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ON ANY
AMOUNT
CURRENT
RATE

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
AUGUSTA, GA.
Yesterday Is Dead

PART TWO OF THREE PARTS

The glorified and distorted generalities, which led Americans to a misunderstanding of the origin of their country, do not stop with the false emphases given around the revolution of the separate colonies on the American Continent. While the insignificant skirmish at Bunker Hill is a landmark in history, the land of the Pilgrim's Pride was notably spared the rigors of war.

Fought partly in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the war was prosecuted most severely by the British in Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia. To Virginia and the Carolinas, which formed the most bitterly contested battleground, the Revolution was no Boston Tea Party. Richmond, among other places, was burned, and the loss of property at plantations, as at Berkeley, was ruinous to family fortunes.

When the British were finally defeated at Yorktown, so disenchanted were Virginians with New Englanders that Revolutionary leaders, such as Patrick Henry and Benjamin Harrison, strongly opposed joining the Northern states in a single union. Harrison, in opposing ratifying the constitution, wrote his friend Washington, "I can not divest myself of an opinion that the seeds of civil discord are plentifully sown in very many of the powers given, both to the president and Congress ... If the constitution is carried into effect, the states south of the Potomac will be little more than appendages to those northward of it."

Ex-governor Harrison's prophecy was not long in being fulfilled. Within the life span of an individual, the inherent conflicts between the sections had flared into open antagonisms which caused the Southern states to return to the independent status they had achieved in the revolution against England. In the resulting war, myths piled upon the existing Revolutionary myths to extend the present a prettified fantasy, upon which no people on earth could build a realistic foundation. On all sides, we hear that Americans are "disconnected" from their origins, drifting without national purpose, finding the "American Dream" turn into a nightmare. What else could a time of world crisis produce in a people accustomed to comforting legends instead of facts about their geneses, growth and character?

Probably the single most damaging myth of the past century has been perpetrated by the canonization of Abraham Lincoln. To avoid the suspicion of bias in a Southerner, suppose we quote from the late J. G. Randall, one of the most renowned of Northern historians and an authority on Lincoln.

After estimating the total deaths on both sides at something over 600,000, Dr. Randall wrote, "The complete cost of the war would include a variety of other factors: billions of treasure (Federal, Confederate, state, local and unofficial), untold retardation of economic development, ruined homes, roads, buildings and fields, billions in dollar value of slaves wiped out, a shattered merchant marine, and a wretched intangible heritage of hate, extravagance, corruption, truculence, partisan feeling (lasting for decades), and intolerance. It has become traditional to strew flowers over these wretched memories and to assume that the vast holocaust was either a necessary sacrifice for the Union or so gallant an adventure as to constitute a justifiable failure. ... The proven fact is the failure of statesmen North and South to manage the (Continued on page 53)
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BEN R. JOHNS, JR., AIA, has been elected to the Richmond City Council. He joins in political life another distinguished member of the Virginia Chapter A.I.A., E. Tucker Carlton, of the House of Delegates of the Virginia General Assembly. Ben Johns did it "the hard way." Still in office as president of both the Richmond Section, Virginia Chapter AIA and the Richmond First Club, he was plagued by illness and two trips to the hospital during the strenuous six-weeks campaign.

Favoring the audiences at the various speaking stops which he could attend with some spectacular art work in the form of cartoon posters relating to city problems, the young Richmond architect won many friends and supporters with his factual and realistic approach to city problems. Additionally he was aided by the endorsement of the Richmond Citizens Association, a quasi-political organization recently headed by another Richmond architectural figure, Louis W. Ballou.

As a member of a nine man (or eight man and one woman) group, Ben Johns will guide the destinies of Virginia's capital and second largest city and reflect credit in general on his profession.

SECOND PLACE in the National Institute for Architectural Education's 1960 Thesis Awards has been won by a V.P.I. architectural graduate, according to an announcement received from the institute's New York Headquarters. J. Robert Ferguson, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, placed second out of nine entries with his "U.S. Embassy, Cambodia," a Bachelor of Architecture thesis. Professor Charles S. Worley of the V.P.I. Department of Architecture design staff was the main critic for the problem.

After consulting the Office of Foreign Building Operations of the State Department, Mr. Ferguson selected Cambodia as one of the scheduled embassy locations in the State Department's dynamic building program. He followed the ideals of the statement of the Department of State's Architectural Policy, which calls for "requisite and adequate facilities in an architectural style and form which is distinguished and will reflect credit on the United States, will create good will by intelligent appreciation, recognition and use of architecture appropriate to the site and country."

Located in the geo-politically strategic center of the Indochinese-Malay Peninsula, Cambodia possesses a tropical monsoon climate with excessive rainfall and humidity. Now a constitutional monarchy, it was given its freedom in 1953 by France, whose protectorate it had been since 1863 after having been under the domination of Siam. At the height of the strong Kymer regime between 950 and 1220 A.D., the country enjoyed a vigorous (Continued on page 44)
NORFOLK AREA MOTEL

SHRIVER & HOLLAND
Architects

MATHEW J. THOMPSON, III
Mechanical

R. C. M. CALVERT, JR.
Electrical

LINDEMANN CORPORATION
General Contractor

ROBERT B. LINDEMANN
Structural

PAGE EIGHT  VIRGINIA RECORD  Founded 1878
Holiday Towers
Features Unique
Roof Lounge

The Holiday Towers Motel is located on East Little Creek Road in Norfolk, Virginia, convenient to the city's metropolitan center, area naval facilities, the Norfolk Airport and highway routes.

The motel consists of 59 guest units, reception lounge, desk and manager's facilities, roof lounge and sun deck and all necessary service facilities.

Thirty-one of the guest units are located in one and two story connected wings disposed to the west and north of the tower. The tower contains 28 guest units on the second through fifth floors, which are served by elevator.

In contrast to the one and two story units of masonry wall bearing construction, the tower is framed with poured in place reinforced concrete, and enclosed with both masonry and panel construction. The structural system permits great freedom in the plastic expression of structural members. This is particularly apparent in the tapered columns on which the tower rests, the fully cantilevered balconies and the folded plate roof construction of the sixth floor lounge.

The main entrance and exit drives from the parking area pass under the tower units. In addition to these drives and related planting areas, the first level of the tower houses the public reception lounge, desk and manager's facilities.

All of the guest rooms are heated and air conditioned with individually controlled fan-coil units. Each of the guest units and all public spaces are provided with complete facilities for piped music and television. Interiors are designed to accommodate the increasing demands of today's traveling guest. Units are fully carpeted and are provided with contemporary furnishings selected for comfort. Other features include fully tiled baths, built in vanities, indirect lighting and acoustical treatment of all units. Room arrangements have been carefully studied to meet the varied requirements of the family, the individual, and many conference or group activities.

Each of the tower units opens on a private balcony which faces desirable southern exposure. In addition to providing an additional space for guest comfort, these balconies provide excellent sun protection to all rooms.

One of the unique features of the project is the fully equipped roof lounge and promenade located on the tower's sixth floor. This facility is available to all guests of the Holiday Towers. Visible from the promenade are vistas of northern Norfolk and portions of the Chesapeake Bay.

The tower was chosen as the central and dominant architectural form for the project to best utilize a site with limited highway frontage (150 feet) and also for the obvious promotional value which automatically derives from an easily seen and recognizable building.

Finishes throughout the motel which include brick, glass and colored mosaic tile have been chosen to provide an atmosphere of festive delight for the guest and to minimize maintenance problems for the management. The planning and design of the building has been based upon extensive analysis and programming by both owners and architects to meet the increasing demands of today's traveling guest.

Lindemann Corporation, Norfolk, were general contractors. They also did the excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, carpentry, paneling, weatherstripping, insulation, acoustical, ceramic tile and millwork.

Subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Norfolk, were as follows:


Paving was done by Ames & Webb, Inc., and landscaping by Winn Nursery, Inc.
Another kind of hunting...

An abundance of wildlife makes for excellent hunting in western Virginia. Deer browse the woodlands, coveys pick the fields, squirrels prowl hickory heights. All pose a challenge to the hunter.

However, there is another type of hunting going on in Virginia — hunting just as challenging — hunting that knows no season. That is the hunt for new industries . . . new businesses . . . to bring economic strength to our area.

Communities, chambers of commerce and special groups are part of this hunt. Appalachian is a part, too. We maintain a staff of area development specialists ready to help any town or group interested in attracting new industries.

Seeking industry is a rewarding hunt. It boosts our area’s economy. It brings prosperity. For Appalachian, it is a hunt that never ends.

Appalachian
Power Company
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Natural beauty and lustre that will not fade.
No costly repairs.
No ultimate replacement.
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Higher salvage value.
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Insurance and loan advantages.
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Highest resistance to acids of any slate in America.

Buckingham-Virginia Slate Corp.
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Reasons Why You Should Employ An Architect

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

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

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

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

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

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

Architectural services are a small fraction of the total cost of a building.
The Security Federal Savings and Loan Association was faced with the age-old problem of occupying quarters too small to accommodate an expanding business. They considered their Sixth Street at Franklin location a good one but more space was a definite necessity. When additional rental area immediately adjacent became available, the Association made arrangements for early occupancy of this space.

Mr. Edwin B. Brooks, the President of Security Federal, and his staff were faced with the prospect of carrying on an active business under conditions normal to alterations and additions work. Mr. Brooks, Mr. Paul Gordon, president of Builder-Built Additions, the builder, and Edward F. Sinnott & Son, the Architects, discussed in detail the scheduling of the work in such manner to cause as little inconvenience to the Association as possible. This, in general, was accomplished and the business of Security Federal was carried on in a nearly normal fashion throughout the alterations and additions work which progressed at times on a twenty-four hour a day basis.

Major exterior alterations were not possible, consequently most of the new work was confined to the interior of the enlarged quarters.

Interior revisions included the conversion of the president’s former office to a conference room, used primarily for the closing of loans, a general storage area was converted to an employee’s lounge and teller’s counters were rearranged, enlarged and refinished by the American Furniture & Fixture Company.

An office for the president was added in the newly acquired space. Three of the walls in this area are panelled with walnut, the fourth wall is entirely glass. Cushion-backed carpeting was installed (Continued on page 52)
CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES for the proposed new 105-bed Southampton Memorial Hospital total $1,540,594. The fund raising campaign ended April 4. A report released by Southampton Hospital headquarters shows there were 2,006 contributors in Southampton County who put up a total of $778,844—an average of almost $390 per person.

Construction of the new hospital designed by Marcellus Wright & Son, on the western edge of Franklin, is slated to begin early next year. The completion date is February of 1963. Contributions for the hospital have come from far and wide. Over 145 contributors in Isle of Wight County put up $23,593, some 121 Nansemond County persons donated $15,027 and 25 contributors from other Virginia counties pledged $29,925.

North Carolina donors, 153 of them, put up $16,605 and six donors in other states pledged $7,198.

Biggest contributors were the Union Bag-Camp Paper Corporation which gave $325,000, and the local Camp Foundation, $140,000.

The 65-bed Raiford Hospital in downtown Franklin which will be replaced by the new hospital, gave $100,000. The Franklin Town Council pledged $60,000 and the Southampton County Board of Supervisors put up $45,000.

The hospital is designed to serve a wide area around Southampton County and will be built to provide for future expansion at minimum expense.

VIRGINIA RECORD
Old Dominion National Bank of Fairfax County

The site of the new 50' x 122' building for the Old Dominion National Bank of Fairfax County is located at the intersection of Route 217 and Route 236 in Annandale. The building, which consists of a full reinforced concrete basement, brick and block first and second floors, rests on 152 concrete piles. Piling was necessary for the building due to the extremely poor soil and sub-surface water conditions.

The building is situated on the site in a manner to allow future expansion to the rear and still allow direct access to the three drive-up teller units located on the east side. In addition to the drive-up teller units, a night depository is provided for after-hours patrons. Onsite parking is provided for a minimum of 90 automobiles.

Construction below grade is of reinforced concrete. Construction above the first floor level consists of a structural steel supporting framework with a cellular steel underfloor duct system for electric and telephone service distribution. Underfloor ducts are also embedded within the concrete first floor slab for economical electrical distribution to the teller areas and banking spaces.

Reinforced concrete vaults are located in the basement and on the first floor level. A four-hour rated book storage vault is located on the second floor.

An oil hydraulic passenger elevator, in addition to two stairwells, serves all three floors. Total floor space is in excess of 18,000 square feet evenly divided between the three floors.

Extensive use of granux facing and trim was employed around and in the front and second floor entrance lobby and for the exterior facing of the decorative free-standing pilasters. Vertical sun control louvers, automatically controlled by solar time controls, were installed on the first floor west side windows to reduce the glare and reduce the load on the air conditioning system. Trim around the vertical sun control louvers is of aluminized aluminum in its natural color.

Terrazzo and vinyl tile flooring is used extensively throughout the first floor. Grease-proof asphalt tile is installed throughout the work areas in the basement. Hard smooth plaster walls and acoustical plaster ceilings are used throughout the first floor and in the work areas of the basement. Service areas in the basement have exposed block or concrete walls painted and exposed ceilings painted. Ceramic tile floors and wainscots and Keene's Cement Plaster above the wainscots are used in toilets and janitors' closets. All plaster wall surfaces on the first floor are either painted or are decorated by the use of applied vinyl fabrics.

Thin marble facing is applied around the stainless steel vault door and trim on the first floor banking vault. Marble deal plates installed in the built-in tellers' counters are of the same type of marble used as facing on the first floor vault. Banking fixtures, tellers' counters, check writing desks are constructed of natural finish cherry plywood, beige Formica tops and panels.

(Continued on page 51)
Two problems of notable consequence confronted architects Henderson Heyward and Alfred Llorens in the design and layout of the Clark Addition; first, the limits of the property and second, the desire of the Charlottesville Board not to eliminate any existing school facility in the connection of the addition to the main structure.

The existing building is located on center of its east to west rectangular lot in Belmont sub-division with the entrance facade facing to the east. The ends of this structure extend to the practical limits of the property north and south, and a drop of approximately 40 feet to the major street occurs along the southern property line. Thus with all these limitations in mind, the architects designed the six class room and gymnasium addition to Clark Elementary.

The final design consisted of a two-story six class room structure which lay behind, and extended along, the northern property line to the western limits of the line and a gymnasium with its facilities that extends along the western limits of the property approximately one-half the length of the western boundary. Thus the addition takes an "L" shape. The connection to the existing structure is made at a one-story lobby that connects the existing north stair well of the old structure with the first floor class room corridor of the addition. Therefore, none of the existing facilities were lost by the connection of the new to the old.

H. B. Sedwick Construction Co., general contractor of Orange, erected the structure. The Sedwick Construction Co. in turn used the following sub-contractors in order to complete the erection of the structure: Virginia Metal Products Co., Orange; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond; and from Charlottesville, the following: Charlottesville Glass and Mirror Co.; Oliva and Lazzuri, Inc.; Ira Maupin; Omohundro Electric Company; C. P. Martin Company.

George R. Clark School Addition – Charlottesville

Baker, Heyward & Llorens
Architects

H. B. Sedwick Construction Co.
General Contractors

August 1960
Page Fifteen
The new Main Street building.

View of the old building, destroyed by fire.
EVERETT WADDEY'S opening of their new Central Office Building on June 15, 1960 continued an era which began in 1882 by Mr. Everett Waddey. Ballou and Justice, Architects & Engineers and Blackburn & Blauvelt, Consulting Engineers, both of Richmond, were selected to design and plan a new structure to accommodate expanding services to the public.

The new building houses the Downtown Retail Store and Executive Offices and is conveniently connected with the factory building. Nearby parking is provided on Cary Street and access to the new building is gained by a secondary Main Entrance at the rear. The lower level which is entered from the parking area has displays of office furniture and accessories and provides space for a portion of the Sales Department. From the lower level, one may use the elevator or an open graceful stairway to the first floor level. This stairway is designed with terrazzo treads, aluminum rails and a walnut handrail, which blends with the walnut panelling adorning the south wall of the Main Street Lobby and Sales Area. The first and second floors are effectively seen from Main Street through the expansive two-story glass and aluminum facade which is complemented by the use of Greenstone, both inside and out, and the walnut paneling and tile mosaic on the interior. The striking combination of these materials, with the sound-reducing acoustical ceiling, soft-toned draperies and carpet and vinyl tile flooring, creates a pleasant atmosphere for the customers and personnel alike.

Beneath the overhanging second floor Conference Room, the areas serving the public for general office supplies are conveniently located and flanked by attractively displayed furniture and office equipment.

At the second floor level, which is reached by a continuation of the open modern stair are located the business offices for Management, Accounting and Bookkeeping. Both the first and second floor levels are connected to the Main Plant by means of enclosed bridges.

The entire building is completely air conditioned and protected by a sprinkler system.

Diversity is one of the key words frequently used to describe the services of Everett Waddey. The new Central Office and Display Building provides a complete service covering the field of office furniture and supplies, printing, engraving, bank equipment and interior decorating. The proximity of office display and factory enables a more efficient service to their clientele. This was one of the determining factors in locating the new building; and the by-product of this decision has been another step in the preservation and modernization of downtown Richmond.

Frank G. Louthan, Jr. is President of Everett Waddey Co. and Mary C. Sutherland is Executive Vice-President. B. Douglas Bruce is Vice-President and Comptroller, and Arlington G. Hayes is Secretary and Treasurer.

Conquest, Moncure and Dunn, Inc. served as General Contractors for the project which cost approximately one-quarter of a million dollars. They also did the excavating, concrete and carpentry work.

Principal subcontractors and suppliers included the following:

M and M Wrecking Co., Inc., demolition; A. Lynn Thomas Co., Inc., masonry; Industrial Iron & Steel Corp., structural steel and miscellaneous iron; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., cast stone; Sash, Door & Glass Co., windows, stone front construction, glazing, aluminum doors and frames.

Others were S. P. Terry, painting; Pleasants Hardware Co., hardware; Eastern Building Supply Co., Inc., Venetian glass tile; Diebold, vault door (through Reams Engineering Sales Co.); Consolidated Tile Co., asphalt tile, acoustical; J. A. Wilton, Jr. & Bros., plaster; Oliva and Lazzuri, Inc., ceramic tile, terrazzo.

Also, Sanyventional Products, Inc. (J. S. Archer, agent), toilet partitions; E. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc., millwork; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., steel doors and bucks; Edgar N. Anderson, lighting fixtures and electrical work; T. A. Tailey & Son, plumbing, plumbing fixtures, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Talley Neen, neon sign. All are Richmond firms.

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VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1960 PAGE SEVENTEEN
Guerrant and Mounfield, architects, of Roanoke, have recently completed and occupied a new office building on Lee Highway in that city.

Thirty-six feet long by twenty-four feet wide, the handsome new structure is constructed of buff brick and glass and contains a reception room, conference room, office, drafting room with five board spaces and auxiliary spaces.

All design and engineering work for the building was completed by the architects. Interior walls are of concrete masonry units, the roof is built-up with a white marble chip surfacing, windows are of wood and are double glazed while the floors are asphalt tile on concrete. Interior decoration was also by the architects.

Roy E. Cox, of Roanoke, was the general contractor. Principal subcontractors and material suppliers included, of Roanoke unless otherwise noted:

Thomas Bros., Salem, excavating; Roanoke Ready-Mix Corp., concrete; Locher Brick Co., Inc., Glasgow, masonry; Hampshire Corp., roof deck; G. E. McDaniel Roofing & Sheet Metal Works, roofing; Marsteller Corp., stone work; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., windows and glazing; Dean Painting Co., painter; A-E Weather-Tite Co. W. R. Van, weatherstripping; Hampshire Corp., insulation and acoustical work; Charles J. Krebbs Co., resilient tile.

Other important contributors to the project included the Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works, steel grating and miscellaneous iron and steel; Valley Lumber Corp., millwork; Gates Building Specialties, Inc., steel doors and bucks; Miller, Art-Metal, (Kurt Versen) light fixtures.

Electrical work for the project was by the George Bush Electric Co., of Salem; plumbing fixtures were from American-Standard; plumbing was by the Weddle Plumbing & Heating Co.

Air-conditioning, heating and ventilating was by Progressive Products Corp. and Hufcor doors were supplied by Roanoke Engineering Sales Co.

Furniture for the new building was by Knoll Associates. The water heater was supplied by National Steel Construction Co. Blue Ridge Gardens furnished the tree and other planting was from Mason Valley Estates Nursery.
ELLEN GLASGOW SCHOOL now under construction is typical of the building in the new program for Intermediate Schools in Fairfax County. It is one of four schools now being built that are based on a plan developed by Architects Strang and Childers of Annandale.

As are others in the Fairfax program, Ellen Glasgow School is designed with consideration both to providing facilities adequate for the continued intellectual, social, physical and emotional development of the children who will use the school and for the taxpayer. Fairfax County Schools are being built far more simply and economically than are many of the schools being built in other communities throughout the United States.

The Ellen Glasgow School is being built at a cost of $8.79 per square foot of space, which compares with double this cost of similar schools in some other communities. This figure compares with $9.14 for the Washington Irving School, $8.98 for the Edgar Allan Poe School and $8.89 for the Mark Twain School, other intermediate schools under construction on the basis of the Strang and Childers plan.

The figure for the Ellen Glasgow School is of particular interest because its construction involves use of Federal Funds and the requirements on such projects relative to wage rates and other matters that tend to increase construction costs. Moreover, the figures indicate a progressive lowering in costs for all the schools contracted according to the Strang and Childers plan although the period has been one of rising costs for both labor and materials.

Fairfax County today is said to be the fastest growing urban area in the United States. The population of the county has increased, for example, from 98,557 in 1950, to an estimated 227,508 in 1959, an increase of 130.8 per cent. This growth has been mainly due not only to the trend in the United States toward suburban living, but also to the tremendous impact of Federal activities on the communities surrounding the national capital.

Because of the exploding population of the area and an ever-increasing need for classroom space and with limited funds for construction purposes, it was necessary for the Fairfax County School Planning Officials to reduce costs wherever possible. At the same time, however, primary emphasis in the program has always been on the welfare of the children on whose education and development the future of the community depends. Commenting on this point in a recent report regarding progress of school construction in the county, Superintendent W. T. Woodson says:

"Many kinds of facilities can be of assistance in implementing quality teaching and quality learning. The most important of these is the school building and its equipment. Consequently, when we began our building program our goal was to provide more than classroom space; it was to provide the kind of space which would be a positive force in improving educational opportunities. Our objective was and is to provide buildings that in themselves are of educational value as tools for education."

With this as the goal, Mr. James D. Wooldridge, Assistant Superintendent, has co-ordinated an architectural program which has achieved economics in Ellen Glasgow and other intermediate schools in a number of ways. For example:

Cinder block is left exposed on walls rather than being covered with plaster. Cinder block painted in attractive colors makes handsome interior walls and, in some measure, serves as an acoustical treatment.

Fewer and larger pieces of material are used in the construction wherever possible—such as cinder blocks instead of bricks.

(Continued on page 50)
The Lord Botetourt High School, opened in the autumn of 1959, is part of an extensive school building program initiated by the School Board of Botetourt County in 1957. It is located near the small community of Daleville on Route 220 a short distance west of its intersection with Route 11, north of Roanoke.

The school is situated on a plot of 30 acres, the development of which included extensive grading, paving of roads, parking areas and walks, construction of a storm drainage system, complete sanitary sewerage facilities including treatment plant, water system exclusive of the well, and seeding of the reworked areas.

The building is roughly rectangular, 602 feet long by 160 feet deep, one and two stories high without basement. It was built at a cost of $10.03 per square foot, and provides the following facilities for its rated capacity of 650 pupils:

- Ten Academic Classrooms
- Three Science Laboratories
- Three Business Classrooms
- Two Shop Classrooms
- One Drafting Room
- Two Health Classrooms
- Two Unit Homemaking Suites
- One Agricultural Shop
- One Industrial Art Shop
- One Gymnasium with Locker and Shower Rooms
- One Cafeteria with Kitchen
- A 1,600-Seat Auditorium with Stage and Dressing rooms
- Library
- Offices
- Clinic
- Boiler Room
- Storage and Teachers Rooms.

The building involves both steel frame and wall bearing construction. Exterior walls are brick faced on concrete block. Partitions are concrete block, with wainscots of glazed structural tile in corridors, toilets, gymnasium, etc. dining room, kitchen. Masonry, generally is exposed interior, and is painted. The roof is built-up type on light weight concrete on open web steel joists. Windows are steel projected type; 15 rooms having sun exposure are glazed with heat-absorbing glass. Doors, generally are wood in pressed steel frames. Floors are concrete, on grade and on open-web steel joists, covered with resilient tile flooring, except that in corridors, lobbies, entrances and stairways the flooring is terrazzo. Ceilings in corridors are acoustically treated with perforated metal panels; in classrooms the treatment is by acoustical tile, and in the gymnasium, dining room, is acoustical steel deck. The ceiling in the Auditorium is acoustical plaster. Steel lockers are provided in corridors and in the gymnasium locker rooms. A motor operated folding wood partition divides the gymnasium into two parts. Basketball goals and backboards are provided. Heating is by low-pressure two-pipe
steam vacuum return from stoker fired boilers through convectors and auditorium-type ventilators. All ventilation is by mechanical means, thus avoiding ventilator heads on the roof. Lighting generally is fluorescent, and the electrical work further includes stage lighting and lighting control board, motion picture sound equipment wiring system, laboratory voltage distribution system, time and program system, fire alarm system, intercommunication conduit system, telephone conduit systems, exit and emergency lighting systems. School equipment, kitchen equipment, auditorium seating, gymnasium bleachers are not in the contract.

John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., Danville, general contractors for the building, also did the excavating, concrete, masonry and plaster work. Other subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:

- Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel, windows
- I. N. McNeill Roofing & Sheet Metal Works, Roanoke, roofing and waterproofing
- McAlister Construction Co., Roanoke, general grading site preparation
- Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke, glazing
- Davidson Paint & Wallpaper Co., Roanoke, painting
- W. Morton Northern & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient tile, acoustical
- E. V. Poff & Son, Inc., Roanoke, ceramic tile, terrazzo

Also, Danville Lumber and Manufacturing Co., millwork; A. L. Horwitz, Roanoke, steel doors and bucks; Clear-Bullock Electrical Co., Inc., Martinsville, electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., Richmond, heating and plumbing.

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ROANOKE, VA.
Tile and terrazzo contractor for the Lord Botetourt High School, featured on these pages.
Work began in April on the new Main Office building of First National Trust and Savings Bank of Lynchburg. C. L. Lewis and Company, Inc., Lynchburg contractor, was awarded the contract on the basis of its $1,053,896.00 bid. The new structure will be located at 1002-1014 Main Street diagonally across from the present Main Office at 925 Main Street.

The new structure will be three stories in height with a basement and sub-basement and will contain approximately 35,000 square feet of space. Estimated cost of the entire project including equipment, furnishings and land is $1,474,056.00. Clark, Nexsen, and Owen of Lynchburg are the architects. The building is expected to be completed in the late summer of 1961.

The exterior above the Main Street level will have a polished granite base with marble side walls and aluminum pivoted windows. Canopies will be on three sides of the building protecting walk-ways. The fourth side will contain two drive-in teller windows.

On the Main Street level, the new building will have its main banking room and on the floor below will be vaults, directors’ room, employees’ lunch room and kitchen. The second floor will contain handsome quarters for the Trust Department and its activities, including trust bookkeeping, installment loan bookkeeping, and certain heavy machinery. The third floor will be occupied by the commercial check-handling department and will contain an employees’ lounge with a view to the north. A portion of this floor, designed for future expansion of banking activities, will be prepared for rental use.

The building will be serviced by two elevators, and toilets and sanitary facilities will be on all floors. It will be air conditioned throughout and will contain ample storage facilities for records, stationery, and supplies, and will be equipped with electrical lifts to facilitate the flow of work between departments.

Of great importance will be the ease of parking and access to drive-in tellers. Coming off Main Street, one can turn into the banking premises, park, transact business, continue around the building and re-enter Main Street, passing the drive-in windows on the west side. Below the Main Street parking deck will be a parking area for employees with an approach from Tenth Street.

First National Trust and Savings Bank was established in 1865. In addition to its Main Office, it has four branches and a fifth, the Pittman Plaza Branch, is presently under construction. The latter is expected to be opened in October. R. C. de Rosset is President of the bank and James R. Gilliam, Jr. is Chairman of the Board.

The general contractor also did the excavating, piling, foundations, carpentry, waterproofing and weather-stripping. Subcontractors and material suppliers were Lynchburg Ready-Mix Co., concrete; Virginia Dunbrik Co., Inc., Lynchburg, CMU, and Stone Creek Co., brick, masonry; Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., structural steel; H. H. Robertson Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., metal roof deck; T. B. Dormin-Adams Co., Lynchburg, roofing; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Inc., Richmond, stone work, ceramic tile, terrazzo; Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown, Ohio, windows.

Others were Lynchburg Auto Glass Co., glazing; Taylor Bros., Inc., Lynchburg, millwork, paneling; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, acoustical, resilient tile; C. W. Kirkland Co., Charlotte, N. C., plaster; Montague-Betta Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel doors and hardware, hardware; Clarke Electric Co., Inc., Danville, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Wachter & Wolfe Corp., Richmond, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating.

Elevators were by Monarch Elevator & Machine Co. and dumbwaiter by Sedgwick Machine Works, Inc.
Raschel Knitting Company's Smith River Valley Plant

J. COATES CARTER
Architect

CLARK BROTHERS
General Contractor

SOWERS, KNOWLES & RODES
Consulting & Structural Engineers

The Raschel Knitting Company is located in the upper region of the Smith River Valley three miles south of the Blue Ridge Parkway in a valley below the well-known area called Lover's Leap, in Patrick County.

The first section was erected in 1953, the second section was added in 1956, and the most recent addition was made in 1959. The major item manufactured by the firm is elastic cloth of the highest quality, used in ladies' wear throughout the world, and in one unit of the building thermal cloth of cotton fibers used by workman and sportsmen for underwear, particularly in the colder climates.

The building is equipped with some of the finest equipment of its kind in the United States, some of which is made in Europe. Cotton, nylon and other synthetic fibers are used in the two major products manufactured.

The majority of the plant personnel are residents of Patrick County. The company is owned by the United Elastic Company, Easthampton, Massachusetts.

A considerable volume of cold water is required in the various finishing processes, some of which comes from wells and some from Smith River which flows through the plant property.

Approximately 350 persons are employed by the plant.

Consulting and structural engineers were Sowers, Knowles and Rodes of Roanoke. Mechanical work was done by engineering division of United Elastic Corporation. General Contractor was Clark Brothers of Stuart.

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AUGUST 1960 PAGE TWENTY-THREE
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Harrisonburg Electric Supply Co., Inc.

Electrical Contractors

121 East Market Street Harrisonburg, Virginia

Electrical contractors for new building of Harrisonburg Loan and Thrift Corp., page opposite.

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PHONE EL 3-3941

Subcontractors for ceramic tile and terrazzo for:
First National Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg, see page 22.
Harrisonburg Loan & Thrift Corp. See page opposite.

ZIRKLE & ZIRKLE
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Residential — Commercial
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Subcontractors for painting on the Harrisonburg Loan and Thrift Corp. See page opposite.

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STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

Roofing and waterproofing contractors for Harrisonburg Loan & Thrift Corp. project. See page opposite.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
This up-to-date new brick and glass home for the Harrisonburg Loan and Thrift Corporation is scheduled for completion in December of this year. It was designed by D’Earcy P. Davis, Jr., AIA, of Harrisonburg.

The new building will be one story with a mezzanine and measures 60 by 90 feet. Exterior walls are of brick and gray plate glass. Interior walls are of block. The building will have terrazzo floors and a built-up roof.

All work, including the interior decoration, was completed in the architect’s office, B. W. Suter doing the mechanical and J. C. Bowman, the architectural.

General contractor for the project is the Nielsen Construction Co. of Harrisonburg who also did the foundations, concrete, masonry, stone work, carpentry, paneling, weatherstripping, insulation and millwork.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers include M. A. Layman & Sons, Inc., Harrisonburg, excavating; Richmond Steel Co., Inc., steel; Truscon Steel Div., Richmond, roof deck; Augusta Sheet Metal Co., Staunton, roofing; Moynaham Bronze Co., Flat Rock, Michigan, window walls; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke, glazing.

Zirkle and Zirkle, Harrisonburg, did the painting and installed the plastic wall finish; Augusta Sheet Metal Co., waterproofing; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, did the acoustical work and resilient flooring; Dan L. Logan, Harrisonburg, plastering; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Richmond, ceramic tile and terrazzo; The Staley Co., Richmond, steel doors and bucks; Harrisonburg Electric Supply Co., Inc., electrical work, and Riddleberger Brothers Plumbing & Heating, plumbing, heating, air conditioning and ventilating.

The bank vault and teller windows for the project are by the Diebold Safe Co. Fixtures are by the Wade Manufacturing Co.,

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AUGUST 1960
Recreation Center for Stanleytown

Stanleytown Recreation Center consists of the development of some 10 acres of property and the remodeling of a former four-room school to provide an exceptional recreational area for the Stanleytown community.

A professional landscape architect, Hugh Harris of Greensboro, North Carolina, was called in at the early stages of development to work with the architect and owners on the development of the grounds.

A modern well-equipped swimming pool and wading pool are incorporated in the plans. Adequate locker and shower rooms for men and women and separate dressing rooms and showers for baseball team are connected with the main building.

The remodeled building provides for clubrooms, assembly room, kitchen, toilet facilities, and office. There is a tile floor terrace over the locker rooms accessible from the main floor of the building which provides excellent view over all of the grounds, play fields and swimming pool. A baseball diamond has been constructed adjoining children’s play area, using part of the facilities of the center.

The project was donated by the Stanley Furniture Company for the industrial community of Stanleytown.

Mechanical engineer for project: H. H. Dorton, C.P.E. General Contractor is J. V. Richardson of Martinsville.

Iron and steel will be supplied by Martinsville Iron & Steel Co. T. S. Minter is heating and plumbing contractor. Lee Brothers Electrical Co. is contractor for electrical work. Swimming pool equipment furnished by Pool Equipment Corporation, Salem, and contractor for swimming pool is Mason Construction Company of Bassett.

Hugh Harris, Greensboro, N. C. is landscape architect and planning consultant for project.
IMPORTANT SITE CONSIDERATIONS and client requirements contributed to form a residential building program from which derived this rather simple cruciform plan.

The east west axis of the house not only opens the house to the desirable southeast exposure, but parallels the shore of an inlet of Lynnhaven Bay, thus affording many of the living areas with a most charming view. The ridge of the roof is opened perpendicular to this axis to provide a continuous skylight which extends the entire length of the house in this direction. This skylight, one of the principal and controlling design requirements for the house, admits the natural lighting required for the owners to fully exploit their horticultural interests. The fireplace chimney reaches up from the center of the house to support all roof ridge beams at the center and then comfortably passes through the provided skylight opening.

The owners, Commander and Mrs. Philip C. Morris, required a home that would accommodate frequent entertainment of large and small groups with a minimum of effort. The house bath has been arranged in such a manner as to service, when desired, as a private connecting bath to the guest bedroom.

The house is designed on a 4'0" module and is framed in post and beam construction. Walls consist of panels between framing members of brick, glass or cypress siding on wood framing. A design feature of the house is the complete omission of plaster finish. The ceilings are of cypress and the walls of wood paneling or brick. Quarry tile flooring in the entry extends inside the house and defines the foyer and galley areas. The living room and screened porch floors are finished in white terrazzo. The heating is fully zoned perimeter hot water.

Custom designed kitchen cabinets, dining room, storage and bar cabinets and bookcases, by being built into the house, save space and simplify cleaning problems.

Meredith Construction Co., Norfolk, the general contractors, also did the excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, windows, window walls, structural wood, carpentry, paneling, waterproofing, weatherstripping, millwork and handrails.

Other subcontractors and suppliers were as follows: Stevens & King, roofing; Walker & Laberge Co., glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., insulation; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., terrazzo, ceramic and resilient tile; Adams Brothers Plumbing Corp., Virginia Beach, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating. All are Norfolk firms, unless otherwise noted.

Stevens & King supplied the Structoglass skylight.
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Subcontractors for electrical work
on U.S. Naval Air Station Chapel
in Oceana. See page opposite.

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Fabricators of the neon sign on the new Everett Waddcy building,
page 16
The Chapel of the Good Shepherd at Oceana Naval Air Station, Princess Anne County, enjoys the distinction of having been selected by a Committee of the Bureau of Yards and Docks as the outstanding edifice built in the Fifth Naval District in 1958.

The building itself, a modified H-shape in plan, is located among carefully preserved native growth. Its exterior of cream colored brick and stone trim blends harmoniously with the site and with the reinforced concrete hangars and buildings of the Air Station while maintaining the dignity and repose so necessary for a place of worship.

The Chapel is designed to serve the needs of the various faiths. To this end, there is provided a main chapel seating 600 and a morning chapel with space for 90 worshippers. The latter is to meet the need for smaller, more intimate services. To facilitate the use of the building by the various faiths, a revolving altar and pulpit area have been supplied. This makes it possible to transform the chapel for a different service within a matter of minutes.

In addition to the chapels which constitute one leg of the H-shaped plan, the facilities include offices, administrative spaces and storage areas for the clergy serving on the base and for the church. These are housed in the cross-arm. The other leg of the H contains the required classrooms and meeting facilities for Sunday school and connected activities.

A bell tower accentuates the entrance area and serves as a reminder to the passer-by of the traditional spiritual values of America’s fighting force.

BERNARD B. SPIGEL
Architect

REID & HOPE
General Contractor

Bernard B. Spigel, of Norfolk, was architect. General contractor was Reid & Hope, with the following subcontractors and material suppliers:

- Also, James H. Cary, Inc., Richmond, laminated trusses and purlins; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; Fehe & Co., insulation, acoustical, plaster; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., ceramic and resilient tile; Smithfield Wood Letter Co., stainless steel crosses; Hall-Hodges, Inc., reinforcing steel; Burton Lumber Corp., millwork; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Richmond, steel doors and bucks; Standard Iron & Steel Co., Inc., steel and miscellaneous iron; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Richmond, steel doors and bucks; L. C. Tolson, Richmond, toilet partitions.

Foundation work was done by the general contractor. All above firms are of Norfolk unless otherwise stated.

Winebarger Corporation
Manufacturers of Church Furnishings, Cabinets, and Counters
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LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Pews for Chapel, Oceana Naval Air Station, featured on this page.

Standard Iron & Steel Co., Inc.
1836-38-40 Church Street
Phone Madison 7-5447
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Steel contractors on Chapel, Naval Air Station, Oceana, featured on this page.

AUGUST 1960 PAGE TWENTY-NINE
The present quarters of the Citizens National Bank, Covington, designed by British architect Sir Alfred Bossom more than 40 years ago, have proved to be inadequate for the present needs of this growing institution. The fine structural condition of this building lends itself well for complete modernizing as well as fitting to a sizeable addition.

The present two story structure, 31'-0" by 105'-0" will have a 96'-0" second floor extension to the rear. This addition will extend over an existing alley and a new parking lot. On the parking lot level will be provided two separate drive-in facilities as well as an exterior walk-up type service window.

The partial third floor in the existing structure will contain mechanical equipment.

The first floor will include the public banking space, officers space, general ledger room, coupon booths, main vault and two conference rooms. Included in the second floor will be the bookkeeping department, proof room, addressograph room, record vault, board room, rest rooms and lounges.

The interior of the present building has been completely redesigned to be homogenous with the new addition.

The contractor is Charles W. Barger and Son of Lexington. Subcontractor for heating, air conditioning and plumbing is Dunn's of Lexington. Electrical subcontractor is Shenandoah Electric Company of Lexington.

Bank fixtures are being furnished by American Furniture and Fixture Co., Inc. of Richmond.

Other subcontractors and material suppliers include:


Also, Bryant Plastering Contractor, Buena Vista, plaster; Marsteller Corp., Roanoke, ceramic tile, terrazzo; Southern Roof Deck Co., Roanoke, resilient tile; Valley Lumber Corp., Roanoke, millwork; Nelson Hardware Co., Roanoke, finish hardware; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, Mo-Sai panels; Salem Foundry & Machine Works, Inc., Salem, elevator, and Dominion Signs, Inc., Roanoke, signs; United States Rubber Co., New York City, supplied the "Tropicel" panels.
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Suppliers of the Stainless Steel
roess for the New Oceana NAS Ch. 9el featured on page 29.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.
Phone: North 7-3077
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Roofing contractors for the new Ellen Glasgow
School, Fairfax County. See page 19.

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Security Federal Savings and Loan Association
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RICHMOND VIRGINIA

---

General contractor for the new Harrisonburg Loan & Thrift Corp., featured on page 25.
Now under construction on Norfolk Avenue at Ocean View in Norfolk is a new club house for the Ocean View Golf Course. The City of Norfolk selected the firm of Williams & Tazewell—Architects, of that city, to provide the city with the new club house. Robbins & Barr Construction Co., Inc., was general contractor.

The new club house, which will replace the present structure built 30 years ago on a temporary basis, will feature an air conditioned lounge of approximately 1200 sq. ft. with an adjacent meeting room providing an additional 300 sq. ft. The lofty wood ceiling of the lounge, interrupted by laminated beams and naturally lit skylights, and the massive open fireplace will provide a perfect atmosphere for municipal recreation. The entire wall of the lounge to the southeast opens up to a sweeping view of the Ocean View course with its tall old pine trees.

Also included into the design of the club house are a snack bar with adjacent kitchen, ample dressing rooms and showers for both men and women, manager's office and pro shop.

The exterior is of brick with alternating panels of stacked and running bond which provide a striking entrance facade together with the extended entrance canopy.

The Ocean View Golf Course will celebrate its 30th anniversary this summer with a Golf Exhibition featuring Sam Snead and Tom Strange vs. Chandler Harper and Jack Isaacs. This exhibition will be played in the shadow of a new club house which will give the residents of Ocean View a long needed addition to their recreation needs.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Norfolk, were J. I. Sykes, masonry; Richmond Steel Co., Inc., steel roof deck, steel; American Sheet Metal Corp., roofing; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile, stone work; Walker & Laberge Co., windows; E. Calignari & Son, Inc., painting; Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., insulation.

Others were Woods Plastering Co., plaster; Allen Electric Corp., electrical work; Coley & Peterson, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning and heating; Amelia Building Materials, Inc., laminated beams.
FALL CROPS
Are Finest of the Year

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

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

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

Fifth and Marshall Streets......Dial Milton 3-3479
11 South 14th Street.............Dial Milton 3-2715
1709 East Franklin Street.......Dial Milton 3-6001

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CUSTOMER PARKING LOT
Hardware suppliers for the new Everett Waddey Co. building featured on page 16.

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STUART VIRGINIA
We are pleased to present Mrs. John Scott of Englewood, Colorado in a story on using dried pods for different effects in flower arrangement this month. Here Mrs. Scott has placed a bottle, painted dark green, on a woven natural mat and arranged simple poppy pods for the interesting line and design created as they were dried. She painted the poppies a gray-green, but left the tips natural for an unusual effect. Please turn to page 37 for more on using seed pods.

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Garden Gossip Section

---

**BOOK NOTES**

**Rock Garden Plants** by Doretta Klaber is a volume in which the subtitle really tells the story—"new ways to use them around your home". This landscape gardener and horticulturalist approached alpines in a new fashion here and before you are through reading it, you too will feel a need for alpines. She discusses the essential cultural requirements and shows how these can be satisfied and the plants used is so many ways outside the conventional rock garden. Over half of the book is given over to an illustrated (by the author) and descriptive list of the plants, complete with botanical names, verified by Bailey's *Hortus II*. Anyone in search of the unusual will enjoy reading Doretta Klaber's casually styled volume. (Published by H. Holt, $3.95).

VPI has several new bulletins out, available from the Extension Service in Blacksburg, for the asking: Bulletin 131, revised—1960 *Virginia Spray Bulletin* deals with the latest information on disease and insect control. Bulletin 227, revised—*Nut Trees for Home Planting* deals with methods that will enable home growers to produce better crops of black walnuts, English walnuts, pecans, Chinese chestnuts and filberts, all suitable to Virginia. Bulletin 650, revised—*Sawdust as a Mulch* brings the reader up to date on sawdust in home gardening and outlines uses.

A book for flower arrangers that needs leisurely consumption, but is so interesting and valuable is *Design for Flower Arrangers* by Dorothy W. Reister (Van Nostrand). This is an excellent background book, stimulating the thinking on the art principles behind flower arranging and what the arranger is trying to do. Her discussion of space and its relation to flower arrangement as well as the chapter on critical evaluation of flower arrangement should be read and studied by every flower arranger and judge of this art for there is meat in every line. The pictures, although black and white, fully illustrate the points made by the author.

Flower show judges and rosarians will be interested in a new book by C. H. Lewis, *The Judging of Roses*. The first book ever published on rose judging, it has been adopted by the American Rose Society and will be used as "law" by their accredited judges. Copies may be secured from the American Rose Society, 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus 14, Ohio for $3. N.E.P.
WHEN IT'S HOT...

EVERYONE WISHES

FOR THE

COOLNESS OF

A SHADE TREE

For personal coolness, there's nothing like sitting in the shade of a tree when the weather's broiling hot. There's a logical reason for this, says the American Association of Nurserymen. Where there are no trees the air is hottest close to the ground, which reflects heat. Trees, on the other hand, intercept the sun's rays and transfer the hot layer of air from near the ground to the tree tops. This makes anyone on the ground far more comfortable.

Heat doesn't collect under trees like it does under canvas or roofs because the air near the ground under trees circulates more freely at the ground level as well as upward through the air spaces between the leaves. This makes trees natural air-conditioners on the home property, since circulating air cools. It is doubtful if any man-made device ever could do the job of cooling outdoors so efficiently as a tree. When a home is shaded by a tree for long periods of the day, the inside of the home is much more comfortable. Even in hot climates where air-conditioning extensively is used, if trees shade the home, they will far more than pay for themselves in reduced air-conditioning costs.

Moreover, trees are beautiful and of great ornamental value near a home.

In planting for shade, the question arises: "What tree shall I plant?" There are hundreds of shade trees from which to choose. Here the advice of your nurseryman, nursery catalogues, or a particularly beautiful shade tree in a neighbor's yard may be your inspiration.

Why not plan to plant a shade tree or two, now? Be sure to ask your nurseryman where to plant it on your property and what kind of tree to plant so you will get the shade where you want it and at the time of day you most need it, usually in the afternoon.

In selecting a tree for your garden, try to consider year-round interest and appearance as well as the shade you will gain in the summer. Some trees have interesting bark; others a colorful fall foliage or berries; still others are beautiful for the silhouette they cast when the branches are bare.

Here flowering shrubs and trees provide a delightful setting for garden dining. It's fun for the family to have a garden living room both for dining and entertaining friends and neighbors. Maintenance would be simple too, with paving and edging such as pictured here.

Photos by American Association of Nurserymen
Select seed pods for that sculptured look. They make a clean, uncluttered arrangement complementary to our way of living. Such an everlasting or dried design has much to recommend it.

It’s first of all a time-saver. No running out in the yard or rushing to the florist for some flowers at the last minute. If desired, it can be made days before any occasion and set out of sight until needed.

Plant materials are costly whether you grow your own, or come by them commercially. But a few seed pods gathered near the road-side, left over from the garden, or purchased from a shop won’t empty your pink porcelain piggy.

You’ll be inflated instead, when you see how serviceable such arrangements are. No spilled water on the piano, radio or stereo-Hi-Fi phonos. No wilting blooms due to radiators, mantels, drafts or TV sets. Interesting and durable enough for a child’s room, strong and stable enough for a man’s office, den or bedroom, and attractive enough for any informal dining. Perhaps, the table should be set with some sort of earthenware on a plain linen or heavy textured cloth or mats for best effect.

Not only do dry designs lend themselves to a variety of placements, but they are equally at home in many decors. Dried seed pods, for instance, were a natural in the Gothic and Renaissance periods. Gilded swags, bell pulls, and scrolls of seed pods (some with nuts and glycerinized foliage added) enhanced the richly decorated and gilded furniture. The sculptured semblance to carved wood makes pod arrangements equally adaptable to French Provincial, Victorian, Early American, Oriental, Contemporary, Modern or a hodge podge.

As for containers, they tend to adhere to brass, copper, pewter, pottery or the more substantial materials. Going naturalistic, there are gourds, logs, coconut sheaths and similar plant materials.

Plant materials in the form of seed pods are almost limitless, considering the many sources: trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, perennials, biennials, annuals, weeds, herbs, vegetables, etc. Exotic materials can be ordered from the florist, and if you get them fresh, use them, but don’t replenish the water. When dry you’ll have drama with a difference.

Methods differ as to preservation, but most seed pods should be picked while still green or before they open. Stripped of foliage, place them upright in a jar, or hang upside down in a dry, dark room. If the pods are fragile (tulip tree, for example) a dip made of equal parts of white or clear shellac and alcohol; (either the kind you clean paint brushes with or wood alcohol) will strengthen and prolong their usefulness. If you want shine, coat with shellac and you can indulge your flair for decorating from gilt to glitter.

Arranging, or putting the pods in place, is comparatively simple. If the stems are too small or fragile for a pinholder, put them in sand or modeling clay. Seldom is wiring or taping necessary.

Floral sculpture is still subject to the elements of design: line (sharp silhouette); form; color (have several values, if of one hue); texture and pattern.

One hint. Because your dried design is practically everlasting, vary it with accessories, change the placement, or add fresh plant material. Don’t let it become a permanent fixture. Put it in the closet, basement, or attic for an occasional resting period. Its return will be welcomed then.

Some available texts:
- Art of Driftwood & Dried Arrangements: Ishimoto
- Art of Drying Plants & Flowers: Squires
- Complete Book of Dried Arrangements: Underwood
- Decorating with Pods and Cones: Van Rensselaer
- Dried Flowers with a Fresh Look: Bolton
- Drying Flowers for Color: Whitlock & Rankin
- Modern Dry Arrangements: Hayes
- New Ways with Dried Flowers: Garrison
- Western Dry Arrangements: Hayes
news from the gardening world...

Landscape Design Course

Early in the autumn season, interested members of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs will gather in Richmond to study more about Landscape Design—September 27-29, to be exact. Two days of intensive study under qualified instructors as well as a tour of several types of Virginia gardens as found in Richmond will be included in the course of study. Mr. H. Stuart Ortloff of Huntington, N.Y., Mr. Albert S. Beecher and Mr. T. William Patterson from VPI head the list of instructors. Although only VFGC members are permitted to take the examinations for credit, anyone interested in landscape design is invited to attend the course in part or totally by the chairman, Mrs. A. B. Schad. Further information and programs for this Course IV of the Landscape Design Study School may be secured from her at 214 Canterbury Road, Richmond 21, Va.

From V. P. I. Campus

A. G. Smith, Jr., associate horticulturist at V. P. I., retired May 7 after thirty-three years of service. He started in the horticulture department as an instructor, later moving to Mississippi A & M to work in the horticulture department there. Dr. J. R. Hutcheson called him back to VPI in 1921 to start the vegetable extension project.

Smith headed the first Garden Lover's Short Course held at VPI in 1935 and was the early director of the Flower Show Schools, sponsored jointly by the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs and VPI. At the twenty-fifth Garden Lover's Short Course held at VPI August 1-5, Mr. Smith was especially honored in the anniversary celebration. The VPI Arboretum owes its existence and development largely to Mr. Smith's efforts and many of the Extension Service Bulletins carry his name as author.

In retirement, Mr. Smith expects to do some private consultation work on landscape problems in addition to some well earned relaxation.

Virginians who have frequented VPI campus for various summer courses in recent years may also be saddened to learn of the death of Leo C. Beamer on April 27th. Mr. Beamer was long associated with the horticulture department, and he assisted many summer groups while on VPI campus for activities in connection with the horticulture department.

Now Is the Time to Feed Lawns

This is the time of year the wise homeowner will give his grass a summer dosage of a good lawn food.

Such a feeding at the season's peak is excellent insurance against the drought that can reasonably be expected to accompany the long hot days which lie ahead.

If you will give your lawn a pickup application right now—following feeding instructions printed on the bag—you will restore the nutrient supply which has been exhausted by vigorous spring growth.

Lawn owners will be surprised by the dramatic improvement in the appearance of their grass which will occur almost immediately, says A. H. Bowers, Chicago agronomist.

"Besides bringing back the sparkle of spring, a feeding right now offers another important advantage," he says.

It will thicken the top growth, encourage wide lateral growth of root systems, and help crowd out pestiferous weeds.

"Weed seedlings find it tough to get started in a healthy, vigorously growing lawn," say Bowers.

Another important bit of advice was given by Bowers.

"Don't scalp your lawn."

It is generally best to reset the height of your mower blade beginning at once, he says.

"Set your mower at 2 inches or 2 1/2 inches now and keep the adjustment there for the balance of the year.

"This cut will in all probability be higher than the adjustment you have been using. Recommended average during the early period of flush spring growth is usually about 1 inch to 1 1/2 inches."

For those not aware of 1960 improvements which have been made in lawn food, there is a 35 pound bag with carry-out handles which covers 5,000 square feet of lawn at a single application. The previous 50 pound bag fed at a rate of 1,800 square feet per bag.

Now twice as concentrated in most essential nutrients required by grass, the change has been accomplished without any alteration in the product's non-burning characteristics.

"Most so-called non-burning lawn foods contain precautionary statements in the printed directions," says Bowers.

"When directions say not to apply to wet grass, or when they advise to water in at the time they are being applied, such lawn foods actually do burn," says Bowers.
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See the office of Guerrant and Mounfield, Architects, on page 18.

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Fleetwood 4-5500
SPRINGFIELD, VA. ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Subcontractors and suppliers on Old Dominion National Bank of Fairfax County for steel, steel roof deck, steel windows and hand rails. See page 14.

CARPETLAND, INC.
7250 West Broad Street
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Supplied and installed carpet in Security Federal Savings & Loan Association, Richmond, remodeling and renovation presented editorially in this issue on page 11.

TALLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY
St. Reg. 2777
Telephone BRoadway 4-1531
Greensboro, North Carolina
The Federal Aviation Agency has invited proposals for the construction and operation of a hotel of approximately 200 rooms at Chantilly international airport in Fairfax County. The proposed hotel will be located on 10 acres set aside by the FAA on airport property one-half mile north of the terminal building and adjacent to the Fairfax County access road to the airport.

An anticipated 800,000 passengers, visitors and air crews are expected to use the airport in its first full year of operation, starting approximately July 1, 1961.

Stanley Furniture Company is picking up the entire $150,000 tab for a new recreation center in Stanleytown, scheduled for completion by December.

The elaborate facility will include: a spacious modern community building, regulation Olympic swimming pool, wading pool, two basketball courts, a baseball diamond and bleachers, a football field, a playground for children and courts for croquet, shuffleboard and volleyball.

Roanoke Box Inc., in operation a scant six months, reported recently it has sold all the folding boxes it can produce in the next two months—with only two salesmen and without the aid of advertising.

The company plans to add a third shift to its rapidly growing operations this month and increase its number of employees from the present 32 to 50 persons by the end of this year.

Telephone facilities costing $3,312,000 are being constructed in the Herndon-Chantilly area by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. The new office will house necessary dial equipment for converting the Herndon exchange from manual (the “number please” system) to dial operation, effective in July of 1961.

Officers of the Fredericksburg National Bank have announced plans to build a new drive-in bank to replace the present structure on East Main Street. Henry Joseph, cashier, estimated the total bid for building and fixtures would run in the neighborhood of $150,000.

Frank T. Hyde, vice president and officer in charge of the Bank of Virginia’s Main Street office in Richmond, has conducted a novel “letter test” to prove his bank is recognized around the world.

It worked this way: By prearrangement, Richmonder John J. Fairbank Jr., during a 63-day global tour, mailed eight letters to Hyde. The letters were addressed only to: Frank T. Hyde Esq., The Bank of Virginia. That’s all—not even USA was added.

So far, Hyde has received six of the eight letters mailed in Waikiki, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Beirut, Rome and Paris. Most were delivered with dispatch but the one from Tokyo, which took 41 days en route, carried the cancellation message: “Correct addressing saves delay.”

---

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Concrete suppliers for the First National Trust & Savings Bank on page 22.

PAGE FORTY-TWO

Hyde still hopes to receive letters mailed in the Philippines and India.

* * *
NAMES IN THE NEWS
VEPCO Richmond District Manager S. Harold Fletcher has been appointed assistant personnel manager. He is succeeded by Floyd L. Gibbs, who is replaced as Fredericksburg district manager by James S. Hamilton. Succeeding Hamilton as Albemarle district manager at Williamston, N. C. is Charles L. Sale whose replacement as Virginia Beach manager will be announced later.

. . . H. Ewing Wall, president of the First National Bank of Quantico, has been selected to head the Virginia Bankers Association in 1961. . . . J. Robert Dyche has been appointed personnel manager for the Mid-Atlantic region of the Allstate Insurance Cos., Roanoke.
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Electrical contractors for office building of Guerrant & Mounfield, Architects, Roanoke. See page 18.

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See the Oceana Naval Air Station Chapel featured on page 29.

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 PAGE FORTY-FOUR VIRGINIA RECORD

AIA News (from page 7)

An interesting appeal to prospective building owners has recently been circulated by the Wise Contracting Company of Richmond. Over the signature of J. M. Coleman, Jr., Vice President, the letter calls attention in the first sentence to the design by the architects.

Relating to the recently completed Richmond Motor Company Building it says:

“This million dollar installation was designed by Carneal & Johnston, Architects, Richmond, Virginia, and constructed by us in seven months. Upon being awarded the contract, we promised the owner that he could be doing business in his new building within seven months, and our promise was kept even though the job was constructed during one of the worst winters for maintaining construction progress that has occurred in Richmond in many years. We are proud of maintaining our promise to the owner and of the workmanship in this building. We wish to thank our subcontractors, all of whom are from Richmond and who are listed below, for their excellent work and progress in the performance of their subcontracts.


(Continued on page 46)
Glassman Construction Co., Inc.

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General Contractor for the New Ellen Glasgow School featured on page 19.

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Subcontractor for marble, terrazzo and ceramic tile for addition to George R. Clark Elementary School, Charlottesville, page 15.

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Vass & Street, Inc., painting; W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; Binswanger & Company, glass and glazing; Crawford Sprinkler Co., sprinkler system; Nick Ulisse, cement finishing; and James P. Dillard, asphalt pavement."

In addition, quite properly, to calling attention to their own fine work on this project, credit is given to the principal sub-contractors and material suppliers on the project, one of the cardinal policies of the Virginia Architect Section of the Virginia Record since inception of the section in 1955.

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Born November 29, 1913, Washington, D. C. Attended Western High School in Washington D. C., graduated from the University of Virginia in 1935 with a B.S. Degree in Architecture. Obtained his Masters Degree in City Planning from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1949. Presently teaching at University of Virginia in Charlottesville.

(AIA News continued on page 48)

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AUGUST 1960 PAGE FORTY-SEVEN
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RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

V.P.I. awarded its first Master of Science degree in City and Regional Planning to Frederick J. Turner, Washington, D.C., at the 1960 graduation. After completing the requirements for a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering in July 1959, Mr. Turner pursued the advanced degree in planning. He is now employed by Jack M. Kendree, Plan Consultant, Philadelphia, Penn., where he will continue to work after a six month tour of duty with the Coast Guard next September.

Since its inception three years ago, the two year planning program has experienced a phenomenal growth, with an enrollment of 12 students in the Spring Quarter 1960. Most of the students are gaining summer work experience, a requirement of the course, in various cities and planning offices in the Southeast. Edward McClure (M. Arch., U. of Florida) is working for Milo Smith & Associates, Tampa, Fla.; Ray Hayworth (B.S. V.P.I. ’56) is working in High Point, N. C.; John T. T. Sun (B.S. Cheng-Kung University, Taiwan) is working in Maryland. These three will receive their degrees in 1961.

Others are Mrs. Walter Hentzschel, Blacksburg, in Baltimore, Maryland; Miss Mei Mei Huang, Taiwan, in Washington; Dexter Smith in Greensboro, N. C.; and Charles Cherches, Paducah, Ky.

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AUGUST 1960
Ellen Glasgow School  (Continued from page 19)

Modular co-ordination is used, and in addition repetitive units. Terrazzo flooring is used in corridors to reduce cost of cleaning and eliminate the need for frequent repairs. Windows of standard sizes are used to reduce glass replacement costs. Cost of maintenance as well as original costs has been an important consideration in planning. Fairfax County is one of the few counties in the State that has standardized many types of equipment and materials that go into a new school. Replacement parts can therefore be bought in large quantity, saving in both the original cost and installation labor.

Aside from design for economy and to meet the needs inherent in the education of children in the 7th and 8th grades—the Intermediate School Years—architects Strang and Childers have aimed to achieve in Ellen Glasgow and their other schools a high degree of flexibility and adaptability. This also has been one of the goals in Fairfax County school planning.

What kind of school building will meet the needs of 50 or even 10 years from now—especially in view of the rapidly changing times and the recent and prospective developments in science and technology? No one knows, of course. As teaching is modified to the advantage of the electronic age, school facilities must keep pace. Strang and Childers have therefore created in the design of Ellen Glasgow and other Fairfax Intermediate Schools a plan that facilitates additions to provide for increasing enrollments or added functions in the school curriculum that may be dictated by events of the future years.

Glassman Construction Co., Washington, D.C. was general contractor, and also did the concrete work.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers are as follows:


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Glassman Construction Co., Washington, D.C. was general contractor, and also did the concrete work.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers are as follows:


Old Dominion National Bank  
(Continued from page 14)

American Furniture & Fixture Co. of Richmond, Va., designed and manufactured the banking fixtures and tellers' counters.

The entire building is air conditioned by the use of individual fan coil units. Fluorescent fixtures are used throughout the first floor with incandescent fixtures used in storage areas in the basement areas. The electrical service was of such size to require an underground concrete transformer vault housing three transformers adjacent to the reinforced concrete basement walls.

The owner occupied the $500,000 building the early part of April of this year. Subcontractors and materials men who have been engaged in different phases of the overall project are as follows: Raymond Concrete Pile Co., piling; Rubino and Farris, Inc., plaster work; Standard Art Marble and Tile Co., tile, terrazzo and marble work; R. B. Phelps Stone Co., stone setters. The above subcontractors are all located in Washington, D.C.

Subcontractors from the Richmond area included Binswanger and Co., Inc., glass, glazing and aluminum work; The Staley Co., steel doors and bucks; W. W. Moore & Sons, hydraulic elevator. Arlington, Alexandria and Annandale area subcontractors included J. Eugene Clingenpeel, masonry work; Southern Iron Works, Inc., steel and steel fabricated items; Virginia Roofing Corp., roofing; Ballard and Buckley, painting and decorating; Printz Floor Co., Inc., resilient tile flooring; Eugene W. Zimmerman Corp., electrical work; F. W. Harris, Inc., plumbing; Calvert-Jones Co., Inc., heating, ventilating and air conditioning; Alaska Paving Co., site work and parking area surfacing; Brisk Waterproofing Co., exterior wall waterproofing.

Montague-Betts Co. in Lynchburg furnished all of the finish hardware; Lemlar Manufacturing Co., of Gardena, California, were the manufacturers and installers of the Sun Control Vertical Louvers; Mosler Safe Co. installed the vault doors, safe deposit boxes, drive-in tellers' windows and the night depository.

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\text{Subcontractor: ceramic tile and terrazzo for Old Dominion National Bank of Fairfax County. See page 14.}
\]

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Security Federal
(Continued from page 11)
in this space as well as in all customer spaces. Where possible existing walls and facilities were unchanged; however electrical and mechanical work were almost completely revised to suit the needs of the association. A new heating and air conditioning system was installed for the revamped spaces.

One feature of the Association's new quarters is a photomural of the Downtown Section of Richmond; the photomural is believed to be one of the largest in the Richmond area.

Fixtures for the remodeled building were by American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc. Other subcontractors and suppliers were Union Electric Co., Inc., electrical; Dominion Heating and Air Conditioning, Inc., heating and air conditioning; N. Chanan & Son, painting and decorating; Creery & Garner, Mechanicsville, plumbing; Bushaneger & Co., Inc., glass and glazing; Carpetland, carpet; Everett Waddey Co., office equipment; Custom Tile & Floor Covering Co., ceramic and resilient tile, acoustical floor tile; Richmond Lumber Co., Inc., Republic Lumber & Building Supply Co., Inc. and Builder-Built Additions, lumber and millwork; Philpott Hill, plastering; Topcrafters of Virginia, Inc., fabricators of Formica products, and Talley Neon, signs. All are Richmond firms unless noted otherwise.

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RICHMOND
Painting Contractor for the New Everett Waddey Bldg., Page 16.

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Yesterday Is Dead

(Continued from page 5)

... while truculent shoutings and strident declarations, having produced the impression that bloodshed was necessary, made it a reality.

Lincoln was the chief executive who determined to resolve the problem of the secession of the seven states of the Lower South by the arbitrament of arms. In using war as a resolution for the failure of democratic processes, his first maneuver brought into the conflict the formerly unionist states of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee; without the manpower, leadership and industry provided by these states, the resolution by arms would never have grown into the vast, four-year war it became. It was on his directive that total war was introduced by Grant and Sherman, and the crew of arsonists and bully-boys who served under them, whose destructiveness set the South back economically for three generations and left the heritage mentioned by Professor Randall.

When Lincoln could not rally the country to support the war of aggression against the seceded states, he introduced the Emancipation Proclamation as a war measure, despite his repeated assurances that he believed he had no right to interfere with the institution of slavery where it existed. In arming former slaves to fight against Southern whites, he repeated the generally condemned action of Lord Dunmore, the British Colonial governor in Virginia, who used the same expedient means in 1776. In doing this, Lincoln stigmatized the Confederate War for Independence as a war to maintain slavery, when Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, by complete historic record, came in only in defense against invasion.

Admitting that Lincoln was a man of great personal humanity, who was motivated by the ideal of saving the Union, his means of achieving this end are at least open to question as the best possible means, and, had he lived during the aftermath of Reconstruction—which he, having let loose the dogs, could never have controlled—his true position in relation to the national schism would be readily perceived. But, by the historically timely bullet which ended his life at the moment of Victory, his growing apotheosis has covered the realities in a benevolent glow, under which the "Ordeal of the Union" is represented as a necessary blood-letting which cleansed the loyal states, making them whole and strong and virtuous, while the benighted South tagged along on sufferance, always handy as scapegoat and target for liberals.

Currently, as the nation prepares to celebrate the centennial of the conflict which divided the country, a large portion of the population expresses its attitude by saying, "The Civil War is dead. Who wants to rehash it?" At the same time, some colleges in the North seem to fear that the unresolved issues of the war are only buried, and not

(Continued on page 54)
dead, for they shun any and all discussions of a period which might, they say, “Stir things up.” The “things,” of course, are centered in the touchy subject of integration in the North. As long as the complex of causes are covered by the hallowed wreaths of the Lincoln myth, and the finger of guilt can be pointed at the South, the “things” will not be stirred up. That these “things” happen to be the truth is outside the folklore which, by unquestioning acceptance, makes it possible to avoid an unaccustomed grappling with reality.

Shortly after World War II the superb motion-picture producer, Samuel Goldwyn, returned to a long-cherished subject on the ante-bellum South. Seven writers had tried on the script when it came to me, and I soon discovered the impossibility of getting around the taboo placed on the picture by the Motion Picture Code: the members of the board demanded that no hint of slavery could be shown. Since it was not possible to depict an all-white South and since the plantation-fields and Mississippi wharves (which Mr. Goldwyn wanted) were not worked by free Negroes, no picture was ever made. The reasoning of the Code-makers was that the enemies of democratic America must not learn about a time of slavery in the Free World. Typically American, the Code-makers believed that because they knew nothing about American history, no one else did. Of course, the intelligent course would be to trace the progress of the country from the existence of chattel slavery, as, in labor, attitudes progressed from the child-worked “satanic mills” of New England to modern working conditions.

For all present conditions have their roots in a past, and only in America are the organisms of society studied as if they had no period of growth into the present. To a modern-minded American nothing is so damning as to dismiss a subject as “ancient history.” Thus, to the contemporary American the axiom about “as the twig is bent” has no meaning, and, in his conceit of his modernity, he deludes himself into believing that, by scouring his true history, its effects on his own time will go away. In his present ambivalence of bewilderment and self-approbation, the Civil War is only the most obvious period of cause-and-effect which is dismissed as “dead” because it is not currently happening. From this vacuum a complicated sequence of more “ancient history” extends into the present.

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