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Of the many elements in Virginia’s heritage of which we are proud, one of the most curiously neglected is the contribution of the unsung and largely unknown young men who built the great houses of the plantations. Architects as known today have not always been with us; the profession was a 19th century development in Virginia. Yet, “the mansions of Virginia,” as the 18th century houses are rightly called, are milestones to the imagination and skill of the precursors of the architects as we know the profession today.

For some reason, perhaps because of the architectural avocation of the protean Jefferson, the notion grew that the planters had designed and supervised the building of their own great houses. Now it is known that this simply did not happen. There never was any reason to suppose that planters would be their own architects, except for the aura of total greatness that attached to the legends of those agricultural merchants, who erected a frontier aristocracy.

The planters were men of vast dreams and vaulting ambition, along with their energy and boldness. When success had been won in the wilderness, they wanted to build monuments to their new position after the manner of the British landed gentry. They conceived of their houses as dynastic centers for generations to come, and they built for the ages. But they did not do the building themselves.

The stature of these industrious gentlemen is not diminished by recognizing their limitations; on the contrary, their intelligence is illustrated by their judgment in hiring the best qualified talents to execute their own dreams. Probably stimulated by the Governor’s Palace in Williamsburg, the planters first conceived of having great houses built in the first quarter of the 18th century—about 1725. By then fortunes had been solidly won, plantations firmly erected, and ruling families established through intermarriage among the newly sprung plantations. The younger married couples had the leisure to turn from trading and politicking to home-building, and they had the means to conceive of houses on a scale never dreamed of before on this then primeval continent.

Actually, those young couples possessing the now fabled names planned their new homes very much as young couples do today. Instead of using magazines on home-building, the plantation princelings had the use of English-published books on architecture. These books consisted chiefly of plates showing existing buildings, and features—as doorways, roofs, windows and so on—of unusual design.

From studying over what had been and what was being done, the young home-builders developed general ideas of the type of house they wanted. At that stage, their similarity with today’s home-builders ceased. There were no architects to call in. There was nobody to draw the plans and supervise the whole—giving subcontracts to carpenter and brick-mason, wood-worker and plumber, and checking to assure that all work met the specifications.

As the planters imported about everything, the home-builders looked to England for talents to supply their need.

They wanted, what could be loosely called, “a master workman.”

At this point it is well to realize that social stratifications were quite different from those of our times. The land was the foundation of English and Virginia life, and on it was built the ruling class—in England the titled nobility, in the Colony the untitled, self-made aristocracy patterned on the original. Next in the scale in England, and virtually equal in power, came the British merchant-class. In Virginia, since planters did their own merchandising through English factors, there was no merchant class as such; the plantation-master was everything.

In Virginia, at that time, there was a gradation downward from the big planter to the small planter, and below this planter class there was socially almost a vacuum. A professional class as such could not be said to exist. The few dozen clergymen in a sparsely settled Colonial diocese without a bishop were at the mercy of the powerful vestries, and the few bona fide doctors (graduate M.D.'s), enjoying none of (Continued on page 43)
ADDENDA

review

... 1956 has been a progressive and productive year for the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. On January 20 the year started with a flourish as over 80 Corporate members were on hand for the first business session of the annual meeting. No quibble over quorum there! Assembling in the Hotel Jefferson, the members discussed at length proposals for raising chapter dues and opening an executive office in Richmond. Finally passed after some considerable deliberation, the move resulted in the Chapter retaining Miss Pat Cooley as our executive secretary and the establishment of a Chapter Headquarters at 303 West Franklin St. in Richmond.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT

Richard L. Meagher

NEW SECRETARY

Fred F. Paris

new officers

... elected at the Annual meeting were Dick Meagher, of Wells and Meagher, Roanoke, as President of the Chapter for 1956; Tom FitzPatrick, Dean of the University of Virginia School of Architecture, Vice-President; Fred Parris of Merrill Lee's office, Richmond, as Secretary; and Tom Leachman, of Wiley and Wilson, Lynchburg, as Treasurer. Carl Lindner, Jr., of Carl M. Lindner & Son, Richmond, and Henry Boynton, of Smith & Boynton, Roanoke, were elected to the Board of Directors.

annual meeting

... Other highlights of the annual meeting at the Jefferson were talks by Marcellus Wright, Jr., retiring this year as Director of the Middle Atlantic District of the A.I.A., “Let’s Hang Out The Wash”; Bill Demarest, Modular Coordination Director of the A.I.A. who showed also a film, “Measured Progress”; Forrest W. Coile on “Urban Planning” and a panel discussion. Entitled “Is There a Doctor in the House”, the panel, moderated by Tom FitzPatrick, was on hospital design. Panel members included Dr. Charles J. Frankel of the University of Virginia Hospital, Dr. John M. Stacey, also from...
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NEW DIRECTOR

the Charlottesville institution, and hospital designer Jim Breed of Baskerville & Son, Hankins and Anderson, Richmond Architects and Engineers. Many distinguished public figures and politicians were on hand for the banquet and dance which was noted for an absence of after-dinner speakers. An appropriate number of cocktail parties rounded out the convention.

new members
admitted to membership in the chapter during the past year have been:

Admitted November 15, 1955
Chas. W. Deichmann
424 High St., Salem
Associate Hayes, Scay, Mattern and Mattern

Gordon B. Galusha
27-A E. Tabb St., Petersburg
Private practice

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PAGE SIX

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to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1956 PAGE SEVEN
NEW DIRECTOR

Carl M. Lindner, Jr., '56-'58

A. Linwood Womack
One North Sixth St., Richmond
Private practice. Associated with Eugene B. Brooks

Admitted March 20, 1956
Waverly A. Cox
27-A E. Tabb St., Petersburg
Private practice. Associated with Gordon B. Galusha

Benjamin R. Johns, Jr.
One North Fifth St., Richmond
Private practice

Armando A. Guerra
364 Warwick Rd., Warwick
Private practice. Associated with Edwin W. Shumate

Admitted August 22, 1956
Henry W. Stockmar, III
14 North Second St., Richmond
Private practice

Winston S. Sharpley
3011 Fleetwood Ave., Roanoke
Of Frantz & Addkison

Richard F. Guerrant
Box 198, RFD 4, Roanoke
Private practice

Neal S. Goodloe
May Bldg., Staunton
Private practice

Melvin M. Spence
1906 Montclair Ave., Norfolk
Private practice. Also associated with Joseph B. Courtney

Admitted November 15, 1956
Roscoe E. Puckett
207 Matoaka Rd., Richmond
Of Carneal & Johnston

Edward F. Sinnott, Jr.
112 E. Cary St., Richmond
Of Edward F. Sinnott & Son

Henry V. Shriver
523 Flatiron Bldg., Norfolk
Private practice. Of Shriver & Holland

DIRECTOR

Charles C. Justice, '54-'56

Ayler Job Holland, Jr.
523 Flatiron Bldg., Norfolk
Private practice. Of Shriver & Holland

William N. Layman
1320 Grandin Rd., SW, Roanoke
Private practice

Harry R. Dudley, Jr.
810 W. 21st St., Norfolk
Private practice

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Box 197, Amherst
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See:
BANK OF WARWICK, WRVA-TV BROADCASTING STATION, TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH, HENRICO COUNTY
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O. Pendleton Wright, '55-'57

May 1957. Virginia Chapter meetings during that period will be curtailed in order to avoid conflict with the national meeting. Speaking to the members were David Cedarquist, who showed slides of a trip through Venice, and Henry Wright who talked on heating and ventilating of schools. On hand for the banquet and dance were several notables including national A.I.A. President Chatelain, Representative James and A.G.C. President Perrin.

fall meeting

The Chapter held its fall meeting in Roanoke, Virginia, October 4, 5, and 6. Several sessions were held jointly with the Roanoke Valley Home Builders Association.

The theme of the meeting centered around the value of collaboration between the architect and the development builder in the production of better residences throughout the country. A paper was presented by Professor Leonard Currie, Head of the Department of Architecture of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, on the need for an expansion of programs in “Design for the Building Industry” in the architectural schools, coupled with progressive research in this field.

Dr. George Stern, Director of the Wood Research Laboratory of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, reviewed the recent developments in research concerned with the use of threaded nails.

The key speaker in the joint meeting with the home builders was Mrs. Chloethiel Woodward Smith of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Smith spoke on the procedure whereby the architect and

(Continued on page 59)

spring meeting

... after a false start in May at which time Virginia Architects and Virginia Engineers were to meet jointly at the Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort, the Spring meeting was finally scheduled for June 22 and 23 at that same hotel. An impressive number of chapter members and guests were on hand. Quorum trouble resulted though when the meeting was called to order and several sessions were devoted to the problem of increasing attendance. The Chapter moved to express backing to the Delaware Chapter of the A.I.A. for its courageous stand against a Delaware Law that limits architectural fees on all school work to a maximum of 5%. Attention of the members was directed to the 100th Anniversary meeting of the national A.I.A. in Washington scheduled for May 1957. Virginia Chapter meetings during that period will be curtailed in order to avoid conflict with the national meeting. Speaking to the members were David Cedarquist, who showed slides of a trip through Venice, and Henry Wright who talked on heating and ventilating of schools. On hand for the banquet and dance were several notables including national A.I.A. President Chatelain, Representative James and A.G.C. President Perrin.

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IRVINGTON, VIRGINIA
The new WRVA-TV broadcasting studio building is located in Chesterfield County on Midlothian Pike (Route 60), about one mile west of the Richmond City Limits, on a six and one-half acre site which has been in use for WRVB-FM for some years. The Federal Communications Commission approved the application of the Richmond Television Corporation for Channel 12 early in December of 1955.

Prior to this approval, the engineering staff had developed a well studied program for the entire project which made it possible to develop drawings and start construction of the transmitter building within two weeks after the approval, and the studio building soon after that. Budina and Freeman, Richmond, were architects, with Wiley & Wilson as consulting mechanical engineers. J. Kennon Perrin was general contractor.

While the program was based on present operating conditions, projected as far as possible in the future, one of the design stipulations was for a "simple functional building with the maximum possible flexibility for future economical rearrangement and enlargement."

The operating functions, as set up in the program, divided themselves logically into two parts: the studio and the transmitting facilities on the one hand and the administrative and programming on the other; and in the plan these were placed on either side of a central corridor leading directly from the entrance lobby.

The front wall of the entrance lobby is of all glass construction and the exterior brick work is extended in to form the west wall, making for an easy transition from out to in doors. The other two walls are of natural finished redwood.
The offices have painted "Solite" block walls, acoustical tile ceilings and asphalt tile floors.

The building is heated by indirect steam in connection with the air conditioning system, supplemented with baseboard radiation around the perimeter of the building. Cooling is by means of a 40-ton General Electric compressor and American Blower Air handling unit.

The building is of fireproof construction, with concrete slab floors on the ground, brick and Solite block walls, steel framing, long span roof joists, Insulrock roof deck, and slag roof, steel windows and steel door bucks.

The general construction contract was awarded to the J. Kennon Perrin Company on a cost-plus-a-fee basis which permitted a great deal of the work to be done while the finished working drawings were being prepared. Frequent conferences and close cooperation between the owners, the architects, the consulting engineers, the general contractor and his sub-contractors, made possible the initial telecasts of network programs on April 29th and local studio programs in late September.


Also, millwork, Will & Delaney; metal windows and glazing, Sash Door & Glass Co.; electric wiring, Chewning & Wilmer; plumbing and drainage, heating and air conditioning, Gundlach & Co.; hardware, Tom Jones Hardware Co.; grading and paving, Garrett Contracting Co.

Wood desks and office furniture, carpets, draperies and decorative accessories were furnished by Morton Marks & Sons, Inc. Steel office furniture and partitions were furnished by Everett Waddey & Co.

The new tower (Truscon Steel Co.) rises to a height of 1,000 feet above sea level and permits the WRVA-TV signal to be received over an area of approximately 11,000 square miles (more than one-quarter the area of the State) and will serve 200,000 homes. Full power operation started October 4.
The Patrick Henry Airport Terminal Building at Warwick was designed with extreme efficiency and neatness and within the limitations of a small budget. Also the installation of specialized electronic control equipment was an important consideration. Facilities include waiting area, ticket counters and offices, control tower, baggage room, restaurant and toilets.

Williams, Coile & Blanchard and Associates, Newport News, were architects. General contractor was Corde & Starke, Richmond.

Subcontractors include Herbert Brown, Newport News, masonry; N. W. Martin & Bros., Richmond, roofing & sheet metal; J. B. Eurell Co., Lansdowne, Pa., gypsum roof deck; Febre & Co., Warwick, acoustical tile, plaster & stucco; Ramsey's Floor Covering, Hampton, asphalt tile; Oliva & Lazzuri, Richmond, marble, tile & terrazzo; Selby-Battersby & Co., Newport News, Vitro-Glaze wall finish; L. L. Lindsay, Williamsburg, painting; Warwick Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing & heating; Cavalier Electric Co., Warwick, electrical; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Richmond, glass and glazing.

Material suppliers were Yorktown Ice & Storage Co., concrete; Bowker & Roden, Inc., Richmond, reinforcing steel; Peninsula Block Co., Newport News, masonry block; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, cast stone; Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio, steel joists; Brown & Grist, Warwick, aluminum windows; Henrico Lumber Co., Williamsburg, lumber; Tabb Lumber Co., Hampton, millwork; Williamsburg Hardware Co., builders hardware; Pleasants Hardware Co., Richmond, finish hardware; Colonial Hites Co., Greensboro, N. C., metal letters.
PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE LAUNDRY PLANT COMPLETED IN SIX MONTHS

Architects: Hyland and Anderson

General Contractor: Bass Construction Co.

The new Sunlight Laundry and Dry Cleaning plant in Richmond is an example of what can be accomplished by close cooperation between the owner, architect, contractors and material manufacturers and suppliers.

The old Sunlight plant on Brook Road was in the path of Richmond's new expressway. In March, 1956, the owners completed negotiations for the sale of the property to the Turnpike Authority, and called in architects Frederick Hyland and Richard Anderson to solve their problem of obtaining a new plant within the six month period allowed to vacate the old one.

Close coordination between the architects, the engineers of Concrete Structures, Inc., and the Bass Construction Co., general contractors, permitted the fabrication of the pre-cast, pre-stressed concrete roof structure and pouring of the footings to begin within a few weeks.

By the end of July the majority of the roof was in place and installation of the laundry and cleaning equipment began. Operation in the plant was started a little over five months after the decision to build was made, and the building was opened to the public within six months after that date.
The building is framed by pre-cast concrete columns and beams on a 25 by 43 foot bay spacing. Double "TT" pre-stressed concrete roof planks span 43 feet. Inserts in the bottoms of the pre-stressed joist sections permit hanging of equipment on a 3 foot spacing. Exterior of the building is of Solite block, untreated and unpainted to permit the escape of the large amounts of water-vapor generated by the laundry process. The front of the structure is of redwood trimmed plate glass surrounding a large panel of "split-rock." The canopy sheltering the public entrance door extends into the building to form the ceiling of the public service space.

In spite of the speed of design and erection, there was no premium of cost involved, for the building cost totaled only $3.03 per square foot.

Consulting engineers were Torrence & Dreelin, structural, B. S. Noel, mechanical, and Hugh R. Noel & Co., ventilating and tramrail.

Subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:

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Among the first structures constructed on the wholesale and industrial tract newly established by the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority, the Office and Warehouse of the Louis M. Saunders Company exemplifies the economical clean lines of contemporary warehouse design. The structure embodies sound construction techniques and a highly efficient cantilever type steel structural system.

The building, enclosing about 20,000 square feet, houses the offices and warehouse of a distributor of toys, drugs and sundries which service the Tidewater Virginia area. It includes a showroom 30 by 120 feet and about 1000 s.f. of offices. Offices and showroom are air-conditioned. The exterior materials include brick, masonry block and embossed aluminum siding.

Leavitt Associates, Norfolk, were architects and structural engineers. E. D. Duval was consulting mechanical engineer. James A Carney was general contractor.

Subcontractors follow:


(Photo by Leavitt Associates, Architect & Engineer)
The Powell-Waller House before its restoration, looking northeast. The story-and-a-half dwelling which had existed in the eighteenth century had been changed into a full two-story house over the course of the years, and various other additions had been made. The story of the growth of the house could still be read in its structure, however, so that it was possible to restore it to its colonial condition.

The Powell-Waller House following its restoration, looking northeast. The nineteenth-century second story has been removed and the house has been returned to its eighteenth-century story-and-a-half state. The two first floor windows flanking the chimney were old, as were two others on the opposite end, and these formed the basis for the design of those on the front facade. The location of the latter was shown in the old framing.

Powell-Waller House, Latest Williamsburg Restoration

Below, the restored Powell-Waller House, looking southwest. The brick parts belonged to the first house. The story-and-a-half section has the original brick walls. The lower, end portion and the oven near it were rebuilt on basis of foundation evidence. All of the chimneys of the present house have been rebuilt.

The Powell-Waller House, the latest original eighteenth-century building in Williamsburg to be restored (it was completed in April, 1956), appears from old records and architectural evidence to have been standing on this site since c. 1763, although it is possible that the brick part is earlier than this. This brick wing, to the east, is the oldest portion and may have been erected by Benjamin Powell after he purchased the property on May 1, 1763, or it may have existed when he bought it.

Benjamin Powell was one of the outstanding master builders or "undertakers" of the period. Among his more important commissions were the steeple of Bruton Parish Church and the Eastern State Hospital. There are also records which indicate that he did repair work on the Palace, Capitol, and Public Gaol, all in Williamsburg.

The land (three lots) on which the house stands was part of the large tract originally owned by Mann Page II, (Continued on page 47)
Charles Worley, Jr., Blackburg, was architect for the Museum of Art of Ogunquit, Maine. The summer museum, which is privately supported, is located at a well-known resort and art center. It has adopted the policy of concentrating on showing American art of this century. Such men as Andrew Wyeth, John Marin, Marsden Hartley, Walt Kune, Winslow Homer, etc. have been given one man shows. Material on the building has been published in Architectural Record, the New York Times, and about 20 other publications. Walls and partitions are of cinderblock; roof framing of wood and steel; floors of tile and slate; and ceiling of sand finish plaster. The approximate cost per square foot was $7.00. Builder was Jarvis Shibles, Ogunquit.

Stuart Preston of the New York Times said: “Perched on a spectacular site where a miniature ravine runs out onto a rough fringed beach, and cradled all round by sky, sea, rock-face and stony vegetation, the new Museum of Art of Ogunquit seems to have alighted with some of the precarious stability of a sea gull. Far younger than the rocks among which it sits, its absolute appropriateness lends it an almost immemorial air though it is Maine’s youngest museum.”
The plans for Trinity Methodist Church were begun in April of 1955. Since the congregation was a new church group, with a small membership, it was imperative that the church be planned for building in several stages.

The first unit contains the nucleus for the future Church School group. The unit can be expanded in three directions: the sanctuary to the east, the Church School to the south, and the social hall to the west.

The Church was built of native stone veneer on block walls, the block being exposed on the interior. The frame exterior walls of rough-sawn pine were used on gable ends to facilitate future expansion. Outside finish is natural gray stone and a light gray creosote stain on exterior woodwork. The interior of the Social Hall is laminated wood trusses, exposed cedar decking, cinder block walls and concrete floors. Total cost of building is $52,000.00, not including land (six acres) or architect's fee.

LIFE OF VA. DISTRICT OFFICE

Architect: Alan McCullough
General Contractor: Southern Engineering & Construction Corp.

ALAN McCULLOUGH, RICHMOND, was architect for the new district office building, Life Insurance Company of Virginia, located at 2315 W. Broad St. in Richmond. Consulting engineers were Torrence & Dreelin, structural, and Emmett Simmons, mechanical. General contractor was Southern Engineering and Construction Corp.

This building, situated on the south side of the street near the Broad Street Station, was designed to provide clerical and bookkeeping facilities for the receipt of public accounts, provisions for cashiers, training and conference room facilities for agents, all on the first floor. The second floor is spanned with long span joists permitting complete flexibility in dividing areas and offices for rental purposes. A separate entrance lobby for the second floor is located on the western end of the building on Broad Street.

Interior finishes consist generally of painted plaster walls, stone floored lobbies, rubber and asphalt used elsewhere. Ceilings are fissured mineral acoustic tile. Counters, railings, office partitions are natural finish birch.

Summer and winter air conditioning is provided by concealed ductwork.

Exterior walls are pastel colonial brick in contrast with limestone panels at the second floor on the north and east sides. Floors are concrete slabs on grade and on bar joists for the second floor. Roof slab is poured gypsum covered with a bonded built-up roof, surfaced with crushed white marble.


BLYDEN BRANCH, NORFOLK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Architects: King & Wells
General Contractor: W. B. Meredith, II

(Story on page 46)
The Smith-Douglass Home Office building, located in Norfolk, houses the general office personnel of the Smith-Douglass Fertilizer Company. The Smith-Douglass Company operates a number of plants throughout the country.

T. David Fitz-Gibbon of Norfolk was architect for this building, located on a large wooded tract on Virginia Beach Boulevard just outside the city limits. The design is functional and strictly on the modular system. The exterior treatment is of limestone veneer, solite block backing.

Windows are of alumilite frames and solex glass. The exterior walls of the lobby, meeting room and lunch room are full vision glass panels. The columns are of Italian Bianco marble.

The terrace floor is of Italian Serpentine green marble while the floors of the meeting room, lobby, first floor corridors and lunch room are terrazzo. A number of offices on the first floor have rubber tile floors, others are of cork tile. Executive Offices have carpeted floors and the second floor area is covered with rubber tile. All toilet rooms have ceramic tile floors and full tile walls.

The interior dividing partitions are metal removable type. The ceilings generally throughout are finished with acoustical tile, Travertine design.

The acoustical treatment in the meeting room is by means of wall type bats secured in place by means of screen wire and walnut battens.

The stairway leading from the lobby to the second floor is of precast terrazzo with alumilite railing with the surrounding walls finished in cherry panelling. The executive offices, library and board room are full panelled with American selected walnut.

The building contains an interior court paved with marble, a feature being the planting and integral pool. The lighting system is recessed type fixtures spaced in conformity with the modular design.

The conditioning air (heating and cooling) is of high velocity air two duct system to anemostat cabinet diffusers in the office spaces, and ceiling diffusers in the meeting room, lobby and lunch room.

The landscaping is under the direction of landscape architect Charles Gillette, Richmond. The parking spaces, planting, walkways and lagoon will present an interesting park-like appearance when completed.

The interior furnishings and decorations were done by Willis Wayside, Norfolk.

T. G. Crapster was design consultant. Consulting engineers were C. J. Linde- man, Norfolk, structural, and J. Robert Carlton, Richmond, mechanical. General contractor was Doyle & Russell, Richmond. Subcontractors include:

(Continued on page 51)
PRECAST CONCRETE offers Many Structural Advantages

All the advantages of conventional concrete construction are built-in features of buildings employing precast concrete structural units. This type of construction is well-suited to schools, hospitals, churches, factories, stores and service buildings.

Structures using precast concrete units can be built to conform with all applicable building codes. They can be designed to withstand violent lateral forces caused by earthquakes, tornadoes or atomic blast—and they meet all the structural requirements of fire-safety, rugged strength, resistance to weathering and low annual cost common to all concrete construction.

The accompanying photos show construction details of Lindley Elementary School in Asheboro, N. C. The entire structure—roof and canopy, walls and hallway—is framed by 114 precast concrete bents.

A field engineer will gladly call on you if you'd like more information on precast concrete construction.

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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete...through scientific research and engineering field work
Outstanding Attainments in School Architecture

INTERIOR SECTIONAL PERSPECTIVE - TYPICAL PRIMARY CLASSROOM

TWO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, RADFORD, VIRGINIA ... PEARSON, HILL & SULLIVAN, ARCHITECTS

Architects: Pearson, Hill & Sullivan

General Contractor: Barger Construction Co.

The two elementary schools, designed by Pearson, Hill & Sullivan, for the Radford City School Board are the first in Virginia, according to the Portland Cement Association, to exploit the economics of precast rigid concrete framing.

These frames, designed for spacing at 8'-0" centers, are cast flat on the ground in stacks of six, which process minimizes formwork and facilities placing of steel reinforcement. The day after each casting, the side forms are slipped away and reused for the casting immediately above. After the standard seven-day curing period, these frames are lifted and "walked" into position by crane. Upon temporarily bracing in position, lateral tie-beam steel rods are welded to plate inserts in the sides of the frames, "U" box forms are propped up from below and the concrete tie beams are poured in place. Anchorage for the bottom of the frame legs is accomplished by means of tie rods, welded to dowels in the legs, across and in the floor slab.

When the floor is poured, making for a level working surface, a mobile stage will provide workmen access for rubbing the frames smooth.

Walls are non-bearing and are of brick and block masonry, anchored to inserts in and between the frames, and up to concrete sills which provide lateral ties toward the bottom of frame. Steel sash fill the openings to underside of deck. The roof decking is to be Porex plank secured with Porex adhesive and left exposed on the underside as acoustic ceiling. Partitions are of conventional brick or block masonry.

Frames, masonry and deck are to be exposed and painted inside and the

Setting of precast concrete frames for one classroom wing nearing completion.

NOVEMBER 1956   PAGE TWENTY-THREE
whole will render a triple A, fireproof rated structure throughout.

The shape of the classroom frames is so designed to carry a translucent Fiberglas overhang over outside windows to block sun and sky-glare, eliminating the necessity for shades, and to frame a skylight over the corridor. This skylight admits natural light to the corridor side of the classrooms via clearstory windows above the corridor ceiling. The corridor ceilings are also to be translucent whereby natural daylight from the same skylight will uniformly bathe the corridors in a pleasant light for cheerful and airy atmosphere.

Structural consultants are Poulton, Maher and Blake. Blacksburg, E. U. Markush, New York, is mechanical consultant, and Barger Construction Co., Mooresville, N. C., is the general contractor. Subcontractors are as follows:


BELFIELD SCHOOL

The photograph shows the primary unit of a proposed three-unit private school which is being built on a 12½ acre site about a mile and a half from Charlottesville.

The primary unit has a kindergarten the size of two classrooms and four regular classrooms. The main unit will have 11 classrooms and the upper school unit will have five. The school is the outgrowth of the merging of two older private schools.

Baker, Heyward & Llorens, Charlottesville, are architects. Beaufort S. Nocl was consulting mechanical engineer. General contractor is Ivy Construction Corp. The following are subcontractors:


Richmond firms include glass and glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; asphalt tile, McLain T. O’Ferrall; and gypsum roof deck, J. B. Eurell & Co.

Material suppliers include Cruickshanks Iron Works, structural steel, and metal sash and door frames, Truscon Steel Co., both of Richmond.

LYNCHBURG GENERAL HOSPITAL

Associated Architects:
Samuel Hannaford & Sons
Pendleton S. Clark

These practical VMP MOBILWALLS were recently chosen for the new Lynchburg General Hospital. The VMP MOBILWALLS are also being used in the Smith-Douglass Home Office Building, featured on page 21. They can be moved in minutes, without noise or dirt—yet lightweight MOBILWALLS have a sound-insulating value equal to that of 5½ inches of tile and plaster walls! The VMP colors selected are attractive and restful; the baked-on enamel finish can be cleaned easily with soap and water, never requires repainting. In every respect, both architects and building owners find that VMP MOBILWALLS and VMP’s installation service are a quality bargain in partitioning!

Write, or call for complete information about VMP MOBILWALLS.
BROOKVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CAMPBELL COUNTY

ON MARCH 12, 1956, the Campbell County School Board awarded a building contract to the English Construction Co. for the construction of the Brookville Elementary School at a base bid price of $424,000.00.

Pendleton S. Clark, Lynchburg, was architect. Consulting engineers were Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman, Norfolk, structural, and Clark, Buhr & Nexsen, Norfolk, mechanical.

The plans provide for 19 classrooms, library and combination cafeteria and assembly room with stage and kitchen. The facilities are incorporated in a one-story masonry and steel-framed structure having a flat (off-white) built-up roof. The exterior walls facing consists principally of buff-colored brick with pink brick spandrels running from grade to windows sills. Window frames, muntins, head spandrel and eave soffit will be painted yellow and gravel stop painted blue. Exposed exterior structural steel will be accentuated in bright red.

The mechanical system comprises forced hot water with classroom unit ventilators, finned pipe radiation, unit heaters and unit ventilators.

SHERWOOD FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, NORFOLK

THE SHERWOOD FOREST Elementary School, Norfolk, was designed by King and Wells, Architect & Engineer of Norfolk. Structural design was performed by Mr. Wells and electrical and mechanical engineering was by Mr. King. General contractor was W. H. Belanga Construction Corp., Norfolk.

The building was planned in accordance with the principles of modular coordination, steel framing, with continuous girders employing alternate cantilever and suspended spans. Window walls extend continuously throughout the length of classroom wings and partitions occur at the mullions. All classrooms have either north or south light in addition to the sky domes, thus eliminating east and west light. The building is one story throughout and will contain somewhat over 50,000 sq. ft.

There will be 24 classrooms, a multi-purpose room, cafeteria, kitchen, library, resource room, in addition to other basic requirements. There are a minimum number of bearing walls. Supports consist mainly of steel columns, so if the neighborhood changes, the school can be converted to other use. There is steel framing in alternate bays single and double cantilever beams and alternate bays of simple beams swung in. The building, of cavity wall construction, has a steel roof deck with built up roofing.

The attic space is open to the outside for full ventilation. Heating is by hot water with 50 degree temperature drop. Rooms have mechanically introduced fresh air.

Exterior walls are part brick and part block. Interior single walls are painted block generally with some exposed brick. Floors are concrete slab on sand fill on grade with asphalt tile floors in rooms and terrazzo in corridors, kitchen and toilets. Ceilings of classrooms are acoustical plaster, smooth white elsewhere.

Architect:
Pendleton S. Clark

General Contractor:
T. B. Dornin-Adams

This school contains 538,530 cubic feet and 37,650 square feet, resulting in unit prices of 79 cents per cubic foot and $11.20 per square foot.

Subcontractors were as follows:


Subcontractors were Hall Hodges Co., Inc., aluminum sash and door frames; E. V. Williams Co., Inc., excavation; Ames & Webb, Inc., paving; Snow, Jr. & King, Inc., masonry; Barnum-Brundage Iron Works, steel; L. E. Potts, Jr., insulation; Baker & Co., roofing; A. D. Swole, lath & plaster; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glass and glazing; E. Caligari & Son, painting and decorating; Cofey & Petersen, plumbing heating and ventilating; B & P Electric Co., electric and communications; Ajax Co., Inc., resilient tile and window shades; Thomas Swain & Co., Inc., tile and terrazzo; Stage Decoration & Supplies, curtains and drapes; American Steel Equipment Co., metal partitions; Anchor Fireproof Division, door; M. E. Stern Co., kitchen equipment. 

Material suppliers included Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., reinforcing steel; Withers-Clay-Utility, steel door frames; Portsmouth Lumber Co., millwork; Hayes Office Equipment Co., vault door; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., finish hardware.

NOVEMBER 1956
Contemporary, Traditional in Church Design

Two Lynchburg Churches by Cress & Johnson

Cress and Johnson, Architect and Engineer, are designing the proposed Thomas Road Baptist Church in Lynchburg.

The church is to be built in three stages, with the working drawings for the first stage now being processed. The plans are to accommodate a membership of 900 persons, to be complete with facilities for all ages in the religious education wing.

Administrative facilities for the church will be located on the first floor and the sanctuary is to have a seating capacity of approximately 900 persons, including the balcony and choir.

The narrow, but long, lot posed a severe problem in designing this structure, but the problem was overcome by allowing the building to stretch out in a long plan and allowing a driveway on the upper side of the building to go to a parking lot in the rear.

The exterior will be sand-finish brick with limestone trim and the interior of the sanctuary will be exposed cinder block, painted, for walls, pickled cypress panelling on either side of the chancel and natural cypress panelling on the rear chancel wall. An 11' high walnut cross will be mounted in the Baptistry opening to the rear of the chancel, with the stained glass window which is shown on the front of the church being placed behind the Baptistry.

The sanctuary is being designed for winter-summer air conditioning. The windows will be of contemporary designed stained glass and the roof structure will be exposed prestressed concrete, double T sections.

Construction of the first part of the sanctuary is expected to start early in 1957.

Another project of the architects was the Mountview Baptist Church on Campbell Avenue in Lynchburg. General contractor was L. R. Wood. The requirements were to design a church that could be built in three, or possibly four, stages with end results integrated into a master plan. The portion including the base of the tower and the religious education building to the rear of it has been completed, with the one story wing in front of same to be the second stage. The third stage will consist of the portion immediately behind the sanctuary and the sanctuary will be finished last.

The religious education building consists of complete facilities for an enrollment of 560 persons, an adequate administrative suite for the minister and church offices, complete nursery facilities, a sanctuary to seat 440 persons with a fellowship hall and kitchen below.

The exterior finish consists of pastel sand finish oversized brick with redwood trim. Windows of the sanctuary will have contemporary stained glass, which will also include the large rose window on the front of the sanctuary.

Subcontractors for the first stage include electrical, Esca Sisk; mill, Taylor Bros., Inc.; heating, Stuart Neas & Son; plumbing, Roberts & Burruss; plastering, Paul Styles; paint, Ernest M. Scott; ceramic tile work, Luther T. Cress; roofing and sheet metal work, Climatic Control, Inc.; structural steel and miscellaneous metal, Montague-Betts, Inc.

Material suppliers were concrete work, Lynchburg Ready Mix Corp.; finishing hardware, Bailey-Spencer Co.; cinder block, Virginia Dunbrik Co.; brick, Old Virginia Brick Co., Salem.

Southwestern Electric Co.

Electrical Contractors

Wytheville, Virginia

Electrical Contractors for two elementary schools,
Radford, Va.

See page 23
TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH in Henrico County was begun in 1952 and at that time only the basement was constructed up to the water table. This consisted of a large room capable of seating 270 in folding chairs and was used as the Church auditorium, Sunday School room and Social Hall. A small kitchen is adjacent to this room as well as toilet rooms.

Baskervill & Son, Richmond, were architects with Doyle & Russell, Richmond, general contractors.

In May of this year the upper portion of the Church was completed having a seating capacity of 334 on the main floor, 56 in the balcony and 26 in the choir. The basement room is now devoted to Sunday School and social activities.

The main auditorium is entered through a vestibule in the tower on the front of the Church and through a similar vestibule on the rear adjoining the parking area. On the front side of the chancel is a secondary entrance with stair to the basement and on the parking area side is a sacristy and another entrance way.

The building is of Old Virginia Brick in a pastel range with trim of stucco and wood painted white. The spire is of lead coated copper. The windows are glazed with a seedy marine antique glass except for the one at the back of the chancel which is of stained glass with predominant blue and red tones.

The interior decorating scheme was designed by Miller & Rhoads in conjunction with the architect. The trim, ceiling, and all furniture is painted an off white. The seats and backs of the pews and the top mouldings of the pews and chancel furniture are stained walnut. The walls are plastered and painted to tell the Virginia Story, a powder blue and the drapes and carpets are in similar tones of blue. The hardware and lighting fixtures are bright brass, the hurricane lamps on the aisles having glass shades similar to those used in Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg.

The ceiling of acoustical plaster is illuminated by fluorescent lights concealed in the cornice, and there are special spotlights arranged behind the arch of the chancel to give various lighting effects. All lights are controlled by dimmers providing any desired intensity of illumination. The stained glass window is illuminated from the exterior during services and from the interior at night. The spire is also floodlighted at night from lights mounted behind the rail at the top of the brick portion of the tower.

Organ chambers have been provided (Continued on page 32)
Central Methodist Church, Radford
Architects: Wells & Meagher

The building committee of the Central Methodist Church, Radford, requested that the new church structure be of contemporary design. Opportunity has been given to the architects, Wells & Meagher, Roanoke, to develop a functional building, well adapted to a sloping site.

The site, located in one of Radford's best residential sections, is surrounded by three streets. The location of streets and the difference in elevations between the higher and lower portions of the site have aided in developing plans provided for a minimum of steps from the finished grade to any floor of the building.

The narthex, nave and chancel will contain approximately 4,700 square feet of floor space. This area will be connected to the educational wings by a choir room wing containing approximately 1,200 square feet, and a covered passage which will partially enclose an inner court. The “L” shaped educational facilities, containing a ground floor and a first floor, will have over 15,000 square feet of floor space.

Roof framing for the narthex, nave and chancel area and floor framing for the first floor of the educational facilities will be of pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete members with exposed soffits. The maximum span will be 37'-8". Roof framing for the educational facilities and choir room wing will be of exposed laminated purlins set on 4'-0" modules and supporting pre-cast structural-acoustical-insulating type roof decking.

Heating is to be accomplished with forced hot water in five zones using (in general) baseboard radiation and recessed convectors. Sowers, Knowles & Rodes, Roanoke, are consulting engineers for mechanical and electrical engineering.

Parking facilities for 50 vehicles will be provided at the lower elevation of the site adjacent to the two educational wings.

Working drawings and specifications for the first phase of construction were scheduled for completion the third week in June 1956. This initial construction will provide complete educational requirements, an auditorium seating 250 persons, offices, activity rooms and a kitchen. It is contemplated that the auditorium will be used for regular church services until the second phase of construction is completed.

WINDSOR HILLS METHODIST, ROANOKE COUNTY

Architects: Smithey & Boynton

The Windsor Hills Methodist Church was organized in 1954 in a fast-growing suburban area of Roanoke County. The plot is a wooded hillside with a difference in elevation between front and rear of about 30 feet and surrounded entirely by streets.

The committee decided to plan for two stages of building. The first unit, to be erected immediately, consists of a large fellowship and worship hall with kitchen facilities and a stage, located in the basement which is at grade level at the rear. Also in the basement are located rest rooms, storage facilities and boiler room. Access to the basement area is by stairway directly from the main entrance foyer on the first floor.

The second floor consists of Sunday School rooms for all departments, men and women's toilets, and an administration office. Folding doors are used in several classrooms to increase flexibility.

The future development will add a nave, with narthex and coat room, to seat 300 and a chancel to seat a choir of 24. The space under the nave and chancel will accommodate choir robing rooms, minister's study and future Sunday School rooms.

The style of architecture is contemporary and the materials are brick with limestone trim. The roof is asbestos shingles with copper flashing and gutters. The interior will be plastered and the future nave will have laminated trusses. Elsewhere the construction will be bar joists with concrete floors and brick with cinder tile back-up for the walls. Finish floors will be asphalt tile.

The heating system will be oil-fired hot water with convectors.

Smithey & Boynton, Roanoke, are architects, with J. M. Turner & Co., Inc., general contractor. Consulting engineer, in addition to the structural engineering work by the architects, is Robert L. Brown, mechanical and electrical.

Subcontractors are roofing, Valley Roofing Corp.; interior stone work, Marsteller Corp.; resilient floor and acoustical tile, Hampshire Corp.; glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; heating and plumbing, Weddle Plumbing & Heating; electrical, Jefferson Electric Co.

Material suppliers include concrete, Concrete Ready Mix Corp.; brick, Salem Brick Co., Salem; cinder block, Roanoke-Webster Brick Co.; cut stone, Marsteller Corp.; steel joists, John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc.; miscellaneous iron and steel, Roanoke Iron Works; metal windows, A. L. Horwitz; metal doors and hardware, Cates Inc.; millwork, Valley Lumber Corp.; finishing hardware, Graves-Humphreys Hardware Co.
TWO NEW VIRGINIA BANKS:

PATRICK COUNTY BANK, STUART

J. Coates Carter, Martinsville, was architect for the new Patrick County Bank at Stuart. The architect also served as structural and mechanical engineer. General contractor was M. F. Mason, Bassett.

The Patrick County Bank officials requested the design for a town and county bank to be incorporated within four walls of an existing building.

The nature of the banking business called for a spacious lobby in order to serve many clients at the rush hours. During any period of waiting, the public has access to comfortable seating and is favored with a group of five colored murals illustrating the industry and commerce of the area, as well as some of the most attractive scenic panoramas in southwest Virginia.

The rubber tile floors, aged walnut furniture, acoustical ceilings and year-round air conditioning render an atmosphere of quite dignity where the citizens may gather for leisurely transactions, or discussions of the affairs of the state.

Subcontractors were as follows: heating and air conditioning, J. J. Minter; plumbing, Prillaman & Pace; electrical, Pratt & Coleman; roofing and sheet metal, Hackler-Seymour Metal Works, Inc., all of Martinsville.

Also, front entrance, Salem Glass Corp., Salem; banking fixtures, American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., Richmond; and new vault equipment, The Moler Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

(Eckenrod's Studio, Mount Airy, N. C.)
Construction on the Bank of Warwick was completed in August of this year. Architects were Williams, Coile & Blanchard and Associates, Newport News. The contract called not only for the design and supervision of construction of the modern building itself, but also the design of the banking fixture, landscaping and parking lot.

Corde & Starke, Richmond, was general contractor. Subcontractors were Binswanger & Co., Richmond, glass and glazing; Horne Brothers, Newport News, structural steel; Cavalier Electric Co., Warwick, electrical; W. A. Dagenhart, Richmond, plumbing; Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, roof decks; N. W. Martin & Bros., Richmond, roof and sheet metal; Shaw Paint Co., Norfolk, painting; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, asphalt tile; Febre and Co., Warwick, plaster and stucco; Oliva and Lazzuri, Richmond, Alberene stone; W. H. Martin Co., Warwick, heating and air conditioning; Herbert Brown, Newport News, masonry.

Material suppliers were American Sanitary Partition Co., Long Island, N. Y., toilet partitions; Brown and Grist, Warwick, metal windows; Pleasants Hardware, Richmond, finish hardware; Benson-Phillips Co., Newport News, concrete; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, cast stone; Virginia Steel Co., Richmond, reinforcing steel; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Roanoke, metal doors, frames & letters; Waterfront Lumber Co., Newport News, millwork; Elliot & Co., Inc., Norfolk, furniture and fixtures.

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— See —
ROCKBRIDGE CENTER, NATURAL BRIDGE
BROOKVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CAMPBELL COUNTY
COLLEGE HILL FILTER PLANT, LYNCHBURG
BANK OF WARWICK
WRVA-TV BROADCASTING STATION, RICHMOND
NEW RESIDENCES HAVE MODERN INTERIORS

Kriegman Residence, Richmond

The residence for Dr. and Mrs. George Kriegman was recently completed on a corner property in Richmond's West End. James Scott Rawlings and John E. Wilson were architects, and Russell B. Blank, general contractor.

Since the building is adjacent to a large group of traditional three-story apartment buildings, one of the prime design factors was to create a complete contemporary environment for the owners, and at the same time prevent the total effect from contrasting too violently with the surroundings. This was achieved by choice of harmonizing materials—brick, paint colors—and by use of a pitched roof over most of the areas. To insure privacy, the rear of the property is surrounded by brick walls and picket fences. Since many neighbors' windows overlook the roof of the house, beige-colored gravel was specified for the roof instead of highly-reflective white marble chips.

The principal feature of the house is the post and beam construction with exposed wood beams and roof decking. This complied with the owners' preference for natural woods, and increased the apparent size of the interior spaces.

The U-shaped plan provides on the first floor a living-dining area separated by sliding doors from a kitchen, eating-counter, activities area. These areas form two sides of a glass-walled patio, while bedrooms for parents and four children form the third projecting wing. Also included are a storage room and lavatory, laundry, utility room and carport. The second floor consists of a waiting room and two sound-proofed offices, a storage room and a full bath. Dr. Kriegman is a psychoanalyst, and Mrs. Kriegman is a consulting psychologist. These offices are reached by an exterior stairway supported by a perforated brick wall, and an interior circular stairway.

The children's rooms are grouped in pairs—each pair is divided by a folding partition. The baths feature ceramic tile to the ceiling. Lighting throughout is principally by means of spots mounted on the sides of the beams.

The house has a total square footage of 3,166.

Consulting engineers were William T. St. Clair, structural and Ermett L. Simmons, mechanical. Landscaping was by Greenbrier Farms, Norfolk.

Subcontractors were as follows:


Material suppliers included hardware, bath accessories, Pleasants Hardware Co.; folding partitions, Roanoke Sales & Engineering, and lighting fixtures, Atlantic Electric. All are Richmond firms except Roanoke Sales & Engineering.

Leon Wilks Home, Hampton

The Leon Wilks residence, designed by Associated Architects and Engineers of Newport News, is located on Chesapeake Boulevard, facing Chesapeake Bay, in Hampton.

Although the exterior is of colonial design, the interior is treated in modern decor. Upon entering, the marble-floored 16' x 14' foyer with the oval curved stairway which leads to the second floor is featured; the sunken living room 15' x 30' is to the right of the foyer, while the 14' x 19' dining room, 16' x 14' breakfast room and the 14' x 19' kitchen are to the left. A large den enters from the foyer and faces the Bay through a curved, enclosed porch. The den is approximately 17' x 17', and is panelled with wood and provided with bookshelves and television space.

On the second floor the master bedroom, which has two exposures, is 16' x 17', and is provided with two walk-in closets.
closets and a private bath. Connecting rooms also facing the Bay, are provided for the two boys, with a bathroom between. The girl's bedroom, 14' x 19', faces Chesapeake Avenue, and is provided with a separate bath.

A large accessible attic space is provided with access thereto through a small maid's room, by way of a secondary stairway from the first floor, thus providing adequate storage space.

The basement has a large recreation room, 15' x 30', and is provided with a shower room and toilet facilities.

The entire house is year-round air conditioned, and is constructed of masonry block foundation walls, brick veneer over wood frame, ceramic tile baths, and smooth plaster walls throughout, except where paneling is provided in the den and for wainscots in the dining room, etc. The roofing is of slate shingles with copper sheet metal work and built-in guttering.

The Leon Wilks residence takes its place on the Boulevard along Chesapeake Bay as one of the outstanding residences in that section.

A. W. Charles, Hampton, was general contractor, with the following subcontractors: electrical, Pat's Electrical Contracting, Newport News; plumbing, Compton Bros., Hampton; heating and air conditioning, Newsome Air Conditioning Co., Newport News; ceramic tile, Ajax Tile & Marble Corp., Norfolk; roofing and sheet metal, H. C. Orebaugh Sheet Metal Works, Newport News.

Material suppliers included concrete, Ranhorne & Granger, Hampton, and millwork and lumber, Slaughter Lumber Co., Phoebus, Hampton.

Material suppliers included concrete, Ranhorne & Granger, Hampton, and millwork and lumber, Slaughter Lumber Co., Phoebus, Hampton.

Remember:

Architects' Services
Don't Cost—They Pay

TRINITY METHODIST,
HENRICO COUNTY
(Continued from page 27)

for the future installation of a pipe organ and are at present being partially used by the speakers of an electronic organ.

Future plans for this Church include a new Sunday School building and a courtyard in which summer services may be held.

Subcontractors included masonry, W. L. Cross & Sons; insulation, Massev Wood & West; plastering, J. A. Wilton; electric, Chewning & Wilmer.

Material suppliers were reinforcing steel, Virginia Steel Co.; bar joists, Truscon Steel Co.; structural steel and miscellaneous iron, Liphart Steel Co.; millwork, R. E. Richardson, Inc.
THE MANUFACTURERS of Virginia were all at sea last month—well, most of them, anyway. The occasion was the annual convention of the Virginia Manufacturers Association, held aboard the S.S. Ocean Monarch plying the ocean waters to and from Bermuda.

In addition to short business sessions, the delegates—more than 500 of them with their wives—held the annual election of officers.

A. K. Scribner, vice-president and general manager of the Virginia Smelting Co. in West Norfolk, was elected president. He succeeds Donald L. Jordan, president of the Johnson-Carper Furniture Company in Roanoke.

New vice-presidents are Stanley R. Navas, president of the Concrete Pipe and Products Company at Richmond, and Huston St. Clair, president of the Jewell Ridge Coal Corporation at Tazewell.


The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia plans a monumental project next year—changing the number of every telephone in the city of Richmond.

Two letters and five numerals will be assigned each telephone as part of a nationwide move toward long-distance customer dialing. There will be at least 136,000 telephones in Richmond to be changed.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Millhiser, II, Richmond, flew to Hawaii last month by United Air Lines for a one-week visit at the famed Royal Hawaiian Hotel on Waikiki Beach. Mr. Millhiser is an electrical engineer in Richmond.

Robert A. Wilson, official of Cargill & Wilson, Richmond advertising agency, was a featured speaker at Affiliated Advertising Agencies Network convention held in Reno this fall.

ALONG THE BUSINESS BEAT...

Rawley F. Daniel, executive vice-president of the Virginia Bankers Association, has been elected a director of the General Fidelity Life Insurance Company with headquarters in Richmond. The same company recently named William F. Penn, formerly vice-president of First and Merchants National Bank, as vice-president.

C. Francis Cocke, chairman of First National Exchange Bank in Roanoke, has been named vice-chairman of an advisory committee that will assist federal agencies in drawing up a new banking code.

Returning on the Liberte after a month's visit to England, Germany and Italy are Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Horner. Mr. Horner is president of the First Colony Life Insurance Company in Virginia. While abroad, he surveyed developments within the insurance industry.

Dr. T. Hillard Cox, former government official and business executive, is the new head of Virginia Polytechnic Institute's department of business administration. He replaces Dr. T. W. Knott who headed the department 35 years before his retirement.

Carter L. Redd, a native of Martinsville, has been elected commercial vice-president for the southeastern district of General Electric Company.

The Edison Electric Institute has named Robert G. Schneider, assistant treasurer of Virginia Electric and Power Co., to be chairman of its accounting division executive committee.

Five Virginia trucking companies have been honored for safety records, in a contest sponsored by the Virginia Highway Users Association, American Trucking Associations and Trailmobile, Inc.

In the households goods carrier class the winner was Security Storage & Van Co. of Norfolk. Among petroleum carriers, The Timlaph Co. of Richmond won. Roanoke-Webster Brick Co. of Roanoke won in the private carrier group. Winners in the two common carrier classifications were Bristow Lines of Richmond and Nu-Car Carriers of Norfolk.
Richmond, where the metropolitan area has grown at least 25 per cent in the past decade, got a shopping center to match this month—the six-million-dollar Willow Lawn Shopping Center in the city's heavily populated West End. The huge center with 44 stores had its formal opening ceremonies November 8 with a galaxy of "name" entertainers on hand.

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. has been awarded a multi-million-dollar contract to build a third tanker for Ocean Tanker Lines, Ltd.—a vessel 707 feet long, with a speed of about 17.5 knots and a capacity in excess of 336,000 barrels. The keel will be laid next March.

Lee Paschall, president of Richmond Hotels, Inc., has announced plans for an 11-story, 225-room addition to the Hotel William Byrd, Richmond's only west end hotel. The corporation operates three other hotels in Richmond—the John Marshall, Richmond and King Carter—and the Hotel Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort.

WHO, WHAT AND WHERE. . .
J. David Brothers, new president of the Virginia Highway Users Association.

& Western Railway last month. John P. Fishwick became general counsel . . .

James A. Gunn, vice-president of the Kingan Division, Hygrade Good Products Corp. and formerly general manager of Kingan's Richmond plants, has been made divisional manager, still with headquarters in Richmond. Josiah Ryland has been appointed manager of the plants in Richmond . . .

J. R. Bickley, a native of Charlottesville and a graduate of the University of Virginia, has been named training director for Sears, Roebuck & Company in Richmond. He joined Sears in 1954 as a retail store trainee and served most recently as division manager in the housewares department . . .

First and Merchants National Bank in Richmond promoted two officers recently. William P. Ross, a native of Brunswick County, was promoted from assistant cashier to assistant vice-president. C. Coleman McGeehe, a native of Franklin, was elevated from assistant trust officer to trust officer. McGeehe is also immediate past president of the Richmond Chapter, American Institute of Banking . . .

Walter Herrmann has been named manager of the Hotel John Marshall in Richmond. He succeeds Giles Walker, who resigned in order to join his father's hotel in Marion . . .

The first change in three generations of management control occurred recently in W. S. Peebles and Co., Inc.,
Lawrenceville department and grocery store concern that operates 23 establishments in southwest Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Following the death of Mr. M. W. Peebles, who had served as secretary and a director for many years, five young men were elected to the board. For the first time, three of them were not members of the Peebles family.

The new directors are W. S. Peebles, 111, manager of the branch in Franklin; M. W. Peebles, Jr., former manager in Kenbridge and now men's buyer for the chain; Hugh Yelverton, Jr., former manager at Blackstone and now merchandise manager of ladies' and children's wear; Turner Lundy, former Wakefield store supervisor and now advertising manager for the entire chain, and C. W. Peebles, Jr., who also was elected secretary of the company.

C. W. Peebles, Sr., is president of the concern and his brother, W. S. Peebles, Jr., is vice-president. Their father, W. S. Peebles, founded the business with a single department store in Lawrenceville 65 years ago.

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A Richmond concern—Sydnor Pump and Well—has started work on a half-million dollar water well digging contract in Orlando, Florida.

Supervisors and equipment have been assigned to the Florida site from the home office in Richmond and Garland Sydnor, president of the company, hopes the project will be completed next year.

This is the largest water well contract known in the industry, according to Sydnor, whose operations extend the length of the Atlantic seaboard.

DOTS AND DASHES . . .

Arthur C. Livick, onetime basketball star at William & Mary, named assistant manager in Richmond by Mutual of New York . . . Drs. Everett Cousins Cogbill and Stanley John Clark named research associates at American Tobacco's Richmond research lab . . .

Fred A. Daubney appointed Chevrolet-Oldsmobile dealer in Blackstone . . .

Dr. Richard Feinberg moves from office of dean of Illinois College of Optometry to assistant to E. Hutson Titmus, Jr., president of Titmus Optical Co., Petersburg . . .

Native Richmonder R. E. Bryan named general fuel purchasing agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway . . .

Gordon L. Mallonee, vice-president of Miller & Rhoads, serving as merchandising division vice-chairman for the National Retail Dry Goods Association . . .

Harvey Bridgeman, Jr., named sales manager of Consolidated Textile Co., Inc. near Ogden, Utah. . . .

John M. Palmer, president of Titmus Optical Co., named sales manager, and C. W. Peebles, Jr., who also was elected secretary of the company.

William H. Wilson, 40, formerly executive vice-president of Standard Fruit and Steamship Company in New Orleans, was named president of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation last month. At the same time the acting president, William C. Franklin of Baltimore, became chairman of the board of directors.

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Harvey Bridgeman, Jr., named sales manager in Hampton for General Electric Supply Co. . . .

John M. Palmer, onetime publicity man in Richmond for Virginia Transit Co., to United States Instrument Corp., at Charlottesville as advertising assistant . . .

William P. Ross now in charge of installment loan department for First & Merchants National Bank . . .

William L. Tribble named assistant to the trainmaster for the RF&P . . .

T. H. Symmes into Richmond to become assistant district manager for International Harvester . . .

FREDERIC C. JAY ELECTED PRESIDENT OF RICHMOND CEDAR WORKS . . .

R. L. Traylor Larus promoted to general manager in charge of leaf tobacco purchasing for Larus & Brother Tobacco Co. . . .

R. G. Bishop named purchasing agent for the Norfolk & Western . . .

ALBERT RENE LOURER, one-time sales manager for B. T. Crump Co., to J. B. Call real estate company as sales manager . . .

Joseph Carpenter of Newport News honored by Virginia Real Estate Association as Realtor of the Year . . .

Graham Sanford Palmer, 1956 graduate of William & Mary, to American Tobacco as researcher . . .

Jacob Brown of Richmond heads Virginia Manufacturers of Carbonated Beverages . . .

Harold G. Brown, president of Shenandoah Valley National Bank at Winchester, named to head group III of the Virginia Bankers Association . . .

William E. W. Frayer elected vice-president of Franklin Federal Savings and Loan Association in Richmond.

Bates Manufacturing Co., subject to approval of its stockholders late this month, will purchase the Lynchburg division of Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., Inc. Frank C. Mawby, Bates' president, said the division will manufacture fine quality carded cotton goods.

(Continued on page 56)
Recently occupied and dedicated, the new Gymnasium-Cafeteria-Shop Addition to Fries School marks an important step in the extension of improved and enlarged facilities by the Fries School Board.

Confronted with the difficult task of adapting these three diverse school functions to an extremely steep hillside site (35-40% grade), the architects, Pearson, Hill & Sullivan, evolved a three story scheme within the limits of roughly 95 x 100'. This was necessary because of the lack of flat ground available on the school property in this predominantly hilly southwest Virginia town.

A series of three distinct entry levels are used to gain entrance to the building—one at each floor. The upper floor contains a gymnasium with standard 50' x 84' basketball court and bleachers for 600 spectators. This court is directly connected to locker and shower room space on the basement level by stair towers at each end of the building. The basement locker and shower room space is out of grade on the lower side, providing easy access to playground areas directly to the rear of the building. The intermediate floor contains kitchen, cafeteria space to accommodate entire school in three shifts, and an industrial arts shop with adjacent classroom, finishing room and teacher's office.

Biggest contributors to cost savings, to more than offset complicated foundation costs, are the reinforced block masonry walls and interior concrete frame and joist (with block fillers) floor system. Existing heating boiler in present building serves this new facility. A total of 386,800 cu. ft. was constructed for the low unit cost of 49 cents per cu. ft.

Washington Mills Company, Fries, furnished construction personnel and superintendence for this project.
The recent completion of a remodeling program highlights a continuing effort by Martins Pharmacy to improve its physical facilities and to expand its service to the citizens of Pulaski. Designed by Pearson, Hill & Sullivan of Radford, the drug store was completely remodeled both inside and out. The most striking feature of the remodeled space is the entrance facade. The store front was conceived as a sun-control device to provide year around protection for merchandise on display and at the same time open up the front to the public. Due to its location on the north side of the street facing south, the sun angles are extremely critical in the early morning and late afternoon, thus the use of vertical fins. Horizontal fins provide protection during midday and eliminate sky glare.

In addition to their sun-control properties, the fins provide a highly colorful front for the store. They are of bright yellow porcelain enamel and serve as frames for ¼" plate glass panels, placed so that passersby may readily see the merchandise displays in the store.

The interior of the store was completely reorganized with new fixtures. Also installed were a new asphalt tile floor, new lighting, enlarged fountain, lunch counter; and the prescription department was replanned.

General Contractor was W. M. Phibbs, Pulaski. Subcontractors included porcelain-enamel, Ingram-Richardson Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; interior fixtures, Grant E. Key, Lynchburg; plumbing, Pulaski Vance Co.
MORRIS CLOTHING, ROANOKE
Architects:
Stone, Thompson & Payne

The new store building for Mitchell Clothing, Inc. occupies a 25 foot frontage at 28 Church Avenue, S. W., Roanoke, and was completed in 1955. The building was designed by Stone, Thompson & Payne and erected by Martin Brothers Contractors, Inc., both Roanoke firms.

Mitchell Clothing, Inc., a well established firm in the field of men's fine clothing and furnishings, sought more ample and better organized sales facilities along with a more central location.

The new building provides four well defined sales areas as follows: street level space approximately 23' x 28', men's accessories and general displays; ground floor level, hats and shoes; mezzanine floor, sports wear; second floor, suits and overcoats.

The ground floor also houses the general office, vault and some stock space. The second floor also houses a bathroom for the owner.

The building is completely air conditioned. An automatic elevator and a package lift serve ground floor, mezzanine and second floors. An enclosed stairway serves all floors.

Construction is steel frame throughout, with concrete slab ground floor and steel joist floor panels for upper floors and roof. Building is faced with Minnesota granite in two colors with open front of T window double glazing. Hercule glass and polished plate glass in aluminum framework.

The entire mezzanine ceiling area is of luminous plastic type back-lighted with fluorescent fixtures. Other lighting is of both fluorescent and incandescent types, with supplementary lighting built into store fixtures.

The store fixtures were furnished and installed by the Wade Manufacturing Co., Charlotte N. C., under separate contract.

Air conditioning equipment and duct work were designed and installed jointly by Whitescarver Engineering Co., Roanoke, and B. Weaver Heating and Air Conditioning, Roanoke, under separate contract.

Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers, of Roanoke, were as follows:
Concrete, Roanoke Ready Mix Concrete Corp.; structural steel and erection, Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works; masonry, Roanoke-Webster Brick Co.; granite, terrazzo and tile, Maxteller Corp.; glass, glazing and store front work, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; miscellaneous and architectural metal, Roanoke Iron Works; plumbing, Weddle Plumbing & Heating Co.; electrical work, Clayton G. Tinnell.


“FACTS AND DATA ON RESILIENT FLOORS”

A data book for architects entitled “Facts and Data on Resilient Floors” has been produced by the Gold Seal Division of Congoleum-Nairn Inc. Designed as a ready reference book for architects, the booklet facilitates the specification of the correct resilient floor for any type of residential, commercial or institutional building.

The booklet is devoted mainly to the twelve outstanding properties of resilient flooring products and their influence upon the architect in making his specifications. The discussion of each characteristic is accompanied by illustrations and charts from which the architect can derive pertinent information quickly and easily.

Subjects covered include resiliency, service life, moisture problems, resistance to grease and alkalies, dimensional stability, light reflectance, thermo-conductivity, electrical conductivity, costs, ease of maintenance and repair, adhesives and gauge. An introductory passage stresses one of the most important factors in choosing a resilient floor—the relation of the sub-floor to ground level or grade.

Copies of the booklet can be obtained free of charge by writing to the Architect Service Department, Congoleum-Nairn Inc., 195 Belgrove Drive, Kearny, N. J.

AIA CALENDAR
February 21-23, 1957
Annual Meeting
Thomas Jefferson Inn
Charlottesville, Va.

May 14-17, 1957
National Meeting
Washington, D. C.

October 10-12, 1957
Fall Meeting
Hotel Roanoke
Roanoke, Va.

Buy and Use Christmas Seals

Fight Tuberculosis!
ROCKBRIDGE CENTER, completed in mid-1954, was designed and constructed to replace the old frame gate house which was used as the paying entrance to the world famous Natural Bridge of Virginia. The original gate house had a floor area of around 8,000 square feet, and the new building increases this area by six times.

Needless to say, the old building was well outdated in construction, materials, and equipment; and furthermore, was far undersized to meet the current increasing tourist trade attracted by the drawing power of the great landmark. With this in mind, the two main public areas on the main floor of the new building, the gift shop and 350-seat cafeteria, were vastly expanded in area, and were left as uncluttered of partitions as possible. Only low railings and show cases direct the avenues of customer circulation. The balance of the first floor area is composed of the lobby, kitchen, administrative offices, and stair to the lower ground floor and to the "Bridge."

The lower ground floor contains large open areas for various types of recreation, including an indoor, all year, completely tiled swimming pool with dressing rooms, toilets, and showers, and an adjacent outdoor sand and sun beach. This floor also has private meeting rooms, merchandise storage with service dumbwaiter to gift shop above, all public rest rooms, and the heating and air conditioning mechanical equipment room. Space has also been provided for a future barber shop and beauty parlor, and a Turkish bath and health room.

The second floor area behind the two-story portico was laid out as a dormitory for the male hired help, but was left unfinished for installation at a future date. Another area prepared for future development is a roof dance terrace above the rear portion of the building, which will be reached by means of exterior stairways.

The traditional exterior design of Rockbridge Center was required by the owner because of the association of the "Bridge" with the State of Virginia and the State's long established back-ground of the southern style. Face brick is sand finished, with portico columns, window sills, jack arches, and copings of cast stone. All cornice work is wood, leader heads and downspouts are copper, and hipped roof is slate. Double hung windows are aluminum, and doors and frames are hollow metal. The building is 163'-0" across the front, and 196'-10" front to back including the portico.

Foundations are reinforced concrete, with all footings extending down to solid rock. Exterior bearing walls are face brick with cinderblock back-up plastered, and interior bays are reinforced concrete columns and beams with steel bar joists and reinforced 3" concrete slabs for floors and flat roofs. Second floor ceiling contains bar joists and concrete slab separating wood truss framing for the hip roof. Portico column cores are reinforced concrete, and roof framing is wood.

Interior finishes include, for lower ground floor, ceramic tiled floors and walls with plastered ceilings for all toilets; and colored concrete floors and painted cinderblock walls and plastered ceilings for all other areas. Ceiling over pool area is cork acoustic tile. The entire first floor area, except kitchen, has terrazzo floors and base. Walls are plastered, and the ceilings have acoustical plaster. The all-electric kitchen and cafeteria service areas have quarry tile floors and base, and the walls are structural ceramic glazed tile from floors to underside of the cork acoustic tile ceilings.

Mechanical equipment includes an oil burner, steel fire box boiler serving steam heat to convectors and steam heating coils. The air conditioning for the main floor only is a built-up air handling unit with direct expansion cooling coils and steam heating coils. Refrigeration is composed of two 50 horsepower reciprocating compressors and two indoor evaporator condensers. The heating and air conditioning systems have completely automatic controls. The swimming pool has a pressure filtering and chlorinating system with steam heating coils for heating the pool water during cold seasons.

Swimming pool at Rockbridge Center.

(H. T. Mantiply photo)
The large parking area in front of the building is macadam blacktop with concrete planting beds at the end of each parking row. The area will provide parking for over 200 cars.

Wiley & Wilson of Lynchburg and Richmond, were the architects and engineers, with Fred B. Fuqua, Lynchburg, as general contractor.

Subcontractors were as follows: face brick and cinderblock, J. B. Dod, Lexington; cast stone, Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond; structural steel, American Bridge Co., Roanoke; reinforcing steel, Montague-Betts Co., Lynchburg; metal doors and frames, toilet partitions, A. L. Horvitz, Roanoke; aluminum windows, Roanoke Engineering Sales, Roanoke; sheet metal and roofing, H. A. Gross, Inc., Roanoke.

Also millwork, J. E. Sears Co., Appomattox; finish hardware, Bailey-Spencer Hardware Co., Lynchburg; glass and glazing, Valley Glass Co., Harrisonburg; lath and plaster, John H. Hampshire, Inc., Roanoke; ceramic tile and terrazzo, Marcus Marble & Tile Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C.; plumbing, heating, and air conditioning, H. A. Gross, Inc., Roanoke; electric work, Clarke Electric Co., Danville; kitchen equipment, John G. Kelie, Inc., Richmond; soda bar, Bristol Supply & Equipment Co., Bristol; show case furniture, Grant E. Key, Lynchburg.

ROBERTS FILTER MANUFACTURING CO.

DARBY, PA.

Water Filters

Water Softeners

Swimming Pool Recirculating Systems

Equipment for Gravity Filter Plants

Specialists in the furnishing and installation of water treatment equipment for 60 years

Represented in Virginia by:

SHULTZ & JAMES, INC. — RICHMOND, VA.

WM. H. SINGLETON CO., INC.

HEATING—VENTILATING—AIR CONDITIONING—PLUMBING

POWER PLANTS—PROCESS PIPING

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

WELDED PIPING SYSTEMS

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA
CONSTRUCTION is well underway on the seven-story College Hill filter plant which will add a seven million gallon per day capacity of treated water to the present waterworks facilities of the City of Lynchburg. Architects and engineers are Wiley & Wilson, Lynchburg and Richmond, and general contractor is John P. Pettijohn & Co. Roberts Filter Manufacturing Co. was general contractor for mechanical equipment.

A preliminary report designated the new additional capacity facilities to be added to those at College Hill, but to be located across Sixth Street from the existing plant. Since this old plant contains pressure type filters no longer approved by the Virginia State Health Department, the new filters must be of a gravity type. This requirement involved an economic problem of raising the water to the distribution level against 100-foot of head, which, at the design rate of 7 M.g.d., meant approximately a $42 per day pumping power cost.

Besides providing for the normal four-story space requirements for the added 7 M.g.d. facilities, additional space in the new work was required of the Water Department to include its own billing, bookkeeping, and operations; a joint water and sewer control laboratory; a meter testing, repair, and storage area; a valve and hydrant repair shop; storage for brass goods and piping; and garage and shops for the Water Department trucks and compressors. Such space requirements, in addition to the water treatment facilities, would occupy a congested city block which was needed for future filter plant expansion. The solution was to stand the new plant on end and locate the filters on the seventh floor, thereby taking advantage of the gravity head flow and eliminating pumping costs against the 100-foot of head. The remaining six floors below readily accommodated the other requirements mentioned above.

The seventh floor is the filter operating gallery, with access to the existing coagulating tank by means of an overhead walkway bridge. This gallery is finished with quarry tile floor and ceramic glazed structural tile wainscot. Aluminum railings surround the large steel plate filter basins which are suspended into the sixth floor space. The seventh floor finish ceiling is plaster on suspended metal lath.

Beside the in-line filter basins on one side of the building, the rest of the sixth floor becomes the piping and valve gallery. This floor area is all rubbed concrete finish, and is dehumidified by supplying to it only dry air to reduce maintenance costs on painted surfaces and electrical controls.

The concrete finished fifth floor is devoted entirely to the storage of the treatment chemicals and solution vats. Chemical feeder hoppers extend from this floor to the feeder machines below on the fourth floor.

Together with the chemical feeders on the fourth floor are located the filter wash water pump and the surface wash water supply pumps. On this same floor, at the front, is the general water and sewer testing laboratory and the chemical engineer's office, control room, and toilets. The pump and feeder areas are finished concrete, and the front areas have quarry tile floors with salt glaze tile walls and suspended plaster ceilings, and are air conditioned.

The third floor area is primarily devoted to the storage of the Water Department's heavy cast iron and brass materials and equipment, and also for their meter and hydrant testing, repair, and cleaning shop. All areas are finished concrete with block masonry booth and office partitions.

The second floor is at grade level on the rear at the coagulation tank, and provides access for the Water Department trucks to enter their allotted storage and repair areas. Up front are located the locker and toilet and shower facilities. The garage areas are finished concrete, and the locker and toilet rooms are finished with quarry tile floors, salt glaze tile walls, and plastered suspended ceilings.

The first floor is recessed on the front, back of freestanding columns, providing a sheltered public entry and a planting bed. At the front are the Water Department offices, composed of a public lobby and cashier's counter, billing, collection, and booking facilities, record files and vault, and chief clerk's office. Also included is the Superintendent's office with adjacent engineering, drafting and storage spaces, and public toilets. The balance of the floor is occupied by chlorine cylinder storage, boiler and mechanical equipment room, switchgear room, and transformer vault. The office and public areas are air conditioned and finished with asphalt tile floors, plaster walls, and acoustical tile ceilings. Toilets have similar finishes to those of other floors, and the public entrance vestibule and stair hall have ceramic tile floors, wainscots, and walls with acoustical tile ceilings.

The building is served by a commercial type elevator and a stair tower which extends to the roof level. On the main roof certain structural columns were stubbed off to provide support for a future radio or television tower, a facility which the City could lease. Already provisions have been allotted to house the local police radio equipment and transmitter tower to be located on
the roof of the elevator and stair well penthouse.

The building structure is of reinforced rolled concrete with striated aluminum insulated panel and aluminum window curtain walls separated in sections by heavy extruded aluminum covers over vertical structural mullions. The spandrels at the windows are backed by four-inch reinforced concrete slabs, as required by the City Code. Floors and roof are of pan type concrete beam construction. Commercial type and recessed troffer type fluorescent fixtures were used in the majority of spaces.

The future expansion of the plant will be accomplished by placing comparable facilities backed up to this first battery of seven filters.

Subcontractors were as follows:
- Cast stone, Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond;

R. Willison
ROOFING AND SHEET METAL
1802 Ellen Road
Richmond, Va.
DIAL 84-4591

County-City Supply Corporation
Building Materials—Paints
Hardware—Tools—Seeds
Fertilizer and other Farm Supplies
Coal
Lee Hall—Yorktown—Hayes—Gloucester VIRGINIA
their current prestige, were regarded with distrust by many planters who preferred to build medical libraries and do their own “physicking.” Surgeons were fugitives from the barber chair and most of the men engaged in law were planters who read from law books for the duties their rank gave them in court.

In England, at the same time, a professional class did exist, including artists and writers with lawyers and soldiers, and then—before heavy industry created anonymous masses of labor—came the skilled artisan class. While far removed from the nobility on the social ladder, they were self-respecting people of pride and dignity, and enjoyed a security of position which we are not likely to see again. It was from this class that the Virginia Colony drew heavily for its substantial yeomanry class.

With hard times in 17th and 18th century England, these artisans could not obtain the wages commensurate with their skills, and thousands migrated to the harsh land of opportunity for the hardy. Mostly they came as indentured servants, or simply “indentures,” and this status should apply no stigma. The indenture exchanged five years of his labor for a passage to the Colony, after which he was established as a freedman and, acclimated, on his own. Seventy-five per cent of Virginia’s land-owners in the early period came as indentures. Among these indentures came the young men who built the houses of the planter-barons.

Of the British class of skilled artisans, the nameless young men had begun life as carpenters or brick-masons and, like any individuals in any time and place, revealed more ambition and talent than their fellows, They taught themselves to progress from working on a building to the planning and supervision of the whole job.

It can only be presumed that the artisans who evolved into master workers (similar to our architects) were men of some education; it can also be presumed that they were not technically “gentlemen.” And impoverished “Gent.” could go into the Church or the army, into trade or to the colonies, even debtors’ prison, but work with his hands was verboten. It is only through these conditions of the times that we can approximate the status of the ambitious artisans who indentured themselves as a means of earning the opportunity to tell the Virginia Story.
use their larger talents and special training. The Cary family, father and son, are about the only builders of the early period established by name, and they worked in Williamsburg.

For a certainty, however, the young men came to build the plantation houses, and with the probability that they were indentured by a planter for the building of a dynastic mansion. These houses would include the surviving James River mansions—as Westover and Shirley, Berkeley and Brandon—as well as historic homes all over Eastern Virginia. The houses took years to build. Everything had to be made on the plantation or shipped from England. Bricks were hand-made by trained masons. The wood was cut from primal timber, sawed by the plantation sawmill and prepared for the house by trained carpenters. Either highly trained carpenters or shipbuilding workers did the carving for the panelled walls and mouldings. All of these activities were under the supervision of the journeyman master workman as well—as fitting all the separate endeavors to the plans which he had conceived and the specifications he had drawn.

One need only consider the influence and continuing appeal to Americans of these great Georgian houses to recognize the size of the talents of the first men who worked—under whatever title—as architects in Virginia. As of their day, these builders were relatively humble in comparison to the families for whom they worked, and for generations the interest has been in who occupied the houses. Even today, unlike other artists whose work won them posthumous fame, these first architects are still unknown—unsung Michaelangels of Colonial de Medicis.

None of them could have lived into the time when architects became recognized and employed as such. The five per cent commission as a standard fee for an architect did not begin in London until 1766, and the custom was definitely not introduced into America until after the Revolution, and probably not until the 19th century. It was during this period that architecture became a recognized profession, for which aspirants prepared themselves by studying with established architects under the “State of Article” class.

Latrobe, who came to America in 1796, had the first architectural pupils in Virginia, and a new profession was born with a noble heritage—won by the historically obscure men of talent who came to a frontier to better their fortunes and left monuments to their employers.
ROUND MEADOW COUNTRY CLUB completed the construction of the first phase of its master plan with the formal opening of a swimming pool and bath house building in time for use during the summer.

Located two miles southwest of Christiansburg, just off the Radford road (U. S. Route 11), the club initially opened in 1955 upon the completion of a new nine hole golf course. At this point, Pearson, Hill & Sullivan, Architects, of Radford, undertook the development of a comprehensive master plan to coordinate the new course with the Club's future growth. Provisions in the master plan include the location of complete Clubhouse facilities with ball room, tea rooms, kitchen, locker rooms and pro shop; the development of terrace and parking areas, and provision for recreational activities including swimming pools, tennis courts, shuffleboard, badminton, archery and practice greens.

The first concrete development from the master plan was the construction of the swimming pool and bath house. These facilities are located near the crest of an imposing hill, and are set approximately eight feet lower than the level of the future Clubhouse which will command a handsome panoramic 360° view from the summit. The terrace surrounding the Clubhouse will then overlook the swimming area so that loungers may combine the supervision of small children at play in the nearby wading pool with the enjoying of more sedate diversions adjacent to the Clubhouse.

The main pool is regulation size for AAU standards, 35' x 75', with a one meter diving board. The retaining walls are of concrete, lined inside with 1/4" marbelite and capped with quarry tile coping. The mechanical equipment contains a recirculating water system supplying a complete change every eight hours provided by four 60" sand filters. At the end nearest the future Clubhouse terrace is a 20' x 20' wading pool for small children which has a water depth varying from 4" to 12". Spaces adjacent to these pools are paved with concrete and scored on 42" intervals.

Situated between the pools and the future parking area, the bath house unit consists of a concession and basket storage space in the center, flanked on each side by mens and ladies toilet units which temporarily serve also as change rooms. These units will be later expanded at each end of the present building into open-air, roofless dressing spaces. The concession and toilet facility is constructed of concrete block, concrete floor and wood joist roof deck, exposed on the underside. Provisions for ventilation have been made by omitting an occasional block at the top and bottom of walls, which permits the passage of a steady flow of fresh air throughout. Due to its exposed location, the facility receives considerable natural breeze during even the hottest summer day.

General contractor for this first stage construction was Wilson Construction Corp., Radford. Pool and filter equipment furnishers were National Pool Equipment Co., Birmingham, Ala. Subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows: electrical, Star Electric Co.; plumbing and roofing, T. L. Kirby and Son; plumbing fixtures, Stevens Supply Corporation, all of Radford.
THE BLYDEN Branch of the Norfolk Public Library was designed by King & Wells, of Norfolk, with the firm serving also as structural, electrical and mechanical engineers.

The building will be of cavity-wall construction, one story and air-conditioned. Wood sash and structural wood mullions are used, with structural wood columns in interior. The structural wood members are of sufficient size to meet fire rating which would require insulation around steel columns, and are considerably smaller than steel columns insulated.

General contractor is W. B. Meredith, II, Norfolk, who also serves as subcontractor for excavation, concrete, masonry, miscellaneous metals and carpentry.

Other subcontractors, of Norfolk, are reinforcing steel, Hall-Hodges Co., Inc.; Stevens & King, roofing; Grover L. White, Inc.; floor covering; glass and glazing, Building Supplies Corp.; painting, E. Caligari & Son; plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning, E. K. Wilson & Sons, Inc.; electric, W. L. Smith, Jr.


Fred B. Fuqua
First Colony
Life Building
Lynchburg
Virginia
POWELL-WALLER HOUSE

(Continued from page 17)

who was forced to sell many of his holdings in various parts of Virginia to defray the huge expense of building Rosewell. Page sold this land, together with the adjacent property lying along Waller Street, to Benjamin Waller, who divided the tract into lots. These were taken into the City of Williamsburg in 1756.

The house was owned by Benjamin Powell until 1782 (19 years), when he sold it to Zachariah Rowland. Rowland sold it to Patrick Robertson who, in turn, sold it to Benjamin Carter Waller, son of the Benjamin Waller who acquired the lots from Page. The property remained in the hands of the Wallers and the Langhornes, allied to them by marriage, until 1887, when it was purchased by Colonel Levin Winder Lane. Lane's granddaughter-in-law, Mrs. Spencer Lane sold it to Colonial Williamsburg in 1939, retaining life tenure.

The restoration of the Powell-Waller House was one of the most interesting which Colonial Williamsburg has yet undertaken and it presented numerous problems, since so many additions and alterations had been made to it during its long occupancy. Five distinct building periods were positively identified by architectural examination, two stemming from colonial times, two from the nineteenth century and one from this century.

In accordance with Colonial Williamsburg's policy of retaining as much eighteenth-century work as possible, the house has been restored to the condition it was in during its second colonial period, which has been dated about 1782. The brick part at the rear was obviously built first, followed by the frame part which faces Waller Street. The exterior of the building, except for the porch on the south side, in the angle between the two "wings," has been restored, for the most part, on the basis of architectural evidence found in the structure itself. The porch never existed but it was added for the comfort of the occupant of the house, who was the original owner and included a request for this feature as a condition of sale. The detailing of this and the remainder of the exterior follows closely that of extant work of the period. The porch, for example, is not unlike one found at Fauntleroy, near Aylett in King William County.

There is much old woodwork on the interior of the house and this has been carefully retained. The room arrange-

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builds sales—

$20 in calls bring $1,537 in orders

When a medical supplies distributor suggested that his out-of-town customers order from him by Long Distance, reversing the charges, he received 31 orders totaling $1,537 in the first 29 days. The calls cost $20.

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of Virginia

NOVEMBER 1956
PAGE FORTY-SEVEN
ment on the first floor corresponds with the eighteenth-century layout, except that modern bath and kitchen facilities have been added to make the house suitable for present-day living. The second floor layout is conjectural but it is the arrangement which best accommodates elements, such as stairways and chimneys, coming up from the first floor, so that it may correspond with the eighteenth-century layout. The detailing on the second floor follows eighteenth-century precedent.

Some of the notable woodwork features of the first floor are the panelled dados of the living and dining rooms; the fine mantel and overmantel of the living room; the panelled inside shutters in the dining room and the horizontally-sheathed dados of the hallway and the neighboring room to the south, all of which stem from the eighteenth century.

Restoration plans were designed by the Architects’ Office of Colonial Williamsburg. Consulting engineers were Cleverdon, Varney & Pike, Boston, structural, and Wiley & Wilson, Richmond, mechanical.

Subcontractors included Wachter & Wolff, plumbing and heating; Southern Electric, electrical. Material suppliers included: R. E. Richardson, Richmond, millwork; N. W. Martin, Richmond, roofing and sheet metal, and Standard Art Marble & Tile Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., tile work.
Proposed Lynchburg Medical And Professional Center

Pendleton S. Clark, Lynchburg, is architect for the proposed Lynchburg Medical Center, Inc., and Lynchburg Professional Center, Inc.

Wiley & Wilson, Lynchburg, are consulting engineers and Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman, Norfolk, are structural engineers.

This project comprises a grouping of one-story brick-faced structures to house professional offices for 26 medical practitioners who are members of two corporations owning and operating the combined facility.

The plans contain a total of 20 suites arranged in 11 structures, each with one to four suites per structure, and connected by one continuous roof which overhangs and extends beyond building walls to provide complete covered sidewalk or arcade inter-communication throughout the project. Each suite is individually arranged with anywhere from four to 12 rooms, separated for such designated usages as Consultation, Dark, Dressing, Examination, Laboratory, Office, Toilet, Treatment, Waiting and X-Ray.

All suites are heated and air-conditioned by a year-round system of forced hot and cold water, distributed to individually controlled fan and coil units located in each room, from a central utility structure.

The project provides total net (rental) contents of 21,354 square feet, with a building construction total of 24,690 square feet.

Sash Door & Glass Corp.
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See WRVA-TV Broadcasting Station, Page 12

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Radford, Virginia

Heating — Air Conditioning — Ventilating

PHONE 3316
Plumbing & Roofing Contractor for Round Meadow Country Club Pool, see page 45

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See Louis M. Saunders Co. Office and Warehouse Page 16

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BUENA VISTA, VIRGINIA

PAGE FIFTY
Material suppliers were Willis Way­side; Elliot & Co., Inc.; Virginia Metal Products, Inc., Orange; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc.; Noland Co., Inc.; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc.; Door Engineering Corp. All are Norfolk firms unless otherwise specified.

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Plumbing and Heating Contractors for  
Terminal Bldg., Patrick Henry Airport. See Page 14

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Gentlemen:

Thank you for sending us a copy of the July issue of the Virginia Record containing Mrs. Somerville's article on Mason's Island. We have many requests, from time to time, for information on Roosevelt Island, and it will be a boon to have so much in one place, when heretofore, as you know only too well it has had to be assembled from bits here and there.

It is the first time I have seen the RECORD, and found it very interesting as a whole—a good setting for the story.

Very sincerely yours,
Mathilde D. Williams
Curator, Peabody Library
Association of Georgetown
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We understand that you recently published an article on the Rockbridge Professional Building and would like to have a copy of the issue in which it appeared. We were the plastering contractors on that job and appreciate having a part in the construction and are happy to know an article on the job has been published.

Yours very truly,
Billy R. Ayers, Jr.
Roanoke, Virginia

Dear Sir:

It was a great pleasure to read in your July issue the excellent article on George Mason's Island by Mrs. James William Somerville. May I have an other copy of the issue? I want to send one, the one that I now have, to the Theodore Roosevelt Collection at Harvard University and deposit the other in the library here at Roosevelt House.

Your readers may be interested to know that this Commission, established...
by Congress to prepare for the observance of the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial in 1958, has developed plans with the National Park Service for an Island Memorial on Theodore Roosevelt Island, formerly George Mason's Island, to commemorate this great American and to recall the ideas of responsible citizenship which he symbolizes.

The Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission welcome the participation of all Americans in a project to honor the man described by the late Elihu Root as “the greatest teacher of the essentials of popular self-government the world has ever known.”

Sincerely yours,
Hermann Hagedorn
Director, Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission,
New York City

Dear Mr. Dowdey,
I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the great improvement in the tone of Virginia Record since you undertook the editorship of the same. It now has a real Virginia flavor.

Today I enjoyed reading your heart warming editorial on the old road from Richmond down through Charles City and on to Jamestown and Williamsburg. We still have lots of things in the state that the Yankees can't take away from us.

More power to you.
Very truly yours,
Chas. A. Taylor, Jr.
Urbanna, Va.

(Continued on next page)
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See Page 26

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Gentlemen:
We have received the October issue of Virginia Record, and note with interest that it features Roanoke’s coming Diamond Jubilee. Since our Library copy is bound for permanent reference, we are asking if it is possible to receive another copy for our circulation file. We feel that having a copy available for use will be of great interest to the students from this part of the country and the many students from other parts of the United States who are attending Roanoke College this year.
Thank you.
Yours truly,
Mrs. David C. Coleman,
Periodicals Librarian,
Roanoke College,
Salem, Va.

Dear Mr. Dowdey:
I have just received the September 1956 issue of Virginia Record in which you have afforded the Division of Motor Vehicles such generous space in connection with the Fiftieth Anniversary of this Department.
I want you to know how deeply I appreciate your interest in this occasion and also what the Record has done in the past to assist us in presenting the

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Patrick Henry Airport,
Page 14
several phases of the Division’s operation.

Very truly yours,
C. H. Lamb
Commissioner
Virginia Division of Motor Vehicles

Gentlemen:
Again I am in your debt for accepting and so splendidly presenting my humble efforts to tell the story of the History of the Division for the past 50 years. More power to you on Virginia Record. In my book, it is a finely edited and beautifully planned magazine.

With renewed thanks, I am
Very sincerely yours,
G. Watson James, Jr.
Publicist
Virginia Division of Motor Vehicles

J. B. DOD
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LEXINGTON, VA.

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General Contractor for
Belfield School, Charlottesville, Va.
See page 24

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NOVEMBER 1956
 PAGE FIFTY-FIVE
BUSINESS REVIEW

(Continued from page 35)

For many years Norfolk—and particularly J. Rives Worsham, Tidewater businessman who has been active in port development—has been telling the world of the natural advantages of Hampton Roads for passengers as well as freight.

The major reason for the annual all-Virginia cruises to the Caribbean each Winter has been to help prove the point.

September brought evidence that one of the largest steamship companies had heard:

Cunard Lines announced four passenger departures for England from Norfolk’s Imperial Docks. The twin luxury liners Media and Parthia would each start two trips from Norfolk, according to G. L. Bowen, Cunard’s general passenger manager in this country.

Two of the sailings took place in September. The others were set for October with the promise of others if sufficient interest were shown.

* * *

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About 200 employes of the Chesapeake & O
peake and Ohio Railway in Richmond are likely to be transferred soon to Huntington, W. Va., C&O officials have disclosed.

Forty from the operating departments will go by the first of next year and 80 additional ones may follow during the following 12 months, according to M. I. Dunn, C&O vice-president in charge of operations.

John E. Kusik, vice-president for finance, said some 50 persons under his jurisdiction are likely to be moved within the near future, and another 25 might follow later depending on housing and office facilities in the West Virginia city.

The C&O employs about 1,120 persons in Richmond.

Two new devices have been introduced by standing committees of the Virginia Bankers Association to help attract better qualified youngsters to careers in banking.

(Continued on next page)
One is a folder entitled "A Banker Writes to His Son," prepared by a group led by Miss Virginia Valentine, advertising manager of State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts in Richmond.

The second is an annual series of scholarships to the summer school for bankers at the University of Virginia. These are awarded to promising young collegians to give them a close look at men in banking and to allow them to judge for themselves what such a career might offer.

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(Continued from preceding page)
AIA ADDENDA

(Continued from page 10)

the home builder can collaborate in producing a better level of site planning and design in the field of development building.

Professor Horace Day, Art Director of Mary Baldwin College, was the speaker at the banquet which closed the three-day session. Richard L. Meagher, Chapter President, was chairman of the general sessions.

miscellany

Several Virginia architectural firms have moved, made changes in their organization etc. Carl M. Lindner & Son are now at 304 West Cary Street, Richmond. Pendleton S. Clark, F.A.I.A., Walter R. Nexsen, A.I.A., and John D. Owens, Jr., A.I.A. announced their partnership in the firm of Clark, Nexsen and Owens, successors to Pendleton S. Clark, Architect. J. Scott Rawlings and John E. Wilson, of Richmond, have moved their offices to 1000 N. Thompson St. Ivan J. Alten has moved his office to 106 E. Cary Street, from which address Louis W. Ballou and Charles C. Justice moved their offices to 300 West Franklin Street. C. W. Huff, Jr., of Richmond and Charles Shiflett formed the firm of Huff & Shiflett, 105 E. Cary St., Richmond. Edward F. Sinnott announced the association of Edward F. Sinnott, Jr., in the firm of Edward F. Sinnott & Son, Architects, at 112 E. Cary St., in Richmond.

Please turn to next page)
Membership List, Virginia Chapter, AIA

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Edward C. Kemper, Chevy Chase, Md.
Miss Mary W. Scott, Richmond
R. F. Taylor, Orange

Emeritus
Leon W. Bishop, Chilhowie
Eugene Bradbury, Richmond
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PAGE SIXTY

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