

Seventh Annual Virginia Architectural Arts Edition

NOVEMBER 1959 FIFTY CENTS

AN INDEPENDENT PUBLICATION FOUNDED 1878



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another when they are establishing new plants? Why do some towns continue to grow and prosper . . . while others wither and lie dormant?

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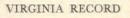
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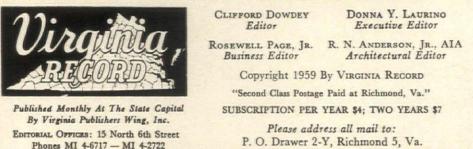
Today's home buyers appreciate the advantages of telephone planning. The idea of adding extension phones quickly, easily and neatly is an important "extra" to be considered in buying a house.

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More and more builders and architects in Virginia are putting up Telephone Planned Homes. Find out more about this new service-give your telephone business office a call. One of our representatives will visit you with all the information. He'll show you how telephone planning can help sell your new homes.



AN INDEPENDENT PUBLICATION-FOUNDED 1878 TO TELL THE VIRGINIA STORY



VIRGINIA RECORD is an independent publication cooperating with all organizations that have for their objectives the welfare and development of Virginia. While this publication carries authoritative articles and features on statewide and local industrial, business, governmental and civic organizations, they are in no other respect respects the contents hereof.

VOLUME LXXXI

NOVEMBER 1959

NUMBER ELEVEN

"A PROPHET IS NOT WITHOUT HONOR"

By CLIFFORD DOWDEY

I N THE PERIODS WHEN a sharp division existed between the provinces and metropoles, it was natural that the highest talents in the professions were attracted to large urban centers. The concentration of population and wealth offered wide opportunities, demanded superior performances, provided the training for superiority and gave the rewards for performance in money and prestige. Competition for position caused the ultimate development of an individual's potential, and brought to the top the best in each field—or, so it was believed.

In point of fact, in support of native gifts and devotion, many traits were required for emergence at the top: ambition, perseverance, physical energy, business acumen, showmanship, and a knack for and/or luck in being at the right place in the right time. However, though some splendidly gifted men were lost in the shuffle and some gigantic mediocrities occupied posts of power, it is unlikely that totally ungifted persons achieved eminence and probably most often the men who struggled to the top deserved to be there. The intensity of the competition demanded a continuing alertness to every new development, and there was reason to support the belief that professions were more advanced in metropolitan centers.

Across the generations, habit and custom came to identify modern techniques exclusively with big cities. As a song of the innocent Victorian years went, "Everything's up-to-date in Kansas City." Ladies of means from Wide Gulch went to New York for clothes and families of means from everywhere sent the obscurely sick to a few celebrated medical centers. In those days, for instance, songs were introduced in New York shows, and the hits—only the hits—reached the provinces in time by way of road-shows, minstrels and piano sheet-music. But those days are gone. Today "everything is up-to-date" in Wide Gulch, or, as it would be in California, El Arroyo Grande.

However, in certain fields, there has been a distinct lag between the changed reality and the habit of thought. An aura of authority, suggesting the best and the latest, clung to urban centers. In medicine, this attitude continued into the present. As illustration, a famous and beloved specialist in Washington enjoyed a wide Virginia clientele even after he assured patients that a doctor practicing this specialty in Richmond was better than he.

In law, the current Supreme Court probably obliterated any lingering aura of the ultimate wisdom of out-of-town jurists, and long before that the South had been treated to some curious spectacles of visiting legal celebrities who prided themselves on flaunting Southern traditions and *mores*, and actually went out of their way to show their low opinion of the natives and their customs. It seems most unlikely today that any state organization would import New York attorneys to represent Lindsay Almond's administration in a project for the benefit of Virginia.

Yet, the Virginia Civil War Commission, composed of members of the General Assembly and financed by state funds, imported New York industrial designers on a project involved with the Centennial commemorating the war fought chiefly on Virginia's soil. As a special oddity here, no state in the country is more associated with its native architecture. "Colonial Williamsburg" is descriptive of an architectural style as well as an 18th century capital,

(Continued on page 94)

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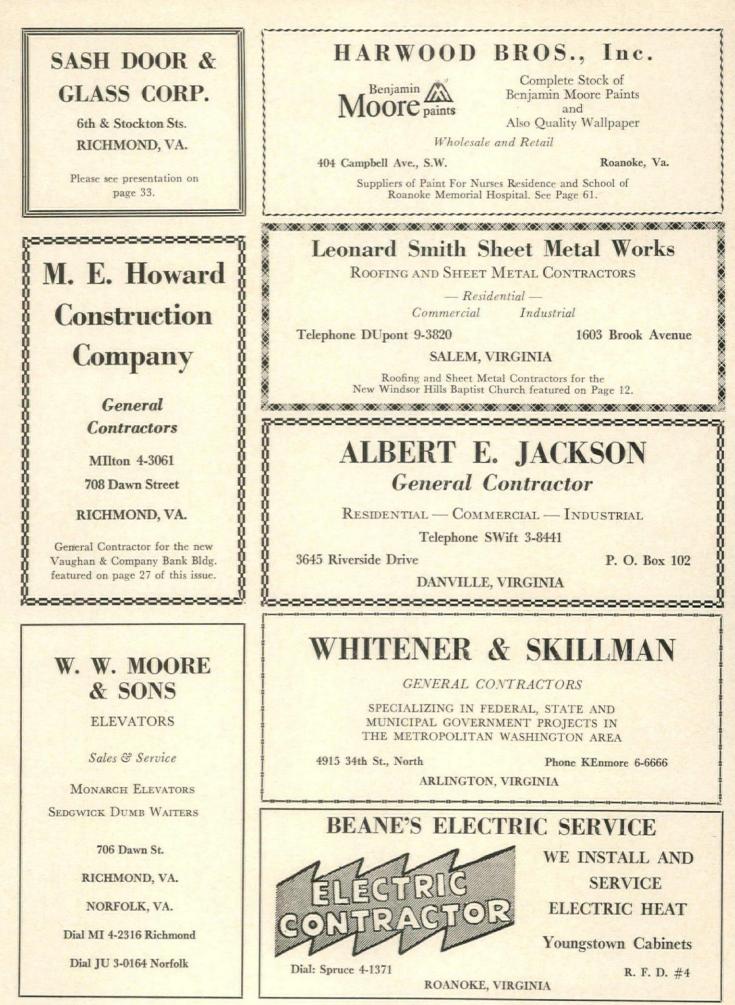
(Farden (Fossip Section

COVER NOTE

The interior of Waynesboro's Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church by architect Milton L. Grigg, F. A. I. A. is shown in color on the cover of this Seventh Annual Virginia Architectural Arts edition. All of the furnishings in the church were designed by the architect including the large free-hanging cross which is suspended on thin piano wire to give the effect of its floating directly above the altar. Lighting for the chancel area is by daylight through vertical vanes at the chancel line which conceal the source of the illumination from the congregation. Interior colors are tied predominately to the monotone of pickled wood and mauve-colored stone accented by the brilliance of the fabric hangings and decorative accessories in the chancel area.

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PAGE SIX

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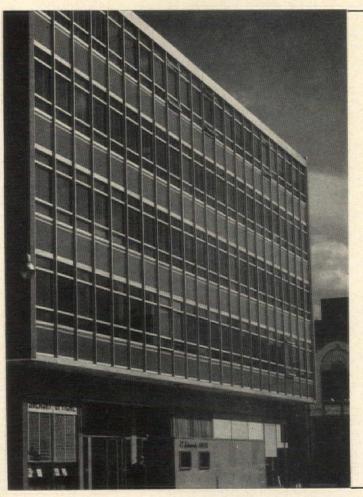
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General Contractor for the Virginia State College Library Building. Please see page 16.



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See the Administration Bldg., American Oil Co., featured on page 10 and The Office Plaza, featured on page 46 for two additional examples of the versatility of Brown & Grist Panel Walls.

to tell the Virginia Story



B. T. CRUMP PLANT AND OFFICES

WILLIAM T. ST. CLAIR Consulting Structural Engineer

THE BENJAMIN T. CRUMP COMPANY moved from its old offices near the Blanton Building to its new plant and offices on Staples Mill Road, overlooking Staples Mill Pond, in June of this year.

The building covers roughly 127,000 square feet, 10,000 of which is in an office wing. It is expandable to the south into the present parking lot which holds 125 cars.

The plant, with exterior walls principally of brick with concrete block back-up, is almost completely windowless, and is air-conditioned throughout. Some windows were installed at the south end of the manufacturing area merely to allow employees to determine weather conditions. Exterior colors are dark blue trim, with beige asbestos board panels above and below window walls in the office area, and a sanded red brick with beige mortar. The front wall of the plant is broken into panels by a recessed brick marking the column lines; this feature also permits a vertical joint to allow for expansion of the masonry.

On the rear are a rail siding and a loading dock to accommodate freight cars and trucks. The siding was built first, and car-load lots materials for construction came directly to the site.

The office wing contains a large lobby which is entered beneath an imposing steel deck canopy. A general office is surrounded by glass-walled executive

PAGE EIGHT

J. ROBERT CARLTON Architectural Engineer

RAWLINGS & WILSON Architects CONQUEST, MONCURE & DUNN General Contractors

At the top of the page an aerial view shows the new B. T. Crump plant on Staples Mill Rd. north of Richmond. The sewn textiles division is housed in the large block at the left. The general offices for the company are in the panel-walled lower wing to the right. The R. F. & P. Railroad runs along the back of the building. At the bottom of this page is a view of the Board of Directors meeting room in the general office section of the building. Opposite page top to bottom are the cafeteria, entrance lobby and reception area and a view of the interior of the plant. TV & MPP Photos



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offices and a board room paneled in walnut plywood. There is also a cafeteria seating 80 persons and containing automatic vending machines which dispense everything from a choice of hot or cold drinks to a complete dinner.

A continuous beam design resulted in a saving of many tons of steel and in a lightness of appearance in the main plant area. The air conditioning is of the new high-velocity single-duct type, permitting small, unobtrusive ducts. Penthouses containing air-handling units are strategically located to provide uniform distribution of air. These units contain supply air fans, automatic traveling screen air filters, together with automatic operation to provide for 100% outside air cycles for mild seasons of the year. The entire system is of a completely new type that not only provides for unlimited flexibility but also saves in initial building cost. The various utilities are coordinated with the bar joist structure to conserve headroom. Electrical distribution is 4160 volts to three separate substations, two of which are in the penthouses. Three types of voltage are utilized to serve existing and new equipment.

Lighting consists of 8-foot industrial fixtures mounted on continuous supporting channels which are also used as wireways. High-output lamps furnish 50 percent more illumination for the same wattage.

Interior colors include subdued blues and oranges, long identified with the company. Danish furniture was selected for the lobby, board room and President's office.

Landscaping, by Watkins Nurseries, Midlothian, Va., features crepe myrtles, dogwood and pin oaks.

The entire site is dominated by a 120foot 100,000 gallon water tower which provides emergency water for the sprinkler system and serves as a standard for the company name in orange and blue letters.

Various sub-contractors and material suppliers, all of Richmond, included:

E. G. Bowles, (excavating); Southern Materials Co., Inc., (concrete); William E. Tucker, (masonry); Richmond Steel Co., Inc., (steel); John K. Messersmith Co., Inc., (steel roof deck) (window walls); N. W. Martin Bros., Inc., (roofing); Crawford Sprinkler Co. (sprinkler system); E. Caligari & Son, Inc., (painting); W. Morton Northen (resilient tile); R. A. Siewers, Inc., (millwork); Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., (steel doors & bucks); Morris Hunter, Inc., (electrical work); J. W. Bastian Co., (plumbing, heating and air conditioning); T. F. Scholes, Inc., (Railroad siding)



to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1959

PAGE NINE

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY'S YORKTOWN REFINERY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING CHARLES F. GILLETTE

WILLIAMS, COILE & BLANCHARD AND ASSOCIATES

VIRGINIA ENGINEERING CO.

The MODERN NEW administration building for the American Oil Company's Yorktown refinery is faced with a porcelain enamel and aluminum sash window wall panel. In the view of the front of the building below can be seen the crisp modular effect this creates, against which is contrasted the textured brick of the panel surrounding the entrance. The building, which is rectangular and two stories high, was designed for the American Oil Co. by Williams, Coile and Blanchard and

Associates of Newport News. General Contractor for the project was the Virginia Engineering Co., Inc.,

Newport News. Joseph Cox of Raleigh, N.C. executed the ceramic tile mural seen in the photo above of the back wall

Other contractors and material supof the entrance lobby.

pliers included: Snow, Jr., and King Inc. of Norfolk, masonry; Globe Iron Construction Co., of Norfolk, steel; Hall-Hodges, Inc. of Norfolk, steel roof deck; Fowler Roofing Co., Inc. roofing; Brown and Grist, Inc. of Newport News, windows and window walls; Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. of Richmond, glazing; A. D. Stowe, Portsmouth, plastering; Enterprise Electric Co. of Va., Newport News, electric work; Warwick Plumbing and Heating Corp., Newport News, plumbing, heating, air conditioning and ventilating; Southeastern Tile & Rug Co., Inc., Newport News, resili-

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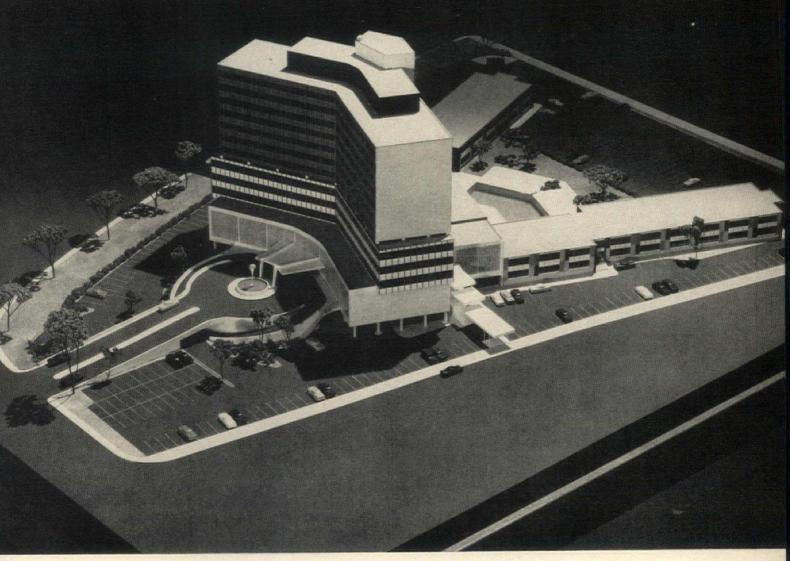
ent tile.

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BELOW: Front of the Administration Building.

ABOVE: Ceramic Tile Mural in the Entrance Lobby Designed by Joseph Cox of Raleigh, North Carolina

THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE



COUNTS & LAWRENCE Consulting Mechanical Engineers ANTHONY F. MUSOLINO & ASSOC. Architects

MORRIS LAPIDUS, KORNBLATH Consulting Architects

KELLER, LOEWER & ASSOC. Consulting Structural Engineers ARCADY E. SEMENOFF Consulting Electrical Engineer

> Photo by Photo Associates, Wilmington, Del.

THIS FIVE-AND-ONE-HALF-MILLION-DOLLAR keystone to the Norfolk Urban Redevelopment movement is under construction in the center of the downtown section of the port city. Designed by Anthony F. Musolino &

Designed by Anthony F. Musolino & Associate, of Falls Church, it will give Virginia's largest city a much sought after catalyst in its brave renewal plan. Three floors of offices will be sandwiched into hotel rooms in the tower of the new building located on five acres of prime land at the center of the expressway crossing in downtown Norfolk. Access to the shopping and financial districts of the city will be through developed malls. Public floors at the bottom of the hotel tower will make it a convention and meeting center to be envied by other cities on the east coast. On these floors will be shops, large dining rooms, coffee shops, a multi-purpose banquet hall holding 400, and other convention facilities.

Scheduled for completion in August of 1960, the top seven floors of the hotel tower will contain 217 guest rooms with another 144 rooms in motel type accomodations in the wings shown leading from the tall building in the photograph of the model above. Between the wings will be a large swimming pool and around them, parking space for 500 cars.



SANCTUARY ADDITION TO WINDSOR HILLS METHODIST CHURCH

SMITHEY & BOYTON, Architects

SOWERS, KNOWLES & RODES, Consulting Engineers

• Smithey & Boynton were the architects and Sowers, Knowles & Rodes the Consulting Engineers for mechanical and electrical work on this new twoH. A. LUCAS & SON, General Contractors

story church addition in Roanoke's Windsor Hills. The building measures 54 by 141 feet. The walls are block faced with brick, with interior partitions

TWO NEW and electrical work on this new two- faced with brick, with in CHURCHES IN WINDSOR HILLS-

THIS FIRST STAGE in a three-stage Church group development is now under construction. J. Garry Clay, AIA, Roanoke, Va. was Architect for this first stage, which consists of class rooms, kitchen and assembly rooms on the lower or ground floor and class rooms, Baptistry, office and small sanctuary on

the first floor. The first floor will be accessible from a paved parking area located between the street and the building.

Exterior wall construction above grade will be masonry consisting of concrete block back up and precast stone exterior. First floor construction will be prestressed concrete beams with precast pavers.

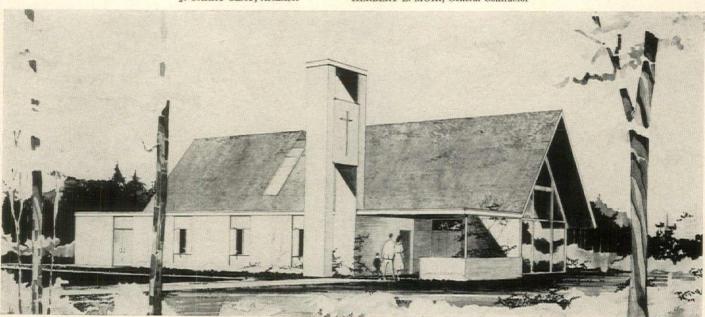
Roof construction will be laminated wood arches and beams with wood decking and insulation.

Toilets will be concrete block walls with a sprayed on impervious surface and quarry tile floors.

WINDSOR HILLS BAPTIST CHURCH

J. GARRY CLAY, Architect

HERBERT L. MOIR, General Contractor



PAGE TWELVE

VIRGINIA RECORD

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of block. The roof is asbestos. Steel windows were used. Floor coverings include asphalt tile and stone, which was used in the aisles. Interior design was done by the architects.

The General Contractor for the project was H. A. Lucas & Sons. Other contractors included Roanoke Ready-Mix Corp. (concrete); Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works (steel); Valley Roofing Corp. (roofing and waterproofing); E. V. Poff & Son, Inc. (stone work); Roanoke Engineering Sales Co. (windows); Unit Structures of Peshtigo, Wis. (structural wood); Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company (glazing); Davidow Paint & Wallpaper Co. (painting); Hampshire Corp. (acoustical); Billy R. Ayers & Son (plaster); Skyline Lumber Corp. (millwork); Rambusch, of New York City, (lighting fixtures); Engleby Elec-tric Co., Inc., (electrical work); Lowe & Nelson (plumbing, heating, air conditioning and ventilating). Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works also supplied the steel grating and handrails while E. V. Poff & Son, Inc. also did the ceramic tile work and the Hampshire Corp. the resilient tile.

ROANOKE VIRGINIA

Windows will be steel sash with painted steel panels above and below.

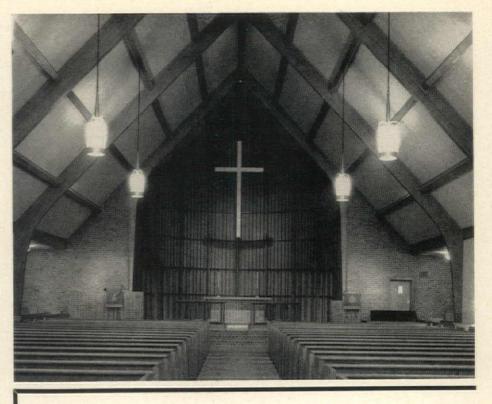
Generally, doors will be flush wood painted with Hollow metal frames.

The heating will consist of a gas fired boiler and baseboard heating radiation.

The class rooms and assembly area will have fluorescent lighting and the Sanctuary will be illuminated by means of incandescent cove lighting.

The general contractor for this project is Herbert L. Moir, who is also Chairman of the Church Building Committee.

Electrical contractor-Southwestern Electric Co.; plumbing & heating-B. R. Hall Plumbing & Heating Co.; roofing & sheetmetal-Leonard Smith Sheet Metal Works; masonry units-Lightweight Block Co., Inc.; exposed masonry vencer-Holiday Hill Stone Co., Martinsville; millwork-Skyline Lumber Corp.; arches-Virginia Prestressed Concrete Products; steel-Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg; glass-Salem Glass Co.; floor tile-Marsteller Corp.; wall surface-Cement Enamel Co., of North Carolina; folding partition-Crawford Door Sales Company of Roanoke, Inc.; resilient tile-Old Dominion Floor Co.; painting-J. C. Wickham Co. All contractors are from Roanoke unless otherwise noted.



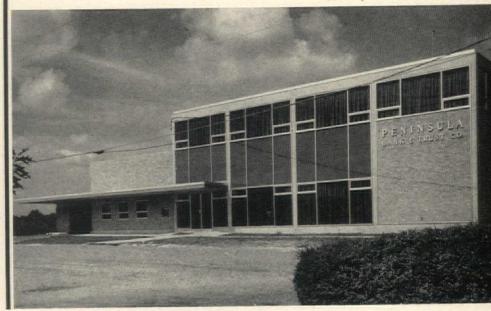
PENINSULA BANK & TRUST CO. WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

WILLIAMS, COILE & BLANCHARD and ASSOCIATES Architects

> HARWOOD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY **General Contractor**

Robert Hedrick, Newport News- tile and terrazzo; Southeastern Tile & masonry contractor; Richmond Steel Rug Co., Inc., Newport News-resilient Co. Inc.,-steel suppliers and handrails; tile; Waterfront Lumber & Shipceiling Heath Roofing Co., Hampton-roofing Corp., Newport News-millwork; Roacontractor; Binswanger & Co Inc., noke Engineering Sales Co., Richmond Richmond-window walls and glazing; -steel doors and bucks; Perry Electric E. Caligari & Son Inc., Norfolk-paint- Co., Newport News-electrical contracing contractors; A. D. Stowe, Ports- tor; Service Plumbing and Heating, mouth-plastering contractor; United Williamsburg-plumbing, heating air Fireproofing Corp., Hampton-ceramic conditioning & ventilating.

-Photo by William T. Radcliffe



NOVEMBER 1959

PAGE THIRTEEN

EYE-CATCHING BAND SHELTER IN NORFOLK

BAND SHELTER, LAFAYETTE PARK NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

LEAVITT ASSOCIATES Architects

WILLIAM G. VANSANT, JR. Electrical Engineer

J. T. BROWN & W. H. BELANGA CONSTRUCTION CO. General Contractors

WEEKLY BAND CONCERTS became a popular entertainment this summer in the new Lafayette Park Band Shelter designed by Leavitt Associates. The striking structure with a hyperbolic paraboloid roof of 2 inch decking over a glued laminated girder was completed this spring at a cost of about \$20,000.

One hundred by thirty feet in size, the shelter provides an acoustically correct band-shell-shape flanked by supporting wings containing dressing rooms, toilets, and storage space. It was constructed of old granite blocks salvaged from old Norfolk streets by Mr. Fred Heuette. The large structural girder that serves as the main support to the dramatic roof serves an additional acoustical purpose in providing for the mixing and blending of tones when audited by the players themselves.

Of completely natural materials in a sylvan setting, the structure's exposed framing is finished in a penetrating sealer that permits the natural wood to show through.

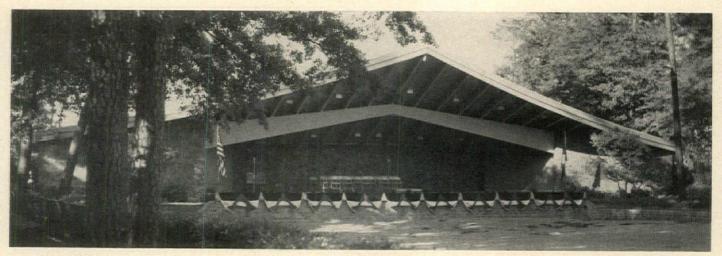
The deck of the platform is covered with a weatherproof material, "Celastic". Interior partitions are of block and plywood.

Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers were: glued-laminated wood structural members from Amelia Building Materials, Inc., Portsmouth; roof deck by the Eastern Roofing Corp., who also applied the roofing; painting by J. E. Kersh; resilient tile by Grover L. White, Inc.; millwork by the Burton Lumber Corp.

The City of Norfolk provided the stone-work, (and the stone from old streets). J. T. Brown performed the carpentry, masonry and steel work while W. H. Belanga Construction Corp. did the piling and foundations.

Lighting fixtures and the electrical work for the new band shelter were by the Volta Electric Co. Plumbing fixtures and plumbing were by Tru-Temp Co., Inc. Unless otherwise noted, all of the above are Norfolk firms.

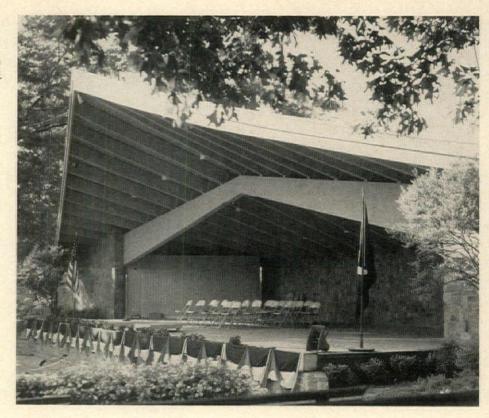
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VIRGINIA RECORD

NOVEMBER 1959



SEND FOR CATALOG M-59 SHOWING NEW POSTS, HANDRAILS AND GRILL-O-METRICS

OF PITTSBURGH

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LIBRARY FOR VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

WALFORD & WRIGHT, Architects WILLIAM A. BROWN, Mechanical & Electrical Engineers

THE NEW JOHNSTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY which is nearing completion at Virginia State College in Petersburg, Virginia is contemporary both in appearance and in function. The building has been designed by Walford & Wright, Architects, Richmond, Virginia, for flexibility to meet present as well as future needs. Because the structural system of the main portion of the building is sufficiently strong to support loaded book stack shelving the various library facilities may be redesignated as required. Extensive relocations and enlargements in reading rooms and storage areas may be easily accomplished without changing the location of any permanent partitions.

Three main reading rooms and the rare book room will accomodate about 500 readers. The building will also contain an accredited library science department, a small museum, seminars and classrooms, a staff lounge, offices and other spaces, which will be located on three floors and on the basement level. Book storage will be distributed throughout

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

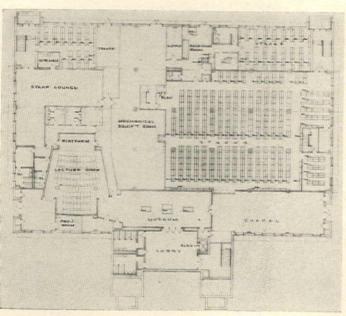
TORRENCE, DREELIN & ASSOCIATES, Structural Engineers SOUTHERN ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO., General Contractor

the various reading rooms and in stack areas easily accessible from all floors. Ultimate book capacity of the new library will be about 275,000 volumes.

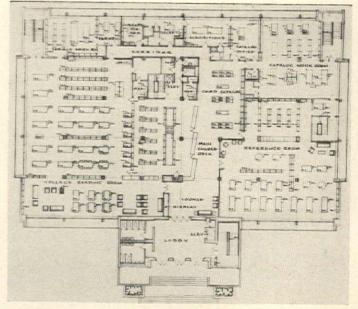
PETERSBURG

The walls of the new library are brick with cast stone and aluminum trim. Long banks of aluminum windows on each floor are protected from direct sunlight by specially designed movable louvers on the east, south and west sides of the building. These sun-shade louvers are manually operated on the east and west sides, but they are automatically controlled on the south or front by the sun acting on a photo electric cell located on the roof. Provisions have been made for air conditioning the entire building sometime in the future.

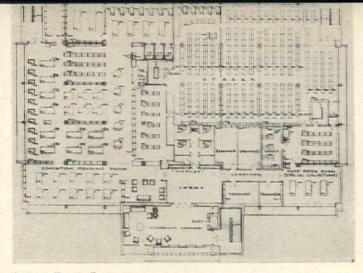
Centrally located on the campus the new Johnston Memorial Library will provide much needed book and study space and will reflect the advantages of contemporary library design. Although not in the Georgian style of the other buildings on the campus, the Library has been care-



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



VIRGINIA RECORD

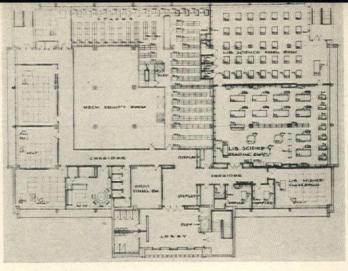


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

fully designed to blend well with its College surroundings. William A. Brown, of Washington D. C. was the consulting engineer for the mechanical and electrical work while Torrence, Dreelin and Associates of Richmond were consulting engineers for the structural work.

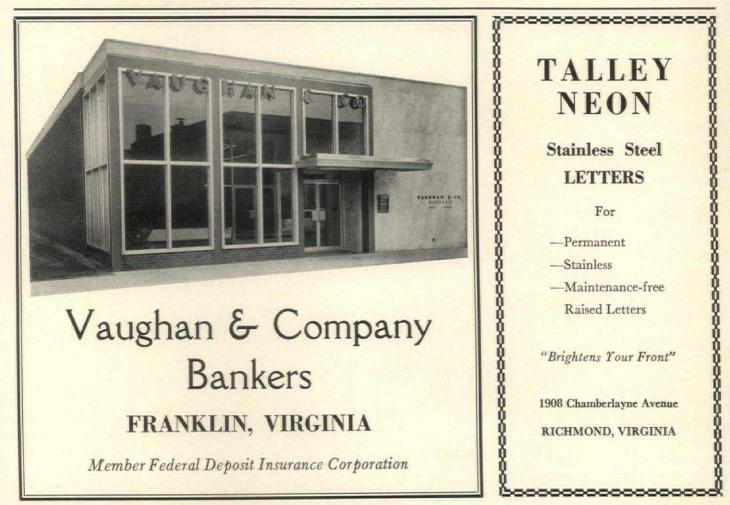
Southern Engineering & Construction Corp., of Richmond, are the general contractors and are performing the excavations, foundations, masonry work, and carpentry. Other sub-contractors and material suppliers are:

Southern Materials Co., Inc., Richmond—concrete; Houck & Green Steel Co., Richmond—reinforcing steel; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., Richmond—structural steel; Eastern Lift Slab, Inc., Richmond—lifting concrete slabs; Waters Brothers, Rocky Mount, N. C.—roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond—stone work; Artex (Beaman Engineering Co. of Va., Inc.) Richmond—windows; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.,





Richmond—glazing; J. C. Hungerford, Richmond—painting; Brisk Waterproofing Co., Richmond—waterproofing; W. Morton Northen & Co. Inc., Richmond—acoustical work and resilient tile; Richmond Tile and Mosaic Co., Richmond —ceramic tile; Mottley Construction Co., Farmville—millwork; Acme Steel Door Corp. (John J. Bagley) Richmond steel doors and bucks; Hankins & Johann, Inc, Richmond handrails; L. W. Roberts Co., Richmond—lighting fixtures; E. H. Saunders & Son, Hopewell—electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., Richmond—plumbing, heating and ventilating; Brown Mfg. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., represented by J. S. Archer Co., Richmond—sun control louvres; W. W. Moore & Sons, Richmond—elevator book lift; Lamson Corp., Richmond—pneumatic tube system; W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., Richmond—Georgia White Cherokee Marble.



to tell the Virginia Story

PAGE SEVENTEEN



CHURCH OF THE HOLY CONFORTER

CHARLES SHIFLETT of HUFF & SHIFLETT Architect

JAMES FOX & SON, INC. General Contractor

• The Episcopal Church of the Holy Comforter on Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia, was designed by Charles Shiflett, Architect, of Huff & Shiflett. The church was completed in 1958.

The Plan of the building follows the traditional concept of that used for a liturgical church, consisting of a Tower Entry, Narthex, Nave, Chancel and Sanctuary. The Narthex is separated from the Nave with an open wood screen which provides a full view of the interior of the church from the Narthex. The altar is lighted with natural light from two deeply recessed concealed windows.

Exterior walls are of brick and stone trim. The building has a slate roof.

The interior walls are of select Solite block and stone. The ceiling is of acoustical plaster between wood trusses. The flooring in the tower and Narthex is Pennsylvania flagstone. The flooring in the Nave and Chancel is vinyl tile. The steps to the Chancel, Sanctuary and the Altar are of Vermont marble.

The Altar and Communion Rail are of Italian marble and were made in Italy. The pews, the reredos, panelling at the Sanctuary and the Narthex screen are of red oak. These items were manufactured by Southern Desk Company.

The stained glass windows in the building were taken from the original church at another location and reworked for the new building.

The heating system is a combination of warm air and hot water. The warm air portion of the system is used for the Nave and Chancel with provisions for future air conditioning by adding only the cooling coils, compressor and cooling tower. The side aisles have radiant heating coils in the floor slab. Hot water radiation is also provided in the tower, rector's robing room, sacristy and choir robing rooms.

All lighting in the Nave, Chancel and

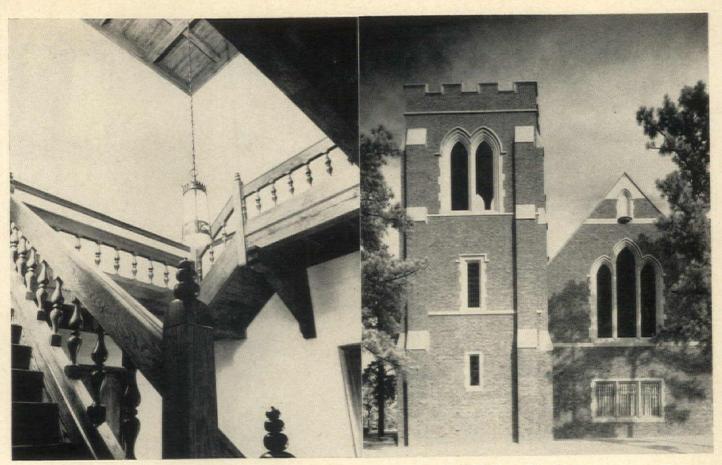
VIRGINIA RECORD

Sanctuary is controlled by dimmers.

The church seats 550 people including the choir and the gallery.

The cost of the church excluding interior furnishings and architect's fee was \$300,000.00.

The General Contractor was James Fox & Sons, Inc. of Richmond, who also did excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry and millwork. Sub-contractors and principle material suppliers included: masonry, Southern Brick Contractors, Inc.; roofing, N. W. Martin Brothers, Inc.; stone work, Paul W. Bounds; windows and glazing, J. J. Woody; painting, Glidewell Bros.; insulation, James G. Rose Co.; acoustical, Stowe & Denton; resilient tile, McLain T. O'Ferrall & Co.; lighting fixtures, L. W. Roberts Co.; electrical work, M. A. Pemberton & Bro.; plumbing and heating, J. W. Bastian Co.; plumbing fixtures by American-Standard. All are Richmond firms.



ABOVE: Stairway to Bell Tower. RIGHT: Exterior view, Holy Comforter Church.

(Danfotos)





Overlooking A Lake-

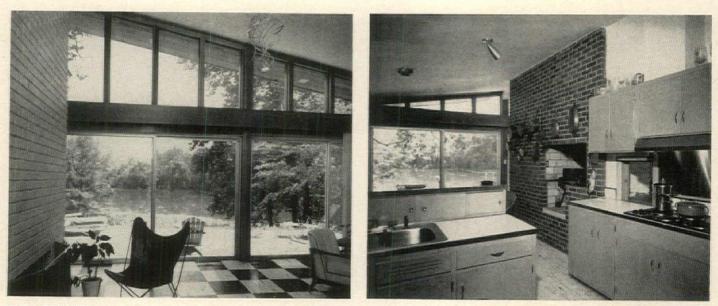
THE CHARLES E. COX RESIDENCE

J. M. YEATTS, Architect

WATTS & BREAKELL, General Contractors

THIS RESIDENCE, designed by J. M. Yeatts for Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Cox, is located on Lake Back-O-Beyon in Roanoke County. It is 30 x 50 feet of rectangular shape. Constructed of brick veneer with plaster interior walls, an asphalt shingle roof, aluminum windows and vinyl floors, it was built by Watts & Breakell, General Contractors. Subcontractors for the Cox home were: plumbing, S. J. Conner Plumbing & Heating Co.; heating, Robertson Sheet Metal Co.; electrical, Jarrett Electric Co. All are Roanoke firms.





PAGE TWENTY

VIRGINIA RECORD

NOVEMBER 1959

RICHMOND FOOD STORES, INC., distributive warehouse, Richmond, Va. Ballinger Company, A. I. A., Philadelphia, Pa., Architects; Ballinger-Meserole Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Consultants in Physical Distribution Engineering; Doyle & Russell, Richmond, Va.; Contractors.



14,407 sq. ft. "Solite refrigerator" maintains temperatures from 0 to 38° F.



Administrative offices, board room have exposed Solite stack-bond walls.



Solite walls set off contemporary furniture in lounge.

4.5 ACRES...under ONE ROOF!

The new distributive warehouse for Richmond Food Stores, Inc., is an outstanding example of custom engineering in modern building. Within its 200,000 square-foot interior, numerous operations are conducted smoothly, without mix-up or delay.

In a building engineered for efficiency, Solite lightweight masonry units were a natural choice. All interior walls are exposed Solite units . . . including the administrative offices and the handsome board room. But Solite's clean, contemporary appearance and ease of upkeep are only part of the story.

Solite played a particularly important role in the 14,407 square feet of refrigerated space. Here, tons of perishable groceries are kept under rigid temperature control. Solite's *naturally insulative* qualities provide a built-in safeguard for this fortune in food, help keep the company's refrigeration bills at a minimum.

More and more, Solite's many *natural* advantages . . . its complete compatibility with all building techniques and materials . . . are making it first choice *wherever* better building is underway.



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THE GEORGE WYTHE HIGH SCHOOL-Viewed from Midlothian Turnpike

-H. Bagby Copy



THESE TWO SCHOOLS provide identical facilities for the teaching of 1,600 pupils in each school. The facilities, however, were arranged differently in order to best utilize the sites on which they are located.

The new John Marshall High School is being erected in the 4500 block of Old Brook Road on a portion of the Pine Camp Site. George Wythe High School is located between the Midlothian Turnpike and Crutchfield Street east of Westover Hills Boulevard.

The main entrance to John Marshall faces Old Brook Road. George Wythe has its main entrance on Crutchfield Street, but there is also an important entrance facing Midlothian Turnpike.

The academic classrooms are arranged in a two-story central portion. This unit houses on the first floor an administrative suite consisting of a public space and general office, a Principal's office and offices for two Assistant Principals, a conference room, a room for business machines, a record room with adjacent vault, six counselors' offices, a waiting space and a guidance classroom. Also, on the first floor is the Mathematics Department with ten classrooms; the Business Department with three typing rooms, one Bookkeeping classroom, and one office practice classroom with two adjoining small offices; the

Distributive Education Department consisting of five offices and a work room; and the Home Economics Department consisting of a living room, a library area, three training units, a utility room, a child development room and an office. The living room and the child development room open on interior courtyards where outdoor teaching facilities may be utilized.

A teachers' room with two small lounge areas is provided near the administration suite, and a large multipurpose classroom is located adjacent to the Auditorium foyer. Two other multipurpose classrooms divided by a folding partition are also provided.

On the second floor of the Academic wing, centrally located, is the Library with seats for 176 students and an adjacent library classroom seating 24 more students. Separate facilities for listening to records, holding conferences, and reading magazines are provided as well as an office and work room for a Librarian and an assistant.

Also on the second floor is the English Department with twelve classrooms; the Social Study Department with eight classrooms and a small work and study area; the Foreign Language Department with four classrooms; and the Science Department consisting of a Chemistry Lecture Room, a Chemistry Lab. with adjacent Preparation Room, two General Science Labs. with adjacent Preparation Rooms and small special project work rooms, two Biology Labs. sharing an adjoining Preparation Room and a Physics Lab. and Multi-Purpose Science Lab., also sharing an adjoining Preparation Room. The Biology Labs. and the Multi-Purpose Science Lab. have access to roof areas where work requiring outdoor conditions can be conducted. One feature of the Foreign Language Department is a classroom lab. which has been planned to have acoustically treated cubicles in which individual students using a sound system and a tape recorder may hear both the teacher's voice and their own voice.

BUDINA & FREEMAN-Consulting Architects

BASKERVILL & SON, HANKINS & ANDERSON-Architects and Engineers

To the right of the Academic classroom unit is a one-story wing housing an Auditorium which seats 800. A large stage and dressing rooms are provided at one end and a projection room is located over the entrance at the other end. Included in this wing is the Art Department, the Industrial Arts Department, a Band Room, and a Choral Room with sound-proof practice rooms and a combination office and music library adjacent to them. A band instrument room opens off the Band Room and also has access to a Loading Platform to facilitate the handling of instru-



THE NEW JOHN MARSHALL HIGH SCHOOL-Viewed from Old Brook Rd.

-H. Bagby Copy

SCHOOLS FOR RICHMOND

DANIEL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF VIRGINIA—General Contractors ALAN McCULLOUGH—Consulting Architects

ments when the band travels.

The Art Department is planned to provide facilities for pottery and ceramics work, jewelry making, woodworking, modeling, sculpturing, carving, painting and drawing. It is adjacent to the Auditorium stage so as to be readily available for the production of stage scenery. This department also has access to an interior courtyard for outdoor work and exhibitions.

The Industrial Arts Department consists of two large shop areas flanking a planning and assembly area. Facilities are provided for the teaching of art and sheet metal work, welding and forge work, automotive work, electrical and electronics work, carpentry and millwork, cabinet making, printing, engraving, textile and leather work, photographic work and ceramics. The woodworking department is located adjacent to the stage so this department may also aid in the construction of scenery.

To the left of the Academic classroom unit is a one-story Gymnasium wing balancing the Auditorium wing. In this wing is a large Gymnasium with folding bleachers which will seat 870. This Gymnasium may be divided by a large folding partition into two gyms for class work. An auxiliary gym for apparatus work is also provided. All Gymnasiums are top lighted with plastic skylights. Locker rooms, showers and toilets are provided for both boys and girls and team facilities are also provided. The locker areas and the main gym open on the playing fields. The Clinic and three Health Classrooms are included in this wing and overlook an interior Courtyard. A military classroom and armory are also located in this wing.

At the rear of the Academic classroom unit are two large cafeterias, each seating 308 and a teachers' dining room seating 48. The central kitchen opens to five serving counters, two in each cafeteria and one in the teachers' dining room. The dishwashing room has been located near the cafeteria exit and isolated so that the noise in this room will not be heard in the dining areas. Entrances to the courtyards are located near the cafeterias so that those wishing to eat outside may do so.

The buildings have reinforced concrete frames with reinforced pan slabs for the floors and roof. Roof of auditorium and gymnasiums are framed with steel trusses. Walls generally are brick and windows are aluminum. The front and end walls of the classroom wings are treated with an aluminum windowwall having porcelain enameled spandrels. This treatment is also carried on the entrances to the auditorium and the gymnasium.

The classrooms are generally finished with painted solite block walls, asphalt tile floors and acoustical ceiling. The lobbies, corridors, and stairs have terrazzo floors, ceramic tile wainscots, plastered walls above recessed steel lockers and acoustical ceilings. Display cases are provided in the entrance foyers and at other strategic locations throughout the building. Quarry tile floors are provided in the kitchen, serving and dining areas, dishwashing room, and art rooms. Walls of the kitchen and dishwashing rooms and wainscots of the cafeterias are of ceramic tile. The gymnasium floors are maple and the aisles of the auditorium are covered with cork tile. The auditorium has a plywood wainscot, painted solite block walls and acoustical plaster ceiling. Both auditorium and gymnasium wings are designed so that they can be cut off from the rest of the school and thus be made available for community activities.

Large paved parking areas are located adjacent to the auditorium and gymnasium entrances, and a large paved area is located adjacent to the gymnasium in which various court games may be played.

The buildings are heated with circu-(Continued on page 90)



ST. ANDREWS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

NEWPORT NEWS

WILLIAMS, COILE & BLANCHARD & ASSOCIATES Architects

> ENDEBROCK-WHITE COMPANY, INC. General Contractors

A RECTANGULAR one story building, the church is constructed of brick and wood with concrete masonry unit interior walls, a slate roof and vinyl floors. At the left is a view of the entrance of the building, below a view of the nave showing the altar and the shadow-block wall. Across page is a view of the exterior of the building.

Sub-contractors for the building were:

Roofing and insulation—O. J. Brittingham Co., Newport News; structural wood—Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk; painting—Hurley J. Shaw, Jr., Newport News; plaster—Febre & Co., Newport News; ceramic tile—Pompei Tile Co., Newport News; resilient tile —Southeastern Tile & Rug Co., Inc., Newport News; millwork—Weaver Brothers, Newport News; lighting fixtures—Centralite (through Warwick Electric Co., Newport News); electric work—Warwick Electric Co., Newport News; plumbing, heating, air conditioning and ventilating—Warwick Plumbing & Heating Corp., Newport News; furniture and fixtures—Winebarger & Co., Lynchburg; shadow block—Peninsula Block Corp., Newport News.

(Chet Kapp Photo)





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I. N. McNeil Roofing and Sheet Metal Works Rocky Mt. Road ROANOKE, VA. DI 4-4698

> Roofing Contractor on the Addition to Pulaski Hospital. See page 53.

Faulconer Construction Co.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

VIRGINIA RECORD

NOVEMBER 1959

PAGE TWENTY-FIVE



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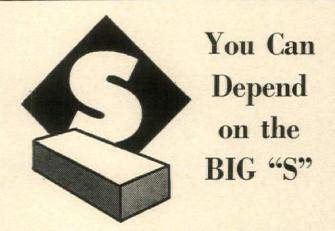
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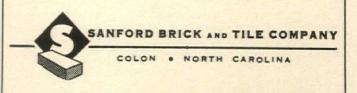
608 Preston Ave.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA



Here at Sanford Brick and Tile Company, The South's Largest Brick Maker, are eight modern tunnel kilns with the capacity to produce approximately one-half million bricks a day . . . all working hard to meet the increasing demand for the world's finest building material.

Strict quality control and uniformity in size, color and texture help you achieve beauty and durability with economy.



PAGE TWENTY-SIX

VIRGINIA RECORD

VAUGHAN and COMPANY BANK FRANKLIN VIRGINIA

BALLOU & JUSTICE Architects

M. E. HOWARD CONSTRUCTION CO. General Contractors

The New HOME OF Vaughan and Company, Bankers, Franklin, Virginia was opened to the public on May 25, 1959. The opening of this handsome building, designed by Ballou and Justice, Architects-Engineers of Richmond, Virginia was another milestone for a family of bankers which established this bank in 1886. It indicates the development and growth of both the bank and Franklin, Virginia.

The entrance on Main Street features a glass-walled lobby, providing an inviting view of the main Banking Room from the street. The Lobby is further enhanced by built-in planting spaces, for shrubs and flowers, both permanent and in season. The exterior wall adjacent to the entrance is faced with white Georgia marble and this material extends into the Lobby along one wall. Marble is also used to accent the Third Avenue Entrance from the Customer's Parking Area. The remainder of the exterior is faced with brick. All window frames and trim and the ventilating louvers are aluminum.

The "rear" part of the property, which extends through to Middle Street, contains a landscaped paved parking area for the Bank's customers and a driveway to a Drive-In Teller's Window for the convenience of motoring patrons. Since both "front" and "rear" of the building have been made equally accessible to the public, it has been designed to present an attractive appearance from all sides.

Inside, the Main Banking Room features terrazzo floors in all public spaces. Walls at the ends of the room are panelled in walnut and side walls are plastered and painted, above a walnut wainscot. The Tellers' Counters and the railings at the Officer's Space are of walnut. The ceiling is acoustical plaster with both recessed and coved lighting fixtures.

At the rear of the Banking Room, a series of windows permits a view of the Bookkeeping operations of the bank. The Bookkeeping Room has acoustically treated walls and ceiling to reduce the noise of the accounting machines.

The vault door to the steel-lined, concrete safe-deposit vault and the surrounding trim is faced with stainless steel. (Continued on page 91)



LOBBY VIEW TOWARD BOOKKEEPING AREA



EXTERIOR VIEW



LOBBY VIEW TOWARD MAIN STREET ENTRANCE

-H. Bagby Photos PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN



ABOVE: The Front. BELOW: Living Room "G"



Study "F"

-All photos by Ralph Thompson, U. Va.



Bedroom "D"



CHRISTIAN RESIDENCE

IN CHARLOTTESVILLE'S FARMINGTON AREA

> JOHNSON, CRAVEN & GIBSON Architects

HOLLADAY BROTHERS, INC. General Contractors

WITH A WOODED AREA of the Farmington County Club grounds as a backdrop, the Charlottesville firm of Johnson, Craven & Gibson, Architects, set about to create a suitable setting for priceless furnishings and objects of art which Mr. and Mrs. William B. Christian have collected over a period of years during their extensive travels.

Keeping this in mind and with a program which required adequate space for a retired couple to live and entertain, it was felt that architectural ornamentation should be held to a tasteful minimum. Therefore, the exterior of whitewashed brick and classic features reflects the work used so successfully in connection with the smaller pavilions of Versailles.

The simplicity of the interior color scheme, the use of antique mahogany doors and hardware and the addition of interesting mantel pieces help the large, well proportioned rooms perform their desired function.

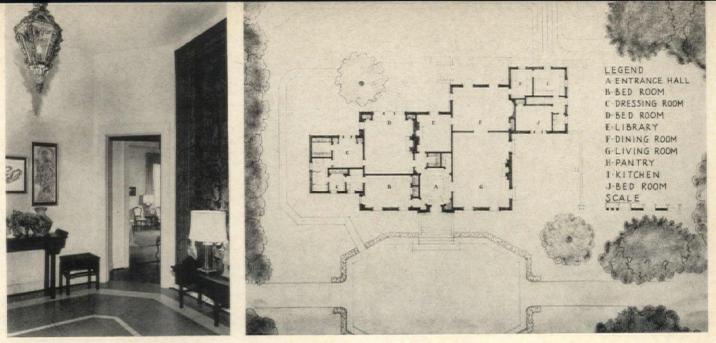
The sloping terrain permitted the use of the space under the Service Wing. Here one finds a two car garage, a storage area and a room for mechanical equipment.

The project was completed in 1956.

General Contractor for the project was Holladay Brothers, Inc., of Gordonsville, N. W. Martin Brothers, Inc. of Charlottesville were roofing contractors; Barnes Lumber Corp., Charlottesville, supplied the windows flooring and the millwork; Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., Charlottesville, installed the ceramic tile and terrazzo. Electrical work was by R. H. Carter & Son, Charlottesville. American Standard plumbing fixtures were used, W. E. Brown Plumbing & Heating, Inc. of Charlottesville being the plumbing contractor. General Electric air conditioning and heating were used, supplied through Ray Fisher's, Inc. of Charlottesville.

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878



ENTRANCE HALL "A"

MASTER PLAN

S. LEWIS LIONBERGER

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705 First Federal Building ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

General Contractor on Davidson's Charwood Shop. See page 55.

The Elevators installed in the Pulaski Hospital Addition (see page 53) are

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SALEM FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS, INC.

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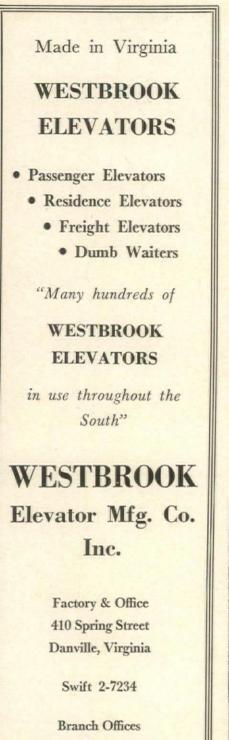
Newport News, Va.

Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning & Ventilating Contractors for the Administration Bldg., American Oil, and the St. Andrews Episcopal Church, featured on pages 10 and 24.

to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1959

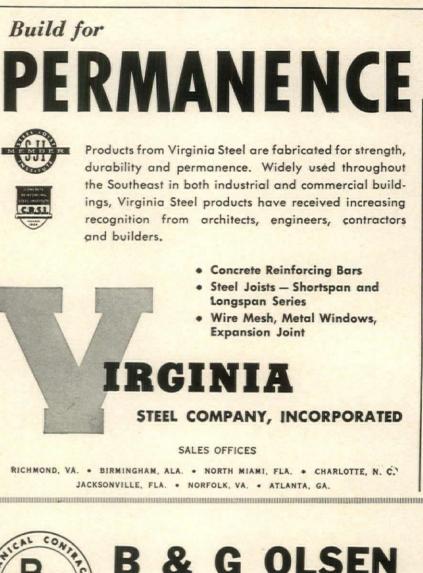
PAGE TWENTY-NINE



324 West Cary St Richmond, Virginia MI 8-5394

Colonial American National Bank Bldg. Roanoke, Virginia DI 2-0505

Elevator Supplier for the Roanoke Memorial Hospital School of Nursing & Dormitory featured on page 61.



B & G OLSEN COMPANY, INC.

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

INTERIOR DESIGN OF A LAW OFFICE

MUTUAL BUILDING OFFICE

FOR

WICKER, BAKER & GODDIN

FREDERICK HYLAND RICHARD ANDERSON Architects

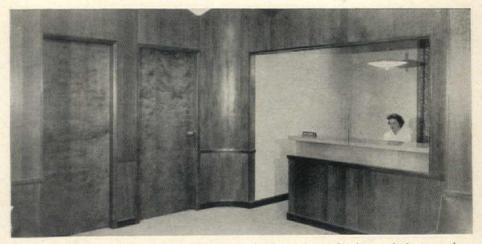
IN ARCHITECTURE as in other fields, the simplest and, at first glance, most routine problems often turn out to be the most interesting. At times they offer also the greatest chance for detailing and imagination. When a shifting of tenants in the Mutual Building in Richmond made it possible for the owners to offer John J. Wicker, Jr., and the firm of Wicker, Baker & Goddin a larger and more desirable location, Hvland and Anderson were called in to assist in the orderly planning and interior design of the spaces. The building, which was undergoing refurbishing in the public areas, was over 50 years old and presented many problems in the fitting in of up-to-date functional facilities as well as in finishes and equipment.

The tenants desired, first off, a completely functional suite of professional offices with storage spaces, files, and business equipment built in inasfar as possible. In each office formica covered cabinets and work spaces were designed to the needs of the occupant and to tie in the existing heating equipment and align the spaces functionally.

The maintenance forces of the building owner accomplished partition, door and ceiling and duct work. Herman's Woodwork Shop fabricated and installed the built-in equipment and the Weldwood walnut paneling. Interior consultants from Everett Waddey Company assisted in selection of the fabrics and equipment which was built into the operating units.

Final plans resulted in an open reception and waiting area, walnut panelled, from which lead the four private offices, reception alcove, secretarial and filing spaces and library and conference room.

Other equipment and material for the remodeling was obtained through Morton Marks & Sons, Inc., Paris Shade Shoppe (vertical ventitian blinds) Yonan Rug Co., Inc. (carpets) and U. S. Plywood Corp. (panelling and mouldings), all of Richmond. \triangle



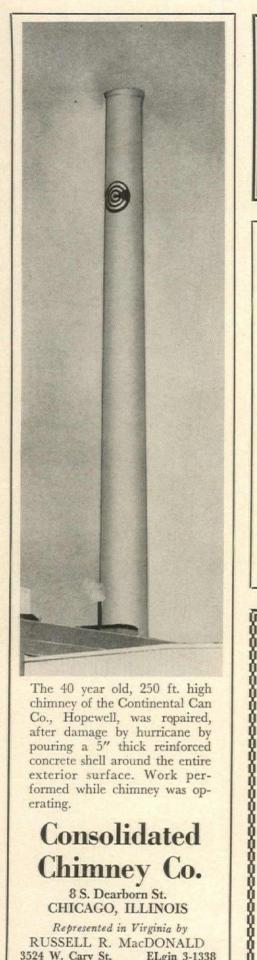
RECEPTION AREA—Showing the paneling continued to form the front of the reception desk alcove.



WAITING AREA—Complete control of the walnut panelled area from the receptionist's desk



THE LAW LIBRARY AND CONFERENCE ROOM.



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.

Consolidated Chimney Co. 8 S. Dearborn St.

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NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

Electrical Contractors for the Peninsula Bank & Trust Building, page 13, and The Office Plaza, page 46.

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Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning and Ventilating Contractors for the New Professional Bldg., featured on page 51, and the Nurses Residence and School, featured on page 61.



STUDENT NURSES DORMITORY FOR PETERSBURG

WILLIAM T. ST. CLAIR Consulting Engineer, Structural

THIS TWO STORY AND BASEMENT "L" shaped brick building was designed to complement the Petersburg General Hospital with which it is associated. 180 feet along one 40 foot wing and 83 feet along the other, it will provide all necessary facilities for the nurse trainees at the hospital.

Stone trim around the brick panels sets off the window bays. Aluminum projected windows are used. Interior partitions are of plaster and exposed masonry. Floors are finished with ceramic and asphalt tile.

The general contractor is performing

GORDON B. GALUSHA

Architect

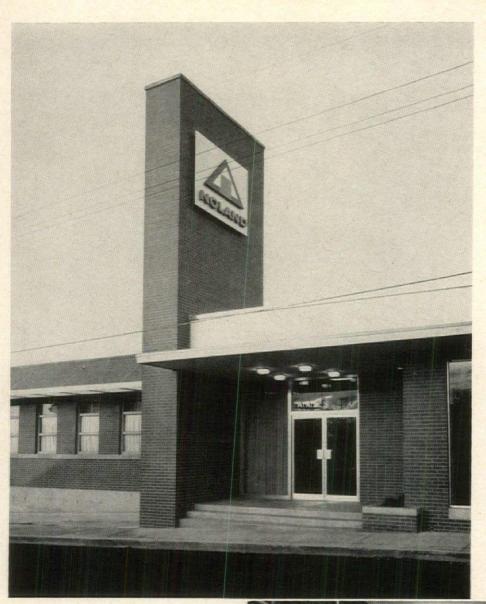
EMMETT L. SIMMONS & ASSOCIATES Consulting Engineers Mechanical & Electrical

the foundation work as well as the concrete, masonry and carpentry. Other contractors and material suppliers include; Southern Construction Co., Petersburg, excavating; Virginia Steel Co., Inc. and S & W Steel Co., of Richmond, steel; Truscon Steel Div. of Norfolk, steel roof deck; N. W. Martin Brothers, Inc., Richmond, waterproofing and roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, cast stone work; The Staley Co., Richmond, windows; Sash Door and Glass Corp., Richmond, glazing. SILAS S. KEA & SONS General Contractors

L. A. Bowman, of Petersburg, is the painting contractor. Virginia Home Insulation Co., Inc., also of Petersburg, is supplying and installing the insulation. Martin Tile and Marble Co., Inc., of Richmond, ceramic tile; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, the resilient tile; and Kraftwood, Inc., of Richmond, is furnishing the millwork.

W. M. Bowman, Inc., of Petersburg is doing the electrical work. Plumbing, heating and ventilating are being installed by W. A. Dagenhart & Son, of Richmond.

NOVEMBER 1959



Entrance to new brick and concrete building for Noland Company's branch in Lynchburg, Va. The inviting doorway leads to a spacious lobby adjoining the display room. Prominently placed is Noland's new corporate identification signature.

NOLAND CO., INC. WAREHOUSE

Lynchburg, Va.

J. EVERETT FAUBER Architect

WILEY & WILSON Consulting Engineers, Mechanical & Electrical

HENRY D. PORTER & CO. General Contractor

Spacious lobby of Noland Company's new brick and concrete flows into a large showroom which faces same street as the entrance. Entire showroom wall is of large pane glass for attractive sight to passersby and also to keep brightest possible light on fixture displays. Entire building was built around the warehouse which is back of the lobby, offices, and showroom.

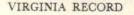
NEW NOLAND BRANCH BUILDING

• Noland Company of Newport News, the world's largest independent wholesale plumbing and heating distributor, has just completed a new, ultra modern branch building in Lynchburg, designed by J. Everette Fauber.

Although Noland has been supplying the contracting trades in the Lynchburg area for more than 30 years, W. R. Daughtrey, Lynchburg manager, said that the growing number of items in the plumbing and heating trades created the necessity for larger quarters.

Modern in every respect, the new building is of brick and concrete block construction. It houses a large warehouse, city counter, and air conditioned display showroom and offices. Greeting the visitor is a spacious lobby which flows into a large bright showroom where are displayed the various styles of kitchen and bathroom fixtures and other equipment for new and modernized homes and industries.

The counter service also is entered from Page Street and with a loading area at its door for quick loading of smaller items.



Founded 1878



Daughtrey pointed out that the warehouse construction was planned first and the building designed around it for the best possible materials handling system. A lofty brick pylon near the entrance carries the attractive new Noland insignia. The large warehouse dock, easily accessible from the street, accommodates multiple trucks with ample loading space and facilitates the movement of heavy materials. The building is designed and constructed so that future expansion can be accomplished without interfering with normal operations of the plant.

"Every inch of space," said Daughtrey, "is designed with the purpose of supplying contractors in the most modern and efficient manner." Noland Company has 36 branches

from Maryland throughout the South.

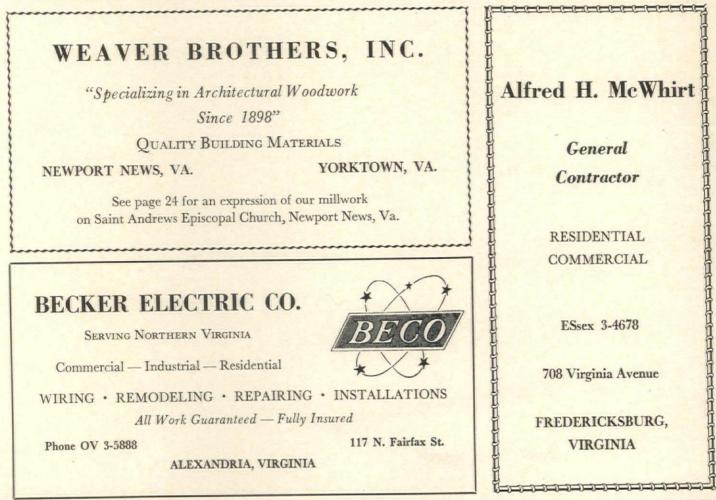
Built of brick and concrete with load bearing walls, the building has a flat built-up roof. General Contractor for the project was Henry D. Porter and Co. of Lynchburg. Other contractors and material suppliers, of Lynchburg unless otherwise noted, were: concrete --Southern Materials Co., Inc., and Lynchburg Ready-Mix Co; steel and windows by Associated Steel, Inc.; roofing, T. B. Dornin-Adams Co.; painting by H. D .White & Co., of Lynchburg.



New brick and concrete block constructed building for Noland Company's new branch building in Lynchburg, Va., shows full-length window wall for the large display room and inset entrance to the pick-up department with loading area. New Noland Corporate identi--All photos by Gene Campbell, Lynchburg fication signature is prominent.

Plastering for the new building was by Johnnie W. Coleman, of Lynchburg; ceramic tile by the Hill City Tile Co.; millwork by Taylor Brothers; steel doors

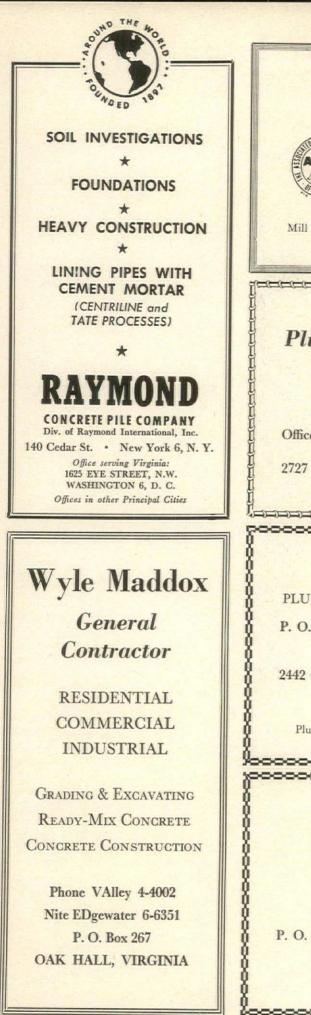
and bucks from Montague-Betts Co., Inc.; electrical work by McDaniel-Kelly Electric Co., Inc.; plumbing, heating and air conditioning by J. H. Cothran Co., Inc. of Altavista.



to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1959

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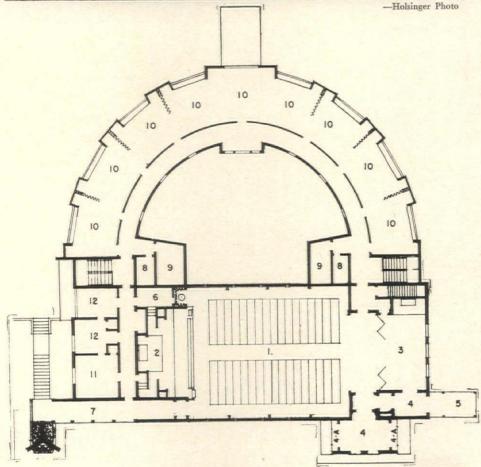


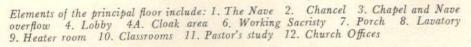
FLOOR COVERING ACOUSTICAL TREATMENT PAINT AND HARDWARE Phone 2-5135 CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA Mill Work Suppliers for the Rosenwald School, Waynesboro, Va. See Page 59. Mill Work Suppliers for Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Waynesboro, Va. See Page 37. B. R. HALL Plumbing-Heating-Air Conditioning Serving Roanoke & Surrounding Area for Over 12 Years Sales and Installations Complete Oil Burner Service Office Phone DI 3-3278 Residence Phone EM 2-0141 NO JOB TOO LARGE - NO JOB TOO SMALL 2727 Shenandoah Ave., N.W. Roanoke, Va. Sub Contractor for Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning On Windsor Hills Baptist Church, See Page No. 12. J. H. Cothran Co., Inc. PLUMBING, HEATING, & VENTILATING CONTRACTORS P. O. Box 306 Phone Forest 9-4776 ALTAVISTA, VIRGINIA 2442 Center Ave., N.W. Phone DI 5-0077 ROANOKE, VIRGINIA Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning for the Noland Company Bldg. Featured on Page 34. **GRAHAM BROTHERS** GENERAL CONTRACTORS 709 W. Grace Street P. O. Box 423 Dial MI 4-2345 **RICHMOND, VIRGINIA** VIRGINIA RECORD Founded 1878

CHARLOTTESVILLE LUMBER COMPANY, Inc. Specializing in Architectural Woodwork

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STRIKING WAYNESBORO CHURCH

GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

MILTON L. GRIGG Architect

R. E. LEE & SON General Contractor

THE RESIDENTS ON Wayne Avenue in Waynesboro are puzzled by the number of out-of-state cars coming by their houses, and the staff of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church is frequently called on to show visitors from throughout the country through the new building, for Grace Church, originally a source of shock to some members of the Waynesboro community, now in its national recognition has become a source of local civic pride.

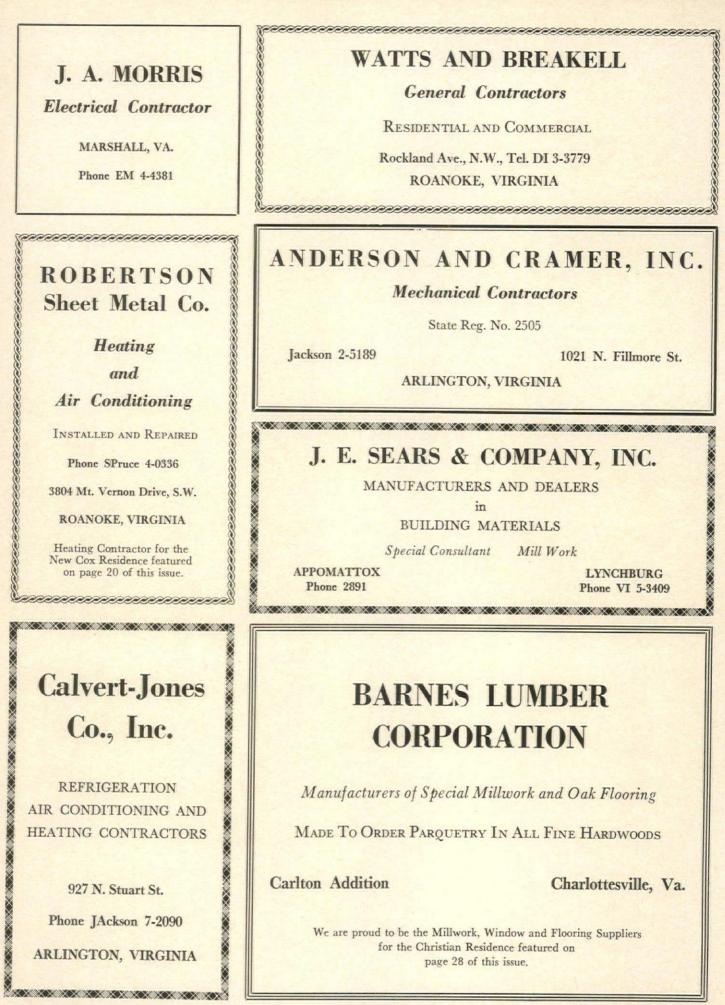
The church is unusual but is singularly reminiscent of the elements which have come down through the ages to make people think of what makes a church "look like a church". Thus traditional stone materials and textured roof have combined to produce one of the most discussed of the contemporary churches in the state, but at the same time provided a common meeting ground for those who also would have conservatism.

This church was finished in 1959 and represents the relocation of one of the very old congregations in Waynesboro. All of the ancient liturgical usage of the Lutheran Church has been expressed, but the thorough study given by the church committee in collaboration with the architect has produced an expression of current theological trends and design standards. So enthusiastic have been the national leaders in the Lutheran Church that the Reverend Edward S. Frey, who is head of the Department of Church Building of the National Council of Churches and also of the Department of Church Building of the National Lutheran Church, accepted the invitation to give the dedicatory sermon for the new building.

The exterior material is of purplish red free stone facing coming from West Virginia quaries and this has been combined with buff cast stone trim and

(Continued on page 92)

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VIRGINIA RECORD

MODEL OF THE NEW CHESTERFIELD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

OLIVER & SMITH and CARL M. LINDNER & SON -- Architects

THE NEW CHESTERFIELD County High School was designed by Oliver & Smith of Norfolk and Carl M. Lindner & Son of Richmond. Now under construction, it is expected to be completed by September of 1960.

Housing 1200 students, the new plant will be modern in every respect. Facilities are provided within the structure for the classes, shops, special spaces and supporting rooms required for college preparatory, commercial, home economics and industrial arts courses.

The building will be on two levels and follow the grade of the site. On the upper level will be administrative areas, the library, class rooms, and auditorium, music instruction suite, home economics spaces, a cafeteria and shops. The science suite and gymnasium will be located on the lower level. The areas of the building most likely to be used by the citizens of the community during evening hours have been located for

maximum accessibility without possibility of disturbing influences on the academic areas.

In order to make the maximum use of the site, the architects have followed a recent trend in school design of dcveloping classroom areas around open landscaped courts. The court plan results in a compact scheme that avoids the long corridor travel in schools of conventional design, while maintaining the desirable feeling of openess. The sharp articulation of activities separate the quiet and noisy areas of the school. The courtyards will serve varied student needs and extra-curricular activities.

A general breakdown of costs on the project include;

building	\$1,289,000
site work	85,000
sewage disposal	28,000
total	\$1,402,000

which computes to a square foot cost of

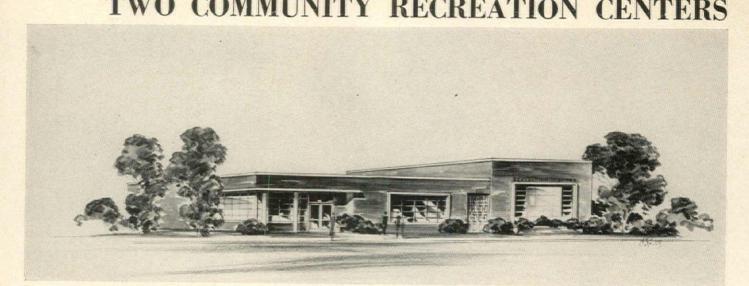
\$9.99 and a cubic foot cost of 92¢.

The school will have a floor area of 129,000 square feet and a volume of 1,400,000 cubic feet. The site development includes parking areas, athletic fields and sewage disposal systems.

General contractor for the building is the Mottley Construction Co. of Farmville. Clearing, grubbing, excavating, filling, backfilling and other site improvements are being done by the Luck Construction Co. of Richmond. M. G. Bagley is the masonry contractor; Richmond Steel Co., Inc. will furnish the steel; metal doors and frames are being obtained through John J. Bagley; Pleasants Hardware Co. will supply the finish hardware; Harris Heating and Plumbing Co., Inc., have the sub-contract for plumbing, heating and ventilating.

The electrical work will be done by W. A. Christian, Electrical Contractor. A. D. Whitney Co., Inc. will furnish the steel locks and shelving. \triangle

NOVEMBER 1959



MARTINSVILLE COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER

• The building program for the Community Recreation Center was initiated through the efforts of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Martinsville, Virginia, with assistance of the various civic clubs.

The title to the project is a nonprofit corporation and the administration will be generally under the direction of the City Recreation Commission.

An indoor heated swimming pool is a major feature of the project. Other areas consist of two meeting or club rooms, game and play rooms, reading room, and space for health club.

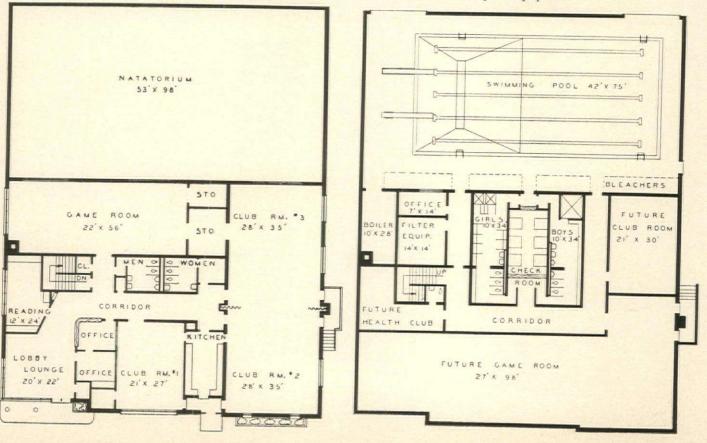
The location is between the downtown business area and residential area and near a municipal play ground and the High School athletic field. The building is of brick and block, two stories high, a hundred feet by 125. Interior walls are of painted masonry. Windows are aluminum, awning type. The floors are finished in asphalt, vinyl and quarry tiles.

Recreation consultant for the project was the Charles M. Graves Organization. Consulting engineers were H. H. Dorton for mechanical and electrical, and J. A. Gustin & Associates for structural.

A contract for construction was awarded on July 7 to Stanley W. Bowles, Martinsville Contractor, in the amount of \$183,500.

Steel for the project is being furnished by Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works. Roof deck is from Southern Roof Deck Co., Roanoke; roofing by J. Frank Stultz Roofing and Sheet Metal, Martinsville; limestone work by J. A. Deatherage Stone Co., Inc. of Greensboro, N.C.

Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. of Roanoke is glazing the building; ceramic tile and stone and marble setting is being done by the Hite Tile Co. of Martinsville. Schlueter Electric Co. of Martinsville is doing the electric work. T. S. Minter of that same city is sub-contractor for plumbing and heating. Link-Watson of Danville, is supplying the hardware. Curtain walls and entrance doors are by Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. of Roanoke. National Pool Equipment Co. of Florence, Ala., is supplying the swimpool equipment.



FOR SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA

I. COATES CARTER, Architect



THE BASSETT COMMUNITY CENTER

MARTINSVILLE COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTER

- and -

BASSETT COMMUNITY CENTER

J. COATES CARTER Architect

H. H. DORTON Mechanical & Electrical Engineer

J. A. GUSTIN & ASSOCIATES Structural Engineers

STANLEY W. BOWLES General Contractor for the Martinsville Center

M. F. MASON General Contractor for the Bassett Center • The Bassett Community Center was established primarily as a recreation center for the personnel of the industries in the Bassett area of Henry County.

Financing of the project is entirely through subscription and donation by the people and firms located in the area, with the major portion being borne by the Bassett Furniture Industries, Inc.

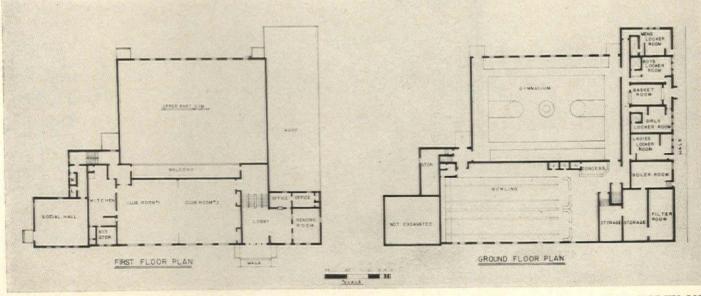
The major features of the project include an outdoor swimming pool, gymnasium, bowling alleys, club rooms, playgrounds, and provisions for dining area. Adequate area is assigned to parking and access driveway.

Contracts for the building and pool were awarded during April, and the building will be ready for use during January, 1960.

The building is rectangular, 209 by 143 feet, and two stories tall. It is built of brick facing on a block back-up with painted masonry interior walls and steel projected and aluminum windows. The gym floor is maple while the others are asphalt tile.

Consulting engineers for the project included H. H. Dorton, C.P.E., mechanical and electrical, and J. A. Gustin and Associates, structural.

The General Contractor is M. F. Mason of Bassett. Richmond Steel Co., Inc. supplied the steel. J. Frank Stultz Roofing & Sheet Metal of Martinsville did the roofing and sheet metal work. Cast stone was supplied by Economy Cast Stone Co. of Richmond. Steel doors and bucks were furnished by United Steel Fabricators, Inc. of Wooster, Ohio. Lighting fixtures and electrical work were by Schlueter Electric Co. of Martinsville. T. S. Minter of Martinsville did the plumbing and heating work. A dumbwaiter in the building was furnished by Richmond Steel Co., Incorporated.



PAGE FORTY-ONE

NOVEMBER 1959

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Plumbing, Heating, Airconditioning & Ventilating Contractors for Windsor Hills Methodist Church, page 12.

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Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors for Professional Bldg., page 51.



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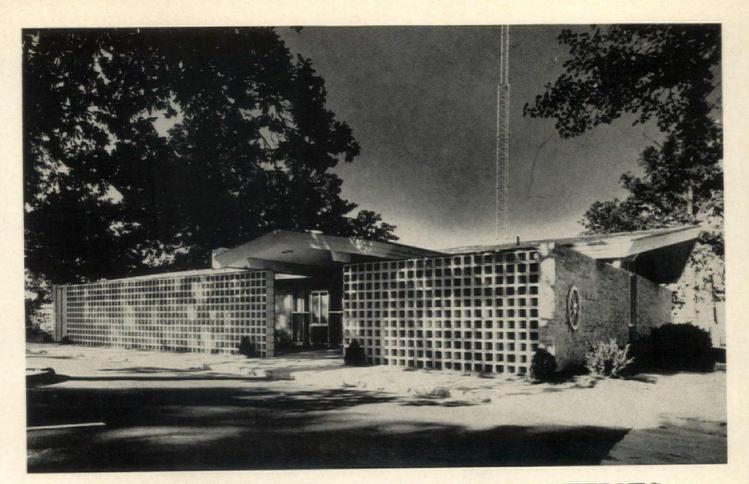
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ROANOKE, VA.

Phone DIamond 4-6601

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VIRGINIA RECORD



VIRGINIA PILOT ASSOCIATON OFFICES

M. J. THOMPSON Mechanical Consultant

THE OFFICE FOR THE Virginia Pilot Association, which has just been completed and occupied, presented the architects with more than the usual problems in design.

The site is located in one of Norfolk's oldest residential neighborhoods near downtown, and fronting on the Elizabeth River. It is a beautiful site with large shade trees and one of ample size to suit the present and future needs of the owners.

The Pilots' Association is a unique organization of approximately fifty men who are responsible for piloting every ship into the Norfolk Harbor. They are much like a large family, all having a say in the affairs of their organization. They elect a President, Vice President, and Board of Directors yearly and employ a staff of approximately ten persons which includes a finance secretary, secretary and dispatchers.

In the past they have been housed in rental quarters in the downtown section of Norfolk and it was a large step for them to purchase property and build a permanent headquarters building for

OLIVER & SMITH Architects

W. G. VANSANT Electrical Consultant

their complete staff.

The site is arranged to provide present parking for twenty cars in future increasing to fifty. The office building is so located to afford space to build a warehouse for their boat supplies and a dock which will be used for their launch in the future. At present the launch, which transports the pilots to the Pilot Boat, is located in another part of the city.

When the architects first discussed this new building with the Pilot Association Building Committee, they were somewhat non-commital as to the design, whether it be contemporary or traditional in that there were members who favored each. Oliver & Smith prevailed upon the committee members to give them the requirements and let them develop a scheme. They agreed, and the final design is very little changed from the very first sketch presented.

The building includes an entrance foyer, secretary's office, president's office and board room, dispatchers office, finance secretary's office, lounge with M. D. JOHNSON & CO., INC. General Contractor

small kitchen, men's and women's toilet rooms, two bedrooms with bath between and a boiler room.

The building is completely air conditioned, winter and summer, is semifire proof and incorporates some of the latest materials available. The cost of the building was \$63,000.00 exclusive of land and equipment.

The general contractor performed all excavation work as well as foundations, concrete, window wall installation, structural wood, carpentry, panelling, and weatherstripping.

Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers were:

masonry-Tidewater Fireproofing

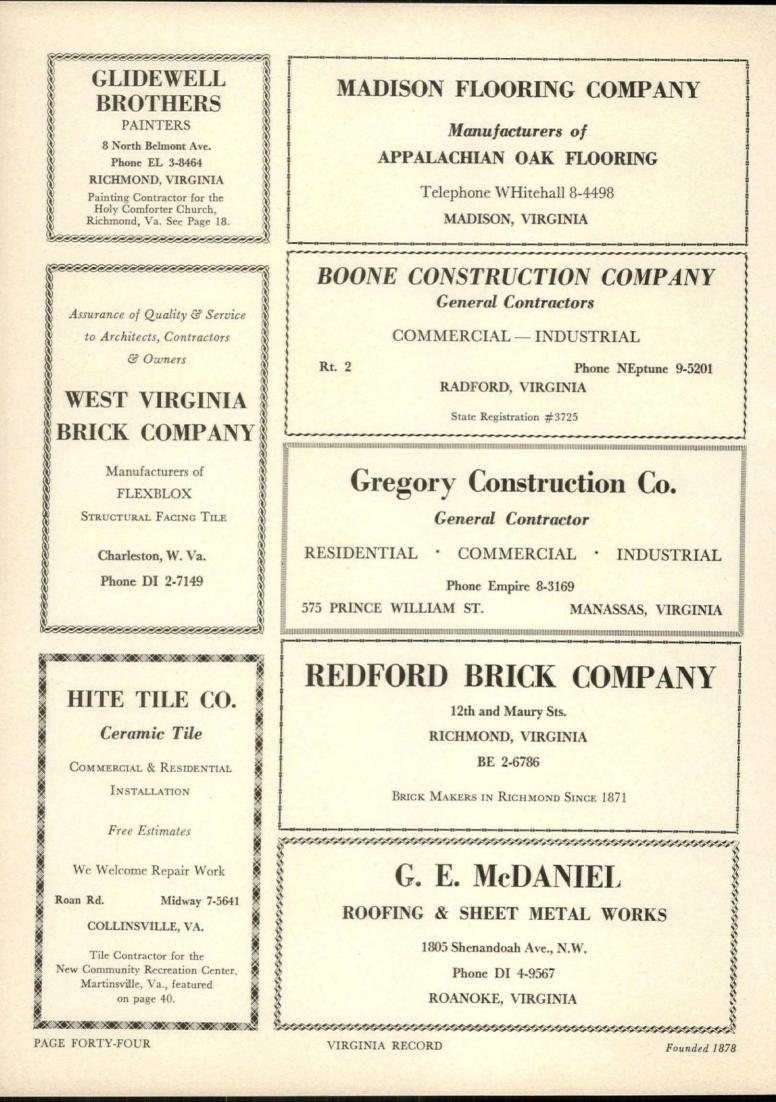
steel-Standard Iron & Steel Co., Inc.

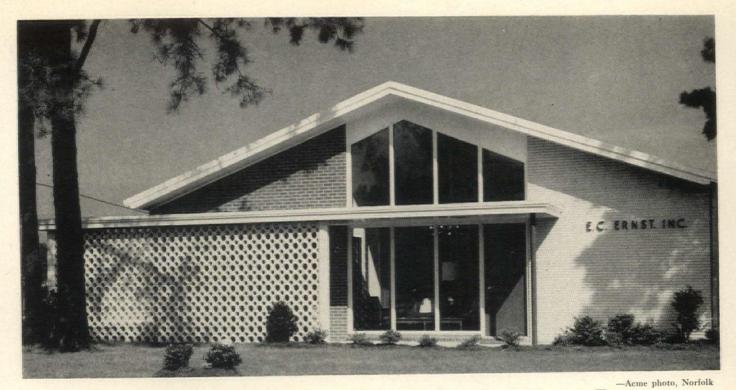
roof deck—Roof Engineering Corp. windows—Roof Engineering Corp. glazing—Building Supplies Corp. painting—E. Caligari & Son, Inc.

acoustical ceilings — Manson-Utley Co.

ceramic tile—Grover L. White, Inc. resilient tile—Grover L. White, Inc. (Continued on page 93)

NOVEMBER 1959





New Norfolk Branch for E. C. Ernst, Inc.

MELVIN M. SPENCE Architect

The New Norfolk branch for E. C. Ernst, Inc., Washington Electric Contractor, was designed by Melvin M. Spence around a standard 40 foot Butler rigid frame building. Eighty two feet long, the standard pre-fabricated type steel structure was fitted out

E. D. DUVAL Consulting Engineer

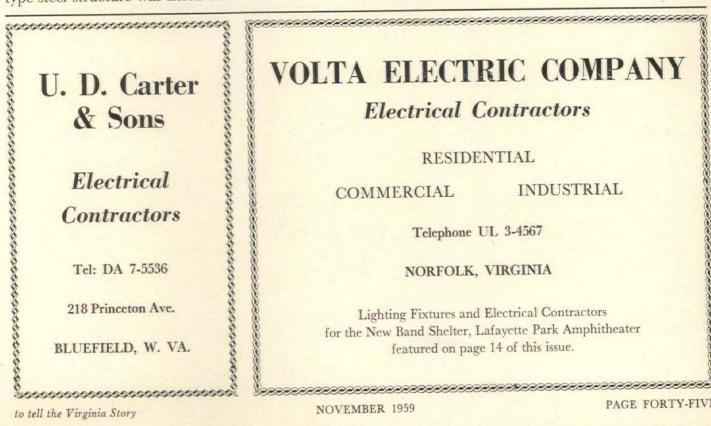
with brick end-walls, plaster interior walls and aluminum windows. The concrete floor slab is covered with asphalt tile.

The building is used as an office and as a warehouse, was built by the Thomas R. Terry Construction Co. of Norfolk. Located at

THOMAS R. TERRY CONSTRUCTION CO. General Contractor

> 1119 So. Military Highway, the branch is managed by Mr. John L. Taylor. Assisting architect Spence in the design of the building was consulting engineer E. D. Duval who designed the mechanical work.

> > ch?



to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1959

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-- Photo by william 1. F

OFFICE PLAZA-NEWPORT NEWS

WILLIAMS, COILE & BLANCHARD & ASSOCIATES, Architects

THE NEW OFFICE STRUCTURE is a two story brick and panel wall rectangle. Interior partitions are of concrete masonry units plastered. Floors are asphalt tile. The roof is built-up. Interior design for the building was done by the architect. The General Contractor did the excavations, foundations and concrete work. United Fireproofing Corp. of Hampton did the masonry. Standard Iron and Steel Co. Inc., of Norfolk supplied the steel. Roofing was by Roof Engineering Corp., also of Norfolk. Economy Cast Stone Co., of Richmond, supplied the stonework. Windows and window-walls were manufactured by Brown and Grist, Inc. of Newport News. Electric work was by Perry Electric Co. of Hampton while W. H. Martin Co., of Newport News did the plumbing, heating air conditioning and ventilating. The ele-

LOCKWOOD & SONS, General Contractors

vator was obtained from Hubert C. Jordan, of Norfolk; painting was by Shaw Paint and Wallpaper Co. of Newport News; ceramic and quarry tile by the Pompei Tile Co., Newport News. A. D. Stone of Portsmouth did the plastering. Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. of Richmond did the glazing. Resilient tile was by Southeastern Tile & Rug Co., Inc. of Newport News. Hampshire Corp. of Norfolk supplied the roof deck.

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PAGE FORTY-SIX

VIRGINIA RECORD

Curtained with an acre of glass...this Chicago building is 100% reinforced concrete!

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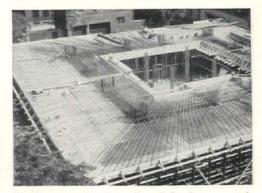


It's one of Chicago's finest luxury apartment buildings, 21 stories overlooking Lake Michigan at 320 Oakdale. Beneath its attractive exterior, 12,000 cu. yds. of concrete form a frame and floor skeleton of outstanding strength.

Architect Milton M. Schwartz of Chicago and structural engineers from Miller Engineering Co. chose reinforced concrete for its rigidity and durability and passed along big bonuses in economy to their client, too.

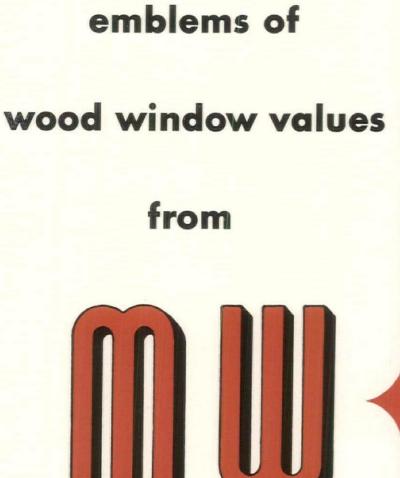
Concrete saved an estimated \$200,000 through reduced materials cost, easier construction scheduling. It made a simple job of the cantilevered overhangs. And because floors are flat slabs, it saved a full story in total height.

Concrete needs no special fireproofing. It can't rust or rot. No other material offers such low maintenance cost. More and more architects and engineers are specifying concrete frame and floor construction today. They're finding the same kind of economies for all structures, of both conventional and modern design.

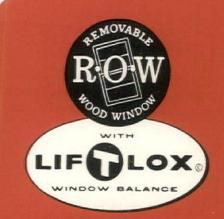


Reinforcement being placed for large, cantilevered 2nd-floor slab, a construction so easily achieved in reinforced concrete.

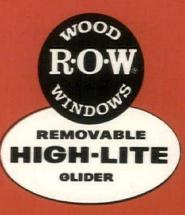
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION 1401 State Planters Bank Bldg., Richmond 19, Virginia A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete



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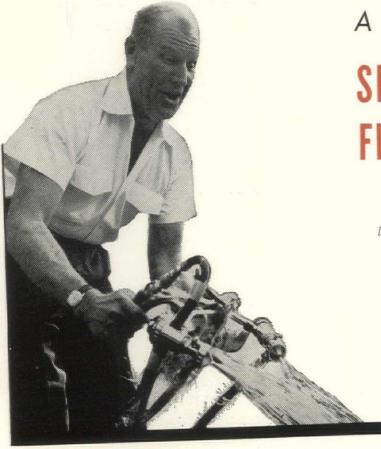


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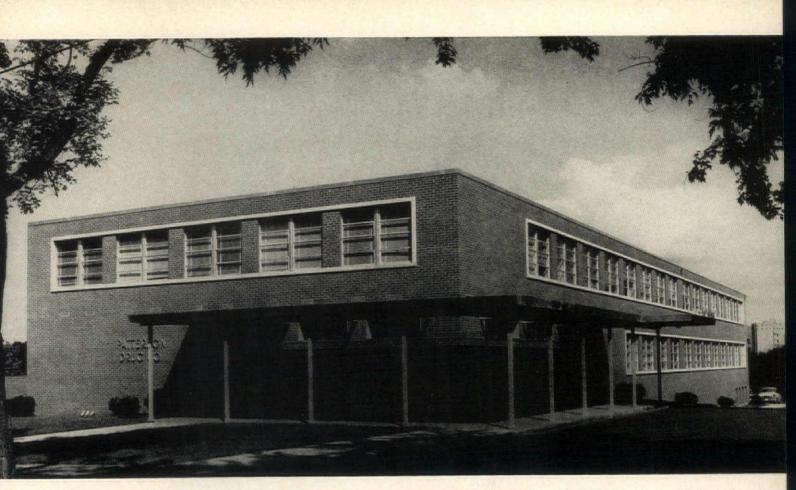


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J. W. Enochs	Mount Airy Granite
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HOPEWELL	ROOFING AND
	ROOFING AND SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS 1107 Commerce St. Phone Victor 7-7381 LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA Roofing Contractor for the new Noland Company Building featured on page 34 of this issue.

VIRGINIA RECORD



PROFESSIONAL BUILDING and PHYSICIANS CLINIC-ROANOKE

SMITHEY & BOYNTON Architects

THIS RECTANGULAR two story brick office building and clinic has recently been completed in Roanoke. It uses aluminum windows, a built up roof deck on 2" insulation on a metal deck and has asphalt tile and vinyl asbestos floors with plaster partitions. Sub-contractors on the project were Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Roanoke, steel; the steel roof deck being supplied by H. H. Robertson of Pittsburg and the Wheeling Corrugating Co., of Wheeling, W. Va. SOWERS, KNOWLES & RODES Consulting Engineers, Mechanical

Roofing was done by Lowe and Nelson, of Roanoke. Forburger-Harris Stone Co. of Bloomington, Ind., supplied the stone. Wm. Bailey windows were obtained through A. L. Horowitz, of Roanoke. Salem Glass Co., Salem, was sub-contractor for glazing while L. R. Brown of Roanoke did the painting and plastic wall finish. Hampshire Corp. of Roanoke, furnished the acoustical material; the North Carolina firm of Shields & Co. did the plastering; E. V. Poff & Son, Inc., Roanoke, the ceramic F. F. BARBOUR & SONS General Contractors

tile; and South Roanoke Lumber Co. the mill work. Steel doors and bucks were obtained through Cates Building Specialties, Inc. of Roanoke. Electric fixtures and electrical work by the Jefferson Electric Co., Inc., Roanoke. Plumbing fixtures were American-Standard installed by Weddle Plumbing & Heating Co., Roanoke, who did also the heating, ventilating and air conditioning. Lead protective linings in the building were supplied by Ray Proof Corp. of Stamford, Conn.

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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1959

PAGE FIFTY-ONE

STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. Inc.

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See Nurses Residence and School, Roanoke Memorial Hospital on Page 61.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Installation of Plumbing and Plumbing Fixtures in Band Shelter, Lafayette Amphitheater, Norfolk, Va. See Page 14. Sub Contractor for Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning and Ventilation in the New Offices of Virginia Pilot Assoc., Norfolk, Va. See Page 43.

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Site Improvement for Offices of Virginia Pilot Assoc. Bldg. See Page 43.

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SUB-CONTRACTORS FOR:

Structural Wood—Saint Andrews Episcopal Church, Newport News, Va., See Page 24. Roofing—Office Plaza, Newport News, Va., See Page 46.

Roof Deck-Virginia Pilot Assoc. Bldg., Norfolk, Va., See Page 43.

Steel Roof Deck & Roofing-Door Engineering Corp., Norfolk, Va., See Page 63.

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General Contractor for the Nurses Residence & School, Roanoke General Hospital, featured on page 61.

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Concrete Suppliers for the Noland Company Office featured on page 34.

VIRGINIA RECORD

Three Story Extension Connected to Pulaski Hospital

WELLS & MEAGHER Architects

CONSTRUCTION WAS BEGUN in June for the additions to Pulaski Hospital in Pulaski, Virginia. The project was scheduled for completion about August 1960 but will be delayed somewhat due to the steel strike. The scope of the work consists of a three story extension to the existing building and a new three-story building connected to the existing one by means of an enclosed bridge. This new construction will increase the hospital capacity to one hundred beds. Total cost of the project is \$298,949.00.

The extension to the present building is composed of three floors of 1161 square feet each. The basement is devoted entirely to a multi-purpose room, which is adjacent to the present dining facilities and record storage. This room can be divided by folding doors and is to be used for meeting or dining purposes. The first floor contains a delivery suite and two semi-private rooms. The second floor houses a four-bed recovery ward, the new laboratory facilities, and washing and sterilizing room.

The topography of the site influenced the design of the new building with access to the basement floor and ground floor from separate parking areas. The basement floor has access to a parking lot for visitors. The ground floor is accessible to the staff parking lot and ambulance entrance.

The new building contains 5046

SOWERS, KNOWLES & RODES Consulting Engineers, Mechanical & Electrical

square feet of floor area on each of the three floors. Included in the basement are the physical therapy suite, autopsy room, mechanical equipment room, telephone room and storage and supply rooms. The ground floor contains eight doctors' offices, ten examining rooms, the emergency suite, reception room, two waiting rooms and clerical room. The first floor consists of twelve semi-private bedrooms, diet kitchen, utility room, nurses' station and bathrooms. All bedrooms have private toilet facilities. The enclosed bridge connects this floor with the first floor of the existing building. Admittance to this floor is controlled by the reception area. An elevator serves all three floors of this building.

The structure has exterior load bearing masonry walls and an interior steel frame. Concrete foundation walls are used below grade and the basement floors are concrete on earth. Floors not bearing on earth are constructed of bar joists supporting concrete slabs on steel floor lath. Roof construction is metal deck on steel joists with rigid insulation and built up roofing.

Finishes in general include resilient tile flooring, rubber tile bases, plaster walls on metal studs, and plaster ceilings. The emergency suite and delivery suite have terrazzo floors and base with ceramic tile walls. Toilets have ceramic tile floors, base and wainscot. LaboraGALLIMORE & LIVELY General Contractors

tory and Washing and Sterilizing have ceramic tile floors, base and wainscot with alberene stone counter tops and sinks.

Windows are to be commercial grade aluminum double hung. Aluminum curtain wall construction is used for the bridge connecting the present building and new building.

The heating system is a two pipe forced hot water system in the new building and steam heating in the addition.

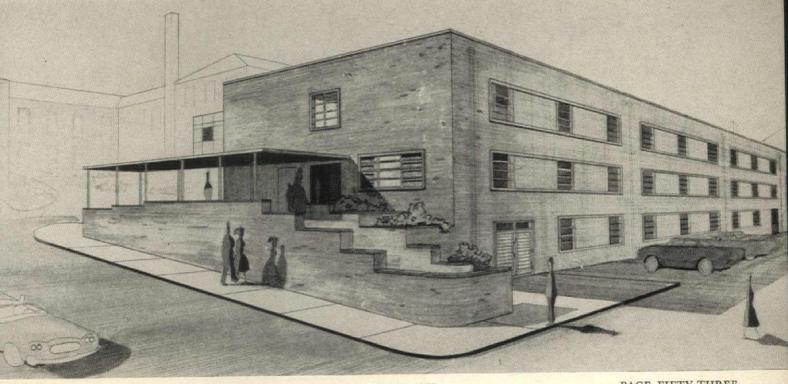
Offices, laboratories and similar work spaces have fluorescent lighting with other spaces having incandescent lighting.

This project is being constructed for \$15.46 per square foot of floor space.

Sub-contractors and material suppliers contributing to the new addition to the Pulaski hospital include: Robert R. Whitman, Pulaski, excavating; Old Virginia Brick Co., Salem, brick; Lightweight Block Co., Inc., Roanoke, Solite block; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Roanoke, steel; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel roof deck; I. N. McNeil, Roofing & Sheet Metal Works, Roanoke, roofing; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Inc., Richmond, stone work, ceramic tile and terrazzo.

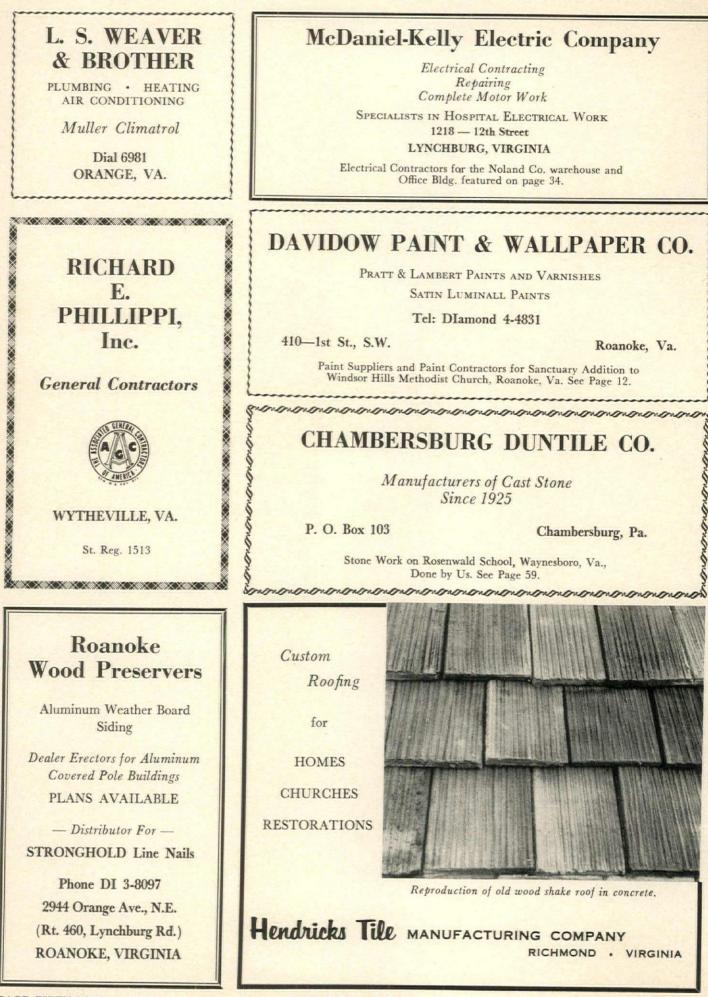
tile and terrazzo. Others include the Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., windows and window walls; Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., Richmond, glazing: Tilley Paint Co., Pulaski, painting; W. Morton Northen & Co., Richmond, acoustical tile and resilient flooring; Kenneth W. Jackson, Kingsport, Tenn., plastering and metal studs; Bailey Lumber Co., Bluefield, W. Va., millwork; Southwestern Electric Co., Roanoke, electrical; Harris Plumbing & Heating Co., Radford, plumbing and heating.

The elevator for the building was furnished by the Salem Foundry and Machine Works, Inc., Salem. The Automatic Sprinkler Corp. of America, Charlotte, N. C., supplied the sprinkler system.



to tell the Virginia Story

PAGE FIFTY-THREE



TRADITIONAL FACADE FOR BLACKSBURG CLOTHING SHOP

J. GARRY CLAY Architect

S. LEWIS LIONBERGER General Contractor

THIS CLEVER, interesting remodeling job was recently completed in Blacksburg, Va. The building had been occupied by a grocery store and was completely renovated both inside and out. J. Garry Clay, AIA, Roanoke, Va. was the architect.

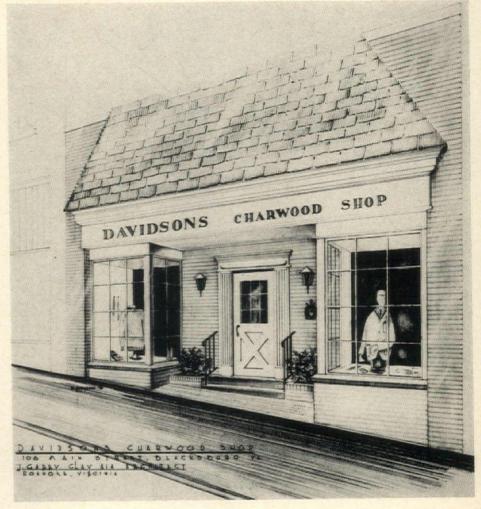
The owner of the store, Joseph Davidson, Roanoke, Va. was desirous of a shop which handled only Ivy League or traditional style clothing. The trend in this type of operation is to a traditional decor, both inside and out.

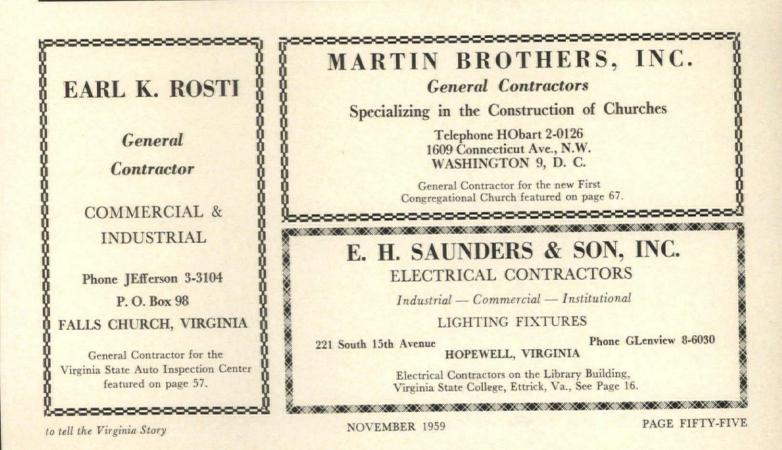
The front, with a wood shingled roof and two bay windows, brick wall and wood cornice, was worked around the existing opening so that no structural changes were required. This resulted in a considerable saving of both time and money.

The interior decor was further enhanced by false wood beams and hanging chandeliers.

Stores' fixtures are natural finish oak with molded cornice and light cove.

General contractor for the project is S. Lewis Lionberger of Roanoke. The Hampshire Corp. of Roanoke is doing the acoustical work and the resilient tile. Clayton G. Tinnell of Roanoke is the electrical contractor.





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Electrical Contractors on Residence of Mr. & Mrs. William B. Christian, Charlottesville, Va. See Page 28.

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General Contractor for Community Recreation Center, Martinsville, Virginia. See Page 40.

Martinsvine, virginia. see rage 40.

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See Student Nurses Dormitory, Petersburg General Hospital, and Vaughan & Co., Bankers, Franklin, Va., Projects on Pages 33 & 27.

PAGE FIFTY-SIX

VIRGINIA RECORD

FALLS CHURCH STATE AUTO INSPECTION CENTER

ANTHONY F. MUSOLINO & ASSOCIATE Architects

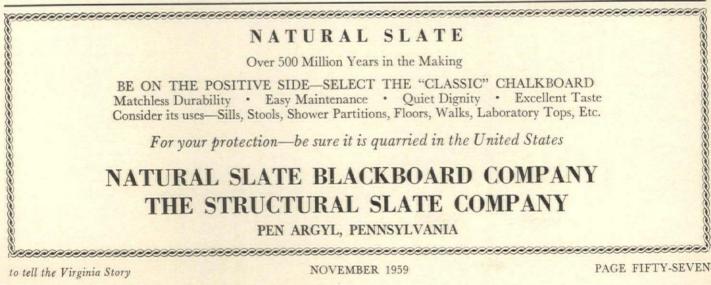
> DOLLAR & DePAPP Consulting Engineers, Mechanical

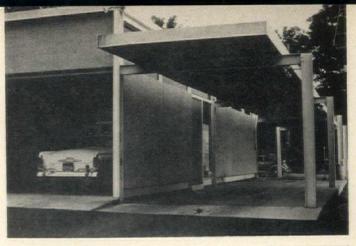
> > EARL K. ROSTI General Contractor

• A fifty foot square pre-cast concrete structure with adjacent canopied drive was designed for owner David S. Cammack of Falls Church by Anthony F. Musolino & Associate. A one story building, it utilizes panels of concrete topped with aluminum and glass curtain walls, has a built-up roof on steel roof deck, block interior walls and concrete floors.

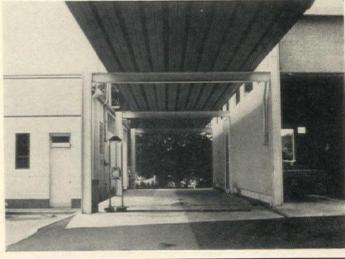
Window wall units were furnished by TECFAB of Beltsville, Md. Burton & Robinson of Falls Church supplied the concrete. T. D. Fraley of Alexandria did the masonry work. Steel for the project was supplied by Southern Iron Works, Springfield, Va.

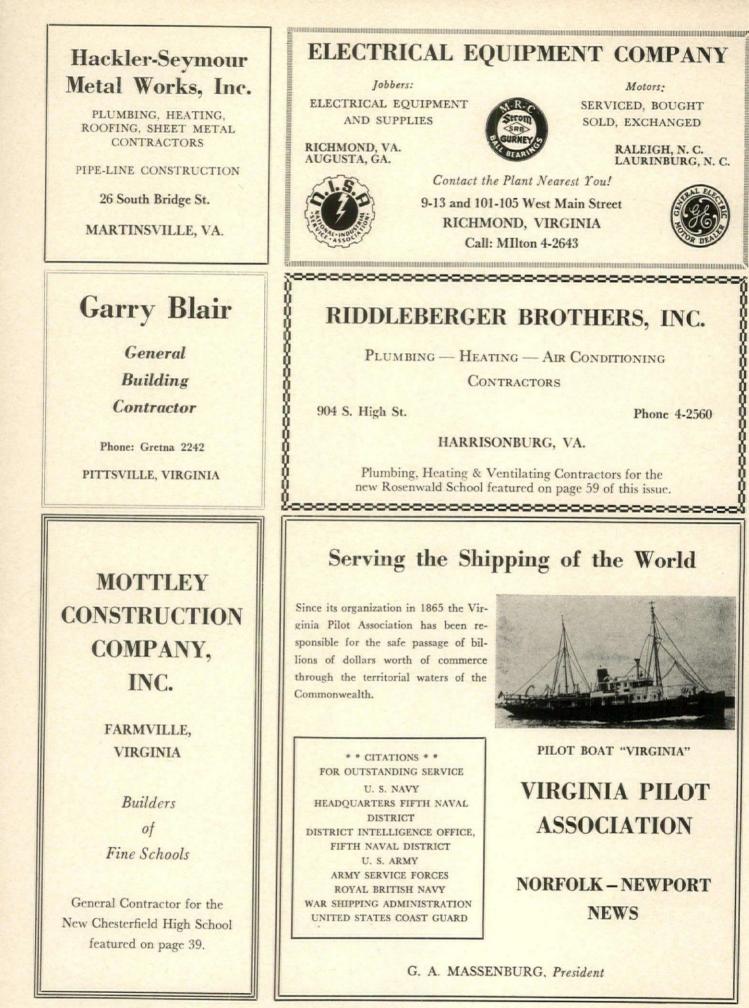
Fenestra, Inc. of Washington, D. C. supplied the steel roof deck. Roofing was by Perrin & Martin of Arlington. Hires Turner Glass Co. of Rosslyn did the glazing; Arlington Maintenance Co., Arlington, the painting; Cott's Linoleum, Inc., Arlington, resilient flooring; Virginia Millwork, Arlington, millwork; Arlfax Electric Service, Vienna, electrical work; Chester Burk, Inc., Washington D. C., plumbing; Dixie Sheet Metal Works, Falls Church, installed the heating.





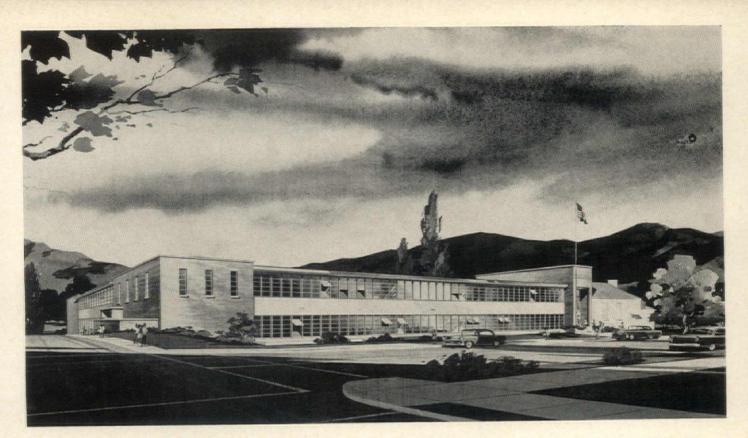






PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT

VIRGINIA RECORD



NEW WAYNESBORO SCHOOL ADDITION: Rosenwald School

New UNDER CONSTRUCTION on Port Republic Road at Fontaine Street in Waynesboro, Va. is an addition to Rosenwald School, designed by Hinnant, Addison and Hinnant, Architects and Engineers of Lynchburg.

This addition is being constructed in two stages to avoid any interuption in classes. The first stage is to be completely finished and the classes moved in from the old building. The old building then will be demolished with the exception of the gymnasium and a two classroom wing. The second stage will be completed, connecting all components into one unit.

The addition, which is "L" shaped, will be 61 feet wide, with one leg 112' and the other 203' long. The two story building containing 29,800 square feet to accommondate 300 students is being built at a square foot cost of \$10.22 for a total contract price of \$335,350.00. The contract was let April 1959 by City of Waynesboro School Board, Mr. F. B. Glenn, Superintendent, to Thorington Construction Co. of New Market.

The facilities contained follow:

3 primary classrooms, 5 high school classrooms, a science suite, a homemaking suite, a library suite, industrial arts shop and storage, general office suite with vault, clinic suite, and cafeteria, kitchen suite, 4 student toilets, teacher's toilets, teacher's lounge, 10

lavatories, 4 storage rooms, 3 janitor's closets, complete fire detection and alarm system, two way inter-communication system, clock and bell system, sidewalks, curb and gutters.

The heating is a two pipe steam, fin-tube, convector type radiation and 20 unit ventilators with lateral air ducts. Library ventilators have lateral air ducts and 68 lin. feet of steel shelving to match ventilators. The building is ventilated by forced air with 7 separate fan and duct systems. It is lighted by concentric ring incandescent fixtures with battery powered lights for all exitways.

The structural features of the building include a roof framing system of acoustically treated metal roof panels bearing on interior masonry block walls and exterior walls of both steel frame and masonry. Exterior masonry walls are of cavity construction, 4 in. red brick, 2 in. air space and 6 in. or 8 in. masonry block. Spandrels are also of cavity construction stuccoed to blend with the existing gymnasium which is to be stuccoed also. Interior walls are of painted masonry block with quarry tile wainscot in the kitchen area and toilets. The ground floor is concrete slab on grade covered with asphalt or quarry tiles.

The first floor is of open web steel joist construction with 21/2" of concrete over and sprayed on plastic below to HINNANT, ADDISON & HINNANT Architects

THORINGTON CONSTRUCTION CO. General Contractor

form the ceiling of the ground floor. The first floor will be covered with asphalt or quarry tile. Over the metal roof deck will be a koroseal vapor barrier, 11/2 in. rigid insulation and a 20 vear bonded built-up roof. All windows are intermediate projected Fenestra with a "finlite" finish, door frames are metal, and most doors are flush wood.

Completion of the building is expected 270 days after the signing of the contract last April.

The General Contractor is performing the excavation, foundation and concrete work as well as the painting, plastic ceiling finish and plaster. Other contractors and material suppliers are:

Augusta Block, Inc., Staunton-masonry Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg - steel and steel doors and bucks

Fenestra, Inc., Richmond-steel roof deck and windows

Herring-Hall-Harvin, Hamilton, Ohio-Vault door Frank Kerby & Sons, Waynesboro-roofing, water-proofing and insulation Chambersburg Duntile, Chambersburg, Penna. --cast stone work

John E. Gannaway & Co., Inc., Lynchburgb-hardware

Grant E. Key-kitchen equipment Standard Tile Co., Staunton-ceramic tile Heatwole Tile Co., Richmond-resilient tile

Charlottesville Lumber Co.-millwork

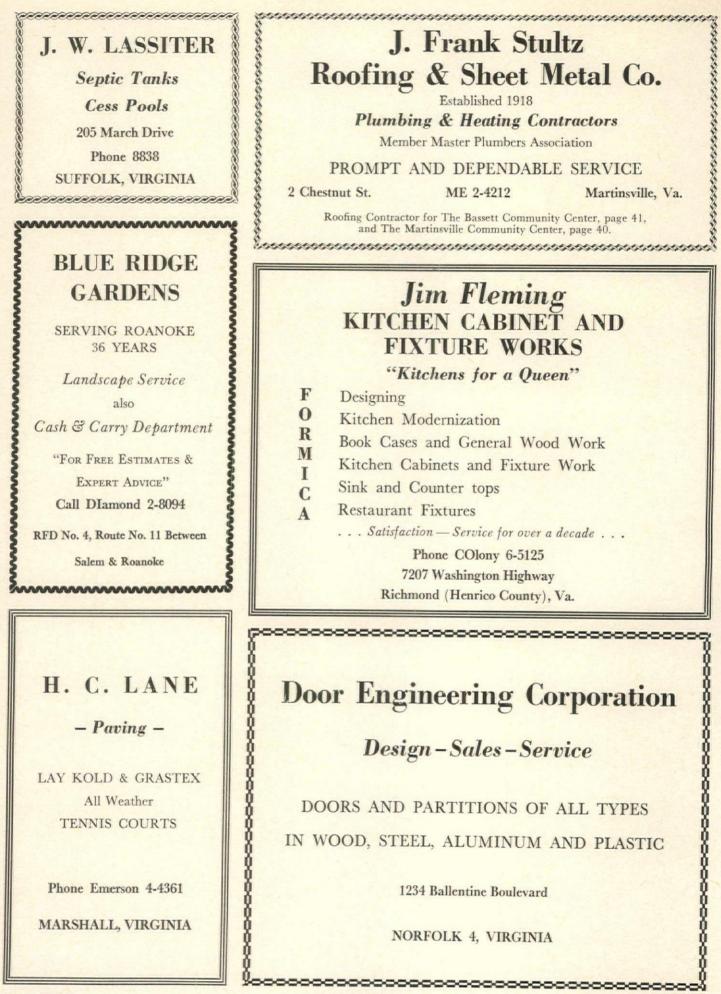
Associated Steel, Inc., Lynchburg-handrails, misc. metals

Silvray Corp., New York-lighting fixtures Clear-Bullock, Electrical Co., Inc., Martinsville-electrical work

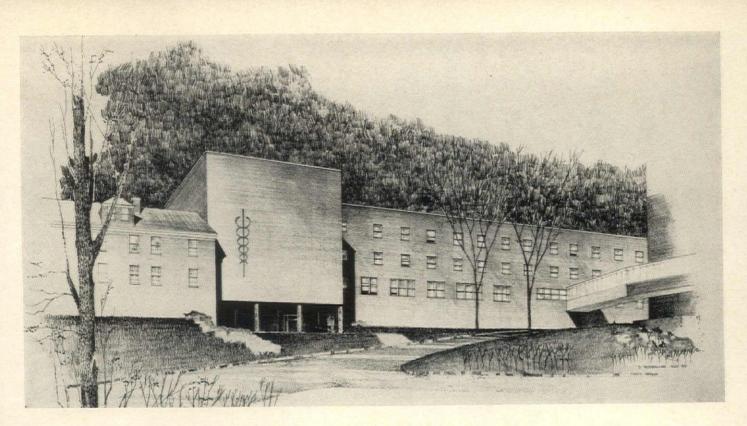
American Standard-plumbing fixtures

American Standard—plumbing ixtures Riddleberger Brothers, Plumbing & Heating, Har-risonburg—plumbing, heating and ventilating Interior Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio—metal lockers Webster Brick Co., Inc., Roanoke—brick

NOVEMBER 1959



VIRGINIA RECORD



ROANOKE NURSES RESIDENCE and SCHOOL

EUBANK, CALDWELL & ASSOCIATES Architects

THE ROANOKE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL completed a new \$600,000 addition this summer in the form of a new Residence and School of nursing. Designed by Eubank, Caldwell and Associates of that city, the new structure contains, on the first floor, an auditorium seating 400, a library, dietetic and chemistry laboratories, classrooms and offices. On the second and third floors are dormitories housing 175 student nurses. On each of the living floors are lounges, with kitchens and laundries attached.

The new building, of clean lined brick construction, connects to the hospital and to an older nurses dormitory. The hospital complex now represents a building investment of nearly 5 million dollars. Each student housed in the new building has a single bed and a desk with a lavatory built into a room divider which contains cabinets on either side. A large sun deck is located on the roof of the building.

Principal sub-contractors for the building include Hesse & Hurt, Inc., painting and decorating; Ornamantal Iron & Prison Works, steel stairs, aluminum handrails, and other ornamental and miscellaneous iron and steel work; Westbrook Elevator Mfg. Co., Danville, elevator; J. M. Blair Co., electrical work and fixtures; Structural Steel, Co., Inc., structural steel; Nelson Hardware,

J. H. FRALIN & SON General Contractors

> hardware; Webster Brick Co., Inc., brick; Weddle Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing, heating ventilation and air conditioning; and the Marsteller Corp., marble, tile and terrazzo.

Supplying the aluminum windows was the Roanoke Engineering Sales Co. J. H. Pence Co. furnished the school equipment. Benjamin Moore Paint was supplied through the Harwood Paint and Wallpaper Co. Office fixtures and furniture was furnished through State Office Supply while furnishing for the reception room was from Reid & Cutshall, Inc.

All of the above firms are of Roanoke unless otherwise noted.

LEFT TO RIGHT: The Sundeck-A Typical Room-The Reception Area.



to tell the Virginia Story

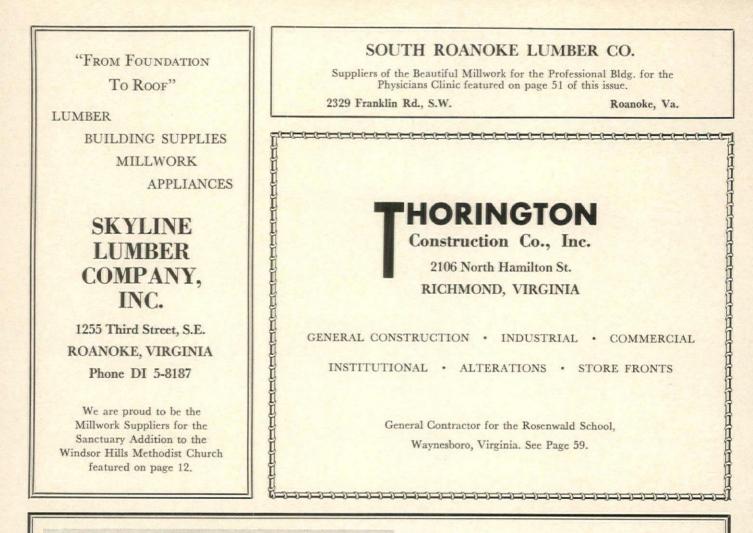


Photos courtesy Roanoke Times



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NOVEMBER 1959





Masonry Contractors for the New George Wythe High School featured on page 22 and the New John Marshall High School featured on page 23 of this issue. George Wythe High School in South Richmond (left) and John Marshall High School (below), designed by Baskervill & Son, Hankins & Anderson, Architects and Consulting Engineers, Budina & Freeman and Alan McCullough, Consultants.

C. E. YOUNG COMPANY MASONRY CONTRACTORS

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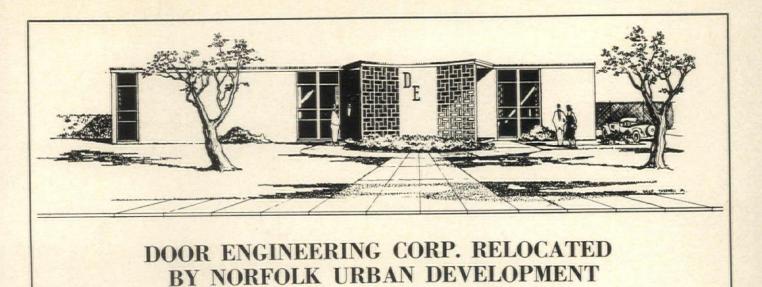
Telephone Dupont 9-5216

31/2 West Main Street

SALEM, VIRGINIA



PAGE SIXTY-TWO



WILLIAMS & TAZEWELL Architects

W. B. MEREDITH, II General Contractor

THE CITY OF NORFOLK'S large scale Atlantic City Redevelopment Project has resulted in a relocation of many existing businesses in this area. Door Engineering Corporation was faced with this problem and selected the firm of Williams and Tazewell—Architect, A.I.A., as architects for the project.

The new office building, now under construction by W. B. Meredith, II, General Contractor, will furnish approximately 3500 sq. ft. of space for executive and sales offices. The structure, of contemporary design, will be fully air conditioned, and features completely moveable steel interior partitions, which are one of the many materials sold by Door Engineering and incorporated into the design.

The exterior is of brick, and the use of concrete screen wall block, together with a slate floor, will form a strikingly handsome entrance.

Mechanical Engineering for the building was done by the firm of Silver Associates, Norfolk, Virginia.

The building is 40 by 78 feet overall. One story tall, it will have aluminum windows, brick and block interior walls and asphalt tile floor.

The owners are supplying the windows and window walls, glazing, weatherstripping, steel doors and bucks and the toilet partitions.

The General Contractor is performing the excavation, foundation and SILVER ASSOCIATES Mechanical Engineers

carpentry work. Principal sub-contractors and other material suppliers are Advance Stone and Marble Co. Inc., masonry and stone work; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, steel; Roof Engincering Corp., steel, roof deck and roofing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; Woods Plastering Co., acoustical work; Grover L. White, Inc., ceramic and resilient tile work; Tidewater Electric & Air Conditioning Co., electrical work; Briggs Manufacturing Co. of Warren, Michigan, plumbing fixtures; E. B. Sams Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing, heating, air conditioning and ventilating.

All of the above firms are of Norfolk unless noted.

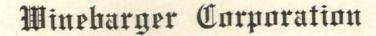
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LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Furniture & Fixtures for St. Andrews Episcopal Church. See page 24.

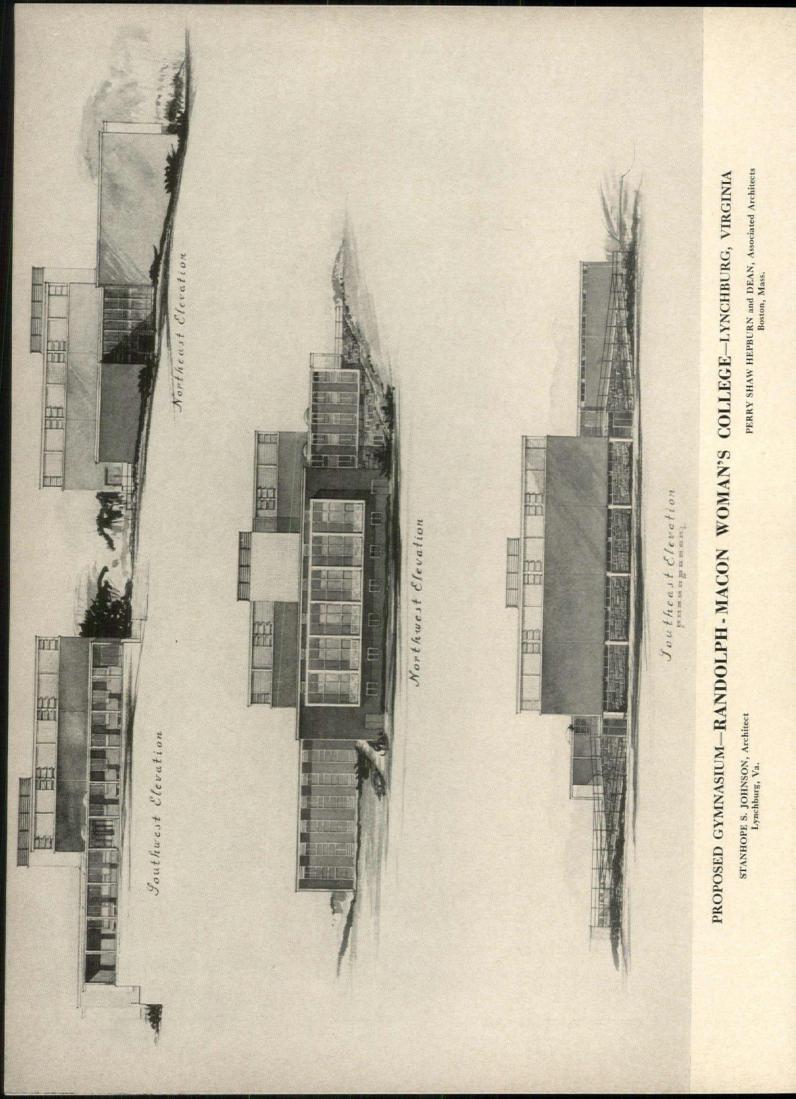
CORTE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY General Building Contractor

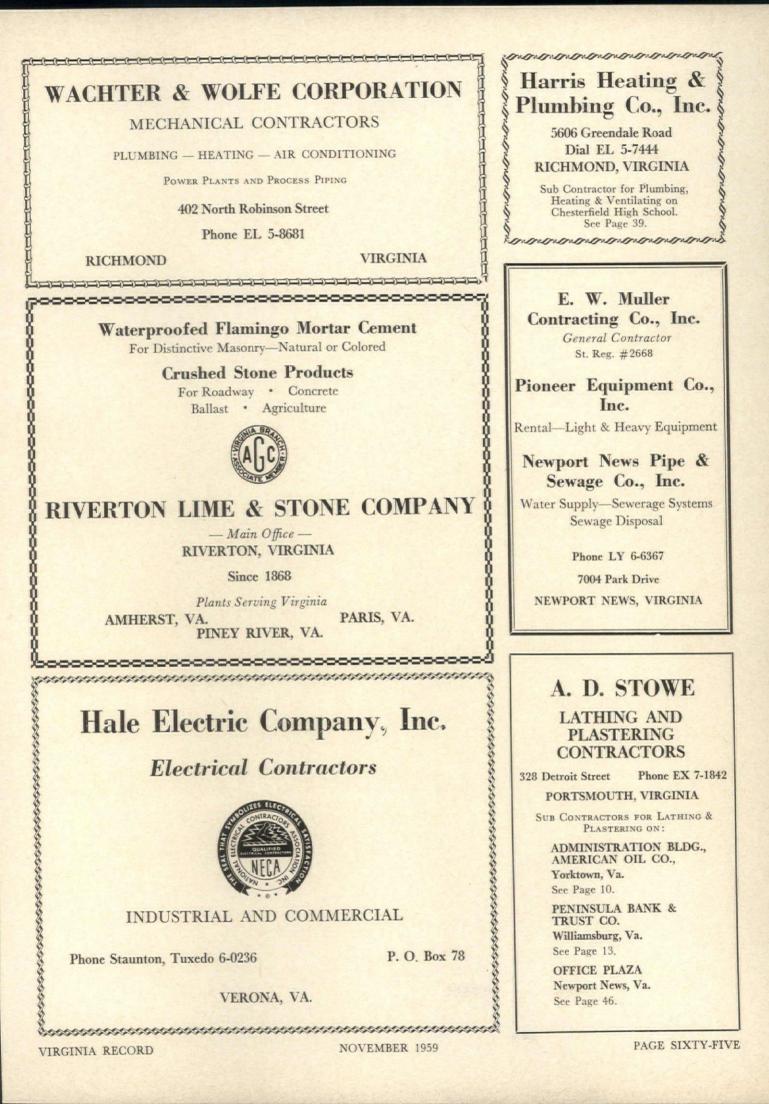
KIMBALL

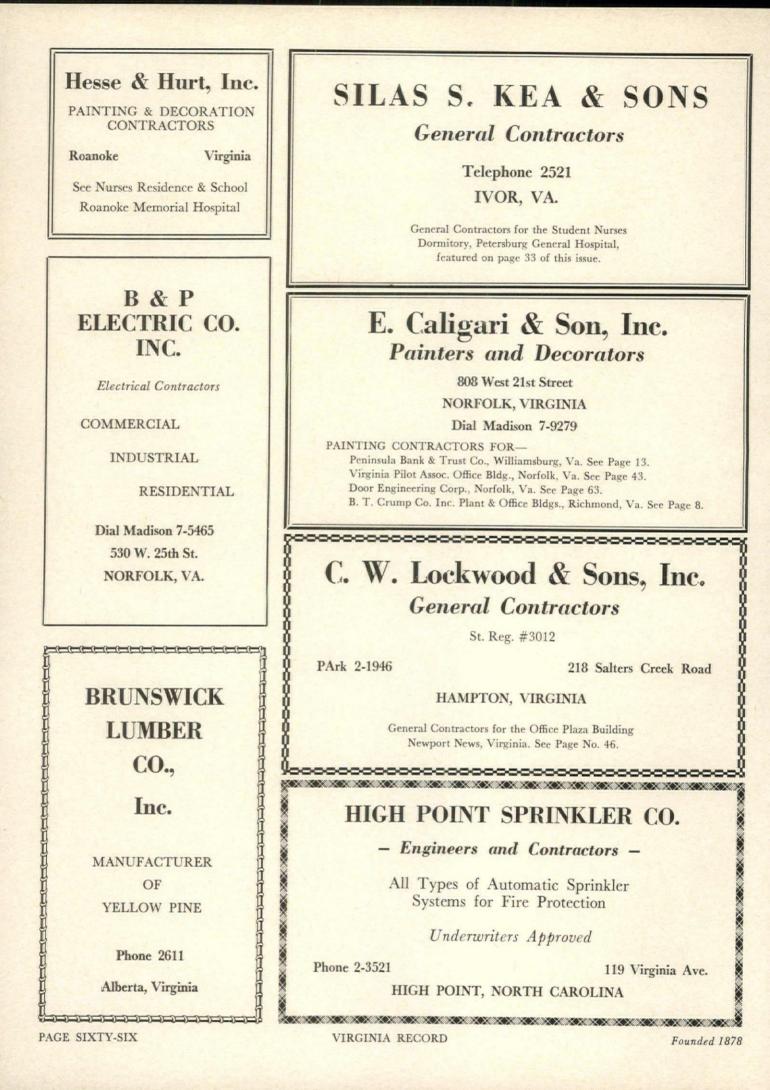


WEST VIRGINIA

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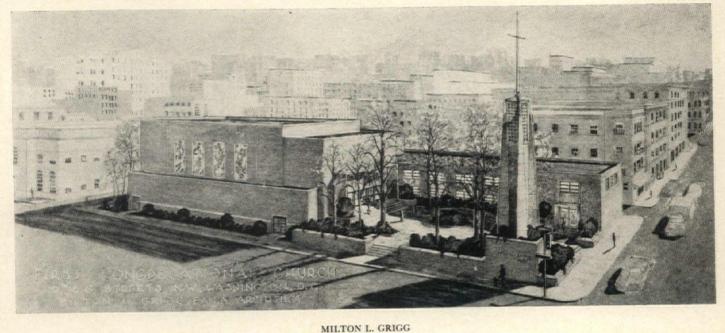




A CHURCH IN THE MIDDLE OF TOWN:

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

WASHINGTON, D. C.



BERNARD LOCRAFT Consulting Structural Engineer Architect MARTIN BROTHERS, INC.

General Contractors

DRAMATIC SOLUTION to the problem of the downtown church has been arrived at in the plan of the First Congregational Church in Washington, D. C. While most of the downtown churches are moving to the satellite residential areas in the metropolitan district the unique challenge and demand for the service of the church prompted, after thorough study and analysis, the decision to remain downtown where it has long been a worship center for the tourist and the transient Washington population. Each of the important denominations tend to have a "national church" somewhere in the District of Columbia, and this is to be the mecca for the Congregationalists. The neighborhood area is entirely commercial, being surrounded by large banks, department stores and parking garages. There was little opportunity to design into the structure anything dramatic or cathedral-like. Therefore the architect took the approach that extreme simplicity combined with strong contrasts of materials with the surrounding commercial environment should be emphasized. The employment of sand finish red brick, limestone and gold set the scale and color composition. To further enhance the contrast in the neighborhood-described by the architect as "a sea of asphalt"-it was decided that the building would be set as far back from the intersection of the streets as possible

and that a forecourt garden would be provided to set a spot of green in the otherwise cold commerical stage. The comparatively small opportunity for realization of the advantages of a vista have been seized upon by the employment of a free standing bell tower in brick, limestone and gold leaf at the intersection of the two streets. The architect refers to this as the "holy billboard", which describes the function of the tower in expressing the distinctiveness of the site utilization.

Due to the downtown location there will be comparatively small requirement for Sunday School or normal parochial facilities. Those required have been provided in a wing paralleling the entrance court.

It is in the church itself that the full impact of contemporary techniques, building codes and liturgical requirements were synthesized into a unit which is at once an acknowledgment of the historical background of the Congregational Church, and particularly of this congregation, together with the admitted challenge of service and opportunity for the next century. The church building will be virtually hermetically sealed against sound and visual disturbance. The clerestory windows are of inch thick glass set in concrete and are actually structural portions of the wall, being inoperative. Thus traffic and aircraft noise will be reduced to a COUNTS & LAWRENCE Consulting Mechanical Engineers

minimum and a positive control of interior lighting under all weather conditions is assured.

A major feature of the garden facade is a 28' x 15' sculptural panel on limestone, the figures being made of gold leafed repoussed lead in which certain areas feature high key enamels. This sculpture is incorporated in the lighting scheme to be a focal point both by day and by night on the axis of the garden and entrance doors.

The entire plant is air conditioned and a unique feature of the mechanical equipment is the extensive use of provisions for radio recording and the taping and recording of television programs.

For the expanded site it was necessary to demolish four apartment buildings as well as the old church which was built in 1867. Construction work was initiated on the first of October and the project is estimated to cost approximately \$700,000.00. Martin Brothers, Inc. of Washington is the general contractor, Milton L. Grigg, F.A.I.A., is the architect, with Bernard Locraft as consulting structural engineer, and the firm of Counts and Lawrence as consulting mechanical engineers. The stained glass and repousse sculpture are to be executed by Willet Studios of Philadelphia. The great pipe organ is to be built by Cassavant Fréres of Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec.

NOVEMBER 1959

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Norway Maple

Weeping Willow

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Cardinal Redleaf Maple

Suggested Materials for Community Plantings:

FLOWERING TREES

Pink Flowering Dogwoods White Flowering Dogwoods **Flowering Cherries**

SHADE TREES

Birch, European White Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping Gum, Sweet Honey Locust, Thornless Kentucky Coffee Tree

EVERGREENS

Hemlocks Junipers Pines

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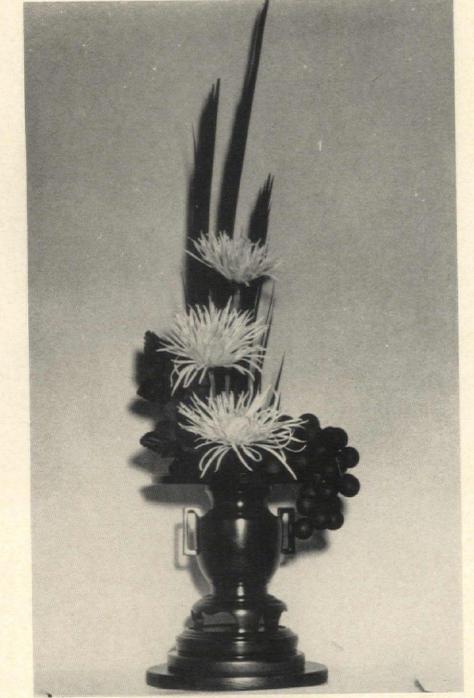
Waynesboro, Virginia

PAGE SIXTY-EIGHT

NERE ENERE EN ENERE E VIRGINIA RECORD



Mrs. Gerald J. Pierce, Editor Phone AT 8-0202, 7700 Hillview Ave., Richmond 29, Va.



In a flower show, sponsored by the Lynchburg Council of Garden Clubs, Mrs. M. R. McGehee won a blue ribbon on her interpretation of the modern era. We regret the photography limits the degree of third dimension which was in the original arrangement and makes the placement of the grapes appear distorted.

Garden Gossip Section

VIRGINIA RECORD NOVEMBER 1959

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A Thought for Today

Let's face it—America is moving to the suburbs. And if the county fathers take a "so what" attitude about it, there may be trouble over the horizon, according to W. L. Gibson, Jr., agricultural economist at VPI.

He does not say we should attempt to avoid such a move, but he believes a great need exists for planning for the proper use of the land. Rural zoning is a crying need of the present.

Today, rural people who do not live on farms outnumber those who do by a ratio of two to one. Evidence indicates that most of the urban development during the next 25 to 50 years will continue to shift toward the rural-urban fringes in expanding metropolitan communities.

People want less congestion and cheaper land, and they are willing to drive 5, 10, 25, and even 50 miles twice a day to get them. And the businesses to serve them are moving with them. A whole myriad of related enterprises which go with places to live and work are moving to areas outside urban boundaries.

Without proper planning, problems are apt to arise from failure to recognize distinct differences in types of land use and the fact that these differences determine whether mixtures of land uses are compatible or not. Some land uses go logically together, while others are illogical, inefficient, and some even harmful to each other. Once such mistakes are made, they are difficult and costly to correct. Often the difficulties and costs are so high they become prohibitive and the communities gradually lose most of their desirable characteristics as places to live and work.

"We should have zoned 10, or even 25 years ago," is a common complaint heard today. Local leaders see too late the situations they could have prevented by planning and zoning, but didn't, come back to haunt them.

Local people, acting through their local governments, should develop plans to guide the growth and expansion in their counties and pass rural zoning ordinances to put the plans into operation. They should realize that zoning serves better to prevent problems than to solve them.





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Contemporary Landscape Design

By NANCY E. PIERCE

TANDSCAPE DESIGN is coming into its own today in America, into its own style and gradually, more than selected students and specialists are coming to appreciate the need for good landscape design in our public and private buildings. For years, as in the other arts, we have depended upon the European or the Oriental pattern for our ideas on using plant material in our development of land. We copied Italian gardens and French fountains in the gradiose estates of the early 20th century but even before that, the European style influenced our thinking as far back as the founding of Williamsburg. A visit in that colonial capital with attention to the gardens shows formal design, plant material that was prominent in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries and islands of prim cultivation in the midst of what was then the American wilderness. When Thomas Jefferson built his Monticello, he had visited in England and France at the time of the English naturalistic period and employed some of its ideas in his development of his garden. America as an individualistic country did not begin its own artistic development until our own century, and in its midst, we pause to examine the trends in the art of landscaping today.

In developing our culture of the 20th century, a tremendous swing toward easy, casual living shows everywhere. We are indicating our love of the outof-doors, we are closer to nature and our emphasis is stronger on the more natural aspects of life. Less and less we admire sham and veneer and more are realizing that the expression of our true nature and our own personality is more desirable to live with. Our increased free time from the job of earning a living, the greater emphasis on being able to "do-it-yourself" with ease and dignity, the products of mass production to make our lives easier-all this is characteristic of America in its mid-twentieth century.

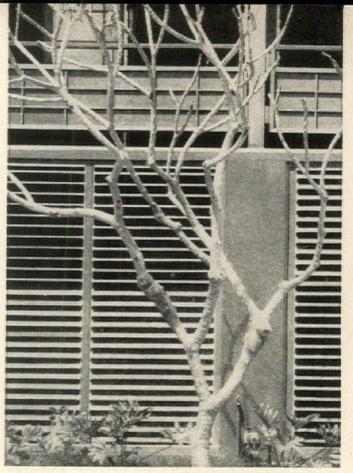
PAGE SEVENTY

The bold pattern of the bare branches is in keeping with the strong linear pattern of the building

Other arts have reflected these changes: we have seen the development of the abstract art forms in painting and sculpture; a new appreciation of color and its use has come into our interior decoration, in fact into our world in many ways. Our buildings, private as well as public, show the feeling of our age in their bold, strong lines, their close adherence to the topography of the site, the unusual use of color, the unorthodox but so interesting use of new materials in creating the usual four walls, the emphasis on less ornamentation and greater simplicity, good design and ease of maintenance. The architects have worked with the ideas of Europe and the Far East and have come up with a style that is fast becoming our own, the style that is reflected in so many buildings pictured in this issue, the architecture of Virginia today.

Landscaping is not an isolated thing; it is not done for the sake of seeing how many plants can be incorporated into a given piece of property: the whole purpose of landscaping a building's grounds is to make that building more useful and attractive. As the styles of buildings are changing in America, we are undergoing a change in the ideas of landscaping. We are realizing that as architecture is an art, so is landscaping, and many of the same principles applied so effectively to architecture and other arts must also be applied to

VIRGINIA RECORD NOVEMBER 1959



Courtesy California Redwood Assoc.

landscaping. Principles of design which have proved to be successful in home decoration, dress design, and building design are being considered: simplicity and restraint, scale or proportion, balance, unity, and focalization—all are principles or rules of design we have found to work. The problem is to apply these proven principles to the selection of an arrangement of plant material the instrument of much of our landscape design.

Our concern here is the average home. Of course, if the architecture of that building is strongly traditional or of a given period, the landscaping must be of that period as well. The purpose of landscape design is to enhance the house and it would be better set off in a garden of its period than one of another era. The formally designed beds edged in boxwood of the Williamsburg era belong with that type of house just as do the accessories and colors of that period accent the architectural features on the interior. But the contemporary house of today in Virginia may be an adaptation of the colonial style or a departure entirely into the more modern style which emphasizes the clean, simple lines with less ornament and the feeling of spaciousness and closer re-lationship between inside and out-ofdoors. Gardens and swimming pools are found inside where we think of them as outdoor features while eating areas and outdoor cooking spots become

an important part of the garden outdoors. Our garden is no longer a place to grow plants for their individual beauty; our lawn no longer a site for specimen plants, but instead our garden should be the living area outdoors for the family. It should reflect the interests and needs of the family using it and, in keeping with the 20th century spirit, will probably be casual and informal.

In planning the landscaping for a house, we are always concerned with the "front vard" or the portion of the house that is most public and usually includes the front door area. We have talked about foundation plantings for years, because 50-60 years ago, foundation plantings were very much needed to cover the ugly foundations left for all to see in the building. We needed to cover the front of the house with plants. Today, houses are being built closely to the ground, many times on a cement slab or even if over a basement, the foundation will actually show very little. The need to cover something which doesn't exist is gone. The principal need for planting around the home today is to make that house seem related to its surroundings and to make the house as attractive as possible. Planting trees and shrubs that soon reach the roof line and form a green screen over the front of the house cannot accomplish this purpose. Instead, a simple planting composition at the corners of the house to soften the vertical architectural line as well as an accent at the front door would suffice. Possibly a low ground cover or a low growing shrub mass between these two points would help relate the planting, but often, turf will do just as well and be as effective. Choose slow-growing plants that won't require frequent pruning for ease of maintenance. Any further planting in the front yard in the average community should be to the sides of the property, possibly at the property line, but certainly not in the lawn area. Trees that are on the property should be left to provide shade and possibly won't always be in just the proper position. In planting trees, always place them so they will enframe the picture of your house, and those in the rear placed so they show above the roof-line as an effective background. The purpose of this planting is to enhance the beauty of the house, its architecture, its materials, not to overcome it. Unless a specific problem exists which requires additional accent to the front walk, leading to the front door, try to refrain from edging the walk which needs to be wide enough for at least two people and creates an easy entrance to

Garden Gossip PAGE SEVENTY-ONE

the front door. More often than not, the foundation planting may be quite formal or symmetrical in balance, since the doors and windows of the home are often so balanced. But if the house architecture is asymmetrical, it is quite proper for the plant material to be less formal in arrangement. So important to remember is the caution not to overplant the front area but simply to plant with an eye to accenting the front entrance and to frame the house.

In designing the remainder of the grounds, the needs of the family and the use of these grounds must be considered and continually remembered. In the contemporary house, the informality can really come into its own with as little plant material as is required to carry out the simplest of designs. A transition from the house to the more informal garden is needed, but is often effected with the terrace area, close to the house, where much of family out door living occurs. In planning a terrace, be sure to make it large enough for the family and guests, the planned furniture, and also for progression into the garden. Little planting is required here, possibly only close to the house if it adjoins. Edging a terrace with low growing plant material can be dangerous, might attract insects, and limits the spacious feeling and informality.

Today's world makes ease of maintenance imperative. This can be accomplished by planning a very simple design, by choosing plants that are slowgrowing or do not require extensive pruning, by selecting plants that do not need to be pampered, such as the native shrubs that have built-in disease resistance and climate hardiness, by including large areas of paved surfaces such as terraces, driveway area, parking or turn-around areas, and walks, all of which reduce the amount of lawn care. Mulching shrubs and planting them properly will also reduce cultural care. In the modern scene we are finding new materials that give easier maintenance to use in the architectural features of the garden, such as aluminum, redwood, the various aggregates for paths and terraces, and the increased availability and appreciation of the place of structures in the garden of today.

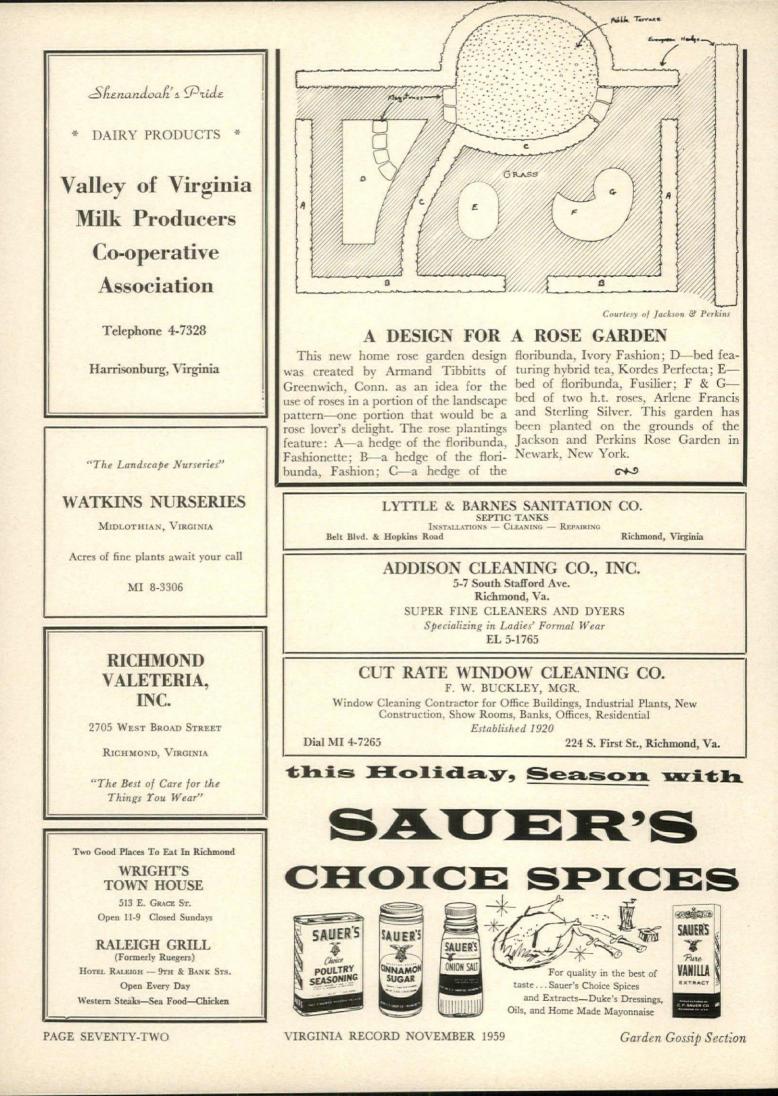
In referring to the principles of design which have served us well in other arts, the one most often ignored by amateur landscapists is focalizationcreating a point of interest in the garden, or focal point in the design. A point of interest may be a garden bench, an arbor with a closed gate, a bird bath, a piece of sculpture, or even a view, if it is worthy of concentrated attention. The focal area becomes the center of your design, the point toward which the rest of the garden is building and should be planned with extra care and planted with choicer shrubs as it will probably come under careful scrutiny. In the case of a view, it is better to frame that view on both sides and point the eye outward to its special point of beauty-a mountain, a bend in the river, for example. So often, we tend to follow the other principles of design well but fail to provide the focal area that gives the garden the distinction for which we are striving.

Mid-20th century landscape design has come of age to complement the buildings of this era. As did the fancy furbelows of Victorianism go out and no longer do we see round beds of cannas in the center of the lawn, we need to catch up to date in our amateur planning of landscape design to be in tune with the landscape style of today, one in which simplicity and restraint create a serene and quiet garden to enhance the clean, simple lines of our architects' creation. Δ

A TYPICAL WILLIAMSBURG GARDEN OF STRONG GEOMETRIC PATTERN

(Courtesy Colonial Williamsburg)





ON SELECTING PLANT MATERIAL

Have you ever seen a child who, when offered a choice between a nickle and a dime, takes the nickle because its larger?

Well, this is the same type of thinking many homeowners use when they select plant material for use around their homes. They would much rather buy a large, fast-growing plant for \$3 from a nurseryman that pay \$10 for a slowergrowing variety which is the same size, but older.

But the rub comes when this material, several years later and several feet higher, obscures the view from windows in the home. After all, windows are made to see from, or so landscape architects believe. One answer to the problem is pruning, but too many Americans just will not prune.

Another answer is the development and use of dwarf woody plants. The lower silhouettes of modern and ranchtype homes adds to the need for such material. The problem is one not only of finding and devoloping such material, but educating the public so they will use it.

Dr. J. H. Tinga of the horticulture department at VPI believes that dwarf plants will retain their utility over a much longer period than fast-growing varieties, and therefore, figuring the cost per year, will be more economical in the long run.

Tinga and J. D. Ashley have been working on a project devoted to developing desirable dwarf varieties for Virginia. To date they have several hundred plants which are developing nicely and which have been bred for insect and disease resistance and for winter hardiness.

Among them are a small-growing spruce, Picea Abies, variety Roemonti; a small growing juniper, Juniperus chinensis, variety Sargenti-Morton; and smaller growing boxwoods, Buxus sempervirens. In addition they have creeping and spreading varieties of cotoneaster, spreading junipers, spreading yews, low-growing weigela, and lowgrowing abelia.

The Japaneses have long been leaders in the field of dwarf plant material. Much of their success has been due to close attention to individual plants which Americans are not willing to give. This material is usually grown in pots with restricted root development. Daily watering and weekly pruning is the rule with these plants. However, Japan has also been the source of parent stock for many of the free-growing dwarf varieties which are now coming into vogue in this country.

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PAGE SEVENTY-THREE

Garden Gossip Section

news from the gardening world

Christmas on Wings Of Song and Story

Christmas is coming to Richmond, a little early perhaps, but "On Wings of Song and Story", when the Richmond Council of Garden Clubs presents its tenth annual flower show December 4-6 at the Carillon in Byrd Park. This annual gift to the City of Richmond by the over one hundred garden clubs in the area has become a tradition of beauty and inspiration and this year's artistic schedule, written by Mrs. Arch D. Livesay, has captured the spirit of the traditional Christmas completely. A total of nineteen classes with such interesting titles as "Here We Come A'Wassailing" and "Deck the Halls" and "Gather 'Round Our Festive Board" and "Gesu Bambino" and "The Peace of Churches Be Upon Thee" are open to individual exhibitors, in addition to the fourteen classes which individual clubs will enter. A special class in which the Nativity Scene is to be portrayed is included and adds the spiritual feeling to the schedule. A new feature-the Invitation Class-will have local florists as its participants in which nine entries will demonstrate a fresh arrangement for a church at Christmas.

If the past is any quide, the Carillon usually overflows with samples of beautifully grown evergreens, particularly hollies, which we all want to use at Christmas, but hollies *other* than the Ilex opaca or American holly which garden clubs are dedicated to preserve. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Albert M. Vermillera, the committee has been at work since June to perfect this Christmas show. The public is invited to attend on December 4th from 4-9 P.M.; on December 5 from 12-8 P.M.; and on December 6 from 1-7:30 P.M.

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PAGE SEVENTY-FOUR

Suspect Nematodes? Check Now, Says VPI

The roots of plants often have a story to tell.

Plant pathologists at VPI say if your vegetable garden failed to produce satisfactorily, if the flower garden seemed to come to a standstill when hot weather arrived, or if some of the plants wilted even though they had plenty of water—it might pay to dig them up now, wash them off, and examine them for root-knot nematode injury.

If the soil is infested with nematodes, the roots of the sick and dying plants will tell the story, the pathologists say.

You may not see the nematodes themselves. However, results of their feeding can be seen. Roots that are severely damaged by root knot nematodes are deformed and gnarled. Other kinds of nematodes may cause excessive branching and small hair roots which are "few and far between."

If you examine the roots of plants in the garden this fall and find that nematodes have been at work, you have three choices:

Let the garden plot lie idle for a full year or longer. Keep it as dry as possible and don't let any weeds or other plants grow there. Turn the soil several time during the fallow period to keep the soil as warm and dry as possible.

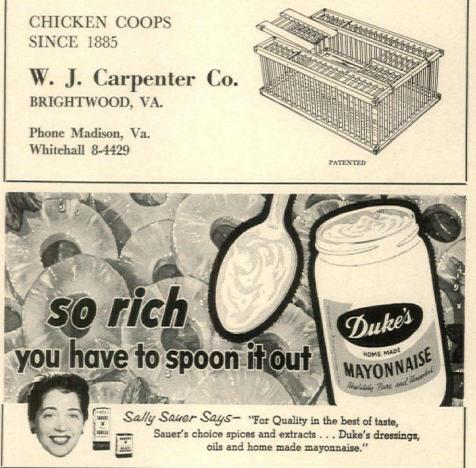
Grow grass on the infested garden plot for at least two years before you use it to grow broad-leaved plants. Keep all broad-leaved weeds under control. The root-knot nematode can't live on grass roots.

Fumigate the soil with dibromochloropropane (nemagon or fumazone), or ethylene dibromide (EDB) or dichloropropane (DD). Fumigation is the quickest and best way to control nematodes in the soil. Ethylene dibromide and DD should be applied in the spring at least two weeks before planting the garden. Nemagon or fumazone can be applied just before planting most garden vegetables and annual flowers. It can also be applied to the soil around many established trees and shrubs without injury to the plant.

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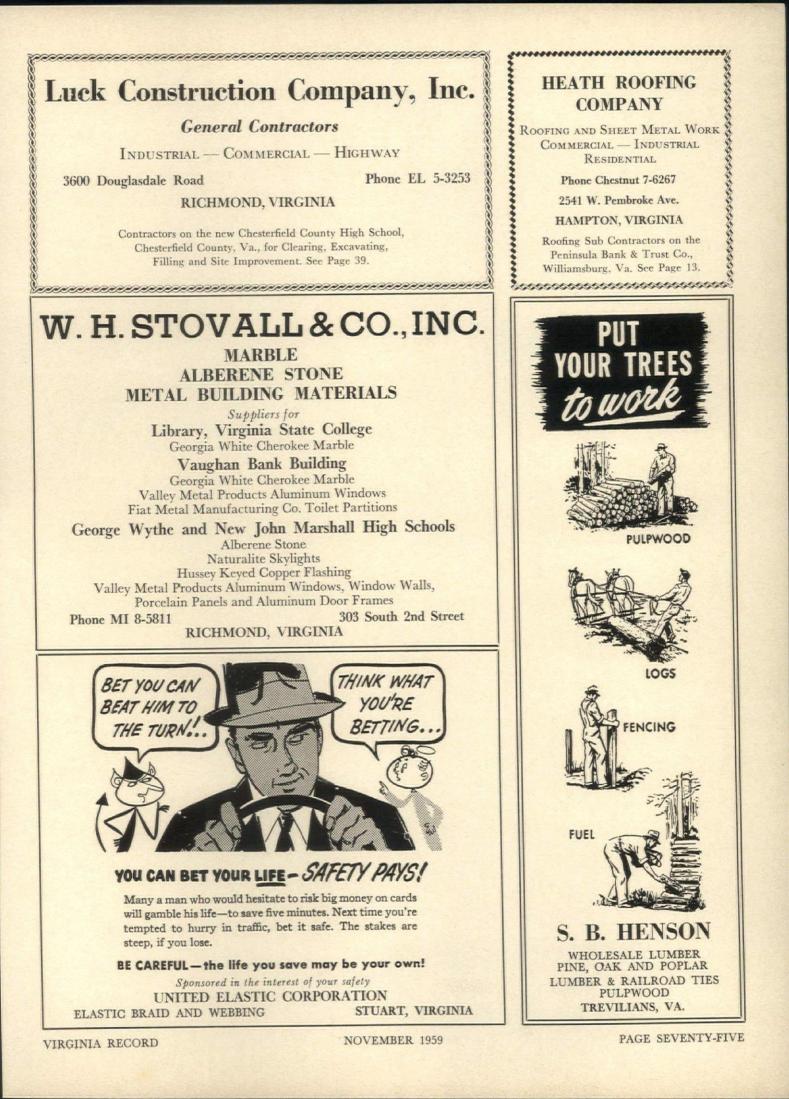
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Garden Gossip Section



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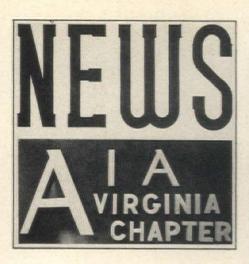
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PAGE SEVENTY-SIX

VIRGINIA RECORD

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... ON THE MOVE

• Marcellus Wright, Jr. has been kept busy in the interests of the Institute most of the summer. In early August he appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in Washington to speak for the AIA on the bill to permit professionals to form their own pension plans. In September he met in Washington with the new AIA-American Bar Association study group and in Chicago with the Joint AIA-Producers Council Committee of which he is co-chairman.

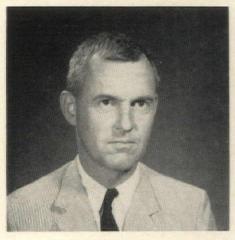


Left to right, Carl A. Lindgren, partner, Baskervill & Son, architects; M. W. Henry, Reynolds vice president and director of purchasing; Marcellus Wright, Jr., partner, Marcellus Wright & Son, architects; and D. J. Hedgecock, Reynolds chief engineer.

Two RICHMOND ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS have been appointed to design three additional buildings for Reynolds Metals Company's headquarters on Broad Street Road. Marcellus Wright & Son and Baskervill & Son. Will work together under the direction of Reynolds Central Engineering Department, in designing the project, consisting of a second office building, a

research center and a product display building.

The three buildings would be erected on Reynolds 160-acre suburban headquarters site as companions to the \$111/2 million general office building occupied by the company last year. The structures would provide working space for 775 Reynolds employees now at various Richmond locations.



STANLEY P. JAMES

THREE NEW CORPORATE MEMBERS have joined the chapter and the Institute within the past few months. They are:

Stanley Phillips James—Born October 10, 1917 in Boston, Massachusetts. Attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Gov. Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Mass. Graduated Bowdoin College, Brunswick,

AWARDS MADE IN 3RD ANNUAL SOLITE COMPETITION

Architectural Dean Harlan McClure of Clemson hands out Solite Awards to Benjamin M. Pearce (3rd prize) John Parille (2nd prize) and Frank Lucas (1st) in the 3rd annual competition at the southern college.



THOMAS A. GRESHAM

Maine 1941 and graduated from Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I., with a B. S. Degree in Architecture in 1956. Presently employed with Clark, Nexsen & Owen, of Lynchburg, Va. Thomas Anglin Gresham—Born June 19, 1927 in Richmond, Virginia. Graduated from Thomas Jefferson High School, Richmond, Virginia in 1944, received B. S. Degree in Civil Engineering from Penna. State College in 1949, and a



FERRUCCIO L. LEGNAIOLI

B. S. Degree from Penna. State College, in Architecture in 1951. Presently employed by Charles Shiflett, Architect, of Richmond, Virginia. Ferruccio Louis Legnaioli—Born Nov. 29, 1927, in Richmond, Virginia. Graduated from Thomas Jefferson High School in Richmond in 1945. Received B. S. in Architecture from the University of Virginia in 1953. Presently employed by Charles Shiflett, Architect, in Richmond, Virginia.





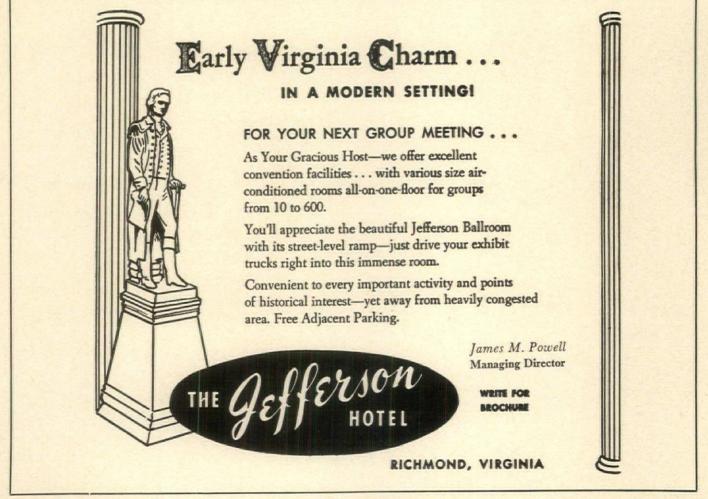
Library Building, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va. WALFORD & WRIGHT, SOUTHERN ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CORP, Architects General Contractors

Few materials on the market today provide the design versatility of Economy Mo-Sai and Cast Stone. Architects Walford and Wright selected cast stone on this building for a variety of uses. The main entrance—with its distinctive curtain grille—is highlighted by trim in colorful highly-polished GRANUX which adds to this impressively-designed feature.

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PAGE SEVENTY-EIGHT



AIA NEWS—Continued . . . At the joint AIA-VSPE meeting in Roanoke on October 8-10 (above left) architect Herbert L. Smith III and engineer R. E. Lee enjoy Bev Tucker's Buckingham Slate luncheon—next, the host himself with Clarence Kearfott—Penn Clark speaking to the architects about the Virginia Foundation for Architectural Education—and right, Carl Lindner, Jr. looking at the Libbey-Owens-Ford display with Bob Bainbridge.

RUDDLPH SPREIERGeneral ContractorBUILDER OF FINE HOMES6704 Relee Rd.CL 6-1097FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA	BURTON and HANLON, Inc. "Everything to Build Anything" 20 Webster St. South Boston, Virginia HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING INCLUSION RESIDENTIAL – COMMERCIAL – INDUSTRIAL RENTAL EQUIPMENT – CRANE SERVICE EXCAVATING – SEWER LINES	
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and Commercial Spruce 4-0696 Route #4 ROANOKE, VIRGINIA General Contractor for the New Windsor Hills Baptist Church Featured on Page 12.	MARTIN TILE & MARBLE CO., INC. CERAMIC TILE – MARBLE – TERRAZZO COMMERCIAL – INDUSTRIAL – RESIDENTIAL 3116 W. LEIGH STREET RICHMOND, VIRGINIA PHONE EL 8-5941 Installation of Interior Marble, Ceramic Tile and Terrazzo on the Student Nurses Dormitory, Petersburg General Hospital. See Page 33.	

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PAGE EIGHTY

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AIA NEWS—Continued . . . the ladies, as usual, enjoyed the meetings—left, Mrs. Foster Johann shown in the next picture between Mrs. Carl Lindner and Mrs. Charles Shiflett at the exhibit hall—Congressman Poff addresses the engineers—right, A. O. Budina and Tom FitzPatrick examine a plumbing exhibit.

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General Contractors for the W. B. Christian Residence featured on page 28.

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General Contractor on Noland Company Warehouse & Office Building, Lynchburg, Va. See Page 34.

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See Office-Warehouse for E. C. Ernst, Inc., Norfolk, Va., on page 45.

to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1959

PAGE EIGHTY-ONE



AIA NEWS-Continued. James Francis and Charles Wilkerson-the panel for the joint architect-engineer symposium on "Climate Control"; James H. Sword, Henry Wright, Alfred Jaros, Donald Pierce and Louis Oliver-right, Herbert L. Smith III addresses the meeting.

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NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

General Contractor for the Lafayette Park Amphitheater, Norfolk, Va. See page 14.

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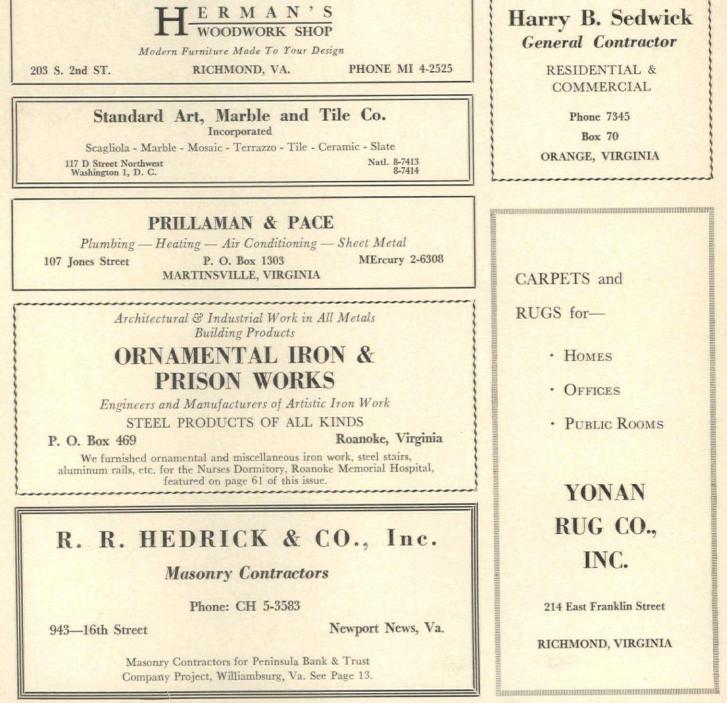
PAGE EIGHTY-TWO

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878

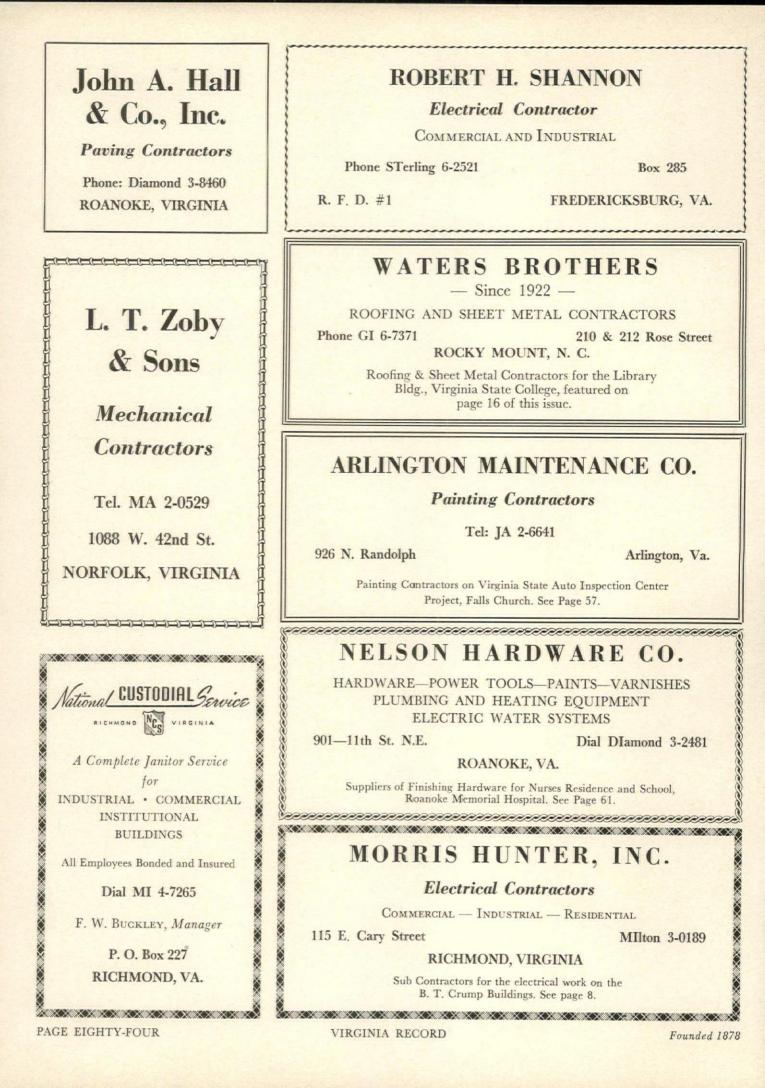


AIA NEWS—Continued . . . Fleming Hurt and the Charles Pearsons—guests from the press, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mahon of the United Press International—right, ex-president of the Virginia Chapter AIA, Herbert L. Smith III receives a token of the Chapter's appreciation from Carl M. Lindner, Jr.



NOVEMBER 1959

PAGE EIGHTY-THREE



VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.

Roanoke Memorial Hospital has received the Governor's Advisory Hospital Council approval for construction of a two million dollar, 122-bed rehabilitation center, the only one of its kind in the United States.

William H. Flannagan, administrator of Roanoke Memorial, said approval of the council, which administers the Hill-Burton (Federal-State) program for hospital construction, means the new facility definitely will be built. It will be called the Roanoke Memorial Rehabilitation Center.

Overall cost of construction, architect's fee and equipment will be \$2,-035,000, of which \$1,712,000 is the estimated construction cost. It will have 92,171 square feet of floor space.

The four-floor, reinforced concrete structure with brick exterior will be erected on a two-acre site at the corner of Jefferson Street and McClanahan Avenue. It will face Jefferson Street.

The Roanoke firm of Eubank, Caldwell and Associates are architects and engineers for the new rehabilitation center.

U. S. Public Health Service has advised that it will be unique in the United States. No other hospital has all these facilities—nursing home, chronic disease treatment, rehabilitation plus diagnostic and treatment center on a single site under the same administration.

Atlas Machine and Iron Works, Inc. of Arlington has purchased a 54-acre site at Gainesville, thus assuring a new industry for Prince William County.

The new manufacturing plant, for which construction of the first stages will get under way in the spring of 1960, will be situated adjacent to the Southern Railway at Gainesville.

Warner Quasebarth, production manager for the company, said the first units are estimated to cost approximately one million dollars with final additions over a period of years costing a total of five million.

The property, bought from Henry

to tell the Virginia Story



NEW WEST END HEADQUARTERS FOR VIRGINIA AUTO CLUB

THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF VIRGINIA, a non-profit organization for motorists, affiliate of the American Automobile Association, is in the process of "trading in" for a 1960 model headquarters building next summer.

Located at Mulberry and Broad Streets, construction is already under way. The building will contain 12,000 square feet of floor space in two stories and a basement—5,000 feet on each level.

Behind the building which was designed by Carneal and Johnston, Richmond architects, will be a 36-car parking lot. James Fox & Sons, also of Richmond, are general contractors.

The building will feature an auditorium in the basement. A lounge, general offices, separate accomodations for foreign and domestic travel arrange-

Florance, will be the site of a 400,000 square foot plant to employ about 200 persons, with an estimated payroll of \$750,000.

Gwaltney, Inc. of Smithfield, regional meat packer, announces the start of construction for additional plant facilities expected to triple its processing capacity.

The addition, representing an investment of \$900,000 in construction and equipment, is expected to be comments, and a radio room for dispatching emergency road service to members will be on the first floor, with board room and additional offices on the second.

The club since 1951 has occupied offices at 6th and Franklin Streets and the move became necessary because of lack of office space and parking, according to G. Wise Westcott, general manager.

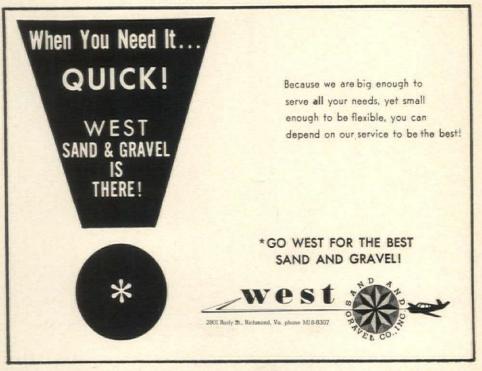
Mr. Westcott says the new building will be able to handle the requirements of some 75,000 members. The present membership is more than 39,500. With the beginning of the building, a drive was launched to increase the membership of the Automobile Club of Virginia, which also has offices in Roanoke, Danville, Lynchburg and Petersburg.

Cabell-Eanes, Inc. is the advertising representative for the club.

pleted next summer.

The plant will be located adjacent to the company's general office building. It is to be of reinforced concrete, steel and brick and will house the most modern processing and packaging equipment. Completely refrigerated and air-conditioned, the plant will provide storage space and truck dock facilities.

Mr. J. D. Gwaltney, company vicepresident, is quoted as saying: "This will bring increased employment and concentrate processing facilities under one roof."



NOVEMBER 1959

PAGE EIGHTY-FIVE



EXECUTIVE OFFICE

TREND-SETTING INTERIORS

The new Philip Morris McComas Research Center in Richmond, Virginia, is a stunning example of the modern "trend setting" interiors designed by Thalhimers Industrial Sales Corporation. All arrangements including color specifications, draperies, floors and installation were handled by our staff. Thalhimers Industrial Sales Corporation has a complete staff of designers to design and decorate interiors for all types of office buildings, motels, banks, hospitals, colleges and clubs.



RECEPTION AREA



INDUSTRIAL SALES CORPORATION, RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

H. E. Glave, N.S.I.D., Exec. Vice Pres. J. Eldred Phillips, A.I.D., Designer





EMPLOYEE'S CAFETERIA

LIBRARY

Interior Designers' Influence on New Buildings

by

H. E. GLAVE, Executive Vice President Thalhimers Industrial Sales Corporation

INTERIOR DESIGNING is not a fad, it is a must in today's living and working. New homes, motels and office buildings are going up in almost every city and town throughout our country.

Families and businessmen are on the move upward to better things! Chances are you will soon be moving your business family to new business frontiers. You will have no better opportunity than this relocation to refurnish your offices-all of them-or to give your employees the kind of furniture, decorations and atmosphere they would really like to have.

Creating this atmosphere is something that does not just happen. It takes trained personnel to get this effect. The knowhow of color, materials, lighting and accessories is very important, just like your architect has the knowledge of putting steel, stone, and cement together to give you the building you occupy.

All architects must keep up to date on new materials for building construction or they would soon be lost.

In this fast moving age of ideas and materials, interior designers must be alert to these ideas and materials because they play a very important part in developing the interior design scheme for your building or offices.

Color in business is very important. Have you ever considered how much color contributes to your family life, your job, your appearance, your office, your life every day, every where?

The use of color in interior designing has to be handled by experts and not by amateurs.

Color became important in our life at the time of World War I.

The motor car industry began to get interested in color styling in 1927. By 1929 each maker had his own exclusive staff of color engineers.

Today color is number one on the automobile design program.

In designing and developing color schemes for offices, motel rooms, hospitals, lobbies, and hotel rooms many owners have color prejudices that are rooted in strong color preferences. Some people insist on red because they like red or green, purple, and so on. Color is not that simple, nor is the human response to colors.

Color as we stated earlier is important in your customer's daily life because factory surveys reveal that:

- 1. More and more buyers are becoming color conscious
- 2. The public eye has become adjusted to color

Consequently, color influences in offices, motel styling assures more and more importance every year.

In designing interiors for commercial installations many factors have to be considered:

- 1. Building design
- Location of building-whether located in the rural area versus downtown 2.
- Structural parts of building and materials of same 3.
- 4. Ceiling of building
- 5. Lighting
- 6. Landscaping
- 7. Signs, both interior and exterior.
- 8. Products manufactured by clients

Thalhimers Industrial Sales Corporation has done many of the outstanding buildings in the Richmond area as well as surrounding states including the Reynolds Metals Building and the Richmond Jewish Community Center. The latest is the new Philip Morris McComas Research Center shown on the adjoining page.

Our staff is composed of both A. I. D. and N. S. I. D. members and is well qualified to handle all jobs regardless of size.

Thalhiners es corporation, richmond 19, virginia mi 3-4211	Thalhimers Industrial Sales Mr. H. E. Glave for consult Name of Firm Person to Contact Address Phone Number	tation
inia Story	NOVEMBER 1959	PAGE EIGHTY-SEVEN

INDUSTRIAL SAL



SIDELIGHTS ON THE GRAND OPENING OF A NEW BUILDING

THE NEW LOOK OF ATLANTIC LIFE

A NEW BUILDING reaches completion. Workmen pack up their tools and construction equipment moves away, leaving a new and exciting brick, marble or wooden structure where there was once barren ground. But how is this new member of the business community fitted into the working life of company employees, business associates, and the public?

The answer is built around the public relations groundwork which is begun as soon as the plans for the building are drawn. Atlantic Life Insurance Company's \$2,500,000 home office was completed in June of 1959, and the story of its successful opening may prove of interest to many concerned with this problem.

The opening of any company building always presents problems peculiar to this type of function, as well as problems which may arise from the type or location of the building. Located at "the crossroads of Virginia", Atlantic Life's home office in Richmond occupies the entire block facing Grace Street be-

PAGE EIGHTY-EIGHT

tween 6th and 7th Streets. Unique in that it was built over eight levels of already-existing parking structure, it has already become known as the "building on wheels". This feature was used in newspaper and trade press ads to draw interest as five different opening functions were held during the summer. The following paragraphs list and explain the five phases of the openings.

On June 10 of this year, shortly before the building was ready for occupancy, the first function was given in the form of a press preview. Seventy members of the working press were invited to tour the new structure from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Top reporters and editors, with company officers to answer their questions, quickly sought out the information that their professional ability told them would be of interest to the public. In appreciation of their attendence, the newsmen were given refreshments and initialed, gold-embossed metal rulers. The invitations were issued not only to newspapermen, but to television and radio editors.

VIRGINIA RECORD

Thursday, June 11th, the employees of Atlantic Life were taken in shifts to tour the new building, and specifically their own quarters. There was a twofold reason behind this employee tour. First, the employees had an intense interest in the building. They had wondered, naturally, about their new working areas, and watched the building grow on Richmond's skyline from the beginning of the construction. Vague rumors and misconceptions about the building were either dispersed or verified as they could help facilitate the moving, since they knew where their own working area would be located. The tours were conducted during the regular working day, each taking about an hour.

The new office building was occupied on Monday, June 15, and the first phase of the transition was complete. Nothing further was done in the way of formal opening functions until late July. A convention of Atlantic Life's top representatives met in Richmond and Williamsburg from July 26th to the 31st. Highlighting convention functions was a tour through the new building for the visiting agents. The agents were greatly interested in the improvements in the efficiency of operation provided by the building. Two to three hundred of the company's leading agents and their families walked through each department in the building, guided by specially trained home office employees. Each visitor was given a key chain bearing a metallic image of the building, and a set of 12 sketches of the Williamsburg area. These sketches were done by a Richmond artist, F. Richard Vranian, and are suitable for framing. Refreshments were served in the cafeteria to all guests.

The fourth phase of the opening was Atlantic Life Family Night, which gave employees' families and friends a chance to tour the new building. Since families were curious about the new structure, having watched the progress of construction for over a year, management felt that they should be given a chance to see it. Accordingly, some 400 guests toured the building from 7 p.m. until 10 p.m. on September 23. In the flower-filled lobby, Atlantic Life Queen Carol Johnson and her court greeted the visitors and handed them an informative folder about the building. The employees guided their families through the building, as quiet, swift elevators sped the visitors from one floor to another in a matter of seconds. With the tours ending in the cafeteria, guests were offered light refreshments to enjoy in either the comfortable lounge or outside on the 7th Street patio. Sketches and key chains were again given as souvenirs, and children received ballpoint pens.

The fifth and final function was on September 25, then city, state and industry officials were invited as guests of the officers and directors of the company to inspect the new building. This day was designated as the official Opening Day, and marking the event, the United States and Virginia flags were raised on the hugh flagstaffs which overhang Grace Street. Company officers were on hand to greet the guests in the Grace Street lobby, many of whom came from distant areas of the nation. Company officers were themselves tour guides for this function. Beginning at 10:30 a.m., guests continued to arrive throughout the morning and at noon they were entertained at a luncheon given in the company cafeteria. The luncheon, expertly served by the Hot Shoppes catering service, featured roast beef, fried shrimp, and Smithfield Ham. There were approximatly 80 guests present for the luncheon.

Visitors invited for the afternoon tours were guided by company employees and given refreshments in the cafeteria. Tours ended at 6 p.m. Guests of the day were invited to a reception at a Richmond private club as guests of the president.

During the last two functions, friends of the company sent flowers which ranged in size from small vases to huge floral creations. The floral arrangements, which began to arrive on Wednesday and continued through Friday, were distributed throughout the building to beautify the appearance. Offices, working areas, and the halls were gaily decorated. Since the flowers would not keep in the closed building over the weekend, President Hatcher requested that the flowers be delivered to several Richmond hospitals so that their patients might enjoy the fragrance and beauty.

No. 1. Left: Atlantic Life president Robert V. Hatcher shows the walnut-paneled Board Room to a group of touring employees. No. 2. Center: Atlantic Life top representatives toured the new building on their convention held in July. No. 3. Right: Atlantic Life Queen Carol Johnson greets employees' families in the Grace Street lobby on Atlantic Life Family Night, Sept. 23.



No. 4. Left: President Hatcher and distinguished visitors on Opening Day, September 25. Left to right: Everett Francis, First Deputy Commissioner of Insurance; Hon. Horace Edwards, Richmond City Manager; Mr. Hatcher; Hon. Jessee W. Dillon and Hon. H. Lester Hooker, both of the State Corporation Commission. No. 5. Center: Visiting with Mr. Hatcher are, left to right: Edward Anderson, Anderson & Strudwick; Mr. Hatcher; A. Scott Anderson, Mayor of Richmond; and Blake T. Newton, Jr., vice-president, Institute of Life Insurance. No. 6. Right: J. Ambler Johnston, of Carneal & Johnston, the firm employed to design the building, receives a gift.

TWO NEW SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 23) lating hot water provided by two oil fired boilers. Radiation is of the fin tube type with factory-finished steel convector covers. Entrance areas have fan coil units and the Multi-Purpose Rooms have classroom ventilators. Mechanical ventilating systems provide fresh air and

exhaust from the classrooms. A separate heating and ventilating system provides proper temperature conditions in the gymnasiums and auditorium. All air handling equipment is placed in penthouses.

Lighting throughout is generally fluorescent with $2' \ge 4'$ recessed fixtures being used, which fit in the $2' \ge 4'$

SHAW PAINT AND WALLPAPER CO. **Painting and Decorating**

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Newport News, Va.

Painting Contractors, Office Plaza, Newport News, and for American Oil Administration Building, Yorktown. See pages 46 & 10.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

1.) Steel Contractors on the Office Plaza. See page 46.

2.) Steel Contractors on the Virginia Pilot Assoc. Office Bldg. See page 43.

United Fireproofing Corporation

MASONRY CONTRACTOR

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Installation of Ceramic Tile & Terrazzo in the Peninsula Bank & Trust Co. 1.) See page 13.

2.) Sub Contractors for Masonry on the Office Plaza. See page 46.

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NORFOLK, VA.

acoustical ceiling panel system. 2' x 2' recessed fixtures with drop plastic panels are used in entrance fover. Incandescent fixtures are used in the gymnasiums and auditorium. The stage is equipped with a complete lighting system including footlights, border lights and spots with coupling and dimming controls. An electric clock system is provided and a complete sound and communication system serves all classrooms. Direct current is supplied to the Science Laboratories.

Both schools are scheduled for occupancy in September of 1960.

General Contractor for both projects is the Daniel Construction Company of Virginia. Sub-contractors and material suppliers who are working on both buildings include:

Excavating-Luck Construction Co.; masonry-C. E. Young Co., Salem; steel-Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg; tectum roof deck and roofing-N. W. Martin Brothers, Inc.; windows and window walls-W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc.; vault doors-John J. Bagley; folding fabric and wire mesh partitions, metal doors and frames and folding metal doors-I. S. Archer Co.; bituminous paving-James P. Dillard Co.; movable partitions-The Hampshire Corp.; metal shelving-Eastern Steel Rack Co., Boston, Mass.; metal lockers -A. D. Whitney Co., Inc.; aluminum work (other than windows and doors-Hankins & Johann, Inc.; concrete metal pans forms-Ceco Erection Co., Washington, D. C.; millwork, carpentry-Ruffin & Payne, Inc.; glass & glazing-Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; painting and plastic wall finish-E. Caligari & Son, Inc.; weatherstripping - E. S. Chappell Co., Inc.; insulation, acoustical material and resilient tile-W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc.; ceramic tile-Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., of Richmond and Standard Art, Marble & Tile Co., Inc., Washington D. C.; electrical work-Union Electric Co. Inc.; plumbing, heating & ventilating-Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc.; kitchen & cafeteria equipment-Ezekiel & Weilman Co., Inc.; finish hardware-Pleasants Hardware Co.; masonry waterproofing & caulking-Brisk Waterproofing Co.

Concrete for the George Wythe School is being furnished by Southern Materials Co., Inc., while concrete for John Marshall School is being furnished by Capital Concrete Corp. Plaster for the north side school is by Stowe and Denton while for the south side school, lath and plaster is being installed by I. A. Wilton & Bro.

All contractors are from Richmond unless otherwise noted.

Vaughan & Co.-from page 27

The Board Room is located at the rear of the Bank and may be reached by a short corridor from the Main Banking Room. One end wall of this room is also panelled in walnut and an adjacent wall, containing windows is curtained.

The entire structure is air conditioned. All of the Mechanical Equipment for this purpose is housed in a basement under the rear portion of the building. Also located in the basement are storage rooms, a Record Vault and Lounge facilities for Bank employees.

The first floor over the basement is constructed of reinforced concrete. The roof of the building is metal decking supported by steel joists and is insulated. The roof has been designed of sufficient strength to serve as a second floor, should it be desired to add to the building in the future. If, and when, a second floor is added, an attractive stair will be located in the Main Entrance Lobby and a space has been provided for an elevator to serve the Second Floor.

C. C. Vaughan, III is President of Vaughan and Company and C. A. Cutchins, III, great grandson of the founder, is Vice-President and Cashier.

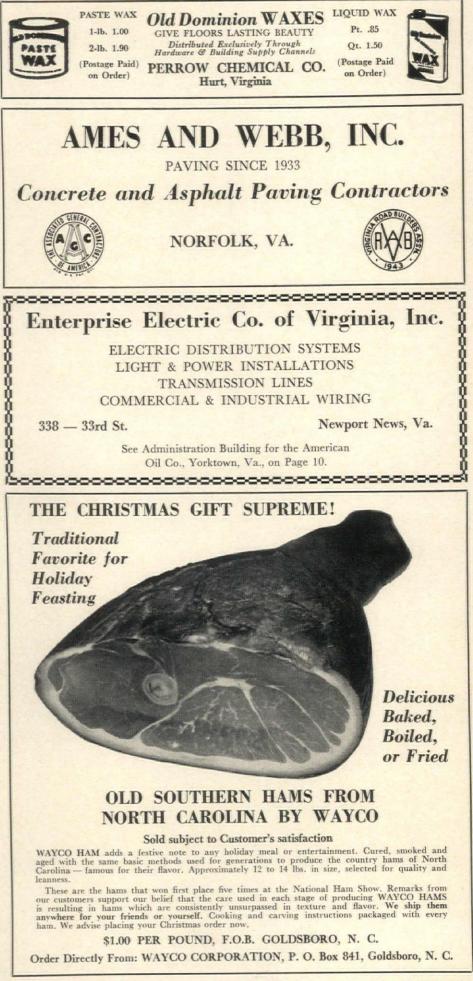
American Furniture and Fixture Co., Richmond, Virginia, furnished the interior bank fixtures and furnishings and M. E. Howard Construction Co., Richmond, Virginia served as General Contractors.

Built at a cost of approximately \$250,000.00, this modern bank structure adds immeasurably to the fast growing Franklin area.

The General Contractor performed the piling, foundation and concrete work as well as the carpentry. Other contractors and suppliers included:

McAllister & Co., masonry; S. & W. Steel Co., structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron; R. C. Mahon Co. (John J. Bagley, agent), steel roof deck; H. L. White & Son, Suffolk, roofing; W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., stone work and windows; Brisk Waterproofing Co., of Richmond and Western Waterproofing Co. of Charlotte, N. C., waterproofing; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., acoustical and resilient tile; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile and terrazzo; L. W. Roberts Co., lighting fixtures; Commercial Electric Co. of Norfolk, electrical work; Baker & Co., of Norfolk, plumbing, air conditioning and heating.

Finishing hardware was supplied by Pleasants Hardware Co. The bank vault was supplied by the Diebold Co. of Canton, Ohio. All contractors are from Richmond unless otherwise noted.

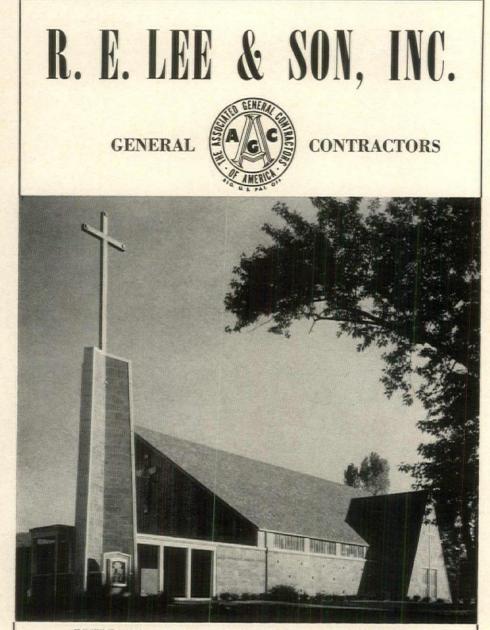


GRACE EVANGELICAL CHURCH

(from page 37)

glass mosaic panels to give spots of color in the otherwise unbroken nave walls. General lighting is provided by amber colored clerestory windows which are invisible to the congregation through the employment of vertical louvers of wood, and the entire interior is carried out in a monotone color scheme of pickled wood and mauve colored stone providing sharp contrast with the bright fabrics and decorative accessories in the chancel area.

The chancel area is illuminated by natural daylight, the source of which



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General Building

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Forehand Building

8th and Church Streets

VI 5-1221

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

BUILDERS OF THE NEW GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH FEATURED ON THE COVER

Charlottesville, Virginia

PAGE NINETY-TWO

is invisible to the congregation through the employment of vertical vanes at the chancel line. The large free hanging cross is supported on thin piano wire to give the effect of its floating directly above the altar.

All of the furnishings and fixtures were designed by the architect, including the large sculptured Christus Rex executed in repousse lead and aluminum which occurs on the north exterior gable wall. This cross was executed by Henry Lee Willet of Philadelphia who also produced the stained glass used in the nave. An interesting feature of the building is the employment of fine arts in more than average quantity, and the fact that most of this has been produced by gifted amateur hobbyists in the congregation, following large scale drawings and patterns provided them by the architect. The metal ornaments on the panels of the front door were produced in this way, the Trinity figure above the front, and the hangings and embroidery in the chancel area were all made by this "do it yourself" program.

Another feature of the building is the semi-circular arrangement projected for the two story Sunday School classrooms so placed as to create an inner court for play area for children and for summer evening services.

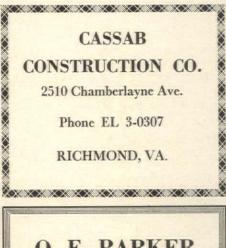
The church seats 300 and the Sunday School is designed to accommodate an enrollment of 400. The cost of the plant, including the furnishings, was approximately \$190,000.00 R. E. Lee & Son, Incorporated, of Charlottesville was the general contractor, and Joseph C. Whitesel of Waynesboro was the chairman of the building committee and the general coordinator of the congregational activities. The program was initiated under the pastoral leadership of the Reverend Richard Miller, who was succeeded shortly after the initiation of construction by the Reverend Robert Hock, a native of Richmond who came to the church as his first pastoral assignment.

Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers include: Shockey Bros., Inc., Winchester—pre-cast, prestressed concrete; Hendricks Tile Manufacturing Co., Richmond—custom-made roofing tile; Willett Studios, Philadelphia, Penna.—windows; Southern Deck Co., Hickory, N. C.—pews; Charlottesville Lumber Co., Charlottesville—millwork; James Carr, Washington, D. C.—structural wood; Capital Lighting & Supply Inc., Alexandria—lighting fixtures.

VIRGINIA PILOT ASSOC.

(from page 43)

- millwork-Amelia Building Materials, Inc.
- lighting fixtures—Lightolier (New York, N. Y.)
- electrical work Tidewater Electric & Air Conditioning Co.
- plumbing fixtures-Crane Co. (Newport News)
- plumbing, heating, air conditioning and ventilating-Tru-Temp Co.
- site improvements-Birsch Construction Corp.
- landscaping-Stafford & Gammon (All from Norfolk unless noted)
- Containing 3160 square feet, the Pilot Association Office building is a one story rectangle built principally of masonry with masonry and panellized exterior walls, a built up roof on Tectum roof decking, aluminum windows, cork and asphalt tile on a concrete floor slab.
- Interior decorators for the project were Willis Wayside and the Allen Business Equipment Co. •

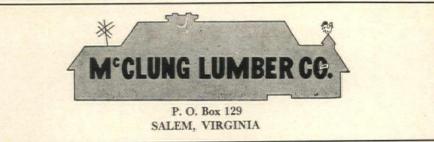


O. E. PARKER & CO., Inc.

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Alexandria, Va.

Suppliers of all Lighting Fixtures for Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Waynesboro, Va. See Page 37.

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NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

General Contractor on Saint Andrews Episcopal Church, Newport News, Va. See Page 24.

Marion S. Branch Company Inc.

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to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1959

PAGE NINETY-THREE

SNOW, JR. AND KING, INC.

MASONRY

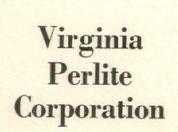
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NORFOLK 4, VA.

Masonry Contractors for the Administration Bldg., American Oil Co., featured on page 10.



Manufacturers of PERMALITE the leading perlite aggregate for lightweight plaster and concrete.

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HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA

PAGE NINETY-FOUR

(Continued from page 5)

and the very State Capitol in which the Commission holds its authority was designed by a governor of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, the gifted amateur.

These visitors who were imported to accomplish what, presumably, the homegrown architects were unfitted for, added insult to the injury already inflicted upon the practicing Virginians by reassuring the native burghers that the designed structure followed the Jeffersonian tradition. The New Yorkers' design followed the Jeffersonian tradition to the extent, say, that Mussolini followed the tradition of Lee: that is, the Virginian and the Italian both rode a horse. In the architectural design, Jefferson and the Italian-inspired Centennial Center both used a dome. For the technologically advanced structure offered by the Northern firm belonged in the methods of Nervi, the brilliant Italian who is currently recognized as the leader of structural design in ferrocemento.

Mr. Bagley, of the Richmond Council, was more graphic than strictly accurate in likening the proposed design to "half a grapefruit upside down on a doughnut." More accurately the dome on the proposed center would be onefourth or one-fifth of an upside down grapefruit. The old dome of Jefferson's days, adapted to extant structural techniques, was a precise one-half of a sphere. The flat, outwardly thrust dome of Nervi's "thin-shelled" constructions is a pure product of an advanced technology impossible in the days when Jefferson acted as his own architect.

Nervi's ellipsoidal ball-room roof and his 1948 Torino Exhibition Hall serve as examples of progressive architecture coming out of Italy, but, as frequently with advanced methods originating in Europe, these techniques are not secrets kept by Europeans in a few world capitals. On the contrary, the Virginia members of the A.I.A., which celebrated its own Centennial less than five years ago, are quite as well informed as their New York brethren. Having been passed over by their own state, the Virginians had salt poured in their wounds by the New Yorkers' assumption that local architects wouldn't know a Jefferson from a Nervi dome.

But, since a commission of their own state deemed the Virginians unworthy of designing a Centennial Center, the visiting authorities could scarcely be blamed for bringing along the oldfashioned attitude toward the "provinces." With this attitude, the out-ofstate architects gave no more thought to the specific needs of the specific occasion in the capital of the late Confederacy than the law-givers of two decades ago gave to the specific problems in the South. What has now changed in law and is changing in medicine has demonstrated its most conspicuous lag in architecture.

While the design would deservedly find supporters for its technical merits, its appropriateness for downtown Richmond would at best be debatable. Virginia architects, with equality of technical knowledge and equipment, would certainly be more likely to conceive of a structure more indigenous to its surroundings and more suitable to the occasion. Most definitely they would not feel they could get away with any building bearing a dome by calling it Jeffersonian, nor would they perceive any particular merit in following the style of an amateur, who operated around the turn of the 19th century, in designing a structure for a 20th century city.

Yet, the architects themselves must shoulder some of the blame for the educational lag which, in their field, allows the "imprimatur" of authority (as they say in motion-pictures and television) to reside in Manhattan Island. Of course, the public is quicker to catch on to changing trends in law and medicine, as people go to lawyers and doctors when they are in trouble. But architects have started all too recently anything like an organized campaign to inform the public that they save trouble in advance.

With this late start in the field of public relations, it is perhaps inevitable that the 1902 attitude, about everything being up-to-date in Kansas City, persisted in a strain of provincialism in regard to architectural practices. The fiasco involving a vaguely proposed center for the Civil War Centennial should serve as a healthful stimulant to the A.I.A. outside of New York-or, specifically, in Virginia-to increase the pace in order to compensate for the lag in time. Who knows? If the job is done well enough, a Virginia firm might be invited to New York, and there make a complete switch by trying to put a Jeffersonian dome next to Rockefeller Plaza and palming it off as Nervi.

Whether or not Virginia architects are consulted for out-of-state projects, their work, as represented in this issue as well as in six previous annual reviews —certainly indicates their capability for designing any structure in Virginia, public or private.

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B. T. CRUMP COMPANY opens 2 new Richmond plants

In the horse and buggy days of 1875, the B. T. Crump Company began making saddles, harness and leather goods. Their aim was to supply the finest, most enduring articles that sturdy materials, skill and conscience could produce. They were so successful that they were able to convert to a new transportation era when the horseless carriage appeared. With merchandising skill they sold goggles, linen dusters and driving goods! These were gradually replaced by mechanical parts for the new gasoline buggies, and Crump found itself in a new field —automotive supplies.

The Crump Company pioneered in the seat cover business by tailoring the first khaki styles for Tin Lizzies. Today Crump seat covers are protective necessities, beautiful and durable. In this division are also convertible tops and auto trim supplies.

Next, Crump transformed Grandma's oldfashioned footstool into a streamlined hassock, and the company's leadership in its development established Richmond as a major hassock manufacturing center.

Ever-alert to new patterns in living, executives designed and marketed summer furniture accessories, car and marine cushions, life preservers and water-ski belts, and Crump became distributors for Columbia records and High Fidelity Phonographs! With such varied interests, the Crump Company opened branches in Nashville and Greensboro; showrooms in New York, Chicago, Denver, Seattle and High Point, N. C.

Almost 85 years ago the Crump Company had 3 employees. Today, with almost 400 employees, the Crump Company occupies the two handsome new plants shown, and Crump management is even now planning for the changes and challenges to assure this industry's important economic position in Virginia's future.

B.T. CRUMP COMPANY, INC. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA





From Horse to Horsepower

.... in 85 years of progress





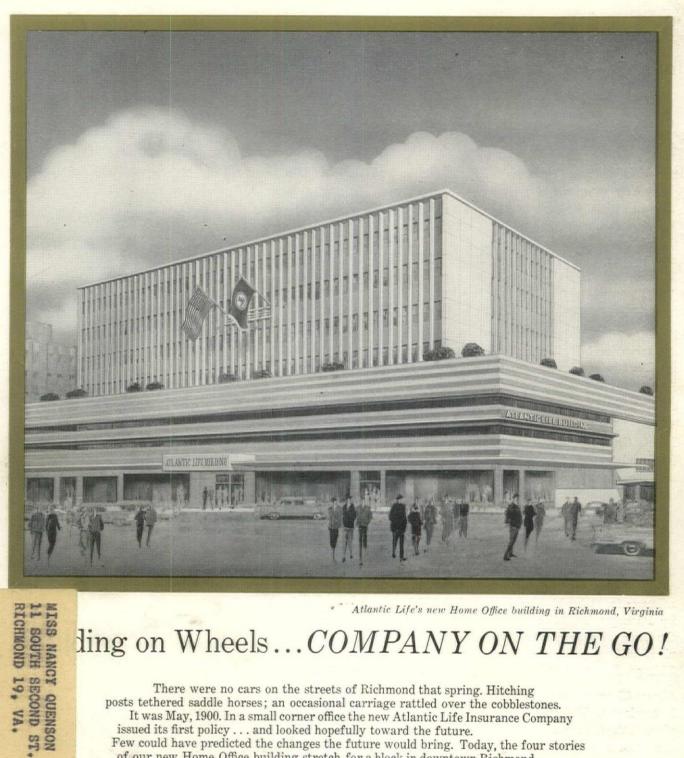
Sewn-textile and office plant, at Staples Mill and Dumbarton Roads, has 127,000 square feet of floor space, controlled summer and winter temperatures, modern equipment and scientific lighting to insure ideal working conditions for 250 craftsmen. The building and a parking lot for 125 cars occupy 4 of the 16 acres of the new site.



Automative supplies and Columbia distribution center, at 1919 Westmoreland Ave., with 20,000 square feet of open, central sales space, features a fast moving self-selection plan and a quick-service platform. More than 20,000 items are distributed to retailers here.



At 1309 East Main Street, original site of the Crump Company, the wholesale leather division continues to make and distribute English, Western, racing and pony saddles, harness, veterinarian supplies, police equipment, pony and horse carts.



* Atlantic Life's new Home Office building in Richmond, Virginia

ling on Wheels...COMPANY ON THE GO!

There were no cars on the streets of Richmond that spring. Hitching posts tethered saddle horses; an occasional carriage rattled over the cobblestones. It was May, 1900. In a small corner office the new Atlantic Life Insurance Company issued its first policy . . . and looked hopefully toward the future.

Few could have predicted the changes the future would bring. Today, the four stories of our new Home Office building stretch for a block in downtown Richmond. Beneath them are eight levels of parking space, handling some 1800 cars daily.

This "building on wheels" houses a company on the go. Our services have spread to include 43 branch offices in 10 states. Our life insurance in force now approaches one half billion dollars and health insurance sales and services continue to increase substantially each year.

Our new building is more than a handsome and efficient structure. It is a symbol of a company-and an area-to whom integrity, progressiveness and faith in the future have paid the dividends of notable success.

Atlantic Life INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE: **RICHMOND, VIRGINIA**