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<th>For example</th>
<th>First three minutes</th>
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See the Two Elementary Schools in Radford, Page 41.

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LAWS FOR ARCHITECTS

As the time for the 1958 session of the General Assembly of Virginia approaches, the thoughts of many Old Dominion architects are turning to the laws that govern the practice of their profession. While there was no attempt in 1956 to introduce any amendment to the existing statutes, there is a fresh discussion of the legal trials and tribulations of practice as each new Legislature session approaches. And this fall, unrelated to the Assembly, there will be a movement toward stricter legal interpretation which will be of interest to observe.

The Virginia State Department of Professional and Occupational Registration will institute a program designed to clarify the existing code which covers the practice of architects, professional engineers and land surveyors. Representatives of the Department will confer with the municipal boards, all over the state, who come into contact with building operations. As pertains specifically to architects, the purpose of this program of enlightenment is to bring stricter enforcement to violations of the code.

Mr. Turner N. Burton, the deeply interested director, believes that most violations are the result of ignorance of the law. The original acts have been on the books less than 40 years, with the last amendment in 1938, and the language defining the sphere of the architect is somewhat vague. Indeed, the definition of architect leaves much to be desired. With this looseness of definition, it has not been easy either for violators or enforcers to interpret the letter of the law in a relatively new act which introduced new restrictions to practices that were centuries old.

In addition to the ageless practices of builders and clients, equally basic was the habit of mind that regarded architects as at best a superfluity. If Mr. Burton's correctly interpreted, this would mean on one hand that many violators have never learned there is anything wrong with the old practices, and on the other hand, persons employ non-certified builders with no awareness of any code forbidding it.

It must also be pointed out that no strong deterrent existed for the violator, when violations were treated as a misdemeanor which carried a $25 fine. Somehow Americans learn more quickly about laws that carry heavy penalties.

Yet, at bottom, it is not the violator, either through ignorance or willfulness, who is responsible; there will always be violators of any law. It is the public which has not been educated to appreciate the vital necessity of employing a legally registered architect. The fault of this lack of education would seem to revert to the architects themselves.

In 1954, when an abortive effort was made to amend the existing code in the Senate legislation, the architects were defeated before they began by the apathy of the public's representatives — in that case, truly representing the public attitude. The average Virginian of middle-age or over grew up in a house built

(Continued on page 66)
The 40 year old, 250 ft. high chimney of the Continental Can Co., Hopewell, was repaired, after damage by hurricane in 1954, by pouring a 5" thick ring of reinforced concrete.

Consolidated Chimney Co.
8 S. DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
The James-Barry-Robinson Home for Boys is a Home for orphan boys situated on Kempsville Road in Princess Anne County and is comprised of two Cottage Buildings, Administration Building, Shop and School Building and Gymnasium.

The Chapel is the latest addition to the group. All buildings are of Colonial design.

The nave seating will accommodate 120 persons. The size of the Church building is 40'-0" x 105'-0".

The exterior is of Colonial regular size brick to match the other buildings.

The exterior steps are of granite.

The platforms are of Colonial brick paver.

Railings are of wrought iron.

The circular window above the entrance is of art glass and designed from the Medallion of the Benedictine Order, whose Priests operate the School and Home.

The interior is of oversize Colonial brick. Window openings have wide panelled jambs and round heads.

Sashes are balanced type, thick muntins with old blown type glass panels.

The wood trusses are of Arkansas pine. Ceiling of Arkansas pine boards. All stained to an aged wood lustre.

The roof is of varigated Vermont slate in conformity with the existing roofs.

The floor of the Sanctuary is of Italian marble. The aisles are paved with colored varigated Vermont slate in random pattern.

The Altar railing is of Italian marble.

The Statuary is of white marble carved in Italy.

The Stations of the Cross are of wood tinted with color and were made by wood carvers in the mountain area of Italy.

The seats are of white birch.

The lighting fixtures are of Colonial influence except that over the Sanctuary. This is of plastic forming a luminous arch over the Sanctuary.

The heating system is radiant type, wrought iron pipe in the concrete sub floor slab.

The toilet rooms' walls and floors are of ceramic tile.

Landscaping around the building was done by the Winn Nurseries of Norfolk, Virginia.

R. R. Richardson & Co., Inc. of Norfolk, Virginia, was the General Contractor. The sub-contractors were as follows:

The Ennion G. Williams Hospital, located at The Medical College of Virginia, houses six floors of negro tuberculosis patients and four floors of negro patients from St. Phillips Hospital. The building, although partially occupied will be completed February 1, 1958, at a cost of six million dollars.

Associated Architects: Baskerville & Son, Hankins & Anderson and Merrill C. Lee

The building is eleven stories; will have 450 beds. Tuberculosis patients will occupy 200 beds and 50 beds will be used for tubercular surgical cases. The other 200 will be for patients in medicine, pediatrics and psychiatrics.

The building is of fireproof construction and is air-conditioned. A parking area on two levels will house 88 cars.

The project was a joint venture conceived by Dr. William T. Sanger, past-president of The Medical College of Virginia and Dr. Mack I. Shanholtz, State Health Commissioner.

Phase #1
Contractors, Doyle & Russell

Phase #2
Contractors, J. Kennon Perrin Co.
Subcontractors: masonry, W. D. Duke, Richmond; tile & terrazzo, United Tile & Terrazzo Co., Greensboro; acoustic tile & floor covering, W. M. Northen Co., Richmond; plumbing, heating and air conditioning, W. H. White, Jr., Richmond; electrical, Northside Electric Company, Richmond; elevators, Otis, Richmond; sterilizers, American Sterilizer Co., New York; glass and glazing, J. H. White, Jr., Richmond; plastering and lathing, W. D. Stone, Richmond; metal door frames, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Roanoke; hardware, Pleasants Hardware Co., Richmond; painting, L. K. Burton, Richmond.

The Belmont Branch Library is located in the west end of Richmond, one block from the Cary Street business district, so as to serve shoppers as well as local residents in this area. The building is nearly square in plan so as to get a maximum floor area with a minimum exterior wall. The exterior walls are of face brick with cinder block back up, load bearing walls. The roof construction is a steel deck supported on steel joists, beams and columns. The roof is insulated with 2" of rigid insula-

The ceiling is acoustical plaster on metal lath. The interior walls are painted cinder block. The floors are ⅛" cork tile on a waterproofed concrete slab on fill.

The building was designed for the maximum amount of natural light available with this construction system without the loss of usable wall space needed for book shelves. The entrance has a wide expanse of glass which gives a great amount of vision from both inside and out. The glassed-in work area in the center of the building gives the opportunity for a maximum of supervision with the minimum of personnel.

The reading room has been divided into three separate areas for children, teenagers and adults. The meeting room was planned for community activities as well as an additional reading room when necessary. The lighting fixtures are surface mounted fluorescent type.

The heating system is an indirect gas-fired steam boiler and heating coils with supply air ducts in the ceiling and return air ducts under the floor. The same duct system is used for the summer air conditioning which is connected to a 10 ton unit in the boiler room. The meeting room has a separate 5 ton unit to serve this area only.

The shelving and other library equip...
A. Ray Pentecost and Joseph B. Courtney, associated Architects, of Norfolk, received a low bid of $1,988,473 in the proposed Lakewood Junior High school for the Norfolk City School Board from A&P Construction Company of Norfolk.

This price will include all driveways, parking lots (for 150 cars), sidewalks and site improvements. Considering the technical problems involved in a site where as much as 6 feet of fill will be required and the entire building must be constructed on 50 foot pile foundations, this appears to be an exceptionally reasonable figure.

The building itself contains 125,874 square feet. It is designed for 1200 to 1500 pupils in 28 classrooms. The auditorium will have a capacity of 560. The cafeteria capacity will be 600. Special rooms include a choral room, band room, 4 rooms for counselors, a five room clinic and five science rooms. Other spaces include 3 rooms for home economics, 3 rooms for the art laboratory, and a library with a seating capacity of 154. An administrative suite is also included in the building as are four shops, four health rooms and an auxiliary gymnasium with all required dressing rooms, showers, etc.

The site faces Willowwood Drive along a 620 foot front. The land extends back 480 feet from the drive. A drive in will be provided from the Drive to permit school busses to unload on the school grounds, and also unloading and loading of passenger cars.

Wings of the building will be two stories in height. The walls will be of panel construction. The main entrance will be faced with emerald pearl granite, while secondary entrances will be trimmed in limestone. Exterior masonry walls will be faced with buff brick and backed up with masonry block. Corridor floors within the building will be of terrazzo and corridor walls of ceramic tile. The roof will be built up and covered with white marble chips for heat reflectance. Unit ventilators in each space will heat the building. The lighting will be fluorescent.

Watson & Hart were consulting engineers for the project which is expected to be under construction shortly.

Listed below is the list of contractors who furnished materials as services for the construction of the building:

Masonry, L. E. McAllister; Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning, N. J. Turner; Plastering, J. A. Sloton & Bros.; Floor Covering, W. Morton North & Co.; Roofing & Waterproofing, Whitley Roofing Company; Electrical, J. R. Bergin; Millwork, A. Siewers; Painting, A. E. Purdue Company; Sash & Glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; Ceramic Tile, Martin Tile Company.
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PAGE TWELVE

VIRGINIA RECORD
VIRGINIA BANK ARCHITECTURE
This structure is the first to be built in a shopping center, the buildings of which will form an almost encircling background. It is interesting to note that the largest Virginia bank west of Richmond realizes the importance of using contemporary architecture in its new structures and recognizes the invitation large glass areas present to the public, in striking contrast with the forbidding character of many older banks of pierced masonry.

The structural system consists of steel decking on steel beams supported by exposed tubular steel columns. Exterior walls are faced with brick and plywood with concrete unit back-up. All glass areas are double glazed. Exterior metal and wood are painted. Interior woodwork is stained walnut. The ceiling is fissured acoustical tile and the floor covering, vinyl-asbestos. Downlights are used for illumination and the building is heated by gas and has year-round air conditioning with cooling by refrigeration. Bright colors were used on the exterior and on interior plastered walls. A large percentage of interior wall area is either exposed brick or wood.

The building contains a vestibule with main entrance facing a parking space; a public lobby; space for five tellers; coupon booth; vault; officers' space; storage room and staff lounge with dependencies. A drive-in window can be served from tellers' space.

The building covers about 2,800 sq. ft. and the construction cost, excluding vault door, drive-in window, and night depository, was about $60,000. J. M. Turner & Company were the contractors and the sub-contractors and principal suppliers of material follow:

Concrete, Roanoke Ready Mix Concrete Corp.; reinforcing steel, Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc.; brick, Salem Brick Company; cinder block, Pre-Shrunk Masonry Sales Co.; structural steel, Structural Steel, Inc.; steel deck, Fenestra; roofing and sheet metal work, Valley Roofing Corporation; steel door frames, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co.; tiling, plastering & furring, Hampshire Corporation; acoustical tile, Hampshire Corporation; resilient floor, Hampshire Corporation; glass and glazing and aluminum doors, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; millwork, South Roanoke Lumber Co.; finishing hardware, Nelson Hardware Company; plumbing, Weddle Plumbing & Heating Co.; heating and air conditioning, Valley Roofing Corporation; electrical work, Engleby Electric Company. All of the above firms are located in Roanoke, with the exception of Fenestra, Inc., of Detroit, Michigan.
This Branch Bank is located on the southwest corner of Broad and Thompson Streets, Richmond, Virginia. Its main entrance and large glass facade opens on Broad Street, providing a view of the vault door and entire banking room from this main thoroughfare. At the east end, facing Thompson Street, the officers' space is on the main floor, with two private offices adjacent thereto, and a large meeting room with small kitchen is provided above on an enclosed mezzanine. The south side of the bank has a long covered walkway with parking areas adjacent. The glass area on both the south and east facades are protected from the sun by vertical louvers operated by a clock mechanism, which always keeps the glass in shadow. The west side of the main banking building houses the vault, coupon booth, and work space on the first floor, and rest rooms, lounges, snack bar and storage on the mezzanine floor.

The tellers' counter has a movable top structure which can be arranged to accommodate any number of tellers up to a maximum of sixteen.

A customers' lounge space is provided beside the Broad Street entrance.

West of the main building are three drive-in tellers' stations housed in two circular structures and connected to the main building by an underground tunnel. Provisions have been made for the addition of two more drive-in structures in the future.

A partial basement houses the heating and air conditioning equipment.

A grey glazed brick with manganese flecks was used on both the exterior and interior. The window trim, columns, fascias, coping, and letters on the west elevation and all interior door frames are blue anodized aluminum. The window louvers, glazing beads, fluted wall panels on both the interior and exterior, and letters on the north and south elevations are gold anodized aluminum. The ceilings of the rear canopy, front entrance porch, and north and south entries are formed by exposed structural metal pans. The circular canopies of the drive-in tellers' booths are of rubbed concrete. Interior woodwork and furniture are walnut. The floor is rubber tile with a grey field and accent stripes of blue.

A grey moresque carpet is used in the officers' space. The ceilings are made up of 2' x 4' panels of acoustical plank on exposed aluminum tees, and 2' x 4' flush fluorescent troffers are symmetrically placed in the ceiling pattern.

Colonial-American National Bank, Williamson Road Branch

Architects: Frantz & Addkison
Robert L. Brown, Mechanical Engineer

Contractors: H. A. Lucas & Sons

This building is located in a populous suburb of Roanoke at the corner of Huntington Boulevard and an arterial street, Williamson Road. The principal entrance was planned to open to the arterial street inasmuch as neighboring shops are on this street and pedestrian shoppers find that location more convenient. The night depository may be used from exterior or from the main entrance vestibule where letter slot, writing counter and deposit slips are accessible day and night. In order that square footage might be most efficiently used, no private office for conferences was provided, and employees lounge can be used on those rare occasions when such space is needed.

Officers of the Second National Bank of Red Bank, New Jersey, seeing this structure, had it virtually duplicated, including colors and furnishings, for use as a branch of their bank in Little Silver, New Jersey.

Branch of the Bank of Henrico

Budina & Freeman were the Architects and J. Kenna Perrin, the General Contractor, for the Branch of the Bank of Henrico in the town of Highland Springs near Richmond. Designed primarily as a banking room with office space included in this area, it also has drive-in teller facilities as well as a night depository. The building is of wall bearing construction with wood roof joists and steel beam. The exterior walls are brick-faced with block back up. The interior, for the most part, is painted block with the exception of the east wall of the public space which is face brick, the same as the exterior. The ceiling is acoustical tile stuck to a sheet rock base and the roof is insulated with 4" of rockwood. The floor is vinyl tile on a concrete slab on fill.

The lighting fixtures are surface mounted fluorescent with recessed Hi-hat fixtures in ceiling of the over hang. The entrance is of aluminum and plate glass storefront construction. The building has year round air conditioning supplied by a combination warm air and cooling unit with supply ducts in the ceiling and return ducts under the floor. The walks are brick paved and the driveway and parking area is surfaced with rolled asphalt.

The contractors who furnished materials and services for this building are as listed below:

Brickwork, Southern Brick Co.; plumbing, Scalabrin Plumbing & Heating Co.; electric work, S. K. Blankenship; heating & air conditioning, Air-Flo Heating & Air Conditioning Co.; floor & ceiling tile, Hampshire Corp.; store front & glazing, Sash Door & Glass; painting, J. C. Hungerford; paving, J. P. Dillard; hardware, Pleasants Hardware; roofing, N. W. Martin.

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A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work
The New Bank of Salem building will introduce to Salem the most recent trend in banking design and planning and will bring to the bank's customers the latest innovations in banking facilities and conveniences.

The adjacent store building to the east of the present bank building, until recently occupied by J. J. Newberry Company, is being taken over by the bank, and this building will become the new spacious lobby of the bank. The building project consists of complete renovation of the interior of the existing bank building and the store building and the construction of a new front on Main Street to combine the two buildings into one unit.

The banking area will provide all of the modern facilities including a new account area, loan and financing department, and a coupon room adjacent to the safety deposit vault. The executive offices will be located near the main banking area for convenient access by customers. To the right of the banking area, along the wall, are the new tellers' counters, custom designed by American Furniture and Fixture Company. The fixtures will be of the most modern type, utilizing walnut and marble for beauty and simplicity in keeping with the design of the building. The entire room will be lighted to a high intensity through a translucent ceiling by fluorescent tubes above the ceiling. This feature, while imparting a cheerful daylighted atmosphere, has been proven to promote accuracy on the part of the tellers.

The second floor will be used for future bank bookkeeping offices or rental space. Lighting by translucent ceiling similar to that in the first story is proposed for this space. A new stair will give access to the second floor from the new vestibule.

The present bank building will house the main bookkeeping area with access to the tellers' counters, a record vault, and the main vault. The new main vault will open directly to the public banking area at the front of the building making the vault entrance readily visible to the street and unusually accessible for the customers.

The plan provides for a new executive conference room, and above this area a new mezzanine floor will be constructed to provide employee rest rooms and lunch room.

The basement will contain the new boiler room, record vault, large storage and janitor facilities. The portion of the basement immediately below the public banking area will provide space for future banking or community activities.

The architect-engineer firm of Hayes, Seay, Mattern and Mattern has very effectively achieved a contemporary exterior for the bank by the use of modern materials and the expression of functional elements. The two story portion of the new bank consists of an all glass front employing the latest methods of panel wall construction and aluminum window framing. Colored glass panels will be used to set off the main windows to best advantage. An aluminum framed
A n interesting problem was presented to architects Marcellus Wright & Son when they were requested to alter and remodel the interior of the Savings Bank & Trust Co. in downtown Richmond. The bankers realized that their building, with its look of cold dignity, traditional for so many years, was no longer consistent with good banking, and wished to change the premises into a more appropriate, up-to-date setting for their business. This they wished to accomplish without affecting the warm, personal relationship that had been long established between the bank's officers and its patrons.

The architects were confronted with an area having a twenty-five foot ceiling height, an outdated combination of natural and artificial light, and under then current conditions an inefficient arrangement of counters, work space, public and office spaces. A solution to the problem was approached in the following manner.

A new second floor of concrete slab and steel joist construction was installed forward of the existing balcony (see cut) allowing a fourteen foot ceiling height in the banking area below and a nine foot height for the newly created area above which will become office spaces in the future.

In the banking area the existing marble tellers counters were dismantled, modified and re-located, allowing a much desired increase in width and length in the public banking area, with a decrease in size of an originally overlarge work area. Flexible teller positions now permit extra help during rush periods. This arrangement, plus elimination of a previous information counter has resulted in an increase of 111 sq. ft. in the public space and 110 sq. ft. in the office space.

The office is now separated from the public by an open aluminum railing.

Finishes in the newly provided spaces include acoustic tile for the ceiling, fluorescent lighting with semi-flush plastic glass diffusers, new draperies for the now modified windows, laminated plastic topped metal counters and new cabinets in the tellers working area, relocation and reuse of marble check stands in the public area. The marble floor in the public area was retained and new carpeting provided in the office and conference spaces.

An interesting feature is the new "Clock Wall" to the rear which adds an additional touch in the contemporary atmosphere.

The heavy wood main entrance doors and metal gate have been replaced with aluminum and glass doors and the vestibule has been brightened with the addition of glass view panels and glass doors.

The heating and air conditioning systems have been extended to accommodate the newly created second floor area.

Fresh paint and spots of bright color have completed the change—all of which was necessarily done during regular banking hours and on week-ends.

Business has been brisk and the bank is contemplating further alterations and additions as soon as time will permit.

H. A. Lucas & Sons

General Contractors

5320 Williamson Road

Phone Empire 6-3437

Roanoke, Virginia

General Contractor for Williamson Road Branch of Colonial American National Bank. See page 16.

General Contractor for New Hollins College Chapel. See page 39.
The National Bank of Commerce of Norfolk, one of the largest banking houses in Virginia, commissioned T. David Fitz-Gibbon, Architect of Norfolk, Virginia, to design their new branch office for the rapidly growing 21st Street business area.

The Colonial Avenue frontage is 223'-0" bounded by 19th and 20th Streets to a depth of 200'-0".

The building, 134'-0" x 66'-0" and approximately 25'-0" in height, occupies the North East portion of the frontage.

The design is functional with a classical atmosphere planned as a court form idea with glass weather screen.

The exterior is of Blue Pearl Swedish granite except a portion of the rear and the parking lot wall. These are of apricot roman brick trimmed with granite. The rear wall has two (2) stainless steel drive-in customer windows surrounded by granite.

The ceiling of the vestibule is of Italian travertine stone. The columns and vestibule walls, extending beyond the glass wall screen into the interior of vertical full height louvers, are of Italian Bianco marble.

The glass screen is of polished plate glass divided with aluminum metal dividers, sash bars, etc.

The entrance door is a center revolving type with side panel hinge doors.

The floor in the main portion of the building is of terrazzo extending out and beyond the building to form a mat for the building to rest upon.

The floors of the Officers' Space, Conference Room, Lounge, Customers' Lounge, Ladies' Powder Room are carpeted.

The floors of the Officers' Coat Room, Vault, Coupon Booths, Work Space, Ladies' Rest Room and Men's Coat Rooms are covered with rubber tile.

The Toilet Rooms have ceramic tile floors and wall tile to full height.

The teller cages are of walnut.

The office space and lounges have walnut wainscot.

The Conference Room is panelled full height with walnut. All walnut material is American walnut and especially selected for matching grain.

The check desks are specifically designed to tone in with the general overall design. Stainless steel frames, herculesite tops and stainless steel check spaces.

The vault attendant space and coupon booths are separated from the public area by means of an alumilite plate glass panel railing. The coupon booths are lined with Vicratex.

The ceiling is 16'-0" high and is covered with Travertone design acoustical tile on suspension channels.

The lighting system is recessed type and is designed so as to form an attractive ceiling pattern.

The flood lighting and interior lighting at night present a jewel like effect.

The vault is 16'-0" x 16'-0" with burglar proof steel lining in addition to the heavily reinforced concrete walls and is independent of the building structure. The Mosler door to the vault is of the latest and most modern design.

The mezzanine floor houses the cooling and heating equipment and storage spaces.

The interior furnishings and decorations, draperies, etc., were done by Cofers, Inc. of Norfolk, Virginia.

The attractively hung water color paintings of local historical buildings and scenes by Kenneth Harris are particularly good and are an interesting and added feature.

The General Contractor was W. A. Hall & Co., Inc. of Norfolk, Virginia. The subcontractors were as follows:


Architect: T. David Fitz-Gibbon
General Contractor: W. A. Hall & Co., Inc.
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FOR MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION, CONTACT RICHARD R. SMOUSE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, P.O. BOX 8692, RICHMOND 26, VIRGINIA.
The Mountain Trust Bank of Roanoke is soon to enlarge and modernize its Vinton Branch facilities. Since the Branch was organized in 1932 it has occupied a thirty-five year old building at the corner of Lee and Pollard Street. With an ever increasing need for more space, an addition of 29 ft. x 50 ft. will be added to the existing banking floor with provisions for four commercial tellers, two savings tellers and two note tellers. The entire first floor of the present bank will be remodeled to accommodate the safe deposit and money vault, Officers Platform, toilet facilities, Record Storage Vault, Employees' Lounge, Conference Room and general storage.

The First Floor exterior of the present building will be faced with colored glass, aluminum, and granite in order to establish unity with the addition, which is open at both ends with a complete wall of glass. All the elaborate cornice work will be removed from the Second Floor of the existing building and the brick work will be painted to blend with the new glass facing material. No provisions have been made for a drive-in window since a large parking lot is provided behind the bank with an entrance leading directly into the Banking Room.

The Architects have given much attention to creating an atmosphere of openness and restfulness. With this idea in mind, there is a small landscaped garden at the rear of the Banking Room which is viewed upon entering the bank and viewed from any place within the main Banking Room.

The interior is finished with exposed brick work, walnut paneling and fiberclad walls. Terrazzo, vinyl tile and carpet will be used on the floors. The ceiling will be acoustical tile with cove lighting and pin lights. The building will be completely air conditioned with air being supplied to the Banking Room through grilles in the bottom of a decorative cove lighting effect.

To the left of the bank will be a space of approximately 2,000 sq. ft. for one or two shops.

Construction of the bank addition and store space is to be of concrete floor slab on earth, masonry bearing walls and built-up roof on metal roof deck and steel joists. The entire project is estimated to cost about $100,000.00 and work is to begin about November first.

Smithy & Boynton of Roanoke are the Architects.

The general contract for the Vinton Branch of the Mountain Trust Bank will be awarded on a negotiated basis to Wiley N. Jackson Company of Roanoke. No subcontracts or material orders have yet been placed.

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THE WELL KNOWN FIRM OF Ballou and Justice and Carneal and Johnston were selected as Architects-Engineers by the Southern Bank and Trust Company, to design a new bank structure to be constructed on the N. W. Corner of Second and Grace Streets, Richmond, Virginia. The property is 156 feet wide on Grace Street and 163 feet on Second Street.

The Architects were instructed to design a modern and functional structure, pleasing to the eye and above all, convenient to the bank's customers.

The structure completed and opened to the public in December 1956, is three stories high, the first story being smaller in area to provide parking space for 35 customer's cars. There are four drive-in tellers, served from two lanes, for customers desiring this type of service.

On the Ground Floor, at street level, is located the Safety Deposit Section. Also on this floor are the money vaults, the board room and a small auditorium. This auditorium is planned for the bank's use as a training aid and at certain times will be available for use by the customers of the institution.

The main banking floor, or second floor, is accessible from Second Street and also Grace Street, where the spacious Main Entrance Lobby is located. On either side of the main entrance doors and on the exterior of the building, provisions have been made for Walk-Up Tellers. Here a customer may complete a single transaction, quickly, without entering the Bank Building. From this Lobby, one may be conveyed to the Banking Floor by elevator, an up and down escalator, or a customer may elect to use a stairway, which is also provided.

The main banking floor is 70 feet by 150 feet and houses all of the remaining departments of the bank having contact with its customers, such as the President's Office, Conference Rooms, Collection Department, Personal Loan Department, Automotive Loans, Commercial and Real Estate Loans, the Trust Department and fourteen tellers to care for all customer requirements.

This banking floor can be more than doubled in size, by horizontal extension, creating a covered area, still allowing for parking of thirty-five customer's automobiles.

The third floor is used by the bank to accommodate an Employees Lounge and Lunch Room, telephone equipment, Accounting Department and bookkeeping machines. Approximately 2,500 square feet will be rented when this structure is completed and will be occupied in the future by one of the departments of the bank.

The Tower above the third floor houses the modern heating and air conditioning machinery which heats or cools the entire structure.

The finishes throughout the structure were selected for eye appeal, durability and noise reduction. The Entrance Lobby walls and floor are of a fine grade imported marble. The Banking Room has a walnut wainscot and the Teller's Cages are faced with walnut and marble. Most areas have acoustical tile ceilings and either rubber or asphalt tile floors.

The lighting is most modern, being a combination of fluorescent and incandescent recessed type. Flood lights for the Parking Area also have been included.

The Architects feel that the exterior is pleasing and impressive. Because the entire structure is air conditioned, only narrow sight-line windows were used, only allowing a small amount of heat and sunlight to enter the structure.

From the sidewalk to the banking floor level, the building is faced with a polished granite type material. Above this base the entire structure, with the exception of the West Wing is faced with a high quality marble, cut in four foot square sheets.

The main entrance doors are of Herculite glass allowing vision from the street, above the escalators, into the spacious Banking Room on the second floor.

The two story West Wing, which protrudes over one Drive-In Tellers Lane is supported on structural steel columns encased in stainless steel and is faced with a light colored brick and trimmed in marble. The Drive-In-Teller's

(Continued on next page)
booths are of stainless steel.

It is believed that the problem of parking a maximum number of cars and the allowance for economical expansion without loss of parking area has been adequately solved. This was done by creating a small ground floor, thereby allowing ample space for more parking. By placing the Banking Floor above the ground floor, expansion can be accomplished horizontally over the parking area without loss of the parking or drive-in-tellers lanes.

The firm of Jas. Fox & Sons, Inc. Richmond, Virginia, was General Contractor for the building.

Subcontractors were: painting, J. C. Hungerford; granux and cast stone, Economy Cast Stone Co.; elevators, Monarch Elevator Co.; heating & air conditioning and plumbing, Virginia Flushing and Heating Co.; bank fixtures, American Furniture & Fixture Co.; plastering, H. L. Carter; masonry, Southern Brick Contractors; structural steel, Richmond Steel Co.; stainless steel and drive-in-tellers booths, N. W. Martin and Bros.; roofing and sheet metal work, N. W. Martin and Bros.; pneumatic tube system, Lanson Corporation; electric, Union Electric Co.; hardware, Pleasant Hardware; floor covering, W. Morton, Northen; reinforcing steel, Richmond Steel Co.; escalator, Westinghouse; tile, marble & terrazzo work, Richmond Tile and Mosaic Co.; vault work, Herzing-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.; metal partitions, Virginia Metal Products Co.; metal toilet partitions, J. S. Archer Co.; carpentry and millwork, Jas. Fox & Sons, Inc.; store front construction, Binswanger; excavation and grading, A. L. Phillips.

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We installed elevators in new V.P.I. Dormitory Building, see page 43.

We installed elevators in Farmers National Bank, Salem, Va., see page 27.

PIEDMONT TRUST BANK

Architect: J. Coates Carter
Associate Architects: Smithley & Boynton
General Contractor: Firth Construction Company

The new Piedmont Trust Bank, occupied by the owners on August 26, 1957, is situated near the center of a 150-foot by 300-foot corner business lot, exposed to view on all sides and with ample space for landscaping to exploit the full possibilities of the site.

The exterior materials are limestone with granite base for the main center section, brick with limestone trim for the two end wings and rear. The windows and doors are of aluminum. The interior spaces have received particular attention in the design of the lighting, sound proofing and all year air-conditioning.

We list below the contractor, subcontractors and major materials:

F. H. Lamman & Pace, Martinsville, heating & air conditioning; T. S. Minter, Martinsville, plumbing; Clear-Bullock Electric Company, Martinsville, electrical contractor; J. Frank Stultz, Martinsville, roof & sheet metal; J. H. O'Neil & Company, Roanoke, plaster & acoustical materials; Shough's Paint & Decorating, Martinsville, paint & papering; Cress Tile & Marble Co., Danville, tile, marble, & terrazzo; Ware Laboratories, Inc., windows; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., entrance doorways; Old Virginia Brick Company, Salem, brick; Mosler Safe Company, Washington, D. C. vault work; American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., Richmond, furniture & fixtures; Lewis Florist & Garden Center, Martinsville, landscape work; Mr. Hugh Harris, Landscape Architect, Greensboro, landscape consultant; Mr. R. D. Magann, American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., Richmond, interior decoration consultant.
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PAGE TWENTY-SIX

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1876
IN OCTOBER of this year the Farmers National Bank of Salem completed its program of expansion and alterations. These increased facilities were necessitated because of the rapid increase in population in Roanoke, Salem and Roanoke County.

This institution, the largest bank in the largest “town” in Virginia and the oldest National Bank in Southwest Virginia, was founded in 1871 and has been housed in the present location since 1923. The structure completed in 1921 was built by Sears and Brown, Contractors; and one of its partners, Col. J. Sinclair Brown, after serving 33 years as president of the Farmers National Bank retired in 1954 and continued as Chairman of the Board. Charles E. Webber succeeded Col. Brown as president.

Prior to the recent expansion the bank occupied 4,110 square feet of floor space. A new addition of fire resistant construction has provided additional floor space of 5,900 square feet. Included in this new construction are a foyer, elevator, open offices space, private offices, bookkeeping area, lounges, and mechanical and communications equipment rooms.

Six hundred square feet of new rental office space has been provided on the second floor.

The new construction has been designed structurally to support a future office space of 1,120 square feet. Space has been provided on the mezzanine floor level for a future bank assembly room, offices and accounting space.

The main banking room, housed in the old part of the building has been completely reconstructed, including a new entrance of plate glass and aluminum. The board room also has been completely re-built.

Although the final accounting for this project is not complete, it is known that the cost is in the neighborhood of $200,000, which includes bank fixtures and new furniture.

The Owner was fortunate in two respects; the present steam boiler has adequate capacity for the increased heat load, and the vaults were so located that they fitted into the new floor plan.

A new heating-air conditioning-ventilating system (except for the boiler) has been provided.

New lighting consists principally of recessed and semi-recessed fluorescent fixtures. In offices and work spaces under floor communications and electric wiring are provided.

The ceiling of the main banking room consists of four foot square suspended metal, insulated, acoustical panels, together with four foot square recessed lighting fixtures.

Plaster walls of the main banking room and offices are covered with a fabric material of green and straw color, these colors being repeated with variations in floor finishes, acoustical materials, carpeting, drapes and upholstery to form a complete and harmonious group of interior finishes. Exposed woodwork in public spaces is of walnut.

Finishes in the board room include cork flooring, fabric walls, acoustical plaster ceiling with indirect lighting, and mahogany woodwork. The furniture in this room as well as in public spaces matches the woodwork.

Woodwork in other areas is of red birch.

An employees’ lounge on the mezzanine floor level includes a complete kitchenette unit.

Architects for this project, including the direction of interior decorating, were Wells & Meagher, Roanoke.

Sowers, Knowles & Rodes, Roanoke were consulting engineers for mechanical and electrical work.

Bank fixtures were designed and manufactured by American Furniture and Fixture Company, Richmond.

General Contractors were Martin Brothers, Roanoke.

The following is a partial list of sub-contractors and suppliers:

- Heating, plumbing and air conditioning, Catlett-Johnson Corp., Richmond
- Electrical work, Clayton Tinnell, Roanoke; elevator, Salem Foundry & Machine Works, Salem; structural steel and miscellaneous iron, Roanoke; Iron & Bridge Works, Roanoke; brick, Old Virginia Brick Co., Salem; steel joists, John Han
- Cock, Roanoke; bank fixtures, American Furniture and Fixture Co., Richmond
- Steel doors and frames, and toilet partitions, A. L. Horwitz, Roanoke; finish hardware, Yale & Town; roofing, Dame Roofing Co., Salem; aluminum work and glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke; tile and stone, Marsteller Corp., Roanoke; plastering, Billy R. Ayers & Son, Roanoke; acoustical tile and related work, Hampshire Corp., Roanoke; resilient flooring materials, Magic City Tile Co., Roanoke; painting, Dean Painting Co., Roanoke; drapes, Stedman's, Roanoke

Architects: Wells & Meagher
Consulting Engineers: Sowers, Knowles & Rodes
General Contractors: Martin Brothers
The basic problem involved in the design of this branch bank was to incorporate it into a unified shopping center design without sacrificing the special dignity of appearance associated with bank buildings. In addition to this requirement the bank officers desired to introduce several new features including a drive-in teller, and a sidewalk walk-up teller as well as usual depository and vault equipment. The building was incorporated at one end of the shopping center to provide easy access for drive-in customers and to furnish a suitable end attraction for the shopping center.

The bank provides eight teller booths, one walk-up teller booth, and two drive-in teller booths. Also, ample lobby area has been provided as well as space for bank officers and a conference room. The vault entrance plays a dominant part in the interior design of the building. Adjacent thereto are cubicles for use by the customers. Utility areas are provided to complete the building.

The building contains 5,330 square feet.

Subcontractors: McGram-Martin & Co., Masonry; Ferrell Linedrum & Tile Stonework; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Iron & Steel; Building Supplies, Storefront & Glazing; Laurence Trant, Toilet Partitions; Door Engineering, Metal Doors & Bunks; American Sheet Metal, Roofing; H. N. Bollinger, Plastering; Mansion-Smith, Acoustics; Grever L. White, Tile & Terrazzo; Seaboard Paint & Supply, Hardware; L. T. Zoby & Sons, Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning; W. T. Byrns, Electrical.

The Merchants and Planters Bank has merged with the National Bank of Commerce according to an announcement of November 7th.

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PAGE TWENTY-EIGHT
VIRGINIA RECORD

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PAGE TWENTY-NINE
CLARK, NEXSEN & OWENS were the architects for this new Norfolk Building and Loan Association building. Clark, Buhr & Nexen were the Consultants for Electrical Engineering; Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman for structural. The general contractor is the English Construction Co. of Altavista.

The new building, which will cost $508,711, is expected to be completed in December of 1958. It will provide banking facilities and include drive-in-tellers at street level, director’s rooms, lounges, and a mail room and record vault in the basement. Four floors of offices are included in the building and can be subdivided in accordance with tenant requirements. Off street parking facilities are provided for the building and loan association clients.

Of steel frame and cavity wall construction, the exterior of the building is faced with ceramic glazed brick. Exterior stone trim is of granite and limestone. The northeast and northwest walls are of steel panel curtain wall construction. Floor construction of the building is concrete over steel joists finished with terrazzo and asphalt tile. The roof is built up over insulation on the concrete roof deck. All of the areas of the building are air-conditioned. Elevator service is provided to each floor.
St. Mark's Methodist Church

Architects: Huff and Shiflett

General Contractor: Bogese Construction Co.

St. Mark's Methodist Church is a relatively new congregation in Petersburg, Virginia. The church body at present is holding services in a synagogue until completion of their first church building.

The site for the new building is situated in a recently developed section of an established residential neighborhood. Land for the church building was acquired by a unique process. Several members of the congregation purchased and developed for residential lots a large tract of land, reserving four acres for the church building. The land was thus obtained without cost to the church, the profits from the lots paying for the whole tract.

The Building Committee requested that the architects, Huff and Shiflett of Richmond, Virginia, design a building that would be moderately contemporary in design. The desire for this type of building seemed natural, since the congregation is a new one and the minister, Reverend Wilton E. Allen, and the building committee members approached the problem of building with an unusual freshness. The stipulation that the building be "moderately" contemporary stemmed from, among other things, the nature of the design of existing houses near the site.

After general approval of preliminary plans and the securing of preliminary estimates from several contractors on the contemporary design, several members of the building committee asked the architects to prepare a colonial design, using the same floor plan as that developed for the contemporary design.

The colonial design was then submitted, was approved by the congregation, and is now under construction. Preliminary estimates for this design averaged approximately 10% more than those for the contemporary design. The amount of floor space in each instance was the same.

The rich colonial heritage of the Commonwealth of Virginia makes it understandable that this and other church building committees continue to shy away from contemporary design. However, it is entirely conceivable that, just as our heritage has enriched our advances in other fields of art and science, it will, before too much time has elapsed, combine with the best in the contemporary trend to initiate a new type of thinking concerning architecture in our State.


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ALUMINUM DOME

The Kaiser aluminum dome portion of the new Virginia Beach Convention Center, designed by Norfolk architects Louis A. Oliver and Herbert L. Smith, III, has been erected. This is the first such a dome on the "main-land" U.S.A. The prototype was erected by the Kaiser Company as part of the Kaiser tourist development, in Hawaii.

Architects, engineers and municipal officials from across the nation were on hand to witness assembly and erection of the stressed-skin aluminum dome shell, which will house an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2200 persons. The erection was completed in less than four days (approximately 30 working hours) by a 21-man crew from Globe Iron Construction Co. of Norfolk.

The Virginia Beach dome is 145 feet in diameter and 49½ feet high, an exact replica of one designed by the Product Development Department of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation and built early this year in Honolulu. It will serve as hub of the Virginia resort city's ultra-modern, $360,000, fully integrated convention center; authorized by the citizens of Virginia Beach at a bond issue election last April. Less than one-third of the $360,000 will be required for the aluminum dome itself.

Herbert L. Smith, III, Virginia Chapter A. I. A. Vice-president and one of the architects says, "We were commissioned to design a Convention Center for the City of Virginia Beach providing a meeting hall for 1500 persons at a meeting and 100 persons at a banquet. While developing a scheme for the above facility the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation erected their first Aluminum dome in Hawaii. After seeing the publicity on this dome, we decided that it would certainly be worthwhile to investigate the use of this structure in lieu of a more conventional one.

"The design, appearance and cost was reviewed very carefully and it was our opinion that this dome would fulfill the requirements of the program and would be the most economical structure to use in the design of the Convention Center. It was also recognized that should it be possible for the City to have the first Aluminum Dome erected in the United States, the publicity of such a venture could not be purchased.

"This Aluminum Dome represents many years of research and it is a forward step in the structural concept of buildings. I will not say that this will revolutionize dome structures, but definitely think that it is the most pleasing method and most economical yet developed.

"The two accessory buildings connected to the dome structure, house the entrance lobby, coat room, lavatories, four large meeting rooms, offices for the Chamber of Commerce and the convention manager, kitchen and mechanical spaces.

The dome is based on an unusual design involving the creation of a clear-span spherical structure through the use of diamond-shaped aluminum panels strengthened by struts.

The panels are joined together at their points by castings fastened to panels by Huck lockbolts, a special aluminum bolt which is also used to join the panels along their edges.

A portable mast equipped with rigging is set up at the center of the dome's concrete floor. A section of panels is assembled around the mast and then raised to allow another perimeter of panels to be installed. This procedure is repeated over and over, the dome growing in both height and diameter until completely assembled and ready for attachment to its 25 concrete piers.

(Continued on page 62)
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Cleveland, North Carolina
The B'NAI ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE and educational building, designed by Associated Architects and Engineers of Newport News, is located on Kecoughtan Road in Hampton. The exterior is of red face brick over Solite® blocks, with light colored brick pilasters to blend with the cast stone coping, resulting in the effect of accentuating the vertical lines. The interior is of exposed Solite brick, painted, and the bar joists are exposed and painted until the future acoustic ceiling is installed.

The Synagogue with the Ark facing East, is separated from the Social Hall by a moveable curtain. The Social Hall is designed with a stage for performances. The Ark is of walnut paneling with concealed lighting over the bema, and the panels are arranged for the future insertion of the symbols of the original twelve tribes.

The educational building contains eleven class rooms, a chapel, and the Rabbi's study, and is provided with aluminum windows and exposed painted block walls. The building is provided with hot air heating, and is designed in such a manner to permit the future installation of air conditioning.

Contractors:
Subcontractors: plumbing & heating, Nick Veneris; electrical, Swing and Price; masonry, United Fire Proofing; glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Material Suppliers: steel deck & joints, Virginia Steel Company; aluminum windows, Southern Sash of New Jersey; door bucks, Hall Hodges; reinforcing steel, Hall Hodges; ready mix concrete, Southern Materials.
Rebirth of French Stained Glass Art

Efrem Weitzman, the first American artist to receive a government grant to study the art of stained glass in France, reports on the high caliber of creativity displayed by contemporary French stained glass artists. Recently returned to the United States Mr. Weitzman comments on a situation of unparalleled opportunity existing in France for artists, as well as on many items of considerable interest to architects, clergymen, and manufacturers.

The modern renaissance of the ancient art of "vitraux," Mr. Weitzman states, is the direct result of progressive leadership from the French Government through its organ of reconstruction, Les Coopératives de Reconstruction D'Églises Sinistres. Commissions are being given to highly promising young artists as well as such established artists as Villon and Chagal. And a remarkable liberality and catholicity of taste has been exhibited in permitting these artists to exercise complete freedom in their designs. As a result one may often be surprised to discover a non-objective window in a Romanesque church; and perhaps equally surprising is the eminent success of this combination.

Says Mr. Weitzman, "This makes clear that the contemporary artist can speak with the same spiritual authority as artists in other times.

"The fallacy in general public feeling that the replacement of shattered windows in ancient churches should imitate the antique style of the earlier windows is thus brought to the fore. American clergymen and architects could well afford to take note of what is being done in France. It has been demonstrated that value resides in the spirit in which the work of art is conceived rather than the aping of that which belongs to another time."

In 1956 the recipient of an unprecedented Fulbright scholarship to study stained glass in France, Mr. Weitzman explains that whereas most Fulbrights spend the study period at a university, he felt that the most valuable use of his time would be in a personal examination of the windows. As a result he travelled for eight months to visit not only the famous masterpieces of stained glass art, but also many lesser known treasures located in the small villages. His itinerary was recommended to him by leading workers in the field, and covered significant works both ancient and modern.

A professional stained glass designer who has done extensive study in architecture and stained glass design, Mr. Weitzman has many windows in this country to his credit, as well as a travelling exhibit which has been widely shown. He previously worked in Saint Louis. Born and trained in New York he returns to this country well versed in the contemporary French innovation of "dalles de verre." In this new technique the leading between the individual panes of glass is replaced with cement.

Mr. Weitzman has documented his trip with color slides which will form the basis of a lecture tour.
SOUTHERN SHOPPING CENTER

Owner:
Southern Shopping Center, Inc.

Contractors:
1. Mr. J. E. Mortensen, Owner's Contracting Representative
2. Giant Food Store—A & P Construction Company
3. J. C. Penny—A & P Construction Company

The physical location of the shopping center afforded an ideal site to serve well over 100,000 people in a three mile radius of the project. It is located at the junction of Tidewater Drive and Little Creek Road giving the best possible access to the center. The land made available for this shopping center totaled over twenty (20) acres. After numerous studies it was determined a strip type layout would best serve the site.

To solve the problem of the ever changing space requirements of the tenants, a modular system of bay arrangements was incorporated based on a 50 foot column spacing in width and 25 foot column spacing in depth. This system allows expansion to the rear or side as well as complete flexibility or rearrangement. In addition the large bays provide more open planning within large stores.

The enclosed commercial space totals 222,600 square feet. All stores front on a continuous protected sidewalk making an all weather shopping condition. A total of 44 stores comprise the shopping center. General office space of 12,000 square feet is available on a second floor level. A children's play area is an additional feature added to serve the shopping public.

One feature that has added to the attractiveness of the center is the coordination of the individual store sign displays. These were incorporated into the overall project and prevented a cluttered appearance. Precise sign control by the Architects prevented "sign competition" with its resultant disharmony of appearance.

Southern Shopping Center provides about 1,600 parking spaces with a parking ratio of 1:2.42. The parking area is lighted for night shopping. Numerous entrances and drives provide traffic circulation to all users. Service roads are provided in the rear of the stores to handle the flow of merchandise to and from the center.

Area: 20.4 acres
No. Stores: 44
Parking Spaces: 1,560
Parking Ratio: 1:2.42
Major Tenants: Peoples Service Drug


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GIANT FOOD STORE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
J. C. PENNY STORE
See above and shown on page 36.
Also: S. H. CLARKE JR. HIGH SCHOOL—PORTSMOUTH

NOVEMBER 1957
PAGE THIRTY-SEVEN
Architectural Student Design Competition

A scholarship for fifth-year study will be the award at each of five participating architectural schools in an Architectural Student Design Competition sponsored by Koppers Company, Inc., it was announced recently. The Company's Tar Products Division is a leading manufacturer of roofing materials for the industrial construction field.

Fourth-year architectural students enrolled at Cornell University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Washington University and the University of California will be eligible to participate this year.

Objective of the competition, according to R. R. Holmes, Vice President and General Manager of Koppers Tar Products Division, is to introduce students to the field of application of roofing materials at a formative stage in their architectural careers. At the same time this will provide participating schools with a program of educational assistance.

Each Koppers Architectural Scholarship will be awarded on the basis of interesting conception and excellence in design of flat roof structures for non-residential buildings.

Judging Panels

All entries will be judged by a panel of three judges at each school. The panel will consist of the head of the Architecture Department at each school (or a full-time staff appointee), a leading architect selected by the school, and a practicing architect suggested by the Koppers Company.

The competition will run from September 15, 1957, to January 31, 1958. Entries will be judged through March 31, 1958, and presentation of awards will be made before May 31, 1958.

According to the competition rules, a design problem for flat-roofed non-residential structures will be introduced at each school during the fall semester and the resultant drawings and specifications will be submitted for consideration in the competition. The problem will be introduced as part of the regular classroom study.

Koppers personnel will conduct a one-day seminar for eligible students at each school before the problem is presented.
The Hollins College Chapel is now under construction. Its exterior, of modified colonial architecture, was required to harmonize with nearby buildings of traditional character.

The structure will contain two places of worship, one the main chapel with a total seating capacity of approximately 850 people, the other a small meditation chapel which will seat about 50. The main chapel will have a height of 50 feet from floor to peak of nave. The roof of the nave will be supported on laminated wood arches and purlins. Narthex, nave, and chancel will be floored with Vermont slate and the predella, in the chancel, on which the altar table rests, will be covered with white marble. Beyond the altar table the wall of the chancel, or front wall of the chapel, is composed of a central screen motive or reredos with oak plywood on each side. The reredos extends from the predella to the ceiling of the chancel and is formed of vertical bands of maple with spaces between. The rear of the bands will be covered with translucent fabric which will be lighted from behind the reredos. Space behind the reredos will also serve as a passage from one side of the front of the chapel to the other without crossing the chancel. Above the altar table and high on the reredos will be mounted a large cross of ebony having trim and nimbus covered with gold leaf. Side walls of the nave will be of brick.

Choir space and organ will be in the balcony at the rear of the nave.

Under the balcony will be the narthex and a senior assembly room, both of which can be used for chair seating when the full seating capacity is needed. Convenient to and connected with the balcony by adjacent stairways are a choir rehearsal room and choir director's office.

In the base of the tower is the chaplain's study. Also in the tower are keyboard room, carillon space, and space for swinging bells.

The lower part of the main portion of the structure beyond the tower contains offices, a sacristy, and a conference room. Behind a colonnade connecting the main chapel with the meditation chapel is a social room.

The interior of the meditation chapel, with plaster ceiling sloping up to the ridge, has front and rear walls of brick and side walls of wood strips between which acoustical treatment is provided. The floor of the small chapel is also of Vermont slate with raised portion in front on which are altar rail and table. An oak cross will rest on the altar table and a dossal of heavy folded fabric behind the altar will extend from floor to ceiling.

It was thought best to depart from the style of traditional interiors with flat or curved ceilings, decorative cornices, elaborate hanging chandeliers, and much paneling usually found in the areas of worship of colonial churches. It was felt by both owners and architects that a more worshipful atmosphere could be obtained by dignified simplicity, concealed light sources, and an absence of those elements which might distract the attention from the cross, the altar, and the pulpit.

H. A. Lucas & Sons are the contractors for the building, the construction cost of which will be about $490,000.

Subcontractors and suppliers of material follow:

- Weddle Plumbing & Heating, plumbing and heating; Clayton G. Tinnell, electrical work; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, reinforcing steel, structural steel and miscellaneous metal; Roanoke Wholesalers, kitchen cabinets; Montague-Betts Company, metal doors and frames and folding partitions; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glass and glazing; Unit Structures, Inc., lminated trusses; O'Neill & Company, lathing and plastering; The Hampshire Corporation, acoustic tile; Roanoke Engineering Sales, metal toilet partitions and folding door; Valley Roofing Corporation, roofing and sheet metal; Magic City Tile Co., resilient floors; Crawford Door Sales, reshers; W. R. Vass, weather stripping; Home Lumber Corporation, millwork; finishing hardware, Graves-Humphreys Hardware Co.

All of the above firms are located in Roanoke, with the exception of Montague-Betts Company of Lynchburg, and Unit Structures, Inc., of Magnolia, Arkansas.

Hollins College Chapel Consultants
Milton L. Grigg, Consulting Architect
Charles F. Gillette, Landscape Architect
Sowers, Knowles & Rodes, Mechanical Engineers
Poulton, Maher & Blake, Structural Engineers

Contractor: H. A. Lucas & Sons
Frantz & Addikson, Architects
Hollins College Chapel Consultants
Milton L. Grigg, Consulting Architect
Charles F. Gillette, Landscape Architect
Sowers, Knowles & Rodes, Mechanical Engineers
Poulton, Maher & Blake, Structural Engineers

To tell the Virginia Story

November 1957
Page Thirty-Nine
SITUATED ON A WOODED SLOPING LOT in Richmond's far west end, this recently completed residence by architect Frederick Hyland exhibits the solutions to a number of unique design problems. Not the least of these was the requirement by the owner, an accomplished musician, that the living areas of the house provide a suitable setting, both visually and acoustically, for stringed instrumental groups. Concentrated study of this problem revealed that the living spaces, in which the music would be performed, should be not only large in a horizontal dimension, but should have as much space in a vertical dimension as possible. Consistent with economic requirements, the provision of high ceiling rooms seemed impractical. As a solution, architect Hyland found that the steeply sloping lot and the practicability of an entrance at a level lower than the main living floor would provide a high ceiled entrance foyer adjacent to the living area which would provide the necessary height acoustically and also form a striking visual setting for the entrance.

From this entrance, approximately fourteen feet below the main living level ceiling, half flights of stairs go up to the living spaces and down to a bedroom-playroom-utility area on the lower level which can be entered from grade at the south end of the house. On the upper level the, bedroom wing is completely separate from the living-dining space which runs across the south end of the house and is separated by the kitchen-bath core.

Surrounding the entrance is an elaborate built-in series of cabinets which contain an advanced high fidelity reproducing system as well as musical instrument storage and specially designed drawer type cabinets for the owner's thousands of sheet music arrangements. Record storage space is provided also for several hundred records.

Lighting in the living-music area is arranged for visual effect as well as utility. Concealed downlights in the ceiling over the piano area provide a high intensity of illumination in the area used by the musicians.

The exterior of the Kay house is of brick and fir treated with a light stain. Large window areas take advantage of the view to a valley near the James River across from the site. The landscaping, by Landscape Architect Charles Gillette, and landscaping contractor Grevious Snead, provides a complementary setting for the house while overcoming the problems of the steeply sloping lot.

Interior furnishings of the house, by Milton Glaser Associates, Interior Decorators, strive to emphasize the music area.

O. E. Ziebe was the General Contractor. Principal subcontractors and material suppliers were:


Manufacturers

2817-2823 EAST MAIN STREET
RICHMOND 23, VIRGINIA
Telephone MI 3-0123

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Page 27
Page 15
Two Radford Elementary Schools

Architects: Pearson, Hill & Sullivan
Structural Consultants: Poullon, Maher and Blake
Mechanical Engineer: E. U. Markush
General Contractor: Barger Construction Co.

Construction has just been completed on two new elementary schools in Radford, Virginia representing the final phase in the Radford school rebuilding program begun in 1953 and given impetus by the passage of a $1,100,000 bond issue one year later.

The need existed for two elementary schools, each with an ultimate 420 pupil enrollment. The School Board's program called for identical schools to be built on radically different sites. The East end property is located on a hilltop of rugged terrain with depressions of 20' or more in addition to rock promontories. By contrast, the West end is rolling ground with gradual differences in elevations. In both cases, with allowances for foundation differences, the buildings were located on the highest ground with terraces down to the recreational facilities, which are also available for community use.

Two well separated wings of seven classrooms each house the primary (1st through 3rd grades) and elementary (4th through 7th grades), thus providing a private play area for the younger children. Connecting these wings is an element containing a multi-use room, kitchen, administrative suite, and library with storage and work rooms. The heating plant is located in a basement under the kitchen. Later additions will provide a separate lunch-activities room, 4 additional classrooms as needed, and a resource room for industrial arts and homemaking facilities. The elementary classroom wing in both schools is placed near the main entrance and in close conjunction to the recreational areas. The location of the primary classrooms provides the youngest children with their own private outside class yards with direct access from the individual rooms.

The administrative suite is comprised of Principal's Office, General Office Waiting Room accessible from the Lobby, and a Health Service Unit. Also accessible from the Lobby are elementary girl's and boy's toilets, which double for adult use when the auditorium is used for public programs.

In addition to the 1200 sq. ft. library proper, the library area has a Conference Room, Audio-visual Preview Space and a generous storage room.

According to the Portland Cement Association, these two elementary schools are unique in Virginia in that they are the first in this state to exploit the economies of precast rigid concrete framing. The concrete frames were cast flat on the ground in stacks of six which minimizes formwork and facilitates placing of steel reinforcement. The day after each casting, the side forms were slipped away and reused for the casting immediately above. After the standard 7 day curing period, these frames were lifted and "walked" into position, lateral tie-beam steel rods were welded to plate inserts in the sides of the frames, "U" box forms were propped up from below and the concrete tie beams were poured in place. Anchorage for the bottom of the frame legs is accomplished by means of tie rods, welded to dowels in the legs, across and in the floor slab. The floor made a level working surface for a mobile stage providing access for the workmen to rub the frames.

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

Preliminary comparisons of precast concrete frame and conventional wall bearing, bar joist, flat roof construction showed a saving of $.33 per square foot using the frames. This, plus a substantially lower insurance rate (the concrete frame and masonry gave a triple A fireproof rated structure) led to the adoption of the precast frame system. An 8' center for the frames was chosen for all areas except the multi-use room, which was 16' centers. The classrooms are 24'-8" wide, with the primary classrooms 5 bays long (an area of 988 sq. ft.) and the elementary classrooms 4 bays long (an area of 750 sq. ft.) Classroom frames are designed to have a six foot overhang on the window walls to support a translucent fiberglass shade, and a 4'-10" overhang at the opposite end to frame a corridor skylight. This skylight introduces a second source of daylight into the classrooms by means of clearstory windows along the inside wall above the corridor ceiling, and into the corridor through the corridor ceiling itself which contains continuous panels of translucent fiberglass. Made to span 45', the (Continued on page 44)
Location of the mail room at the center of activity was the key to the success of this plan for an office and warehouse for several mail and distributing firms completed recently in Henrico County just west of Richmond.

Designed by Architects Frederick Hyland and Richard Anderson, the plan provides for the separation of the activities of the various organizations while giving them all at the same time direct access to the mail and file rooms and the central built-in bank of mail form storage. Serviced from the back, in the mail room, this system of tubular shelves provides working storage for the several hundred different types of forms required in large supply in different areas in the office portion of the building.

A single story building of masonry construction with steel joist supported metal deck roof, the building provides 3000 feet of office space and another 3000 feet of warehouse, lighted from overhead by plastic bubble skylights. The use of the plastic bubbles provides sufficient illumination at most times without the necessity for artificial light and also avoids the loss of any wall storage space.

The exterior of the building is faced in brick, trimmed in aluminum with green tinted overhangs along the front of the building and at the entrance.

Completely air-conditioned, the working areas of the building are lighted with fluorescent trouflers which provide a minimum of 50 foot candles in evenly distributed light at the desk top working level.

Low structural tile partitions separate various activities. Files, form storage as mentioned above, business machines and other accessories are all built into the walls or in special cubicles.

Thorington Construction Company was the General Contractor. Emmett L. Simmons was the consulting engineer. Sub-contractors and principal material suppliers were:

Structural and Wire Mesh, Crucshanks Iron Works Company; Metal Doors and Frames, The Staley Company; Metal Deck, U. S. Gypsum Company; Toilet Partitions, J. S. Archer Company; Steel and Aluminum Sash, Montague-Betts Company; Bar Joists and P. I. E. Virginia Steel Company; Reinforcing and Mesh, Bowker and Roden; Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning, Gundlach and Company, Inc.; Electrical, Northside Electric Company; Glass and Glazing, Sash, Door and Glass Company; Roofing, Insulation, N. W. Martin and Bros.; Masonry, Southern Brick Contractors; Acoustical and Asphalt Tile, Mason-Smith Company, Inc.; Millwork, Will and Delaney; Septic Tank, Littie and Baynes; Insulation, W. F. Weiler Company; Hardware, Pleasant Hardware; Ceramic Tile and Mirrors, Oliva and Lazuri; Cast Stone, Economy Cast Stone Company; Painting, J. C. Hungerford; Plastering, Douglas and Williams.

All of the above are Richmond firms.
new units and alterations

Brick Dormitory Group, V.P.I.

Architects: Smilhey & Boynton
Associate Architects: Wells & Meagher
Engineers for Mechanical Work: Sowers, Knowles & Rodes
Engineers for Structural Work: Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman
Contractors: Graham Brothers

Architects, Engineers, Contractors and College Officials are looking forward to the completion of the new Brick Dormitory Group at Va. Tech. Planned to house approximately 1,300 students the project consists of the remodeling of five existing buildings (Numbers 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8, as shown in the aerial view) and four new buildings (Numbers 1, 4, 6 and 9 as shown in the aerial view). As can be seen from the aerial view, when completed, a quadrangle of four complete units will be formed. Each unit includes a large Lounge, Game Room, Meeting Room, Ladies Lounge and Toilet, Supervisor’s quarters and office, freight elevator serving all floors, two Toilets and showers on each floor and dormitory rooms to accommodate two students each.

Each dormitory room is planned for the most economical use of space and for the comfort of the occupants. With asphalt tile floor and plaster walls, each room has built-in closets, chest of drawers and storage space for each occupant. Other equipment and furnishings in each room include one lavatory and medicine cabinet, double deck bed and two desks, chairs and bookcases. Each room is also wired for connection to a radio antenna system.

Existing Buildings Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 will be completely remodeled with new concrete floor slabs and new aluminum windows to make a fireproof structure. The new buildings are of fireproof flat slab construction, employing the Lift-Slab method. Exterior walls are of brick and concrete block, with aluminum windows.

The problem of adding to old buildings built around 1890 presented an interesting and challenging problem to the Architects, Smilhey & Boynton of Roanoke, and Associate Architects, Wells & Meagher of Roanoke. The College authorities and the architects agreed that the new buildings should not conform to a precise architectural style. The achievement of uniformity in character rather than style was considered more important. This was to be accomplished by the careful selection and use of materials and in the grouping of the units around a central court. It was felt that this approach would result in an informal, yet pleasing sense of unity with the campus, and at the same time, express the contemporary use of materials and construction techniques. With this approach to the problem in mind it would be possible to form a quadrangle composed of old and new buildings harmoniously joined together and expressing the
V.P.I. Dormitories—continued

continuing growth of the institution.

Sowers, Knowles & Rodes of Roanoke were Engineers for the Mechanical Work and Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman of Norfolk were Engineers for the Structural Work. Graham Brothers of Richmond were awarded the contract for the entire project at $2,395,050.00. Unit costs are as follows:

- New Buildings: $13.12 per square foot
- Remodeled Buildings: $7.00 per square foot

One remodeled building (Number 5, as shown on aerial view) was occupied at the beginning of the Fall school session of 1957. The present schedule calls for all new buildings to be ready for occupancy by January 1958, and for the entire project to be completed and ready for use by September of 1958.

Subcontractors were:

ENGLISH
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Phone Forest 9-5843
ALTAVISTA, VIRGINIA

GENERAL CONTRACTOR FOR NEW COOPERATIVE BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING IN LYNCHBURG, VA.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

OUR 25th YEAR OF ROAD BUILDING

Contractors for All Paving in Parking Area of So. Shopping Center, Page 36.

Radford Elementary Schools
(Continued from page 41)

multi-use room frames are formed in two parts with no overhang. A stage at the end of this 74’ room makes it an auditorium to accommodate 540 persons while providing for a playroom and at present a cafeteria. The kitchen is so designed to serve this room and also the separate lunch room to be added in the future.

Heat for the pressurized warm air heating system is provided to coils in the blower units by coal fired steam boilers. Warm air is carried through ducts under the floors to registers just below the windows in all instructional areas, library and administrative wing and corridor. The multi-use room is heated by ducts run overhead and feeding down from the ceiling. Steam unit heaters are used in the kitchen.

Bids were accepted in March, 1956, with Barger Construction Co., Mooresville, North Carolina, the low bidder at $788,060. This price included all utilities and grading with the exception of paving and sidewalks, which were done by the City of Radford. Each building contains an area of 36,500 sq. ft. The east school, due to an excessive amount of excavation and grading, was built for $10.84 per sq. ft.; the west school for $10.48 per sq. ft.

Structural Consultants were Poulton, Maher and Blake of Blacksburg. E. U. Markush of New York was Mechanical Engineer.

Subcontractors were as follows:

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HERNDON
VIRGINIA

to tell the Virginia Story

Carneal and Johnston, Architects-Engineers.

The Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.
Cost something over $1,000,000.
Size — 208 ft.-4 in. x 115 ft.-8 in.
Floor area — 52,529 sq. ft.
Cubage — 843,000 cu. ft.
Occupied on the first floor by offices, chapel, projection room, printing plant, stock rooms, parlors and light kitchen facilities.
Occupied on the second floor by library, studio or preview rooms, film and music, sound stage, editing rooms and offices.
Construction—concrete piles to rock.
Frame—steel.
Walls—brick curtain.
Floor system—cellular steel.
Windows—aluminum, pivoted.
Partitions—metal.
Floor covering—resilient.
Lighting—concealed and/or recessed.
Heating, ventilating and cooling — year-round automatically controlled temperature and humidity.

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Dial MI 9-2435
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Climatemaker's, Inc.

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Refer to the Southern Shopping Center on page 36.

Dial MA 7-6511
2914 Church Street
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Oak Grove Elementary School


A "L" shaped building containing 19 classrooms, the new Oak Grove Elementary School is located approximately 2 1/2 miles west of the city limits of Roanoke in Roanoke County. It was built to accommodate 570 students and contains 34,617 square feet. The contract price for the new building was $382,941, making a per pupil cost of $671 and a per square foot cost of $11.06.

The eleven and a half acre site on which the 328 foot by 247 foot single story building is located required extensive site clearing and grading. Although no planting was done under the contract, the area was seeded, the roads paved with macadam as were the parking areas, concrete walks were provided and a storm water drainage system installed.

The building is generally of wall bearing construction, with brick faced concrete block walls, concrete block partitions, with the masonry work exposed and painted. The roof is built up over rigid insulation on top of steel decking supported by steel joists. The ceilings in the building are for the most part faced with acoustical tile. Floors are concrete finished with terrazzo in the corridors, ceramic tile in the toilets and resilient tile elsewhere.

Glazed tile wainscots are used in the corridors, toilets and multi-purpose rooms. The windows are of steel, projected type, and are glazed in certain areas with heat reducing glass. The doors in the building are generally of wood in steel frames.

Heating for the school building is by an automatic oil fired hot water boiler through convectors and heating and ventilating units. Lighting fixtures use incandescent lamps and the electrical work includes exit and emergency lighting systems, telephone conduits, intercommunicating conduits, fire alarm system and a program clock control system. Kitchen equipment for the building was not in the contract.

General contractor for the project was J. M. Turner and Company of Roanoke. The sub-contractors and principle material suppliers were:


Charles Leonard Hardware Co., Inc.

Phone R Egent 3-9100
3-9105
20 W. Bank Street
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

NOVEMBER 1957 PAGE FORTY-SEVEN
ARAGONA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
(Camellia Elementary School Similar)
Princess Anne County

F. W. Cox, Division Superintendent
A. Ray Pentecost, Jr., A.I.A. Architect
Dewey G. Weddle & Company, General Contractor

This building is built employing the use of "Parco" steel framing units, which reduces time required for construction by 50% and provides a saving amounting to 20% to 25% as compared with conventional methods of construction. This building includes:

28 classrooms, one resource room, complete administration facilities, teacher's lounge, multi-purpose room with stage, kitchen with all necessary facilities, including toilets, etc., to make possible a complete operation in accordance with the present State School Planning Manual. Total area of the building—45,210 sq. ft.

Base Bid—$378,157 or a cost of $8.34 per sq. ft.
Cost of completed project including all site work, kitchen equipment and the use of terrazzo floors and ceramic tile wainscot in corridors—$439,790 or a cost of $9.73 per sq. ft.

All finishes and materials used in this construction same as those found in traditional buildings using conventional methods of construction.

Sub-Contractors: Alston, Inc., electrical; Coley & Peterson, plumbing & heating; Fred A. Haycox, concrete, roads and site work; Hampshire Corporation, acoustical ceilings; J. K. Parker, Inc., structural steel; McGraw-Martin & Company, masonry; Walker & Lamberger, glass, glazing and "Zourite" facia; Virginia Sheet Metal & Roofing Co., roofing and roof insulation; Russell & Russell, bath and plaster; M. E. Stern, kitchen equipment; Ajax Marble Corp., ceramic tile and terrazzo; Grover L. White, Inc., asphalt tile; American Steel Equipment Co., toilet partitions, metal wardrobe racks.

Suppliers: Canepetella Builders, mill work; Burton Lumber Company, hardware; Hall-Hodges, reinforcing steel; Construction Supply, water-proof paper, reinforcing mesh and expansion joints; Flowers School Equipment, chalk board, chalk board trim and tack board trim; Seaboard Paint & Supply, celotex sheathing, towel dispensers, etc.; Doyle Brick Co., fire door for vault; Lewis & Sales, flag pole; Colonial Block, precast coping; Andco Products, cast aluminum letters.

Camellia Elementary School

Sub-Contractors: Fred A. Haycox Company, excavation for read & walks paving and drainage, building site—concrete for building; J. U. Addenbrook's Sons, Inc., sewers, manholes, seepage trench and sand filter; McGraw-Martin & Company, masonry; J. K. Parker, Inc., structural and miscellaneous metals; Hampshire Corporation, acoustical ceilings; Reed Engineering Corporation, roofing, flashing and sheet metal work; Building Supplies Corporation, glass and glazing; Russell & Russell, furnishing, lathing and plastering; Tidewater Tile Co., Inc., asphalt, ceramic and quarry tile; E. Caligari & Son, painting; Atlantic Equipment Corporation, kitchen, serving area and cafeteria equipment; Princess Anne Plumbing and Electric Suppliers, plumbing, heating and ventilation; E. G. Middleton, Inc., electrical.

CORDE & STARKE
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION

18 South First Street — P. O. Box 574
RICHMOND 5, VIRGINIA
BOCOCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Adaptations for the Altavista, Rustburg and the Seneca District Elementary Schools Constructed

Architect: Clark, Nexsen and Owens  Mechanical & Electrical Engineers: Clark, Buhr & Nexsen
Structural Engineers: Fraioli-Blum and Yesselman
General Contractor, Bocock School: English Construction Co.
General Contractor, Altavista School: Frazier Construction Co.
General Contractor: Rustburg School: Henry D. Porter Co.
General Contractor, Seneca District School: Dawson Brothers

The basic planning for the Bocock School, designed by Clark, Nexsen and Owens, a one story masonry, ten classroom building, has been adapted to three other schools by the same architects. Adaptations have been constructed for the Altavista Elementary Schools, the Rustburg Elementary School and the Seneca District Elementary School. All four of the Campbell County buildings are similar in plan, materials and construction. They are one story masonry bearing wall structures with continuous steel lintels. The exterior facing is of brick over block back-up. The roof deck is of light weight concrete and is covered with a built-up roof. The roof structure is steel joists. Floor slabs are on grade and are finished with asphalt tile. Public areas in the new school building have structural glazed wainscots and acoustic ceilings. Classrooms in the buildings have painted masonry walls and plaster ceilings. Toilets have ceramic tile floors and walls. The buildings are heated by steam, have gravity ventilation and incandescent lighting.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers for all projects were Clark, Buhr & Nexsen while Fraioli-Blum and Yesselman were Structural Engineers.

General Contractor for the Bocock School is the English Construction Co. of Altavista. The price for this school, with ten classrooms, is $187,997.38.

Frazier Construction Co. of Altavista is General Contractor for the Altavista School which contains 4 classrooms and a library and differs from the prototype in that it has a steel roof deck. Its price is $141,419.

At Rustburg, the General Contractor is Henry D. Porter Co. of Lynchburg. The contract cost of this school, which is identical to Bocock except for its steel roof deck, is $192,678.25.

The last of the four schools, which also has a steel roof deck and contains 6 classrooms, is the one for the Seneca District. Priced at $154,430.46, it is being built by Dawson Brothers, of Hurt, Va., General Contractors.

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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Beth Ahabah Religious Building

Architect:
Merrill C. Lee
Contractor:
Thorington Construction Co., Inc.

Construction began February 1957, on the Beth Ahabah Religious Building to be added to Temple Beth Ahabah on West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia.

The structure is in contemporary design. Constructed of buff brick to match the Temple, it is of fire-proof construction with metal curtain walls on East and West elevations to give maximum lighting to the 20 classrooms and Library.

A driveway on the west side of the building will enable cars to unload passengers both for the School and Temple services, as the synagogue can be reached directly by a corridor leading from the West Entrance. Future plans contemplate a parking area adjoining the Religious Building to the west.

The building will accommodate 370 pupils.

Architects are the office of Merrill C. Lee, Richmond, Virginia and Thorington Construction Company, Inc. is the contractor. The sculpturing at front elevation is planned for the future and is designed by Leo Friedlander, sculptor of New York.

Completion is scheduled for December 1, 1957.

Material suppliers were Oliva & Lazear, tile work; Binswanger Co., glass; Southern Brick Co., masonry; The Stanley Co., metal wall units; John Bagby windows; J. C. Hangerford, painting; Tuscon Steel Co., metal roofing; W. H. White, Sr., plumbing; Northside Electric Co., electrical; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing steel; C. B. Smith, floor covering and acoustic tile; Pleasantz Co., hardware. All firms located in Richmond, Va.
Frederic
R. Scott
Residence

Architect:
Alan McCallough

General Contractor:
Russell Blank

The Fred Scott Residence on Kennondale Road is basically a one story plan though the sloping site permits an unfinished family room, bedroom and bath on a lower floor at ground level. Also on the lower level is a shop, storage room and equipment room for furnace and air conditioning equipment.

Living, Dining, Study and two of the three bedrooms on main floor overlook the river view to the South, with large glass areas forming South wall along terrace and balconies.

The house is a combination of brick and frame, the brick being pastel color range, all exterior siding, cornices and overhangs are California Redwood. The roof is built up using aggregate of white marble chips. Terraces and entrance hall are Pennsylvania stone.

Pella wood casements are used. The house is fully air conditioned and zoned. Low voltage electrical wiring is utilized. Mechanical work was designed by Emmett Simmons & Associates.

The General Contractor was Russell B. Blank, Richmond, Virginia.

Brickwork, Southern Brick Contractors, Inc.; Plumbing & Heating, Virginia Plumbing & Heating; Millwork, H. Beckstoffer’s Sons; Hardware, Pleasant’s Hardware Company; Lighting Fixtures, A. E. Allen and Finland House, Inc.; Plumbing Fixtures, Crane Company.

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Refer to Page 23

to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1957
Survey of Plan Room Facilities

Dodge Reports Plan Rooms are operated in Virginia at Richmond, Roanoke and Norfolk. These facilities are maintained for the benefit of the construction industry generally. No fee of any sort is charged to users of the plan rooms, nor are they required to be subscribers to any of the Dodge Services. Dodge provides the space and facilities, and the architects and other awarding authorities loan the plans for the duration of the bidding period. Dodge hopes that the good-will engendered will make the effort worthwhile.

As an example of how useful these plan rooms are, last month the Richmond Plan Room recorded 236 estimator visitors who made take-offs on 367 plans. The majority of these estimators work for material and equipment supply firms, who furnish quotations on their items to subcontractors. These people probably need plan rooms even more than subcontractors, since their plans are submitted to subcontractors and therefore find it difficult to borrow plans from general contractor bidders.

While Dodge employees never attempt to interpret plans and specifications they do answer numerous inquiries each day concerning facts and contents of the documents on file. Addenda are attached as received and notices sent out informing the industry of their issuance. This relieves the busy architect's offices of many information-seeking calls which would eat into their productive hours.

The everpresent shortage of capable estimators throughout the industry makes it imperative that their time be utilized efficiently. Plan rooms save these people many hours in locating plans in general contractors' offices and in waiting there for a chance to use them. In a plan room, even if the plan first requested is in use, another one is usually available to enable him to utilize his time while waiting.

There can be little dispute to the fact that sufficient available plans assure more material and equipment prices and sub-bids. This tends to lower the total cost to the owner, making less necessary revisions and cuts after the bids are received. Also, the fact that plans were readily available to all interested firms should tend to reduce the number of requests for substitution of specified items after bids have been closed, as all would have had a fair chance to make any suggestions and requests before the matter could be considered closed.
CONSOLIDATION OF OFFICE facilities
made this completely air-conditioned office building an extreme necessity. In addition to the office space, the building contains a large vault, a fireproof record storage room, employee lounge and shower rooms, kitchen and multi-purpose room.

The multi-purpose room, adjacent to the kitchen, is used for dining, a meeting room, and lecture room for safety instruction. This room is equipped with a modern fold door for added flexibility.

Interior finishes include spectra-glaze wainscot on the interior of exterior wall surfaces, pre-finish walnut paneling in the executive suite, plastic wall covering in the lobby and ceramic tile in the shower rooms. All ceilings are acoustically treated, and the slab-on-grade floor is finished with asphalt tile. The general office area is divided into office spaces by means of Mills metal movable partitions.

The structural system consists of beam and post construction with pipe columns and bar joists with a poured-in-place gypsum roof deck. Semi-curtain walls are brown and Grist aluminum windows with Davidsow porcelain enameled panels in the top sections. Walls below windows consist of brick with spectra-glaze back-up.

The building was constructed for a cost of approximately $12.80 including a complete sprinkler system and all site work.

List of Sub-Contractors: Allen & Donkum, excavating; J. S. Archer Co., folding partitions, rolling doors and vault door; Brown & Grist, Inc., Warwick windows; H. L. Carter, plastering; E. S. Chappell Co., Inc., cabling; Economy Cast Stone Company, cast stone; J. B. Eucell Company, gyp roof; Houace S. Flourney, plumbing, heating, air-conditioning; Central Tile & Marble Company, ceramic tile; Glidewell Bros., painting; Hall-Hodges Company Inc., Norfolk, reinforcing & mesh; John H. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; Liphart Steel Company, Inc., structural steel & miscellaneous iron; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing, sheet metal and waterproofing; John K. Messersmith Co., Inc., steel frames & doors, office partitions, and toilet partitions; Miller Manufacturing Co., millwork; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., asphalt & acoustical tile; Pleasant Hardware, hardware; Sash, Door & Glass Corp., glass and glazing; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; The Staley Company, aluminum louvers; United Electric Corp., electrical. All are Richmond firms unless otherwise noted.
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Featured on page 36

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PAGE FIFTY-FOUR
New Product

Flakeboard, the newest version of wood particle board will be produced in volume by December 1, 1957 at Waverly, Va. The Gray Products Company headed by Elmon T. Gray, president, has just completed the largest Flakeboard plant in the country and is now making its initial production evaluations.

Wood particle board is a German innovation of the late 1930's. It is made by forming previously unused wood residues into small particles, mixing these with thermosetting resin binders and then pressing the mix into a flat building board panel by means of a giant hot press.

To date, the wood particle board produced in the U.S.A., has been used in case goods furniture, sink tops, formica covered dinette tables, floor underlayment and interior partitions. It may be used as a core material for various overlays of metal, plastic, wood veneers, vinyl sheetings or finished in the clear and used as a decorative panel.

The Europeans are successfully utilizing wood particle board as roof decking, sub-flooring, sheathing and parquet floor blocks in addition to those above mentioned.

Wood particle board may be engineered so as to be termite resistant, fire resistant, and even perfumed if so desired. The density, acoustical properties, strength, color, water resistance, insulation characteristics and cost may all be varied and controlled to fit the needs of the intended usage. It is extremely stable and quite resistant to warpage when properly balanced.

Gray Products intends to manufacture their product by slicing tiny, thin wafers from green, debarked prime pulpwood. Because of the geometrical structure of the flake and the fact that it is formed only from green timber and not dried wood waste, Gray’s flakeboard will obtain a modulus of rupture exceeding 4000 lbs. PSL. This is twice the strength of any wood particle board now on the market. Its lumber tight edge will eliminate the need for wood banding as is currently used in conjunction with present day wood particle boards.

The plant can produce a board in thicknesses of 1/4" to 1 1/4" and will manufacture about 30 million feet per year on a 3/4" basis. The standard size panel will be 5' x 10'; however, it can be cut to size on request.

Gray Products sees a bright future ahead in becoming a local source of supply for the Eastern building industry in replacing plywood and other composition boards. They are presently carrying out an active project development program with local architects to best ascertain the needs of the building industry.
PUTTING THE "R" IN ADVERTISING!
This four foot plastic coated marine plywood letter "R", manufactured by the B. T. Crump Company, Inc., of Richmond, will be part of a sign 120 feet wide. It is being erected for "EARL'S SEVEN DAY SUPER MARKET" in Fredericksburg, Va., by Robert M. Dunville & Bros., Inc., of Richmond.

Plywood, Plastic-Coated SIGNS

- The B. T. Crump Company of Richmond has purchased the manufacturing facilities of the Plastik-Ply Company, producers of plywood signs.

  The Crump Company manufactures 7-ply 3/4" and 15-ply 1 1/4" marine plywood covered with a plastic weather-proof coating. They are mounted to stand clear of the wall to prevent streaking. Crump stresses their fast, easy installation, and the fact that they can be removed quickly for repainting or cleaning. Letters are produced in three standard type faces. Crump also custom-builds letters in any style a customer may specify.

  Robert H. C. Seaton, president, reported that, "The Crump Company is presently conducting an extensive research program to develop a vinyl sheet-plastic facing for wood sign letters. This would 'all but wipe out sign maintenance costs. Development is underway to introduce a feather-weight hollow plastic sign letter that could be applied to the face of any type construction with a strong adhesive. These would be moulded in all sizes up to four feet high.'"
THE SOCIAL HALL, Library and Educational Building of River Road Church, located at Ridge Road and River Road, Richmond, Virginia, has recently been completed.

The building in traditional design represents the period in Georgian architecture during the time of Thomas Jefferson. The entrance design is similar to the main entrance of Jefferson's home at Monticello.

The building is of fireproof construction. The exterior brick is the colonial over-sized brick; the roof is of slate and the column, trim and cornice of wood construction.

The Social Hall is used temporarily as the Sanctuary, is air-conditioned and will seat 450 persons. The floor under the Social Hall is completely above grade and contains two assemblies, 16 classrooms, and the mechanical equipment room.

The building was designed by Merrill C. Lee, Architect and constructed by Wise Contracting Company, both firms which are from Richmond, Virginia.

Subcontractors were:
- Brick: W. D. Duke, Locher Brick Co.; millwork, R. E. Richardson; floor covering & acoustic work, W. M. Northen Co.; concrete masonry units, Concrete Pipe & Products Co.; hardware, Pleasants Hardware Co.; painting, Frick, Vass & Street; stone, Empire Granite Co.; structural steel, Richmond Engineering Co.; heating and air conditioning, W. H. White, Jr.; electrical, W. A. Christian Co. All of the above firms are in Richmond, Va.

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General Contractor for New Rustburg School
See page 49.

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See
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Page 15

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See Belmont Branch Library featured on page 10.
See New Units and Alterations of Brick Dormitory Group at V.P.I., featured on page 43.

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to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1957

PAGE SIXTY-ONE
The city of Norfolk has recently acquired a tract of land exceeding 400 acres in area. It has been designated “Norfolk Industrial Park” and has been made available for new industry.

The park is now equipped with water, sewerage and power. It is served by rail and highway transportation. Mr. Louis S. Hudgins, manager, Norfolk Industrial Park, City Hall, Norfolk, is in a position to give detailed information about the availability of sights, restrictions, costs, etc.

Reynolds Metals Co. announces plans to spend $250,000 for new equipment in its packaging research and development laboratories at Tenth and Byrd Streets, Richmond. The equipment is to include deep freeze chambers, display refrigerators, freezers similar to those in supermarkets, and temperature control cabinets into which a person can walk. Reynolds will also install a four-color gravure press, a plastics extruder and laminator, and new equipment for coating and laminating foil and placing it on spools.

Aluminum Dome (Continued from page 32)

On the first day 117 of the 575 diamond-shaped panels were installed, 176 panels were added the second day and 212 on the third. On the final day the remaining 70 panels were installed and the dome was tack welded to its anchoring piers prior to final welding.

The dome will be made weathertight by means of light gauge aluminum sheet stripping applied over the joints and bonded to the structure with an adhesive prepared specially for this purpose by Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co.

The civic center block, located in the geographic center of the city, will have a spacious four-lane boulevard approach running a mile and a half through the heart of the downtown area.

The modern new center will be ideally suited for a wide variety of year-round uses. The dome auditorium with its clear sight lines in all directions that will lend itself to convention uses, concerts, theaters-in-the-round, ice shows, sports activities, industrial exhibits and other types of public functions.

According to R. J. Hume, Kaiser's manager of dome sales, "the Kaiser dome is fabricated under a license from Mr. Buckminster Fuller who has the patent for the geodesic framing principle. Because of this we are in a position to franchise fabricator-erectors."

"The panels which are sheared, stamped and color-coded at our Trentwood, Washington facilities are shipped to him in a flat condition. Using pre-punched holes, he break-forms these sheets into a diamond pattern and flanges them. This operation requires a 12 foot break-press. This operation is relatively simple and quick, but we require that a .005 tolerance be kept throughout. The erection requires a 100 foot mast. The erection of the dome is a quiet and simple matter taking approximately three days."
Robert H. Rankin, formerly an account executive with Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation in New York, has been appointed copy director of Cabell Eanes, Inc., advertising agency, Daniel J. Korman, agency president, announced recently.

Rankin, son of one of the pioneers in advertising, has had a long and varied experience in agency work. Before going with Donnelley, he was senior copy writer at Calkins and Holden, New York advertising agency.

Rankin began his career in the advertising department of the New York Times. After leaving the Times, he advanced to vice-president of the William H. Rankin Company, advertising agency. Later he became a copy writer with another agency, Maxon, Inc. Among the major advertising accounts on which he has written copy are Prudential, Stokely-Van Camp, Heinz, Gillette and Lincoln-Mercury.

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NOVEMBER 1957 PAGE SIXTY-THREE
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pany of Virginia. Attis E. Crowe has been promoted from assistant secretary to second vice-president and Robert Bolling Lancaster has moved up from director of sales promotion to assistant secretary for the company. . . . J. W. A. Haden, president of National Bank and Trust Company, announced the appointment of Clyde N. Sprouse, of Louisa as manager of the bank's Palmyra branch. He assumed his new duties in Fluvanna County succeeding Walter A. Pace, Jr., who was transferred to the position of manager of the Fork Union branch. . . . George F. Al- Lunsford has been named associate di- rector of chemical research of A. H. Robins Co., Richmond pharmaceutical firm. . . . Outstanding advertising awards have been presented by the Affiliated Advertising Agencies to Cargill and Wilson, Richmond advertising agency, and eight organizations the agency represents. Recipients include Canal Street Parking Corp., the City of Richmond, First and Merchants Na- tional Bank, Larus & Brother Co., Smithfield Packing Co., Union En- velope Co., State Department of Con- servation and Development, and Vir- ginia Electric and Power Co.

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NOVEMBER 1957

PAGE SIXTY-FIVE
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Laws for Architects
(Continued from page 7)

by a building contractor, with a small proportion in apartment houses of which the builder was remote from his consciousness. In the same way, the builders of the public buildings in which he worked or was entertained were remote from his consciousness; and, it must be admitted, there was nothing of the architecture of the period to inspire any particular curiosity about the perpetrators. In this way, the work of the architect was a foreign clime to the average mature Virginian during his formative years, and little has been done to make it familiar.

Accompanying this ignorance is the conviction that there are two things that everybody can do: write a book and build a house. The book-stalls are crowded withremainders and the landscape speckled with horrors that unfortunately substantiate this conviction. As the architect is dealing with a deep-seated human vanity, he must tread somewhat delicately in pointing out that it is not enough to construct a building. Also, reasonable appeals to safety and durability carry little dramatic impact against the accumulated weight of custom, especially when public education has failed to inform prospective builders that the qualified architectural supervisor will save money in the long run. All too many people, indeed, believe they are saving money by avoiding the architect.

Until recent times, cemeteries were full of people who thought it cheaper to avoid doctors, and in our own time the corner druggist administered to countless complaints of the flesh that bedeviled his customers, or even strangers. This practice was not changed of itself. It is no secret that doctors (along with lawyers, CPAs, and other pro-
fessional groups) operate within laws sternly enforced to protect the public from unqualified practitioners and, somewhat more than incidentally, to protect their own professions from the encroachments of persons inadequately trained.

In the case of doctors, strong protective laws are simple to understand. A doctor is the first person an individual meets outside his own family, and the child's relationship with "the doctor" is clearly established long before the age of reason. The doctor has always been there as an authority over the mysteries surrounding the most important element in a person's life—his health, and ultimately life itself. Naturally no sick person wants to risk his health to an unqualified practitioner of medicine, and the public gladly allows medical boards to determine the qualifications of a person to practice medicine. But this happened through public education and strong medical organizations; it was not by chance that obstetricians became as commonplace as midwives were within the memory of living people.

In the case of architects, however, it is not so simple. Probably the majority of people go through life without ever encountering, at least professionally, a single architect. Along with this lack, there is the positive element in the unarticulated conviction of the majority that the architect is something a little fancy, a luxury of the rich or, when a necessity, remotely involved with the construction of public buildings. In any event, no relationship is established between populace and architect as between populace and doctor. Thus, the enforcement of laws covering properly qualified practitioners of architecture operates in something of a vacuum of public indifference.

This is fundamental in considering the need for clarification of existing Virginia laws and stronger penalties for the violation.

If architects will not be offended at the comparison, their existence in relation to the public is akin to that of writers. For years writers' groups labored in Washington to change the law that caused an author to be taxable as of that year's income for the royalties on a book on which he had worked several years, in some instances, a single successful book was the fruit of a lifetime of trial and effort, of research and preparation. He would have no more in him. But he was taxed for earned income only for the year of publication. Some compromise was finally evolved, but he is still taxed as of earned income, not capital gains, on

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A sale of any property to motion-pictures. However, for non-professionals, like Eisenhower, there are laws which tax as capital gains any writings sold, as memoirs to the *Saturday Evening Post*. Such sales not only divert money from professionals, but protect tax-wise the non-pros to whom the money is diverted. Obviously the populace, as represented in Washington, relates in the same indifference to writers as the populace, as represented in the state legislature, does to architects.

But the architect has one definite advantage. While the writer is a luxury, the architect can demonstrably prove...
that he is a necessity for the protection of health, property and even life. However, functioning in the vacuum of public indifference, it devolves on the architect so to present his case as to shake the public out of its apathy.

The basic need is to define the objective, plan the strategy and tactics for achieving that end, and appoint representatives best qualified in politicking. Nothing is going to be done because it should. Odious though the idea might be, ends are achieved by preparing the public for the reception of the desired objective and by the skillful application on the pressure

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points of political powers.

But, first and essential, comes the education of the public — or, crassly, public relations. No laws are going to be properly enforced until the public cares. Once more to refer to traffickers in the printed words: books are sold largely to women. Publishers did not invent women’s clubs, but they did discover their tremendous power in creating interest in books and writers. Women are also dominant forces in buying homes.

It happens that every valid argument of the architect is an argument to which women are particularly susceptible. Properly educated, a woman would no more risk her house to an unqualified person than she would risk her child to a medical practitioner without a degree.

Thus, as an individual’s first contact with an outsider is with the doctor, so his first contact with building is his home. When an architect has become recognized as a necessity as a home-builder, the rest will be history.

Bank of Salem

(Continued from page 19)

the sidewalk will form the base for the all glass portion of the front and also continue along the brick wall. Not only will the planting box serve as a common denominator for the glass and brick elements, but it will relieve the brick mass with well planned foliage. The exterior appearance of the new bank building will be one of dignity with appealing textures.

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