This is a picture of a flame that is going no place at all.

You could hold a blowtorch against concrete masonry for hours and the concrete would still be there — solid, intact. That’s why a concrete masonry house is a good place for your mortgage dollars.

Nobody holds a blowtorch against any house to set it afire. But cigarettes do get dropped, grease catches fire in kitchens, wiring and furnace flues sometimes cause trouble. Nevertheless, fire never gets far in a house with concrete foundation and floors, concrete masonry walls and a firesafe roof of concrete tile or asbestos-cement shingles.

Granting that insurance protects the mortgagor against fire loss, the fact remains that insurance does not protect you from the headaches of adjustment or reinvestment.

How much better, from an investment standpoint, to have your money always at work in a concrete masonry house, safe against destruction by fire. Moreover, the long life and slow depreciation of a concrete house keeps its resale value high.

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What’s more, with a properly designed basement and a concrete first floor, the occupants have a safe refuge from tornadoes, hurricanes, quakes and atomic blasts.

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PAGE THREE
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Reddy Kilowatt interviews a
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REDDY: How does electricity help you live better, Mrs. Jones?

MRS. JONES: In dozens of ways, Reddy, in every room of the house.

REDDY: Where would you say it helps you most?

MRS. JONES: I believe I'd have to say the kitchen. Here electricity's really on the job, from kitchen clock to coffee pot. It helps prepare our food and cooks and preserves it. It makes ice, heats water and even "does" the dishes.

REDDY: What about the family wash?

MRS. JONES: Well, that's important, too. I used to dread wash-day drudgery, but now my electric washer and dryer do all the work. Now I can get a lot of other things done . . . or just relax.

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What has happened to MEMORIAL DAY?

In the days when the veterans of an old war were still alive, it seemed that Memorial Day was always hot. All over Virginia (as with similar exercises all over the country) the parade was one of the grandest affairs of the year. Militia units then were still individualistic organizations, resplendently turned out in uniforms of varying hues. In Richmond there were the Blues and the Grays, marching with rifles, and the Howitzers riding on horse-drawn caisson, very exciting to children. High school cadet battalions also marched with rifles—six companies of them from John Marshall, sweltering in the high buttoned woolen tunics that turned the decorative white linen collar into a ruffle.

The neatly uniformed old veterans rode in open cars, touring cars they were called then, and at the cemetery they sat in rows in front of the speakers' platform. The adults stood around in the sun while the voices of the orators droned away, and the children wandered about among the stacked rifles of the militia and the unlimbered guns of the Howitzers. For the children and some of the adults the high moment came when the rifles volleyed over the unmarked graves, building to the great climax of the artillery fire. It was a four-gun battery and each piece fired. The blue smoke drifted away on the echo of the blasts, and for a moment the old war seemed not so far away.

Probably most people in the country did not think too deeply about the particular war, and certainly not about why it was fought. The Memorial Day mood was more a sense of history.

Today the event is no longer a grand affair, and the parades fall far short of stirring the heart. Except for a few units, representatives of the modern versions of the old militia appear somewhat lackadaisically in their service uniforms. On the trucks that draw the guns, a few bored-looking young men lounge, chatting amongst themselves, with seemingly no awareness of playing a part in any pageantry. Even the cadets of John Marshall, comfortably attired, march without rifles. They still march smartly enough, but their part in the spectacle is overshadowed by drum majorettes in bright skirts, followed by prancing young ladies, like dancers in a Spanish flamenco festival.

What they are memorializing would be difficult to hazard, but for a certainty it is remote from an hour of history in our country. No longer do the rifles volley over the graves nor the guns roar to the unbearable excitement of the children. Of course, there are no longer any veterans either.

Essentially it was the veterans who gave to all who remember—from Georgia to Iowa, from Maine to Texas—the immediate sense of the past in terms of living individuals. It is said that one of the appeals the Civil War holds on the imagination of our time was the individual element in that war. The fighting was not done by depersonalized, mechanized masses, with vast machines of destruction. The war was fought by individuals, often by men who had been friends before and became friends again, and the men were led by individual leaders who marched in front of their troops with sword in hand as a symbol of leadership. An old veteran, whether in blue or gray, symbolized the personal element in history and brought the past close to us, serving as a reminder that what formed our times and our societies was not a remote happening in some distant era, which concerned us chiefly as dates to remember in some dull course in school.

Our history is no more isolated from our present than an individual's "case history"—as it is called medically—is isolated from our state of being today.

(Continued on page 58)
STAR PERFORMER

On

"The Hill"

by

VIRGINIA WALLER DAViS

IN THE WALNUT-PANELED, PLUSH CARPETED hall of the House of Representatives a lanky, lawyer-farmer from Fauquier is a star performer.

Gallery visitors point him out... "that's Smith of Virginia, Chairman of Rules"... that powerful Committee that has been called "the traffic cop of legislation," which says What, When and How legislation may be presented to the House.

Peering down they see a tall, bespectacled, slightly stooped gentleman with the traditional look of both a statesman and an unhurried, courtly "gentleman of the South."

Close to the microphones, keen eye missing nothing, he may be slouched in his seat, relaxed and waiting, deep in a huddle with his colleagues, or quiet moving about among the members with an air so casual and unconcerned that it has fooled many an opponent... their sorrow.

Legend rates him as one of the three most powerful men in the House of Representatives. Last January the New York Times picked him as one of the ten most influential men in the entire Congress... "who appraises men an

(Photograph by Fred J. Maroon, Washington, D.C.)

In his private office adjoining the Rules Committee room, the Chairman makes a point, and is reflected in the gold-rimmed mirror.
measures with a dispassionate, unhurried realism . . . There are few shrewder men in the House than Judge Smith, and few who are better liked."

The press, from time to time, has referred to this veteran of 26 years in Congress as "a master of legislative strategy" . . . "smooth operator" . . . conservative road-block" . . . formidable foe" and one reporter went so far as to describe him and a colleague as the two most astute prestidigitators in the history of Congress."

His 11 grandchildren might find this hard to believe, for certainly he has shown them no sleight of hand tricks, but his colleagues might believe anything. Friend and foe alike, they have healthy respect for "the Judge" whom the Washington Post describes as having outfoxed, outmaneuvered and even out-thought many of them, at one time or another, in the rough-and-tumble game of parliamentary procedure."

This "gentleman from Virginia" is the 8th District's Howard Worth Smith, lawyer, former judge, former newspaper owner-publisher, banker, dairy farmer and undefeated candidate for the public offices which he has held continuously for 40-odd years, beginning with the Alexandria City Council, when a freshman lawyer, and continuing as Council President, Commonwealths Attorney, Judge of the Corporation Court of Alexandria, Judge of the 16th Judicial Circuit of Virginia and 14 terms in the Congress of the United States.

He is well trained for the job . . . and on the job. Only a dire emergency keeps him from his post of duty and among the 435 milling members of the House he is sure to be one "present and accounted for," or attending a Rules Committee meeting in the crystal-handelied office on the Gallery floor above. This Committee is the only one among the 19 standing committees that may meet while the House is in session and always on call of the Chairman. All meetings are open to the public for "the Judge" will have no part in any "star chamber" proceedings. Doors are only closed when hearings are concluded and time comes for the vote. It is aptly termed "powerful," for before any measure may come before the House for debate and vote it must be scheduled by the 12-member Rules Committee, and its firm control over legislative priority can only be upset by the signatures of a majority (218) of the entire House membership. The "gentleman from Virginia" has been its chairman since January 1955, a member since 1932 and the first Virginian ever to hold the Chairmanship.

More Presidents of the United States were born in the District which Judge Smith so proudly represents than in any other in the United States . . . Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Taylor (5), not mentioning such other distinguished Virginians as Patrick Henry, John Marshall and Robert E. Lee.

One of the many gavels used by the Speaker of the House and presented by Mr. Smith was made from a tree planted by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, while in the House cloakroom the frame surrounding an information board is also of wood from the same tree.

(VIRGINIA RECORD
MAY 1957)

PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, CHAIRMAN

An unusual photograph of the "Swearing in Ceremony" of the 85th Congress. Judge Smith in a gray suit is to the right of the center bank and immediately behind him may be seen Rep. Tuck, with others of the Virginia delegation clustered nearby.
Representative Howard Worth Smith soon after he entered upon his Congressional career.

Affectionately known as “the Judge,” he shies from publicity like a young colt from a bridle, but he was catapulted into the nation’s spotlight in 1940 with the passage of the now internationally famous “Smith Act” which has become the nation’s number one weapon against communists within our midst.

Ten years after the passage of this bill it was so much a part of the internal defense of the nation that the American Legion awarded him their Gold Medal for outstanding citizenship and the American Legion Citation of Honor “for meritorious service.” Said the press: “He deserves the commendation of all Americans.”

In 1955 the American Good Government Society selected him for their annual George Washington Award for “distinguished service, beyond the call of duty, to good government in America... We can rejoice in numbering this Virginia gentleman among the Nation’s most illustrious sons.”

Called a “behind the scenes operator” and recognized as the leader of the Conservatives in the House, as well as that tightly knit group with the name “House Bloc,” he describes himself as a “conservative Democrat whose normal habitat is south of the Mason and Dixon line” and whose strongest convictions may be summed up in the 10th Amendment to the Constitution...

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

He has thrown his weight against, and frankly admits will use all legal means at his command to prevent passage, of measures designed to take away from the States their last vestige of self-government.

Adhering to the Jeffersonian principle that “Government governs best that governs least,” he deplores some of the tendencies and policies “in Federal Government that go far beyond the functions delegated to Congress... there seems no limit to the encroachment on personal liberties or the rights of sovereign States.”

As a result of his firm beliefs he broke with less conservative members of his own party in opposing certain “New Deal” measures which he believed not to be in the best interest of the nation, and one of his most quoted remarks is “I have never offered for public office on the platform that I had no principles worth risking my political fate for, no independence of judgment worth fighting for, and no conscience worth living with, I never will.”

He believes it is man’s God-given right to earn his own living as he pleases, and to join what he pleases whether it be church, club or union. He opposed the National Labor Relations Act “which took the power of decision from the States” and the Minimum Wage Act, “not only of general principles, but also because I believe Congress has no right to tell anyone what and how to pay their employees.”

His deep convictions against government compulsion of individuals, of States, have caused him to take on many a fight, but no one of these over the years has been bigger than the one over the passage of the Civil Rights Bill in the last session of Congress. Attempting to bring to light its drastic and far reaching provisions he managed, by adroit maneuver, to keep before the House for more than a week... something that practically never happens. With the failure of the 84th
session to enact this measure, it is now in the lap of the 85th session and Smith is once again "at the bat."

Not long ago, discussing judicial usurpation of States rights, he urged House members with no mincing of words to "consider the matter of the constitutional limitations on the Federal government in a broad sense..." and, for the purpose of discussion, to "Forget the segregation case. The South has been taking care of itself against the Federal government for a hundred years, and I suspect they are going to prove equally able to take care of themselves this time..." said the Judge, adding "You who today see no harm in the violation of a constitutional State right will find that what you do today may jump up and slap you in the face tomorrow on some other subject..."

One of "the Judge's" major activities has been in the field of Labor and for the rights of workers. He attracted nation-wide attention with the co-authorship of the Smith-Connally Act providing criminal penalties for striking in government operated plants; authorship of the resolution calling for investigation of the National Labor Relations Board, which resulted in its reorganization and the preparation of amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, known today as the Taft-Hartley Act. These he prepared and got through the House, but the Senate adjourned before acting on them. In the next session they reappeared—with his knowledge and consent—as the Taft-Hartley Bill. Credit and the headlines are two things he is perfectly willing for the other fellow to have, so long as things get done.

If all this legislative "give and take" was easy "the Judge" would probably have none of it, for he is used to a good fight and it rolls like water off a duck's back. He has the reputation of not accepting memberships on Boards unless he knows there is a real job to do, and he has time to do it.

Since he is a man serious and dedicated to his principles and the good of his District, State and nation, his sense of humor and delightful wit come sometimes as a great surprise. He enjoys enlivening a dull or heated session with a little humor which he wows in with a "deadpan" expression and down-country drawl. Once he boxed off an unfriendly argument with like the fellow said about ox-tail soup... that's going pretty far back to get up."

Friends still write in for his "Raccoon speech," delivered at a time when budget-cutting was a "must" and a

profusely illustrated, 150-odd page booklet "on the touching subject of raccoons in North and Middle America" had just been published by a government agency. Launching forth on the uselessness of raccoons (or the value of the information that "the skull of the raccoon in Alabama is different from that in Florida and other States") he told his enthralled audience that he had known a lot of coon hunters in his day and the best of them couldn't read or write, and he just didn't know who else would be interested. "If you told a coon hunter that a coon was a 'Procyon lotor' he would think you just had one swig too many out of that jug of 'white mule' that usually goes with all well organized coon hunts..." And that isn't all, said "the Judge," there are treatises on everything from "the Collard lizards to the scissor-tailed fly catcher, including skunks, squirrels, woodchucks, magpies, bats and, believe it or not, there is a scientific treatise of great moment on the compelling subject of the economic status of the English sparrow. I hope you gentlemen will read that. It may help you in considering some of these appropriations..."

Budget cutting has been one of his special interests at this session of Congress as well, and membership on the District Committee, with all of its involved problems, is a major responsibility of his full days described by one Congressman as "busy, bothered and be-deviled."

The one piece of legislation that Virginia's Dean of Congressional Representatives feels is a "must" is a little 13-line measure, marked "H.R.3" which he describes as "in simple language, marked "H.R.3" which he describes as "in simple language proposing that the States and the Federal Government live together and go along together and that the laws shall not conflict with each other and that if they should conflict the Federal law shall be superior." This permits concurrent jurisdiction in order that State acts, when not in conflict with Federal may also be enforced in the State courts for the protection of the State and its citizens, and was intro-
The Judge" buys a forget-me-not from the small son of a D.A.V., on the porch of his home in Alexandria.

duced by him as a direct result of the decision by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that the State of Pennsylvania had no authority, under the Sedition Act, to prosecute a notorious Communist who was a citizen of that State, since Congress had enacted the Smith Act which, among other things

Congratulations to Judge Smith
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makes it a crime to teach or advocate the overthrow of the Government by force.

"I have been astonished at the resistance to even this mild approach to the question of States' rights ... but if the tide fast sweeping away these rights is to be stemmed before it is too late it is 'must' legislation."

Judge Smith was recently named to the President's Advisory Commission for Presidential Office Space, faced with the problem of making room where no room is, and the big problem ... demolish? or renovate? the old State Department Building which, with all its age and dignity, frowns down upon the low, white Executive wing of the White House, now overcrowded by the Chief Executive's staff.

How did he get into all this business of politics? With a wry grin Judge Smith will tell you it "happened when nobody was looking."

He was a freshman lawyer, in his mid-twenties, with the paint hardly dry on his shingle hung out in Alexandria, when he heard there was to be a Councilmanic election, and nobody seemed much interested. After the lean years of getting started he decided it might be a good idea to run for office and get himself known. To his surprise he got himself elected and that started the pattern that he has just improved upon over the years.

In one of his campaigns for re-election to Congress, his Republican opponent was of the opposite sex. Upon hearing her charms extolled "the Judge" dryly remarked, "If I had known this was to be a beauty contest I wouldn't have entered." This from the man whose re-election once was hailed as "a National event" and another time was challenged.

Born and bred in a century-old brick house where his mother before him had

The keen-eyed Judge at the entrance to the Rules Committee Room.

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WARSAW, VIRGINIA
Rep. and Mrs. Smith (center) on a recent visit to Texas, to spend the holidays with their daughter and son-in-law, pose with "a few" of the grand-children. Young "Smitty" is next to the end on the right and his parents (Mr. and Mrs. Tonahill) on the left.

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also first seen the light of day, he was just a long-legged boy in short pant when he announced that he was not going to be a farmer, like his father before him, but a lawyer instead. That was when, according to the family, "his father hit the ceiling," but his mother, who had spent all her life on the farm, could well understand, and urged him on.

When he went to the University of Virginia for his law degree, after graduating from Bethel Military Academy, he found that if he was going to get the degree before his money gave out, he wouldn't have time for anything else... "just a case of root hog, or die he remembers with a grin. He got it in two years, then went home to farm and wait out the year until he was 21 and could leave the farm for the city and a career.

Today he has his career, the city and the farm, which he dearly loves and refers to as his "recreation" in spite of the fact that he operates not on his home place of Cedar Hill, near Warrenton, as a dairy farm but also on two others, another in Fauquier and one in Prince William.

Milk on many a Washington breakfast table is from his herds of Guernseys and he oversees operation of the farm on week-ends whenever his duties "on the Hill" will allow.

The original part of the house Cedar Hill was built by his great, great grandfather in 1797, and the "new part" built over a hundred years ago (Continued on page 49)
We join in felicitating
Howard W. Smith
Citizens Bank of Poquoson
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HE WAS BORN IN THE Poor House, lived in a jail at the
tender age of two; wanted to be a surgeon, but at
83 looks back on 60 active years as a law enforcement officer
47 years of which he served as a member of the Portsmouth
Police Department and 25 years as its Chief.

But this thumb-nail biography of James M. Broughton,
internationally known and beloved by his fellow officers,
needs a bit of explanation at this point, as well as amplification.

To begin with James M. Broughton, son of Joseph and
Sara E. Broughton, was born January 20, 1873, in Portsmouth
when his father was Superintendent of the Poor House. That
explains the “in the Poor House;” and the “in a jail” is
clerued up by the fact that at two, his father was Deputy
Sheriff at Portsmouth and in such capacity “in those days,”
the Chief explained to the writer, “had to live in the front
part of the house (jail) which was a residence.”

As destiny ordained, he was to enter many jails, with
prisoners of course, so his infant association with a “clink”
was a fitting start for his eventful career on the side of law
and order.

Educated in the public schools of Portsmouth and with one
year at Randolph Macon College behind him, he served as
an apprentice cabinet maker in the Portsmouth Navy yard
and then at 20 set out for Chicago where in 1893 he worked
for the General Electric Company at the World’s Fair.

Following this, young Broughton was back in Portsmouth
serving as a machinist in the Navy Yard. Then on April 14
1894, he married Josie E. Heath, who was to be the guiding
light of his career, mother of his seven children:* and to
whom was paid one of the most beautiful tributes in the his-
tory of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

More anon on this.

December 1, 1897, a tall, powerfully built young man was
appointed a patrolman of the Portsmouth Police Department
thus began the law enforcement career of James M. Brough-
ton. His first promotion was as a roundsman, then follow-
ced in rapid succession promotions to sergeant, lieutenant, cap-
tain, and on December 1, 1914, his appointment by the
Board of Police Commissioners to Chief of Police of his
native city, a post he held until March 3, 1921, when the
young police official decided to divert his talents to the field
of a special agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. But
not for long. Portsmouth needed him and “Jim” Broughton
had the patrolman in his blood, so to speak. The result: he
was re-appointed Chief of the Department in December 1921
and served as its top official until his retirement on Septem-
ber 1, 1944 (a total service in that capacity of 25 years).

During a recent interview, Chief Broughton remarked
rather pensively: “If I had my life to live over, I wouldn’t
be anything but a surgeon.” Behind that statement is the
story of a natural born surgeon without a diploma from
medical school, but one from the school of necessity. Witness

“I picked up surgery. I sewed up thousands in my
back office where I had the full operation set, table and
instruments, and vaccinated thousands during the smallpox
epidemic. In the surgery business I have cut out as much
as six feet of the intestines of a Negro; and also removed
18 inches of the intestines of one of the police captains.
Besides, I very often administered the anesthetic while the
doctor was “washing up.” There was the case of a Negro
man who had been shot in the heart: I carried him to the
King’s Daughters Hospital where Dr. Holliday, the surgeon
performed a wonderful operation; cutting through two ribs
exposing the heart, cutting the sack of the heart open. Dr.
Holliday took three stitches and that boy lived for at least
20 years afterwards. I assisted in that operation.”

As far back as 1900, this unofficial police surgeon “began
sewing wounded prisoners back together again.” He cites

*At this writing Chief Broughton has 15 grandchildren and
1 great-grandchildren.
the first case, that of a woman “with her head just about sliced in two. I borrowed a long needle and got some plain white thread. I patched her up. She was doing fine the last I heard of her at the time.”

These “adventures in surgery” are not a tithe of the drama that surrounded Chief Broughton through his long active police career — riots, an attempted lynching, murder cases, and shooting three subjects in the line of duty, etc.

As to riots, he recalled the day that Jack Johnson won the heavy-weight championship. “The Negroes all over the country,” he said “got a little above themselves and we had a near riot in Portsmouth, but fortunately for me I was able to call on the Marines in the Navy Yard. Ordinarily they could not send Marines out at my say-so. It so happened, however, that the sailors were involved in the fracas and that gave me an excuse to request help from the Marines in Portsmouth to quell the riot.”

There were many murder cases to be solved during his career. There was, for example, one colored woman who had been shot—nobody knew how—“I found her lying on the floor in her kitchen. All the neighbors were colored and none of them would talk.” He wound up that case by finally arresting a Negro and securing the evidence to convict him. He was sent to the penitentiary and “strangely enough after he served his time in the penitentiary,” said the veteran officer, “his own boy killed him in South Boston several years ago.”

As to murder cases, this particular one was solved or unsolved, depending upon how the reader sees it.

At all events, Chief Broughton was called one summer morning to the home of a Navy officer in a fashionable section of the city. A murder had been committed. The victim was the wife of the Navy officer, and Chief Broughton had known the lady from childhood. She was lying dead at the foot of the back stairway. “At the time of the murder the victim’s husband was at sea, but I found out after communicating with him that he had received a letter from her written the night before stating that she had heard a noise downstairs and had borrowed a pistol from one of the neighbors and, if she heard the noise again, she was going down to investigate. (Incidentally, the suspect was a young man from that neighborhood.) It developed that the marauder did come back, and she went down that stairway with an oil
lamp in her left hand and the pistol in her right hand and met him at the foot of the steps. She shot at him twice (we found the bullets in the wall), but as she fired for the third time it was evident that her assailant turned the gun on her. Incidentally the suspect had carried the pistol into a nearby room where he dropped it.

"I had a bloodhound, and we brought him to the scene of the crime. The dog led me to a home on that street twice—that of a very prominent family. There was no other evidence at that time. We had in those days a coroner's jury. Now, they only have the coroner to investigate such cases. I had the whole matter up before the coroner's jury which failed to bring in a verdict against the young man we suspected. He was connected at the time with two of the city's public officials. As the result, his case was not brought up before a grand jury."

Chief Broughton's tours of duty, before and after his elevation to top-ranking officer of the department, were full of close calls. For example, once he had to serve an ordinary warrant, and when the man was after opened the door and saw his uniform he snapped a pistol three times in the officer's face, but it failed to go off. And what's more, the man was standing only 18 inches from Officer Broughton.

Then there was the incident on Crawford Street in Portsmouth. Somebody had been breaking into a business place. One of his fellow officers and Broughton were watching for him inside the building. "When the robber entered the place, I went through the door to get him," said Broughton, "and he hit me across the right eye and knocked my head open. The other police officer ran after him, shot at him, and brought him back. We put the 'twisters' on him and carried him out. He got 18 years—ten years for assault on me and eight years for house-breaking."

Topping all of these law enforcement episodes is this bizarre incident when Chief Broughton delivered a coup against a mob bent on lynching a Negro who had raped a white woman. Led by a big Negro man, the mob converged on the county jail at Crawford and Water Streets. The Mayor addressed the mob without avail. The situation was critical and then Chief Broughton had a "hunch" that none of the mob could recognize the prisoner, so while the mob milled around, he led the prisoner through the crowd unnoticed, took him to the Norfolk Ferry and landed him safely in the Norfolk County Jail. When the coup was discovered, the mob vented its disappointment by pulling every fire alarm box in Portsmouth.

It was natural, during the writer's interview with The Grand Old Man of Law Enforcement in Virginia, that such subjects as police technics of today and the yesteryears should be broached, as well as juvenile delinquency and police equipment.

As to equipment in his early years as an officer, he chuckled. "There were no patrol wagons in those days. I carried many a drunk to jail in a push cart, many a one." One time when he used an old light-top buggy to convey a man to the station, he put the prisoner in the buggy, got in between the shafts and hauled him to the lockup.

The first patrol wagon acquired by his department was in 1915. "It was the best one we ever had—a Cadillac—combination of a patrol wagon and ambulance."

Notable are improvements in relation to fingerprints, casts of tires and feet, teletype, and radio equipped police cars, and handcuffs (for in the pioneer days "twisters"—a chain with two handles—was the only way an officer could swing on to his prisoner.) He characterized such modern equipment as "wonderful, wonderful."

In this connection, when observing that a criminal doesn't have a chance these days, he paid a glowing tribute to his friend, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I.—"one of the most wonderful men ever born," he added. As to juvenile delinquency, Chief Broughton laid the major blame upon a lack of home influence. "Mothers going to cocktail or card parties, anything to get clear of the children. The wealthy even buy automobiles for their children."

Raised in the era when men put women on a pedestal, this gentleman of the old school branded the dress of girls and boys of today. "I claim," he said, "that in our schools we do not teach enough modesty, manners and courtesy. Women have descended to man's level. When I was a juvenile, every boy when growing up was bad, but surely we did not do the outrageous things that the juveniles are guilty of today."

What this splendid officer of the law has contributed to the betterment and protection of society cannot be measured in words. But in a measure his contributions during the 60 years of police work have won for him one outstanding international reward. It came in 1924, at the Annual Conference of the International Association of Chief of Police held in Montreal and is best understood from this newspaper clipping:

"With a perfect attendance at IACP Annual Conferences throughout the years since 1911 when he became a member, Chief Broughton has been active in shaping the destiny of the Association. In addition to serving on the Executive Committee and numerous special committees, he was elected..." (Continued on page 57)
TWO FIRST PLACE AWARDS and a second place award have been presented for outdoor advertising in the Richmond area.

The awards, presented at a recent luncheon by J. J. Hail, regional director of the General Outdoor Advertising Company, were for outstanding 24-sheet posters in all cities of 100,000 to 500,000 population.

First award for design of a poster went to Commonwealth Natural Gas Corp. This was received by O. T. Jamerson, public relations director of the utility, and Edward Acree, vice-president of Cargill & Wilson, Inc., advertising agency.

Another first place award was presented to Southern Materials, Inc. Ray Wingo received the citation for his firm.

Stewart K. Materne, vice-president of First and Merchants National Bank, received a second place certificate from Mr. Hail. A duplicate award was given to James N. Cargill, president of Cargill & Wilson, the agency for the account.

United States Steel reports highest earnings for any quarter in its history with net three-month income $115,478,109—equal to $2.03 a common share.

Waterborne foreign trade in Richmond increased faster percentage-wise last year than in any other Virginia port city according to the Virginia State Ports Authority. Export and import tonnage totalled 228,525, showing an increase of 47.7 per cent.

There's a bright outlook at Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company with billings for the first quarter this year up 63 per cent over the same period last year and with a backlog of major contracts amounting to $383,909,565 as compared with $200,205,562 in 1956.

Eugene B. Sydnor, Jr., president of Southern Department Stores, Inc., announces the appointment of J. B. Hickman, formerly manager of Casey’s Inc., Williamsburg, as general merchandiser of the firm here and also the appointment of George A. Richner, formerly with Montgomery Ward and Adam Hat Stores in New York, to the post of general operating manager in Richmond. Also, Roland F. Cyr, former operating and personnel manager for the Richmond office, has become general manager of two outlets in Newport News and C. Wyndham Kidd will succeed Hickman as manager of Casey's in Williamsburg.

John R. Marchant, assistant operating manager Miller & Rhoads, to go to Roanoke to manage M&R’s new branch there which will open this fall.

Nat W. Pendleton, seeking his fourth term, was unopposed and unanimously selected by Wythe County Democrats as their candidate for the Virginia General Assembly.

William Bullington, formerly of South Boston, to become resident manager of Roanoke office of Mason-Hagan, Inc., investment bankers.

Mrs. Gladys Isdell, distinguished civic leader, recently elected to the presidency of the Fairfax Business and Professional Women's Club.

Branch Spalding, former headmaster at Christchurch School in Middlesex County became cashier of the Peoples Bank of White- stone on May 1st. Peoples Bank president, George W. Sanders, says that Spalding succeeds Mitchell Alga who has joined Standard Products Company, also at White stone.

W. A. Wood ward has been appointed city manager of Harrisonburg. A native of Lexington and former manager for Ashland, Woodward will assume his new duties this month.

The completion of a new toll dialing system for Bassett, Fieldale, Rocky Mount, Boones Mill, Martinsville and Stuart has been recently announced by Frank LaPrade, president of the Lee Telephone Company.

(Continued on page 54)
THE BELCHER STORY

Below can be seen a 32-car C & O train pulling into the Belcher Staunton, Va., yards loaded with 600 tons of Genuine Khaya African Mahogany Logs.

In addition to manufacturing 5,000 tons of this fine lumber annually for nationwide shipment to the furniture industry, BELCHER is progressively shipping more and more to building contractors for use in church trim and other fine luxury structures.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO INQUIRIES

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BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA

Manufacturing 100,000 Feet of Appalachian Hardwood Daily
MAY 1957

THE JAMESTOWN FESTIVAL PARK
One Part of an Intensive Historical Development

LOUIS W. BALLOU, A.I.A.
CHARLES C. JUSTICE, A.I.A.
(Architects for the Festival Park)

THREE HUNDRED FIFTY years ago on May 13, 1607, a band of Englishmen went ashore at Jamestown Island on the edge of the raw American continent. They were staking the first permanent English claim to this soil and our way of life. There followed 175 years of British rule. Now, in 1957, there was much to begin from in the "triple shrine" of Virginia colonial history. There was Jamestown Island, saved in its unspoiled entirety by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the National Park Service. There was eighteenth-century Colonial Williamsburg beneficently restored by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. There was the battle-
The facility known as Jamestown Festival Park is located on the mainland adjacent to Jamestown Island. It is divided into several parts, to furnish conveniences to the public which could not be placed on the "Island" because of lack of space and because such a facility could detract from the historic atmosphere.

These conveniences consist of a 1,000 car parking area, Administration Building, Toilet Facilities, and food serving facility with an out of door dining facility.

The other part is educational, consisting of buildings to house Old and New World exhibits, the reconstructed Jamestown Fort and three ships.

Field at Yorktown saved by the Park Service and many old buildings in Yorktown itself. There were also the broad rights-of-way and some of the roadway for a motor parkway that would tie the three historic sites together, like a strong backbone.

But with all this much to begin from, the planners of the Festival faced up to the question of just how to celebrate.

Here was a countryside, and save for Williamsburg, only small towns nearby. Visitor accommodations are geared to the one and a half million visitors of recent seasons.

There was no Flushing Meadows for a World of Tomorrow, and no New York City; no Golden Gate nor a San Francisco. Could there be in this open countryside commercial exposition in this time of rich, while unrich economy?

The State and Federal Commissions for the celebrations decided rather upon:

1. A dignified permanent development of these historical properties for better accessibility, better on-site interpretation of the story.

2. More complete research and educational use of nation-wide radio, television and popular and learned journals to spread the Jamestown story.

3. A policy of travel promotion, hospitable but reserved; come visit in seventeenth and eighteenth century Virginia now, or in succeeding years, but if now, come only with reservations made in advance for your overnight accommodations. Although Colonial Williamsburg and private enterprise have joined to increase visitor accommodations substantially, the admonition still holds.

Our architectural firm was enlisted to a part in the planning of the 26 million dollar collaborative development for the Festival long after those decisions had been reached.

The open fields of old Jamestown between the woods and the river now have third dimension. The pattern of old streets is restored in oyster shell and brick dust. You may walk between old property lines marked by type fences and property line ditches. Many old foundations have been uncovered or, if too fragile, rebuilt in similar profile above ground. There are no building restorations but oil paintings stand nearby, to help the public visualize the environment of Brooks, Archer, Midwinter Ford and John Smith, "all beard and certainty."

For the "old" portion of Festival Park, there was no difficulty in determining a proper architectural style—the obvious source material for Powhatan's Lodge was the contemporary drawings of John White circa 1590. James Fort had been carefully described by John Smith and others of his contemporaries. The palisade we know was roughly an equilateral triangle. Historians knew generally where the 241 houses, the chapel, the warehouse and the guardhouse stood and that the structures were of rude cruck timbered framing, wattle and daub walls and thatched roofs. The commissioners had even found one man in America who had known the construction of this kind in his native county in North England, Albert Quentin Bell, whose work as an artisan meant more than all the drawings. Likewise students of maritime history had no difficulty coming through with drawings from which a small Norfolk boat yard recreated the three tiny ships of 100 tons.
To determine upon a style of architecture appropriate to the rest of Festival Park, the modern part, was another matter. There were proponents of twentieth-century contemporary, with all the license we might use. There were proponents for the traditional approach, and strong opposition to both. In the end such practical considerations as these were really the determining factors, circulation for many people, shelter in foul weather, air-conditioning, volume food dispensing, unbroken interior wall space for exhibits. There was also that ever present and exacting consideration of how in today's market of building material and labor, do we create space sufficient under roof for $1,200,000. The design which evolved came thus out of adapting to modern needs and conditions.

The basic composition of the Festival Grounds—the long curving line of the covered walkway along the edge of the Mall—was determined by two factors:

1. The practical consideration of keeping the structures on the highest ground of a low-lying site.
2. The aesthetic delights to be derived from the use of a curve, such as the invitation to move on to new interests suggested by successive glimpses of varied features along the curve and by the "controlled" informality which a curve may develop.

The buildings were placed on the outside of the curve purposely so that the whole complex of structures would not be seen at once, thus preventing the feeling of formality or magnificence such as is derived from the vistas in Williamsburg. By curving the whole around the Mall, it seems to embrace the site and become more closely a part of it. At the same time, one can look forward and back across the Mall and catch glimpses of the structures through and above the panoply of covered walkway and flags, gaining a feeling of the largeness of the whole without being overwhelmed by so much structure in a relatively limited space.

The materials selected for the construction of the buildings—brick, wood, and glass, supplemented with steel—were chosen not only for their historical significance with the occasion and region, but for their qualities of permanence and durability. Since wood was the first material available to the settlers, its use predominates in the replicas of the Fort and the Glass Factory. It is recalled in the strong forms of the Administration Building. It is further indicated by form in the
he depends on

His is an exacting job.

His plans call for quality materials. Materials that will meet every demand of today’s high building requirements . . . and continue to meet the demands of the future.

He has to be sure he’s getting the best. So he turns to a company whose integrity and reliability have been proven—again and again.

The modern architect knows he can depend on

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rectangular steel columns and the fluted metal decking of the covered walkway. In the same way, the joists of the walkway, though steel, reflect the woven reedwork of the old construction. Thus, these materials are indicative, rather than imitative, of wood construction.

Brick was used for its color and texture, its softness of form, and also for its historical connection with the region. Because of the prominence of the glass industry with the colony, this material became highly significant in the design of the structures. In order to avoid monotony or an overpowering feeling of any one material, such as brick, many variations in form, color, texture, and pattern were incorporated into the design of the buildings, walls, and paving.

The two major compositional elements of the buildings are the arch form of the Administration Building and the vertical shaft of the Tower. The arches express an entrance; entering between them rather than through them suggests a welcoming and enfolding. The warmth of natural colored wood (of the arches and roof) played against the richness of brickwork and softened by the colors seeping through the glass, further this feeling of welcome.

The Exhibition Pavilions are basically boxes to house displays. Their form pattern and textures were developed mainly to provide visual interest. However, significant features were incorporated in each compatible with their interior subjects, such as the bastion-like form dominating the Old World Pavilion, expressive of "Olde England," and the serpentine wall of the New World Pavilion, so familiar in regional use.

The memorial tower is primarily a needed visual punctuation at the end of the long line of buildings. It is meant to suggest culmination; aspiration too. The side facing the river is profusely patterned to reflect the rich heritage of the past. The side facing the mall carries strong horizontal bands and vertical fins to imply the steady progression and rise of our civilization.

At the memorial terrace around the tower, the paths are so arranged as to turn the visitor's attention to the vista back across the length of the mall. From this viewpoint, too, the long curving composition of buildings required visual punctuation. The rising arch form of the Entrance Building helps achieve this, but a high black mass of native pine is gratefully acknowledged. These trees are perfect offset for the five bright flags of the United States, Great Britain, the United Nations, the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Festival.

Festival Park is the result of close collaboration between the architects and landscape architects, Kenneth Higgins, Landscape Architect of Richmond, worked closely with us—for its design borrows heavily on the outdoors. Plantings, formal and informal, terrace layouts, decorative pools, connecting walls and hedges, all were a
PAR EXCELLENCE . . .

What golfer doesn't know the value of "follow-through". What NECA qualified contractor doesn't know the importance of follow through in every electrical job. Not a one . . . for the contractor who bears this "seal of approval" has the knowledge, the skills, the means to make every job "par excellence".

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Shirk Electric Co.
W. R. Spear Electric Co.
Todd Electric Co.
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ORANGE
W. A. Sherman Co.

PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth Electric Co.

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Schermerhorn Electric Co.
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Clayton G. Tinnell Electric Co.
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Engleby Electric Co., Inc.
B. C. Hartman
Kyle Farmer Electric Co.
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J. M. Murphy Electric Co.
Richardson-Wayland Electrical Corp.

WARWICK
Savidge Electric Co.

WILLIAMSBURG
Southern Electric Co.
The crescent shaped walkway connecting the buildings in the Festival Park and the Olde Jamestown Forte.

As to structural design, Festival Park is straightforward. Interlocked wooden decking and a painted metal roof were laid on the laminated arches of the Entrance Building. All structures are virtually floated on reinforced concrete floor slabs on the low-lying ground.

Mermaid Tavern, the quick-service restaurant, operates from four service bays opening onto a terraced area partially covered. Menus are limited—hot dogs, hamburgers, fried chicken and the ubiquitous associated items. These lunches are dispensed in disposable containers and eaten picnic-fashion at tables on the dining terrace.

Festival Park is a day-use facility only and like the National Park, is closed at dusk. Visitors base from overnight accommodations in Williamsburg and elsewhere in the local countryside. Thus in its service features as well as in its historical presentation, Festival Park is (Continued on page 45)
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NEW COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG VISITORS INFORMATION CENTER

Milepost in Contemporary Virginia Architecture

Colonial Williamsburg Architects’ Office, Architects

by

O. M. Bullock, Jr., A.I.A.

The problem of introducing and orienting three-quarters of a million visitors annually to Colonial Williamsburg has been solved by the construction of a new million and one-quarter cubic foot Information Center. The new building, designed by the Architectural Office of Colonial Williamsburg, is contemporary to the degree of being in some respects actually experimental. Its red brick exterior walls and the blue gray color of its late roof are its only architectural connection with the work of the 18th century.

The program called for facilities with which to efficiently provide visitors with:

—Full information about touring Williamsburg.
—An introduction to the social, economic and cultural life of 200 years ago.
—Background information on the architecture, restoration and archaeological procedures.
—Theatres in which to show Vista-Vision films made to initiate the tell the Virginia Story
Inter-State Foundry & Machine Co.

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PAGE THIRTY

VIRGINIA RECORD
Above, the Information Center from the South showing the bus loading area and below, the Motor House through vertical jalousies of one of six self-service areas.

Helms Concrete Pipe Company

Jefferson Davis Highway

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

viewers into an 18th century mood before they enter the restored area. —Convenient parking for private vehicles and ready access to the Colonial Williamsburg free shuttle bus transportation.

The solution in plan is an H shaped public space surrounding twin theatres, which are served by a common projection booth. Entrance to the public space is via covered ways from twin parking areas and the exit is to the bus loading platform, taking advantage of the sloping site, on lower level at the opposite side of the building. The public space is divided by displays into: two lounges 150 feet long and 32 feet wide, on either side of the entrance; the actual central "Information" area 60 feet by 71 feet, and an exhibition hall 147 feet long by 31 feet wide.

The exterior of the building is red brick and glass, the roof dark blue-gray slate. Framework is structural steel while floors and basement walls are reinforced concrete. Large, clear-span trusses carry the roof.

The walkway leading to the entrance is floored in red brick tile, roofed with slate and has a cement plaster ceiling. The brick flooring continues into the entryway. The floor is terrazzo in the lounges and lobby-information desk area and parquet-patterned maple in the exhibit hall.

Lounge and exhibit area walls are brick, painted gray, and have large expanses of glass framed in grayed cypress. Sidewalls are dark brown cork. Expanded metal covers the walls in the center of the building.

Diamond-shaped, extruded aluminum grids of the lighting system hang below acoustical fireproof tiles to form the ceiling treatment.

On the lower level, the ceiling is acoustical tile and interior walls are plaster, the floor terrazzo. Cement flooring is used on the bus loading ramp which is covered by a cement plaster ceiling with a roof surface of marble chips dyed a dark blue-gray between red cast stone stepping stones.

The floor of the lounges is covered with gray-green carpeting and the windows draped with natural-color, sheer Saran net. On the other side of the building, windows are draped with pale linen to screen out the sun from the southeast.

In the information area, white Formica and stainless steel desks are made in free-standing, modular units so that
they can be expanded to accommodate extra clerks during peak visitor seasons.

Black, white and gray sofas have built-on Formica end tables in the employees' lounge. In the hostess training room, chairs are gray leather over molded fiberglass and were designed both to stack for storage and to lock in rows for use.

In addition to illumination, the lighting system serves as the ceiling treatment, the unifying architectural motif and an integral part of the exhibit system.

Light comes from diamond-shaped, extruded aluminum grids hung along the entire ceiling and filled in with steel egg-crate louvers over the center of the building. The diamond pattern picks up the pattern of the terrazzo floor. The grids are constructed to hold aluminum poles from which exhibits are hung in suspension.

The grids reflect cold cathode tube lighting off the ceiling over the entrance and lounge and direct it downward through the louvers over the information desks. Light intensity in the information area is from 60 to 70 foot-candles. The exhibit hall uses direct incandescent and spot lighting from the grid system.

The building houses displays which relate Williamsburg and Virginia to the other Colonies, tell the story of the Restoration of Williamsburg and compare English and American 18th century architecture.

(Continued on page 34)
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Reasons Why Architects Specify Buckingham Slate


Buckingham-Virginia Slate Corp.
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Reasons Why You Should Employ An Architect

A building with its infinite variety of modern facilities and its claim for beauty needs the Architect.

The Architect has expert knowledge of building materials and construction methods.

A building is a better investment if well planned and attractive in appearance.

From start to finish of a building operation the Architect is the owner’s professional adviser and representative.

The owner needs the supervision of an expert unbiased by commercial considerations to pass on materials and workmanship.

Fair competitive bidding depends on complete plans and specifications drawn by an Architect.

Architectural services are a small fraction of the total cost of a building.
Electricity is available in the floor at four foot intervals in a pattern reflecting that of the ceiling grid.

The walls in the information space made of expanded aluminum placed over insulating material and provide space on which an endless variety of exhibit material may readily be hung.

Two identical theatres are designed to permit an effect of audience participation. To a limited audience of 250 in each of the 71 by 81 foot auditoriums, the sensation is that of being "within" the scene shown on the screen.

To avoid architectural distractions, the design of each theatre is severely plain and the only color is a neutral gray. Seat rows, four feet wide, rise in sharp, one-foot elevations and a three-foot barrier wall in front of each row keeps viewers from seeing heads of other members of the audience. Seating is the "continental" type with no center aisles.

Acoustically, the theatres have a very low reverberation level. This is particularly advantageous for showing the
film "Williamsburg — The Story of a Patriot" in which many scenes are
played out-of-doors where sound does not reverberate. Heavy soundproofing
is used in walls and ceilings back of perforated metal; the floors are com-
pletely carpeted.

At each side of the 50 foot projection screen, the image blends into a curva-
ture or "surround," which continues forward to the first row of seats. With
the picture and surrounds continuous, the total uninterrupted screen length
exceeds 120 feet, the largest indoor screen in the world.

A double projection booth, with dupli-
cicate equipment on each side, serves
the theatres. The booth is H-shaped
with a 28 by 23 foot cross bar linking
50 by 11 foot vertical legs. The booth
is completely sound proofed, air con-
ditioned and equipped with recessed
directional lighting. For the best pos-
sible film image, ports are glassless and
an acoustic cone between the port and
projector wall blocks sound and light
leaks.

There is practically no plaster and
very little wood finish in the building
and very few "job painted" surfaces.
Perforated and expanded metal or
plastics, acoustical tile and egg crates
in grids of extruded aluminum, and
walls of cork tile on plaster or painted
brick, and doors, windows and trim of aluminum resulted in a finished
usable building much sooner after the
structure was "closed in" than is nor-
mally the case.

In connection with the Information
Center, The Colonial Williamsburg
organization has just completed a 200-
unit Motor House, a Cafeteria Building
and a Motor House Lounge and Office
Building.

The development, designed by the
Architects' Office of Colonial Williams-
burg, is located on a rolling 40-acre
site adjacent to the information center.
The site plan takes every advantage
of the natural topography and where
possible the trees in the area were
retained in the final landscape develop-
ment. New plantings include red oak,
oblong pine, cedar, dogwood and elm.
Two exhibition gardens of 18th century
materials have been developed adjacent
to the Information Center.

The new facilities, culminating seven
years of intensive planning, were con-
structed away from the restored area
to provide for the needs of twentieth-
century visitors without infringing on
the very thing that brings them here,
the eighteenth-century town.

The new Cafeteria is linked to the
Motor House Office and Lounge Build-
gin tell the Virginia Story

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PAGE THIRTY-SIX  VIRGINIA RECORD
ing by a covered walkway and faces the Information Center across an acre and one-half green.

The Cafeteria is designed to serve 600 guests an hour. The food service area uses an open plan so that patrons can enter and leave at any point without going through a line. The dining area, with side walls of glass, can be sectioned off for private parties. Acoustical construction materials eliminate noise and clatter. The Cafeteria building also includes a gift shop, lobby and lounge.

The Williamsburg Motor House is designed for the motoring public. Set 200 yards from highway noises, it consists of 12 one-story building units overlooking a broad mall and containing, in all, some 200 rooms.

Each room has a floor-to-ceiling window screened with a vertical blind, individual heating and air-conditioning controls and a tiled bath with shower and tub. Corner studio rooms also have telephones and television sets. Much of the furniture is built in and interior walls combine wood panelling and a rough-textured fabric. Six basic color schemes are used.

The Motor House Office and Lounge Building contains a spacious lobby with a large brick fireplace, a social room

Below: Information Center Lobby from the front entrance.
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- Gilpin Drug Company, Norfolk
- Markel Building, Richmond

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for dancing and a television room. A glass wall looks out on three pools, for diving, swimming and wading, and a children's playground. Guests may register at a drive-in desk without leaving their cars.

Responsible for the new Williamsburg project were:

For the Colonial Williamsburg Staff: A. Edwin Kendrew, F. A. I. A., Vice President, Division of Architecture, Construction and Maintenance; Mitchell A. Wilder, Vice President, Director of Presentation; Mario E. Campodi, A. I. A., Director of Architecture; Arthur L. Smith, Director of Audio Visual Programs; Ernest M. Frank, A. I. A., Assistant Director of Architecture; Thomas W. Drewry, A. S. M. E., Resident Mechanical Engineer; Alden Hopkins, F. A. S. L. A., Resident Landscape Architect; Peter A. G. Brown, Administrative Assistant to Director of Presentation.


Builder, Contractors and Suppliers were: Charles E. Hackett, Director Building Construction and Maintenance, Colonial Williamsburg, Project Manager; Alden R. Eaton, Director Landscape Construction and Maintenance, Colonial Williamsburg, Landscape Construction; Otis Odell, Jr., Director Mechanical Operations and Maintenance, Colonial Williamsburg, Coordinator of Projection Room Equipment installation; Wscher and Wscher Corporation, Richmond, Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning; Chewning and Wilmer, Inc., Richmond, Mill and Cabinet work; N. W. Martin and Brothers, Inc., Richmond, Roofing and Sheet Metal; Richmond Steel Company, Richmond, Structural Steel, miscellaneous steel and ornamental metal; McLain T. O'Ferrall and Company, Richmond, Acoustical ceilings, resilient flooring and cork wall coverings; Bimwanger and Company, Richmond, Glass and glazing, interior aluminum trim; Pheber and Company, Inc., Warwick, Lath and plaster; Standard Art, Marble and Tile Company, Washington, D. C., Tile, marble and terrazzo; John K. Meusermich Company, Richmond, Metal office partitions, stainless steel stair and elevator, porcelain enamel wall panels; Rigid Metal Fixtures Co., New York City, Rigidized and perforated stainless steel row dividers and wall coverings, expanded aluminum wall panels; Century Lighting, Inc., New York City, Special Lighting Fixtures; J. S. Archer Company, Metal toilet compartments, hollow metal and other doors and frames, Modernfold doors; Pleasants Hardware Company Richmond, Finishing hardware and bathroom accessories; Ranbooze and Granger, Williamsburg, Miscellaneous building materials; Southern Materials, Norfolk, Concrete, sand and gravel; Hampton Roads Paper Company, Norfolk, Metal shelving, metal lockers and office equipment; William E. Hodge, Williamsburg, Rough grading of site; Bowker and Redon, Inc., Richmond, Reinforcing steel; W. W. Moore and Sons, Richmond, Freight elevator; Virginia Steel Company, Richmond, Aluminum windows; Talley Neon Company, Richmond, Illuminated signs; Concrete Plank Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, Concrete roof plank; John Crone, New York City, Carpeting; Storm Flooring Company, Inc., New York City, Ironbound maple flooring; Otto Elevator Company, Richmond, Escalator; Selby Industries, Inc., Akron, Ohio, Motion Picture Screen frames; Raytrone Service Corporation, Brooklyn, New York, Motion Picture Screen; American Seating Company, New York City, Seating; C. E. Thurston and Sons, Inc., Norfolk, Mechanical Insulation; Eastern Building Supply Company, Richmond, Glazed facing tile; Earnest Brothers, Inc., Richmond, Common brick; Loccor Brick Company, Glasgow, Face brick; J. S. Smith Company, Richmond, Weatherstripping; Johnson Company, Richmond, Special electrical fixtures; Johnson Service, Inc., Richmond, Temperature controls; Edison Price, Inc. New York City, Special lighting fixtures; Mann-Smith Company, Richmond, Weatherstripping; and Lightolier Company, New York City, Special lighting fixtures.


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PAGE THIRTY-NINE
O. Pendleton Wright, delegate, is a partner in the firm of Walford & Wright, Architects, of Richmond. He was educated in the Richmond Public Schools, studied drawing at Virginia Mechanics Institute and took correspondence courses in advanced mathematics and structural engineering. Previous employment was with Noland & Baskerville, and Carneal & Johnston, where he became a firm member. He is a director of the Virginia Chapter, AIA, for the 1955-57 term. Numerous activities include membership in the Commonwealth Club, Saints & Sinners, Sons of the American Revolution and the Chambers of Commerce of Richmond, Portsmouth and Virginia State.

Thomas R. Leachman, delegate, of Lynchburg, received his B.S. degree in architecture from the University of Virginia. While there, he was a charter member of the Virginia Chapter, Scabir National Architectural Fraternity. He received the Thomas Fortune Ryan Architectural Scholarship for two years and was awarded the Scabir Silver Medal for excellence in Class A design. He has served as designer-draftsman with Pratt & Brown, Louis L. Scribner, and Wiley & Wilson, where he became associate member as chief architect in 1952. He has served on the Virginia Chapter, AIA, membership committee, and was elected chapter treasurer for 1956-57.

Marcellus Wright, Jr., delegate, of Richmond, has twice been president of the Virginia Chapter and served as regional director, Middle Atlantic area, AIA. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, and continued his studies at Ecole des Beaux Arts at Fontainbleau, France. He was in charge of the W.P.A. program for Richmond and environs, architect for the Joint Assyrian Expedition to Iraq, 1935-36, and architect for the original concessionaire, The Virginia Skyline Co., Inc. During World War II, he was chief of the Shipbuilding Section, Headquarters, A.S.F., in Washington.

Thomas K. Fitzpatrick, Dean of the School of Architecture, University of Virginia, received his bachelor's and master's degrees in architecture from M.I.T., where he also taught. He was assistant professor of architecture at Clemson College, professor at Rice Institute, and department head in Tennessee, where he was supervising architect. He has practiced in the Carolinas, Georgia, the New England area, the Texas area, and Iowa. He is past president, Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, has been secretary of the National Architectural Accrediting Board, member National AIA Committee on Nuclear Facilities, National Committee on Research, and past director of the Virginia Chapter.

Richard L. Meagher, delegate, is president of the Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute's Architectural Alumni Association and first vice-president of the Roanoke Fine Arts Center. He is a partner in the firm of Wells and Meagher, Architects, of Roanoke. His World War II experience ranged from lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, battalion commander in the Pacific Theater. Before the war he was with Carneal & Johnston and Baskerville & Son, both Richmond firms, and Hart & Russell of Nashville, Tennessee. He received his B.S. and M.S. in architecture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

A. O. Budina, delegate, F.A.I.A., is a partner in the Richmond firm of Budina & Freeman. He received his B.S. degree in architecture from the University of Illinois. He served as draftsman with Hodelbih & Roche and with Louis A. Sullivan, both of Chicago, and was architect for Neighborhood Theatres, Inc., Richmond, 1936-35. He was a member of the board of Examination and Certification for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, becoming president in 1952. He has served as secretary, Virginia Chapter, AIA, vice-president, and president in 1946. He is secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Foundation for Architectural Research and a charter member of Alpha Rho Chi.

Herbert L. Smith, delegate, of Norfolk, received his B.S. in architecture from the University of Virginia. He has been employed as an architectural draftsman and a naval architectural draftsman in the Norfolk Naval Shipyard and the Panama Canal. He was architectural designer and draftsman with T. D. Fitzgerald, Norfolk, before becoming a partner in Oliver & Smeg, Architects, of Norfolk, where he is at present. He is a member of the Society of American Military Engineers and of the City Planning Commission of Virginia Beach. His firm has been employed primarily in the field of schools, military buildings, all types of commercial, civic buildings and churches.

Leonard J. Currie, Dean of architecture at V.P.I. has a solid background in several careers: educational administrator, house, builder, archaeologist, army officer and contemporary architect. He was recently decorated by the Colombia government for work in establishing and directing the Inter-American Housing Center in housing training and research in Bogota. Mr. Currie studied at the University of Minnesota and at Harvard, where he later taught. He worked in the office of Gropius & Breuer. The Arthur W. Wheelwright Travelling Fellowship took him to Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras where he studied Spanish Colonial and pre-Columbian architecture.

Joseph H. Saunders, delegate from Alexandria, received his B.S. and M.S. from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and his Masters in Architecture from Harvard. He has been employed by the firms of Williams, Colle & Price, Baskerville & Son, Milton L. Grigg, Gropius & Breuer, Burge & Stevens and George P. Rice, before opening his own practice in 1942. He has been a director of the Virginia Chapter, AIA, is serving on the National Membership Committee (1955-56), of which he has recently been appointed chairman, and on the AIA National Committee Membership Structure. He served as visiting critic at V.P.I. in 1955.
American Architects Gather in Nation's Capitol This Month

Virginia Chapter delegates are off to Washington this month for the Centennial meeting of the American Institute of Architects. The gala weeklong celebration will include the following events:

MONDAY, MAY 13
8:00 AM Registration
EVENING Convention Opening Address

TUESDAY, MAY 14
8:00 AM Registration
9:30 AM Discussion—
"This Changing World"
"The New World of Technology"
12:30 PM Luncheon—
Address by The President of the Institute
Introductions of Distinguished Guests
2:30 PM Business Session
8:00 PM President's Reception—
The Opening of "A Century of American Architecture"
The National Gallery of Art
10:00 PM Presentation Ceremony—
The R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15
8:00 AM Registration
9:00 AM Discussion—
"Horizons of Environment"
"Environment and the Individual"
12 NOON Luncheons as arranged
Alumni, Fraternity and State Groups
2:00 PM Discussion—
"The Future of the City"
4:30 PM Host Chapter Entertainment
Boat Ride to Mount Vernon
(at which the Virginians will play host along with the Washington metropolitan chapter).

THURSDAY, MAY 16
8:30 AM Registration
9:00 AM Business Session—
Nominations and Elections
Convocation of College of Fellows
Luncheon—
Investiture of New Fellows
2:30 PM Discussion—
"Civilization and the Arts"
"The Arts in Modern Society"
8:00 PM The Annual Dinner
Award of The Gold Medal of The Institute
Award of the Centennial Gold Medal
Address

FRIDAY, MAY 17
9:00 AM Discussion—
"Government and the Arts"
12:30 PM Awards Luncheon
3:00 PM Address—
"A New Century of Architecture"

SATURDAY, MAY 18
9:30 AM Orientation Meeting with The Board
Chapter Presidents, Committee Chairmen, Staff
Williamsburg Tour (2 days)
Host Chapter Tour
2:30 PM A.I.A. Board of Directors Organization Meeting

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General Contractor: Andre Bodor

Ivan J. Alten, Richmond, was architect for the Andre Bodor Houses at Falls Church. Owner and general contractor was Andre Bodor.

Subcontractors were Robert Belton, Washington, D. C., concrete; Royce L. Frye, Falls Church, brick and block mason; Fairfax Glass Co., Fairfax, glazing; Elmer B. Godfrey, Arlington, carpentry; R. C. Besley, Arlington, plumbing; Perrin & Martin, Arlington, heating; Joseph Freeman, painting and decorating; James Hitt, Falls Church, electrical contractor, and Virginia Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Alexandria, roofing.

Material suppliers were concrete, Virginia Concrete, Falls Church; masonry block, Cherrydale Cement Block Co., Arlington; lumber and millwork, Alexandria Lumber Corp., and steel, Alexandria Iron Works.

Material suppliers were concrete, Virginia Concrete, Falls Church; masonry block, Cherrydale Cement Block Co., Arlington; lumber and millwork, Alexandria Lumber Corp., and steel, Alexandria Iron Works.

This month's issue of the Virginia Architect (the last issue as the official publication of the Virginia Chapter of The American Institute of Architects) features two projects which we believe are both keystones and milestones in Virginia architecture! At Williamsburg and at Jamestown our Virginia architects have created contemporary architectural works that fit Virginia as well if not better than all of our old "hand-me-down" Georgian. This is GOOD Virginia Architecture! It is contemporary, it is sane, and it fits our state like a glove.

In succeeding issues of this section, which will continue to appear quarterly in Virginia Record, we will present more of these new horizons in Virginia architecture. It is regretted that with our limited space we could not do justice to these two great new projects. Go to see them yourself!
The New Industrial Supply Corporation building in Richmond provides concrete evidence of conscientious thought and cooperation on the part of the architect, engineer, owner and contractor. Acquisition of the old four-story building and land at 15th and Franklin Streets, by the Turnpike Authority, necessitated a speedy and burdensome relocation by Industrial Supply Corporation.

Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects, were engaged by the owner and promptly began to solve the problems of a limited time schedule and budget involved in this relocation.

Ground was broken on April 5, 1956 and occupancy of this precast concrete frame building with brick and solite block walls and long-span pre-stressed concrete roof panels completed in six months.

The net result was increased benefits in single floor operation carefully designed so that less than the previously used total square footage permitted expanded operations.

M. E. Howard Construction Co. was general contractor. Consulting engineers were Henry W. Roberts, structural, and W. E. A. Brown, mechanical. Subcontractors were as follows:


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Centennial Exhibition of American Architecture

The National Gallery of Art will be the scene of a Centennial Exhibition of American Architecture to be previewed the night of May 14th. The Exhibition has been organized under the direction of the Centennial Committee by Frederick Gutheim. While covering a relatively small number of buildings, the Exhibition spans the entire period from 1857 to the present day. It is representative in covering all parts of the country and all major building types. Virginia is represented by Richmond's Broad Street Railroad Terminal.

The Exhibition culminates in a selection of "10 Buildings in America's Future" — contemporary buildings shown in large colored transparencies. This is the first extensive use of this medium to present the colorful characteristics of today's architecture. The National Gallery halls will be decorated with banners, sculpture, and plant material especially chosen for the occasion. Plans are under way for circulating the exhibition to art institutions in the United States over a two year period, beginning in the Fall of 1957, and to send duplicate copies of the exhibition on tour to various other countries.

Festival Park

(Continued from page 27)

but one part of a large whole. Opening day, April 1, a long caravan of motor cars carrying many distinguished persons retraced history for 23 miles from Yorktown where much meaning has been added, by way of the new parkway to Williamsburg where also much has been added, and on by new parkway to Jamestown Island where again much has been added and on to Festival Park for public gathering and dedication ceremonies. One visitor remarked: "End to end, this must be one of the most completely developed historical areas of the world."

(Continued on page 46)
General contractor for the Jamestown Festival Park was John W. Daniel & Co., Danville. Other contractors and material suppliers are as follows:

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Room dividers and aluminum stair railings can now be constructed from matching elements. In the new Blumcraft 48-page catalogue, 3 pages of details and illustrations are devoted exclusively to room dividers. The room dividers are built from standard Blumcraft sections by the same local metal fabricator who builds the railings.

The adjustable features of the posts and fittings permit the architect unlimited freedom in creating the room divider designs and for combining with other materials such as cork, glass, plywood, plastic, or wire grille panels. Copies of the Blumcraft catalogue M-57 are available from Blumcraft of Pittsburgh, 460 Melwood Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
In spring and summer he returns to his home in Alexandria after week-end farm trips, laden down with flowers, milk, and produce, for friends and neighbors, and tall tales about the size of his tomatoes.

Only 16 present members of the House were there when he arrived to take his oath of office on a cold March day in 1931 and only one of the present Senators was then in office. This was Carl Hayden of Arizona who has six years longer service than the next two "runners-up," one of whom is Virginia's Harry Flood Byrd.

"The Judge" leaves his office in the new House Office Building (1101) each morning no later than noon and heads for the Capitol via the tunnel which he takes at a fast lope that leaves many a companion puffing by the time the elevator marked "For Press Only" is reached, which deposits him at the entrance of the Rules Committee Room. Committee meetings take him over earlier, but he will have already done a good day's work in answering mail, keeping appointments and planning strategy, and he is lucky in having as an Executive Assistant a man whose service on "the Hill" even outdates his own... Calvin Haley of Henry County, Dean of Virginia's Congressional Secretaries. Mr. Haley went to Washington in 1923 as Executive Secretary for Representative Woodrum and then moved to the other end of the Capital for a similar job with Senator Williamson of Kentucky. Just as Senator Williamson's term expired Judge Smith took office and for the 26 years since that time there has been the smoothly operating team of "Smith and Haley."

When "the Judge" became Chairman of the Rules Committee in January 1955 he made three announcements... one, the appointment of Tom Carruthers of the University of Virginia as Clerk of the Rules Committee; two, a harsh crack-down on House "investigationitis" which seemed to have been accompanying the Congress accompanied by the grind of cameras, and three, owned upon closed door sessions of committees. Mr. Carruthers, formerly graduate manager of athletics at the University of Virginia and later vice chairman under Admiral Halsey for the University's Development Fund, is now a veteran on "the Hill," and there has been a noticeable let-up in the her two.

The paper "the Judge" once owned as the Alexandria Gazette, and the printing has stood him in good stead tell the Virginia Story...
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PAGE FIFTY
Down on the farm.

... you can't fool him on printing, and as to costs, he is good at figures too, having long been president of the Alexandria National Bank and keeps close tab on its operations.

Mrs. Smith, the former Anne Corcoran, is rarely seen at the Capitol, not liking it when verbal "pot shots" are taken at "the Judge," who doesn't mind them at all but accuses her of her "ears flapping" when this happens. She has the wonderful gift of never forgetting a name or a face and is her husband's constant traveling companion, and usually chauffeur. With two homes to look out for and grandchildren to "baby-sit" with occasion and all the duties of a wife of a man in public office, her days are full.

Howard Worth Smith, Jr., the Judge's only son, followed in his father's footsteps as a lawyer in Alexandria, and Judge Smith's only daughter married a lawyer, which he considered the next best thing. The young Smiths have five daughters and Violet Smith (Mrs. Joseph Tonahill) is true to her adopted State of Texas with a big family of six. One of her youngest is named for his distinguished grandfather but his playmates just call him "Smitty."

On Sundays, when not at his farm in Fauquier, the Judge is a familiar figure in the church of Washington and of Lee—Christ Episcopal Church with its wine-glass pulpit and old box pews. Among his many extra-curricular activities are those of Vice President and Trustee of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, Member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia and member of the Masons, Elks and Odd Fellows.

He made his first trip abroad a few years ago, as one of the Congressional delegation representing the United States in a meeting in Strasbourg with similar representatives of 14 European countries, to discuss a program for "tell the Virginia Story"
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Judge Smith

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PAGE FIFTY-TWO

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PAGE FIFTY-TWO

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 18...
governmental unification of Eastern Europe. Said the press, “His first brief speech endeared him to everyone. As one young Saarlander said to me: ‘Why that man is completely simple and also sincere’ and his voice rose in a tone of marveling . . . .’ Calling him the “American star” they said “. . . an American delegation would not have been really American without someone like that . . . .”

And this American is the lawyer-farmer from Fauquier who is today a star performer in the walnut-paneled hall of the House on Capitol Hill.

THE END

Felicitations to Congressman Smith

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We commend Howard W. Smith for his years of able service to his district and his state

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Business Review
(Continued from page 19)
First National Bank of Quantico's Triangle branch will consist of C. C. Cloe, Jr., Jack Fick, Jr., D. J. Martin, Jesse R. Slack and Frank Stephens. Leonard Muse of Fincastle elected last month to presidency of the Botetourt County Chamber of Commerce. J. E. Sears Company, Appomattox, has opened its new building at Main and Court Streets. A former member of the sales department, Harold W. Finch, has been promoted to sales manager for Virginia Steel Company. Frank H. Blackwell, former assistant Highway Department resident engineer for Hanover and Goochland Counties, has been appointed chief engineer for the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike Authority replacing George D. Shropshire, Jr., who has resigned to join the D. W. Winkleman Company, a North Carolina roadbuilding firm. Stuart T. Debell and Joseph H. Frechill have been appointed members of the Northern Virginia University Center Control by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. Wythe County junior livestock producer, Edward Danner of Max Meadows, exhibited the Champion Hereford steer at the Bristol Baby Beef Show held last month. Charter Night for Tazewell's newest group, the Jaycees, was celebrated recently. President H. R. Lutz accepted the Tazewell Jaycee charter from state president Wallace Heatwole. Creed Long has joined the sales staff of Morton G. Thalhimer, Inc. Realtors in Richmond. Judge Daniel Weymouth has appointed Carter M. Keene to fill the unexpired term (1959) of Ira D. Hinton, Sr., deceased, as Wicomico District representative on the Northumberland County Board of Supervisors. Mr. Keene is president of the Ditchley Development Company, heads the Ditchley Packing Company and is a director of the Bank of Northumberland. R. Coleman Rice, Jr., formerly with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company has joined the Equitable Assurance Society in Richmond as agent. the 13th Judicial Circuit Bar Association has recently named William T. Bareford of Urbanna as president. R. E. Hawks was elected president of the Portsmouth & Norfolk County Building and Loan Association at its recent 73rd meeting of its shareholders. Other officers are G. D. McGinley, vice president and secretary and J. V. McGhee, treasurer. The directors chosen were

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F. A. Duke, R. C. Barclay, E. B. Hawks, Lawrence W. I'Anson, Charles R. Lively, John A. MacKenzie, E. W. Maupin, Jr. and Reese L. Wickers. . . Walter Flouni, co-owner with Richard Berson, announces the modernization and enlargement of Berson's, Portsmouth women's apparel shop, at a cost of approximately $50,000. . . Frederick E. Gleach of Richmond has been named general tax commissioner for the entire Chesapeake & Ohio Railway system. . . Ross Milhiser, manager of Marlboro brand for Philip Morris, Inc. since 1955 has been named assistant director of marketing for the company. . . F. Maurice Armbrecht, president, Richmond Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants, addressed the recent organization meeting of the Roanoke Chapter of the Association.

BUSINESS REVIEW

M. H. Christian, general manager of Pounding Mill Quarry Corporation announces work beginning on a new quarry near St. Clair Crossing which will employ 20 to 25 men and is expected to produce about 1,000 tons of graded crushed limestone a day.

Montgomery County is to become the site of a new industry soon. Hill Brothers Veneer Company of Edinburg, Indiana have purchased property from S. C. Snead and N. W. Ryan, of Shawsville. The plant will employ 50 to 75 and expects to use veneer logs from Montgomery County and mahogany logs shipped in from Africa through the Norfolk port.

Awards for outstanding service in community development were presented by the Virginia Citizens Planning Association to Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation of Franklin and Henry B. Gilpin Company of Norfolk.

(Continued on page 56)
The presentations were made by Garland A. Wood of Richmond, Chairman of the organization's Awards Committee at the association's annual meeting held at the Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach.

The Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia at its April meeting authorized an expenditure of $1,574,700 for the improvement and expansion of telephone service throughout the state.

An outside plant project costing $119,400 was authorized to provide additional outside plant facilities west of Grace Street central office and north to Barton Heights. This project calls for 1.3 miles of aerial cable and 4.1 miles of underground cable.

Other expenditures approved by the Board for the improvement of telephone service throughout the state included $312,000 at Roanoke, $308,500 at Annandale, $185,100 at Groveton, $31,000 at Newport News, $43,700 at Staunton, and $32,700 at Portsmouth.

Clarence J. Robinson of Alexandria has been elected a director of Virginia Electric and Power Company. He succeeds Gardner L. Boothe, also of Alexandria, who resigned recently because of health.

Robinson is president of First and Citizens National Bank in Alexandria and president and principal owner of the Robinson Terminal Warehouse Corporation which he established in 1939.

A new Solite plant, the third in the Virginia-North Carolina area will be dedicated June 1 at Leakesville Junction, Va. it was announced recently by John W. Roberts, president of the Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation.

The new plant is unique in that it is built on the state line. Most of the machinery and equipment being in Virginia and the quarrying operation being predominantly in North Carolina.

Governor Luther C. Hodges of North Carolina and Attorney General J. Lindsey Almond of Virginia will be among the many distinguished guests who will participate in the ceremonies.

The Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation is already producing Solite in Buckingham County, Va., and Stanly County, N. C. The new plant will bring total production to more than a million cubic yards annually, representing a larger tonnage than any other company of this kind.
James E. Broughton
(Continued from page 18)
a vice-president in 1919 and was advanced through the vice-presidencies to receive nomination for president at the Montreal, Canada Conference in 1924. Because he did not then have the title of chief of police, he declined the nomination and named Chief Albert Carroll of Grand Rapids, who was elected. Conference delegates theretopon by acclaim vote designated Chief Broughton honorary vice-president, and at the St. Petersburg Conference in 1931 he was designated honorary president, a title which he will continue to hold.

This tribute as inspiring as it is, must give place to the one Chief Broughton paid to his beloved wife following her death in 1951. It was recorded as follows in the November 1951 edition of "The Virginia Trooper" published by the Department of State Police:

A MEMORIAL TO A BELOVED LADY

"Members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police during their recent Convention in New Orleans forgot for a brief interval the problems of law enforcement, when Colonel C. W. Woodson, Jr. presented a plaque to the Association on behalf of its Honorary President Major James Broughton as a memorial to his beloved wife:

The plaque bears the inscription:
Presented to the International Association of Chiefs of Police by James M. Broughton, Honorary President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, in memory of his wife Josie E. Broughton, who with Chief Broughton attended every conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police from 1911 until her death in 1951.

September 30, 1954.

"Colonel Woodson's remarks on this occasion were as follows:

'I consider it a real privilege to present to the International Association of Chiefs of Police on behalf of our Honorary President, Chief James M. Broughton a memorial plaque in mem-
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ory of his beloved wife whom many of us had the privilege of knowing and loving. While this is a memorial to Mrs. Broughton it is also a symbol of the esteem which all true men hold in their heart, for their helpmates who made it possible for them to attain their goal as leaders of men.”

(Note: Chief Broughton still engages in police work—private investigations for which he refuses to charge any fees.

What Has Happened to Memorial Day?
(Continued from page 7)

As each person is a product of all that has happened to him, so a people is a product of all that has happened to its total body. A person who learns nothing from experience is regarded as a fool, and no one is accused of “looking backward” who uses his past experience as a guide to his behavior. So with the history of a people, it is well to remember—without “living in the past”—the forces that have formed our present, so that we may be guided in the future.

There will be no more veterans for a Memorial Day anywhere, and perhaps the parades and the ceremonies will evoke nothing to the young, but it will be a sad and barren society which lives without a sense of immediacy about its past. It devolves on responsible people in positions of authority to discover means of communicating to the rising generations that awareness of the personal element in our history that was brought to all of us who remember the Memorial Day in times which themselves seem almost lost, receding into the dimness of another age.
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The aluminum windows and window walls at the Visitors’ Center at Yorktown and the Visitors’ Center at Jamestown, in addition to those of the Williamsburg Motor House (shown on page 29) and those of the cafeteria of the Administration Building (on page 32) were VAMPCO installations.

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