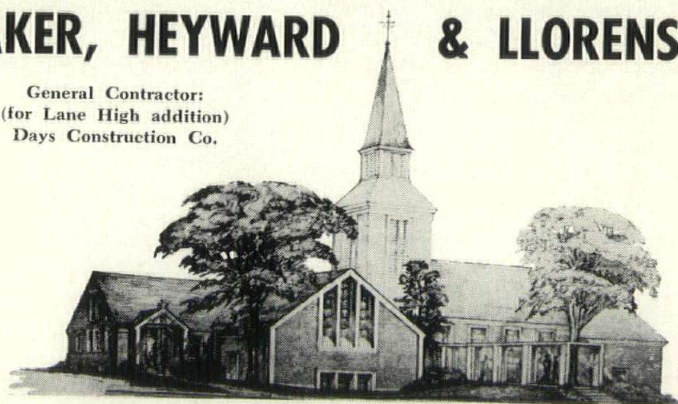
Wytheville, Va.



Addition to Lane High School, Charlottesville, showing second floor plan (inset) and bandroom.

TWO PROJECTS BY BAKER, HEYWARD & LLORENS

General Contractor:
(for Lane High addition)
Days Construction Co.



TWO projects of Baker, Heyward & Llorens, Charlottesville, are an addition to Lane High School and the proposed Wesley Memorial Methodist Church.

The addition to Lane is located in back of the building between the gymnasium and auditorium wings. It provides facilities for the music and health education departments.

The second floor is for the use of the music department, and contains the band rehearsal room, library, practice rooms, director's office, uniform room, and instrument storage rooms. An outside entrance and stairs are provided to make this a self-contained unit.

The band rehearsal room connects directly to existing east corridor and to stage of adjoining school auditorium. The band rehearsal room is 37 x 50 feet. Facilities have been provided to permit the installation of a high fidelity reproduction system with several microphone outlets in ceiling of band room, and in stage. These outlets are controlled from recording center directly behind observation panel in the director's office.

The first floor, except for the toilet and dressing room facilities for the music department, is given up to the health education department. The added facilities include a large girls' locker room (28 x 40), showers, toilets, girls' rest room, and offices. The entrance to girls' locker room along the east corridor is opposite the gymnasium entrance. Alterations in existing building were made to provide public toilets for gymnasium use, permitting the use of the gymnasium independent of the rest of the school.

Space under library in second floor is open, forming a drive for access to court and permitting truck deliveries to kitchen door, which is directly

under stage.

Construction is as follows:

Exterior walls: brick and cinder block; floors: steel joist construction with two and one-half-inch slab; roof: steel joist; gypsum deck; slag roof; interior: non-bearing partition. Metal studs, lath and plaster partition around practice rooms are insulated; windows: wood, double hung; heating: air-conditioning unit for band room, radiators elsewhere; acoustical treatment: two-inch fiberglass behind perforated asbestos board panels in walls of band room; tile: structural glazed tile wainscot five feet six inches high in locker room and toilets.

(Continued on page 52)

FORK UNION PROJECTS

(Continued from
page 17)

Top photo, exterior
view of new entrance
to classrooms,
Hatcher Hall.

Lower photo, interior
view of typical
remodeled classroom
showing teachers'
conference room,
Hatcher Hall.



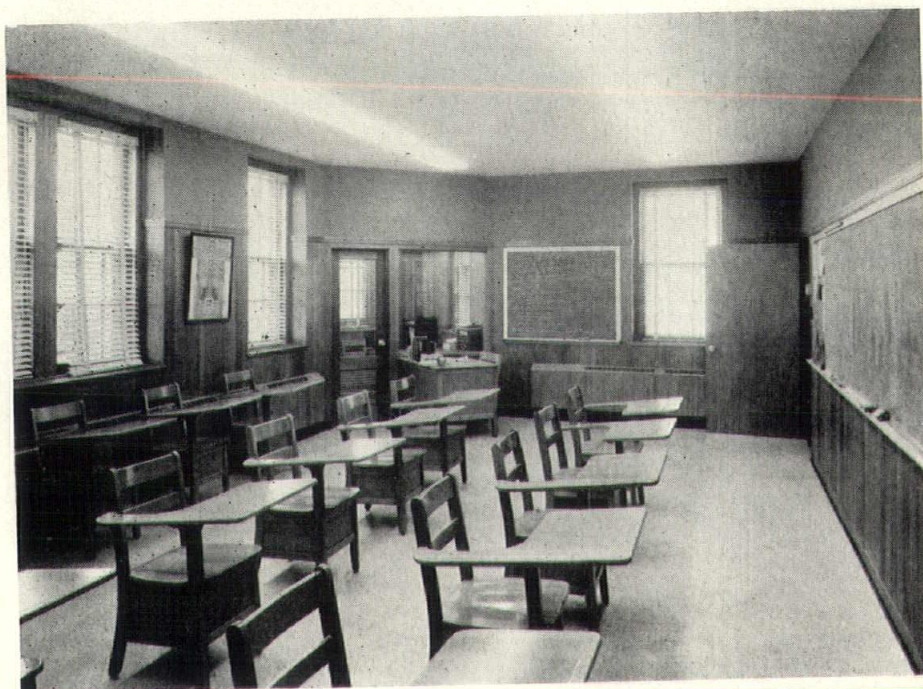
joists spanning half the distance from front to rear. Many of the joists had to be removed since they had sagged over the years and new material installed. In order to correct the uneven floors and to provide a better wearing surface the architects selected Marflex flooring to be installed directly over the old floor after it had been properly repaired and reinforced. Each classroom was provided with individual control heat in addition to a special small room where the teacher may take individual pupils and help

them with their work while maintaining complete control of the remaining pupils in the class room. All wainscotes were finished in either red or white mahogany and the side walls were replaced with double-wall sheet-rock. The ceilings were finished in acoustic tile and proper lighting was installed. A new entrance was provided into the structure through a new fire tower and larger tile and marble toilet rooms were provided.

All in all, this remodeling has completely changed the original interior appearance of an old building into a modern up-to-date classroom facility.

The subcontractors for this job were: Architectural Hardwoods, Virginia Beach; Carolina-Va. Mar-Flex Co., Kinston, N. C.; Empire Granite Corp., Richmond; Flowers School Equipment Co., Richmond; Hankins & Johann, Inc., Richmond; The Hampshire Corp., Richmond; Lang & Rabe, Inc., Richmond; Liphart Steel Co., Richmond; Virginia Steel Company, Richmond; Wallmeyer & Hazelgrove & Co., Inc., Highland Springs; Will & Delaney, Inc., Richmond.

Also Mirabella, Inc., Richmond; N. W. Martin Bros., Inc., Charlottesville; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Richmond; Miller Manufacturing Co., Richmond; N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co., New York City; W. W. Nash, Richmond; Pleasants Hardware, Richmond; Richmond Steel Co., Richmond; Sash, Door & Glass Corp., Richmond; The Staley Co., Inc., Richmond; Garland Y. Vaughan, Richmond.



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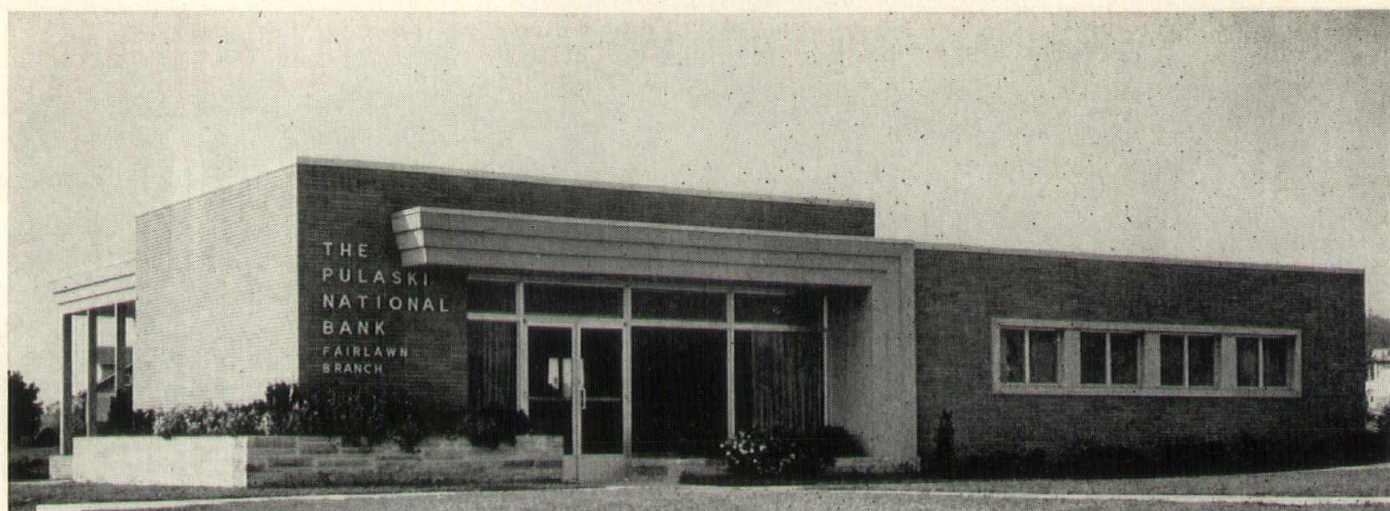
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FAIRLAWN BRANCH, PULASKI NATIONAL BANK

Architects:
Stone, Thompson & Payne
General Contractors:
Gallimore & Lively

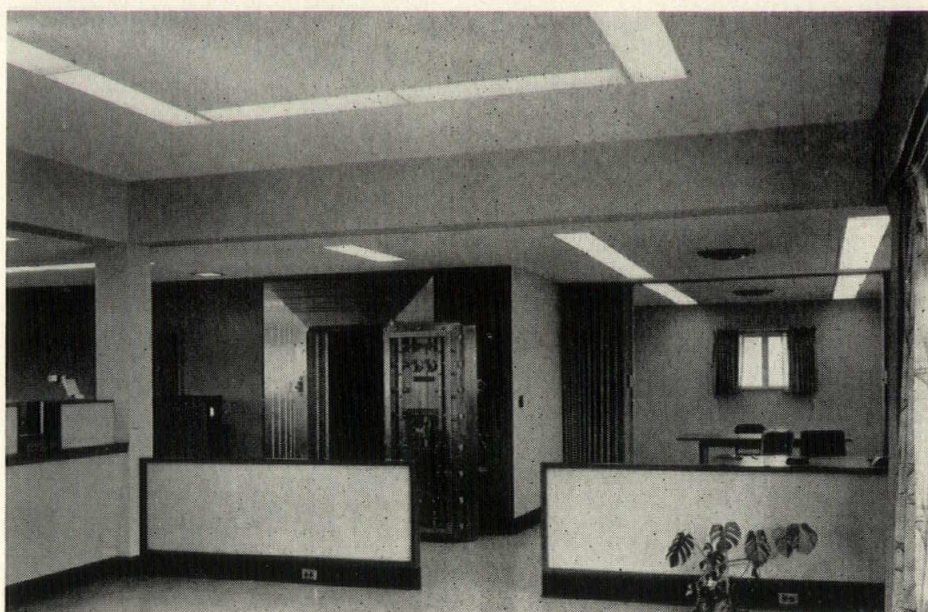
THE recently completed branch of The Pulaski National Bank is located at the intersection of routes 114 and 600 in the Fairlawn section of Pulaski and midway between the Radford Arsenal and the City of Radford.

The one-floor plan structure contains 2,000 square feet of space and is designed to serve the general banking needs of this rapidly growing community with convenience and efficiency.

A night depository is located on the covered porch with an adjacent stainless steel desk for the use of after-hour customers. A drive-in window located on drive, at rear, has been installed for those desiring to remain in their cars while doing routine banking. Ample parking space on the premises has been provided, both for customers and bank employees.

The building contains a large glassed in lobby with entrances on two sides, spacious office and conference areas, teller and work spaces, modern security vault with safety deposit boxes, rest rooms and mechanical equipment room. Three inside teller windows have been installed at present with the building designed for future expansion. The bank fixtures are of the low counter type, finished in natural walnut and Formica.

The building is faced with pink Roman brick, backed-up with cinder-block. Exterior trim is Indiana limestone, aluminum and weathered cypress. The marquee of cypress forms a feature of the main entrance, which is flanked on both sides with low planting boxes of native stone. Win-



View of vault and officers' space from main lobby of the Fairlawn Branch, Pulaski National Bank.

dows are aluminum casements. Interior walls are plastered and painted. Ceilings of principle rooms are acoustically treated with flush built-in fluorescent lighting. Floors are concrete slabs covered with asphalt tile. Ceramic tile floors and wainscots are used in the toilets. Roof construction consists of steel joists, steel deck, insulation and built-up roof. Steel joists are wall bearing. The structure is equipped with year-around air conditioning.

The building, occupied in March of this year, was designed by Stone, Thompson & Payne, Roanoke. General contractors were Gallimore and Lively, Pulaski.

The sub-contractors are as follows: excavation and grading, H. T. Bowling, Pulaski; roofing and sheet metal work, Pulaski Tinning Company; lathing, plastering and acoustical treat-

ment, John H. Hampshire, Inc., Roanoke; composition floors, Hampshire, Inc., Roanoke; painting, Tilley Paint Company, Pulaski; plumbing, Pulaski Electric & Mill Supply Company; heating and ventilating, Pulaski Tinning Company; paving, Adams Construction Company, Roanoke; structural steel, miscellaneous iron, steel roof construction, roof deck, architectural metal work, aluminum windows, metal door frames, all by Montague-Betts Company, Lynchburg; millwork, Valley Lumber Company, Roanoke; glass and glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Roanoke; bank fixtures, American Furniture and Fixture Company, Richmond; vault door and equipment, drive-in window by Mosler Safe Co., New York. Interior decorating was by S. H. Heironimus, Inc., Roanoke. 1 1 1

KRISE MEMORIAL BUILDING, VIRGINIA BAPTIST HOSPITAL

Architect:
Stanhope S. Johnson

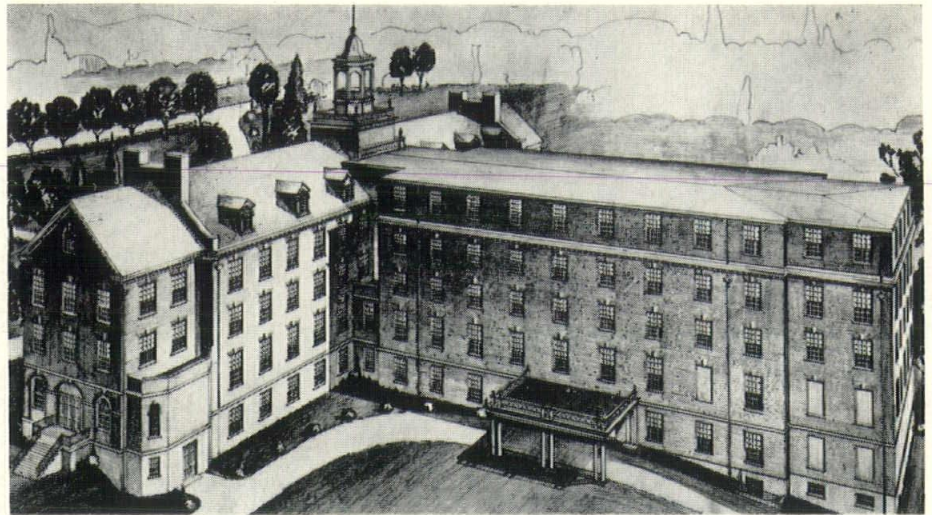
General Contractor:
English Construction Co.

STANHOPE S. Johnson, Lynchburg, was architect for the new Krise Memorial Building, Virginia Baptist Hospital, in Lynchburg. Mr. Johnson served also as consulting structural engineer, with Wiley & Wilson serving as consulting mechanical engineers on plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical work. General contractor was English Construction Co., Altavista.

This is a six-story building with exterior bearing walls of concrete, brick and cinder block, faced with brick veneering. It has steel columns and beams with metal joists, concrete floor and roof system with composition roof, composition and tile floors. Interior walls are plastered cinder block with tile floors and wainscoting in operating and emergency suites, utility and sterilizing rooms and showers.

The hospital building has four four-bed wards, three three-bed wards, and 35 two-bed rooms. All bedrooms and wards have private toilets.

The basement contains the air-conditioning department, the maintenance shop, morgue and autopsy, vault, switchboard rooms and storage rooms. The ground floor contains the X-ray suite, emergency suite, laboratories, pharmacies, offices and waiting rooms. On the first floor is the operating



suite, containing three major operating rooms with all allied facilities, in addition to the doctors' and nurses' locker rooms. The second floor, in addition to rooms for patients, contains the diet kitchen, treatment room, utility room and nurses' station. Other patients' rooms are located on the two top floors.

All floors are serviced by automatic self-operating elevator and dumbwaiter, linen and rubbish chutes, and fire tower. Each includes space for orderly

and janitorial services, storage, etc.

Subcontractors were Montague-Betts, Lynchburg, steel stall work, reinforcing steel, structural steel, miscellaneous iron, steel doors and frames; J. H. Cothran Co., Altavista, plumbing and heating; Clarke Electric Co., Danville, electric work; T. B. Dorin-Adams, Lynchburg, roofing; Dirom Insulating Co., Lynchburg, steel cabinets and wardrobes, screens, rock wool and weatherstripping; Ajax Tile & Marble, Norfolk, ceramic tile, marble, thresholds and terrazzo; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, cast stone; John W. Hancock, Jr., Roanoke, bar joists and bridging, anchors; J. C. Jones, Lynchburg, painting; Lone Jack Limestone Co., Lynchburg, stone; W. Morton Northen Co., Inc., Richmond, composition floors and acoustical tile; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Lynchburg, glass and glazing; J. E. Sears & Co., Inc., Appomattox, millwork; Otis Elevator Co., Richmond, elevator and dumbwaiter.

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See the Norfolk Paint Co., Store No. 2, page 18

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CHILES' HOME, RADFORD

Architect:
Pearson, Hill & Sullivan

House built by owner

THE residence of Dr. and Mrs. Chiles designed by Pearson, Hill & Sullivan, Radford, is located on a 40-acre estate in a heavily wooded area within the city limits of Radford. Located atop a hill on the south edge of the woods, the residence is so oriented that maximum advantage is gained from winter sun in the living areas as well as furnishing protection from wintry blasts from the northwest. In addition, a handsome view of a valley to the south and southeast is seen from the living and dining areas. The building is also positioned so that a large oak tree to the south of the house provides generous summer shade for outdoor entertaining and family use.

The residence is approached from a lower level on the south side by a driveway from which the observer gets his first impression—a long, low roof-line capping the crest of the hill. Gradually more and more of the house comes into view until the full south side of the building is seen as the final turn in the driveway is reached. The main entrance is emphasized by the long garden wall which is terminated by planting boxes at the doorway.

The house is constructed on three levels, closely fitting the contours of the site. Entrance is made on the lowest level, which contains also a guest bedroom, bath, and hobby room. Turning left after entering, the living room on the intermediate level is up three steps. This living space has as its center of interest a brick chimney wall with a fireplace and log storage bin faced in light pink marble with a dark red marble hearth. Perpendicular to the fireplace wall is a built-in sofa with end cabinets, so placed that maximum enjoyment can be had of the fireplace in addition to a panoramic view of the valley through the south and southeast windows. The ceiling is wood-beamed, and most woodwork and wall paneling is of natural finish tidewater yellow cypress. Up two more steps to the upper level is the dining room which also takes advantage of the view



Living room corner showing fireplace, bookshelves, cypress panelling and built-in sofa with end cabinets. Entry can be seen in background behind sofa.

to the south and southeast. Separating this dining space from the adjacent den, or family room, is a buffet cabinet detailed and built on the job of white pine three feet high and open above, providing adequate natural light for the den beyond. Dividing the den and the kitchen is a breakfast table so situated that it easily serves both areas as well as acting as a space separator between the two. The kitchen contains an island-type preparation space with the range as its center and surrounded on three sides by other work centers, including laundry. Floor construction is wood joist and subfloor over crawl space. Finish floors are hardwood in

the living room and bedrooms. Cork tile covers the floors in the den, dining room, and in both bathrooms. Linoleum covering is used in the kitchen for floors and Formica for counter tops. Windows are aluminum casements. Most finished woodwork inside and out is natural finish cypress, including exterior siding. All brick is pastel mingle-shade sand finish by Old Virginia Brick Company and roofing shingles are light grey asphalt. The heating system is electric-resistance cable embedded in sand-finish plaster ceilings. Bedroom chifferobe, vanity and closets are all built-in as are the television, audio-sound equipment,



View from dining room looking into living room. The family room can be seen behind buffet. The living room, two steps lower, is at right. Built-in television set with adjacent corner cabinets, brick chimney wall, and vertical cypress panelling show in background.

shelving and cabinet work in the living areas. The residence contains 2,900 square feet of floor space and has 39,000 cubic feet. A commodious attic provides approximately 1,000 square feet of storage space.

Much attention was given to the development of the landscaping near the building—particularly to the south—in order to recognize and enhance the existing natural setting. The outdoor paved areas were conceived as continuations of the interior spaces. The living room terrace to the east is further related to the interior living space by an extension of the roof which forms a cover over a portion of this area as shown on the cover photograph. Paving blocks are of concrete, 54 inches square, poured in place with two-inch wood screeds, later removed, and filled in with sand.

This house was built by the owner acting as his own general contractor with the architects as agents to coordinate the subcontracts. Subcontractors were: Electrical and heating, Central Electric Co.; plumbing, Lewis Thornton; roofing and sheet metal, Troy Kirby and ceramic tile and stone, Marsteller & Co. General material suppliers were Central Lumber Co., Radford. ✧ ✧ ✧

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See the Norfolk Paint Co. Store No. 2, page 18

BELVEDERE ELEMENTARY, FAIRFAX COUNTY

Architects:
Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern
General Contractors:
Eugene Simpson & Bro.

THE new Belvedere Elementary School, completed this year, is located approximately eight miles east of the town of Fairfax and occupies a site of more than eight acres in one of Fairfax County's rapidly expanding residential districts.

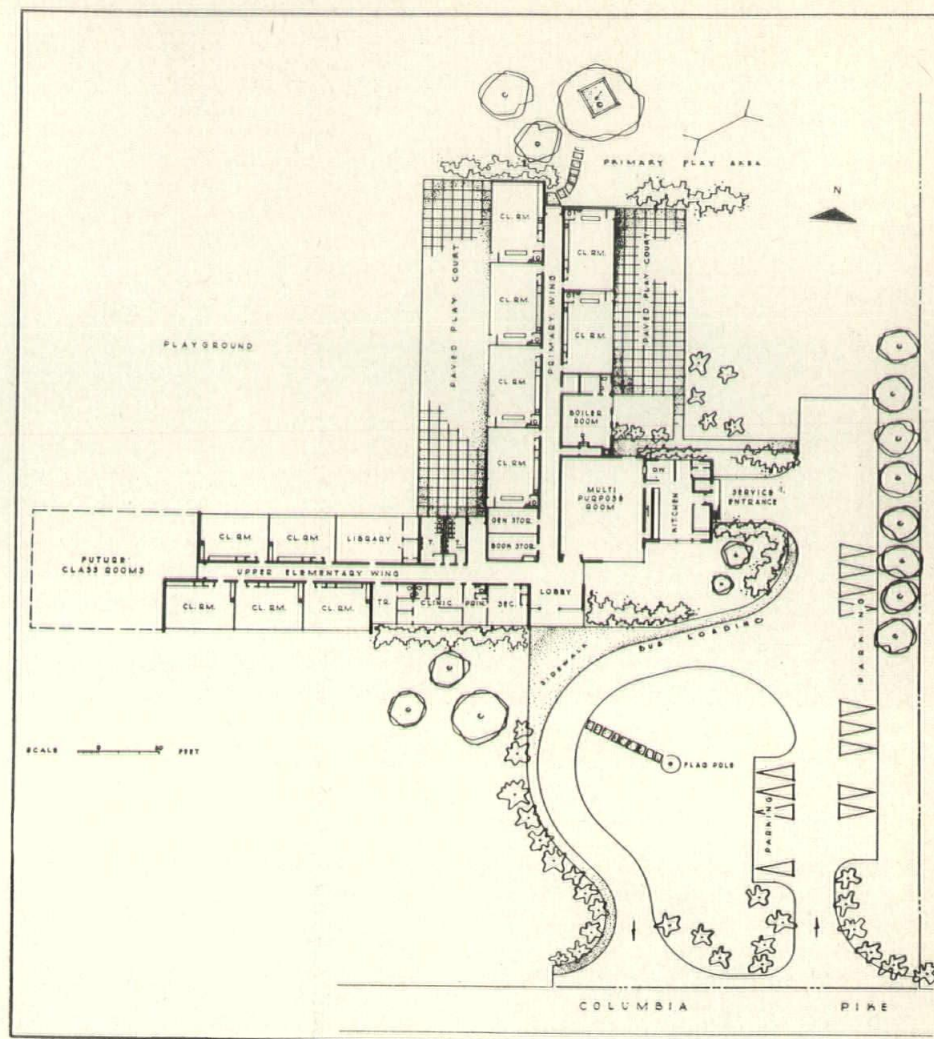
The approach to the building from the Columbia Road is by way of a paved drive which incorporates off-street parking for visitors and teachers.

The building is "L" shaped, approximately 266 feet long by 238 feet deep, with the main entrance lobby located at the intersection of the two major elements. The administrative suite, the clinic and the multi-purpose room are adjacent to the lobby and can be isolated from the classroom areas by means of folding gates across the corridors.

The upper elementary classrooms, of which there are five, are located in the wing that parallels the street. In each of these rooms a work counter is recessed in a furred space along the corridor wall, lighted by a fluorescent fixture above and equipped with a sink built into the plastic-covered counter top. Flanking this work space are a teacher's closet, a bookcase and the pupils' wardrobes.

The primary classroom wing is remote from traffic and other activities. Each of the six primary rooms has its own toilet room, its own drinking fountain and an exterior door that opens directly to a paved play area. A work counter with built-in sink provides space for arts and crafts and has shelves for storage of student projects below the counter. The teacher's closet in each room is designed to include space for art materials and teaching aids. The coat storage area, located at the rear of each room, is separated from the rest of the room by a free-standing storage unit, the front of which is surfaced with corkboard, all on a base containing storage space for supplies. A built-in seat at the rear of the unit is a convenience in dressing the pupils.

All classrooms are daylighted by



directional glass block above continuous bands of heavy ribbon aluminum windows. Electric light is supplied by means of incandescent concentric ring fixtures suspended from the ceiling. The chalkboards are natural slate, located, for the most part, in the front of the rooms. Large areas of colored corkboard are provided for the display of pupils' work. Unit ventilators are located on the exterior wall, and continuous ducts built into the bookshelves below the windows distribute air of the proper temperature from the units along the full length of the windows.

The library, located in the upper elementary classroom wing, has provisions for books, magazines and newspapers. Glazed partitions divide the work room and the conference room from the main library room and from each other. The conference room provides space for small group meetings and study. The workroom contains a plastic cover work counter and sink. Storage space for audio-visual equipment and supplies is adjacent to the workroom.

The corridors are wainscoted in glazed tile, above which are continu-

ous strips of corkboard for display purposes. Daylight is provided through plastic dome skylights, while electric lighting is furnished by opal glass fixtures, ceiling mounted.

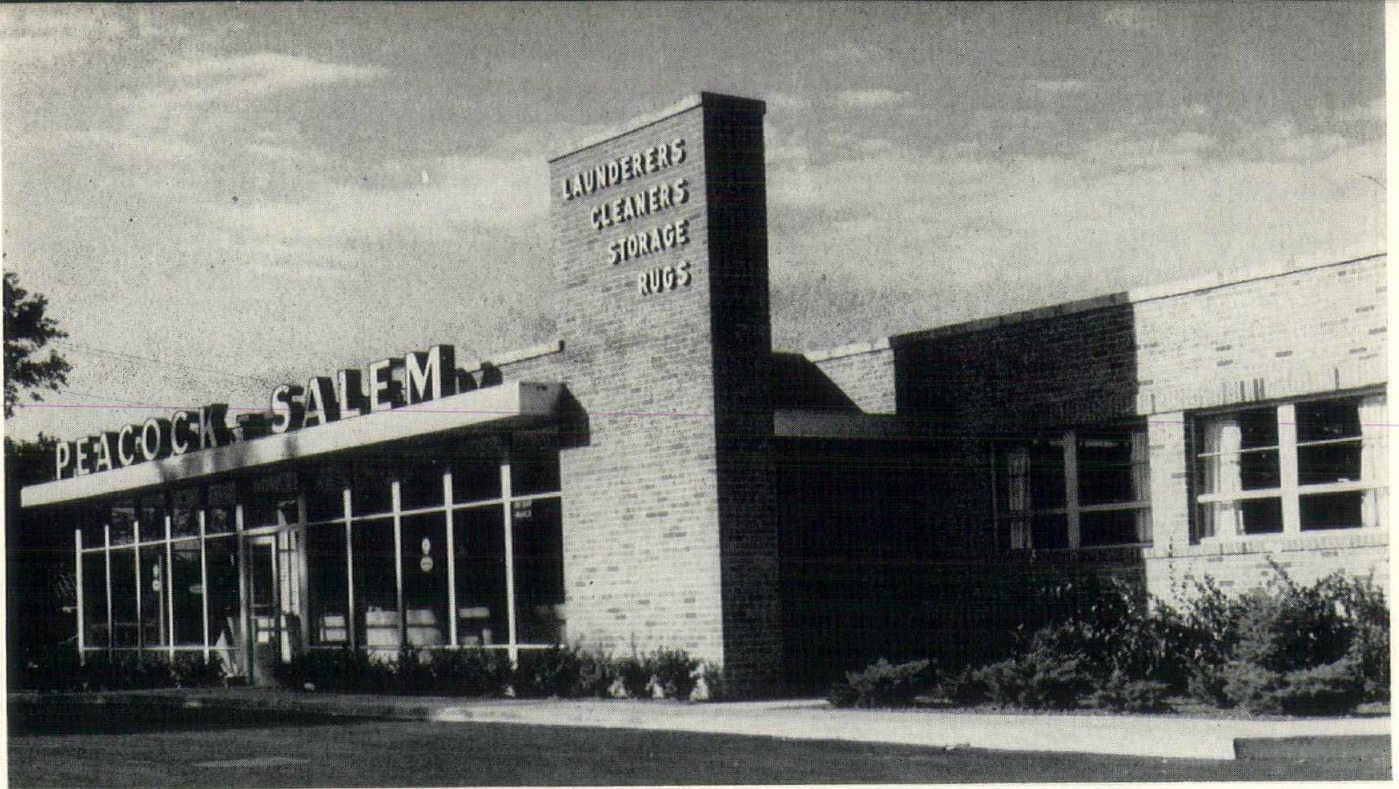
Grease-proof asphalt tile flooring and an acoustical ceiling in the multi-purpose room facilitate the use of this space as a dining area. Doors at the ends of the stainless steel serving counter separate this room from the kitchen. Exterior doors, located near the soiled dish pass window open to the playground.

The kitchen ceiling and the walls above the glazed tile wainscot are plastered. Supplies are received at a loading platform at the rear. Garbage is housed in a screened enclosure, and trash is burned in a gas-fired incinerator in the boiler room.

Two oil-fired steam boilers heat the building through unit ventilators and convectors.

Generally the school is of brick construction with cinder block back-up. Partitions are cinder block. With few exceptions the block are exposed on the interior of the building and painted to conform to the decorating scheme.

(Continued on page 64)



ADDITION TO PEACOCK-SALEM LAUNDRY

Architects:
Wells & Meagher

General Contractors:
H. A. Lucas & Sons

THE recently completed addition to Peacock-Salem Laundry in Salem, provides the most modern of facilities for cash and carry customers and for route drivers. This is the most recent of several additions made in recent years. The building with customer parking facilities now completely fills the property, which faces on three streets.

The addition consists of 1530 square feet of call office and call office storage, 1250 square feet of drivers' storage, and 1080 square feet of offices. Modernization of 1740 square feet of the operating area in the existing building was included in this project.

The call office can accommodate 12 customers at one time along the length of its counter. Ample waiting space is provided for others.

Off-street parking adjacent to the call office and accessible from two streets is provided for 12 cars. A new covered loading platform for route drivers facilitates loading and un-

loading of laundry and dry cleaning. Four delivery trucks can be served at one time from this area of the plant.

The exterior of the addition was designed so that it might serve as a focal point for the entire building. In order to achieve this, large glass areas were used with a brick pylon for emphasis.

Exterior walls are cinder block faced with brick. Interior walls are painted cinder block with brushed joints. The floor of the call office is terrazzo. Other floors are finished with asphalt tile in all areas except storage rooms. Roof construction is of steel joists with Insulrock insulated roof deck and built-up roofing. Ceilings are covered with acoustical tile. Windows and exterior trim are aluminum.

Lighting is fluorescent in general with incandescent used in storage rooms. Year-round air conditioning has been provided.

The addition contains 3960 square feet of floor area. Total cost of build-

ing construction was approximately \$49,000.00.

Wells and Meagher, Roanoke, were architects with Sowers, Knowles and Rodes, Roanoke, consulting engineers for mechanical and electrical work, and H. A. Lucas and Sons, Roanoke, general contractors.

The owner is John L. Logan of Salem.

Subcontractors included the following: heating, plumbing, and air conditioning, Owen Plumbing and Heating; electrical, Clayton G. Tinnell; resilient tile, Charles J. Krebs; stone and terrazzo, E. V. Poff & Son; roofing and sheet metal, G. E. McDaniel; roof deck and acoustical tile, Hampshire Corp.; bituminous paving, Adams Construction Co.; signs, Dominion Signs, Inc.

Material suppliers included structural steel, American Bridge Division, U. S. Steel Corp.; steel joists, John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc.; brick, Salem Brick Co.; windows, Valley Metal Products Co. *****

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designed to carry the weight of additional floors when and if they ever become necessary.

The reinforced concrete, brick-faced building is of attractive exterior design. Light, well-ventilated offices occupy 18,000 square feet of interior floor space. The building also devotes about 40 per cent of its space to modern jail facilities.

The jail contains four offices for use by the sheriff and his deputies; a five-room apartment for use of the resident jailer; cell blocks, isolation and detention cells for 94 prisoners, and necessary storage space and kitchen facilities.

In the other portion of the building there are 45 offices and parking space for 15 cars in the basement.

The Nielsen Construction Company of Harrisonburg was the low bidder and was awarded the contract for construction of the Augusta County Building. The work was carried on under supervision of Mike Sarco, general superintendent, and D. P. Davis, Jr., engineer for the Nielsen Construction Company.

Harold L. Grogan, executive manager of the Augusta County Chamber of Commerce, says, "In this modern structure the county has a well-built, fireproof building which will answer the county's needs for a long time to come. When its capacity is reached, the foresighted planners have seen to

it that the building can be expanded upward to provide for the future."

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**See the Virginia Business Review,
this page**

Typical of the beauty of new industrial sites is the recently opened plant for Lipton Tea Company at Suffolk. This is a completely air conditioned, all on one floor building capable of producing 15,000,000 pounds of tea a year. It cost more than \$3,000,000 to build and equip.

The Lipton plant was designed by Robert W. Naef, architect, and built by the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, the same firm that has done many construction and engineering jobs for the Virginia Electric and Power Company.

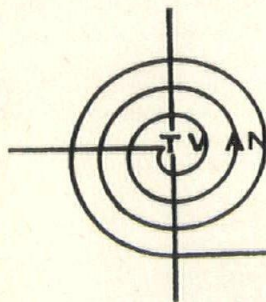
Howard W. Meier, superintendent of construction for Stone & Webster, directly supervised the building of the Suffolk plant, which features a working area of 172,000 square feet.

One of the most unique new buildings in Virginia is really not new at all; it just appears so.

This is the aluminum-clad Thalhimers Department Store in downtown Richmond, the first department store of its type in the world.

The gleaming aluminum jacket was given its formal unveiling last month, with a 4,000 square foot curtain specially made for the occasion by Dan River Mills.

The metal facade was designed by Copeland, Novak and Associates and the aluminum was specially designed by Reynolds Metals Company, with headquarters in Richmond. ★ ★ ★



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VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

By WILLIAM BIEN

Business Editor, The Richmond News Leader

IN this era of industrial expansion throughout Virginia, one plant seems to be trying to outdo the other in beauty until now the latest factories bear no more resemblance to their earlier counterparts than does an orchid to a cactus plant.

The same is true with commercial and public buildings—structures of grace and symmetry springing up everywhere, designed with an eye to pleasing appearance as well as functional efficiency.

Examples are the buildings pictured on these pages, the products of architects of the new day.

One of the largest plants now under construction in Virginia is the roomy, 65,000 square foot plant to be occupied by General Electric Company's Industry Control Department.

This sprawling building is designed to employ between 2,000 and 2,500 persons eventually.

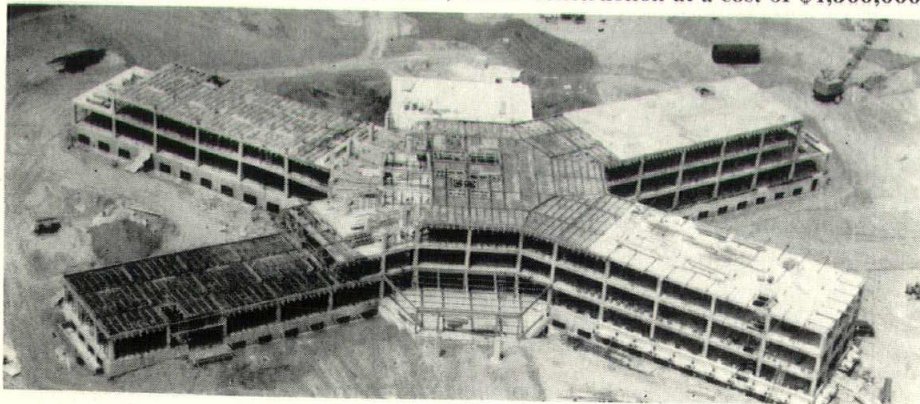
Located in Roanoke County, in the scenic Roanoke Valley, the plant has been designed by J. E. Sirrine & Company of Greenville, S. C. The general contractors are Walsh Construction Company of New York, and the William Muirhead Construction Company of Durham, N. C.

In Charlottesville, a new building is taking shape at the corner of Main and Fourth Streets. When it is completed next spring, this will be the new branch department store of Miller & Rhoads, Inc., of Richmond.

The architects are Carneal and Johnston of Richmond and the general contractor is B. F. Parrott of Roanoke.

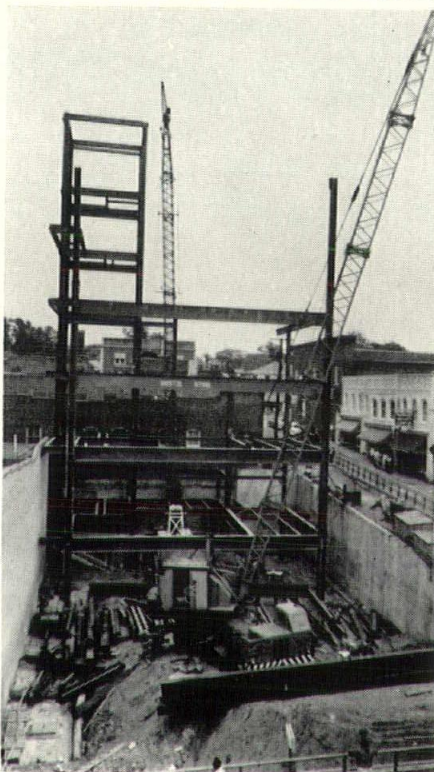
According to the plans, this store will be the tallest on Main Street—

New Lynchburg General Hospital, below, under construction at a cost of \$4,500,000.



Waynesboro Community Hospital, above, built at a cost of more than \$1 million, all of which was raised locally without federal or state aid, was dedicated June 4 of this year.

Below, two giant cranes keep busy each day lifting huge steel beams into place as the basic structure takes form for Miller & Rhoads' new department store in Charlottesville which is expected to be completed in April of 1956.



more than 97 feet high, with 80 feet of frontage.

One of the most handsome new structures in Waynesboro is the million-dollar Waynesboro Community Hospital that was dedicated recently.

Financed without any State or Federal aid of any kind, the hospital was designed by J. Walker Caldwell, a Roanoke architect, and built by J. M. Turner, a Roanoke contractor.

Another public project of major proportions is taking shape at Winchester. This is a water filter plant costing about \$892,000.

Designed and engineered by Alexander Potter and Associates, the construction by English Construction Company is expected to be completed by next May.

In the Winchester area, also, is the beginning of a shopping center just South of the city limits on U. S. Route 11.

Work already has started on one unit in the proposed center—a building for the Molden Electric Company.

In Augusta County, the need had long been felt for modern offices and additional space for governmental activities. After much deliberation and planning on the part of the Board of Supervisors, the first steps were taken in 1953.

Today, Augusta County has one of the most modern county office buildings in the state.

J. L. Williams and Associates of Marion prepared plans for a building that would not only meet the county's needs for the present and predictable future; the new building has been

Architect:
A. Ray
Pentecost, Jr.

General
Contractor:
E. T.
Gresham & Co.



(Photo-Craftsmen, Inc.)

MUTUAL FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

A. RAY PENTECOST, JR. was architect for the recently completed Mutual Federal Savings & Loan Association Branch Office at Portsmouth. Lanier & Levy, Inc., Washington, D. C., were consulting mechanical engineers. General contractor was E. T. Gresham & Co., Norfolk.

The foundation is of concrete masonry units on concrete spread footings. Exterior walls are concrete masonry units back-up with brick facing. Roof construction is bar joists, steel decking, insulation with built-up roofing. Interior partitions are concrete masonry units; floors, concrete slab on grade and concrete slab on

bar joist construction; floor finishes, asphalt tile lobby, terrazzo.

Ceilings are generally acoustical plaster suspended from bar joists. The stairway is non-slip steel treads, open risers. Entrance doors are bronze ornamental. Exterior base course is granite; cornice and coping, limestone; urns, limestone; grilles, cast aluminum. Heating and air conditioning are hot air system with air conditioning throughout, and lighting is fluorescent throughout except in toilets and work rooms.

Subcontractors were W. T. Stowe, masonry; Overmyer & Ennis, stonework; Marshall Steel, structural steel; Atlas Contractors, roofing;

Natural Marble & Tile Corp., asphalt & ceramic tile & terrazzo; S. Romano, painting; Ervin & Snow, heating, air conditioning & ventilating; Eastern Plumbing Co., plumbing; Austin Electric Co., electrical. All are of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Material Suppliers were Trucson, steel windows; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., hardware; General Bronze Corp., New York, bronze doors; Owen Pattern Foundry & Mfg. Co., cast grilles; Refrigeration Suppliers, air conditioning equipment; Portsmouth Lumber Co., millwork; Hogshire Tent & Awning Mfg. Co., venetian blinds; Guille Steel Products Co., Inc., steel joists; Lightolier, lighting fixtures. 1 1 1

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See the Williamsburg Shopping
Center, page 25



STANT HOME: NORFOLK

Architect:
Paul D. Woodward
General Contractor:
Weaver Brothers

(Photos by Photo-Craftsmen, Inc.)

Paul D. Woodward, Norfolk, was architect for the new Frederick T. Stant, Jr. residence. General contractor was Weaver Brothers. Sub-contractors included L. T. Zoby, plumbing, heating, and air conditioning; Ajax Tile & Marble Co., marble tile and terrazzo; Hauser Electric Co., electrical, and E. Caligary, painting. ❧ ❧ ❧



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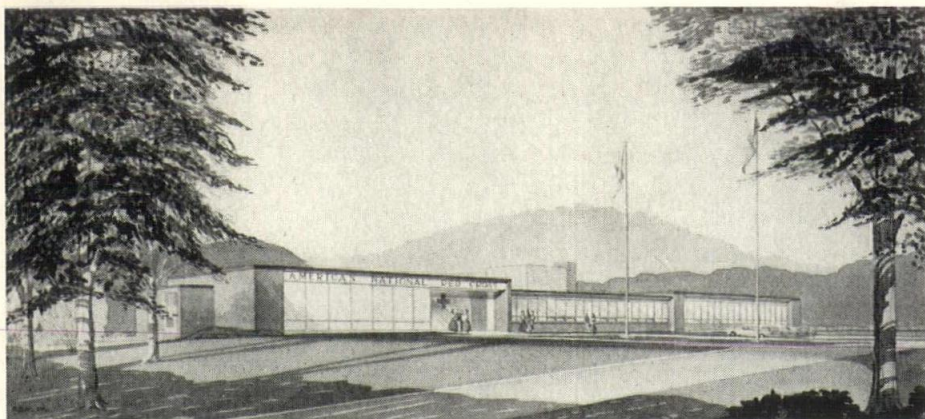
CHANNELCRETE LONG SPAN DECKS

— See —

Krise Memorial Bldg., page 38

Susie G. Gibson High School, page 21

Virginia Mutual Insurance Co. Bldg., page 15



RED CROSS TRAINING CENTER TO BE BUILT AT CHARLOTTESVILLE

Architects:
Stainback & Scribner

WHILE speaking to the annual convention of the American National Red Cross in Atlantic City last June, President Ellsworth Bunker said, "It is our hope that this training center will provide a laboratory in which new and improved methods of staff and leadership development can be tried and proved."

The center will operate under the direction of the Red Cross National Headquarters, in Washington, D. C., with training sessions of from one to four weeks' duration. These will be aimed at improving the special skills, knowledge, and understanding which are especially valuable to Red Cross, in the local chapters, in varied field activities, and in the headquarters offices. Participants will come from all segments of the Red Cross organization and from all parts of the country. It is also expected that members

of other organizations will join in the training program wherever their interests are mutual with the Red Cross.

Activities are intended to include sessions on executive or management development, leadership or supervisory training, community relations, organization and planning, specialized skill training, field staff development, human and group relations training, and the like.

A basis for cooperation was established some months ago by Mr. Bunker and President Darden of the University of Virginia, whereby the Training Center may avail itself of educational guidance, certain faculty resources, library facilities, etc., in the University.

Several members of the Red Cross staff will be permanently assigned to the Center so as to provide continuity

of administrative and educational policies. Faculty and educational consultants will be assembled from the Red Cross Staff, the University of Virginia and other appropriate sources, to suit the particular requirements of various elements in the training program.

In the early stages, enrollment will probably be 50 to 70 in the training program, with short-term meetings of larger groups.

The Training Center is to be located on an 18-acre tract on the western boundary of the City of Charlottesville. Long-range planning contemplates a complete campus with dormitories for approximately 200 men and women students, a pool for recreation and for training in water safety techniques, and corresponding expansion of the instructional building.

The initial structure will contain six classrooms, four smaller conference rooms, an auditorium, kitchen, library-lounge, administrative suite, and accessory service and storage areas. It will be of fire-resistive construction throughout. Exterior will be of red brick with enamelled metal spandrels and heat-retarding glass in windows. The main floor will be air conditioned.

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NEW PORTSMOUTH SYNAGOGUE

(Continued from page 33)

the mechanical fixtures are freely exposed. These structural and mechanical parts repeat and emphasize the rhythm of the piers.

The structure of the sanctuary is designed to accommodate a balcony should the needs of an expanding membership require the space.

American Walnut, finished natural, is used for the ark and lecterns as well as for panel facing of the choir and organ lofts. A novel design feature of the choir loft permits the vocalists to be seen by the worshippers or to perform unseen as desired. Control is obtained by varying the relative levels of illumination in the choir loft and sanctuary.

The chapel is located at the front of the building, conveniently for daily prayer. It is intimately and informally conceived. The panel of slump brick with which it is faced is repeated on the interior as a background for the walnut ark and lectern. The right wall is composed of multicolored panes of cathedral glass reminiscent of the windows of the sanctuary. The rear wall of the chapel is designed to fold open so that the room may be extended into the social hall when special occasions necessitate added space.

The social hall and recreation room are similarly arranged for combined or independent use. Each space has individual means of egress and independent access to the kitchen. When combined, they can conveniently accom-

modate 400 banqueters. In these rooms the temporal spirit of community activities is reflected in the architectural design and in the selection of colors and fabrics. The curtain for the stage will be a colorful harlequin pattern.

In the school rooms, color is employed freely and casually. The ceiling patterns created by the exposed wood joists and lighting fixtures represent the primary architectural feature. The left wall of each room is largely glazed. An individual door opens each classroom to the outside lawns and terrace.

The mechanical systems are carefully zoned to correspond with the separate functional areas of the building. Areas which are not in use may be closed off, both for economy of operation of equipment and for lessened maintenance and janitorial costs. The chapel is air conditioned; other public spaces are prepared for future cooling.

Subcontractors were electrical, Mechanical Engineering Corp.; mechanical, E. K. Wilson & Sons, Inc.; masonry, Snow, Jr. & King; hardware, R. W. Hudgins; windows, Brown & Grist; glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; door bucks, Door Engineering Co.; steel joists, Hall-Hodges; structural steel, Barnum-Bruns; marble and terrazzo, Ajax Tile & Marble Co.; asphalt tile, Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co.; plastering, Febré & Co.; roof deck and roofing, Roof Engineering Corp.; painting, Burgess Bros. Solite block was supplied by Southern Block Co. *♦ ♦ ♦*

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See Guildcraft Homes, page 28

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See Williamsburg Shopping Center,
page 25

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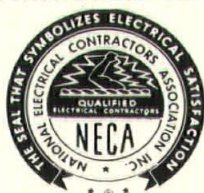
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MARTINSVILLE, VA.

See the Stuarts Draft Elementary School, page 57
Drewry Mason High School, page 24

SUSIE G. GIBSON HIGH SCHOOL

(Picture on page 21)

STANHOPE S. JOHNSON is architect for the new Susie Gibson High School at Bedford. E. U. Markush served as consulting engineer, both mechanical and structural. General contractor is Paul E. Overstreet, Bedford.

This is a one and two-story building with exterior bearing walls of cinder block faced with brick veneering. Metal joists are used with metal windows and composition roof. Interior walls are painted cinder block, with composition floors and plaster ceilings. Tile floors and wainscoting, Keene cement walls and ceiling are used in kitchens and toilets. There is a heating plant with twin oil burning boilers and forced ventilation.

The building plans call for eight classrooms, two science laboratories, a homemaking department, a library, cafeteria and kitchen, a combined gymnasium and auditorium, a health department, administrative section, teachers' lounge, and boiler room.

Compensation for future additions in the form of eight proposed classrooms increased the size of many of the facilities, thereby increasing the total unit cost from \$7.60 to \$10.50 per square foot.

Subcontractors were Montague-Betts, Lynchburg, miscellaneous and structural steel, windows, steel stall work; H. A. Gross, Roanoke, plumbing, heating, and roofing; O. E. Walker Co., Richmond, painting; Standard Electric Co., Roanoke, electrical; W. Morton Northen, Richmond, asphalt and acoustical tile; Clingenpeel & Leftwich, Bedford, brick work; South Roanoke Lumber Co., millwork; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, cast stone; E. V. Poff & Son, Roanoke, ceramic tile; Binswanger, Roanoke, glass and glazing; Natural Slate Board, Washington, D. C., blackboards; Waldron Brothers, Hardy, plastering; Nelson Hardware Co., Roanoke, finishing hardware.

Material suppliers were Overstreet-Smith Lumber Co., Bedford; Old Virginia Brick Co., Salem, and Roanoke-Webster Brick Co., Roanoke. *1 1 1*

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GRACE CHURCH INDEPENDENT IN ROANOKE

THE building for Grace Church Independent in Roanoke is designed to serve the needs of a recently organized church congregation. Future expansion, to include auditorium and additional education facilities, is planned as the congregation grows in number. The present building consists of a chapel and Sunday school wing, including classrooms, pastor's study, kitchen, storage, toilets and boiler room. A church auditorium will adjoin the Sunday school wing in the future, forming a U-shaped plan. At present, church services are held in the chapel, but in the future the chapel will be used primarily as an assembly for the Sunday school.

Simplicity and economy were primary factors affecting the design of the building. Wherever possible, building materials themselves are used in such a way that applied ornamentation is held to a minimum without sacrificing spiritual feeling and warmth.

Exterior walls are cinder block faced with brick. The cinder block with brushed joints has been left exposed on the interior and has been painted. A brick wainscot is used in the chapel only and a panel of stacked brick sets off the redwood cross at the chancel. The chapel floor is concrete slab covered with asphalt tile. Other floors are troweled concrete with wax finish. Flagstone has been used at the vestibule entrance. Roof construction in the chapel consists of laminated wood arches and purlins, exposed T&G sheathing, rigid insulation and asbestos shingles. Built-up wood arches with split-ring connectors are used in the Sunday school wing.

Windows are intermediate projected with light blue hammered glass.

A paved road and sidewalk lead from the street to a large parking area on the site.

This new construction contains 5096 square feet of floor area. Total cost

of building construction was \$51,512.

Wells and Meagher, Roanoke, were architects with Sowers, Knowles and Rodes, Roanoke, consulting engineers for mechanical and electrical work, and H. A. Lucas and Sons, Roanoke, general contractors.

Subcontractors included are the following: plumbing, heating, roofing and sheet metal work, H. A. Gross; electrical work, Engleby Electric Co., Inc.; painting, L. R. Brown; asphalt tile and rubber mats, Charles J. Krebs; ceramic tile and stone work, E. V. Poff and Sons, all of Roanoke.

Among the material suppliers were the following: structural and miscellaneous steel, Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works, Inc.; steel windows, Truscon Steel Co.; metal doors and frames, Williamsburg Steel Products Co.; finish hardware, Nelson Hardware Co.; laminated arches, purlins and accessories, Unit Structures, Inc., Peshtigo, Wisc. *1 1 1*

Architects:

Wells & Meagher

General Contractors:

H. A. Lucas & Sons

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— See —

Williamsburg Shopping Center, page 25
James A. Moore Residence, page 19
Charles A. Straus Residence, page 13
Virginia Mutual Insurance Co. Bldg., page 15

TWO PROJECTS . . .

(Continued from page 35)

The general contractor for this work was the Days Construction Co. of Salem.

Subcontractors and material suppliers were:

Millwork: Barnes Lumber Co., Charlottesville; steelwork: Montague-Betts Co., Lynchburg; plumbing & heating: W. L. Lacy, Charlottesville; electric work: Omohundro Electric Co., Charlottesville; asphalt tile: W. Morton Northen Co., Richmond; hardware: Charlottesville Hardware Co.; sheet metal work: N. W. Martin; steel doors & frames: Aetna Steel Products Corp., and skylights: (Vanco) E. Van Noorden Co.

An over-all plan has been developed to make it possible to build the Wesley Memorial Methodist Church now to meet the needs of the small congregation (150) without blocking the eventual development of its expected growth (800).

The first unit to be built will contain the chapel, seating 112. The chapel will have all the appointments of a place of worship: fixed pews, timber arches, stained-glass windows, etc. At the back of the chapel and separated from it by a folding partition is a large room with movable seats seating 135. This room and chapel can be used together to provide a church auditorium seating 250. It is hoped this arrangement will take care of the growth for the next few years or until the main nave is built.

The entire ground floor below the chapel, partly below grade, will be used as a fellowship hall and to supplement the existing educational building for Sunday School use. The ground floor will also contain a large room doubling as a kitchen and as an extra class room.

The main nave, seating 450, together with tower and narthex and fellowship hall below is to be built later.

In the final scheme, the room back of the chapel, accessible from narthex, is to be separated from chapel to become the social room. There is a terrace over the kitchen-boiler room extension which provides outdoor space to use in connection with the social room. † † †

CORRECTION:

Our apologies to T. D. Fraley & Sons, whose firm name was misspelled when listed as masonry contractor for the new administration building at Gunston Hall, featured in the September issue of THE VIRGINIA ARCHITECT.

manufacturing plant for u. s. instrument corporation

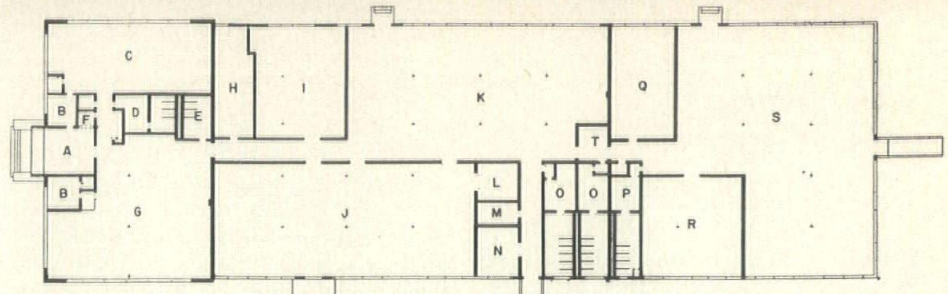
Architects:
Wiley & Wilson

General Contractor:
Ivy Construction Corp.

THIS manufacturing plant was designed and constructed for the United States Instrument Corporation, makers of precision built sound powered instruments and systems. The building houses the manufacturing areas, testing laboratories, and general administration and design offices.

The plant is located approximately two miles north of Charlottesville, on U. S. Highway No. 29, and is situated on a high level of the property overlooking a wide landscape panorama. Construction was begun in September, 1954 and was completed by spring, 1955, even though the owner began moving in equipment the middle of November 1954 and doing part-time manufacturing as the work progressed in varying stages. The property is ample in area to triple the present floor space for future expansion.

The manufacturing area is constructed of cinder block exterior masonry walls and continuous steel commercial projected windows, with structural steel columns and joists for the framework. The office area has select common face brick with cinder block masonry back-up plastered, with combination glass block and aluminum ribbon windows set in cast stone trim surrounds. Office ceilings have acoustical tile with surface mounted fluorescent lighting fixtures. All interior partitions are cinder block masonry with fire walls of solid brick. Windows exposed to western sun are glazed with heat-absorbing glass. Numerous plastic domes on the roof provide natural



FLOOR PLAN
LEGEND

A - LOBBY
B - OFFICE
C - TECHNICAL OFFICE STAFF
D - WOMENS LOUNGE AND TOILET
E - MENS TOILET
F - SWITCHBOARD
G - PRODUCTION ENGINEERING AND LABORATORIES
H - PRODUCTION CONTROL OFFICE
I - FINAL ASSEMBLY
J - FINISHED STOCK AND SHIPPING

K - GENERAL ASSEMBLY
L - TOOL CRIB
M - MAINTENANCE STORES
N - LUNCH ROOM
O - WOMENS LOCKERS AND TOILETS
P - MENS LOCKERS AND TOILETS
Q - MODEL SHOP
R - PAINTING ROOM
S - MACHINE SHOP
T - ISOLATION VESTIBULE

lighting for interior areas. The entire building is equipped with a sprinkler system.

Manufacturing areas have hardened concrete floors, with offices having asphalt tile, and toilets ceramic tile.

Heating equipment includes gas unit heaters for the manufacturing areas and heat pumps for heating and air conditioning the offices and laboratories.

Wiley & Wilson, consulting engineers of Lynchburg and Richmond, were architects and engineers, with Ivy Construction Corporation of Charlottesville, as general contractor.

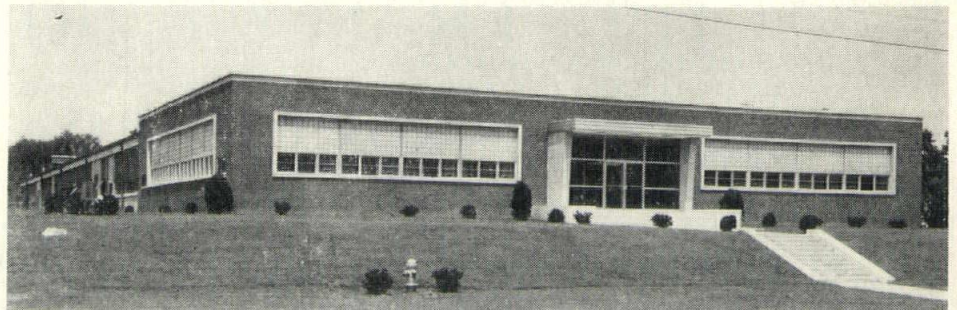
Subcontractors were as follows:

Face brick and cinder block, Allied Supply Corporation, Charlottesville; structural steel, metal windows and doors, miscellaneous metal, and fin-

ished hardware, Montague-Betts Co., Lynchburg; roofing, decking, domes, and sheet metal, N. W. Martin & Brothers, Inc., Charlottesville; glass and glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Corp., Richmond; lath and plaster, Robert H. Harris, Charlottesville; acoustic tile and resilient flooring, Charlottesville Lumber Co., Charlottesville; ceramic tile, Standard Art, Marble & Tile Co., Washington, D. C.; cast stone, Arban & Carosi, Alexandria; plumbing and heating, C. P. Martin & Company, Charlottesville; heat pumps, Ray Fisher, Charlottesville; sprinkler system, Grinnell Company, Inc., Richmond; electric work, Omohundro Electric Company, Charlottesville; aluminum front and doors, Binswanger & Company, Richmond.

1 1 1

(Zack Taylor photo)



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CAVE SPRING HIGH SCHOOL

(Picture on page 28)

ABOUT four miles south of Roanoke City on a 16½-acre site which slopes down from Highway 221 to a stream, Cave Spring High School is under construction. The school is comprised of two buildings which have been designed to fit the topography. Frantz & Addkison, Roanoke, are architects with H. A. Lucas & Sons, general contractors.

The main building will contain 14 classrooms including general science laboratory, chemistry and physics laboratory, art room, typing room, and bookkeeping room. The structure will be one story high in front and two stories in the rear and on the north end. On the upper floor, in addition to classrooms, there will be a 650 capacity auditorium; a spacious gymnasium with bleachers seating 720; a library and an administration suite. On the lower level besides the classrooms, will be boys' and girls' locker and shower rooms; cafeteria and kitchen; and a home economics department including sewing room, cooking room, shop, and homemaking suite.

Walls in instructional areas in general will be painted masonry units. Masonry facing tile will be used as wainscoting in corridors, locker rooms, toilets, cafeteria, and kitchen. Floor in corridors will be terrazzo and asphalt tile will be used in classrooms. Classrooms are to be heated and ventilated by unit ventilators.

Electrical equipment will include the following: fluorescent lighting in classrooms with continuous strip fluorescent lighting over chalkboards, theatrical type lighting equipment with dimmer control for auditorium stage, complete centralized sound system with speaker in each classroom, provision for future television coaxial cable in each instructional area, central control machine for program clocks and bells.

The shop building will contain an agricultural shop, comprehensive general shop, two classrooms, offices and storage facilities. The floor level of this building will be approximately the same as that of the first story of the main building.

Adequate parking and service areas will be provided and the area in the rear or east of the buildings will be graded for a large athletic field.

Cost of building construction for the

project, including all grading, paving, walks, curbs and a sewage disposal system, will be about \$720,000, or 62½ cents per cubic foot and \$10.50 per square foot.

Consulting engineers are structural, Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman, Norfolk, and mechanical, Sowers, Knowles & Rodes, Roanoke. Subcontractors and material suppliers are as follows:

Roofing and sheet metal, H. A. Gross; mill work, Valley Lumber Corp.; structural steel and long span joists, Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works; miscellaneous iron and steel, Ornamental Iron and Prison Works; glass and glazing, Binswanger & Co.; toilet partitions, C. Grady Cates, Inc.; steel joists, John W. Hancock; metal doors and frames and steel sash, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co.

Also, gypsum roof deck, J. B. Eurell, Lansdowne, Pa.; plumbing and heating, Daniels' Plumbing & Heating Co., Norton; electrical work, Baker & Anderson, Winchester; reinforcing steel, Virginia Steel Co., Richmond; and hardware and overhead doors, Montague-Betts Co., Lynchburg.

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ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

BOYNTON SAYS:

(Continued from page 10)

The Virginia architects are meeting the future. They are effectively solving their many problems with their balance of the aesthetic, functional, and economic, and thereby serving their communities well. Living in the New Dominion as they do, they are better attuned to the tastes and interests of their own people, and are by practice and instinct more familiar with the production patterns, capacities and skills of their own particular environment than imported designers no matter how talented.

The building of today is a challenge to Virginia architects. The many changes, most of them improvements, in building technique and materials demand constant and comprehensive research on their part. Our growing industries require buildings with many new and complex facilities, exacting never-ending imaginative and creative thought. Virginia architects believe that they are meeting this challenge; the profession demands that they be alert and progressive but at the same time must stand by and adhere to the fundamental and basic principles of sound building that as Virginians are their own peculiar architectural heritage.

The Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects takes great pride in presenting this issue in which are pictured numerous types of buildings serving to emphasize the fact that Virginians will continue to create their own architecture for their own needs.

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Norfolk, Va.

Williamsburg Shopping Center,
page 25

Churchland High School, page 21

Blessed Sacrament Catholic School
& Convent, page 29

Gomley Chesed Synagogue, page 33

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Colonial Williamsburg Goes Contemporary

(Continued from page 25)

The stores are all connected by covered ways, on a site which originally varied over eight feet in elevation. The differences in grade, most of which have been reduced by landscaping, are taken up in ramps largely concealed behind the decorative brick pylons.

The pylons serve as architectural accents and provide design continuity. The varied requirements of the "standard trade mark" type commercial signs were modified in each case in the interest of the overall design. Back and face lighting, lights through pierced brick, and signs on the varied brick surfaces present a pleasing variation, unified by the consistent use of the same brick throughout.

The majority of the units are air conditioned with individual plants to permit complete flexibility of operation.

The interior wall treatments which utilize strong colors were done in collaboration with the store and fixture designers engaged by the leasers.

The Williamsburg Shopping Center is owned by Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated.

Alden Hopkins served as resident landscape architect. Consulting engineers were Cleverdon, Varney & Pike, structural; Wiley & Wilson, mechanical, and Wilbur S. Smith, traffic. The general contractor was Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. Subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:

Adams Construction Co., Richmond, black top roads; Wachter & Wolff, Richmond, plumbing, heating and air conditioning; Southern Electric, Williamsburg, electrical; York Supply Company, West Point, miscellaneous material; Concrete Pipe & Products Co., Richmond, solite blocks; F. Graham Williams, Atlanta, brick; Standard Art Marble & Tile Co., Washington, Va., tile and terrazzo; Binswanger, Richmond, store front metal and glass; N. W. Martin & Bros., Richmond, roofing; McL. T. O'Ferrall, Richmond, resilient floor and acoustical; Talley Neon, Richmond, neon signs; Pleasants Hardware Co., Richmond, hardware; Richmond Steel, joist; Hall-Hodges, Norfolk, hollow metal partitions and doors; Febre and Co., Newport News, lath and plaster; W. E. Hodge, Williamsburg, grading and equipment; George Meyers, Williamsburg, installation of reinforcing steel, and Safeway Steel, Richmond, scaffolds. † † †

JOHN R. HAMPTON

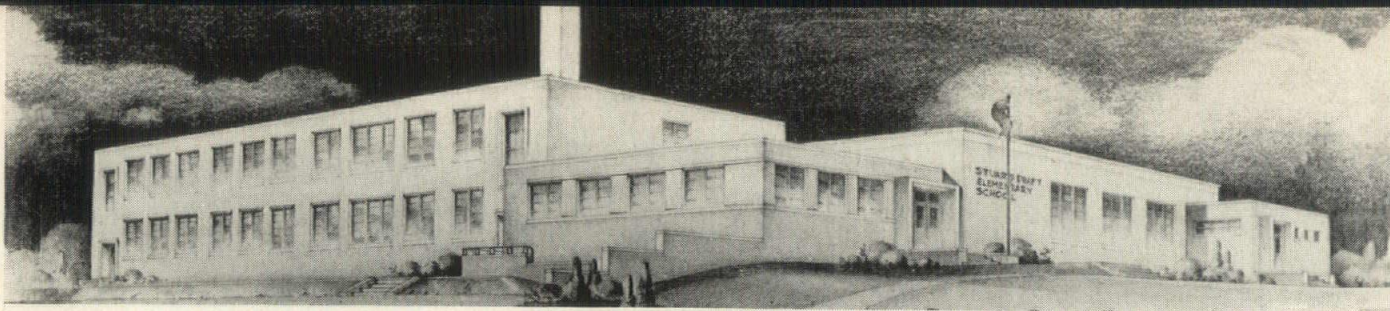
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STUARTS DRAFT ELEMENTARY, AUGUSTA COUNTY

Architects:
Smithey & Boynton

General Contractor:
English Construction Co.

STUARTS DRAFT Elementary School in Augusta County is a two-story school to be completed in time for occupancy by fall of 1956. There are 10 primary and three standard classrooms, a multi-purpose room with stage and kitchen, play room, administration suite and clinic on the first floor. The second floor contains five standard classrooms, a library with work and consultation rooms, and a teachers' rest room. A future addition of 10 classroom and two toilets is planned in a one-story wing. The architects are Smithey & Boynton, Roanoke.

The plan is arranged so that the multi-purpose room can be used by the public, independently of the classroom section, with direct access from a driveway and separate entrances. Adequate parking area is provided.

The multi-purpose room seats approximately 600 as an auditorium and 360 as a cafeteria. There are two separate serving areas. The play room is located adjacent to the two main

entrances in order that it may also serve as a waiting room for children using school buses in bad weather.

Construction in the classroom area is wall bearing cinder tile and brick with steel joists and concrete slabs for roof and floor. The multi-purpose room has clear span joists with gypsum roof deck.

Corridors have quarry tile floors, facing tile wainscots with plaster above and acoustical plaster ceilings. Multi-purpose room, play room and classrooms all have asphalt tile floors, painted cinder block walls and plaster ceilings; the former has acoustical plaster ceiling. The administration suite and clinic have plastered walls. Toilets have quarry tile floors, facing tile wainscots, plastered walls and ceilings.

All classrooms have unilateral natural lighting, incandescent artificial lighting and mechanical ventilation.

The contract cost is \$394,400, non-inclusive of finished walks and drives, landscaping, furniture and kitchen equipment.

General Contractor was English Construction Co., Inc., Altavista.

Subcontractors were mill work: Charlottesville Lumber Co.; electrical work: Clear Electrical Construction Co., Martinsville; plumbing & heating: J. H. Cothran Co., Altavista; roofing & sheet metal work: Wine Bros., Winchester; painting: J. C. Hungerford, Richmond; ceramic & quarry tile: Central Virginia Tile Co., Charlottesville.

Material Suppliers were steel joist & windows, Truscon Steel Division, Richmond; miscellaneous iron, reinforcing steel: Montague-Betts Co., Lynchburg; gypsum roof deck: J. B. Eurell Co., Lansdowne, Pa.; glazed tile: Old Virginia Brick Co., Salem; asphalt tile & acoustical tile: McL. T. O. Ferrall & Co., Richmond; black boards: Natural Slate Blackboards Co., Washington, D. C.; cinder block: Allied Cinder Block Corp., Harrisonburg; finishing hardware: Graves-Humphreys Hardware Co., Roanoke.

1 1 1

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(See page 61)

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See the Charles A. Straus
Residence, Page 13

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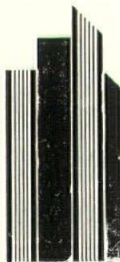
LYNCHBURG, VA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

See Lynchburg General Hospital, page 62

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After Democracy — What?

(Continued from page 3)

anonymous gray area of conformity to vague standards called democracy. We would certainly all be equal then—equally nothing.

I do not feel that the public schools in their present phase represent any bulwark of anything desirable in the whole society. Their abolition, under pressure, does not in itself represent any desirable end either; but the whole makeshift system should not be regarded as warp and woof of the ideals and fundamentals of the Republic.

If the system could be regarded without the aura of sanctity and the present phase regarded as a flexible extemporization while ultimate aims are clarified, there is nothing against all manner of experiments which need not be bound by any finalities of abolition or continuance. Rather, perhaps, this enforced integration business merely makes necessary a whole new study of the public schools and what their aim is.

But first we must clarify our own social aims. In terms of the various mandates which direct the country's original colony, just how democratic do we want to be? *† † †*

Clifford Dowd

See the Truitt Realty Bldg., page 30

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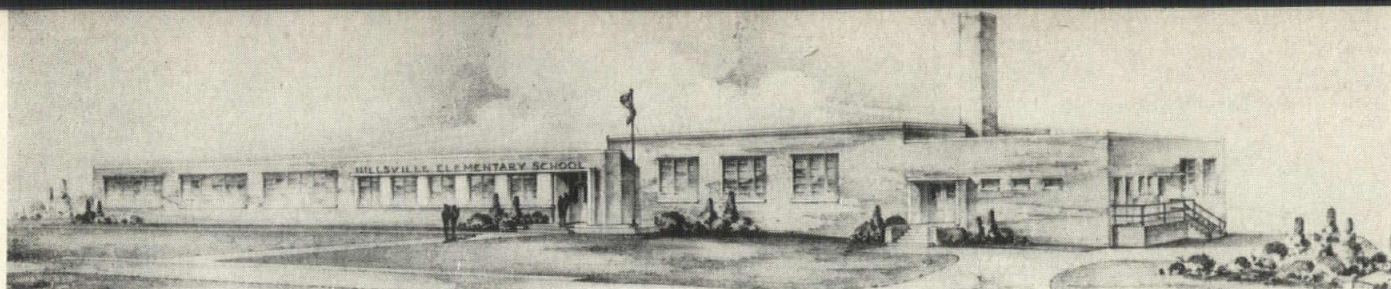
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HILLSVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CARROLL COUNTY

Architects:
Smithey & Boynton

General Contractors:
Trinkle & Dobyns

HILLSVILLE Elementary School in Carroll County is a 12-room school, planned for completion by the fall of 1956. Because of topographical conditions, it was found advantageous to plan for classrooms in the basement, which is above grade, on the rear. Future addition of nine classrooms is planned for. Smithey & Boynton, Roanoke, were architects.

There are six standard classrooms, two of which are oversize, in the basement. On the first floor there are two primary classrooms, four standard classrooms, a library with work and consultation rooms, an administration suite and a combination clinic and teachers rest room. The clinic is arranged with its entrance via the public waiting room in the administration suite and has an exit directly to the main school corridor. The clinic is equipped with separate rest rooms and toilets for boys and girls. Also on the first floor there is a multi-purpose room which may be used independently of the rest of the building. This room will accommodate approximately 650 people in movable seats and 385 at tables. There will be separate serving areas for two lines.

Construction in the classroom area is wall bearing cinder tile and brick with steel joists and concrete slabs for roof and floor. The multi-purpose room has clear span joists with gypsum roof deck.

Corridors and toilets have quarry tile floors, facing tile wainscots, painted cinder tile walls and acoustical plaster ceilings. The multi-purpose room and classrooms have asphalt tile floors, painted cinder tile walls and plastered ceilings; the former has an acoustical ceiling. The administration and clinic areas have asphalt tile floors and plastered walls and ceilings.

All classrooms have unilateral natural lighting, incandescent artificial lighting and mechanical ventilation.

General Contractor is Trinkle & Dobyns, Dublin.

Subcontractors are roofing and sheet metal, Hackler-Seymour Metal Works, Martinsville; millwork, Snow Lumber Co., High Point, N. C.; plumbing and heating, Galax Plumbing & Heating Co., Galax; electrical work, Watson Electric Co., Kingsport, Tenn.; marble and tile work, E. V. Poff & Sons, Roanoke; painting, Tilley Paint Co., Pulaski; plastering, Billy R. Ayers, Roanoke. Material suppliers were miscellaneous iron, Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works; standard steel

joists, John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke; steel sash, long span joists, Virginia Steel Co., Richmond; gypsum roof deck, Anning-Johnson Co., Alexandria; metal bucks and doors, Eldridge Cundiff, Inc., Richmond; acoustic and asphalt tile, W. Morton Northen, Richmond; finish hardware, Graves-Humphreys Hardware Co., Roanoke; cafeteria and kitchen equipment, Wm. P. Swartz Co., Roanoke; blackboards and tack boards, Natural Slate Blackboard Co., Washington, D. C.

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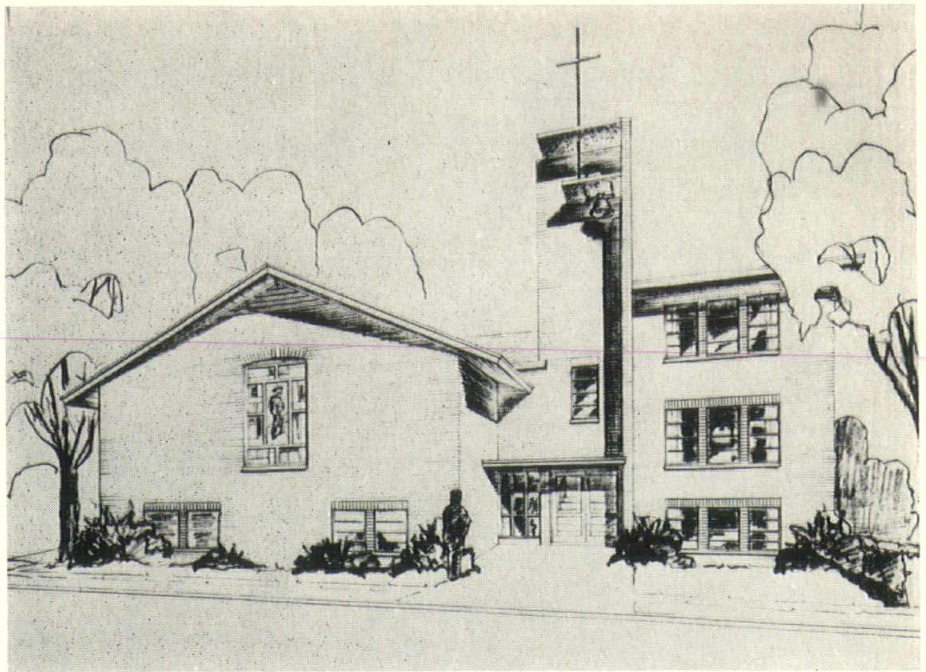
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WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH ALTERATION

Architect:
Carl D. Cress, Jr.

CARL D. CRESS, JR., Lynchburg, is architect for the proposed alteration and addition to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Lynchburg.

The purpose is to use fully the existing building but to completely redesign the entire project so it will be a fully conceived religious structure. The lot to the side is very narrow and the relationship of the existing building's main floor with the level grade make a very difficult situation. However, after a thorough study of the existing needs and future plans, the problem has been solved.

The first floor consists of the administrative section, which includes the Church Office and the Pastor's Study,

a large room for the older adults, choir room and the existing sanctuary enlarged by taking in the existing vestibule and the chancel extending into two existing classrooms.

The second floor consists of the young adults and the young people's department.

The terrace floor consists of the children's departments and utilities. Toilet facilities are located on each floor.

The exterior will consist of common brick painted, with natural redwood trim. The existing windows in the sanctuary will be removed and reworked with stained glass. The cross on the pylon will be copper. † † †

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Albert Snyder Residence, Staunton



Architects:
Associated Architects &
Engineers

General Contractor:
J. B. Wine & Son

THE Albert Snyder residence designed by Associated Architects and Engineers, Newport News, is located on the east side of Westmoreland Drive in Edgewood Park, Staunton. It is a one-story ranch-type house with partial basement containing heating and laundry equipment, and provisions for a future recreation room.

The house faces east, commanding a view of the valley, and in its orientation the rising sun strikes the house, and the house is shielded from the setting sun by the terrain in the rear of the house.

The entrance hall is separated from the living rooms by two open grilles. The dividing planters between the living room and the dining room give an apparent living space of about half the length of the house. One of the features of the design is the arrangement of spaces and design which permits one to see through the house and into the garden in the rear of the house, as one enters the front door. Similarly, one may look into the garden from part of the living room.

The bedrooms are provided with spacious walk-in closets. The carport gives the house the additional length required to provide proper proportioning of the house on the 216-foot frontage of the lot upon which the house is built, and provides access to the parking area in the rear as well as permitting one to enter the house under cover, at the terrace.

The house is provided with a year-round air-conditioning system using gas fuel, and the cooling tower is placed inconspicuously in the basement portion of the house. The baths are finished with ceramic tile floors and wainscots. The kitchen has a vinyl tile floor with built-in equipment, together with wall and base cabinets to provide plenty of storage space.

The white-painted brick exterior provides an outstanding contrast against the green lawns rising around and behind the house. In his design of the landscaping, the architect provided a large leveled-off paved area in the rear of the house for off-street parking of vehicles of guests.

By his orientation of the building, the use of the natural conditions of the terrain, the proper proportioning of the building to the site available, and the selection of the materials for this residence, the architect has demonstrated the advantageous use which may be made of a site with proper planning.

J. B. Wine & Son, Staunton, were general contractors with the following subcontractors:

Staunton Electric Co., electrical work; R. W. Cash, plumbing; Marston & Michael, air conditioning; Holsinger Lumber Co., millwork; Worthington Hardware Co., hardware; Earl Alley, painting and decorating—all of Staunton; and C. E. Cline, Verona, plastering. *✓ ✓ ✓*

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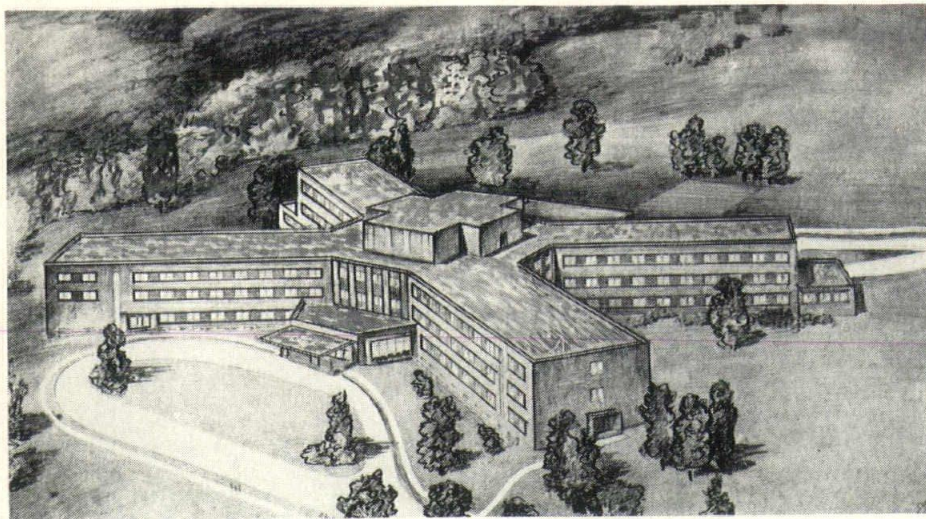
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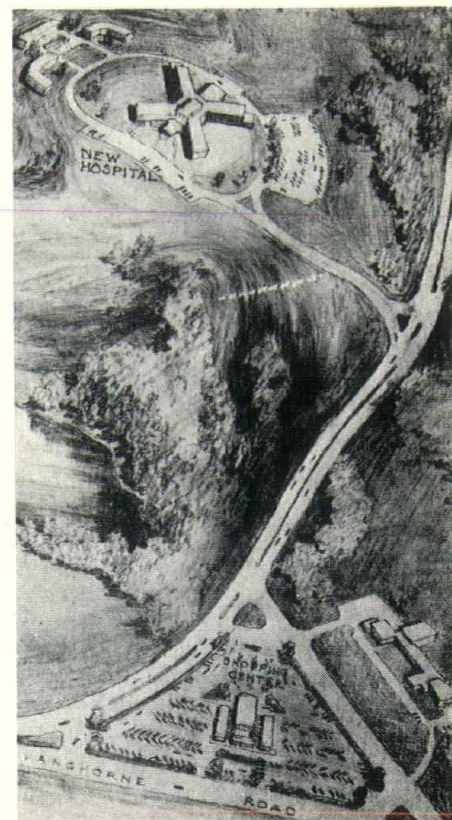
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Associated Architects:
Pendleton S. Clark
Samuel Hannaford & Sons
General Contractors:
Wiley & Wilson



(Gene Campbell photos)

LYNCHBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Lynchburg General Hospital is a three-story reinforced concrete frame brick veneered structure. The plans contain five wings which house the administration, diagnostic treatment and operating rooms, and patients' rooms. The patients' areas are located in the wings to provide privacy and are well ventilated.

The heating system is a two-pipe forced hot water system and the hospital is completely air conditioned.

The structure has a capacity of 300 beds and it is being constructed at the contract price of \$3,376,000.

Pendleton S. Clark, Lynchburg, and Samuel Hannaford and Sons, Cincinnati, were associated architects. Wiley & Wilson served as mechanical consulting engineers, and the general contractor was Virginia Engineering Co., Inc., Newport News.

Subcontractors and material suppliers were electrical, E. C. Ernst, Inc., Washington, D. C.;

heating, ventilating, air conditioning and plumbing, S. H. Guza Co., Richmond; laboratory equipment, Brooklyn Hospital Equipment Co., Inc., Johnstown, Pa.; sterilizing equipment, American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa.; food service equipment, Federal Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; laundry equipment, The American Laundry Machinery Co., Cincinnati; elevators and dumbwaiters, Otis Elevator Co., Richmond; clearing, grading and topsoil, Burkholder & Burkholder, Lynchburg; reinforcing steel, West Virginia Steel & Mfg. Co., Huntington, W. Va.; and ready mixed concrete, Lynchburg Ready-Mix Concrete Co.

Also, metal pans (forms), structural and miscellaneous iron, gypsum plank, Montague-Betts Co., Lynchburg; asphalt tile, etc., and acoustical tile, W. Morton Northern & Co., Inc., Richmond; hollow metal doors and frames, Aetna Steel Products Corp., New York City; X-ray protection, Ameray Corp., Kenil, N. J.; aluminum awning sash, Tru-Seal Eastern Sales Division, Washington, D. C.; laundry chutes, Wilkinson Chutes, Inc., Cleveland, O.; toilet partitions, Sanymetal Products Co., Cleveland; hospital metal casework, St. Charles Mfg. Co., St. Charles, Ill.; bathroom accessories, Pleasants Hardware, Richmond & Noland Co., Inc., Newport News; placing of reinforcing steel and wire mesh, Heren Todd Steel Construction Co., Arlington; greenstone, Virginia Greenstone Co., Inc., Lynchburg.

Also, limestone, J. M. Hoadley, Inc., Bloomington, Ind.; film storage bin, storage and film drying racks, General Electric Co., Richmond; biological refrigerators, Dillon-Lilly Co., St. Paul, Minn.; cubicle requirements, Capital Cubicle Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; destructor and incinerator, Joseph Goder, Inc., Chicago; perforated-corrugated mats, American Floor Prod-

ucts Co., Washington, D. C.; vault door, Carnegie Office Appliance Co., Norfolk; Mobilwalls, VMP type, Virginia Metal Products, Inc., Orange; hospital pharmacy equipment, Grand Rapids Store Equipment Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; milk formula refrigerator, American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa.; blood bank, the Jewett Refrigerator Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; floor scale, The Howe Scale Co., Rutland, Vt.; chalkboards and corkboards, N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co., New York City; checkerettes, Carnegie Office Appliance Co., Norfolk; roofing, sheet metal and insulation, Johns-Manville Asbestos transitop, Consumers Co., of Lynchburg; corkboard insulation, Armstrong Cork Co., Baltimore, Md.; weatherstripping, Chamberlin Co. of America, Richmond; field painting, Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., Norfolk; concrete cylinder testing, Froehling & Robertson, Inc., Richmond; marble, tile, and greenstone, Oliva & Lazzari, Richmond; brickwall waterproofing and caulking, Brisk Waterproofing Co., Inc., New York City; millwork, Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., Richmond; glass, glazing and aluminum entrances, Binswanger & Co., Roanoke.

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A CATHOLIC SCHOOL ARISES

(Continued from page 29)

mentary school grades. The construction is steel and concrete block, the design functional modern. There is a large glass-fronted multi-purpose room that serves as cafeteria, assembly hall, concert hall, theater and gymnasium. The neat brick parish house contains living quarters for the sisters and a beautiful chapel.

The total cost of construction was \$175,000. And now the school is a reality, and every morning through its steel doors (purchased at a fraction of their worth from a Florida firm by the contractor) troop the Catholic youngsters to study the arithmetic that almost defeated Father Blakely when he set out to turn a dream into reality, and the history of a country that produces Protestants and Jews and Catholics to whom brotherhood is more than a word.

This is truly a miracle at Colley and Thirty-seventh in Norfolk, a miracle wrought out of love.

General contractor was Bush Construction Company, Norfolk, with the following subcontractors:

Anchor Masonry Company, Viola Brothers, Dalton Roofing Company, Ajax Tile & Marble, L. T. Zoby, Bailey, Lewis & Williams, Southern Drywall Company, Walker & Laberge, Quality Venetian Blind Mfg. Co., W. T. Byrns Electric Co.

Material suppliers were J. B. Kendall Company, Virginia Metal Products Co., Detroit Steel Products Co., Batchelder & Collins, Inc., Tidewater Sand Company, Sanford Brick & Tile Company, Southern Materials Corp., Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., J. E. Wool Lumber Company, Thomas E. Coale Lumber Company, Dalton-Bundy Lumber Co., Addington Beaman Lumber Co., Powell-McClellan Lumber Co., Portsmouth Lumber Company, Burton Lumber Co., C. A. Nash & Sons, Inc., Elco Lumber Co., Norfolk Iron & Wire Works, Globe Iron Construction, R. W. Hudgins & Son, Inc., Tidewater Supply Co., The Floor Shop, E. V. Williams & Co., Southern Prestcrete Corp., Steel Construction Company, Hagan Supply Corp., Building Supplies Corp., N. B. John, Flowers School Equipment Company, General Electric Supply Corp., Atlantic Equipment Co., Frigidaire Sales Corp., Bowers Wholesale Corp., Norfolk Mattress Co., Boro Wood Products Co., Construction Supply Co., E. T. Gresham Company, Greenbrier Farms, Williams Landscaping Co.

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BELVEDERE SCHOOL

(Continued from page 41)


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Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, Roanoke, were architects and Eugene Simpson & Brother, Alexandria, were general contractors.

Subcontractors are as follows:

Excavation, grading, seeding, Landreth & Huddleston; steel and iron, Southern Iron Works; asphalt tile, Standard Floors, Inc.; roof deck, acoustical tile, Hampshire Corp.; painting, John H. Davis Co.; roofing, Rose Bros. Co.; plumbing, heating and ventilation, W. J. Baumbach, Inc.; millwork, Miller Mfg. Co.; electrical, Walter C. Davis Co.; and plastering, C. A. Coakley.

Material suppliers were windows, Washington Brick Co.; flagpole, Babcock-Davis Co.; metal doors and frames, Wm. Schoenfelder; incinerator, Kerner Incinerator Corp.; chalkboards and trim, Natural Slate Blackboard Co.; wardrobes, Building Specialties Co.; finishing hardware, J. B. Kendall Co., Inc.; glass block, Pittsburgh-Coming, and kitchen equipment, Food Service Equipment Co., Inc.

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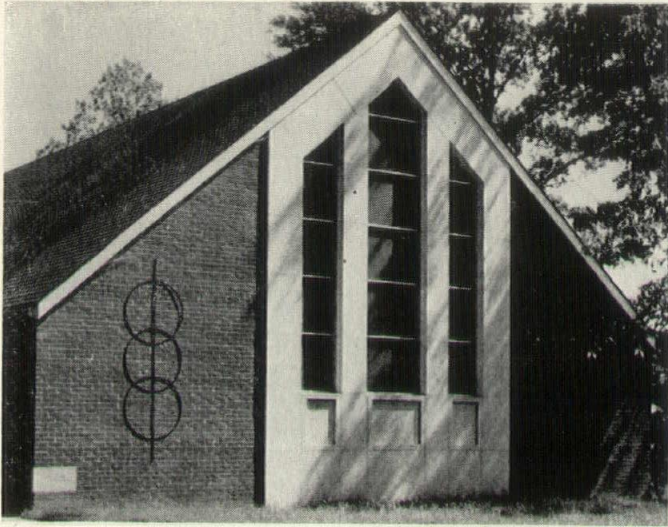
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General Contractor,
Nakdimen Residence (Page 32)



NEW FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH CHAPEL

AS a part of the extension work program undertaken by the First Christian Church of Charlottesville, the new chapel at Cherry and Cleveland Avenues represents the first major step in a program designed to serve new congregations in each section of the city. This new congregation is not at present a separate church but is affiliated with the parent church which was first organized in 1835.

Designed by William S. Downing,

Jr., the chapel and present educational building is the first unit of a master plan which includes the existing chapel, a large educational building of three stories and a great sanctuary to seat over 700 worshippers.

Construction is of brick on cinder-block, concrete floors on steel bar joists, with laminated arches and exposed timbers in the chapel. Facing the street is a large triple window surrounded by white cast stone and

flanked by wrought iron designs symbolizing the Holy Trinity.

Both Pella wood windows and Truscon aluminum awning windows are used and the large front windows are special Twin Beam aluminum church window units built by the Industrial Engineering Works of Trenton, N. J. In the chapel, facing the altar, one sees the same window and cast stone motif as seen on the exterior in front of which is a baptistery, choir and pulpit. Above the door leading from the chapel is a walnut cross on special chestnut paneling serving as a reminder as services end and the congregation goes out.

So successful has the work of this ministry been that further additions are already being contemplated.

General contractor was W. W. Crawford with the following subcontractors: electric, Birkhead Electric Co.; plumbing, David L. Thomasson; heating, Frank Kirby & Son, Waynesboro; roofing, J. W. Evans; gutters, Gardner Sheet Metal Shop; arches, Jas. H. Carr, Inc., Washington; stone, Economy Cast Stone, Richmond; steel, Blue Ridge Steel, Waynesboro; cement block, H. T. Ferron; and aluminum windows, Staley Co., Inc., Richmond. ★ ★ ★



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See Hatcher Hall and the Post Exchange Bldg.,
Fork Union Military Academy, pages 17 & 36

AIA ADDENDA . . .

(Continued from page 27)

"And we have had, I am sorry to report, no great Virginia or regional tradition to take the place of the Greek revival which disappeared with the Civil War. And we have become too often, in the South, in the 20th Century, servile imitators of the worst Yankee buildings. Look at Virginia suburbia and you will see the results. Some well meaning people have thought that the way out is to turn back—to go back to the 18th Century to hide in the period before we had come to our demise. But the history of architecture, like anything else, never moves backwards. Everyone must use the past, but unless he improves on it, he is not worthy of it. Without a Colonial culture, workmen, methods or materials, how can 20th century architecture construct an honest 18th Century house? How, indeed? Tradition, like dynamite, is powerful stuff. The half informed of the commercially minded should not tamper with it.

"Now, note this sad truth. In the middle of the 20th Century, unfortunately we are struck with the situation where we must go forward if we are to build as greatly as we know we can. In the middle of that century it was reported that less than one-half of one per cent of the United States' registered architects were living in our state, and in some of the contests which were held by national magazines, there were no Virginia houses there to represent us. Now this is in part, of course, a matter of the clients. I know you cannot build the way that you want, but you must build the way your clients want. But I think you can talk to your clients, and I think that half of you are doing it and the Renaissance is about to begin.

"These short propositions explain my viewpoint about the architecture in Virginia.

"1. When our tradition was vigorous and revolutionary in the 18th Century, so was our architecture; hence, Thomas Jefferson.

"2. When the tradition became sterile and imitative and our leaders became afraid of their own shadows, their own debts and the bureaucrats in Washington, so did our architecture become servile.

"And 3. When in self defense, we developed an obsession with Colonial building and forms which have not

served the needs of our day, then we got ourselves in the mire which was ours until very recently.

"But happily the story goes on from there. Virginia is alive. The very town we are in, the very group to which I speak is alive and you do not want me to tell you the old platitudes about Old Virginia. If you had, you certainly would not have gotten this speaker.

"Since World War II there has been an incredible growth in Virginia's capital, its roads, its factories, its schools, its publicity, its position in the states, two-party politics, the University and all the rest which changed the picture so dynamically, so that it is very hard for anyone in this room even to predict what Virginia will look like in 50 years. West of Richmond, especially, there is a new day and you a part of it. You will be, and you are helping to bring it about.

"GET HEP TO YOUR AGE"

"And so the message is simple enough—don't be afraid of your age. Live it up, or as some of the young people are telling us 'get hep to your age' and find out what is going on.

"Recall what H. H. Richardson said, one of the great early architects of our country: I like to build buildings that say 'knock me down in 10 years, if you can.' Are you building for today, or are you building for more than today?

"Which brings us to the theory of contemporary architectural building and theory. Now the battlefield in this contemporary architecture theory is a dark and bloody ground. One army looks to functionalism for its salvation. Another claims that unit design will do it, and still another depends on symmetry. Some cry out, return to the traditional forms; others want modern design suitable for what they call the atomic age.

"Now perhaps you feel strongly about these arguments and some of these architects. I hope so for, surely, we do not want Virginia engineers and electricians and industrialists and builders who subsist merely on architectural habits, scraps of tradition and unexamined prejudices. Our jobs are much too important for that. We know surely that every builder must have first of all high human qualities. He must be the co-ordinator of our biological, social, formal and technical problems by the very nature of his work the architect is what the Greek said he was—a master builder. And the engineer in the modern world is his right hand.

"Now since the architect is human, he will make mistakes, but he

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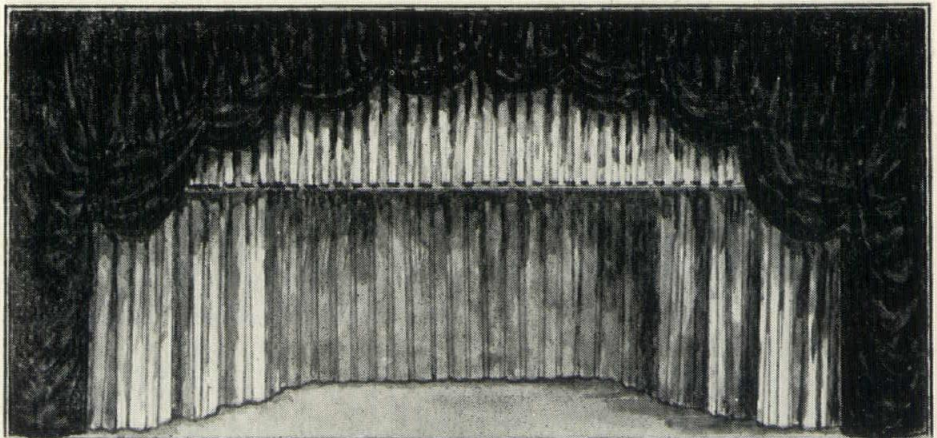
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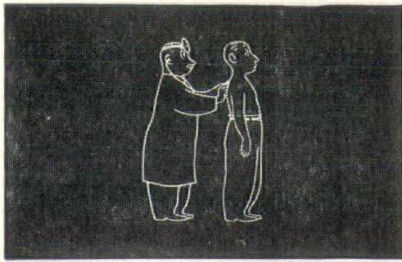
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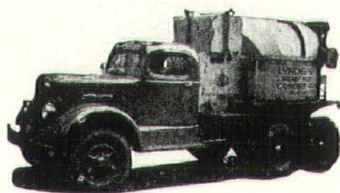
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American Cancer Society



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See Lynchburg General Hospital,
page 62

must still try. He is full of wrong opinion but he must make up his mind and assert his faith. Perhaps you will be gracious enough, bearing this in mind, if in the last few moments I air an opinion or two of mine and suggest a figure or two in contemporary architecture who may have something to say to you as an engineer, as a builder, and as an American citizen, because we are all of those.

TWO MAJOR PRINCIPLES

"Perhaps you will let me tell you about two principles which those of you who built the Old Dominion might well keep in mind and mention an architect or two, who have in my opinion, followed out these principles. The first principle that I would stress with you is that of ORIGINALITY, and the second is the principle of CREATIVE TEAMWORK. Too many people, and too many builders thing that originality means being novel, being different, being odd. It does not mean these things.

"I would like to see something new come out of the South. What I hope is that with all this magnificent blood, with all this magnificent heritage, we develop a new Southern regional architecture. Look at what we have to build on. The wonderful achievement of the past, and it was a wonderful achievement: the Jacobian building and then the Georgian building in this State in the 18th century. The great Greek revival, with its wonderful columns and its wonderful shapes and facades all over our green hills.

"Look at the charm, in the *real* sense of the word, the integrity we have to draw from in Charleston, in New Orleans, in Richmond, in Mobile—yes, in a lot of little out-of-the-way places. In Abingdon, in Christiansburg, in Big Lick and in a lot of other places, too.

"Now I think we should not forget that until we do this, that until we develop a regional architecture that we are not really worthy of the American tradition. Because the American motto, as you all know, is 'e pluribus

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See the Mutual Federal Savings &
Loan Assn. (Page 45)

AIA CALENDAR

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unum'—out of many, one.

"Now this then is my message, but, as I stop, I think I should try to find as every speaker must, a last line or benediction. I heard this line only the other day in Lexington, when a young graduate lawyer from our excellent law school, came back and told of one of his experiences. This young lawyer had just been made Justice of the Peace and had been confronted rather unannounced with his first marriage.

"And he fumbled around in his law book, managed to open it up and find a very short little line with which you may marry people if you are a Justice of the Peace in this state. And as the rather gangly and nervous couple stood before him, hand in hand, he quickly read the line and then they waited for him to say something else. He didn't know what to say, so he raised his hand and he said something—with which I leave you—and what this young lawyer said to the newly married couple was this:

"'Go,' he said, 'and sin no more.'"

* * *

The firm of J. Binford Walford-O. Pendleton Wright, architects, 103 East Cary Street, Richmond 19, Virginia, advise us they can place experienced architectural draftsmen in their organization. Salaries will be

commensurate with the ability of the applicants.

This architectural firm has specialized in school, college and church buildings for a number of years and has many projects of this type in the sketch stage at this time.

Designing ability is not an essential qualification.

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The working hours are based on eight hours per day and 40 hours per week with the usual paid vacation and a bonus to all employees at the end of each year, based on the net earnings.

* * *

The Italian Architectural magazine, *Vitrum*, published by the Information and Research Center for Glass Applications in Architecture and Furniture (C. I. S. A. V.) 12 Corso Matteotti, Milan, Italy, advises us that they are interested in publishing examples of Virginia architects' work in which glass has been used with interest. Write the director, C. A. Gagliardi.

This magazine did a beautiful presentation of Marcellus Wrights' Richmond airport terminal building a year or so ago.

* * *



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Krise Memorial Bldg., page 38
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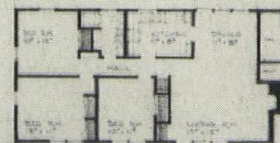
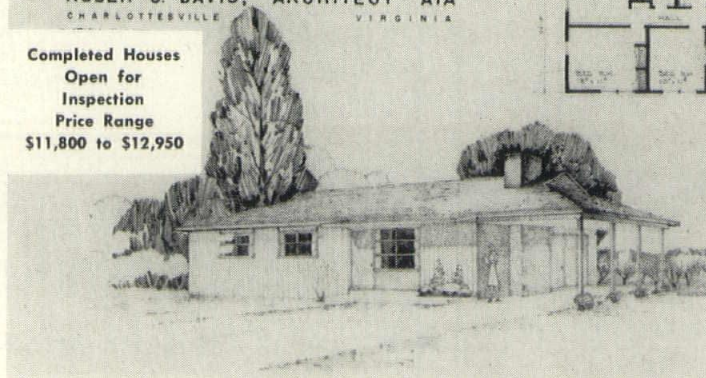
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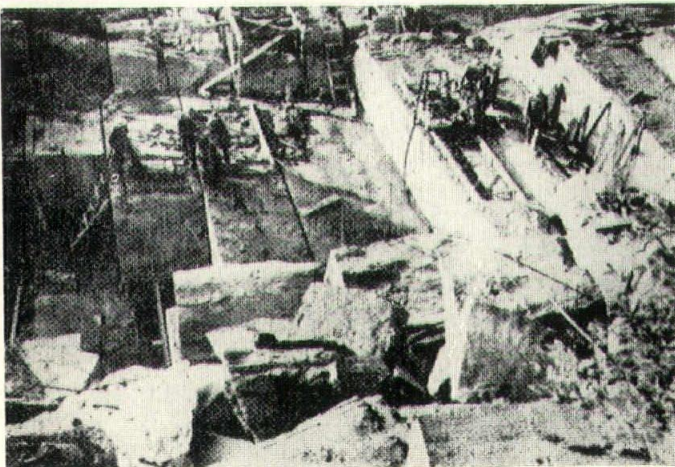
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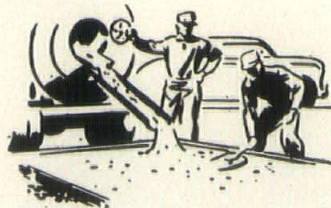
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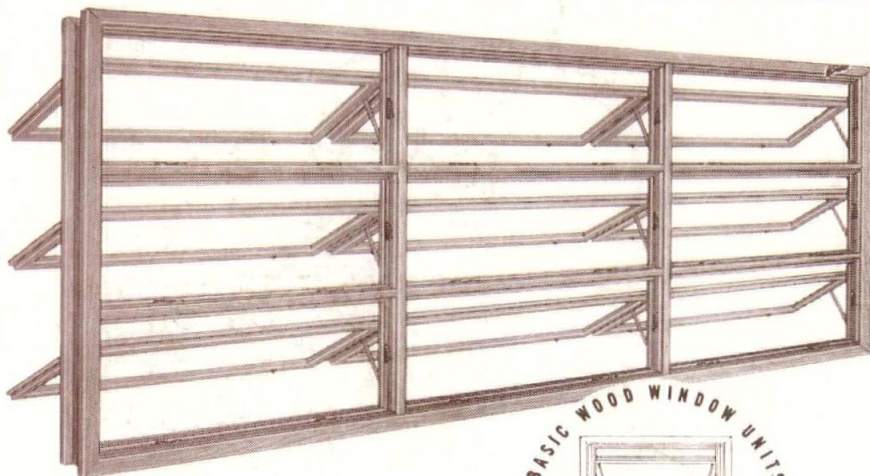
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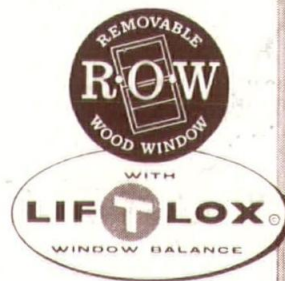
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