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PART I: "What Does "National" Mean?

Last month the state capital of Virginia was honored as the site of the assemblage of the National Civil War Centennial Commission, and a more pleasant occasion could not be imagined than the two-day gathering in Richmond's Jefferson Hotel. Major-General U. S. Grant, III, spoke charmingly and the Honorable Dewey Short, Assistant Secretary of War, delivered a thoughtful address, and various other informed persons spoke on their specialties in two afternoons and one evening of talks directed at an interested, knowledgeable audience. Between the formal sessions, personal discussions continued among groups gathered on the mezzanine, in rooms, in clubs in the hotel, and everywhere there was an impression of amiable animation.

Yet, at the end of the assembly, an undercurrent of discord came to the surface. This seemed to reveal another sectional split, that, in turn, reflected a long existing division of which the immediate discord was merely a symptomatic manifestation.

Specifically at the assembly, Mr. Crigler, a Mississippian who is currently commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, objected to the lack of a commemorative stamp honoring Jefferson Davis during the centennial, when four stamps were issued honoring Lincoln. It is true that the National Commission did not suggest the stamps honoring Lincoln, but the committee on stamp commemoration is of course a national affair and its emphasis on Lincoln, while ignoring Davis, is indicative of an attitude that has existed for the ninety-four years since the war ended. In awareness of this, Southern delegates went beyond the stamp issue and voiced their honest opinions of the underlying emphasis. One delegate complained that a documentary film prepared by the Commission showed "too much Lincoln," and another went so far as to say that the concern of the commission seemed to be with "commemorating Lincoln."

Though this is unfair to the intent of the men doing the actual work of the National Commission, the mental environment in which they are working is still dominated by the viewpoint which equates "National" with "Unionist."

In the first place, there is only one Southerner, Dr. Bell Irvin Wiley, the distinguished historian from Emory University, on the commission. The story goes that the advisers on the formation of the commission sent to the president a suggested list of commission members, which included Southerners and Northerners in about equal proportion, but that Eisenhower was unaccountably absent from his desk when the list arrived and selections were made by then "acting president" Sherman Adams. After this worthy scratched out all except one Southern name, the men close to the situation tried to provide a sop to the South by appointing a number of Southerners in advisory capacities. This courtesy was appreciated at the time, but since then their advisory status has proven to be the equivalent of Honorary Dogcatcher of a non-existent county.

For none of this can the commission be held strictly accountable. A commission is not a complete and separate entity, responsible only to itself, as is private business. A well-run business is controlled by owners who operate with a system of management in which individuals retain their positions and advance to greater responsibility according to their performance in executing the plans of the owners. These plans are clearly defined means of achieving (Continued on page 65)
Lieutenant-General Richard Stoddert Ewell, "Old Bald-head," stood in a class by himself as the acknowledged "character" of Lee's Army. The adjective "quaint" is unavoidable. A fringe of hair decorated his bald pate, absurd mustachios crossed his pale face, and his eyes bulged like an angry bird's. His voice was high-pitched and grew shrill during his famous outbursts of temper. In the first half of the war he was a profane man, and subordinates cringed and fellow-officers gaped when his squeaky voice trilled invectives in highflown tirades.

Ewell developed his mule Skinner's language and fierce facade, along with his wiry muscles, in the very tough command of a troop of dragoons patrolling the Border in the Southwest. Though his pugnacity was no mere front and he was of volatile temper, in close relationship Old Baldhead was one of the tenderest of men, with deep capacity for loyalty and generosity and a strong strain of sentiment. He was also a gentleman of personal dignity and, with all quaintness, possessed of a practical turn of mind and a certain shrewdness.

Dick Ewell was born in the Manassas area of a family that had formerly held a distinguished position in Virginia. But his father, a doctor with a Georgetown practice, had drifted into obscurity, and Ewell was educated for West Point by his mother's earnings as a school-teacher. During his years in the Regular Army, Ewell held the ambition to restore his family to plantation-life and he had a great respect for property.

He was forty-four when he went with his state in 1861, and rose rapidly on natural ability, sound training and combativeness. His fame came in the spring of 1862 when, in command of a large division, he operated with Stonewall Jackson in the Valley Campaign that began the turning of the tide toward the Confederacy. In the following decisive battles, from the Seven Days Around Richmond to Second Manassas, Ewell was Jackson's right hand. Then, at Second Manassas, while indulging his penchant for fighting with front-line troops, he took a wound that resulted in the amputation of a leg above the knee. Though no one knew it then, Old Baldhead's personal tide had turned.

During the eight-months of his recovery and partial adjustment to a wooden leg, Dick Ewell finally won the hand of Mrs. Lizziness Brown, a widow of property, and the ex-dragoon became a changed man. Continuing to call his lady "the Widow Brown," Ewell strove to become a model husband of a wife who, to be charitable, might be called dominating. This was not the best situation for a warrior who had depended largely on personal force, and the good soldier became psychologically impaired also by the loss of his leg. These inner changes were not known to the army when, after Jackson's death, Ewell was promoted to succeed Old Jack in command of the Second Corps.

The changes were tragically revealed in the Gettysburg campaign, where formerly the great division-commander—accustomed to operating under Jackson's iron control—suffered a paralysis of the will when confronted with the necessity for initiative in the lonely sphere of high command. From then on his course went downhill militarily, though he continued personally in the high esteem of Lee and brother-officers.

At the Battle of the Wilderness, in the opening of the crucial 1864 campaign, Ewell again showed his uncertainty in making decisions, and in the hard fighting from the Rapidan to Richmond it became painfully clear that he was physically and mentally unfit for corps command. Lee tried to save Ewell's pride by transferring him to the command of the Richmond defenses, but there was no mistaking the fall from glory of Old Jack's successor. The final humiliation came on the retreat to Appomattox, when the lieutenant-general was captured with his hodge-podge units at Sayler's Creek.

It was a sad career for one of the most devoted of all Confederates, and one of the most able at his level. It was a misfortune he shared with his country that the exhaustion of resources forced the employment of loyal men beyond their capacities. Of no satisfaction to Ewell, but as a tribute to his Confederate career, he passed from the memories of his contemporaries into the annals of history as a lovable character and an honest man.
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VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
This issue of the Virginia Architect features Hospitals and Medical Buildings. A design type in which many Virginia architectural firms have worked, medical facilities have in recent years represented an increasingly large percentage of the total building dollar spent in Virginia.

In this issue we have endeavored to present as wide a cross section of buildings of this nature as possible; those presented are typical of the state as a whole.

The State of Virginia is of course one of the largest owners of medical facilities. At the various state hospitals, the Medical College and University of Virginia Hospitals and at other installations, these medical facilities represent a bulk that perhaps overshadows private building of medical facilities for private ownership.

Community and county health centers and hospitals represent a large group of medical facilities in number and variety, if not in dollar volume. Several splendid examples of these are shown within.

One of the most interesting projects involving hospitals and medical buildings in the state is a part of the Norfolk down-town re-development. In the photograph of the model below can be seen several of the new buildings which will make up the Norfolk Medical Center. They include an expanded Norfolk General Hospital, the new Kings Daughters Hospital, the Public Health Center and the proposed Norfolk Medical Tower, of which Oliver and Smith and Vincent King are architects. A photograph of the rendering of the Medical Tower, at left, shows the advanced design of this building, which will be a feature of the new center.

In this issue, Hospitals and Medical Buildings, are:

- Marcelus Wright & Son, Architects
  Dixie Hospital, Hampton
  Western State Hospital, Staunton
  Hampton Medical Arts Building
  John Randolph Hospital, Hopewell
  Headquarters Building, Medical Society of Virginia, Richmond
  Southampton Hospital

- Baskervill & Son, Hankins & Anderson
  Eastern State Hospital, Continued Treatment Buildings
  University of Virginia, Multi-Story Hospital Addition

- Hyland & Anderson
  Pratt Clinic, Fredericksburg

- Ballou & Justice
  Community Memorial Hospital, South Hill
  Fauquier Hospital, Warrenton
  Williamsburg Hospital
  Culpeper Memorial Hospital
  Richmond Eye Hospital
  Mary Washington Hospital, Fredericksburg
  Dr. H. S. Liebert Office Building, Richmond
  Dinwiddie Health Center, Dinwiddie County

- Wells & McGehee
  Lexington-Rockbridge County Health Center
DIXIE HOSPITAL - HAMPTON

Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects
Vincent Kling, Associate Architect

The firm of Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects of Richmond, Virginia have for many years been heavily engaged in Hospital and related work in this and other states. Their over all site plan for the new Western State Mental Hospital was laid out and adopted by the State Board of Mental Hygiene & Hospitals in 1944 and various buildings have been designed and erected subsequently, which, in the aggregate have cost approximately $7,000,000 on the new site near Staunton.

Medical Arts Buildings have been designed and erected to the number of ten, located in Washington, Baltimore, Scranton, Norfolk, Roanoke, Martinsville and Hampton. These buildings contain suites for occupancy by Doctors who specialize in various treatments, and have laboratories, treatment rooms, operating rooms, examining rooms, consultation rooms, X-Ray rooms, rooms for nurses, offices and waiting, which are arranged to suit each tenant.

Because of their extensive interest in the Hospital field the firm of Marcellus Wright & Son maintain membership in the American Hospital Association, and through its publications are able to keep in touch with all the latest developments in hospital design throughout the world.

DIXIE HOSPITAL
Hampton, Va.

One of the most recent designs by Marcellus Wright & Son is the Dixie Hospital, now under construction at Hampton, Virginia. This is a six story building on Victoria Boulevard, shown herewith. It is a 200 bed facility costing about $4,000,000. It is a General Hospital with outstanding Surgical and Obstetrical Departments.

- The adjacent Hampton Medical Arts Building is being built for use of twelve local doctors who will constitute a portion of the Dixie Hospital Staff. The Medical Arts Building is two stories and basement. Its first story front will have a Pharmacy and an optical store. (See page 14.)

Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects
Vincent G. Kling, Associate Architect
Wiley & Wilson, Consulting Engineers (Mechanical & Electrical)
Henry W. Roberts, Consulting Engineer (Structural)

General Contractor for Dixie Hospital was Virginia Engineering Co.
Principal sub-contractors for the project were Snow, Jr., & King, Inc., of Norfolk, structural glazed tile and masonry; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., of Norfolk, steel; Globe Iron Construction Co., of Norfolk, steel and steel roof deck; Fowler Roofing Co., of Norfolk, roof deck, roofing and insulation; Economy Cast Stone Co., of Richmond, stone work; Artek Corp., Summerville, S. C., windows; Beamam Engineering Co., Richmond, window walls; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Richmond, glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., Norfolk, painting; Rufin & Payne, Inc., Richmond, paneling and millwork; The Guaranteed Waterproofing Co., Greensboro, N. C., waterproofing; W. Morton Northern Co., Richmond, acoustical and resilient tile.

Plaster on the project was done by Febre & Co., Newport News; ceramic tile and terrazzo by Oliva & Lazurri, of Richmond; steel gratings by Globe Iron; steel doors and bucks by the Superior Fireproof Door and Sash Co., Scranton, Penna. Lighting fixtures were by Kurt Versen, Art Metal, Alabax and the Kayline Co. They were installed by the electrical contractor, Perry Electric Co., of Newport News. Plumbing fixtures were American Standard. Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning and ventilating was by B. & G. Olsen Co., of Richmond. H. A. Pleasants Hardware supplied the finish hardware. Sterilizers were by American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Penna. Ezekiell & Weilman of Richmond installed the kitchen. X-ray equipment is General Electric.

WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL
Staunton, Virginia

As before stated this new hospital was started in 1944, and more than $7,000,000 has been expended in new buildings.

The newest group of buildings to be erected consists of four Continued Treatment Buildings and a Recovery Building, now under construction at a cost of $3,250,000. Buildings previously erected are a Reception Building, 3 Recovery Buildings and an Attendant's building. New roads, walks, and other utilities have been installed such as sewers, water lines, electric and gas distribution and a new Boiler Plant.

(Continued on page 14)

VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
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HAMPTON MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
Hampton, Virginia
Hampton Medical Arts Building, Hampton, Va.
Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects
J. Cabell Messick, Consulting Architect
Wiley & Wilson, Consulting Engineers
(Electrical & Mechanical)
Henry W. Roberts, Consulting Engineer
(Structural)
James F. McNulty, Consulting Engineer
(Foundations)
General Contractor was Virginia Engineering Co.
Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers were: United Fireproofing Co., Hampton, masonry; Montague-Betts, Lynchburg, steel and steel grating; Bowker & Roden, Rich-

HAMPTON MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects
J. Cabell Messick, Consulting Architect

(From preceding page) Western State Hospital, Staunton
Continued Treatment Building
Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects
(Wiley & Wilson, Consulting Engineers
(Mechanical & Electrical)
H. W. Roberts, Consulting Engineer
(Structural)
Interior Decoration—
Mr. R. L. Hartsell, Color Stylist
English Construction Co., General Contractor

HAMPTON MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING
Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects
J. Cabell Messick, Consulting Architect
mond, steel; Lightweight Concrete Co., Inc., Washington, roof deck; Roof Engineering Co., Norfolk, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; Artex Corp., Summerville, S. C., windows; Beaman Engineering Co., Richmond, window walls; Binswanger & Co., Richmond, glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting and plastic wall finish; Wearn Lumber Co., Charlotte, N. C., millwork and panelling; The Guaranteed Waterproofing Co., Charlotte, N. C., waterproofing; Febre & Co., Newport News, acoustical treatment and plaster; Oliva & Lazurri, Richmond, ceramic tile; W. Morton Northern Co., Richmond, resilient tile; Aetna Steel Products, New York, steel doors and door bucks; Hankins & Johann, Richmond, handrails; lighting fixtures were by Holophane, Benjamin, Moe, and Perfectlite Co. Electrical contractor was Perry Electric Co., Newport News, Plumbing fixtures were American Standard. B. & G. Olsen Co., Richmond, did the heating, air conditioning, plumbing and ventilating. Finish hardware was from Tom Jones Hardware of Richmond.

JOHN RANDOLPH HOSPITAL
Hopewell, Virginia

The John Randolph Hospital is an addition and remodeling job to the old hospital in Hopewell, Virginia. In remodeling the old building the surgery and maternity departments have been taken out and located in the new West Wing together with a new Physical Therapy department and Morgue and Autopsy in the basement. Additional new bed rooms have been provided and modernized in the old building and the whole East Wing in the second story contains new bed rooms and baths, all of which has doubled the capacity to 80 beds. The first floor of the new East Wing has provided a new entrance lobby and Administration department of the hospital, as well as the Radiology and laboratory departments. The basement of the East Wing contains a new Kitchen which connects with a new staff Cafeteria in the old building.

John Randolph Hospital, Hopewell, Virginia.

Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects

(Continued on page 55)
EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL
CONTINUED TREATMENT BUILDINGS 25 & 28
Baskervill & Son, Hankins & Anderson,
Architects and Consulting Engineers

These two buildings are a part of the expanding plan at Eastern State Hospital. They are similar in plan and elevation except that a dental suite is provided in Building No. 28 where a Barber Shop is provided in Building No. 25 and Building No. 28 required a pile foundation.

Each building contains approximately 28,000 sq. ft. and has four identical wings, each designed to handle 24 patients; 20 in five 4-bed wards and four in single rooms. A clothes storage room, dressing room with shower and tub, toilet room, utility room and seclusion room are provided in each wing. At the junction of two wings, there is a large day room and porch for each wing with connecting nurses' stations located so as to supervise the day room and the corridor of the wing. Each day room has a fireplace and built-in television set.

In the central section of each building connecting the paired wings is the main entrance wing with a lobby flanked by seven visitors' alcoves and a vending machine alcove. Public toilets and a nurses' rest room and toilet are also provided in this area. Centrally located and flanked by two light courts is the treatment facility, consisting of a doctors' office, a nurses' office, an examination and treatment room and a 6-bed recovery room.

At the rear of this central wing is a laundry room, help's locker and toilet room and a dental suite or barber shop. There is a small basement under this portion of the building housing the required mechanical equipment.

The building is constructed of oversize colonial brick, laid in flemish bond with limestone trim. Sash are wood double hung and doors are paneled wood.

Interior finishes are as follows:
- Ceilings are acoustical tile on plaster, walls are plastered generally with facing tile wainscot in corridors and toilet rooms. The day rooms have Kalistrone wainscots and Fabron covered walls. This wall material was also used in the entrance lobby and visitors' alcoves.
- Floors generally are terrazzo with vinyl tile used in the entrance lobby and visitors' alcoves.

Floor plan showing the "x" shape of continued treatment buildings 25 & 28, Eastern State Hospital.

The porches have quarry tile floors and stainless steel screens.

The main architectural features of these buildings are the two interior courts which separate the paired wings from the central facilities. A glazed corridor along the front and along the rear form these courts and visitors to the building are aware of them since they are visible through the glazed corridor walls. The bird's-eye perspective of the building does not show these courts or the porches since they were a later development of the plans.

These buildings were completed in October, 1958.

(Continued on page 18)
Eastern State Hospital
(Continued from page 16)

Granite Corp., stone work; Alabama Limestone Co., Ruskville, Ala., limestone; Montague-Bett Co., Lynchburg, structural steel and mnce, and ornamental iron; Tom Jones Hardware Co., finish hardware; Ritter Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., dental equipment; Emil J. Padar, Chicago, Ill., barber shop equipment; L. L. Lindsey, Williamsburg, painting and plastic wall finish; W. Morton Northrop Co., Inc., acoustical and resilient tile; A. D. Stowe, Portsmouth, plaster; United Terrazzo & Tile Corp. of Raleigh, N. C., terrazzo; J. E. Chilton Millwork Co., Nashville, Tenn., millwork; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., steel doors and bases; Southern Electrical Co., of Williamsburg, electrical work; Crane Co., plumbing fixtures; Service Plumbing and Heating Co. of Williamsburg, plumbing, heating and ventilating; The A. W. Barnhart Co., Port Chester, N. Y., detention screens; Rayproof Co., New York, N. Y., lightproof seals; Electronic Electric Co., of Norfolk, sound and TV equipment.


UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA MULTI-STORY HOSPITAL ADDITION

Baskervill & Sons, Hankins & Anderson, Eggers & Higgins—Associated Architects

THIS BUILDING IS A “T” shaped addition to the present Hospital at the University of Virginia, providing medical and surgical facilities for 365 patients and a radiographic wing for the entire hospital.

The hospital addition has approximately 27,000 square feet per floor and the radiographic wing approximately 11,000 square feet per floor. Total square feet for the entire addition is 255,000 square feet and its total volume is 3,326,000 cubic feet.

The building has reinforced concrete slabs on a reinforced concrete frame with the columns erected on special foundations consisting of drilled shafts 24” to 36” in diameter and ranging in depth from 15’ to 30’ belled at the bottom and filled with concrete.

The lower floor is a sub-basement devoted to a supply receiving area, general storage, clean and dirty linen, maintenance and repair shops, mechanical and electrical equipment rooms, and help’s lockers and toilets.

The basement is the main entrance floor of the hospital facing east toward Jefferson Park Avenue. The south wing houses the Administrative Department; the north wing the Emergency Department with an ambulance entrance at grade. The west wing ties into the present hospital kitchen with expanded facilities for feeding the patients with central tray service.

The ground floor, lining with and connected to the ground floor of the present hospital, provides twelve major and three minor operating rooms with their auxiliary facilities arranged on a double corridor or “race track” design in the north and south wings. Two of the major operating rooms have student galleries on the floor above with viewing domes. A recovery room for fifteen beds is also provided in this wing. Central sterilizing facilities are provided in the west wing.

The First Floor is assigned to the Obstetrical Department and has three delivery rooms located in the west wing. Six labor rooms, a recovery room for three beds, and doctors’ rest rooms are also provided in this wing. In the south wing a suspect nursery for five bassinets, two 12-bassinets nurseries, and two 11-bassinets nurseries with adjoining work rooms are provided.

The rest of the north-south wing is devoted to maternity beds arranged in a double corridor plan, with nurses’ stations, conference rooms and service facilities located in the island. There are three 4-bed rooms, thirteen 2-bed rooms, and nine 1-bed rooms, the latter being expandable to 2-bed rooms, giving a floor occupancy of 47 to 56 patients in two nursing units. Each patient’s room has an adjoining toilet room. The expandability of single rooms and the provision of room toilets is typical throughout the hospital.

The Pediatrics Department is in the south wing of the Second Floor. A nursery for nine bassinets, two rooms with six cribs and two rooms with four cribs are provided. A play room is also provided in this department. The rest of this floor contains one 6-bed room, five 4-bed rooms, three 3-bed rooms, eighteen 2-bed rooms, and four 1-bed rooms. Two 2-bed isolation rooms are also provided, making a floor occupancy of 108 to 112 divided into three nursing units. The central island contains the same facilities as the first floor.

The west wing of the Second Floor through the Fifth Floor is designed as a separate nursing unit to handle chronic patients. Toilet doors are wide enough for wheel chairs to pass through them. Corridor walls have handrails on each side. A small combination dining room and solarium is also provided in this wing.

The Third and Fourth Floors are identical in their arrangement providing five 4-bed rooms, two 3-bed rooms, twenty-six 2-bed rooms, six 1-bed rooms, and two 2-bed isolation rooms. The total occupancy per floor is 88 to 94 divided into three nursing units.

The Fifth Floor is similar to the Third and Fourth Floors with the exception that fifteen beds have been omitted and replaced with TB facilities including a kitchen, operating room, laboratory, fluoroscopic, and sputum technique rooms. The remaining 79 to 82 beds are arranged in three nursing units.

The radiographic wing consists of a rectangular building at the basement and ground floor levels of the hospital. The basement floor has a fracture room, two X-Ray rooms, one superficial therapy room, two deep therapy rooms, and one cohab room. Film storage, offices, lockers and toilets are also provided. On the ground floor there are six radiographic rooms and six fluoroscopic rooms, a dark room with adjacent film filing and viewing rooms.

The entire building is air conditioned and a penthouse contains most of the equipment. The air conditioning system consists of five main high velocity dual duct systems with vertical risers serving each floor. High velocity mixing units under windows and above ceilings supply thermostatically controlled air for each room.

Two steam absorption units with a capacity of 1,310 tons of refrigeration provide chilled water for cooling the new hospital and some adjacent buildings.

Vertical transportation is provided in a central bank of six elevators. Another service elevator between the receiving area and the kitchen is provided.

A tube system connects all nurses’ stations and the various service centers of the building.

The building is to be ready for occupancy January 1, 1961.

VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
ABOVE: Elevation of the new University of Virginia Hospital Addition—now under construction.

BELOW: Second Floor Plan—typical of the Patient Floors in the new eight-story building.

General Contractor for the new addition to the hospital at the University of Virginia is Doyle & Russell. L. C. Chisholm, Charlottesville, did the excavating. McKinney Drilling Co. of Alexandria did the foundation work while Allied Supply Co., Charlottesville, supplied concrete. John B. Kelly Co., Philadelphia, was sub-contractor for masonry. Virginia Steel Co. supplied the reinforcing steel. Other sub-contractors and material suppliers included: Fenestra (Richmond), steel roof deck; Liphart Steel Co., misc. steel; Williams Bros. Sash Co., Cleveland, wood windows; Valley Roofing Co., Roanoke, roofing; Jones & Reath Canystone Co., Bedford, ind. stone work; Truscon Steel (Richmond), steel windows; Holcomb & Hoke, Norfolk, folding partitions; Montague-Bells, Lynchburg, “Corbin” hardware; Paul H. Werre Co., dock ramps; Picker X-ray Co., Baltimore, X-Ray equipment; J. B. Messersmith, X-Ray protection; S. Blickman, Inc., Werhauken, N.J., hospital casework.

Other important sub-contractors and material suppliers were: The Hausman Steel Co., Toledo, slab-formwork; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. (Richmond), glazing; Shaw Paint and Wall Paper Co., Inc., Norfolk, painting; W. Morton Northern Co., Inc., Richmond, plastic wall finish, acoustical and resilient tile; Stark Ceramic Co., Canton, Ohio, structural glazed tile; Capital Cubicle Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y., curtain vehiches; A. Belanger & Sons, Inc., Bloomfield, N.J., waterproof ing; Accurate Co., Inc., Washington, D.C., weatherstriping; Stott Insulation Co., Charlottesville, insulation; E. L. Thompson Co., Atlanta, plaster; Ajax Tile & Marble Corp., Norfolk, terrazzo and ceramic tile; Empire Granite Corp., granite; Liphart Steel Co., steel grating; R. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc., millwork; Montague-Bells Co., Lynchburg, “Amera” steel doors and locks; Hankins & Johann, handrails; Westinghouse Corp., lighting fixtures; Union Electric Co., electrical work! American Standard (New York) plumbing fixtures; B. & G. Olsen Co., plumbing, heating, air-conditioning and ventilating; The Grover Co., Detroit, pneumatic tube system; American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Penna., sterilizer equipment; Marenka Metal Mfg. Co., Bladensburg, Md., kitchen equipment. All firms are from Richmond unless otherwise noted.
THE TEN DOCTORS who comprise the Pratt Clinic in Fredericksburg decided early in 1956 that an expansion and modernization of their clinic quarters was necessary to its continued satisfactory operation. Architects Frederick Hyland and Richard Anderson were retained to study the problem of providing the space and up-dating the clinic building.

The building, which is really a succession of an original three story structure to which two additions had been made in former years, had seen service as a college dormitory and as an apartment building. In 1956 the doctors occupied the basement and first floor while the rest of the building was divided into twelve apartments. To centerize services and collect commonly used spaces, it was decided to assign the basement to the business offices, laboratory, x-ray and other spaces and to divide the first and second floors into five suites each. Use of the second floor made some elevator service mandatory so a hydraulic lift was installed connecting the three floors. With a minimum of structural re-arrangement, the first two floors were then divided into individual suites providing a waiting room, nurses station, consultation room and two examining rooms for each physician.

New entrance foyer and reception control desk.

New suspended acoustical ceilings were installed throughout public areas. New lighting, using recessed low-brightness, high intensity fluorescent fixtures with directional acrylic lenses was installed. Walls in all public areas were covered with vinyl wall covering. New resilient flooring was laid and the building almost entirely re-furnished.

Many of the ailments of old buildings were discovered as construction progressed. Most of the plumbing in the building had to be replaced. New electrical services were installed to handle the enlarged load. Electrical distribution was brought up to date and new switch gear furnished.

The existing air-conditioning system, which served the basement and first floor, was brought up to date with new distribution and outlets built into the new ceiling. Five separate air-conditioning systems were installed in the five suites on the second floor, allowing individual control by each doctor. Telephone and sound systems were modernized and built into the structure.
A typical doctors waiting area showing the built in nurses desk.

The newly remodeled clinic is a model of efficiency and easy maintenance. The lighting and complete interior decoration make it a pleasant place for patients without detracting from this efficiency.

The Pratt Clinic, Fredericksburg. Hyland and Anderson, Architects.
Thomas W. Smith, Consulting Engineer (Mechanical).
Torrence & Dreelin Associates, Consulting Engineers (Structural).
Hendrick Construction Co., General Contractor.

J. B. Broaddus, Fredericksburg, roofing.
John A. Torrice & Sons, Fredericksburg, painting and vinyl wall covering.
McLain T. O'Ferrell, resilient flooring and acoustical ceilings.
Litecontrol, lighting fixtures.
Healey Electric Co., electrical.
Hyman Refrigeration Co., Inc., plumbing, air-conditioning and ventilating.
Herman Woodwork Shop, built in cabinets and furniture.

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Virginia Health Department Provides Architectural Liaison On Hill-Burton Fund Projects

Hill-Burton Act was authorized by the General Assembly during the Special Session held in 1947. This legislation designated the State Department of Health as the official agency to administer the program, and authorized the creation of the Bureau of Medical and Nursing Facilities Services within the State Health Department to handle the details of administration.

Planning at both the state and local level is basic to the program. Through a complete and detailed inventory of medical facilities, a state plan for the construction of needed facilities is developed. This plan is a guide and not a mandatory formula. Annual revisions are made to keep the plan current and up to date in the light of new facts and statistical data.

In Virginia funds have been allocated to 106 approved projects throughout the Commonwealth, including 67 hospital projects and 39 health centers. The hospital projects have made 4,966 new beds available. The cost of construction to date is approximately $95 million.

Planning at the local level covers a wide variety of activities. On a consultative basis, personnel of the Bureau of Medical and Nursing Facilities Services assist the sponsors of all projects with problems relative to planning for the construction of a new building, or the expansion and remodeling of an existing facility. These problems are both technical and operational in character. All projects are given full assistance in obtaining data necessary for application for a grant-in-aid.

In administering the Hospital Study and Construction Program, the State Department of Health assumes certain definite responsibilities. The Health Commissioner must certify to the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service that all requirements have been met. This involves frequent and periodic inspections of each project in cooperation with the local sponsors.

The Health Department consults and advises with the local areas concerning the various problems which may arise. These problems range from those of organizing the area to build a hospital, consulting with and assisting the hospital sponsor and their architect in selecting a suitable site in relation to the area population, traffic conditions, and suitable utilities. Assistance is given in planning the facilities needed for the size hospital planned and in preparing preliminary cost estimates for filing the application for Federal funds.

The Bureau reviews preliminary and final plans and specifications for compliance with the rules and regulations of the Public Health Service and the State Licensing Rules and Regulations.

Technical assistance rendered by the Bureau begins with consultations with the sponsors regarding design and size of the facility to be constructed and orientation of project architects as to the basic construction rules and regulations. Schematic plans are reviewed for compliance with regulations covering both construction and operation. Final working drawings and specifications are also reviewed and approved prior to authorization of the sponsor to solicit construction bids.

During the course of construction frequent inspection trips are made to determine the quality of work performed and adherence to basic construction standards. Sub-standard work and failure to meet the specifications are called to the attention of the sponsor, architect and contractor, and suggestions made as to ways to correct the difficulty. A final inspection is made prior to occupancy of the facility. All change orders submitted to alter the construction pattern are reviewed for compliance with the construction standards for the program.

In addition, Tom’s duties have increased to reviewing and assisting in the planning of Nursing Homes, survey of Nursing Homes and Hospital Facilities, evaluation and research studies of hospitals already in service to find their good and bad points, assist in planning Health Center Facilities, both new construction with Hill-Burton funds and in remodelling facilities rented by the Health Department.

Thomas H. Walker

When the State Department of Health assumed the responsibility for hospital construction in Virginia, under the Hill-Burton Act, it undertook certain definite responsibilities requiring the services of an architect. To assist in administering the technical portion of the program, the Health Commissioner requested the employment of a licensed architect who was a member of the professional organization representing architects, and preferably one with hospital experience.

Thomas H. Walker, of Knoxville, Tennessee, was selected when the program was initiated in Virginia in 1947, and has continued in that position. Tom is a corporate member of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the Virginia Chapter and Richmond Section. He is chairman of the Committee of Hospital and Health and has served as a member of the A.I.A. Technical Committee.

The Hill-Burton Act was passed by Congress in 1946. The fundamental purpose of the Act is to encourage and assist local communities to construct needed medical facilities. The development of the Virginia Hospital Survey and Construction Program under the
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Roofing Contractor for the Continued Treatment Building on Page 14, and the Addition to the Community Memorial Hospital featured on Page 24 of this issue.

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HOSPITALS and MEDICAL BUILDINGS

The architectural firm of Ballou and Justice feels that a hospital's first objective should be to fulfill the needs of the Community. The more nearly this need is met, the more popular and successful the hospital.

It is also important that a statewide need be fulfilled and that no one area has too many or too little hospital beds. Virginia has been fortunate in that the Bureau of Medical and Nursing Facilities Services of the State Health Department as well as the U. S. Public Health Service has given excellent advice in this respect.

To fill the community need it is necessary to consider many factors such as population, birth rates, type of employment, average income, prospective growth, highway accidents and community spirit along with other governing considerations. Ballou and Justice feels that such information can be best obtained by a hospital administrator, consultant, preferably one familiar with conditions in Virginia, working in conjunction with the Architect. This consultant can also be helpful in checking the design of each facility to be included, the hospital and their relationship to each other.

Whether to construct a one story or a multi-story structure, of course depends on the present need, future need and conditions at the site. Usually a small hospital, especially one in rural community, is better operated on one floor. On the other hand, if it is to be greatly enlarged, it might be best to begin with a multi-story structure.

Available funds do not usually allow the conformity to the styles of architecture in a particular community, even if one wished to do so; however, a building can be designed to be harmonious thru the use of proper shapes, colors and materials.

The interior should be warm and inviting, usually accomplished thru the use of proper design, colors and furnishings. Every thought should be given to the comfort and safety of the patient and to ease and economy of operation.

Community Memorial Hospital, South Hill

The need and desire for a General Hospital in the South Hill area was fulfilled in May 30, 1954 with the completion of a new general hospital costing $682,600.00.

This hospital was built by the English Construction Co., Altavista, Virginia with contributions from the people of South Hill, adjoining counties and communities. The Hill-Burton Act of the Commonwealth of Virginia provided the balance of the monies required for construction and equipment.

The one story brick building is in the form of a U with an extended base. Nursing facilities are provided for in one wing and the obstetrical section including two delivery and one labor rooms is provided for in the other wing, with the public lobby, administrative offices, laboratories, kitchen and dining facilities across the base. Two operating rooms and laboratory facilities are also included in this area.

The nursing wing is a double corridor wing with the facilities for floor kitchen, toilets, nurses station, utility and bedpan rooms being located between the corridors. There is a total bed capacity of approximately 45.

In September of 1958 F. M. Hover, General Contractor of Lawrenceville, Virginia was awarded the contract for a two story addition to the hospital. This addition is now under construction and is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1959. It will add about 30 beds, across the top of the U shaped plan and will provide additional private rooms and another nurses station with necessary facilities. The basement of the addition is for future development for nurses quarters and instruction rooms.

The new addition will be air conditioned and will cost approximately $270,000.00.

General Contractor for the addition to the Community Hospital in South Hill was F. M. Hover, of Lawrenceville. Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers were: structural steel—Montague-Bettis Co., roofing—T. B. Dormin-Adams, Co.; cast stone work—Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond; glass and glazing, Sash, Door and Glass Co., of Richmond; plastic wall finish, J. D. Starkay; waterproofing, N. W. Martin Bros., Richmond; ceramic tile—Oliva & Lazurri, Richmond; resilient tile, Harvey's Floor Covering, Chase City, Va.; millwork, Miller Mfg. Co., Richmond; electrical, plumbing, air-conditioning, heating and ventilating, Andrews Electric Service, Lawrenceville; hardware, Pleasants Hardware, Richmond; hospital casework, St. Charles; sterilizers, American Sterilizer Co.

Ballou and Justice

Fauquier Hospital

Fauquier Hospital is a General Hospital with a capacity of 71 beds and was built with the contributions of the people of Fauquier and adjacent counties and the aid of Hill-Burton and State funds. It replaces an existing hospital in Warrenton which had become too small to meet the needs of the growing community.

Construction was begun in April 1957 and following a dedication on November 16, 1958, the transfer from the existing hospital to the new facility was made in early January 1959.

Situated on the crest of a hill overlooking Warrenton and the surrounding countryside the colonial red brick, cast stone and metal used in the structure, combine to present a pleasing appearance and setting on the topography of the property.

There is a partial basement, designed to fit the natural slope of the ground and this area contains a future laundry, storage rooms, linen rooms, sewing room, helps toilets and locker rooms and a maintenance shop. Loading for the kitchen is into this area and an elevator serves this area and the kitchen on the first floor.

Fauquier Hospital has, in addition to the nursing and obstetrical wing, a major and minor operating room, two delivery rooms and two labor rooms.

A large lobby, with an attractive stone floor provides access to the administrative offices and each of the nursing wings. Off the lobby is a small Hospitality Shop. Two large dining rooms take care of the Staff and help.

The dining rooms may be divided into three areas or opened into one large room for meetings.

The entire building is air-conditioned.

A large parking area, well lighted, is provided for visitors and there are two other areas available for staff and help parking.

The construction cost was approximately $1,400,000.00.

(Continued on page 26)
HOSPITALS and MEDICAL
(from page 24)

English Construction Co., of Altavista, were General Contractors for the Fauquier Hospital. They also performed the concrete and masonry work and the carpentry.

Steel was from Montague-Betts, Lynchburg; steel roof deck—Inland Steel Products, Baltimore, Md.; roofing, Virginia Sheet Metal and Roofing Co., Alexandria; cast stone and Mosai, Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond; windows were Rusco, from Sash, Door and Glass Corp., Richmond, who also did the glazing.

Painting was done by the Arlington Maintenance Co., Arlington; plastic wall finish was by W. Morton Northen, Richmond; structural glazed tile was by Metropolitan-English Construction Co., Altavista. Millwork was by R. E. Richardson, Richmond; steel doors and bucks were by Aetna Steel Co., New York; lighting fixtures and electrical work by Baker and Anderson, Winchester; plumbing and heating by J. H. Cothran Co., Altavista; sterilizers by American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Penna.; hospital casework by St. Charles, St. Charles, Ill.; hardware by Montague-Betts, Lynchburg.

Williamsburg Hospital

John W. Daniel and Co., Inc., General Contractor of Danville, Virginia was the low bidder on the Williamsburg Hospital when bids were received at the office of the Architects on February 24, 1959. The contract was awarded on March 12, 1959 in the amount of $1,332,700.00.

Due to limited funds, an extremely compact plan was devised to take care of existing needs and provide for future expansion when additional funds would be available.

A well lighted parking area at the front and parking at the rear for doctors' cars and emergency are a part of the overall layout.

The plan of the building is in the form of an inverted T, the nursing wing and obstetrical wing being to the left, the kitchen, dining, administrative and service facilities being in the base of the T. A lobby at the front provides access to all areas.

Continued on page 57

BUILDINGS
of stone complements the brick. Opposite a well lighted parking area is the formal entrance to the lobby, having a large brick terrace, landscaped and being flanked on two sides with fountains and reflecting pools.

The entire building is air conditioned and many types of communication systems are incorporated to provide better service and comfort to the patients and the staff. The paging of doctors for instance, is accomplished by individual small pocket receivers, carried by each doctor while in the hospital and only the individual doctor may hear his call when he is being paged. Each room is connected to a central TV and radio system for patients' use when desired.

Completion is scheduled for early summer of 1960.

General Contractor for the Williamsburg Community Hospital was John W. Daniel Co. Inc., Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers were:

- Paving: Kenneth L. Black, Richmond; Masonry: R. R. Hedrick, Newport News; structural steel; masonry; ornamental iron, Barham-Brunn Iron Works, Norfolk; roofing and sheetmetal, N. W. Martin Bros., Richmond; steel joists, Truscon Steel; metal doors and bucks, Benando Engineering Sales Co., Richmond; steel joists, Mosler Vault Door, Coast Line Steel Products, Inc., New York; windows, F. C. Russell; millwork, R. E. Richardson, Richmond; lathing and plastering, Fabre Brothers, Newport News; flooring and wall covering, W. Morton Northen Co., Richmond; tile, marble and bath accessories, General Tile and Marble Co., Richmond; acoustical material, W. Morton Northen Co., Richmond; Mills metal partitions, Hampshire Corp., Richmond; store front construction, Pittsburgh Plate Glass; painting and decorating, E. Calipari & Sons, Inc.

Culpeper Memorial Hospital

On July 13, 1958 ground breaking ceremonies were held at Culpeper, Virginia to signal the start of a new $860,000 General Hospital.

Located just outside of Culpeper on a rolling piece of property the one story building has a total bed capacity of 40, one third of which are private rooms.

Due to limited funds, an extremely compact plan was devised to take care of existing needs and provide for future expansion when additional funds would be available.

A well lighted parking area at the front and parking at the rear for doctors' cars and emergency are a part of the overall layout.

The plan of the building is in the form of an inverted T, the nursing wing and obstetrical wing being to the left, the kitchen, dining, administrative and service facilities being in the base of the T. A lobby at the front provides access to all areas.

(Continued on page 57)
MARY WASHINGTON HOSPITAL, FREDERICKSBURG

DR. H. S. LIEBERT OFFICE BUILDING, RICHMOND

DINWIDDIE HEALTH CENTER, DINWIDDIE COUNTY

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LEXINGTON-ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY HEALTH CENTER

Wells & Meagher, Architects

It is anticipated that the health center building for the Lexington-Rockbridge County Health Department, designed by Wells and Meagher, Roanoke, Va., will be complete and ready for occupancy in November 1959.

The building will be located on a hillside site in Lexington, Va. This topography has influenced the design of a two-story structure with access to each floor from separate parking areas.

The main (or upper) floor of the building will contain 3,120 square feet of floor space and will be accessible from a paved parking space, as well as from the street.

This main floor will contain a reception room, receiving and records office, offices for the health officer, sanitarian and chief nurse, two examination rooms, x-ray suite, medical utility room, lounge, and rest rooms.

The ground (or lower floor) will include a dental suite, offices and work room for the district sanitary officer, rest room, and boiler and storage rooms. This floor will also be directly accessible from a paved parking space as well as a stairway from the upper floor.

Exterior wall construction above grade is to be of cavity wall type, including brick veneer with exposed lightweight block interior finish. Foam glass insulation will be provided in the cavity space. Concrete walls below grade will contain an integral type waterproofing admixture.

Finishes in general will include resilient tile flooring, structural tile wall base, exposed lightweight block walls and ceilings of acoustical tile surfaced with slow burning classification paint.

The ceiling of the reception room is to have exposed structural-insulating-acoustical type roof deck supported on laminated rafters spaced at four feet on centers.

Toilets are to have ceramic tile floors, bases and wainscoting.

Roofing will be of asphalt shingles.

Floors not bearing on earth are to be constructed of bar joists supporting concrete slabs on steel floor lath.

Windows of the reception room are to be constructed of wood frames and sash. All other windows will be commercial grade aluminum double hung.

Doors in general will be of solid core birch veneer having aluminum hardware and steel frames.

The heating facility includes a forced hot water system with base board radiation and copper convectors. The boiler will be gas fired.

Offices and examination rooms will have fluorescent lighting with other spaces having incandescent lighting.

Sowers, Knowles and Rodes, Roanoke, Va., are engineers for plumbing, heating and electrical work.

This project will be under the direction of Dr. James H. Fagan, Health Officer for the Town of Lexington and Rockbridge County, in accordance with the Hill-Burton Act program.

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McGuire Hall Annex, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond. Now under construction, the flowing, horizontal lines of the building terminate in marble verticals. Use of aggregate transfer panels gave the architects complete freedom of color choice. ARCHITECTS: Carl M. Lindner & Son, A. I. A., Richmond. ENGINEERS: Torrence Dreelin & Associates, Richmond, Structural; Carlton J. Robert, Richmond, Mechanical. CONTRACTORS: Graham Brothers, Richmond.

The first aggregate transfer job in the East is now in progress at the new McGuire Hall Annex of the Medical College of Virginia.

Using this process, architects Carl Lindner & Son were able to combine luxurious appearance with economical building. Panels of reinforced Solite lightweight structural concrete are faced with chips of pink Georgia marble and sandblasted to accentuate them. The panels are then applied to a rigid steel frame. The result: A building embodying the beauty, durability and economy of Solite lightweight concrete construction.

Inside, Solite also was used in floors and walls, and all partitions are exposed Solite masonry units. This is another outstanding example of Solite's compatibility with the latest in building techniques and materials.

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At least 25 of the 44 state legislatures meeting this year will consider bills to regulate billboards along major highways.

Virginia already has adopted regulations that meet Federal standards. States in which roadside legislation has been introduced, or drafted for early introduction, are as follows:


* * *

NEW MEMBERS

Bill Joe Addison
Born May 30, 1922 in Columbus, Ohio. Received B.S. degree from N. C. State College, in Raleigh, N. C. Presently employed by Hinnant, Addison, and Hinnant, Architect and Engineers, in Lynchburg, Virginia, as partner.

Robert Horace Garbee
Born October 24, 1930 in Lynchburg, Virginia. Attended E. C. Glass High School in Lynchburg, and received a B.S. degree in Architecture from the University of Virginia in 1953. Studied for one year at Ecole Des Beau-Arts in Paris, France. Employed by Clark, Nexsen & Owen, in Lynchburg, Va.

Frank Hazel Hill, Jr.

Oscar Thomas Morgan
Born Dec. 31, 1925 in Martinsville, Va. Educated at Martinsville High School, and received BS degree from V. P. I. in 1951. Worked for J. Coates Carter until June 1958, when he started practicing architecture as an individual. Address: 821 Memorial Boulevard, Martinsville, Virginia.

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ANNUAL MEETING, VIRGINIA CHAPTER, AIA, JUNE 4, 5, 6

THURSDAY JUNE 4, 1959
4:30 p.m.—Early Registration
6:00 p.m.—President’s Reception, Thomas Jefferson Inn
7:30 p.m.—Executive Committee Dinner

FRIDAY JUNE 5, 1959
9:00 a.m.—Registration and Committee Meetings
1:30 p.m.—Business Meeting
3:30 p.m.—Herbert L. Swinburne—“Exploring the Client”
6:00 p.m.—Picnic

SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1959
9:30 a.m.—Business Meeting & Election of Officers
11:00 a.m.—E. B. Morris, Jr., (subject to be announced later)
12:30 p.m.—Reception—Alumni Hall, University of Virginia
1:30 p.m.—Luncheon—Alumni Hall, Presentation of Awards

Exhibition of Honor Awards work will be in place Friday noon through Saturday afternoon.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

Presentation of awards will give added importance to the annual meeting of the Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, to be held at the Thomas Jefferson Inn, Charlottesville, Virginia, June 4, 5, and 6, 1959.

Thomas K. Fitz Patrick, Dean of the Architectural School at the University of Virginia will be presented with a Rehmann Scholarship in the form of a check for $1200 to be used during the next academic year. John L. Mouring, Jr., of Denbigh, Virginia, winner of the Edward Langley Scholarship of $1,000 who will be presented his scholarship along with Dean Fitz Patrick, is an architectural student at V. P. I. in Blacksburg.

The presentations will be made at a luncheon in Alumni Hall of the University of Virginia, June 6th, by Herbert L. Smith, III, President of the Virginia Chapter, AIA. At this same time, the Honor Awards for current work will be presented to the winning architects of the Virginia Chapter for their work submitted to a jury of judges.

The annual meeting will open with a President’s Reception on Thursday, June 4, 1959 at the Thomas Jefferson Inn.

Committee meetings and business meetings of the Chapter will start the program for Friday, and at 3:30 P.M. Herbert L. Swinburne, of Philadelphia, Pa. will give one of the principal talks on “Exploring the Client.”

Saturday morning the Election of Officers will be held and a talk given by Mr. E. B. Morris, Jr., of the National Office of the American Institute of Architects. The meeting will adjourn following the Luncheon when awards will be presented and the new officers will be presented to the membership.

(AIA News continues on page 34)
Walter Gropius, world famous architect and a Harvard University professor emeritus, has been named as the winner of the 1959 Gold Medal of The American Institute of Architects.

Gropius will receive the coveted award in the course of the AIA annual convention at New Orleans, La., June 22 to 26.

Gropius was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1883. He first visited the United States as a young architect in 1928 and moved permanently to this country in 1937, having first gone to England in 1934 to flee the Nazi regime in his native country.

After studying architecture at Berlin and Munich, Gropius entered private architectural practice in 1910. At the end of the first world war, and until 1928, he became the first director of the Bauhaus school of applied arts at Weimar and later Dessau, Germany. The aim of the Bauhaus was, in Gropius’ words, to “solve the creative problems of industrialization.”

The Bauhaus soon attracted numerous artists and architects whose influence on visual design “from the coffee cup to city planning,” became world wide. Gropius’ own fame as one of the pioneers of contemporary architecture began with his design of the new Bauhaus building in Dessau, Germany.

At Harvard, Gropius soon became known as an outstanding architectural educator. His purpose was to widen the outlook of architectural students towards an integration of architecture, town planning, and landscape architecture and from there to a close contact with other specialties. In addition to teaching he continued to design buildings as a leading member of the architectural firm “The Architects’ Collaborative.”

“The architect-educator recently listed the Harkness Commons Building at the Harvard Graduate Center, and the McCormick Estate Office Building at Chicago, as among his most significant building designs in this country. His many other buildings include private residences, schools, college and office buildings and housing developments in this country and abroad. The bibliography of his written works includes more than 100 articles.

WALTER GROPIUS

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VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
The Virginia and West Virginia Chapters of the AIA played host to a Middle Atlantic District convention of architects at the Greenbrier. While Stephen Spofford, president of the New York Chapter and former president of the Virginia Chapter,was on hand to greet the attending architects, former Virginia Chapter President, Milton B. Griggs, was on hand to help set the stage for the meeting. Robert A. M. Stern, New York Chapter President, and E. Marshall Pethel, AIA, were on hand to meet with members of the Virginia Chapter and discuss the future of the AIA.

The program included a panel discussion on the future of architecture and the role of the architect in society. The panelists included significant figures in the field, such as architect Michael Graves and historian Henry Hope Reed. The session was moderated by Herbert L. Smith, III, Virginia Chapter President.

After the panel discussion, attendees were invited to a reception held at the Greenbrier Hotel. The reception was well-attended, with members of the Virginia and West Virginia Chapters mingling with architects from across the country. The evening concluded with a dinner at the hotel's main dining room, where members exchanged ideas and discussed the future of architecture.
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See the Hampton Medical Arts Building, Page 14.

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Electrical Contractors for the Hampton Medical Arts Building and the Dixie Hospital, featured on Pages 14 and 12.

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A new Louver-Fold door that controls light, ventilation and view by a system of adjustable vertical louvers is described in a fully-illustrated, 10-page, four-color brochure. Manufactured by Consolidated General Products, Inc., the Louver-Fold door is designed for use as a folding door or room divider, and functions as an attractive louvered partition in the partial open position. The catalog presents the full range of woods, sizes, colors, stock and custom models that are available. Complete specifications and installation details are also provided for a variety of residential, commercial and institutional applications. Copies of this brochure are available free on request from Consolidated General Products, Inc., P. O. Box 7425, Houston 8, Texas.

Addiator-Slide Rule is a pocket-sized calculator combining the Faber-Castell 13-scale log-log slide rule on one side ... and Addiator, a small adding machine on the other. It does all computations quickly and accurately, yet is not much bigger than a pocket comb; fits easily into your pocket.

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An unusual feature is the “P” scale that makes it possible to find any sine and cosine of an angle without determining the angle. Markings are machine engraved. The machine is made of “geroplast” ... exclusive plastic that resists temperature changes even under extreme laboratory or field conditions.

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Harrison Home Products Corp. 565 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Grill-O-Metrics, the new 3-dimensional grilles developed by Blumcraft of Pittsburgh, and illustrated in their new catalogue M-59, are available to architects for use as railing panels, sun screens, room dividers and for complete building surfacing. Unlike stamped or perforated metal grilles, Grill-O-Metrics are built of sculptured extrusions to provide structural depth.

The sparkling facets which float sturdily in space are furnished in either a dished circular pattern or in a rectangular diamond effect. The vertical back-ground supports are furnished in black anodized finish to provide a striking contrast with the facets. The aluminum alloy is the same alloy as that used in the entire Blumcraft railing line, thus providing uniformity of aluminum. Extrusions are used throughout, no castings nor sheet aluminum.

In addition to style “R” and style “D” shown in the Blumcraft catalogue, two additional patterns of larger facets have been developed and are included with the other Grill-O-Metric details for easy tracing.

The flexibility of the entire Blumcraft system is retained in Grill-O-Metrics. By omitting any number of facets, the architect is free to create his own pattern arrangements. Also of interest to the architect is that Grill-O-Metrics is less costly than custom-built aluminum grilles.

Architects are invited to forward their preliminary drawings of railings and grilles to Blumcraft for review by its design staff, prior to completion of the architect’s working drawings.

The new Blumcraft catalogue M-59, with details of the new Grill-O-Metrics, also contains new posts and handrail shapes. Architects desiring copies of the new catalogue and easy tracing details of the new Grill-O-Metrics are invited to write to Blumcraft of Pittsburgh, 460 Melwood Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

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Electrical Work, Williamsburg Community Hospital. See Page 25.

VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
37
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VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
**Garden Gossip Section**

Mrs. Gerald J. Pierce, Editor
Phone AT 84/203, 7700 Hillview Ave., Richmond 29, Va.

---

**A Thought for the Times . . . .**

But the Jews stirred up the devout and honorable women, and the chief men of the city, and raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their coasts.


**Honorable Women**

It has been my privilege to attend many meetings of both of our State garden clubs and each time I come away with a feeling of awe and wonder.

The garden club movement is comparatively young in years, yet what marvelous work has been accomplished, not only in Virginia but all over the United States, by the concerted efforts of women who feel deeply that they have a mission in life: To make our land a happier and more beautiful place in which to live.

There have always been gardens from the time when, according to the Bible story, “God planted a garden eastward in Eden.” Emperors and Kings, rich men and poor have cultivated the good earth in order to have an abundance of flowers and also plants suitable for food. Heretofore they were made and maintained by individual effort. It is only within less than forty years that garden clubs have been in existence and banded together to bring a better knowledge of the secret of growing things to men and women everywhere.

Perhaps it may seem strange that there should be any connection between garden clubs and our Thought For The Times. Let us look for a moment at the narrative from which our Thought is taken. Paul and Barnabas, on a missionary journey to carry the “Good News” to people of distant lands, arrived at Antioch, in Pisidia. They first preached in the synagogue and made a number of converts. However, there were numerous hostile Jews who, seeing that the Gentiles received the message gladly, determined to get rid of these outsiders whose teaching they were unwilling to accept. Their efforts were at first completely unsuccessful; then they conceived a brilliant idea: “But the Jews stirred up the devout and honorable women . . .” Then things began to happen with the result that the missionaries were forced to leave the city.

Women can, if they will, wield a tremendous power for good whenever...

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*Photo Courtesy Jackson and Perkins, Inc.*

Mrs. Howard S. Kittel of Fort Worth Texas, well known lecturer and author of a recent book on flower arrangement, won honorable mention in the 1958 Sterling Bowl Tournament with this exquisite design of roses, highlighted with gold flecks on container and foliage.

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*Please turn to page 46*
"Our Disappearing Wild Lands" is in itself a very apt introduction for a statement about the National Parks. I expect to follow this theme in my brief remarks about National Parks but if I were to take a text I would use this one from scripture, "I have given you a land for which ye did not labor."

There is no need to define the National Park concepts of wilderness for this group or to justify the efforts being made to preserve wilderness. Wild lands or wilderness are a part of our American tradition. For the most part our forebears, yours and mine, first carved a home in the wilderness whether it was with the first settlers at Jamestown or in succeeding years as the American pioneers moved westward to the Appalachians and beyond.

Preservation of wilderness is receiving more and more national consideration with strong support from conservationists, members of garden clubs, and similar organizations. This is evidenced by all the material being written and spoken on the subject and in legislation proposed for consideration by the national Congress. I refer to a Bill to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System, now before Congress. As custodian of the superlative wild lands of the United States, the National Park Service is always glad to discuss the job of preserving wild lands contained in the National Park System.

It is now nearly ninety years since the first National Park—Yellowstone—was established. The earliest developments in the Park for accommodating visitors, and the road system which enabled the people to see and enjoy its principal wonders, were complete by 1908. At that time park visitation to Yellowstone was about 20,000 a year. Today that great park, containing 3,342 square miles, is host to over 1,000,000 visitors each year. Even so, only about 5% of the total area has been used for these facilities and roads, leaving 95% in its primitive wilderness condition.

It is expected that within the next 50 years visitation to Yellowstone will reach 2,000,000 a year. The improvements and reconstruction of facilities to accommodate this great increase of visitors will virtually all be accomplished within the original limits which were set for such facilities in 1908. In years to come your children and grandchildren will find the same vast areas of wilderness available to them in Yellowstone National Park that you find today.

In principle the same situation with reference to wilderness and preservation of wild lands will be found in all the Parks. This is true in Yosemite, in Great Smoky Mountains, in Shenandoah, or in the Everglades.

The celebration in 1957 certainly impressed upon Virginians and the people of the nation the importance of Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown. So in addition to the 29 National Parks, many additional units or areas are contained in the National Park System. One of them is Cumberland Gap National Historical Park. Through...
Garden Gossip Section

Cumberland Gap passed the Wilderness Road over which Daniel Boone and thousands of similar venturesome souls went, seeking new lands to the West. Development of this new Park, comprised of some 20,000 acres, donated by the three States, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, is progressing. It will be dedicated on July 4 of this year.

A good topic for discussing preservation of sites depicting our national history would be "HISTORY WRITTEN UPON THE LAND." Because of the leading part that Virginia has played in the establishment of the nation, there are many historical Parks within her borders. In addition to Washington's Birthplace and Arlington, Home of Robert E. Lee, we have a number of Parks commemorating the great conflict of 1861-65. These Civil War Battlefield Parks are scheduled to receive special attention during the forthcoming observance of the Civil War Centennial. From Manassas to Appomattox, one interested in doing so can follow the course of the war in the East—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness; the series of battles around Richmond, and the long siege of Petersburg.

Beyond Virginia, of course, are many other Parks and Monuments, each preserving some significant segment of the nation's heritage.

There are 29 National Parks as such, but including Historical Parks, National Monuments, Parkways, National Cashores, and Memorials, a total of 180 units make up the system.

Referring again to the general theme of "Our Disappearing Wild Lands," one of the threats to wilderness or wild lands in the National Parks in recent years has been inadequate staffing for protection and insufficient funds to provide facilities for visitor use.

The National Park Service in 1935 was host to 50 million visitors. To take care of them it had a staff and a physical plant—including visitor accommodations, roads, campgrounds, and related facilities—designed for less than half this number, or the 21 million visitors to the Parks in 1941.

Some of you have heard of MISSION 66. This is the name for the bold and imaginative ten-year program designed to complete the staffing and development of the Parks necessary for their preservation and for their use and enjoyment by the estimated 80 million visitors expected in 1966, the golden anniversary year of the National Park Service.

Conceived by Director Wirth, this program was first presented to the President and his cabinet and the Congress in 1956. It received very fine response from both the President and the Congress. Much progress has already been made in the two years the program has been under way.

The successful observance in 1957 of the Jamestown Festival by the State and Federal Governments was possible in large measure because of the work accomplished by the National Park Service under its MISSION 66 program.

Very early in consideration of MISSION 66 it became clear that in addition to concern for the lands now contained in the National Parks—there are other lands not receiving protection by any public agency which should be preserved for public use and enjoyment.

To maintain the integrity of wilderness requires a fine balance between preservation and use. The National Park Service has long recognized the importance of having outdoor recreation areas administered by all levels of government—Federal, State, and local.

As far back as 1936, Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to study—

Data obtained in the survey will provide factual data needed when new park proposals are considered. Data obtained in the survey will provide an inventory of wild lands, historic sites, seashores and other lands possessing outstanding value or interest which might justify their preservation for public use.

It is recognized that only a few will qualify for inclusion in the National Park System, but it is important to have an inventory and a plan against which proposed areas and sites can be considered.

I want to speak in more detail concerning one phase of our studies to develop a national recreation plan; namely a survey of our vanishing shoreline, as it has been called. Such surveys for the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts have been completed and studies of the Pacific Coast and Great Lakes regions are well along.

In 1935 the National Park Service made a survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast and found plenty of unspoiled seashore areas suitable for public use. It recommended then that 12 major strips with something like 437 miles of beach be preserved as National Areas. Only one of these was actually acquired as a National Seashore; that is, the Cape Hatteras National Seashore in North Carolina.

What was the situation 20 years later? In brief, the findings show that almost every attractive seashore area from Maine to Mexico that is accessible by road has been developed, has been

(Please turn to page 44)
Speakers Present Varied Subjects

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Otto, speakers at the informal banquet on June 9 at the Annual Meeting of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs, have chosen “Opportunities for Self-Expression” as their subject. Mrs. Otto, national accredited instructor for the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. is a graduate of Michigan State University and has had additional work with the School of Horticulture of the University of Arkansas. For the last ten years she has devoted her time and talents to garden club work in its various channels. Specializing in flower arrangement, Mrs. Otto’s interest has lain in the development of unique and original containers.

As well as the constant teaching and lecturing, Mrs. Otto has served as state president of the Arkansas Judges’ Council and served on the State Board of Directors in that state. Moving to Ohio, she has been a member of that state’s Board and is now serving her state federation as a Regional Vice President. She accepted a position on the National Council Board at the Convention held earlier this month in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Otto is also an alumnus of Michigan State and is known for his unusual designs in containers and bases. His hobby time is spent in research for new and different ideas for finishes and unusual effects. In his part of the lecturing, Mr. Otto not only explains how each finish is applied, but demonstrates such application and gives the formula for each finish. His wife has concluded that nothing around the house is safe—a wrought iron chair-back becomes a lovely candelabra, a dining room table leg a base for a container, or a radio speaker a background for a church arrangement.

The husband-and-wife team have been in great demand by garden centers for workshops and lectures. Last fall they were the guest speakers for all the regional meetings of the State of New York and were so well received that their program was filmed for later use on TV programs.

Other speakers included in the program for the Annual Meeting are Mrs. Charles B. Nettleton, of Covington past President of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs and First Vice-President of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. and Mrs. Fred Schilling of Avon, Director of Nature Camp, and Dr. Wesley P. Juddkins of V.P.I. who will address the formal banquet audience.

Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs
Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention
June 8-10, 1959
Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Virginia

Theme—“Persistent Pursuit for Permanent Plantings”

Monday, June 8, 1959

1:00 P.M. Budget Committee...President’s Suite
2:00 P.M. Executive Committee Meeting...President’s Suite
3:30 P.M. Nature Camp Board...President’s Suite
6:30 P.M. Board of Director’s Dinner...Pine Room
7:00 P.M. Board of Director’s Meeting...Pine Room
8:00 P.M. Reception (All delegates and visitors)
Fellowship Hour—Music by Mrs. Dean M. Dunwoody
An Allen organ will be used through the courtesy of Huffman Organ Company of Roanoke

4-10 P.M. Exhibits...Parlor “D”
12-5 P.M. Registration...Main Lobby

Tuesday, June 9, 1959

5-12 Noon Registration...Main Lobby
8:30-9:30 Exhibits...Parlor “D”
7:45 A.M. Life Member Breakfast...Crystal Ball Room
Presiding...Mrs. Robert Rea, Life Member Chairman
Invocation...Mrs. Fred Schilling
Presentation of Guests
Program...Mrs. Fred Schilling

10:00 A.M. Official Opening of the Convention...Shenandoah Room
Presiding...Mrs. James H. Donohue, Jr., President

AFTERNON
1:00 P.M. Luncheon Honoring New Clubs...Crystal Ball Room
Presiding...Mrs. William Engard
Invocation...Mrs. E. V. Sampson
Introduction of Guests
Program—Our Permanent Home—Mrs. Charles B. Nettleton, Past President of Virginia Federation, First Vice-President National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.
Music—“The Lord’s Prayer”—Soloist Mrs. Carlton P. Brooks, Accompanist, Mrs. Edward Dunbar
Introduction of Convention Committee Chairmen...Mrs. J. W. Inge, Jr., Convention Chairman
Presentation of Charters...Mrs. William Engard
Announcements
2:00 P.M. Business Meeting Continued...Shenandoah Room
Reports of Standing Committee Chairmen...2 minutes
Announcements
7:00 P.M. Informal Dinner...Crystal Ball Room
Presiding...Mrs. J. W. Inge, Jr.
Honoring Flower Show Schools and Judges Council
Invocation...Mrs. R. E. Little, President Judges Council
Program:
Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. James R. Otto
“Opportunities for Self-Expression”

Music...Mrs. Dean M. Dunwoody

Wednesday, June 10, 1959

8:00-9:30 Registration...Main Lobby
8:00-9:30 Exhibits...Parlor “D”
7:45 A.M. Presidents’ Breakfast...Crystal Ball Room
Honoring Club Presidents
Presiding...Mrs. A. H. Culpepper
Invocation...Mrs. C. B. Graves, Tidewater Chaplain
Program
10:00 A.M. Business Session...Shenandoah Room
Presiding...Mrs. James H. Donohue, Jr., President
Election of Officers
Announcements
12:30 P.M. Luncheon...Crystal Ball Room
Presiding...Mrs. B. A. Guard, Awards Chairman
Invocation...Mrs. W. P. Martin
Program—Presentation of State, National and Litter-Bug Awards
Annual Meeting Continued...Crystal Ball Room

Virginia Record May 1959
Garden Gossip Section
Nominees for Offices in Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs

Mrs. A. H. Culpepper
President

MRS. J. W. INGE, JR.
First Vice President

Mrs. K. B. Stoner
Second Vice President

Mrs. P. E. Ahalt
Recording Secretary

Mrs. Howard R. Hook
Treasurer

Mrs. J. S. Hardy has accepted the nomination for Historian. Mrs. R. L. Breeden served as chairman of Nominating Committee, assisted by District committee members.

Presenting ...

Presentation of Budget ........................................... Mrs. T. A. Hodges
Adoption .....................................................................
Report of Resolutions Committee............................
Announcements ...........................................................
3:30 P.M. Exhibits .........................................................Parlor “D”
4:00 P.M. Tea—Miller and Rhoads, Inc., Roanoke, Courtesy of Miller and Rhoads
7:00 P.M. Formal Banquet ............................................. Crystal Ball Room
Presiding ......................................................................
Mrs. James H. Donohue, Jr.
Invocation ......................................................................
Mrs. A. L. Lorraine, Chaplain
Program—Twenty-five Years of Beautification ....... Dr. Wesley P. Judkins
Installation of Officers ............................................... Mrs. James H. Adams
Adjournment of 1959 Convention ..............................
10:00 P.M. Reception Honoring New Officers ........... Crystal Ball Room
Music by Mrs. Dean M. Dunwoody

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS
Conservation ............................................................... Mrs. A. Tracy Loyd
Garden Therapy .......................................................... Mrs. A. D. Oligay
Horticulture ............................................................... Mrs. W. I. Wilkins
Junior Garden Clubs ................................................. Mrs. H. M. Brandsford
Scrap Book and Club Year Books ......................... Mrs. C. T. Benjamin
Blue Star Memorial Highway .................................. Mrs. J. L. Calhoun
Birds .......................................................................... Mrs. C. L. Burgess
Audubon Bird and Wild Flower Notes ................ Mrs. E. F. Cooley
Book Selections ........................................................ Mrs. T. Edward Ritter
Permanent Home ....................................................... Mrs. W. P. Martin

CONVENTION COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
MRS. J. W. INGE, JR., General Chairman

Registration and Credentials .................................. Mrs. Raymond A. Ward
Tickets ....................................................................... Mrs. H. W. Maddox, Jr.
Finance ........................................................................ Mrs. John Murphy
Program ...................................................................... Mrs. J. W. Inge, Jr.
Exhibits ........................................................................ Mrs. Robert L. Little
Corsages ........................................................................ Mrs. E. Paul Hayes
Decorations .................................................................... Mrs. Nathan Key, Chairman
Place Cards ............................................................... Mrs. Neilson Francis, Co-Chairman
Music ........................................................................... Miss Katherine Claytor
Publicity ....................................................................... Mrs. E. R. Rush
Favors .......................................................................... Mrs. Berkeley Williams
Hostesses ...................................................................... Mrs. H. G. Edwards
Pages .......................................................................... Mrs. M. P. Breeden
Room Courties ............................................................. Mrs. R. H. Bryan
Timekeeper ................................................................... Mrs. Paul Steele
Music ........................................................................... Mrs. Holland Persinger
Seating .......................................................................... Mrs. A. Tracy Loyd
Arrangements in Peacock Alley ............................... Mrs. W. J. Pearman
Door Prizes .................................................................... Mrs. R. Lee Humbert
Resolutions ................................................................... Mrs. J. H. Holtzman
Tellers ........................................................................... Mrs. Gerald J. Pierce

Garden Gossip Section

VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
acquired for development purposes, or is being considered for its development possibilities. These statistics may help point up the picture:

1. Of the 3,700 miles of general shoreline constituting the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, only 240 miles, or 6 2/3%, are in federal and state ownership for public recreation uses.

2. More than half of the 240 miles is contained in the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, in Acadia National Park, and in Everglades National Park.

3. The seashore survey identified and reported on 126 undeveloped areas.

4. Of this number, 54 are of interest to local, state, or federal agencies as possible public seashores.

These 54 areas contain about 640 miles of beach and comprise 17% of the shoreline of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast. About 6 2/3% of this shoreline is in Texas.

Of the 54 undeveloped stretches of seashore, at least two and possibly five may be of significance to all the people of our nation. Five are of considerable historical importance and four more may be of national significance for wildlife conservation purposes.

The two areas along the Atlantic Coast considered of possible national interest are Cumberland Island in southeast Georgia and Cape Cod. Cumberland is an island lying off the coast of southeast Georgia separated from the mainland by stretches of marsh and rivers or estuaries. It has large stretches of beautiful beaches, fresh water ponds, sand dunes, extensive live oak forests. Never occupied by more than a few families, it is in large measure represents country that has changed very little since it was first occupied by white man.

Cape Cod contains the longest stretch of beach in the New England shoreline. It is not more than 300 miles by highway from all six capitals of the New England states. High cliffs, rising 150 feet along parts of the shore, spreading forests, fresh water lakes and spectacular sand dunes together offer a perpetual source of delight to lovers of the wild.

A report by the National Park Service released on March 12 recommends creation of a National Seashore to contain 30,000 acres on Cape Cod. An Act of Congress will be needed before the proposed seashore could be created. After that, acquisition of the lands would be necessary. Although the Secretary of the Interior has not yet approved or disapproved the recommended creation of the National Seashore, the Park Service report has been released because of the public interest in the report and its recommendations. Describing some of the outstanding features of the Cape Cod area, the report concludes, "It is time to set aside, preserve and protect the last of the 'old' Cape so that the inspiration of its surpassing beauty can be kept intact and handed down to future generations of Americans."

Neither of the areas named above lies within Virginia, which has a coastline of 112 miles, but two offshore islands were listed in the survey. The two have combined area of over 20 miles of excellent beach.

Of these, Parramore Island is the longest in the chain of coastal islands lying off the Virginia Eastern Shore. It is undeveloped and relatively unspoiled. Within its forested area are several fresh water ponds and marshes which attract migratory water fowl. Along the west side is an interesting salt marsh zone. The island contains approximately 6,255 acres of land and is one of the best remaining undeveloped areas along this section of the Atlantic Coast.

The other is Assateague Island, a continuation of Assateague Island, Maryland, and an excellent example of typical Atlantic Seacoast. It contains an excellent beach and luxuriant vegetation in a relatively unspoiled state.

As stated, there are two areas in Virginia have not been listed for possible national consideration, so it is presumed that their preservation, if undertaken, would be at the state or local level.

"What can the Garden Clubs do about our disappearing wild lands?"

I repeat my conviction that the wilderness areas now contained in the National Parks are well preserved and are being maintained unimpaired for future generations. I am confident that this situation will last as long as the National Park Service has any say in the matter.

We must realize, however, that not all of our citizens know and appreciate the great value and significance of wilderness areas. There are many persons who, when they see a tree reaching maturity, think that is should be logged. Acres of undeveloped land excite a desire on the part of others to start sub-divisions, build lakes, or otherwise exploit lands for some purpose.

There have been serious attempts made to penetrate the National Parks for logging, for dams, or for other adverse uses. These attempts have been successfully averted in almost every case through the support and assistance of dedicated and informed citizens.

You are familiar with the program...

**Nominees for Offices of District Presidents**

MRS. E. R. RUSH  
Blue Ridge

MRS. A. B. SCHAD  
Piedmont

MRS. JOHN A. CLEM, III  
 Shenandoah

MRS. OMER O. UTT  
South Central

MRS. CREED P. KELLY  
Southwest

MRS. FRANK C. TONKIN  
Tidewater

**Our Disappearing Wildlands Continued from page 41**

Virginia Record May 1959

Garden Gossip Section
for the construction of a system of new interstate highways across the country. This is a fine program and there is no question of the need for better and safer highways. But in the development of the plan for new highways, there will be inevitable conflicts between locations selected on engineering principles and those located to do least damage to wild lands, outstanding scenic and historic features. In these cases there needs to be careful weighing of values so that lands in parks or other reservations already set aside for public use are not destroyed. When the facts can be presented to the planners, we have found them cooperative and understanding. Members of Garden Clubs can help to safeguard valuable resources if they are alert to this situation.

In taking this attitude of support for the National Parks, I would urge members of Garden Clubs to keep in mind the broad picture in the field of conservation today. There is no denying the great inspirational and recreational values of wilderness. But there are not enough lands in the National Parks to supply the needs and demands of all our citizens.

Furthermore, this need is becoming greater each year. The rapid rise in population, better means of travel and transportation, and more leisure time together mean that use of Parks is increasing by leaps and bounds. To provide for this important need of our citizens, full and careful consideration must be given to all lands possessing recreational potential whether in the National Parks, National Forests, wild-life refuges, state, county or local parks.

Development of a National Plan by an agency of government, in this case the National Park Service, will not guarantee such an objective. The plan must be carried into effect. The views and the support of the Garden Clubs can be most effective in helping to realize not one but all the elements in a national plan.

Finally, there is a great challenge today for leadership in all programs having to do with preservation of our heritage. The National Parks exemplify the best that is America—its wilderness, its scenery, and its history. They are more than America's vacation lands; they are thetreasured examples and reminders of our American Heritage. The historic places inspire us all to renewed faith in the American tradition. In the wildness of the great out-of-doors, we see America as the pioneers found it, and recapture some of their stalwart qualities.

The Act creating the National Park

Service in the Department of the Interior defined the purpose of the new agency in these words: "... to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

An understanding of this purpose by more of our citizens and leaders is needed. It has been my experience that members of Garden Clubs understand and have great sympathy for this philosophy of conservation. Whenever you can lend your voice as a citizen or as a member of a Garden Club in explaining these purposes and objectives, you perform one of the highest duties of citizenship in the total effort Americans are making today to preserve their heritage.

April 15, 1959
JULIA B. DONOHUE

O0000ops . . . we hope you noticed too that printers are only human . . . the hanging bronze crescent picture in Mrs. Wheeler's article on Judging Japanese Flower Arrangements came out floating into space, upside-down. Our apologies to Mrs. Wheeler and Mr. Cararaglia, the photographer. This may be the space age but Flower arrangements are still subject to the laws of gravity!

Julia B. Donohue
Thought for the Times
(From page 39)

they are possessed by a great moral
purpose. It was thought that when they
achieved the right to vote, the women
of our country would work for better
conditions in government, but the vast
majority of our country have been apathetic. They
have not been attracted by the meth­
ods, practiced by too many politicians,
of trading votes, of swapping conces­sions, of joining pressure groups to fur­
ther selfish interests. But when women
become sufficiently "stirred up" they
will become aware of their potential
power to create vast changes.

Is it then, an idle dream to envision
a time when "the devout and honorable
women" of all nations will add their
combined power to that of the chief
men of like mind, to outlaw war and
to bring peace to the troubled world?

LOU WINFREE

YEARBOOK AWARD EVALUATION

Yearbook Award: A certificate of Merit
may be awarded for the best garden club
yearbook submitted in each of the following
classes:
a. State Federation Yearbook
1. With advertisements
2. Without advertisements
b. Garden Club Yearbook
1. Clubs of 13-24 members
2. Clubs of 25-49 members
3. Clubs of 50-99 members
4. Clubs of 100 members or over

Point System for Grading

Format
Artistic Value (Neatness, beauty, convenient
size, proportion, durability, originality)

Title Page: Name of club,
town, state, date, membership, Nat'l. Council and
other affiliations

Subsequent pages:
Club officers, committees,
State and National Presidents,
State Regional and

Dear Program Chairman:

There seems to be some misunderstanding of the meaning of a Comprehensive
Study in the planning of your yearly program. I shall try to give a clear meaning
of what is meant by this term.

A Comprehensive Study is an intensive study of one phase of gardening
chosen by the local club according to the needs of the club and the community.
A club program designed for nine meetings during the year should have at least
three (or more if desired) of these programs on one subject. For instance, if a
club chooses Landscape Design, then a review of a recommended book on
Landscape Design, for one program, another program such as a lecture by some
licensed landscape architect, or this type of program and then a third program
possibly of slides showing good landscape design. This is only a suggestion
as to how to plan for a comprehensive study. Maybe you would choose the
subject of Bulbs. Then at least three or more programs on Bulbs would be con­sidered
a comprehensive study on a subject.

The Yearbooks winning State Awards are the ones eligible for competition
in the National Awards. Each Program Chairman should channel through her
State Awards Chairman the winning State Federation Yearbook of the previous
year or the current year (depending on when the State Committee judges for
State Competition). This Yearbook should be submitted by the State Awards
Chairman to the National Awards Chairman for a National Award in the class
in which the yearbook qualifies.

The Yearbook should accompany the application blank filled out for the
proper award signed by your State Awards Chairman and your State President.
This application and yearbook should be mailed to your National Awards Chair­man
from your State Award's Chairman. Club yearbooks are not returned to the
State unless especially requested.

I quote from your National Award's Chairman: "It is the responsibility of the
State Committee to select the Club Yearbook, as outlined in #16-B-1. 2 to be submitted. It should be the Club Yearbook of the respective size club, or clubs which won in State Competition the previous year, or whenever the last
State competitive period was conducted. Club Yearbooks are not returned to the
State unless especially requested with instructions as to whom it should be
mailed."

I am also enclosing with this letter the Point System as used by our judging
committee on the selection of the winning yearbook in each class as given by your
National Awards Chair­man on her publication of Awards. I hope these points
will help in the planning of your coming yearly programs and will help to qual­ify
each one of the clubs entering yearbooks for State and National Awards.

Respectfully,

GERALDINE DEAN
(MRS. CHARLES O. DEAN)

March 5, 1959

46
GOOD BUYS/

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
Department of Highways
Richmond 19, Va.

April 1, 1959
Bird Sanctuary Sign

Mrs. C. L. Burgess, Chairman, Birds
Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs
1900 Memorial Ave.,
Lynchburg, Va.

Dear Mrs. Burgess:

Thank you for your letter of March 28, 1959 relative to the Bird Sanctuary signs.

Only official highway signs can be erected on the Virginia Department of Highways' rights of way. The sign which has been approved and adopted as the standard, was submitted and recommended for approval by the Virginia Ornithology Society and the Bird Sanctuary Committee of the Garden Clubs of Virginia. Therefore, any sign erected on the State's rights of way, other than approved standards, would have to be removed.

One exception to this is that before the two above mentioned organizations came forward with the approved design, we had a standard blue and white sign bearing the message Bird Sanctuary. A few of these were erected and will not have to be removed.

The presented approved Bird Sanctuary sign is erected by the Highway Department at a minimum cost to the town or city desiring them. These signs can be placed on the State's rights of way only by the Highway Department.

We realized that the prices quoted were fairly high but we did not anticipate that so many towns and cities would be declared Bird Sanctuaries by their Councils. We originally purchased the sign faces and fabricated the signs as orders were received. Buying in small quantities caused the price of the sign faces to be relatively expensive.

We are now buying the faces in lots of ten in order to get them at a minimum cost of $18.48. The aluminum backing for the sign faces, sign posts, nuts, bolts, washers, labor and equipment rental all serve to run the price up on these signs to approximately $35.00 each in place. In every case, the Department of Highways will charge only what the sign cost us to fabricate and install, thus keeping the price to a minimum.

If we can assist you further in this matter, please advise.

Sincerely yours,

J. D. Mills, Jr.
Traffic and Planning Engineer

Mrs. Burgess wrote to the Highway Department, inquiring about the law and placement of Bird Sanctuary signs as well as the cost of the markers available through the Department. The letter from Mr. Mills answers her questions. She also advises that individuals who wish to secure Bird Sanctuary signs for their own property may use any sign, but not for designations on the highways.

YOUR HOMES AND GARDENS

SHOPPING COLUMNS

Bird Paintings by Rex Brasher

Through a special arrangement I am now able to offer, for the first time, a full selection of bird paintings by the world renowned Rex Brasher. Over 1200 bird subjects representing every known bird of North America. Each print-painting done in brilliant water colors by the artist on non-yellowing rag stock. Size 12 x 16, ready for framing. Special reduced price, 2 for $15. Select any birds you wish or, if undecided, we will send a selection of six paintings. Select the two you want to keep and return the other four. Send check or money order to M. E. Brasher, Kent, Conn.

Magnolia Warbler

Garden Gossip Section

news from the gardening world

CONSERVATION SHORT COURSES

Three two-week short courses in “natural resource conservation” will be held this summer in Virginia.

Designed primarily for public school teachers, the short courses also are open to other interested individuals. They will be held at VPI, June 15 to July 2; Virginia State College, June 29 to July 17; and William and Mary, July 27 to August 14.

Subjects to be taught include geology, soils, forestry, and wildlife. Four and one-half quarter hours credit will be given for satisfactory completion of the course.

ROSES IN LANDSCAPING

Roses have been so much improved in habit and everblooming characteristics in laboratories of the leading rose breeders that they now have new and increased popularity as landscape materials. Nurseriesmen report that gardeners are using roses not only for their magnificent color and bloom, but also as a practical solution to the camouflaging of “problem areas.”

Perhaps the most popular landscape rose is the Floribunda which has color, versatility and charm in abundance. Its clusters of flowers and full bushy growth make it ideal for hedges, border edgings, foundation plantings and color massing. A new class, the Grandiflora, has recently been developed by crossing the Hybrid Tea and the Floribunda to feature the most striking characteristics of each.

The Hybrid Tea Rose is still the world’s most popular flower, and while it is still used primarily in formal beds, it offers fine possibilities for informal groupings and color accents at strategic points.

Climbers, of course, have long been used for beautifying fences, walls, pergolas, arbors and banks. They too have been vastly improved in recent years with the development of new strains which bloom two and three times during the season.

Hardy, pre-tested roses are the best for transforming the landscape into a work of art. The varieties which have won the All-America rose award represent the finest in rose development and should be included on any list. This year’s winners are Ivory Fashion, a creamy white Floribunda, and Starfire, a cherry red Grandiflora. Other famous AARS winners include Peace, Fashion, Charlotte Armstrong, Queen Elizabeth, Chrysler Imperial, Vogue, Fusilier, Gold Cup, Wright Knight, Circus and White Bouquet.

Garden Gossip Section
Let us face our responsibilities conscientiously and happily.

Now, of what the people who evaluate—who judge the results of the gardener's efforts and the artistic interpretations of flower arrangers? Surely, if these evaluators have the qualities that are necessary for the faithful fulfillment of their jobs, they go beyond "A Touch of the Poet," the name of the Eugene O'Neil play that is currently running in New York. He based this complimentary designation upon the selflessness of the person who works with growing things, whose only goal and whose supreme achievement is the production of beauty and the sharing of it with the world. If the gardeners that we have met have not always conformed to this ideal, let us remember that they are the exceptions and that the greatest horticulturists, like the greatest artists, are modest individuals whose most outstanding characteristic is humility.

Responsibilities of Judges

VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959

Wayne S. Smith

100-ROOTED CUTTINGS 35 varieties Poinsettia, $3.50, Labeled, named $5.00—100. List HOLLEY'S NURSERY, 2109—21st Ave., Gulfport, Miss.

4 HP GARDEN ROTARY TILLER AND TRACTOR—Combined $115.00. Special offer; Grass wood mower attachment—$30.00. Riding Sulfy—$25.00. Snow plow—$10.00, etc., UNIVERSAL MFG. CO., 324 West Tenth, Indianapolis 2, Ind.

RIS. TALL BEARDED. INTERESTING OFFERS. Numerous premiums, New and old varieties. Catalog on request. VALLEY'S END IRIS GARDENS, Rt. #5, Box 622, Redlands, Calif.


TALL BEARDED IRIS: Trial order—3 different labeled $1.00, 20 different unlabeled $3.00; 40 different unlabeled $3.00; 10 different Pink, labeled $3.00. Catalog and gift Iris with each order. LAW-SON GARDENS, Box G, Valley Center, Calif.

WANT SOMETHING DIFFERENT? This hardy quick blooming annual will grace your garden with many metallic-lilied flower heads atop 3 foot elegantly leaved stalks. Send $1 for 20 seeds air mailed to your door. STAR OF THE DESERT, Box 432, Scottsdale, Ariz.

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We will be glad to help you select the right material for use in your garden.

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Culpeper, Va.
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Annandale, Virginia
See Page 25.

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(Subsidiary)
See the University of Virginia Hospital Addition featured on page 18.

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VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at its forty-seventh annual meeting recently held in Washington, D. C., named seven distinguished persons as Great Living Americans. The Chamber makes the awards annually to men or women "who by their own initiative, self-reliance and ambition, have made notable contributions to human progress."

The awards were inaugurated in 1957.

At its recent annual convention held in Richmond, the Virginia Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. elected a new slate of officers for the year 1959 as follows: James F. Hope, a partner in the firm of Reid and Hope, Suffolks, president; J. Davenport Blackwell, Blackwell Engineering Company of Warrenton and Merrifield, vice president; and Henry D. Porter, Henry D. Porter & Company, Lynchburg, secretary-treasurer.


Hope, a native of Toledo, Ohio, is an alumnus of the University of Toledo, where he graduated in 1939 with a B.S. in Civil Engineering.

Blackwell is an alumnus of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in engineering in 1916. He was chairman of the Virginia State Registration Board for Contractors in 1949-50, having been a member from 1938-1950. He founded the Blackwell Engineering Company in 1926 and has his main office in Merrifield, Virginia.

Porter attended the engineering school at the University of Virginia, Class of 1934.

Lane-Pennecarva, Inc., fabricators of corrugated metal pipe at Bealeton, Va., has recently opened a state sales office in Richmond, Virginia at 505 American Building. H. M. Fain, Jr. is the District Manager.

Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation, fabricators of Solite, the commodity used in the manufacture of lightweight structural and concrete blocks, has appointed George Wesley Jones, Jr. as its representative for the company's new subsidiary, Florida Solite Corporation. Offices are in Jacksonville, and the plant is located nearby at Green Cove Springs. This announcement was made by A. Cabell Ford, director of sales for the parent company in Richmond, Virginia.

A native of Norfolk, Mr. Jones has spent most of his adult life in Richmond.

Before joining Solite in 1956, he served as administrative assistant to the director of Tuberculosis Control in the Virginia State Health Dept.; as senior auditor in the Virginia Department of Public Accountants; as administrative executive of the Richmond District of Price Administration; and as assistant director of the Medical College of Virginia. Prior to his Florida appointment, he served as Solite representative in the western areas of Virginia and North Carolina.

In addition to the new office and plant in Florida, Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation maintains offices in Richmond, Virginia; Charlotte and Raleigh, North Carolina; Columbia, South Carolina; and Bethesda, Maryland. Other plants are in Bremo Bluff and Leakesville Junction, Virginia, and in Aquadale, North Carolina.

The B. T. Crump Company, Inc., Richmond, Virginia manufacturers of hossacks and automobile seat covers, wholesalers of automotive parts, automobile trim supplies, records and phonographs, has opened a distribution branch in Nashville, Tennessee. The branch, which opened April 1st, is the second opened by the 82 year old firm. In September '57, a Crump branch was opened in Greensboro, N. C.

The Nashville branch is located at 1925 Broadway to service customers in the Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas area.

District sales manager for the area is Walter W. Fritz of Nashville, Tennessee.

The Crump Company, founded in Richmond in 1875, is one of the most diversified business firms in Richmond. (Continued on page 53)
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Contractors For:
- John Randolph Hospital, Hopewell, Va. See Page 15.
- Culpeper Memorial Hospital, Culpeper, Va. See Page 25.
- Office Building for Dr. H. S. Liebert, Richmond, Va. See Page 27.
- Dinwiddie Health Center, Dinwiddie, Va. See Page 27.
- Williamsburg Community Hospital, Williamsburg, Va. See Page 25.

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WINSTON-SALEM
NORTH CAROLINA

VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
It has long been known as a maker of harnesses, horse collars and other horse supplies, and today still turns out a complete line of leather goods serving the farm and racing trades.

About June 1st, Crump plans to move these operations, presently located on a total of 140,000 square feet of floor space at 1314 East Franklin St., Richmond (which has recently been purchased by the State of Virginia) to two new locations. An $875,000 sewn textiles plant and general offices containing 127,000 square feet located at Staples Mill and Dumbarton Roads will house its manufacturing operations, and an $85,000 building containing 20,000 square feet located on Westmoreland Street will house its distribution operations.

* * * *

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Robert C. Semones of Christiansburg has been named plant manager of Sam Moore Chairs, Inc., Christiansburg, according to John K. Broadman of Roanoke, vice president and general manager for the Sam Moore plants. . . .

C. T. Howerton has been appointed manager of George W. Delk, Inc. at Smithfield. He succeeds the late J. T. Robbins, Sr. This announcement made by Col. C. C. Reed of Midlothian, vice president of the company. . . . Cecil D. Hylton, of Centreville, building contractor and developer of Marumsco Village, and Thomas Paciocco, of Triangle, owner of Peerless Cleaners in Quantico, have been elected to the board of directors of the Bank of Occoquan, according to announcement by Rex Bond, president of the bank. . . .

Robert W. Gusse, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio has joined the Gateway Drug Company in Richlands as pharmacist for the firm. . . . C. B. Howell, former west coast regional sales manager for A. H. Robins Co., has been named sales manager for the Richmond pharmaceutical manufacturing firm. Howell will manage Robins' sales force of more than 500 persons. The company does business in 48 countries besides the United States and Canada. . . . T. G. Shepherd has been reelected president of the Builders Exchange of Richmond. Other officers reelected include: R. N. Shultz, 1st vice president; J. S. Grigg, 2nd vice president; and Charles P. Bigger, secretary-treasurer. Two new directors were elected to two year terms. They are P. J. Cervarich, Jr. and Charles L. Williams. . . . Miss Nancy E. Quensen of Richmond has been appointed executive secretary of the Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
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Featured on Page 12.

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104 S. Foushee St. Richmond, Virginia

Write For The New Free Hospital Casework Catalogue
See the Continued Treatment Building, Featured on Page 14.
John Randolph Hospital
(Continued from page 15)
Southern Engineering & Construction Corp., Richmond, General Contractor
(Mechanical & Electrical)
H. W. Roberts, Consulting Engineer
(Structural)
Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers: James Wilson, Petersburg, masonry; N. W. Martin Bros., Richmond, roofing; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Richmond, glazing; L. K. Burton, Richmond, painting; W. Morton Norton, Richmond, acoustical; Bertozzi & Pollard, Richmond, plaster; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Richmond, terrazzo; Oliver Bros., Richmond, electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Richmond, plumbing and heating.

* * *
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA
Richmond, Va.
The new Headquarters building of the Medical Society of Virginia has been completed and occupied in the Windsor Farms section of Richmond, Virginia. It has been designed in the Colonial Style to conform with other buildings in the neighborhood and is, as its name implies, the Headquarters for the Medical Society of Virginia.

It contains generous meeting rooms, offices for its staff and space for its publications department and in addition provides quarters for several related agencies.

Headquarters Building
Medial Society of Virginia, Richmond
Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects
Air-Flo Heating & Air-Conditioning Co., Consulting Engineers
(Mechanical)
Marc Haley, Consulting Engineer
(Electrical)
H. W. Roberts, Consulting Engineer
(Structural)
Russell Blank, General Contractor
A. Lynn Thomas, Richmond, masonry
J. C. Lenz, Richmond, roofing
Economy Cast Stone Corp., Richmond, stone work

Toney Electric Co., Richmond, electrical work
R. C. Beverley Heating Co., Richmond, plumbing

SOUTHWEST HOSPITAL
Franklin, Virginia
Preliminary sketches have been prepared by Marcellus Wright & Son for a 100 bed General Hospital at Franklin, Virginia, which will be published at a later date.
Also, this firm, in association with Merrill C. Lee, FAIA, has designed a new General Hospital for Fort Lee, Virginia, costing over $3,000,000 which is now under contract.

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VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
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NORTH TAZEWELL, VA.
Culpeper Memorial Hospital
(Continued from page 26)
At present, one major operating room, and an emergency room are provided with provisions for later conversion of the emergency room to an additional major operating room.

The nursing and obstetrical wing is a double corridor wing and nurses stations are located in such a manner as to provide a minimum of distance for nurse travel. A complete communication system enables the nursing stations to be in touch with each bed patient. A complete central television and radio system will be available to all patients and the entire hospital is air conditioned for the comfort of the patients, staff and help.

W. A. Sherman, McLean, Virginia is the General Contractor and the present schedule calls for the opening of the hospital in the fall of 1959.

Structural steel for the building was from Roslyn Steel and Cement Co. Steel roof deck was from H. H. Robertson & Co. N. W. Martin Bros. of Richmond did the roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., of Richmond, cast stone work; windows were Rusco—The F. C. Russell Co., supplied through Sash, Door and Glass Corp., Richmond; painting was by J. C. Hungerford, Richmond; millwork by the Miller Mfg. Co., Richmond; steel doors and bucks from the Richmond Fireproof Door Co.; lighting fixtures from the Dominion Electric Supply Co.; electrical work by Colorado Electric Co.; plumbing, heating, air-conditioning and ventilating by John R. Hampton.

Pleasant Hardware, of Richmond, supplied the hardware, Ezekiel & Weilman, also of Richmond, the kitchen equipment; with hospital casework by St. Charles. The general contractor performed the masonry and carpentry.

Richmond Eye Hospital

THE NEED FOR A HOSPITAL in Richmond for short term, specialized cases was fulfilled when a contract for the construction of the Richmond Eye Hospital was awarded to Doyle and Russell, General Contractors, Richmond, Va. in January 1951. Construction was begun immediately and the building completed in May, 1952 at a cost of $626,000.00.

The hospital was designed for an initial bed capacity of 40 with provisions for future expansion to 80 beds. Being located on North 12th St. adjacent to the Medical College of Virginia, the property limitations dictated a multi-story building. The first part constructed consisted of three floors, a basement, and a sub-basement. The sub-basement was necessary to have a tunnel connection to the Medical College tunnel system and to bring heat from the MCV heating plant.

The first floor of this specialized hospital is comprised of an entrance lobby, an elevator, business offices, operating rooms, examining rooms and doctor's library and locker room. An elevator at the rear of the building is used for bringing patients from the nurses floors to the operating rooms.

The basement has a kitchen, dining rooms for staff and help, storage rooms and heat transfer facilities. The sub-basement contains a laboratory and X-Ray suite.

The upper two floors are nursing floors and contain a number of private rooms as well as double rooms. Waiting rooms and nurses stations are located adjacent to the elevators at each floor. The building has a penthouse which includes an interns' suite and file storage rooms. These areas will be converted when the additional two floors are added.

Doyle and Russell of Richmond were the General Contractors for the Richmond Eye Hospital. Principal sub-contractors were W. D. Duke, masonry; Virginia Steel Co., reinforcing steel; Truscon Steel Co., steel joists; Liphart Steel Co., structural steel; N. W. Martin Bros., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Corp. and the Cold Spring Granite Co., stone work; Sash, Door & Glass Co., Richmond, windows; J. S. Archer Co., Richmond, toilet partitions and cubicles; O. E. Walker, Richmond, painting; Paris Shade Shoppe, Richmond, venetian blinds; W. A. Brand, plastering; Oliva and Lazurri, Richmond, ceramic tile; R. E. Richardson, Richmond, millwork; Northside Electric Co., Richmond, electrical work; W. H. White, Jr., Richmond, plumbing; H. A. Pleasants, Richmond, hardware; Robert M. Dunville, Richmond, refrigeration; Ezekiel & Weilman, Richmond, kitchen equipment; Otis Elevator Co., elevators; Picker X-Ray Co., x-ray equipment; Powers & Anderson, sterilizers; S. Blickman, hospital case work.

Mary Washington Hospital Fredericksburg, Virginia

THIS BUILDING was among the first hospitals completed under the Hill-Burton Act. It is a general hospital with a capacity of 100 beds and was first occupied on February 19, 1951. The Virginia Engineering Co., Inc. of Newport News was the Contractor.

It is located in the City of Fredericksburg and can be seen from the by-pass highway.

The structure contains a basement, (Continued on page 59)
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three other full floors and a partial fourth floor.

The basement houses storage rooms, helps' convenience facilities, heating equipment, future laundry area, kitchen and maintenance shops. Included as a part of the first floor are the Administrative Suite, laboratories, X-Ray Department, Physical Therapy and a general Nursing Wing.

The second floor cares for surgery and surgical nursing care as well as the Central Sterilizer and Supply Section while the entire third floor is devoted entirely to obstetrical cases.

Adequate parking has been provided on a portion of the 10 acre site.

The original construction cost was $1,310,000.00.

The Architects added a two story wing in 1958 which increased the capacity to 148 beds.

The Architects are now planning an addition to add 40 additional beds to bring the total to 188 beds. Included is enlargement of the dietary facilities, X-Ray Department, Administrative Area, Storage Sections, Dining Areas, Central Sterilizer and Supply Area, Delivery Suite, Laboratory, Pediatrics Area, Delivery Rooms and Nursery Section.

It is further planned to add a Physical Therapy Section, Assembly Rooms and a Nurses Training Program housed in proper quarters. This addition takes the form of a two story wing and is estimated along with the enlargement of the existing facilities, to cost about $1,000,000.00.

Office Building for
Dr. Henry S. Liebert, Richmond

The need for an office which would provide for expansion and ample parking motivated the decision of Dr. H. S. Liebert, Richmond Osteopathic Physician to move from downtown Richmond to a residential area.

The property being located in a residential section, midway between downtown and the far west end of Richmond, it was felt by the Architects that a building of residential character would be appropriate.

The building of colonial brick and stone trim has a slate roof. The First Floor has an Entrance Vestibule, a panelled Waiting Room, a general office, Consultation Office, Nurses Station, two Examining Rooms and six Treatment Rooms. An X-Ray suite completes the main area.

The basement area contains the entire heating and air conditioning system and is easily accessible from a brick areaway at the rear entrance.

The construction is of brick facing and solite block back-up, providing a cavity wall. Except for the panelled Waiting Room and the toilets, the solite block walls have been painted and left exposed.

Built at a cost of under $50,000.00, the building was begun in April 1955 and completed in November of the same year.

Jas. Fox and Sons, Inc., of Richmond, were the General Contractors for Dr. Liebert's office building. The principal sub-contractors were:

Excavating—E. G. Bowles
Masonry—L. E. McAllister
Reinforcing steel—Bowker & Roden
Misc. & Structural Steel—Richmond Steel Co.
Roofing—N. W. Martin Bros.
Cast Stone Work—Economy Cast Stone Co.

(Continued on page 61)
Dinwiddie Health Center

In January 1951 construction began on a public health center at Dinwiddie Health Center. This building was to house the Public Health Officer, Sanitarians and Public Health Nurses for Dinwiddie, Surry, Prince George and Sussex Counties. It also was to provide a large area of meetings and clinics.

The one floor building was dedicated on November 20, 1951. Funds for construction were provided by the Hill-Burton Act, the Commonwealth of Virginia and local County funds. The final layout included a lobby, large meeting and clinic room, general office, several private offices, a dental suite and a boiler and storage room.

Thorington Construction Co. of Richmond, Virginia served as General Contractor and the final construction cost was approximately $82,000.00. Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers were:


All of these firms are of Richmond.

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Roofing Contractor for the Alteration to the Pratt Clinic, featured on Page 20.
VIRGINIA STATE BAR COMMEMORATES
ADVENT OF COMMON LAW AT JAMESTOWN

Shown in the accompanying photo are members of the executive committee of the Virginia State Bar's Committee Commemorating the Advent of the Common Law at Jamestown in 1607, who, with representatives of other organizations, formulated plans for a common law commemoration ceremony to be held at Jamestown this month.

Front row, left to right, are: Mrs. Lewis T. Jester, registrar, Order of First Families of Virginia; Henry T. Wickham of Richmond, executive committee member; R. Nelson Smith of Yorktown, executive committee member; Justice Harold F. Snead of the Va. Supreme Court of Appeals, Richmond, executive committee member; Mrs. Brockenbrough Lamb of Richmond, president of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities which owns the site of the Jamestown church where the ceremony will take place; and Mrs. Robert M. Jeffress of Richmond, vice-president of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Virginia. In the second row are (left to right) Walter W. Regier of Richmond, co-chairman of the committee; R. H. Barff of Oxford, England; Virginius Dabney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch; J. M. H. Willis of Fredericksburg, lieutenant-governor and treasurer-general of the Jamestown Society; Col. Herbert W. K. Fitzroy of Richmond, president of the Richmond branch of the English Speaking Union; Dean William T. Muse of the University of Richmond, member of the executive committee; W. M. E. Rachal of Richmond, editor of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, representing the Virginia Historical Society; R. E. Booker, secretary-treasurer of the State Bar, Richmond; James H. Simmonds of Arlington, president of the State Bar; S.E.D. Barff, O.B.E., first secretary of the British embassy in Washington; and Lewis F. Powell, Jr. of Richmond, co-chairman of the committee.

The common law of England, how it came to the New World, and its importance to people of the United States will be the theme of the ceremony. Sir Harold Caccia, British Ambassador to Washington, Ross L. Malone of Roswell, New Mexico, President of the American Bar Association, and Virginia's Governor, J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., will be the main speakers on the program.

It was with the establishment of the Jamestown colony in 1607 that English common law had its first beginning in the New World. The commemoration ceremony there this month will be only one part of the State Bar's program to stimulate interest in common law throughout the nation.

By
JAMES A. EICHERN

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on Page 14 of this issue.
THE SOUTH IN THE NATION
(Continued from page 7)

the single guiding end of (not to beat about the bush) making money. This aim usually involves a product, and it is on this product that the owners, as well as the employees, rise or fall.

With a commission, neither the ends or the means are clearly defined. Members are not retained on the basis of their performance, and in place of responsible ownership there is a vague hierarchy of command with little resembling the management system of private business. Most of all, no product is involved and no capital risked. Nothing has to be accomplished. To repeat, this is no fault of the National Commission. Not self-created and not functioning as a self-contained unit, it is the somewhat amorphous creature of a combination consisting of national politics, idealists, opportunists and zeroes.

In this combination, however, since it exists in Washington and the financial appropriations come from national (here meaning non-Southern) politicians, the vague and unarticulated emphases fall upon a line of emphasis that is very probably not a conscious design in the minds of most of the individuals involved. It is the conditioning of environmental influences that have dominated the "national" attitude about the Civil War since before the fighting ceased.

As early as 1863, with the decision yet to be resolved, the world's first "National" cemetery was established at Gettysburg with the meaning of "national" applying strictly to those states then comprising the Union. In the dedication ceremonies, a minister of the church identified the Union defenders with "liberty, religion and God," and Lincoln stated that the Northern soldiers had died in order that "government for the people, by the people, and of the people, should not perish from the earth." At that very moment, Southern states, devastated and partially occupied by Union forces, were resisting an invasion designed to deny Southern people the right of self-government. While no aspect of the South's defense considered any interference with the U.S. government as it then existed, the pious words of the victors so entered the "national" consciousness that a sentiment of Union grew which righteously excluded that segment of America which resisted an invasion and refused to stand still for the role of "a conquered province," to be disfranchised and exploited.

To stay with Gettysburg as an illustration, from 1895 until today the tax-money of Southerners was accepted (Continued on page 67).
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ed along with everyone’s else for the purchase of 1,900 highly productive acres of ground toward the completion of the Gettysburg battlefield as a “national” shrine. But on this shrine, every by-path and hill, every conceivable site, is named for one of the Federal generals in the battle. Except for a monument erected by the state of Virginia, a visitor would never know that Lee had been there.

In the same way, every Southern child grew up to regard the “national” cemeteries in his area as belonging to the non-Southern states, though Southern taxes were always acceptable as contributions to the maintenance. Southern taxes were also applied to the pensions of those veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic whose identification with “liberty, religion and God” continued to pay off financially and politically, while Southern states were paying their own Confederate veterans and maintaining their own places of memorial. More than 1,300 Confederate dead were removed from unmarked graves at Gettysburg by the magnificent effort of the ladies of the Hollywood Cemetery Memorial Association in Richmond in the same years, 1872-3, that work was seriously begun on the preservation of the national battlefield which did not even mark the position of Confederate troops.

Into the present, any book written from this “national” viewpoint is judged on its merits alone, but when any book is written from the Confederate viewpoint it is carefully pointed out that this book must be judged on grounds of its biased approach. In the presumably unbiased approach of the national viewpoint, the Civil War centennial is supposed to be a truly Blue-and-Gray affair—that is, Northern.

Southerners have been asked not to stress the Confederacy in a centennial whose purpose is to stress union. No one has gone quite as far yet as to ask Southerners to pretend that, as at Gettysburg, they were not there; indeed, re-enactments of military engagements require their presence, if only as stooges. But the South is only to be represented militarily, the opponent, without a point of view, without a Cause. This acceptable Blue-and-Gray attitude is what has at last come out into the open, and Southerners are not going for it.

There is no reason that they should. There is every reason why they should not. Only by an understanding of the South’s position in the truly national sense can the country resolve its current difficulties between the sections. To look at it realistically, most likely the chasm between the sections is too deep and wide for a resolution in the present atmosphere. If, however, anything can be done to bridge the chasm, the National Civil War Commission might begin by accepting the validity of the South’s position and acting on the basis that “national” means all the people presently constituting the nation.
I Recall . . .

STORIES FROM THE STATE POLICE CRIME MUSEUM

By G. Watson James, Jr.

Above: Grim testimony of what a “routine patrol” can result in for Virginia’s ever-alert State Troopers.

HOW MANY TIMES during my work as editor of the “Virginia Trooper” for the Department of State Police, was I fascinated by the exhibits in a row of old-fashioned bookcases there. But somehow, I never had the time to carefully examine them until recently.

When I did, I found myself musing, “If only they could talk, what tales of crime they would unfold—these inanimate weapons of violence”—all a part of the fabulous Crime Museum at State Police Headquarters!

Fortunately, under each exhibit is a legend; and what those legends unfold! And each has the same ending: Crime Doesn’t Pay!

The exhibits run the gamut from homemade lethal weapons to high calibre revolvers. There is even a tomahawk. The weapons graphically demonstrate the constant dangers—the ofttime brushes with death—that are the daily lot of law enforcement officers, as well as their skill in matching wits with lawbreakers of every kilt.

As if mocking the criminal’s boast of never being apprehended, there are items revealing the advanced methods of crime detection, such as casts of tire marks, footprints, death masks and other items the police dragnet raked in.

As one’s eyes rove over the shelves, they encounter a German P-38 automatic pistol, a souvenir of World War II, taken off a Negro by a Trooper who arrested him in 1947. It was used in the commission of two holdups and robberies on May 2 and 3, 1947. “Subject serving twenty year sentence,” ends the legend beneath the gun.

Then there is a homemade weapon that was taken from a Negro. It’s a modified .22 calibre single shot rifle with a walnut stock. And close by that lies a sawed-off shotgun, recovered January 3, 1939, from a subject arrested for auto theft.

Indicative of the science of present-day police investigation, is a piece of glass mounted on cardboard. Beneath it is this story:

“This piece of a headlight lens, found near the body of a victim, identified the car as a Lincoln Zephyr. Subsequent search for the car resulted in its location in another state.

The driver was apprehended and convicted.”

On another of the shelves are two fancy “styles” of homemade blackjacks. One was made from a small counter-weight, a bed spring and shoe leather, while the other was fashioned with a three-quarter-inch nut, a section of burlap bag and a rawhide shoe lace.

And here is a story that might have had a tragic ending for one Trooper. It is illustrated by an automatic Mauser pistol and, beside it, a section of a windshield punctured with a bullet hole.

“While on routine patrol,” the legend reads, “on the afternoon of January 6, 1949, a Trooper stopped a motorist about six miles north of South Hill, Virginia. The operator and his associate, both young men in their early twenties, failed to have in their possession the registration card to the vehicle. They assured the Trooper that if they could get to a telephone they could prove ownership. While approaching the county courthouse at Lawrenceville, Virginia, one of the young men suddenly shot through the left window of the Trooper’s car, obviously attempting to kill the Trooper.

The Trooper then grabbed the accused by his gun arm and shoved the gun away. Another shot was fired which went through the right uppermost part of the windshield. The accused was subdued with the assistance of two members of the Sheriff’s Department.

Both young men had long criminal records. The subject responsible for the shooting was convicted of felonious assault and got ten years in the penitentiary.”

Another windshield-revolver exhibit tells this graphic story of still another Trooper who almost lost his life. Here it is:

“In July 1946, in Henrico County, a Trooper arrested an out-of-state motorist for reckless driving. This being a frequent occurrence, the Trooper did not search the man. On the way to a Justice of the Peace to have the motorist bonded, he drew a gun (a small automatic now in the exhibit) and fired at the Trooper. Fortunately, the bullet missed its mark and went through the windshield of the Trooper’s car. The man was convicted of attempted murder.”

More from the files of the State Police Crime Museum in a subsequent issue.

VIRGINIA RECORD MAY 1959
LETTERS:

Such a charming issue of Garden Gossip and deep thanks for the kindness of sending a copy to me.

... Enclosed is a check for $1.50 for three extra copies of the March issue of Garden Gossip.

I feel that I grew up with Garden Gossip and am just so happy to see that you are taking good care of it, as this issue before me shows the result of painstaking work to produce such a fine magazine.

Thanking you and my best wishes for continued success. I am

Most sincerely,
/s/ Mrs. Charles F. Holden
Director of Advertising,
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I wish to thank you for sending this office copies of your most interesting magazine. It has been a great help to us and we put them on display for visitors to see them.

Again I wish to say thank you and hope that some day I may have the honor of meeting you in person.

I am delighted that you have taken over the Garden Gossip Magazine, which I found very instructive in many ways.

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