CULPEPER’S BICENTENNIAL

– The Story of a Virginia Town’s 200th Birthday Begins on Page 8

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“FROM THESE ROOTS—”

(First of Two Parts—To Be Continued in September)

By Clifford Dowdey

Recently a lot of requiems have been played for Dixie, and some of our homegrown liberals have subjected “the poor South” (as Calhoun said a century ago) to various interpretations for Northern readers. The trouble is that most of these interpretations are largely designed to tell the Northerner what he wants to hear. They begin at the twigs instead of at the roots. They relate the South to the other sections in terms of those sections, and do not trace the organic growth of the South in its own distinctive nature. In this way, they miss the essence of what the South is defending.

Yet, a tendency exists among some Northern critics of the South to dismiss the validity of a people’s history. Dislocations in the grandparents’ generation are regarded as “rather ancient history.” The Southerner is not unique among the peoples of the world in an awareness of the formative influences that produced the character of his community nor in his desire to perpetuate that character. The South does seem to be unique in America in believing that the future must grow organically from the existing organism.

When modern medical science now stresses the “case history” of the individual, the true “romantics” would seem to be those who dismiss the factors that produced a social organism specifically as it is, in its similarity to and dissimilarity from the character of all others. The character of the South in its dissimilarity from the character of all other sections is as much the result of its distinctive history as any individual is unalterably the product of genes and environment, early conditioning and traumatic experiences.

The fundamental mistake made by those who dismiss the influence of history on the South today is to begin its past at Appomattox and summarize its course as a wistful nostalgia for the days of “swords and roses,” when its people should be changing with the times. In reality, Appomattox represented a violent disruption to an existing order and, rather than a beginning, marked the end of the South’s rule of its own society. Obviously the five and a half million people were defending something when they took up arms four years before the 28,000 starved survivors of Lee’s Army were engulfed. The Confederacy, far from constituting the status from which the present South should be changing with the times, is unalterably the product of genes and environment, early conditioning and traumatic experiences. The Virginia Architect Section

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Culpeper—A Virginia Bicentenarian.............. 8
by Rosewell Page, Jr.
The Virginia Architect Section................... 15
Virginia Business Review.......................... 61
by Rosewell Page, Jr.

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A VIRGINIA BICENTENARIAN

CULPEPER

A town, a county and a way of life celebrates two hundred years of living amid culture and beauty

by ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.

A VISIT TO CULPEPER COUNTY, when its fields are green and its crops flourishing, is an enjoyable experience long to be remembered pleasantly by those blessed with a taste for aesthetic beauty in a country setting, sharpened by interest in rural life and knowledge of its functions.

Located in the Piedmont section of Virginia near the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the physical features of the Culpeper countryside are beautiful. Rolling hills and high plateaus, interspersed with wooded areas bordering on meadows divided by meandering streams, exhibit views of unending loveliness stretching as far as the eye can see.

Nestled comfortably back in the hills or seated gracefully upon the plateaus are picturesquely handsome dwellings of substantial construction. They stand in the midst of acres and acres of luxuriant pasture land. These homesteads typify the sturdy character of a thrifty and capable people; easy of manner; given to hospitality; practised in the art of gracious living; industrious; confident in their ability to meet the rise and fall of life's experience, which they do with an equanimity born of real trust in the Almighty. They are courteous, courageous and happy in their wisdom and contentment.

Culpeper natives have precedent for their patriotism, pride and civic interest. They descend from pre-Revolutionary Virginians who helped to make the United States of America a free and independent nation, owing allegiance only to the will of God and its own conscience. Some of the greatest of those early Americans played a part of the drama of their lives in the area that is now Culpeper county, but was, in early Colonial days, a corporate part of that great section of eastern Virginia known as the land of the Rappahannock. The word Rappahannock comes from the language of the American Indian and, translated into English, means "land of the people of the Ebb and Flow stream." This area is bounded on the north by the south bank of the Potomac River; on the south by the Rappahannock River, and extending westward to a line drawn between the far reaches of the tributaries of these rivers. Between them and their tributaries lay approximately 5,282,000 acres of valuable land originally granted to John Culpeper by Charles II of England. John's son, Thomas Culpeper, Royal Colonial Governor of Virginia from 1680-1683, inherited the grant from his father. In time, Thomas's daughter Catherine inherited it. Since she had married Thomas, fifth Lord Fairfax, under the English law prevailing in Virginia at that time he then became the owner of the Culpeper grant.

The son of this marriage, the sixth Lord Fairfax and Baron Cameron, took to himself a protegé in the person of a young man who was commissioned surveyor for Virginia by William and Mary College in 1749. The same year, this Fairfax protégé, after qualifying for his office by taking the Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty King George III in the town of Fairfax (now Culpeper), made his headquarters there. His name was George Washington.

One of his first duties was to establish the line which had taken away the western part of what was then Orange County to form a new county, named Culpeper in honor of Lord Fairfax's grandfather, the former Colonial Governor of Virginia.

This division came about in accordance with the custom of the times. For as the counties became more thickly settled in their western sections, these were cut off for the convenience of the people, in order that the distances they had to travel to their courthouses would not be so great. Thus in 1748 arrangements had been made in the House of Burgesses for Culpeper to be formed from Orange, which had been divided from Spotsylvania in 1734. Spotsylvania in its turn had been carved from Essex in 1720. Essex had become a county in 1692 by the division of the original Rappahannock county into two parts; that part lying on the north side of the Rappahannock River being called Richmond and the other lying on the south side being called Essex.

At the time Culpeper was formed as a county, it contained the whole territory now comprising Culpeper, Madison and Rappahannock counties as Virginia knows them today. Madison became a separate county in 1792 and thirty-nine years later Rappahannock county came into being.

The first settlement in the entire

VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1959
original Orange area was made at a ford on the Rapidan River near the point at which it runs into the Rappahannock. To this place Governor Alexander Spotswood — he of Golden Horseshoe fame — brought a lot of people from Nassau in Westphalia, Germany to work the deposits of iron ore found there. In honor of these German craftsmen, the little settlement was called “Germanna.” It is remembered now only by a state highway marker at the bridge near the old ford, for the settlement itself has long since been abandoned. Many of this group’s descendants now live in and around the town of Remington, higher up the banks of the Rappahannock.

Culpeper county, created in 1749, convened its first County Court, consisting of 20 Justices of the Peace, on May 18th of that year, with Roger Dixon serving as clerk.

The Justices who were members of this court on October 21, 1765 divided 16-4 on a protest to Governor Francis Fauquier, then Colonial Governor of Virginia, against imposition of the stamp act. The majority group of 16 resigned to emphasize their protest against the act. These were Ambrose Powell, William Brown, Nathaniel Pendleton, Robert Green, William Williams, Thomas Scott, Henry Pendleton, Henry Brown, John Slaughter, Henry Field, Jr., Benjamin Roberts, Joseph Wood, William Green, John Strother, William Eastham and George Weatherall. The four who did not sign were Thomas Slaughter, James Slaughter, James Barbour, Jr. and William Kirtley. Many of these names are in the territory today.

In 1775 Culpeper, Fauquier and Orange, being one of 16 defense districts in Virginia, raised a battalion of 350 soldiers known as the “Culpeper Minute Men” because they were ordered to be ready “to march at a minute’s notice.” The men became famous for their bravery in the Revolutionary War.

Their colonel was Lawrence Taliaferro of Orange. Edward Stevens of Culpeper was Lieutenant Colonel (later a general) and Thomas Marshall of Fauquier (father of Chief Justice John Marshall) was Major. Captains were John Green, John Thornton, George Slaughter, Gabriel Long, Gabriel Jones, John Gillison, Captain McClanahan (Baptist preacher) and Abraham Buford. John Jameson, Clerk of the County Court at the outbreak of the Revolution, was a company commander. Later promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Jameson was the commanding officer of the three men who captured Major André, the British spy. The Culpeper companies were absorbed in various continental regiments as the Minute Men were dissolved by act of assembly in 1776. They were not reorganized under their sobriquet until the beginning of the War Between the States.

The Minute Men were so fierce looking, in their green uniforms with bucktails in their hats, carrying rifles, scalping knives and tomahawks, that they created consternation among the citizens of Williamsburg as they marched into the Colonial capital. The people thought at first that their capital was being invaded by Indian braves on the warpath.

By their very ferocity, perhaps, they set an example of good soldiering to their descendants, who have fought with great gallantry in all our country’s wars.

During World War II, Culpeper county had over 1,100 sons and daughters serving in the different branches of the forces of the USA.

Reorganized in 1860, the Culpeper Minute Men were mustered into the Confederate army in 1861 as Company B, 13th Virginia Infantry.

In the Spanish-American War they were absorbed into the 3rd Virginia Regiment, but did not see service outside of the Commonwealth.

They again went into service in 1916 when Woodrow Wilson, President and United States Commander-in-Chief, ordered the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border. Mustered in as Company B, 72nd Virginia Infantry, they were stationed in Brownsville, Texas.

In 1917 when the U. S. declared war (Please turn to page 11)

Mayor T. I. Martin signs Culpeper’s Bicentennial Proclamation. Other members of the town council witnessing the historic event are, from left to right, standing: Floyd H. White, W. D. Reams, Giles H. Miller Jr., E. O. Willis Jr., J. B. Carpenter Jr. and F. R. Simpson. Seated: J. A. Bragg Jr. (father of the Bicentennial Queen) and L. B. Dulin Jr.
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the northeast corner of Davis and West, is the third since the original building. The date of the building of the first Courthouse is not fixed exactly, but it is believed to have been about 1749 or 1750. The second was built in 1808-09 and the third on the present location in 1870-73.

Culpeper town entertained Lafayette in 1824 when he was revisiting the Virginia scenes he became so familiar with during the Revolutionary War. It was a gala celebration. Colonel Gabriel Long and Captain Philip Slaughter, the Marquis's former comrades-in-arms, were sent to "Montpelier," President James Madison's home in Orange County, where he was a guest, to extend the invitation for the distinguished Frenchman, honorary citizen of the United States of America, to visit Culpeper. General Lafayette returned with them next day.

Ten miles outside the town they were met by a cavalcade—a jocund company of horsemen, ladies in carriages and citizens afoot, all led by Colonel Jonathan Gibson. Proceeding toward Culpeper they halted at "Greenwood", the home of John William Green, Justice of the Virginia Court of Appeals, where the whole company was refreshed with generous supplies of "iced toddies". Arriving in town, official welcome was extended in the Masonic temple, with a banquet at night in the yard of the Old Bell Tavern (now the site of Culpeper Pharmacy) followed by a grand ball in the Masonic Hall.

A century later in 1924, the occurrence of General Lafayette's historic visit was reenacted with many of the descendants of the original participants taking the parts of their ancestors in the pageant.

Through the years of Virginia's history, settlements established in various sections of the several counties have grown into prosperous villages and towns. Culpeper county is no exception. It has several such communities. Each has added its share of renown to the history of the county, and its share of effort and industry to make the county's economy a progressive, virile thing. The names of these are original, historic and imaginative as the case may be: Stevensburg, Brandy, Lignum, Rixeyville, Raccoon Ford, Jeffersonton, Walsborough (now merged with Jeffersonton), Rapidan, Boston, Korea, Grifffinsburg, Catalpa, Winston, Mitchells, LaGrange, Elkwood and Culpeper.

Lord Fairfax's town of Culpeper has, in this year of our Lord 1959, become a bicentenarian. The fête is to be properly taken note of as mammoth a celebration in its honor as its people are capable of putting on, and anyone familiar with Culpeperians knows what their capabilities in this line are.

There will be a queen for the occasion and as is fitting, this Queen of Culpeper's 200th birthday party is one of her own, the fair and accomplished Jacquelin Bragg, daughter of Mr. J. A. Bragg, Jr., a local grocer and member of the town council, and Mrs. Bragg, an elementary school teacher. She was chosen for the honor not only for her family's "many and gracious contributions to Culpeper's life through two generations" but for her own talents and charms. Her Maids of Honor, representing the bicentennial theme "Culpeper's Past, Present and Future", are Miss Sarah Brockenbrough (Brockie) Willis, daughter of Mr. E. O. Willis.
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Jr., a local automobile dealer, and Mrs. Willis; and Miss Cherry Roth Gorham, daughter of Mr. Bruce Gorham, a telephone company plant engineer. Miss Willis's family is one of the town's oldest. She herself is a student at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. Miss Gorham's people are among Culpeper's newest residents. She is a junior at Longwood College.

Queen "Jackie" herself is a 20-year-old, Mary Washington College honor student and riding instructor. She, whose riding prowess has taken her to national and international horse shows, has been quoted as saying the proudest moment of her life until she was named Culpeper's Queen came three years ago when she won the junior championship at the Culpeper Horse Show.

The Qui-en and her Maids of Honor will adorn three floats in the September 3rd parade and will be accompanied by 15 princesses representing surrounding counties and towns. These beauties are the Misses: Sue Guinn, Culpeper; Sharon Ann Leith, Manassas; Betty Ann Reynolds, Orange; Lois Aylor, Madison; Myrla Anne Updike, Washington (Virginia, not D.C.); Barbara Ann Polk, Alexandria; Betty Jane Ramey, Luray; Carter Billingsley, Fredericksburg; Pat Fisher, Fairfax; Suzanne Marriott, Warrenton; Marian Melone Watson, Stanardsville; Emily Goolsby, Front Royal; Marjorie Winston, Louisa; and Peggy Jane Mitchell of Leesburg.

This royal company will escort Queen Jacquelin through the coronation and reception on Culpeper's Bicentennial Day. During all the celebration, the Queen's entourage will be transported to its events by Trailways Bus.

"Not for another 200 years perhaps will Culpeper have as much to offer in the way of pageantry, historical exhibits, dignified entertainment and wholesome fun as during the town's Bicentennial Week August 31st to September 5th", to quote in part from a July 22nd, 1959 edition of the Culpeper Star Exponent.

To continue: "The celebration will be a gala homecoming event for former residents and others with Culpeper connections, and a varied program has been planned for the entertainment and enlightenment of all.

"Religious services in town churches are planned for the morning of the big day, Thursday, September 3rd.

"Following . . . will be coronation ceremonies at 11 A.M., a luncheon for members of the Queen's Court, the parents and distinguished guests, a street parade at 3 P.M., followed by a reception for all on the Courthouse lawn. There will be an historical pageant that night which will be reenacted again the following night.

"Open to the public both Thursday and Friday will be exhibits of 'Culpeper: Past, Present and Future,' to be set up in the assembly rooms of the two banks. . . . On both days a tour of Culpeper's main business and industrial plants and other places of interest will be offered.

"On Friday afternoon, a hospitality tour of four old homes on East Street has been scheduled. This tour will be concluded with a garden party at the home of Mayor and Mrs. T. I. Martin. A dance will be held Friday night at the Pot and Kettle Club Hall in honor of the Bicentennial Queen and her court.

"Adding to the town's 18th Century air throughout the week will be store window exhibits featuring colonial costumes, furniture, utensils, firearms and other items depicting Culpeper's way of life 200 years ago. . . . "The coronation ceremonies will take place on the lawn at Rochester Ropes, Inc., which company will provide the Pavillion.

"Professor Woodford B. Hackley of the University of Richmond, a former resident of Jefferson, is author of the four act pageant 'A High and Pleasant Situation,' depicting the growth and spirit of Culpeper over the past 200 years.

"Edward J. Pawley of Rock Mills . . . (turn to page 62)
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14 VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1959
AIA NEWS

Plans are now being made for the Seventh Annual Architectural Arts Edition of the Virginia Record magazine. To appear in November, the entire edition will be devoted to a review of architectural work in the state. A color photo of a recently completed building is wanted for the cover. Please submit any that you might have available to the editorial office at your earliest convenience.

Deadline for material for this issue will be September 15th at Richmond. If each office in the state would submit at least one of their best projects, this issue would be truly representative of the fine work being done in architecture in our state.

The list of AIA members usually published in this edition will be replaced with a double page spread of all architectural offices in the state with a listing of the principals with each office. If your office listing with this magazine is not correct, please advise us of any changes prior to September 15.

SOLITE COMPETITION AWARDS MADE

Eight senior students of architecture at the University of Virginia and Virginia Polytechnic Institute have won cash prizes totalling $1,500 in the sixth annual “Solite Competition Award” contest, according to A. Cabell Ford, director of sales for Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation.

First place winner in the University of Virginia competition was Irvin Michael Kroskin of Norfolk, Va. Robert Karn of Rockville, Md., was first place winner at VPI.

Fourth year students of architecture at the University of Virginia competed in the design of a city hall for Harrisonburg, Va. Paul Haley Barkley, Jr., of Arlington Va., was second place winner in the contest. Ward Joseph Miles, of Silver Springs, Md.; Robert Stanley Piland, Jr., of Warwick, Va., and Danny B. Bolt of Hollins, Va., tied for third place.

Second place winner in the VPI competition for the design of a convention center was Donald Blevins of Williamson, W. Va.; John Hunton of Falls Church, Va., placed third.

Award winners received an expense paid trip to the annual meeting of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held in Charlottesville in June.

Entries at the University of Virginia were judged by the faculty of the School of Architecture, with Joseph Saunders, AIA, of Washington, D.C. and Alexandria, Va., as visiting panelist. A panel of faculty members from the School of Architecture judged the entries at VPI.

(Continued on page 45)
In June of this year, the Richmond Jewish Community Center moved into its new building at 5403 Monument Avenue, culminating the first phase of an extensive building program that began in 1950, and will continue as funds become available until the entire master plan is achieved.

The architects were asked to design a building that could be built in stages with a minimum of additional expense, yet so planned that the functions for which permanent facilities could not be built immediately could be housed temporarily in the first phase with as little inconvenience as possible. The assistance of the Building Bureau of the National Jewish Welfare Board was obtained by the Building Committee, and their experience in numerous other buildings of this type was of much assistance to the Committee and the Architects.

The first problem to be solved by the architects was circulation within and between the various use-areas. Offices, lounges, teen-age recreation, pre-teen play, day nursery facilities, an arts and crafts work center, a gymnasium, swimming pool, athletic offices, locker rooms and showers, complete health club facilities, an auditorium with stage and workshop, a kitchen capable of serving five hundred, and many various sizes of meeting rooms had to be grouped and arranged to provide supervised and controlled circulation with as little cross-traffic and interference as possible. The design as executed represents months of close cooperation between the Building Committee and the Architects, sizing the various spaces and determining their inter-relationships, then study of details and materials from use, maintenance and aesthetic viewpoints.

The building is approached from Monument Avenue by a circular drive, and a side driveway, located to enclose the future additions, leads to a parking area for 140 cars in the rear. The building may be entered from the front across a broad landscaped terrace, or from the parking lot across a similar terrace on the rear. Both entrances lead through large and inviting doors set in glass and aluminum walls into a large lobby located on the west end of the building. The lobby serves as the hub of activities for the entire building, and was conceived as a comfortable, attractively furnished area where friends gather and relax in a mood of informal activity that is the keynote of the Center. To the left of the lobby front entrance is the adult lounge and library, used temporarily as the administrative offices. This room is planned for quiet relaxation and conversation, and features a large wall of glass sliding doors overlooking the front terrace.

To the right of the lobby rear entrance is a large room of over one thousand square feet that is dedicated to the 'teens. The only five cent juke box known in Richmond furnishes a steady diet of rock and roll for dancing, and tables and chairs form gathering points for games or sitting and sipping drinks from the soft drink dispensing machines. The south wall opens through sliding glass doors onto a large terrace especially designed for outdoor dancing, and a sound system provides music both in the room and on the terrace when the juke box is inactive. The noise is isolated from the lobby by large doors and a toilet island that serves the entire lounge-lobby area.
Between the lounge and rest rooms, stairs lead down to the entrance to the gymnasium and up to the gymnasium balcony. Off the balcony are the entries to the Youth Game room, where the pre-teens flock to play ping pong, knock hockey and other games, and the arts and crafts center, where complete facilities for ceramics, painting, weaving, sculpture and the like are available.

Farther along the gymnasium balcony is the entrance to the health club suite. This offers a lounge for relaxation, a massage room with four massage tables, ultra-violet and infra-red lamps, wet and dry steam rooms, a relaxing room with vibrating beds, toilets, a large locker room, and shower room. From the shower room, access is provided to the natatorium balcony, thence down stairs to the pool.

Going down the stairs from the lobby, the gymnasium is entered to the left, while to the right are two large meeting rooms, toilets, a dispensing machine area, a maintenance room, and the boiler room. The gymnasium itself has a high school size basketball court, two practice courts, two one-wall handball courts, folding bleachers seating two hundred, and facilities for volley ball, badminton, rope climbing, and flying rings. An important feature of the gymnasium is the north wall of glass block which diffuses daylight over the entire space, and, at night, appears as a huge luminous panel on the exterior when the lights are turned on.

Protected from flying balls by tempered glass windows, the athletic director's office overlooks the gymnasium from a location immediately adjacent to the entrance. Behind this office is a storage room for athletic equipment.

The men's and women's locker rooms are entered directly from the gymnasium. Between them are the check room and basket room, and access to the locker rooms from the check room is through electrically controlled doors that limit entrance to authorized persons only. Off the check room are storage rooms for towels, washers and dryers, and a yard equipment storage room near the side exit. Each locker room has its own toilet room and shower-drying rooms, with access through the showers to the natatorium. Also between the locker rooms, and entered through controlled doors, is the special exercise room for boxing, weight lifting, rowing machines, tumbling, etc.

The space that has evoked the most interest among the Center membership is the natatorium. A six-lane, seventy-five foot pool meeting AAU requirements, with a one-meter diving board, a roped off area for swimming instruction, a swimming instructor's office, and seating for one hundred spectators are provided. Through large triple sliding glass doors, swimmers go outdoors onto a large semi-circular terrace for sunning or relaxation under trees and umbrellas. The terrace is protected from public view by planting and attractive fencing.

Air conditioning is planned for the lobby, lounges, game rooms and meeting areas; meanwhile, forced ventilation is provided throughout to maintain temperatures as comfortable as possible.

Now ready to go under construction is the office and meeting room wing on the west of the main lobby. This will contain general and executive offices for the Center and the Jewish Community Council, seven meeting rooms, and toilets. Completion is expected early in 1960.

The next planned addition is a five hundred seat auditorium with stage and scenery workshop, a large kitchen, and one large meeting room. Following that, a day nursery capable of handling one hundred and fifty children, complete with office, toilets, snack kitchen, and outdoor play area will be built. In the more distant future, it is hoped to add two four-wall handball courts to complete the athletic plant.

The Richmond Jewish Community Center is a Red Feather agency of the Community Chest, and receives part of its operating funds from the Richmond Jewish Community Council. All capital funds for the building, property, and furnishings were raised by subscription among Richmond's Jewish citizenry. J. Y. Plotkin is president of the Center,

(Continued on page 68)
The Harrisons' house had to be designed to fit the sloping site. The main entrance can be reached by a walk and steps from the circle in the street above, or cars can be parked in the paved area adjoining the two-car carport from which a level walk extends to the front door. Service deliveries can be made and the owners can get to the kitchen entrance, via the carport and a terrace extension, under cover formed by projecting eaves. There is an unobstructed view of the valley and distant mountains from the terrace, a portion of which is covered, and from living room, dining room, and den, which have window walls on the terrace side. A retaining wall of treated wood logs and a wood railing form the boundary of a grass area below the terrace.

The den can be entirely shut off from the remainder of the house, but it is conveniently located with respect to bedrooms and living room. Louvers
between living room and hall increase the feeling of space and the openness of plan. The terrace can be served from kitchen. The maid's bath is so located that it can be made accessible to other employees.

Terrace, walks, steps, and floor of entry are covered with Vermont slate in full color range. Exterior siding and cover strips are of stained clear yellow pine. Interior stained wood work is birch. Roof is Buckingham slate. Hot water convectors with oil as fuel are used for heating in general. Air is blown over coils above ceilings of living room and dining room to heat window walls and the space in front of them.

**Contractor:** Bowman Construction Company  
Ceramic Tile, Flagstone: E. V. Poff & Son, Inc.  
Electrical: Jarrett Electric Co.  
Glass and Glazing: Salem Glass Corp.  
Hardware: Nelson Hardware Co.  
Kitchen Cabinets: Roanoke Wholesalers, Inc.  
Millwork: Skyline Lumber Co., Inc.  
Painting: Dean Painting Co.  
Plumbing and Heating: H. A. Gross Plumbing & Heating  
Roofing and Sheet Metal: H. A. Gross Sheet Metal Work  
All of the above are Roanoke firms.

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**Above—View of terrace.**  
**Below—Plan of house.**

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RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA  
Suppliers of the Fullerton Lobby Lighting Fixtures for Atlantic Life Insurance Building. See page 22.
W. B. Meredith, II of Norfolk was the general contractor for St. John's Lutheran Church located on Tidewater Drive in Norfolk. The firm also did the excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, carpentry, weatherstripping and acoustical work. Suppliers of other services and materials were: Jefferson Fabricated Steel Corporation, steel; Roof Engineering Corporation, composition roof deck and structural wood; Stevens & King, roofing; Overmyer & Ennis, stone work; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., windows; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., hardware; Walker & Laberge Company, glazing; O. J. Hamilton, painting; Woods Plastering Company, plaster; Royal Linoleum & Carpet Company, resilient tile; Door Engineering Corporation, steel doors and bucks; W. L. Smith, Jr., electrical work, and Tru-Temp Co., Inc., plumbing, heating and ventilating. All are Norfolk firms.

VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1959
SEND FOR CATALOG M-59 SHOWING NEW
POSTS, HANDRAILS AND GRILL-O-METRICS

460 MELWOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA
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Carneal and Johnston, in 1949, had a real problem. Far sighted businessmen controlling the two large department stores, Miller and Rhoads and Thalhimer's, at Sixth and Grace Street pioneered in recognizing the necessity of nearby automobile parking and accordingly acquired the south side of Grace Street from Sixth to Seventh and also the then existing 6-story "Richmond Garage" at Sixth and Franklin Street and set up design requirements for a 900-car parking facility capable of taking six additional stories of parking or other type of structure which required many special details in the parking facility design to make it adaptable to such possible alternate future requirements.

The resulting "Grace Street Parking" was completed in 1951 and thereafter many preliminary drawings were prepared for prospective tenants contemplating occupancy of the projected future stories. Two large corporations considered such a structure but both eventually erected elsewhere their own office buildings.

Then came the Atlantic Life Insurance Company who purchased the whole Grace Street Parking property and proceeded to have a building designed strictly for their own use atop the parking structure.

The firm of Carneal and Johnston was selected by the Atlantic Life Insurance Company to design the office building. They called in E. F. Sinnott & Son for association and proceeded with designs eventually let to contract and now completed and occupied.

Not the least of the unique problems was the automobile traffic within the structure in relation to the traffic pattern of the city streets. Traffic to the lower floors was greatly altered. East-bound Franklin Street cars are now channeled in through an entrance on Franklin Street via the old Sixth and Franklin "Richmond Garage." West-bound Grace Street entering traffic is thereby so reduced that part of the former magazine on Grace Street is

Terrace adjoining employe cafeteria.
converted into the entrance lobby for the Atlantic Life Office Building elevator bank.

The Grace Street Parking being a split level affair, made necessary adding one parking deck to start off with a level "ground" floor for the Atlantic Life and the Parking building now becomes for many features the basement of the office structure.

First floor tenancies; cafeteria specialty shop are undisturbed. Parking is not reduced. Boiler rooms and mechanical equipment are largely located in the parking portion.

The lower four floors (the 1950-51 parking portion) are of reinforced concrete throughout. Flat slab, cantilever outside bays. The 1957-59 office building has steel columns, cellular steel floor construction and otherwise as indicated by the trades listed below.


(Please turn the page)
Window enclosures; The Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, metal partitions; Adams-Westlake Co., metal spandrels; Sash Door & Glass Corp., toilet partitions (of Henry Weiss Co., Elkhart, Ind.); John G. Kolbe, Inc., kitchen equipment; J. S. Archer Co., folding door (by Modern Folding Door Co.).

All of the above firms are located in Richmond unless otherwise noted.

Decorating and Furnishing
The Atlantic Life Building

by Milt010 G1aser, A.I.D.
National Board Chairman
American Institute of Decorators

Overall appearance plus maintenance were the prime considerations in decorating and furnishing the Atlantic Life Building. An installation such as this combines many general working areas and private offices, as well as special purpose areas. Passing from any one of these areas to another, one should have a feeling of compatibility rather than being jarred by too many contrasting color schemes. Starting with two basic colors, beige and pale green, which we selected for the metal partitions all of the other furnishings such as carpeting, draperies, upholstery fabrics and paints were chosen to harmonize with these two colors. In the selection of furniture this same harmony was the first consideration, no dramatic cliches but rather what I like to call quiet design. Every item had to have a dignified and businesslike appearance. At this point, I would like to mention that all of this highly refined planning and furnishing was the natural result of working with a most understanding building committee. They fully realized from the very beginning that quality throughout was the only way to achieve lasting good looks with a minimum of upkeep. Our knowing this was a tremendous incentive for us to go to any lengths necessary in seeking out the right item for every purpose. The smallest detail was given the most thorough consideration. A case in point was the treatment of the more than 400 windows in the building. Traversed, sill-length draperies were chosen because of the ease of maintenance, especially since we used fabric of man-made fibre requiring only laundering—no dry-cleaning and no pressing. The design printed on this fabric is a simplified drawing of the company’s seal; the colors selected go back to the original two basic colors on a neutral background. This made it possible to use the same drapery material in every area and still have a harmonious color scheme.

The careful selection of pictures and their framing gave personnel such a sense of pride in what was hung in their offices, as well as in many other areas, that after 3 months of searching I have yet to find a single calendar on any wall in the building. Generally throughout the building, all accessories were chosen with the idea of playing up the word Atlantic. For the cafeteria, which is very comfortable and almost colonial in feeling, five large mural-type portraits were executed. (See below photo and inset.) They depict five individuals; from Columbus to the late great Virginian Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, all of whom had some connection with the Atlantic Ocean. On the corridor wall just outside the board room hangs a full-size ship’s figurehead, an exact replica of the one designed for the clipper ship “Atlantic,” circa 1850.

These as well as other items add up to what we feel is a truly coordinated job of interior design and contract furnishing; nothing less could possibly have been acceptable for so handsomely a structure.

Mural-type portraits, described in the above article.

24
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PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION 1401 State Planters Bank Bldg., Richmond 19, Va.

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
FREDERICK HYLAND—RICHARD ANDERSON, of Richmond, were the architects for this recently completed 8 unit apartment building at 1510 North Rolfe St., Arlington, for Woodland Apartments, Inc.

Built on a steeply sloping lot adjoining an older apartment building under the same ownership, the new building makes use of the slope to provide carport facilities under one wing of the building which are served by a driveway from the adjacent apartment building site. County zoning, coverage and parking requirements were also met through the use of parking under the elevated wing. Principal entrance to the building is at an intermediate level. Apartments on one side of the building are at half levels with those on the other side. Thus, from the entrance the highest apartment level is up only two stories, with one apartment entrance level a half floor below. The stair hall extends down to the parking and car-port level, providing sheltered access to the building.

There are six one bed-room apartments in the building with a large living-dining area, separated from the kitchen by an above eye-level partition. In the two two-bed-room units, the living-dining area, which measures 17 x 23', is separated from the kitchen area, and a foyer leads to the two corner bedrooms.

The exterior of the building is finished in a tan-pink, sandfaced brick which is carried into the glassfaced stair tower, providing for low maintenance in this heavily used feature, and also into one bedroom in the two bedroom units. The same brick is used in the two large planting beds which flank the entrance. Aluminum casement windows with formed metal inside window frames are used in the apartments with aluminum awning sash, remotely controlled, at the top of the stair tower. The interior metal window frames, with contemporary "I" beam aluminum drapery track at all windows, provide for low maintenance costs for these facilities.

Interior walls are of painted plaster with steel trim. Floors are of wood, both strip and block, of vinyl tile in the kitchens, and of ceramic tile in the baths, which also have ceramic tile wainscot. Wood doors are used throughout the living units with the apartment entrance doors of solid core flush wood in metal frames for fire resistance. Steel doors were used in the service areas. The stair is of steel construction with tan-pink quarry tile blending with the brick walls. Closet fronts in all of the bed-rooms have floor to ceiling openings of the metal "jack-knife" type. Closets average from 6 to 8 linear feet in each bed-room.

William A. Brown, of Washington,
was the engineering consultant for mechanical work while Torrence & Dreelin of Richmond were the structural consultants. The general contractor was Michael M. Abrams of Silver Springs, Md.

R. W. Fraley & Co., of Alexandria, was masonry contractor. Steel was furnished by American Iron Works, Bladensburg, Md. Stone work was from Arban & Carosi of Alexandria. Ware aluminum windows were supplied through United Clay Products of Washington. Millwork was by Galliher & Huguely, Washington. United Clay Products supplied the closet fronts and metal door bucks. Electrical work was by Becker Electric Corp., Alexandria. The American Standard plumbing fixtures were supplied through Hajoca Corp., and installed by W. J. Baumbach, Arlington. Air conditioning was supplied by Miller Building Supply Co., Washington. Heating, with Kritzer convectors supplied by Neviser & Hoddinott, Washington, was installed by W. J. Baumbach. Stainless steel mail boxes were from Auth Electric Co., New York.

ACROSS PAGE—entrance detail of the building and a view of the front showing the carport area under one wing.

ABOVE AND BELOW—interiors of one of the one-bedroom apartment living areas.

by Becker Electric Corp., Alexandria. The American Standard plumbing fixtures were supplied through Hajoca Corp., and installed by W. J. Baumbach, Arlington. Air conditioning was supplied by Miller Building Supply Co., Washington. Heating, with Kritzer convectors supplied by Neviser & Hoddinott, Washington, was installed by W. J. Baumbach. Stainless steel mail boxes were from Auth Electric Co., New York.

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NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA
A new seventy-two bed hospital, which can be expanded to 102 beds, is expected to be under construction shortly in Arlington. Containing 24,000 square feet, it is estimated to cost $450,000. The new hospital will provide a lobby and information area with a shoppe; administration spaces; a doctors’ lounge with dining room and kitchen. Also an emergency room, a radiology suite, a laboratory and other hospital services.
The newest addition to the Richmond Public Library's chain of branches is the Westover Hills Branch dedicated on July 9th and opened for public use the following day. It is located on an irregular shaped site fronting 150 feet on Westover Hills Boulevard at the southwest corner of Devonshire Road. It is designed to serve an estimated population of 25,000 in the Westover Hills and South Richmond area. It replaces the lending station operated for a number of years in the old Stone House in Forest Hills Park. It has a shelf capacity for 23,000 books.

The new location recognizes the trend to locate library facilities in or immediately adjacent to major pedestrian shopping areas where busy stores flourish. Such locations enhance the usefulness of a library not only for the lending of books for recreational reading but also for reference purposes and serious study.

The location is at the fringe of the Westover Hills shopping area and immediately to the north and west there is a very fine residential area. The building was conceived as simple in design harmonizing with the residential character of the neighborhood, straight forward and gracious in style and with a functional plan for the utmost convenience of the patrons. It is designed for the motor age with a window opening onto a driveway in the rear where books may be issued or returned without the patrons having to leave their cars. The level of the public floor areas are only slightly above the sidewalk level, the difference made up by easy ramps. Full length glass doors flanked on one side with a lighted display case make the entrance inviting and convenient.

The roof is of timber deck construction exposed on the underside, and is supported on laminated wood rigid frames. Walls are of face brick backed up with hollow solite block which are left exposed.

The building has a gross floor area of 5,585 square feet roughly divided into Adult and Children's Reading areas, small meeting room for story hours and community affairs, areas for the work room, office and staff purposes and the utility area. There is no basement.

The visitor steps directly from the sidewalk into a small vestibule and then into the circulation lobby which like the rest of the building is completely air conditioned to provide year round comfort and to encourage maximum library use in all weather. The various areas are set apart by the furniture rather than partitions resulting in an open spacious appearance. The circulation desk is directly opposite the front entrance door providing for quick and efficient issue and return of books and for supervision of the reading rooms.

Directly behind the circulation desk and convenient thereto is a drive-in window where books may be issued or returned by patrons directly from their cars. This window is provided with an intercommunicating speaker system.

The Children's Area is to the right and the north wall of this area is one large Thermopane glass window from floor to ceiling affording passers-by an inviting view of the attractively furnished informal reading area. There is a similar window in the front wall of the Adults' Reading room with a view in from Westover Hills Boulevard.

Directly behind the Adults' Reading Area is the Staff's Work Room where books are cataloged, the records of circulation are kept, books are repaired and inspected, etc. Adjoining this area is a small quiet room for the staff with very compact dining facilities, rest rooms, etc.

At the extreme southerly end of the building is a small meeting room with a capacity of about some 50 to 60 chairs designed for small group meetings, story
hours, etc. Facilities are provided for projecting motion pictures or slides and the windows have black out type venetian blinds. This area is designed so that it can be cut off entirely from the reading rooms so as to be available for community affairs at times when the library itself is not in operation. This meeting room has a separate air conditioning installation.

The floors of the public areas are of taupe colored marbleized vinyl asbestos tile. The walls are of exposed Solite block painted in a soft sea foam green. The steel shelving and wood structural members are a darker green, and the ceilings are of exposed pine timber finished natural. The windows are draped with fiberglass material, neutral in color with a green leaf design.

The typical library furniture is of modern design, with chairs sculptured for comfort, tables are apronless for maximum leg room, all made of maple finished with a butternut stain. Table tops are of Textolite designed for hard usage.

In addition to the usual library equipment there are lounge areas both in the Children's sections and the Adult section where more informal type of seating is provided. The upholstery on this informal furniture is of fabric and leather in bright colors—persimmon, yellow, and blue providing a bright accent and adding interest to the interior.

In addition to the automobile charging window on the rear of the building there is also a book return slot where patrons may return books directly from their cars when the library is not open. This discharges directly into the work room. There is also a book return slot in the front entrance door which eliminates the necessity of the mail box type of book return more generally used.

There is a paved parking lot with a capacity of ten cars immediately behind the building. The parking lot is accessible from Devonshire Road and from the Westover Hills Boulevard by way of the alley to the south of the building.

General Contractor for the project was Hendrick Construction Company, who also supplied excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry and insulation. Principle sub-contractors and material suppliers were: Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Ross Iron Works, Inc., steel; Roof Engineering Corp., roof deck and structural wood; T. A. Phillips, roofing and waterproofing; Economy Cast Stone Company, stone work; ABC Windows of Richmond, Inc., windows and weatherstripping; Biggsaeger & Company, Inc., glazing; L. K. Burton Company, painting; Miller Manufacturing Company, Inc., paneling and millwork; W. Morton Northern & Company, Inc., acoustical, resilient tile; Douglas & Co., plaster; Old Dominion Tile Company, ceramic tile; Rountree Engineering Sales Co., steel doors and bucks; West End Electric Company, lighting fixtures and electrical work; Hyman Refrigeration Company, Inc., plumbing, pluming fixtures, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Southside Nurseries, landscaping. Suppliers of special or unusual equipment were: J. H. Fence Co., wood library furniture; Estey Corp., New York, steel sliding; Thalhimers Industrial Sales Corp., draperies, blinds and lounge type furniture. All the above firms are in Richmond unless otherwise noted.
First Honor Award—Churches
Virginia Chapter AIA 1959
Honor Awards Competition

ST. MATTHEWS EPISCOPAL CHURCH
RICHMOND, VA.

CHARLES SHIFLETT, Architect
THORINGTON CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., Contractor

All photography by Danfuso, Richmond

Bronze entrance doors.

St. Matthews Episcopal Church, recently awarded the Annual Honor Award of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was designed by Charles Shiflett, Richmond architect.

One of the principal features of the design of the building is the use of natural materials for its construction, principally brick, wood and slate. These materials, all native of Virginia, seem appropriate and lend an air of honest expression to the design. This seems important in church architecture.

The overall plan of the building follows the basic concept of that used for a liturgical church. The altar is the focal point of the design and is flanked by two tall windows not visible to the congregation. These windows floodlight the sanctuary area with natural light, which draws the eye directly to the altar on entering the church.

The plan features wide processional side aisles which may be used for overflow seating. There is also a chapel seating 56 people which is an integral part of the Nave. The chapel is used for early communion services, small weddings and overflow seating.

The altar is a conventional one reused from the old church and simply covered with a multi-color altar cloth. The use of a cloth on the altar has been handed down through the centuries and still seems appropriate in a contemporary design. The altar cloth lends color to the otherwise conservative brick and wood interior.

The cross mounted on a brick wall above the altar is very simple in design and was made from a piece of 4" x 6" cedar that was used for the exposed wood sheathing in the building roof. The candlesticks on the altar are of wood approximately 36" high, finished natural.

The pulpit, lectern, communion rail and prayer desk are all made of tubular steel and are of open design to permit an unobstructed view of the sanctuary area. The steel is painted a terra cotta color to blend with the brick walls.

The cross, candlesticks, pulpit, lectern, choir rail, etc. were designed and executed by the architect. The pews

Interior of St. Matthew's Church looking toward the altar.
are finished with a rich walnut stain and have simple slab type ends.

All interior walls of the church are of brick. The mortar joints are raked out 1/2" to make the brick predominant. The structural system of the church consists of laminated wood arches which are spanned with heavy tongue and groove wood sheathing. This sheathing is exposed, serving both as a structural member and a finished ceiling. The laminated arches and wood sheathing are finished simply with one coat of wood sealer.

The windows are of two shades of gray leaded glass executed in a contemporary fashion.

The main entrance doors to the church, a group of four doors, are done in copper repoussé depicting in full size the four evangelists. This work was executed by Charles Renick and Robert Mayo, Richmond sculptors.

Provisions have been made in the heating system for future air conditioning by adding only the cooling coil, compressor and cooling tower.

The lighting in the church is achieved by partially hidden lights mounted on the wood arches and trough lighting extending the full length of the Nave on each side. All lighting is controlled by dimmers.

The church seats 525, including the choir and a small gallery.

There is no mechanical sound system in the building as good acoustics are achieved through the broken surfaces provided by the wood arches, the texture of the brick walls with the raked joints and the soft finish on the wood.

The cost of the church, excluding the parking area but including the pews, architect's fee and furnishings, was approximately $190,000.00.

The general contractor for the building was Thorington Construction Company. The masonry work was performed by Harrison and Madison, Inc. The roofing contractor was N. W. Martin. Laminated wood arches and roof sheathing was furnished by James A. Carr. The floor covering was furnished and installed by McL. T. O'Ferrall. The heating and plumbing was installed by J. W. Bastian & Company. Oliver Bros. installed the electrical work. The millwork was furnished by Ruffin & Payne. Stained glass windows were executed by J. J. Woody. Stowe and Denton were the contractors for the plastering. Concrete work was performed by P. E. Eubank. The painting contractor was S. P. Terry. The Winebarger Corp. of Lynchburg furnished and installed the pews.
Oliver and Smith A.I.A., of Norfolk, were architects for the striking new Thunderbird Motor Lodge at Virginia Beach. Opened at the beginning of the current season it is Virginia Beach's newest and most modern hotel facility. It includes sixty-three guest rooms, five of which are luxurious, large living room types; Lounge and Office; Restaurant; Covered Dining and Dancing Terrace overlooking the pool and the ocean; Roof Garden and Parking Area for all rooms.

The design of the building includes many new innovations, both in the basic structure and the use of materials. At first observation, the masonry block solar screen, which extends from the first to the fifth floor, catches the eye. This solar screen is made up of lightweight aggregate and white cement masonry block units with a single core which have been laid in a decorative pattern. This screen accomplishes a threefold purpose: in screening the service walkways from the exterior, protection of the walkways from the sun, wind and rain, and in producing a very pleasing and decorative pattern to the exterior of the building.

The building's structure is a radical departure from the usual in that it is one of the highest in the country, making use of precast concrete T-Slabs for floors and roof, which are supported on precast concrete beams and precast post tensioned concrete columns. The columns and beams were fabricated on the job site and the concrete T-Slabs were manufactured at the Southern Block Company plant in Norfolk.

The columns and beams were lifted into place two floors at a time, after which the T-Slabs were lifted into place. This method of construction afforded
the contractor the most economical and quickest method of construction yet devised for a fireproof building. In using this method, the masons were able to begin their work early, as were the mechanical trades, and the building was actually closed in floor by floor before the roof slabs were erected.

Lightweight aggregate was used in all columns and beams to lighten the dead load of the structure, thus producing minimum size horizontal and vertical structural members.

The entire structure, being constructed of concrete materials, is one of lasting beauty and low maintenance; even though it will be subjected to severe winds and salt spray. It has been proved through the years that only concrete will withstand the severe weather conditions of Virginia Beach, and with a small amount of seasonal painting, this building will withstand the ravages of time.

It is hoped by the architects that this structure will set an example for future structures at Virginia Beach.

General Contractor for the new Motor Hotel was W. A. Hall Co., Inc., Norfolk.


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Venetian Blinds: Miller & Rhoads
File for old drawings: Designed by Owners—Material by Ruffin & Payne, Inc.

For 50 years Carneal and Johnston occupied space in downtown office buildings, crowded into 3,200 square feet on three floors with rented parking space for a dozen or more automobiles several blocks distant.

All of the above are located in Richmond.

(please turn the page)

VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1959
For a few years there stood vacant an old Safeway store of 6,000 square feet with its 16-car parking lot at the northwest corner of Belvidere and Cary Streets.

Carneal and Johnston bought the store, the parking lot and two residences immediately to the west and proceeded to design a functional layout for their particular requirements.

With advice from real estate agents and bankers, they decided the investment would be enhanced in value by its layout but not by architectural embellishment. They should be honest about the thing, should not attempt to camouflage the ugly, old building but should do only those things necessary to make the building function properly. This, however, would have left a scene drab indeed had they not embraced the opportunity to make the property stand out by landscaping the parking lot and giving the visitor driving into it a feeling of already being in the Architect’s office.

To that end, the assistance of Mr. Charles F. Gillette, Landscape Architect, was obtained with results shown by the accompanying drawings and photographs. It is true the planting had hardly taken root when these pictures were taken but may be expected to fill out within a few years.

A detailed description of the parking lot plantings will be found on page 56 of this issue in the Garden Gossip Section.

A second parking lot, this located to the west of the building, has a capacity for 16 cars and accommodates the staff. This lot enables one to get to his or her car in about the same time he or she formerly reached the elevator.

The interior partitions are solid block, painted. Conference walls are covered with VINYL. Floors are asphalt tile, cork variegated pattern, ceilings are acoustical tile, lighting intensities in drafting room are 100 foot candles, in offices 60. Two separate units provide air conditioning, one for drafting room and one for offices; the units themselves are on the main floor with condensers on the roof. Wallpaper shown in pictures No. 5 and No. 6 are old blueprints at random. A plan area for the use of sub-contractors is equipped with drawing board, plan rack, telephone and is separated from the general office by movable screens. The counter, picture No. 4, serves as container for current letter files and intra-office post office.
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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
General Contractor on the Residence of Claude Harrison, Jr., page 18.

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Monarch Elevators
Sedgwick Dumb Waiters
706 Dawn St.
RICHMOND, VA.
NORFOLK, VA.
Dial MI 4-2316 Richmond
Dial JU 3-0164 Norfolk
Installation of Elevators in the Thunderbird Motel, Virginia Beach, Va. See page 34.

NEW ATLANTIC LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING, RICHMOND, VA.
See Page 22.
by
W. H. STOVALL & CO., INC.
303 South 2nd St. MI 8-5811 Richmond, Virginia

SEABOARD PAINT & SUPPLY CO.
Distributors for SCHLAGE, YALE AND KWIKSET HARDWARE
40th & Killam Ave.
NORFOLK, VA.
Hardware Suppliers for the Thunderbird Motel, page 34, and St. John's Lutheran Church, page 20.

CLARKE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Main & Holbrook Avenue DANVILLE, VIRGINIA
Industrial & Commercial Wiring

— NORFOLK OFFICE —
1113 Military Highway, Norfolk, Virginia
Oliver and Smith, A. I. A., of Norfolk, were the architects and W. A. Hall Co., Inc., the general contractor. Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers were: Viccellio-Weaver Company, piling, foundations and concrete; Snow, Jr. & King, Inc., masonry; Marshall Steel Co., Inc., steel; American Sheet Metal Corporation and Stevens & King, roofing; Building Supplies Corporation, windows and glazing; Febre & Company of Norfolk, Inc., insulation and plaster; Hampshire Corporation, acoustical; Ajax Tile & Marble Corporation, ceramic tile; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., steel doors and bucks; Mechanical Engineering Corp., electrical work; Adams Brothers Plumbing Corp., plumbing; Baker & Company, air conditioning, heating and ventilating. The carpentry, waterproofing and millwork was handled by W. A. Hall, the general contractor. All the above are Norfolk firms with the exception of Adams Brothers Plumbing Corporation which is located at Virginia Beach.
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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Installation of the Plumbing, Heating and Ventilation
for the St. Johns Lutheran Church.
See Page 20.

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Buffs
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Brick for the Jewish Community Center featured on page 16.
from Brick & Tile Corporation, Lawrenceville.

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The 40 year old, 250 ft. high chimney of the Continental Can Co., Hopewell, was repaired, after damage by hurricane by pouring a 5" thick reinforced concrete shell around the entire exterior surface. Work performed while chimney was operating.

Richmond Steel Company
Installation of Structural Steel, Steel Grating, Hand Rails and Stairs in the new Atlantic Life Bldg. See page 22.
GAYTON ROAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Henrico County, Virginia

The Bethlehem Elementary School for Henrico County (featured in a recent issue of The Virginia Architect Section) was so well received by the School Board that the architects, Robert J. Leary and Joseph V. Ciucci, Jr. have been commissioned to design two other similar schools. One of these is the Beulah Road Elementary School now under construction at Seven Pines, and the other is the Gayton Road Elementary School scheduled for construction this summer in the western part of the county.

The Gayton and Beulah Schools are of the same plan which is a reflection of the versatility of the campus type school since Beulah is on a level site and Gayton will be on a very rolling site.

The school is composed of six separate buildings connected by covered walks. Four of the units house the classrooms, resource room and library. The administrative offices and the health suite are in another, and the other is the Gayton Road Elementary School scheduled for construction this summer in the western part of the county.

The Gayton and Beulah Schools are of the same plan which is a reflection of the versatility of the campus type school since Beulah is on a level site and Gayton will be on a very rolling site.

The school is composed of six separate buildings connected by covered walks. Four of the units house the classrooms, resource room and library. The administrative offices and the health suite are in another, and the other is the Gayton Road Elementary School scheduled for construction this summer in the western part of the county.

The orientation of classrooms seems to have been neglected in the past. Some elementary school classrooms have even been designed facing north and others which face east and west have their huge glass walls covered from head to sill with window shades in an effort to keep out the sun. This is truly a problem of first magnitude in the fall and spring when the temperature is high, for the teacher has no alternative but to cut off the air circulation or bake her pupils in morning or afternoon sun. In order to eliminate this serious problem, all of the above mentioned campus schools have nine foot roof overhangs which not only keep out the sun, but eliminate the need for shades or blinds and form a sheltered area along the buildings for passage and outdoor activities.

Classrooms are back to back with no interior corridors. The rooms have egress directly to the outside where the huge sheltering overhangs from protection to wide covered walks that connect all of the units. The entire group is of steel bearing construction. The exterior walls are of norman brick, have a cavity space and exposed painted block on the interior. The roof construction is exposed structural members supporting acoustical form board on which poured gypsum is placed. The floors are slab on grade with terrazzo or quarry tile finishes. Lighting is fluorescent controlled by low voltage switching. Heating is from central boilers with underground hot water lines to con-
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ST. MATTHEWS EPISCOPAL CHURCH, RICHMOND, VA. See page 32.
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, RICHMOND, VA. See page 16.

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AIA NEWS—from page 15

The competition for fourth year students of architecture at the two Virginia schools is sponsored annually by Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation, producers of Solite lightweight structural aggregate. The contests are designed to promote new and imaginative uses of Solite, both in structural concrete and in lightweight masonry units.

Ford commented that "the designs submitted show great imagination and technical excellence."

Solite has also embarked on a series of television commercials to arouse interest in the use of pattern-laid block for interior walls. The commercials, to be used first in Florida and later throughout the east coast, were made in Richmond where actual panels of concrete masonry walls were laid up in the studios of TV & Motion Picture Productions. Herb Clarke, a former Richmond TV personality, now doing television work in Philadelphia, explains the use of the materials in the films.

VPI Precentennial Development Program

The entire student body of the Virginia Tech Department of Architecture has contributed to the V.P.I. Precentennial Development Program, and have designed their gifts to help build a much needed new building for the Department of Architecture. Mr. John H. Hunton, President of the Student Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and Chairman of the departmental fund drive, made the presentation on Wednesday, April 22, to Mr. Earl Fisher, Director of Development.

Hunton, a fifth-year architectural student, emphasized that the A.I.A. Chapter could not claim the entire credit for the success of the drive. The Student Chapter of the Associated General Contractors and the Fund Drive captains of the various classes of the several curricula within the Department were all instrumental in securing the 100% participation.

According to Hunton and other student leaders who have attended national and regional meetings at other schools, the quality of student work at Virginia Tech ranks with the top-rated schools in the country but the other schools have more space and better facilities, and potential students tend to judge the quality of the school by its physical facilities. Several southern architectural schools have recently secured handsome and well-planned new buildings, and one of Tech's nearest neighbors has a fine old building which the School of Architecture can call its own. Hunton emphasized that the students are convinced that a good building would gain recognition for Architecture at Tech, would make the architectural program more competitive with the high prestige schools, would attract high calibre students and faculty, and would contribute to the reputation of the parent institution.

The design of a new building for the future School of Architecture is a favorite study project at Virginia Tech. In recent years several theses and upper-class projects have proposed plans for such a building on alternative sites on the V.P.I. campus.

(For more AIA news, turn the page.)

POULTON RECEIVES CITATION

John F. Poulton, Professor of Architecture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, was honored by the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, by a Citation of Excellence in Teaching awarded at the annual AIA meeting in New Orleans June 22. Poulton is one of two architectural professors in the nation to be so commended.

The citation, which points out the inspirational quality of his teaching, reads in part: "He makes the study of structures vital, exciting, and understandable. He has developed ingenious methods whereby students gain direct visual and tactile comprehension of structural behavior. His influence continues to be vital in preparing class after class of architects and architectural engineers; as can only a truly superior teacher, he inspires the student to transcend his own limitations."

A native of Front Royal, Virginia, Poulton received his B.S. (1935) and M.S. (1936) from V.P.I., and worked in consulting engineering firms in Richmond and New Orleans. During World War II, he served in the U. S. Navy, Construction Battalion, seeing action in the Pacific Theatre. He is a commander in the Naval Reserve. In 1946, he joined the V.P.I. faculty as associate professor and was made a full professor in 1954.

In addition to his duties as Professor of structural design, he has done extensive research on the effects of nuclear blasts on structures as a consultant for the Navy. He was the recipient of the 1958 Wine Award, the school's highest faculty honor, being singled out from 130 professors in the School of Engineering and Architecture for this distinction. He resides in Blacksburg with his wife and son.
June Meetings
Charlottesville - New Orleans

Virginia architects held their meetings in Charlottesville in June and some attended the national meetings in New Orleans later in the month. Shown at Charlottesville and New Orleans are: (1) The new Virginia Chapter AIA officers, Fred Parris, vice-president; Herbert Smith, outgoing president; Carl Lindner, Jr., new president; John D. Owen, secretary; Carl Cress, treasurer. (2) Jim Francis and Forrest Coile intent on one of the speakers at the Charlottesville meeting. (3) Looking over the Honor Awards winner for Churches, Charles Shifflett's St. Matthews Episcopal in Richmond (featured in this issue). (4) Len Currie at the national meeting at New Orleans. (5) Virginia Chapter Luncheon at Alumni Hall at the University. (6) Kenneth A. Wiemar, from the Budget office, reads a letter from Governor Almond to the architects. (7) Lynn Womack, membership secretary, reads his report to the annual convention. (8) Thom Fitzpatrick receives the Rehmann Scholarship (and a check for $1200) from Merrill Lee. (9) Tom and Katu Craven at "Turtle Top," site of the architects' picnic and high spot of the annual convention. (10) An "informal business session" in Charlottesville. (11) Most of the architect's ladies sat out the meeting by the swimming pool. (12) Solite's Cabell Ford, Fibreglas' Evans and Solite's Parrish in a reflective mood between social sessions.

(AIA NEWS continues on page 49)
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VENUEZUELA EXHIBITION ON DISPLAY

Shown examining a mosaic panel in the Architecture in Venezuela Exhibition are Professor L. J. Currie, Head of the Architectural Department at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, John Obenchain, Civilian Student Body President, and Craig Bowers, President of the Cadet Corps.

The exhibition, sponsored jointly by the Venezuelan Society of Architecture and the Creole Petroleum Corporation, was shown under the auspices of the V.P.I. Department of Architecture aided by the Virginia Foundation for Architectural Education. Also cooperating was the Carol Newman Library, which housed part of the exhibit.

34 buildings and projects, selected from a wide geographic area, were represented by large photographic panels, enlarged color transparencies, stereo slides, maps and mosaic samples.

This was one of the exhibits made possible with the help of the Virginia Foundation for Architectural Education. On a six month loan from the Guggenheim Foundation was another exhibit sponsored with the aid of the Virginia Foundation. Entitled "Contemporary Painting from the Collection of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum", it included many fine works by such modern masters as Klee, Kandinsky, Moholy-Nagy and others. Other exhibits included: "Structure and Space in Modern Architecture" and "Modern Art Old and New" from the Museum of Modern Art, presented in conjunction with the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. The Virginia Museum also contributed "Plan Your Town", "Old Virginia Architecture", "Greek Revival in Architecture" and "American Water Colors."

NOTE: See p. 51 for the program of the Annual Joint Meeting, Virginia Chapter AIA and Virginia Society of Professional Engineers, Roanoke, Va., October 8-10.

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VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1959
A cordial invitation is extended to the membership of the Virginia Chapter AIA and the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers and their guests to visit the informative and entertaining displays prepared for their interest while attending the joint annual meeting October 8-10 at the Hotel Roanoke.

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VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1959
JOINT MEETING
Virginia Chapter—American Institute of Architects
Virginia Society of Professional Engineers

HOTEL ROANOKE
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

OCTOBER 8-10, 1959

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8

4:00 P.M.-9:00 P.M.  Registration
6:30 P.M.  Cocktail Party for Exhibitors
7:30 P.M.  Executive Board AIA Dinner Meeting
7:30 P.M.  VSPE Board of Directors Dinner Meeting

*EXHIBITS OPEN 4:00-9:30 P.M.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9

8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.  Registration
9:00 A.M.-10:00 A.M.  AIA Committee Meetings
9:00 A.M.-10:00 A.M.  VSPE Membership Meeting (Committee Reports)
10:00 A.M.-12:00 A.M.  AIA Business Meeting
10:00 A.M.-12:00 A.M.  Coffee Hour and Registration at Exhibits
12:00 Noon-12:30 P.M.  Social hour
12:30 A.M.-2:00 P.M.  Luncheon
2:00 P.M.-4:00 P.M.  Joint AIA-VSPE Symposium—“Climate Control thru Cooperative Design”
6:30 P.M.  Social hour
7:30 P.M.  Dinner-dance

*EXHIBITS OPEN 9:00 A.M.-6:30 P.M.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10

9:00 A.M.-10:00 A.M.  Visits to Exhibits
9:00 A.M.  AIA Breakfast Business Meeting
9:30 A.M.  Drawing for prizes
10:00 A.M.-11:00 A.M.  VSPE Meeting
10:00 A.M.-11:00 A.M.  AIA Meeting

FOOTBALL SATURDAY AFTERNOON
VPI vs. Florida State—Blacksburg
VMI vs. U. of Virginia—Lynchburg

A list of exhibitors* having displays at the Annual Joint Meeting is given on page 68.

*As of press time.
HERITAGE . . .

Patrick Henry spoke here . . .
for liberty.
And on a field at Yorktown
A war ended, and a nation began.
We in this growing region
Inherit a rich past, a rich future.
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VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1939
LITTER:
A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Despite the efforts—and local accomplishments—of civic and service organizations, private citizens, and governmental agencies, the volume of litter throughout the United States has been increasing steadily. The primary factor in the overall problem is:

**Individual thoughtlessness** — many Americans have felt no personal responsibility for the appearance of our public areas. They have had no feeling of guilt when tossing trash on the road-sides, streets, beaches, parks and other recreational spots—and simply have not realized the staggering amount of litter left in their wake—or the cost and effort required to remove it.

Other factors contributing to the increase in litter include inadequate collection and disposal facilities, and lack of proper enforcement of state and local litter laws. Also, our expanding highway system, our reduced work-week, and increased facilities for outdoor recreation, all combine to create greater opportunities for the "litterbug".

The net result is that litter has become a national problem—tons of it mar the natural scenic beauty of our country. These few facts will indicate the seriousness of the problem:

1. Over 50 million tax dollars are spent each year just to remove litter from our primary highways alone—not to mention countless additional millions spent cleaning up parks, beaches, streams, city streets, and other public areas.

2. Between 750 and 1,000 Americans are needlessly killed and nearly 100,000 seriously injured each year as a result of cars striking or swerving to avoid hitting objects thoughtlessly thrown on our highways.

3. The cost of litter-caused fires throughout the country is more than 70 million dollars annually.

4. Last year, the U. S. Forest Service budgeted 3 million dollars just to clean up litter from our national forests.

5. Litter is a menace to health. It creates breeding grounds for disease-carrying insects and rodents—and littered water is making it unsafe to swim or fish in many recreation areas.

Groups interested in doing something constructive about this litter problem would do well to investigate the three revised project guides for leaders now available from the Keep America Beautiful, Inc. 99 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y. No. 1—"Automobile Litter Containers", No. 2—"Litter Receptacles" and No. 3—"Litter Laws".

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- Litter—a National Problem .................................................. 53
- Book Notes ................................................................................ 54
- News from the gardening world ................................................ 55
- Mr. Huette Honored .................................................................. 55
- Carneal and Johnston Make Planting Work ............................... 56
- Gardeners Learn from the Past .................................................. 56
- Tips to a New Garden Club Member—A Poem ........................... 57
- Sniffles from Roses? Not So, Says AARS ................................. 57
- GG Good Buys ......................................................................... 58
- Classified .................................................................................. 58
- A Thought for the Times by Lou Winfree ................................. 59

*Garden Gossip Section*  

VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1959  

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*AN IDEA for a patio wall decoration comes from the flower show, "Prelude to Summer," sponsored by the Richmond Council of Garden Clubs and Miller and Rhoads in May. Mrs. William L. Jenkins of the Woodland Heights Garden Club painted a crooked neck squash shiny black and complemented its natural curves with simple daisies and ivy. The back of the squash became her holder, with moistened Oasis used to anchor the stems firmly.*
Modern Art in Flower Arrangement by Emma Cyphers, Hearthside, $4.50. A new book by Emma Cyphers always deserves consideration: this one is no exception, especially by flower show judges called upon to judge the interpretive work of fellow arrangers or by those who appreciate modern art. Just as any intelligent person can see the changes in art forms around us today in architecture, in sculpture, in painting, so must the flower arranger recognize this is a changing world and changes in this art are happening. Mrs. Cyphers outlines the characteristics of modern art, then traces the evolution of that art to show not only when changes came, but why, and then discusses today's flower arrangements. She divides them into two broad categories; the decorative and the interpretive, each of which is subdivided into the traditional form and the abstract form. Profuse black and white illustrations, including one of an arrangement by Mrs. E. L. Alexander of Newport News, Va., add much to this volume which deals with a special subject in a specialized way for flower arrangers.

A Treasury of Rose Arrangements and Recipes by Julia Clements, Hearthside, $3.50. As the title suggests, the illustrations of many ways to use roses is the attraction of this volume. The author's British expressions add a nostalgic flavor and her tested recipes are interesting as a curiosity, if not to be added to one's collection. The rose arranger will enjoy this collection of pictures: the rose grower may enjoy the list of fragrant roses chosen by people prominent in the rose world. Roses recurring on this list were: Crimson Glory, the Doctor, Geranium Red (floribunda), Etoile d'Holland, Red Ensign, Chrysler Imperial (note the dominance of red roses). The author added the new Grace de Monaco to the list. If you like fragrance in your roses too, try some of these!

Handbook on Gardening, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 10000 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, 25, N.Y. $1. This new 96 page Handbook is designed by its eleven different expert contributors and the distinguished editors, Victor Ries and Paul Frese, to answer the common questions of the beginning gardener. Probably most experienced ones can learn from this concise, factual handbook too, and any gardener will profit from reference upon need to the splendid lists given at the close of each topic. Subjects covered include plants for garden and practices, laws, home landscape design and permanent plants for the landscape. Articles tell how to grow, select and use the best annuals, perennials, bulbs, fruits, vegetables, roses, gladioli, iris, house plants, trees, shrubs and evergreens. If you don't know these Brooklyn Botanic Garden Handbooks of which this is the 29th published, you should get acquainted with their complete concise nature.

Daffodils, Outdoors and In by Carey E. Quinn, Hearthside, $4.50. With the great preference for daffodils in Virginia accented by our favorable climate, this book has appeal from the outset. The real appeal is in the down-to-earth manner in which the author treats his subject. It is written for the average home gardener, not the specialist or the expert hobbyist and is full of valuable, usable information a home gardener could appreciate. It is up to date in the excellent list of varieties provided and in the treatment of pests and diseases. The information on preserving daffodils and their arrangement is not original. The book also contains a splendid discussion of the classification of the daffodil family by the Royal Horticultural Society, the basis of daffodil classification in the Standard Flower Show.

Garden Design by Sylvia Crowe, on the approved reading list for National Council Landscape Design Study Courses, will soon be available in an American edition from the publishers, Hearthside Press, Inc., 118 East 28th Street, New York 16, N.Y. for $8.95. It was formerly sold in this country for $13.50. The two editions are identical in content. Copies may be ordered from National Council Books and all other usual book sources.

Two recent VPI publications might interest you in summer leisure reading and solve a problem too. They are: #824 Attractive Driveway Entrances and #796 Ornamental Fruit for the Home Grounds and #770 An Attractive Mailbox. These circulars are available upon request from the VPI Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg, Va.
news from the gardening world . . . .

LANDSCAPE DESIGN STUDY
Course II Scheduled

TWO DAYS of concentrated study on phases of landscape design have been scheduled for the Landscape Design Study Course II to be held on October 12, 13 and 14th in the Old Dominion Room at Miller and Rhoads in Richmond. The last day becomes examination day for students, who are members of a federated garden club, desiring credit for the course. Sponsored jointly by the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs and the Department of Horticulture at VPI, this course follows the opening one in a series of four which are being given to provide lay persons with more information on appraising landscaping and in working with their own landscaping problems.

Mr. Stuart Ortloff of New York heads the list of instructors which also includes Mr. Albert S. Beccher of Blacksburg, Virginia who is also School Director, and Mr. R. S. Ratcliffe of the faculty of Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia, as well as Mr. Alden Hopkins, resident landscape architect of Colonial Williamsburg.


For those who missed Course I, Mrs. Alfred B. Schad, Virginia Chairman, has announced it is permissible to take Course II without Course I, even though the National Council of State Garden Clubs, which accredits these courses, prefers students take the courses in sequence. Any inquiries should be directed to Mrs. Schad, 214 Canterbury Rd., Richmond 21, Va. and registrations may be sent to Mrs. Ralph Martin, Chairman of Registrations, 26 Glenbrook Circle, West, Richmond 29.

Garden Gossip Section

Virginia Rose Show at Leesburg

Four open classes will be of particular interest to arrangers in the 23rd Garden Club of Virginia Rose Show, sponsored by Leesburg Garden Club, September 23rd and 24th.

Class 99 specifies "Roses in an Oriental container"—this container might be anything from a Sang de Boeuf porcelain to an iron bok, just as long as the arrangement fits into the space 24" wide, 18" deep and 24" high and looks well against a light green background.

Class 100 calls for an arrangement of foliage with accent of roses. (The amount of accent will probably depend on the ravages of black spot, blight and beetles). In any case here is your class if you have just a few roses. Space and background color are same as for class 99.

If your roses are "all" as the Pennsylvanias Dutch say, any flowers in Autumn colors and other fresh, seasonal material may be used for class 101. Entries will be exhibited against a circular, natural straw mat (supplied by committee) in a dark green niche space 12" deep 24" wide and 36" high.

The last class, 102, might have first consideration. It calls for an arrangement of any dried material. Only qualification is that material must have been processed by exhibitor. (Quick Watson—the borax and corn meal!) This one can be line, mass or what have you, and will be shown against a curved, light green background 24" high.

Arrangements may be entered at the Hagan House on Rt. 15, near Leesburg, between 4 and 7:30 P.M. Tuesday the 22nd and from 8:30 to 11:30 A.M. Wednesday (Eastern Standard Time). An exhibitor's luncheon will also be available and the rose garden at Belgrove may be visited during the luncheon interval.

Complete show schedules may be obtained by writing Miss Mary Metzger, Leesburg, Virginia.

Mr. Huette Honored . . . .

Frederic Huette, superintendent of parks for the City of Norfolk, and A. G. Willis, a Culpeper county dairy farmer, were recipients of VPI's 1959 certificates of merit for outstanding contributions to Virginia agriculture on July 31.

Mr. Huette was born in Paris, coming to this country when he was about 12. He served in the U. S. Army in World War I and became a citizen in 1918. The next 18 years was devoted to the study of landscape gardening and work on large private estates in New York. He came to Norfolk in 1936 to take charge of WPA landscape work and with relief labor and $5,000, he made an initial planting of 4,000 azaleas on part of a 100 acre tract bordering the Norfolk airport. This planting covered only about one-half mile, is now extended to include 80 fully developed acres.

His help with many projects throughout the state has promoted an appreciation of the beauty and benefits of landscaping. President of Plant Virginia, Inc., Mr. Huette also holds many awards, including a Chevalier de la Medaille Agricola, the Gold Medal of Honor from the Garden Clubs of America and Overseas Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Wet Feet

With the wet season of this summer, check the gutter spouts near shrubs and trees. Many of these plants are set in holes with unbroken side walls. If the soil is of a close or tight nature, the holes quickly fill with water.

Where peat, compost or similar materials are put around the plants, as they are being set, water is absorbed much faster than it can be removed through the side wall. Result—soil air is forced out and the plants drown.

VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1959 55
LANDSCAPING made the difference in the new Carneal and Johnston offices (further described on page 37 of this issue) and turned what might have been a drab scene into one that gives a visitor the feeling of already being in the architectural firm's offices.

The assistance of Mr. Charles F. Gillette, Landscape Architect, was secured and the striking photograph clearly shows how landscaping can lift an ordinary structure above the humdrum, the commonplace.

Mr. Gillette personally selected the twelve Columnar Junipers alongside the building and Belvidere Street. He says this selection was made to break up the long horizontal line. Immediately in the corner of the vestibule and the main building, is a shell pink Crape Myrtle. The 4" curb forming the parking stalls is made of old cobblestones and just inside the curb is a continuous row of Helleri Japanese Holly (Ilex Crenata Helleri) about 10" high, low enough not to be damaged by overhang of automobiles. The irregular space immediately at the corner of the two streets contains a larger leaf Japanese Holly (Ilex Crenata Rotundifolia) about 36" high while the surface under all planting is covered with clumps of Majestic Liriope which will in time blanket the whole. Across the northern end of the east parking lot are Japanese Privet some 15 or more feet in height designed to eventually blank out the unowned wall to the adjacent property.

The whole of the east parking lot is enclosed, except for the entrance and exit, by a wall made of bricks from the old residences.

This landscaped parking lot then becomes part and parcel of Carneal and Johnston's office.
Tips to a New Garden Club Member
The Hogarth line is not a line
On which to hang your clothes.
You must ask Madam President
For she's the one who knows.
You don't make an arrangement,
It's now called a design,
To tell you all the rules of this
Would take up all the time.
A tall one here, a short one there—
Perhaps three at the base—
Don't grab your flowers by the neck
Would take up all the time.
You don't make an arrangement.
For she's the one who knows.
You must ask Madam President
The Hogarth line is not a line
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The Hogarth line is not a line
On which to hang your clothes.
You must ask Madam President
For she's the one who knows.

Spray lilacs with old DD T
The Vesper wasp is busy
The way he eats the lilac bark
Will really make you dizzy.
If you have put your house plants out
To breathe in sun and air
Be sure to feed and water
And spray them with great care.
I know you all like Iris
Siberian, German or Jap,
Now is the time to transplant them
Don't pour all the dirt in your lap.
First cut back all of the foliage
Three inches or maybe four
Divide the rizomes and replant
In soil that is not too poor.
In August plant your evergreens
When the month is nearly by
And you will have a planting
Most pleasing to the eye.
Your Oriental Poppies
And Bleeding Hearts as well
You separate and plant again,
And not a soul can tell.
How hot the sun shall shine, so shade
And Water, Water, Water,

Sniffles From Roses? Not So, Says AARS
In the midst of the debate over the
selection of a national flower for the
United States, supporters of the corn
tassel and other candidates have levied
an accusing finger at the Rose as the
cause of the allergy known as rose fever.
Not so, says no less an authority than
the American Medical Association
which claims that the "Queen of
Flowers" as been unjustly maligned.
Furthermore, according to Dr. W. W.
Bauer, Director of Health Education
for the AMA, "most doctors have heard
of people allergic to corn."
It all started when a bill was intro-
duced in Congress to make the Rose our
national flower emblem. Members of
both Houses including Senators Mar-
garet Chase Smith of Maine, Hugh
Scott of Pennsylvania and Denis Chavez
of New Mexico introduced bills in sup-
port of the Rose. Similar bills were in-
troduced in the House of Representa-
tives by Frances Bolton, Ohio, James
Davis, Georgia, and Robert McIntosh
of Michigan.
Suddenly legislators from the midwest
came out in favor of the corn tassel
and cried that the Rose caused discom-
fort in the form of rose fever, a malady
similar to hay fever. Many Americans,
they claimed, were seized with sneezing
spells, watering eyes, etc., at the mere

sight of a rose and should not be saddled
with a national emblem which causes
such annoyance.
The accusation was unjust. Dr.
Bauer, in his column "Health for To-
day," says:
"Neither goldenrods nor roses cause
allergy. Few brilliant flowers do be-
cause they are pollinated by bees. The
goldenrod has long been the inoffensive
bystander, getting the blame for the al-
lergies caused by ragweed, chickweed,
burdock and other weeds whose pollen
is blown about by the wind. In the same
manner, the beautiful rose has been
blamed for the spring hay fever caused
by the pollen of trees. A case of guilt
by association. . . ."
All-American Rose Selections the
country's leading growers association,
said that they have contended for years
that the idea of "rose fever" was an
"Old Wive's Tale." "Were the rose
such a culprit as painted by the corn
tassel people," an Association spokes-
man said, "it never would have achieved
its place as the world's favorite flower.
People buy more roses than any other
flower, and their popularity is increasing
by leaps and bounds. When three out
of every four Americans express a
preference for the Rose over all other
flowers, it becomes the obvious choice."
THE OLD DOMINION'S
GREATEST ANNUAL ATTRACTION

STATE FAIR
OF VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

SEPT. 25
through OCT. 3

- The East's Greatest Livestock Show
- Unsurpassed Swine, Poultry and Rabbit Shows
- New Agriculture and Field Crops Exhibitions
- Outstanding Junior Exhibits, Home Arts and Women's Handiwork
- See Virginia on Parade Demonstrations by State departments and agencies

UNSURPASSED IN
MAGNITUDE,
VARIETY AND
ENTERTAINMENT
A Solid Train Load of the
GREATEST MIDWAY
ON EARTH!
12 Major Departments . . . Thousands of Exhibits

YOUR HOMES AND GARDENS
SHOPPING COLUMNS

The Rain Jet Sprinkler operates on a revolutionary new patented rotary pop-up pendulum principle that simulates a gentle rain and gives even distribution from sprinkler head to edge of area at very low angle of throw, with a minimum of water pressure. Because of this feature and the special "square pattern" design, it is possible to cover a square area thoroughly and completely. Other patterns in the Rain Jet Sprinkler line, to fit other requirements, are "rectangular," "full circle," "flat angle," "half circle," and "shrub heads." Because of this variety in patterns and the exclusive Rain Jet rotary pendulum principle, it is the company's proud boast that three Rain Jet Sprinklers take the place of over 20 regular sprinklers.

Rain Jet Sprinklers can be mounted on the sturdy Rain Jet Portable Stand or installed underground. The Rain Jet "Square Pattern" Sprinkler lists for $4.95, the Portable Stand for $6.95, postpaid.

Both items are quality items, guaranteed for one year against inferior workmanship or faulty materials, and to do the finest job of irrigating next to a gentle spring rain. Available at all hardware and department stores.

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and Limitless Ocean Fishing
With all Salt-Water Varieties

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D. H. Sandridge and Mrs. A. H. G. Mears

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WACHAPREAGUE, VIRGINIA
A Thought for the Times . . .

Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to draw up a narrative concerning those matters which have been fulfilled among us, even as they delivered them unto us, who from the beginning were eye-witnesses and ministers of the word, it seemed good to me also, having traced the course of all things accurately from the first, to write unto thee, in order, most excellent Theophilus; that thou mightest know the certainty concerning the things wherein thou wast instructed.

LUKE 1:1-4.

ACCORDING TO LUKE

About the same time, or perhaps a year or two earlier, that Matthew was writing his gospel in Antioch, of Syria, a Gentile Christian compiled an account of Jesus' life and teachings. Luke, the beloved physician, states plainly, in the first four verses, the reason for his book; he wishes to retell the story of Jesus, about which his friend Theophilus has already been instructed, with particular emphasis on the beginnings of the Christian movement, that had, by this time, become worldwide.

Like Matthew, Luke had before him a copy of Mark's gospel and also a manuscript of the Sayings of Jesus, the document called "Q." Also, like Matthew, Luke was free in the handling of the material, adding, amending and often dropping out whole sections. He had access to other material as well, perhaps additional documents or stories and incidents that he had collected from other sources. Certain important incidents of the Master's life are reported only by Luke:—The Annunciation, The Presentation in the Temple, Visit of the boy Jesus to the Temple, etc.

Many of the best loved parables would have been lost to us if Luke had not preserved them: The Prodigal Son, The Rich Man and Lazarus, The Good Samaritan. These and many others are found only in Luke's gospel in the section telling of the Perennial Ministry (Luke 9:51—18:14).

Luke, closely associated as he was with St. Paul, pays no attention to theology or dogma, questions which Paul emphasized throughout all of the epistles. This may well be due to the object of his writing. He was addressing first of all a Christian public, especially those, like Theophilus, who were preparing for baptism, and second, Gentiles outside the church who were anxious to hear about Christianity, but were not concerned with doctrinal differences. What he felt they should know was the message Jesus had proclaimed and the example of his life.

Luke's aim was to write a biography of Jesus to show his character and especially to present his human personality. But in addition, he stresses two things: (1) Jesus' message is from God and (2) it is for all men.

The Gospel of Luke is acclaimed to be the most beautiful book ever written, not only because of its content, but also because Luke was a literary artist. His gospel is couched in beautiful language, his selections are given with interesting detail and dramatic force, woven together to form a complete and sympathetic presentation of the Man of Galilee.

LOU WINFREE.

Reprinted from August 1953 Garden Gossip

HOLLADAY BROTHERS, Inc.
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GORDONSVILLE, VIRGINIA

FALL CROPS
Are Finest of the Year

Many vegetables difficult for the gardener to grow in the spring are easy in the fall. In some cases, this is because of Nature's provision that in the fall they do not go to seed. Try your luck this fall. Follow the chart below.

TESTED LATE PLANTING CHART

The following dates have been taken from actual field tests, made by ourselves here in Richmond:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Latest Safe Planting Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>String Beans, All Varieties</td>
<td>Aug. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets, All Varieties</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Chard</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>Aug. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Kale</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curled Kale</td>
<td>Sept. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, Wood's Cabbage (head)</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, Grand Rapids (leaf)</td>
<td>Aug. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, So. Giant Curled</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard Spinach</td>
<td>Sept. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, Winter</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, Early</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach, New Zealand</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach, Bloomsdale</td>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip, Imp. Purple Top White Globe</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip, Seven Top</td>
<td>Sept. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Pelsai or Celery Cabbage</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifth and Marshall Streets.....Dial Milton 3-3479
11 South 14th Street............Dial Milton 3-2715
1709 East Franklin Street......Dial Milton 3-6001
Manufacturers of PERMALITE—the leading perlite aggregate for lightweight plaster and concrete.

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HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA
The Virginia Brick Association has been reactivated with offices at 112-114 Exchange Building in Richmond.

The membership consists of Appalachian Shale Products Corporation, Marion; Brick and Tile Corporation of Lawrenceville, Lawrenceville; General Shale Products Corporation, Richlands; Locher Brick Company, Inc., Glasgow; Old Virginia Brick Company, Inc., Salem; Redford Brick Company, Richmond; Southside Brick Works, Inc., Richmond; and Webster Brick Company, Inc., Roanoke.

The officers of the Association are Henry R. Garden, of Old Virginia Brick Company, Inc., president; John B. Rawlings of Brick and Tile Corporation of Lawrenceville, vice president; Miss E. Louise Vaughan, treasurer; and E. J. Meredith, executive secretary.

The Association will promote the use of brick to architects, engineers, and contractors; and act as a technical service bureau for member manufacturers.

Mr. J. E. Burton, President of J. E. Burton Construction, Division of Burton and Hanlon, Inc., announces that he has purchased the Hanlon stock, thus bringing Mr. Burton's interest in the company to 98 percent of all outstanding stock.

A feature of the internal organization of Burton-Hanlon, Inc. is that each individual employee of the company shares in its annual profits. This is known as the American Profit sharing plan, which has been tried successfully by some of America's largest corporations. The added incentives it gives to company employees results in better and more efficient service to Burton-Hanlon customers.

J. E. Burton, President, has had 32 years of building experience, ten of these with other firms. Owner and founder of J. E. Burton Construction Company, he is now president and majority stockholder of Burton-Hanlon, Inc.

Mr. Burton is now on the executive committee of the Virginia Branch of Associated General Contractors, where he has served three years on its board of directors.

Burton and Hanlon, Inc. is divided into two divisions: J. E. Burton Construction, and Hanlon Lumber Co. Working together as a smooth well planned organization, the firm endeavors to carry out to the smallest detail every necessary step toward the construction of superior buildings.

General Electric Company in Lynchburg has announced plans to erect a $350,000 addition to its office facilities at its Mountain View Road plant. The main plant, offering 265,000 square feet of floor space, opened in June of 1957. The new addition will provide an additional 33,000 square feet to the G.E. operation. Construction is expected to get under way this month and completion is estimated by January 1st, 1960.

The Southern Railway System has announced an agreement to buy Interstate Railroad which operates in a rich, coal-mining area of West Virginia. Interstate owns 87 miles of tracks linking Roda and Bangor, Virginia with numerous short branches to mine workings. It connects with the Southern Railway at Appalachia.

Brisk Waterproofing Co., Inc.

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SPECIALISTS IN MASONRY RESTORATION AND REMEDIAL WATERPROOFING.

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Waterproofing Contractors for the St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. See page 32.
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Livestock and Real Estate Specialist

Without Additional Cost

The body of men basically responsible
for the successful operation of Culpeper's
municipal affairs, and therefore, in­
cidentally, for the Bicentennial Cele­
bration, is the Town Council made up
of the following dedicated gentlemen:
The Mayor the Honorable T. I. Mar­
tin, and J. A. Bragg, Jr., J. B. Carpen­
ter, Jr., L. B. Dulin, Jr., Giles H. Miller,
Jr., W. D. Reams, F. R. Simpson, Floyd
H. White and E. O. Willis, Jr.

They issued the Bicentennial procla­
mation at their meeting assembled
March 10th, 1959.

Rochester Ropes Corporation, host to the
coronation ceremonies, is Culpeper's
largest factory. The firm, manufacturer
of wire rope and cable, has its home
office here with branch offices in New
York City, Baltimore, Chicago, Birm­
ingham, Houston, San Francisco and
Mountain Top, Pennsylvania. Now in
its 18th year of operation in Culpeper,
it has an annual payroll of more than
$1,000,000.

It is a good example of the kind of
industry which many another Virginia
community would do well to persuade
to settle within its borders.

Further bolstering the economy of
the region are two strong banks, the
Culpeper National Bank, of which Mr.
Giles H. Miller, Jr. is president, and
the Second National Bank of Culpeper
of which Mr. F. H. White is president.

Culpeper's Birthday
(Continued from page 13)
will be narrator, and Hansford Rowe of
Richmond will direct the performance,
which is being sponsored by the Business
and Professional Women's Club... .

"The Culpeper Chamber of Com­
merce, of which Mr. W. A. Kite is
now president, is in charge of arrange­
ments of a tour of public places includ­
ing the main business and industrial
plants.

"The County Council of Garden
Clubs and the Clean-Up and Beauti­
fication Council will cooperate in pro­
viding flower arrangements and other
decorations for the week's activities.
Religious services are being planned by
the Culpeper Ministerial Association.

"Culpeper Rotary Club is in charge
of Admissions and grounds for the pag­
cant production; Lions Club is in
charge of program sales; Exchange
Club, sale of auto tags; and Junior
Chamber of Commerce, sale of souvenir
plates.

"Members of the Steering Committee
are Mayor Martin, Mrs. G. M. Clem­
et, W. D. Reams, F. R. Simpson, E. J.
Eggborn, Jr., W. H. Martin, J. Ham­
ilton Newhouse, Giles H. Miller, Jr.
and Mrs. Dan Putnam.

The body of men basically responsible
for the successful operation of Cul­
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the Second National Bank of Culpeper
of which Mr. F. H. White is president.

VIRGINIA RECORD August 1959
Besides these institutions there are various other businesses and services which give added impetus to the growth of the economy. Many are based upon the successful agricultural enterprise of the surrounding area, for Culpeper is placed in the center of some of the most fertile land in Virginia.

Culpeper is well served by the Southern Railroad over whose tracks run daily trains of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western Railways, in addition to its own. A modern airfield takes visitors who travel by plane in and out of Culpeper, which is also the hub of a wheel the several spokes of which are Virginia and U.S. Highways leading in all directions from the town.

The rate tax for the town and county is reasonable, being based primarily upon the amount of tax money needed for an efficient government commensurate with the needs of an energetic, forward looking people.

Culpeper operates under a Town Manager form of government, there being nine elected councilmen, whose names are mentioned above, with the Mayor being elected by the Town Council.

The administrative officer for the town is the Town Manager, R. W. Huffman, assisted by the following officers: Claude W. Huffman, Assistant Town Manager (no relation to R. W. Huffman); Roy Jamison, Chief of Police; Thomas E. Franklin, Town Recorder; Robert Y. Button, Town Attorney. The vacancy caused by the recent death of H. L. Richards, Town Treasurer, has not, at this writing, been filled.

Served, as is all Virginia, by the two United States Senators, the beloved Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson, the area further has above average representation in the Congress of the United States and in the General Assembly of Virginia. Its congressman is the Honorable Howard Worth Smith from Virginia’s Eighth Congressional District, Chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee. Its representative in the Senate of Virginia is the Honorable Robert Y. Button, and in the House of Delegates is the Honorable D. French Slaughter, Jr. The Circuit Court Judge is the Honorable C. Champion Bowles; Clerk of the Court is Mr. C. T. Guinn; Commonwealth’s Attorney is Mr. R. A. Bickers; and Judge of the County Court is the Honorable C. E. Reams, Jr. Under Superintendent Paul Hounshell, the school system of Culpeper has given an excellent account of itself through these.
Culpeper—from preceding page
troubulous times.
A liberal supply of churches of Cath­
oclic and Protestant faiths add emphasis

to the knowledge that Culpeper's popu­
lation are God fearing people. The

thoroughbreds in the pasture, the horse

d show grounds, the theatres, the many


pretty ponds and lakes around, and even

even the many automobiles parked on Cul­
peper's streets help emphasize that they
are also fun loving. Two sportmen of
renown from the Culpeper area were


Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Woodrow

Wilson's personal physician, a great

horseman, and the Admiral's nephew,


the famous Eppa Rixey, for so many

years pitcher for the Cincinnati Red


Legs and later baseball coach at the
University of Virginia. These are but

two of a great many Culpeper men who
love sports and all good things that go
to make up a Virginia Gentleman of


the Old School.
The doctors of the area are dedicated


men, properly mindful of those under

their care, and they and the Culpeper
citizens have had the ambition, the

foresight and the humaneness to make

preparation for the building of an up­
to-date Memorial Hospital costing


something over a million dollars.
The laying of the cornerstone of this


beautiful and serviceable building will
be one of the highlights of the Bicen­
tennial Celebration. It will take place


on Friday, September 4th at four P.M.
and will be done by that distinguished

Virginian, Admiral Lewis L. Strauss of

Brandy Rock Farm in Culpeper County.


This 40-room hospital, planned to
accommodate more than 50 patients, is
expected to be completed by the end of


1959. It has been planned and its con­
struction directed by the Richmond
architectural firm of Ballou and Justice.
W. H. Sherman of McLean, Virginia is
the general contractor for the project.
Radio Station WCVA spreads infor­
mation, music and news in Culpeper,


and a most excellent newspaper is pub­
lished there, the Culpeper Star Ex­
ponent. The name on its masthead reads
Walter B. Potter, Editor and Publisher,
and Mr. Potter's newspaper speaks for
his ability as a newspaper man, and

the perspicacious observer will tell you
that in his organization is another who
is equally devoted to the well being of
Culpeper, a Virginia lady endowed with
high intelligence, great charm and love­
liness—Miss Mary Stevens Jones.
To paraphrase the Cavalry Marching
song of General J. E. B. Stuart who was
right well known in Culpeper not quite
a century ago: "If you want to have a
good time, go to Culpeper." Especially


go there during the Bi-Centennial cele­bration to be held the first week in
September this year. Its charm will
overwhelm you and it will be difficult
to make yourself leave.
Philadelphia, which owns all of the Interstate capital stock, has agreed to transfer this holding to Southern in exchange for Southern common stock. Harry Debutts, Southern president, did not disclose the basis for the exchange.

The transaction is subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the stockholders of Southern Railway and Virginia Coal.

Smith-Douglass Co., Inc., fertilizer manufacturers in Norfolk and Smith Agricultural Chemical Co. of Columbus, Ohio are in the process of discussing a merger of the two companies. The agreements reached are subject to approval by the stockholders of the respective companies. The matter was expected to have stockholder action on July 28th.

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lynchburg recently reported it had contracted to purchase the downtown branch of First National Trust and Savings Bank at Lynchburg, located at 811-813 Main Street, as its future home. According to John W. Ferguson, Jr., president of First Federal, (Please turn the page)

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General Contractor for the Jewish Community Center, Richmond, Virginia which is featured on page 16 of this issue.
the company will occupy its new property around October 1st, 1961.

At the same time, First National and Trust Savings Bank of Lynchburg announced plans for construction of a modern consolidated bank building in the 1000 block Main Street of that city, according to Robert C. de Rosset, president of the bank. Construction is expected to start by the first of next year.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS
C. B. Ligon of Emporia has been appointed to the Virginia Peanut Commission by Parke C. Brinckley, Commissioner of Agriculture. Other members of the Commission are W. C. Andrews of Zuni, recently re-appointed; L. L. Thorpe of Newsoms; H. B. Thrift of Dinwiddie; O. L. Holt of Wakefield; A. L. Glasscock of Chuckatuck; E. L. Edwards of Gasburo; and W. G. Vargo of Hopewell. Dudley J. Martin, Jr., of Dudley Chevrolet of Manassas, was elected executive vice-president of the Chevrolet Dealers Association in the Baltimore zone for 1959. The Association comprises 85 Chevrolet dealerships in northern Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. Harry L. Smith, formerly director of public information for the State Highway Department, has left that position to become a special staff assistant to Dr. Davis Y. Paschall, state superintendent of Public Instruction, where he will serve as public information director for the Education Department. He will be succeeded in his former position at the Highway Department by Walter P. Drewry, Jr., formerly with the Richmond Times-Dispatch. R. M. Drysdale of Madison County has been elected vice-president of Recony Corporation, which makes pressure vessels and prefabricated insulating panels at its plant on Belle Isle in Richmond. Drysdale is vice-president, general manager of the Kent Division of Ferro-Co Corporation in New York.

Moreland Henry Smith of Richmond has become executive vice-president and cashier of the Peoples Bank of Mount Jackson, according to announcement by M. R. Dingledine, president. Bernard Copeland has been elected vice-president for merchandizing of Basic-Witz Furniture Industries, Inc., at Waynesboro. He comes to the position from being former divisional merchandizer for the mail order division of Sears, Roebuck.

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See page 18.

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Painting Contractor for the New Thunderbird Motel
featured on page 34.

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JEWISH CENTER—from page 17
Stanley J. Reitzes is executive director;
Herman November, building committee
chairman; Southern Engineering and
Construction Corp., first phase general
contractor.

Principal sub-contractors and mate-
rial suppliers were: Harrington and
Madison, Inc., masonry; S & W Steel
Co., Inc., steel; Dages Company, steel
roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc.,
roofing; Brick & Tile Corp., Lawrence-
ville, Va., brick; Roanoke Engineering
Sales Co., windows and handrails;
Southern Engineering & Construction
Corp., carpentry; Pittsburgh Plate Glass
Co., glazing; Frick Vass & Street, Inc.,
painting; Cavaler Coating Co., plastic
pool finish; Anti-Hydro Company, New-
ark, N. J., waterproofing; W. Morton
Northen & Co., Inc., acoustical, resilient
tile; Richmond Tile & Mosaic Co.,
ceramic tile; R. A. Siewers, Inc., mill-
work; John J. Bagley, steel doors and
bucks; Atlantic Electrical Supply Corp.,
lighting fixtures; Oliver Brothers, Inc.,
electrical work; Horace S. Flournouy,
plumbing and heating. Suppliers of
special or unusual equipment: Shultz
& James, swimming pool filters, etc.;
Meridian Electronics, Inc., sound sys-
tems.

Joint Meeting Exhibitors
U. S. Ceramic Tile Co.; Johns-
Manville Sales Co.; John C. Manos
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Electric Corp.; Concrete Pipe &
Products Co.; Arthur C. Hocq, Jr.;
R. A. Manning Church Light Fix-
tures; Armstrong Cork Co.; Lib-
bev-Owens-Ford Glass Co.; Ward
Leonard Electric Co.; Roanoke Sash
& Door Co.; Century Lighting Co.;
Harris Hardwood Co., Inc.; Lowe-
Washburn Distributors, Inc.; Hen-
dricks Tile Co.; Owens-Corning
Fiberglas; Thomas P. Harris, Jr.;
The Trane Co.; J. G. Kolbe; Roa-
noke Engineering Sales Co.; J. P.
Long Co.; Appalachian Power Co.;
Southern Galvanizing Co.; Hunting-
ton Laboratories; Kohler & Co.; H.
K. Porter Co., Inc.; H. M. Sum-
merell Co.; Keuffel & Esser Co.;
Virginia Gas Council; Hankins &
Johann, Inc.; American Biltrite Rub-
ber Co.; Square-D Company; Rich-
mond Foundry Mfg. Co.; Lewis
J. Crews; Pittsburgh Plate Glass;
Schult & James, Inc.; Doutey-
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From These Roots
(from page 5)

corner derives, was formed as a means of protecting what the South already was.

In turn, the long post-Appomattox travail was essentially an effort of the pre-Appomattox Southern character to adjust to strange and largely harsh conditions. As individual poverty passed from generation to generation, and as regional rewards were few in the frustrating efforts to adapt to "a world they never made," there was naturally a looking back to past glory. In this, the heroism of its doomed defense by arms came to epitomize all that was gone.

The Confederacy became the single rallying point of identification, a symbol, like a litany for believers. As a litany suggests the embracing faith, so the Confederacy suggested the total society of the South. It implied all lost from "the olden times," and it meant even more all endured since its defeat. In terms of present motivation, the aftermath exerted an incomparably greater influence in conditioning the South than did the war. The Confederacy became more the flag of a "Cause" that seemed forever lost.

Coming into modern times, the South gradually relaxed its defensiveness, as some share of the national bounty came its way, the political party of its faith came into power, and world affairs turned the eyes of North and South to a common enemy. Then, when its century of dislocation seemed to be ending at last, suddenly the re-emerging South was confronted with a threat to the social structure so painfully and recently evolved. With the political party of its faith entering a vote-getting race with its formerly avowed enemy over which could go farthest in repudiating the Southern order, Southerners recoiled into the self-aware self-protectiveness that characterized their history for the past 130 years.

For what the South is defending is, allowing for the changes in detail wrought by time and mutations, the character of the society it first began to defend in 1831.

This society was formed by two major influences. A self-consciously designed social order came first, and then the presence of the Negro slave in huge volume was consciously fitted into the order. The order was not one element and the Negro another: inextricably entangled from almost the very beginning, the two elements formed the society of the South and the consciousness of the Southerner.
John Crow Ransom, in an article entitled “The South Defends Its Heritage,” wrote on the social order 30 years ago, in a period when matters other than the Negro concerned the national conscience. “Material progress” was the issue, and the South was on defense for its lack of—what was then called—“push.” Mr. Ransom sought to explain the South’s differentiation by the theory that the strain “which determined the peculiar tradition of the South was the one which came out of Europe most convinced of the virtues of establishment...” (Not his italics.) This he contrasted with “those strains which seem for the most part to have dominated the other sections, and which came out of Europe feeling rebellious toward all establishments.”

Mr. Ransom did not suggest that the commitment to the established represented any superiority; he used it as the point of differentiation. The British who came to Virginia, far from rebelling against any known religious, political or social order, aspired to duplicate the traditional English pattern on an unexplored continent. The colonists and their descendants achieved this dream so superlatively that the order they founded—while conquering Indians and hacking clearings out of primordial forests—has been accepted as an American Aristocracy.

As a matter of fact, the social order was aristocratic, but this was an achieved thing, an objective accomplished. Nobody inherited it. Though many of the Virginia colonists came of substantial British families, and some can claim blood kinship with nobility, the individual came to the wilderness as an adventurer with a dream. The size of his accomplishment was the size of his dream, and this was to found a new society of the “establishment” patterned in detail upon the old. To this extent Virginia, and the Southern states spreading from it, continued an old order into a new land.

This happened in the South’s first century. By 1726, when the great manor-houses began to appear along the rivers, the structure of the Virginia attitude had then existed longer than has post-Appomattox America. As the mass immigrations of those European strains with rebellious attitudes did not flood America until more than another 100 years later, the South’s established society had hardened in its mould long before Southerners were united in defense of it in 1861.

In relation to this social order, “Southerner” does not necessarily mean

(Please turn the page)
persons born within certain geographical boundaries who were so isolated from the rest of the world as to live in unchanging ignorance of all that transpires, or has ever transpired, outside its own impenetrable barriers. Too little heed is given the historic and current interchange of the South with the world.

At the beginning, the first Southerners were not born in the South: they were born in England. For the first century of the existence of Virginia, the South’s generic colony and America’s first, the tide of Britishers—including Scots, Irish and Scotch-Irish—outnumbered the native born. No native Virginian governed the Colony until after the Revolution, nearly two centuries after the settlement. Yet, as early as 1700, a British governor, coming to Virginia from service in other colonies, mentioned the “clannishness” of the people, their self-awareness as Virginians, and noted that they called non-Virginians “strangers.” Nothing that has latterly been attributed to the causes of the South’s self-identification existed at that time.

What had come into existence was an attitude of mind that supported an established order designed for perpetuity with an emphasis on the mastery of life, the complete possession of one’s self and the hours, rather than on material progress. From the earliest development of this social structure, some native-born whites rejected the inequalities of the aristocratic order and uncounted thousands began a ceaseless migration out of the old Coastal states in search of opportunity for personal advancement. However, as non-subscribers drained off, a steady inflow from other states and the British Isles, with a trickle from Germany, brought individuals who selected the society for reasons of personal compatibility.

By the time of the Civil War, two of its outstanding civilian leaders, Slidell and Benjamin, had been born in New York City and British West Indies, and were educated at Columbia and Yale. The adjutant-general of the Confederate armies was a Hudson River New Yorker, the genius of its ordnance department a Pennsylvanian, as was the tragic general who surrendered Vicksburg to Grant (whose wife was a slaveowner).

Of native-born Confederate leaders the majority came home from army posts in the North and West. Lee had lived more of his adult life out of Virginia than in it, and one of his hardest fighting sons was educated at
Harvard College. Civilian volunteers came home from such Southern centers as Paris—where Sheppard, the most famous of Southern artists, was studying art—and Lee's army could have sustained alumni clubs of most all Ivy League colleges.

Since the founding of Virginia, its sons, and later its daughters, have been educated abroad and in the North, and the interflow with the "outside" is sustained by families continually moving into the state. At present, the editor of The Richmond News Leader is from Oklahoma, and the managing editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch paper is from Ohio.

In addition to the Southerners who were educated and have worked outside the South, two world wars and the Korean action took millions of impressionable young Southerners to training camps in the North and West, to posts in Europe and Japan, and to periods of residency in foreign countries. Considering the outside influence on the native-born and the increasing influx of its citizens born elsewhere, it is obvious that the persistence of the Southern character is attributable to more than a geographic place or congenital "white supremacy." I suggest that the element of personal choice for a society based

(Please turn the page)
Upon natural social selection has been a powerful influence in sustaining a traditional order presently composed of people of mixed origins and a variety of personal experiences. In this sense, the South is more nearly a society created on an articulated design and maintained by conscious selectivity than the sections that grew planlessly under the impact of sudden wealth, mass immigration and unbalancing population shifts, along with the shifting of ideological and political winds for various reasons, including transient expediency. The Southern society is particularly at contrast to the urban centers with their individual anonymity and group rootlessness.

As in any traditional social structure, the South is built upon levels, whether called caste or class, or sociological differentiation. It never gave lip-service to that cheaply used appeal of “equality,” which has supplanted the national flag as a banner to be waved indiscriminately. It accepted biological facts of nature’s differentiations and psychological findings on the individual’s need for identification. In this identification, the Southerner in total exists within a confraternity similar to that of the Jew and the Roman Catholic, with the difference that, within the confraternity, his identification is further narrowed to and intensified by his place, his stratum, his associations.

The usual argument against the Southerner’s maintenance of this social structure is that it is not American. The answer to this is that the South’s society was not in its origins markedly at variance with the Older America and, when the other old sections began to diverge, the Southerner believed that co-existence of diverse societies was not only possible but desirable in the nation. The intrusion of the unpleasant fact that the other sections find the diversity most undesirable does not change the land-rooted Southerner’s mind about sustaining his own continuity with an older time. The more overbearing the other sections become in forcing their deindividualized, stereotyped mould upon him, the more the Southerner determines to resist at all costs.

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