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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA RECORD Founded 1878
The Age of the Architect

I

N EVERY ERA in American history, life has been characterized by the dominance of leaders in a single specific field. In Virginia, its first century was characterized by empire-builders—men of great vision, who brought to their self-assigned tasks, along with courage and energy, high administrative ability over broad areas. With a new world founded, the first three-fourths of the 18th Century were characterized by the planters—those who established the basis of the economy, the prevailing customs, manners and habits. In the 50 years following 1775, in winning freedom from the British Empire and in founding the republic, statesmen (many of whom were lawyers) dominated not only the Virginia but the American scene, and during that period, extending through the Virginia Dynasty, Virginians were most dominant in the mainstream of American life. When Virginia, with sister Southern states, out of sympathy with changes in America, sought to dissolve the bonds of union, the profession of arms characterized the relatively brief but profoundly significant period of the war, and those military leaders who defended the state's soil against invasion have assumed first place in the hearts of Virginians.

After the war and the dislocations of Reconstruction, Virginia and her sister states were bypassed by the American mainstream, and its life was largely characterized by reflections of the dominant national trends. In the latter half of the 19th century, the characterizing leaders were Robber Barons and partisan politicians, and the first third of the 20th century was the day of the industrialists—especially the automotive industry, whose products have changed the face and the character of America. Since the depression and the continuing life have been characterized by mass entertainment, as the motion-picture industry centered in Hollywood and now the idiot-box in the living room. But, entering the last 40 years of the 20th century, America will be dominated, for good or ill, by the construction industry (already the single biggest industry in the nation) and properly the leaders in construction would be its architects.

Unlike Europe, America has never been characterized by an age of creative work—in its artists, writers, musicians—though dominant phases of American life have been characterized by mass entertainment, as the motion-picture industry centered in Hollywood and now the idiot-box in the living room. But, entering the last 40 years of the 20th century, America will be dominated, for good or ill, by the construction industry (already the single biggest industry in the nation) and properly the leaders in construction would be its architects. So, for the first time in America's history men engaged in creative work will be given the opportunity to characterize an age.

By the end of the 20th century, at the rate of the present growth of the population, it will be necessary to duplicate every building in the nation—in effect, to build a second America to exist cheek-by-jowl with the present structure. This presents an enormous responsibility, and not only to the architect, though there are limitations to his areas of control and accomplishment outside his own field. To avoid the building mistakes of the past, for which the architect is in no way responsible, and to clear away the debris and the eyesores which are the result of hasty, unplanned community expansion, ideally the architect would work in conjunction with community planners in large-scale design within a long-range vision. Most of all there is a need for vision, in something of a return to the characteristics of those first empire-builders on the continent.
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PAGE SIX VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
DANIEL SCHWARTZMAN, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, will be the main speaker at the fall meeting of the Virginia Chapter, AIA, October 27-29, at Hot Springs. The theme for the three-day session of Virginia Architects will be "Professional Development." Schwartzman will speak on "More Time for Design Through Efficient Office Practice" on Friday, October 28.

Louie L. Scribner, Virginia Chapter member from Charlottesville, will moderate a panel discussion the following day. This panel will include Mr. Schwartzman, Daniel A. Hopper, Jr., of Philadelphia, director of the Middle Atlantic Region AIA, and two other architects to be named later.

Honor Awards for Current Work Exhibit, which is held annually to recognize Virginia architects for their excellence in creative work, will be judged by a jury of out-of-state architects and appropriate certificates will be presented to the winners at the banquet on Friday night.

(Continued on page 9)
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AIA News

A command performance of the Philadelphia Orchestra, a midnight buffet at the venerable Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, a visit to Winterthur's 100 rooms, vespers in colonial St. Peter's Church, theatre at Playhouse-in-the-Park, cocktails at the Franklin Institute, a private dinner in the "City of Homes"—these might be highlights from a Philadelphian's social calendar for a lifetime.

In fact, they are some of the events A.I.A. members will be able to enjoy all in one wonderful week in Philadelphia next April.

The occasion will be the 1961 National Convention of The American Institute of Architects; the events highlight a program planned by a Host Chapter Committee that seems determined to set records for foresightedness and good host-manship.

How long the Philadelphia Chapter Committee has been working on plans no one is sure. But, according to Chairman Beryl Price, "We were young men then, and we dreamed the big dreams." The "we" includes Steering Committee members Paul C. Harbeson, Harry W. Peschel, Charles E. Peterson, and Herbert H. Swinburne.

The biggest demand to date is for tickets to the biggest event—a special concert by the world-famous Philadelphia Orchestra with Eugene Ormandy conducting. A particular attraction to architects is the setting—the century-old Academy of Music, newly refurbished without alteration to its legendary acoustics.

A new approach marks the opening of Convention Week. Sunday, April 23, is set aside as a day for reflection and consecration in the hallowed environs of Independence Hall. Before Monday's busy pace begins, delegates may attend an afternoon worship service at Historic Christ Church, hear vespers sung by Old St. Peter's Church Boys' Choir, and share buffet supper at Gloria Dei, Philadelphia's oldest (1700) church. A tour between services will encompass Independence National Historical Park and nearby "Society Hill," the Colonial residential area now being redeveloped in the unique Philadelphia manner. A committee headed by Roy F. Larson is responsible for this inspiring preamble to the week's work.

"Conventions are for couples" is the motto of Mrs. Arthur B. White's committee, eager to make the journey as attractive to wives as to their architect-husbands. Chances of success are good, with tours scheduled to two fabled duPont showplaces: Longwood Gardens, with its fountain displays, and the Henry F. duPont Winterthur Museum, "largest and richest assemblage of American decorative arts ever brought together." Wives will also be favored with a special performance at the city's Playhouse-in-the-Park, a tea for artists in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and a junket to the quaint shops of New Hope in Bucks County.

More news is promised later on offerings by these local committees: exhibits (Herman A. Hassinger, chairman); museums (Joseph T. Fraser, Jr., chairman); guidebook (George W. Qualls, chairman); awards review (William W. Eshbach, chairman); and Art Alliance (Theo Ballou White, chairman). The promise comes from Vincent G. Kling, publicity chairman, who shares with finance chairman Richard W. Mcaskey a keen interest in all committee activities.

Convention-minded A.I.A. members are reminded that most Host Chapter events are open only to ticket-holders, and that no ticket supply is endless. A postcard to the Philadelphia Chapter A.I.A., 2400 Architects Building, Philadelphia 3, will bring a complete program with reservation blank.

(Continued on page 11)
Early Virginia Charm . . .
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William H. Scheick, AIA (left) who will take over the reins at the Octagon headquarters in Washington on January 1, 1961, from Edmund R. Purves, FAIA, (right) currently the Executive Director of the American Institute of Architects.

Edmund Randolph Purves, FAIA, Executive Director of The American Institute of Architects since 1949 and a member of the Institute staff since 1941, has resigned effective Dec. 31. He will be succeeded by William H. Scheick, AIA, vice president of the Timber Engineering Co., and former Executive Director of the Building Research Institute, National Academy of Sciences.

AIA President Philip Will, Jr., FAIA, announced that “Mr. Purves has accepted a new contract for 1961 in which he will bear the title of Consulting Director and discharge an assignment which needs his demonstrated leadership, wisdom, and great prestige.”

During 1961 Mr. Purves has agreed to advise the new Executive Director on a continuing basis, to tour AIA regions to strengthen communication between the Octagon headquarters and the profession in the field, and to represent the Institute abroad in international professional conferences, “an area of professional participation in which we have been embarrassingly weak.”

Mr. Purves attended the University of Pennsylvania. In 1917 he joined the American Field Service of the French Army, later transferring to the A.E.F. Service in six major engagements won him, among other decorations the Croix de Guerre with Silver Star. Following World War I, he was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree in Architecture in 1920. Mr. Purves began practice in Philadelphia in 1927. He joined AIA in 1930. He served as President of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects, was a member of the national AIA Board of Directors and Washington Representative for the

(Continued on page 13)
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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.

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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.
AIA News
AIA in 1941, leaving the following year to join the Seventh Air Force in the Pacific as Chief of Counter-Intelligence. During 1944 he was named a Fellow. In 1945, Mr. Purves resumed his post as Washington Representative. A year later, he was appointed as Director of Public and Professional Relations, becoming Executive Director in 1949. He is an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects; an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Architects' Institute of Canada; holds the AIA's Kemper Award and commendations from the HHFA and the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, has served on the Committee on Economic Policy of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and as chairman of the Public Works Advisory Committee of the General Services Administration.

Mr. Purves and his wife, Mary Carroll Spencer Purves, live at 1324 Thirteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. They have two sons, Edmund Spencer, and Alan Carroll.

William H. Scheick was born Sept. 18, 1905, in Uniontown, Pa. He has the degree of Bachelor of Architecture from Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1928. He took the degree of Master of Science in Architecture in 1937 from the University of Illinois, winning the Warren Prize in 1931 and becoming the LeBrun Scholar of 1932. Mr. Scheick served as Assistant Professor of Architecture at Oklahoma A & M College, 1929-1930. In 1930, he began teaching architectural design as an Associate at the University of Illinois and continued until 1944 as Associate Professor. Between 1933 and 1942, he practiced architecture in the residential field.

Mr. Scheick served as Director of the Small Homes Council and Professor of Architecture for the University of Illinois from 1944 to 1949. In 1949, he became the first Executive Director of the Building Research Advisory Board of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1951, he became the first Executive Director of the Building Research Institute. From 1958 until the present, he has held the post of Vice President in charge of Research and Development for the Timber Engineering Co. He has served as a consultant to Parents' Magazine Family Home Department for 10 years; initiated the Small Homes Council Publication series and the publication programs of the Building Research Advisory Board and the Building Research Institute; has served as Secretary to the City Planning Council of Champaign-Urbana. (Continued on page 15)
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AIA News

Illinois, and the University of Illinois, and has been a lecturer on house construction since 1951 for the Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University. He is a member of the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, AIA.

Mr. Scheick and his wife, Violet Johnson Scheick, have three sons, John Theodore, William, Jr., and Thomas Andrew. The couple lives at 1214 Highland Drive, Silver Spring, Md.

Richard N. Anderson, Jr., AIA, Virginia Architect — VIRGINIA RECORD Architectural Editor, is now associated with the firm of Marcellus Wright and Son in Richmond. He was formerly associated with Frederick Hyland in the firm of Frederick Hyland-Richard Anderson.

Paul M. Johnson, AIA, formerly of Charlottesville (see the Park Street Christian Church in this issue) has accepted a position with the Church Architecture Department of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention at Nashville, Tenn. His residential address in Nashville will be 3135 Parthenon Avenue.

The firm of Clarence B. Kearfott, Architects, has announced the location of their offices in the new Lee Highway Branch of the Dominion National Bank in Bristol. The building is featured in this issue. The new mail address for the firm will be P. O. Box 1118, Bristol.

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NOVEMBER 1960
The New Colony House Motor Lodge is located on U.S. Route 220 about a five minute drive south from downtown Roanoke. Completed in November of 1959, the building was designed by Kinsey and Motley Architects, Salem, and constructed by G. G. Fralin & Son, General Contractor, Roanoke. Mr. Glover Trent and Mr. Richard Trent, Roanoke, are owners.

The 45 units (with provisions for 12 future units), swimming pool and Gate Lodge are located on a site 200 feet deep with approximately 450 feet of highway frontage. The property slopes approximately 65 feet from the lowest point to the highest elevation. In planning the site, due to the topography, units were arranged facing the highway with two stories in front and one story in the rear. The rear units are backed up to the second floor front units. The Gate House with efficiency apartment, lounge and office was placed close to the front property line and adjacent to the swimming pool. The pool, however, is surrounded on two sides by a five foot high masonry screen to shield the bathers from the highway.

All rooms are similar in design with each containing approximately 300 sq. ft. including bath and dressing area. Each room is designed to accommodate two double beds.

Adjacent to the ceramic tile bath is the dressing area with dressing table and lavatory, luggage rack and hanging space behind a wood screen to the right of the television set as shown in the photograph of the interior. With wall to wall carpet, plastered walls, two easy chairs, additional luggage rack, combination desk and dresser, two double beds, etc., each room is decorated in shades of brown, beige and olive green.

The exterior of the buildings are faced in concrete brick, left natural, white trim, with doors, posts, railing, etc., in shades of green.

All rooms are completely heated and air conditioned with individual room heat pumps. Natural ventilation, if desired, is provided for by the use of exterior louvered screen doors.

The irregular shape of the decks on the second floor front allows space for chairs and also allows passage along the deck behind and not in front of anyone sitting in the chairs. The roof was designed in a similar manner to protect the windows and deck.

The entire project is composed of two sleeping units and Gate House. Each sleeping unit is designed in an egg crate manner with 8" concrete block bearing walls at 16'-0" o.c. separating each room.

Every other masonry wall extends to the ridges with others stopping under the valleys. Two-by-eight wood roof rafters span from bearing wall to bearing wall with 2" of rigid insulation and a built-up roof. Exterior walls are of concrete brick backed with concrete block. The fronts of the rooms are of glass in pre-cut wood frames. The building was so designed as to allow for all the masonry work to be completed before the window wall sections were placed.

Roof water is picked up at the center of each valley with a roof drain and interior rain conductors. All bath rooms of second floor units are back to back and above first floor baths.

The second floor front rooms and decks are constructed of steel joist with 2½" concrete slab. First floor and rear second floor rooms are slab on earth.

Six rooms are inter-connected with adjoining rooms. There is also a meeting room of approximately 620 sq. ft. with adjoining bath and kitchenette facilities. Each room is equipped with telephone and television. Baby sitting and secretarial services are provided on request.

G. G. Fralin & Son also did the foundations, carpentry, painting, paneling, waterproofing, weatherstripping, and wood flooring.

Interior decoration was by McQuaid, Inc., Blacksfield, West Virginia.

Other subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Roanoke unless otherwise noted, were Ralph E. Mills Co., Inc., Salem, excavating; Concrete Ready Mixed Corp., concrete; Harry Leady, masonry; T. N. McNeil Roofing & Sheet Metal Works, roofing and insulation, and Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, steel.

Others were Home Lumber Corp., windows, window walls and millwork; Illingworth & Co., Inc., glazing; Moore & Glass Plastering, Salem, plaster; Martselle Corp., ceramic tile; Gates Building Specialties, Inc., steel buckes; Clark Wrought Iron Works, handrails.

Also, Engleby Electric Co., Inc., lighting fixtures and electrical work; American Standard, plumbing fixtures, and Weddle Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing.

Founded 1878
Double Flying Saucer House

ATKINS, CURRIE & PAYNE
Architects

ABOVE: View from approach side of William P. Bradley House showing the two wood-trussed roofs supported on central posts. (Photos by William P. Bradley.)

Below: Architect Leonard J. Currie tests the flying saucer roof. The diagonal wood-trusses to the roof corners cantilever 25 ft. from the central wood column support.

CURIOS SPECTATORS with cameras have become something of a hazard to the workmen building a unique house in Blacksburg, Virginia, for William P. Bradley, photographer for the Virginia Tech Agricultural Extension Division.

The house, dubbed “The Double-Flying Saucer” by Leonard J. Currie of the architectural and engineering firm, Atkins, Currie and Payne, authors of the unorthodox design, consists of two wafer-shaped roofs of wood-trussed construction supported on central wood posts. Each of the two roof structures are 36 feet square, and the central post is comprised of a cluster of twelve 2 x 7 members, four of which extend up between the principal roof trusses. One roof will cover the living, dining and kitchen area of the house; the other will cover the bedroom wing.

The site is almost on the eastern divide, and the house will have a commanding view of the upper Roanoke River valley and of the Appalachians.

Charles T. Pascoe, Blacksburg, who is general contractor, is also doing the excavating, piling, foundations, concrete and roofing. Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, is steel supplier. General Bronze Corp., Garden City, N. Y., is supplier of Alwintite aluminum sliding windows to be mounted in wooden frames by the general contractor.
Norfolk Central Public Library

PAUL TISHMAN CO., INC.
General Contractor

DR. JOSEPH L. WHEELER
Library Consultant

Norfolk’s new Central Public Library, to be known as the Henry and Elizabeth Kirk Memorial Library, is now rising in the heart of the downtown section. The new building will fulfill a long standing need, and constitutes a major step in placing the city’s library system on a par with the systems of other cities of comparable population. The size and site of the new structure follows closely the recommendations made in the recent (1958) Doms-Munn report, Library Service for Norfolk, Virginia. The program for the architects was written by Dr. Joseph L. Wheeler, noted library authority, who also served as consultant during the planning and working drawing stages.

The building will cost approximately $1,800,000, not including furnishings, and was made possible by bequests from Miss Elizabeth Kirk, the Monroe Black Foundation, and numerous friends of the library, which were augmented by the City of Norfolk. Situated on City Hall Avenue between Bank Street and Atlantic Street, the Central Library will occupy an entire block with the exception of the existing Board of Trade Building, a 40-year old, nine story office building. The library is planned to house 260,000 volumes, with later expansion to 500,000 volumes.

In the development of the physical plant the architects were in frequent consultation with Arthur Kirkby, Norfolk’s Librarian.

The most modern library services are planned, with most of the public areas located on the ground or mezzanine floor and visible from the street level through large areas of glazed plate glass. The central charging desk will be located opposite the main City Hall Avenue entrance. From there the reader will be directed to the various departments. On the ground floor will be the General Service Department, Periodical and Display Section, the Business and Technical Department, and the Civics and Educational Department. On the mezzanine, easily reached by elevator or stairs, will be the Young Adult Department, Local History Department, Art and Music and Audio Visual Departments.

As previously mentioned, the Children’s Department will be on the second floor as also will be a large meeting room seating 300 persons for community and library-associated use, and the Administrative Area. The remainder of the second floor and the third floor will consist of stack areas closed to the general public.

In architectural concept the library consists of two similar structural elements at right angles to each other arranged to form an L shape, with the long side of one element on City Hall Avenue and the long side of the other on Bank Street. A connecting lobby serves to separate one element from the other and allows the ground and mezzanine floor of the City Hall Avenue wing to be expanded into additional floor area for readers and staff work. Above the ground floor of 20,000 sq. ft. will be a mezzanine floor of 13,080 sq. ft. and a second and third floor of 19,860 sq. ft. each, a total of 72,800 sq. ft. for the entire complex.

The structure consists of fireproofed steel framing without interior columns, except those required for the mezzanine floor. Column footings will rest on concrete piles averaging 60 ft. in length. All structural elements are designed to carry an additional two stories when future expansion is required. Floors and roof are 1½” metal deck and 2½” structural concrete topping, with the exception of the ground floor which is of structural concrete.

Structural columns located at the exterior building line are expressed as white marble shafts. The walls themselves are of glass and stainless steel curtain wall construction on the second and third floors, and stainless steel window framing on the ground and mezzanine floors. All glass in the building is grayed, with dark gray used above the mezzanine. Spanodel glass will also be dark gray so as to give an uninterrupted gray glass facade. The site slopes downward from Plume Street to City Hall, therefore the entire complex is built on a level podium raised nearly four feet above the lower sides. The podium face will be sheathed in gray granite.

To complete the description of the building, the ground and mezzanine floors will feature stainless steel and aluminum trim with walnut wood surfaces on the walls of the central core area housing workrooms, stairway, booklift and two passenger elevators. Ceilings will be the illuminated type in the large public area with flush ceiling lighting and suspended acoustical tile ceiling in administration and work areas. Ceilings will be omitted in the stack areas. Floors will be vinyl-asbestos tile on the ground and mezzanine and asbestos tile on the upper public levels.

All public and staff work areas will be

Continued on page 81

Norfolk Central Public Library

PAUL TISHMAN CO., INC.
General Contractor

DR. JOSEPH L. WHEELER
Library Consultant

LUBLIN, McGAUGHEY & ASSOCIATES
Architects & Engineers

NOVEMBER 1960
The new Northview Methodist Church, to be located on the corner of Plantation Road and Ridgecrest Drive in north Roanoke County, is one of many small community churches to embark on an extensive building program with long range planning. Under the pastorate of the Rev. Andrew K. Meeder, the Church was organized in September of 1959 and immediately acquired property of approximately 4½ acres. Upon employing the services of Kinsey and Motley Architects, the building committee under the Chairmanship of Weldon Lawrence, Jr., requested plans for a building which would meet the immediate and future needs of a growing and progressive community. A building of a character which would typify the progressive thinking and growth of their religious beliefs, while possessing a spiritual atmosphere, was desired. Also required was a building with no steps to climb and with all classroom exits directly to the outside. Playground facilities and ample off street parking were required.

For the initial stage of the construction program a budget of $100,000.00 was established. After much planning and the discarding of many schemes, a campus type plan was developed. The circular building (Unit "A") is to be the initial stage with stages "B" and "C," a rectangular classroom unit and permanent nave respectively, all connected by covered walks. In planning the entire site, the permanent nave was placed in the most prominent location. It will be visible from two major surrounding highways but set back and shielded by a bank of trees from the noisy traffic along the southwest property line.

Parking is so planned that for the initial stage the rear parking will adequately serve the needs. When the construction of either Building "B" or Building "C" occurs, the parking lot at the side can be developed as needed. In any event, all parking is kept either to the rear or side of the property thus creating a large rolling lawn at the front of the buildings.

The play area was placed as distant as possible from the permanent nave and directly accessible from the kindergarten, nursery and primary classroom areas; it is set off from the parking area and lawn on one side by a natural barrier and on the other sides by hedging and a fence.

Stage one (the circular building) provides for a Fellowship Hall to seat 200 people for suppers, surrounded by classroom areas for all ages, kitchen, toilet, and administrative offices. Each classroom opens directly on to a covered walk. For the present the Fellowship Hall will serve as a temporary Sanctuary. The interior corridor around the Fellowship Hall is for use in inclement weather and to make administrative duties more convenient. It will also serve as a sound barrier between the Fellowship Hall and class rooms. By opening all class rooms directly to the outside, the noisy congestion before and after church school hours is greatly reduced.

The roof over the Fellowship Hall is to employ the concrete folded plate structural system with clerestory lighting occurring in each gable end. The Fellowship Hall surrounded by a 12" masonry wall supporting the folded plate roof also supports one end of precast joists framing over the class rooms. Steel tube columns spaced at 4'-0" o.c. on the outer perimeter support the other end of the joists which cantilever to cover the walk. Over the concrete joists will span a composition roof deck and insulation which will be exposed from the interior.

All interior partitions will be exposed concrete block, floors to be asphalt tile.

The Fellowship Hall will be heated and cooled by an air movement system. The class rooms will be heated by baseboard electric resistance heat. The Pastor's Study and Office will be air conditioned by a small through-the-wall self contained unit.

Construction of the first unit will begin sometime in 1961. Hanson and Craig, of Roanoke and Norfolk, are engineers for the structural work and Sowers, Rodes and Whitescarver, of Roanoke, are engineers for the mechanical work.
COVER STORY:

Top photo shows the International Travel Department (see unusual map). Center is the Executive Office and shown below is the paneled Board Meeting Room. Page 23 views the Domestic Travel Department with Membership Department facilities on the window side of the divider. In decor and furnishings, color has been used with a perceptive eye.

New Automobile Club Building

CARNEAL & JOHNSTON Architects

JAMES FOX & SONS, INC. General Contractors

CHARLES F. GILLETTE Landscape Architect

THE NEW Automobile Club of Virginia, on West Broad at Mulberry Street in Richmond, has a total area of 15,000 sq. ft. Designed by Carneal & Johnston, Richmond, and completed this fall by James Fox & Sons, Inc., Richmond, it was planned to handle requirements for 75,000 members. The present membership is more than 44,000.

The basement has an employees’ lunch room, small auditorium, vault, driver training, storage facilities and mechanical equipment.

The first floor will house public space, international travel department, domestic travel department, road service, radio room and membership records.
A feature on the first floor will be a 9-ft. by 11-ft. map of the United States, showing weather and road conditions in all parts of the country.

The second floor will house the General Manager’s Office, Board Room, Sales Department, Insurance Department, Claims Department.

All floors are reached by self-service elevator and two stairs.

The entire building is air conditioned, and electric and telephone service is in cellular steel floor deck.

The exterior walls are brick and aluminum curtain walls. The curtain wall panels are porcelain enamel on aluminum. The entire building is glazed with glare and heat-reducing glass.

There is a parking area in the rear of the building to accommodate 36 vehicles.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Richmond, were as follows:

E. G. Bowles, excavating and piling; A. Lynn Thomas Co., Inc., masonry; Liphat Steel Co., Inc., structural steel, handrails; H. H. Robertson Co., steel roof deck, metal curtain walls; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing, waterproofing, insulation. Also, Empire Granite Corp.; stone work; Bisney Glass Co., glazing; W. W. Nash, painting; American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., paneling; W. Mortin Northern & Co., Inc., flexible tile flooring, acoustical; Stowe & Denton, plaster; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., steel doors and windows. Others were Northside Electric Co., electrical work; Virginia Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing, air conditioning, heating; Brooks-Gray Sign Co., Inc., exterior signs and emblems; Everett Waddey Co., furnishings. Interior design was by the architect.

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA RECORD NOVEMBER 1960 PAGE TWENTY-THREE
THE LONG FORGOTTEN sight of a Post Windmill standing on one leg like a heron, gracefully waving its sails aloft may once more be seen on the sky line of Williamsburg. The last such mill in the area stood at Church Creek, Dorchester County, Maryland, until about 20 years ago, when it too disappeared. According to old maps, records and sketches, the only surviving evidence of their appearance, such mills dotted the Virginia country side in Colonial Days.

The Architects' Office of Colonial Williamsburg under the direction of A. Edwin Kendrew, F.A.I.A., has completed the reconstruction of Roberton's Windmill on its original site on North England Street near the Peyton Randolph House. The evidence for its existence was found in the description of the property in a deed of transfer dated in the year 1723. Since it was not mentioned in subsequent transfers of the property it may be assumed that the enterprise was not particularly successful; the location was no more "windy" in the eighteenth century than it is today and that the mill was moved to some other location or demolished. The twentieth century craftsman, charged with the responsibility of grinding corn meal as it was done in Colonial days, is frequently frustrated and becalmed, the wind often fails to cooperate.

Next to "tail winding" which can be avoided by care in operation, lightning is the greatest hazard to a windmill. To guard against this danger the mill is protected by the most modern "collector rings" and grounding devices. It is also provided with temporary ground ties for use during hurricane winds, but the oft repeated suggestion that the sails be moved to turn by an electric motor when abandoned by nature has been staunchly resisted on the basis of "purity" of the reconstruction. Sails merrily turning with their edges to the wind would not be a convincing sight!

No documentary or direct archaeological evidence could be found to establish the basic design type of Robertson's Windmill. The "Post" mill type was selected because documentary and pictorial references to the many eighteenth century windmills in the Colony reveal that by far the larger percentage were of that type and the windmill sketched on the 1782 Frenchman's Map of Williamsburg is clearly a Post Mill. While admittedly negative, the archaeologists found no evidence of foundations on the site; this could hardly have been the case if the mill had been of the "Tower" type. A Post Mill, on the other hand, was carried on four relatively shallow piers and would not be expected to leave positive evidence in ground over a long period of years.

The design of this practically extinct type of structure for reconstruction presented more problems than the usual eighteenth century building of which many dated examples still stand and may be studied. Not only is the structure itself unique, but the problem called for the design and fabrication of milling machinery which would operate as a demonstration of the Miller's craft. Grateful thanks are extended to the literally dozens of scholars, students, and hobbyists who so generously contributed their knowledge, time and skill, permitting the assembly of

Robertson's Windmill complete, the Storehouse in the background. The mill is known as a Post Mill because the house or "buck," in which the machinery is placed, is supported by a single heavy post braced and supported four ways by quarter bars which are tied at their bearing by heavy sills called cross trees. The buck can be turned to face the wind by the long lever or "tail pole" extending from the buck to the ground at the rear. It is interesting to notice that the steps to the buck must be raised from the ground with a lever before the buck can be rotated.
The last frame for the house or "buck" having been assembled on the ground is being hoisted into its final position. The weight of the structure is carried on the pivoted Crown Tree on the top of the Post. The buck revolves on the pivot supported Crown Tree which is on top of the Post, being turned to maintain the face of the sails to the wind. One of the most serious hazards in the operation of a mill is to get "tail winded."

The "Working" Model of Robertson’s Windmill made by Mr. Edward P. Hamilton. Each weatherboard, shingle, brick, in fact all parts including mortised and tenoned joints and all machinery were fabricated to scale; 1/8" per foot. The model is completely operable in all of its parts and in addition is partly demountable (the roof was removed when this picture was taken) to permit viewing and dismantling the machinery. (Colonial Williamsburg photographs)

The data necessary to the accomplishment of the project. Particular thanks are due to Mr. Edward P. Hamilton of Port Ticonderoga, New York, whose study of old mills and skill in model making resulted in a 1/8" scale working model; and to Mr. Rex Wailes of Beaconsfield, Bucks, England, for sharing his most extensive knowledge of the old mills of England, including measured drawings of the Bourn Mill in Cambridgeshire which dated from the mid-seventeenth century.

The Bourn Mill was selected as the best precedent for the structure itself, but it was found that the best examples of eighteenth century machinery were to be found in America. No one mill still retains completely original machinery, but parts of a number were of, or in, the eighteenth century tradition and served to guide the reconstruction.

The study started in 1940 resulted by 1953 in the working model made by Mr. Hamilton which was essential to the architects in preparing the working drawings and to the craftsmen who fabricated the building and machinery. The model is a masterpiece in itself, being completely operable and built of parts which are scale models in themselves; the shingles, weatherboards, bricks and line, millstones, etc., etc., are all individual units. Nails and other metal parts are of silver tarnished if appropriate to look like iron, even wood pegs are scale models skillfully made and authentically installed.

The procurement of the structural timbers from the usual commercial sources proved to be impossible and standing trees were eventually located in West Virginia. They were felled and brought to Williamsburg as logs where they were air dried for three years before they were worked into structural timbers and parts. The work being entirely exposed, there is no plaster or panelling on the walls, all of the members were fabricated by hand, using eighteenth century methods. The craftsmen who did the work confess to the use of some modern equipment like skill-saws for rough work, but all finish work was done by hand with foot adzes, axes, mallets, chisels and planes, hand tools used in the Colonial period.

The millstones were quarried in Rowan County, North Carolina, from a quarry which has produced similar stones since the eighteenth century. The machinery to turn the stones and operate the mill is all of wood; metal gears and cogs didn't come into use until the mid-eighteenth century. It is interesting too, to notice that the speed of the mill is governed by the Miller manually by taking reefs in the sails.

(Continued on page 78)
The site for this house in Princess Anne Hills, near Virginia Beach, was one of the most unique encountered in the architects' experience. The tree-covered property rises steeply from the road to a 35-foot hilltop and then slopes sharply down to a boat basin in the rear. It was decided to preserve the hilltop and the house is sited high on the north slope opening to the hilltop and approach drive to the south. A series of terraced lawns extends to the north from the ground level rooms.

The program was established to meet the living requirements of the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Rhae W. Adams, and their three children, all boys. Design and material choice have been directed to provide a home of relaxed dignity for gracious modern living.

The house is designed on two main levels. The lower level accommodates carport, game room, exercise room, storage space, maid's quarters, laundry and mechanical equipment room. The main level of the house, above, opens to magnificent views in all directions through branches of surrounding trees. The plan is cruciform, composed of interpenetrating rectangles which are pierced by two huge chimneys at their intersection. These chimneys, in addition to serving as fireplaces on both floors, support the main roof beams at their meeting point. A skylight floods the center of the house with light through an opening provided between the two chimneys.

The exposed ceiling framing and deck has been carefully designed to permit articulation of all joints and connections. This exposed wood framing and the exposed brick masonry which is used throughout the house was chosen especially to provide a contemporary complement to the owner's many handsome pieces of early American furniture.

The owner's desire for a kitchen conducive to family living resulted in considerable planning and study for that area. The final design provides, in addition to a modern all electric kitchen, a large barbecue fireplace, built-in desk and generous dining and lounge areas.

The general contractor, H. G. Brooks, of Virginia Beach, also did the work on excavating, foundations, carpentry, paving, waterproofing, weatherstripping, acoustical, resilient tile and wood flooring, along with site work, paving and landscaping.

Other subcontractors and material suppliers were J. U. Aldenhoven's Sons, Inc., Norfolk, concrete; Morgan & Woodhouse, Virginia Beach, masonry; Stevens & King, Norfolk, roofing; Portsmouth Lumber Corp., Portsmouth, windows, millwork, handrails; Princess Anne Lumber Co., Princess Anne, structural wood; Walker & Laberge Co., Norfolk, glazing.

Also, Pallet & Voss, Virginia Beach, painting; Acres Insulating & Supply Co., Norfolk, insulation; O. L. Harcum, Virginia Beach, plastering; Joshua Swan & Co., Inc., Portsmouth, ceramic tile; Dea's Electric Service, Virginia Beach, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Adams Brothers Plumbing Corp., Virginia Beach, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, heating and ventilating.
The site for this project presented an interesting challenge to the architects primarily because of location. The immediate area has residential, multi-family and neighborhood shopping district zoning meeting; consequently the outlook from the site leaves much to be desired. Because of the varied development adjacent to the site, it was decided that an interior garden court would be the focal point around which the various suites would be developed. This was accomplished with each suite having a pleasant view of the planted area which also includes a reflecting pool and fountain. The interior perimeter corridor surrounding the court is enclosed in glass and affords easy access with complete protection to all suites. The basement houses complete heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment with zone controls for each suite, individual storage compartments are available for each tenant. General storage and building maintenance facilities are located in this area. A refreshment bar for the convenience of staff and patients is also included on this level.

The floor space to be tenanted has nearly unlimited flexibility with the use (Continued on page 80)
A project to completely renovate court facilities and provide new office space for Nansemond County has recently been completed in Suffolk. Since the original building is of historical consequence, being built in 1866 following an earlier design, built in 1837, the preservation of architectural character became an important design consideration.

The completely renovated courthouse continues to house the Circuit Court, Trial Justice Court and related Record Rooms. The new office wing which accommodates Judges’ Chambers, Library, Jury and Witness Rooms is located to the rear of the court building and connects on both floors. Other facilities in the new wing include County Clerk’s Office and Record Room, Commissioner of the Revenue, Treasurer and School Board Offices.

Although the new office wing is contemporary in concept it has been designed to relate to the original court building. The face of the new office is parallel to the central formal axis of the Court Building. The new masonry Record Room has been placed to the north of the two story office unit in order to provide a buffer against the noise and vibration of the heavily traveled U. S. Route 460. The skylighted main public entrance has been designed to bring together appropriately the three major, contrasting building components: the original Court Building, the two story Office Unit and the masonry Record Room.

The office unit is enclosed in glass and porcelain enamel panels carried between vertical projecting aluminum supports which were especially designed for the project by the architects in cooperation with the Artex Corporation.

The entire project is fully air conditioned by a multi-zone central system. Perimeter heating elements are used to

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The completed complex seeks to retain that from the past which is serviceable and of architectural quality and, at the same time, develop a modern up-to-date facility through the use of today's planning and building techniques.

The general contractor, Reid & Hope, of Suffolk, also did the work on excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry and carpentry.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers, of Norfolk, were as follows:

- Jefferson Fabricated Steel Corp., steel handrails
- Truscon Steel Division, steel roof deck
- Building Supplies Corp., glazing
- E. Caligari & Son., Inc., painting and plastic wall finish
- Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., insulation
- Ajax Tile & Marble Corp., ceramic tile, terrazzo
- Withers-Clay-Utley, Inc., steel doors and bucks
- B & P Electric Co., Inc., lighting fixtures, electrical work
- Cox-Frank Corp., air conditioning, heating, and ventilating
- Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., finish hardware

Others were H. L. White & Son Sheet Metal Works, Inc., Suffolk, roofing; Artex Corp. through Beaman Engineering Co. of Va., Inc., windows and window walls; Burton Lumber Corp., South Norfolk, millwork, paneling; Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co., Newark, N. J., waterproofing and weatherstripping; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient tile, acoustical; J. T. Eley, Jr., Portsmouth, plaster; Owens & Co., Inc., Suffolk, plumbing fixtures, plumbing.
Until the late 1950's the steam supply for buildings located at Western State Hospital (new site) was generated in an industrial type temporary metal building. With the increased building activity at this site, this temporary facility outlived its usefulness and was now ready for retirement. Thus the firms of Wiley & Wilson and Marcellus Wright & Son were engaged to design a new structure together with its necessary equipment which would replace the metal building and its functions.

One of the foremost challenges faced by the engineer and architect was to blend the design of this new Power House Building to the surrounding architecture without losing the identity of such a building. This they did successfully by means of a steel and reinforced concrete structural system and facades of Flemish Bond Brick set off with Granite and Limestone trim and large window areas which assure abundance of natural light and ventilation for the interior.

The new Power House structure at Western State Hospital (new site) serves as a central steam generating plant for the entire site. It went into operation in the early part of 1960 and is supplying steam to all buildings on the site through means of piping housed in a network of underground tunnels.

English Construction Co., Inc., of Altavista, who was general contractor, also did the excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, stonework and carpentry.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers were Associated Steel, Inc., Lynchburg, steel; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, roof deck; Augusta Sheet Metal Co., Staunton, roofing; Truscon Steel Division, windows; Prichard Paint & Glass Co., Durham, N.C., glazing; J. W. F顺德ley Painting & Decorating, Roanoke, painting; Northside Electric Co., Richmond, electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., Richmond, plumbing, heating and ventilating.

Boiler Brick & Refractory Co., Inc., Richmond, furnished the Hays Combustion Control System through Berkness Control Equipment Corp., Richmond, and the Keeler boiler, Western Branch Diesel, Inc., Richmond, furnished the emergency generator.
The Lonsdale Building was one of the first modern structures in Norfolk's new downtown. Its ancient predecessor was gutted completely as a result of a Christmas Eve fire in 1957. The owner of the razed building decided to rebuild on the old site.

The exterior facade required a classic feeling and the proper materials to blend with, but be distinguished from, its constantly changing community in the years to come. Time honored marble in the form of vertical slabs placed at a canted shadow-casting angle were designed to give the Lonsdale Building the shape of things to come in new, rapidly redeveloping, downtown Norfolk.

The new building was designed to rest on its old piles and foundation walls. These were found to be in excellent condition.

Pre-cast double tee slabs, spanning between pile supported grade beams, formed the first floor. These slabs, some with trap door openings, will facilitate alterations of plumbing and electrical requirements for future tenant changes.

A minimum amount of floor space was taken from the rentable area by the use of electric heat. Heat loss calculations show that the fully air-conditioned building could be economically heated with electric resistance elements. Air-cooled conditioning equipment permits complete year round maintenance of interior temperature, regardless of unseasonal exterior temperature changes—without any custodial staff.

The first floor is divided into four stores and an entry to the office lobby. The upper two floors are designed for office use. The walls of movable partitions enabled tenants to have office suites designed to meet their own unique requirements.

The owners were able to move into their own suite of offices in the fire resistant Lonsdale Building—including fireproof paint—just one year from the loss of the original building.

General contractor for the building was W. A. Hall & Co., Inc., Norfolk, who also did the carpentry, waterproofing, millwork, handrails and bucks. Other subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:

- Viccieco-Weaver Co., Norfolk, concrete;
- W. Andrews Jones, Lynnhaven, masonry;
- Burum-Burns Iron Works, Norfolk, steel;
- Southern Block & Pipe Corp., Norfolk, pre-stressed concrete;
- Stevens & King, Norfolk, roofing.

Others, all of Norfolk, were:
- Ajax Tile & Marble Corp., ceramic tile, terrazzo, stone work;
- Batchelder & Collins, Inc., windows;
- Building Supplies Corp., glazing;
- Colgan & Sons, Inc., painting;
- Hampshre Corp., insulation, acoustical;
- Febre & Co., plaster.
- Grover L. White, Inc., resilient tile;
- Austin Electric Co., lighting fixtures and electrical work;
- Kolmer Co., plumbing fixtures;
- E. R. Sams Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing;
- Colonial Sales Corp., air conditioning, heating and ventilating;
- Hubert C. Jordan, rotary Oildraulic automatic elevator;

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NOVEMBER 1960 PAGE THIRTY-ONE
Designed by the famous Greek Revival architect, Thomas S. Stewart, St. Paul's Episcopal Church was consecrated in 1845. Adjacent to the State Capitol, its members played prominent roles in the development of the city and state. General Robert E. Lee and President Jefferson Davis both were pew holders, and President Davis was attending services when he was informed of the imminent fall of Richmond.

Over the years, more and more of the Congregation moved to the suburbs, but a fierce loyalty to St. Paul's kept most of them active in the Church. Gradually the Church assumed an almost interdenominational leadership in the downtown business life of the city. Lenten services were attended by business leaders of all faiths, come to hear sermons by great preachers of many denominations.

Several parish houses were built and outgrown. Additional property was acquired, and one store was remodeled as a makeshift Sunday School. It became increasingly clear that the parish house facilities failed to meet the needs of the Church, and a decision was made to demolish the present buildings and erect a new parish house.

The new building posed a complex problem. It should provide adequate meeting and dining facilities, parking spaces, Church administrative offices, Sunday School classrooms, choir and sacristy rooms. Above all, it should complement the beautiful and historic structure of St. Paul's Church. The site, fortunately augmented by the donation of the remaining property of the whole half block, was adequate in extent, but existing buildings had deep basements. Soil conditions were troublesome.

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Monticello Arcade Bldg. 810-A 39th St.

Painting Contractors for new Parish House, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, featured on this page.

BASKERVILL & SON
Architects

TAYLOR & PARRISH, INC.
General Contractors

The parking is provided by two decks, both below the Grace Street pavement level, with entrance from Eighth Street and exit to the alley. The first floor is at the same level as the Church, but separated from it by a cloister, affording a view of it from the west. Access to the Church is provided by a corridor at the rear, and a colonnade at the front. Meeting rooms are located on the Grace Street side, and include a large assembly room. Church offices face on the cloister, and the sacristy and clergy robing rooms are adjacent to the Church. Normally, the choir processional will form in the rear corridor, and enter the Church by the side door, but on five feast days, the processional will cross the colonnade and enter the Church from the front. Sunday School classrooms occupy the second floor.

Exterior of the Parish House is designed in the Greek Revival style used in Richmond about 1850, of a decidedly residential character. Every effort

(Continued on page 64)
The new warehouse and office building in Roanoke pictured below contains 64,950 sq. ft. in the warehouse proper including space for five railroad cars and 3,150 sq. ft. of balcony, and contains 3,755 sq. ft. of air conditioned office space. An exterior covered 4,200 sq. ft. loading platform provides room for unloading eight trailer trucks and loading 16 smaller trucks at one time. It was built for Roanoke Grocers, Inc.

Interior clearance to the bottom of steel roof framing is 20 feet to provide maximum use of square footage for storage.

Sufficient skylights have been installed to make it unnecessary to use artificial lighting in the warehouse except on extremely dark days. Cooling and freezer space under a balcony at one end of the warehouse portion of the structure provides storage for perishables.

Also under the balcony are a warehouse employees’ lunch room and toilet rooms for warehouse employees and truck drivers.

The warehouse is heated by means of gas fired space heaters. Gas is also used as fuel for heating the office section of the building which contains a public lobby, a members lobby, IBM room, multigraph room, lunch room, board room, seven private offices, storage space, toilets and other dependencies.

The ceilings in the office portion of the building are covered with acoustical tile and floors with vinyl-asbestos or asphalt tile. Walls are painted in pleasing colors.

The structure, including the office wing and all grading, cost $3.50 per square foot.

Subcontractors from Roanoke were Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, steel; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., windows, toilet partitions; W. E. Robertson Painting & Decorating, painting; J. M. O’Neill, acoustical; Charles J. Krohe Co., resilient tile; Valley Lumber Corp., millwork; Gates Building Specialties, Inc., steel bucks; Claydon G. Tinnell, electrical work; Progressive Products Corp., plumbing, air conditioning, and heating.

Others were Charlie Overstreet, Vinton, excavating; Inland Steel Products Co., Baltimore, steel roof deck; Helms Roofing Co., Martinsville, roofing; Salem Glass Co., Salem, glazing.
Just completed in August, this new bank branch building contains a full basement, first and second floor, and the architect's offices!

Included in the banking facilities on the first floor are three tellers' windows, a night depository, two drive-in windows, a lounge area and toilets. The banking room is paneled in walnut and has walnut banking fixtures. There is an open office and a glassed-in office for lending officers.

The second floor contains the architectural offices for C. B. Kearfott, architects, designers of the building. Another 1000 square feet of rentable space is available on the second floor.

The exterior of the building is faced with fieldstone from a quarry in Smoky Mountain National Park. The second floor has exterior walls of Mo-Sai precast concrete panels. The solar screen on the west side is made of blue tile.

Subcontractors and material suppliers were: Sub-Blevins, asphalt paving; Claude Henninger Co., foundations, carpentry, waterproofing, weatherstrip-ping, masonry, stone work, insulation, plaster; Atlas Concrete Co., concrete; P. C. Cooper, Blountville, Tenn., grading; Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., steel, steel roof deck; Home Insulation & Roofing Co., roofing; Central Glass Co. of Va., Inc., glazing; Cherokee Paint & Wallpaper Co., painting and plastic wall finish.

Also: Morris Furniture & Fixture Co., Statesville, N. C., paneling, bank fixtures; Eustis Lancaster Assoc., Johnson City, Tenn., acoustical; Joe Raines Tile Co., ceramic tile, terrazzo; Hussey Flooring Service, resilient tile; Bristol Builders Supply Co., Inc., millwork; Blumenthal of Pittsburgh, handrails; Fred Hutton, electrical work; Farnsworth Heating & Supply Co., plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Southern Cast Stone Co., Knoxville, Tenn., Mo-Sai precast concrete panels; Mosler: Safe Agency, vault equipment and drive-up windows.

All are Bristol firms unless identified otherwise.
A MILLION and a half dollar Catholic Seminary is now under construction in Amherst County near Lynchburg. The Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity, whose work is done mainly in the Southern states, is having the Father Judge Mission Seminary built at the foot of Tobacco Row Mountain near Monroe.

William T. Sandidge, of Lynchburg, is Associate Architect for the project which will contain approximately 127,000 square feet of floor area. Being built on a 325 acre site, the new preparatory facility will offer four years of high school and the first two years of college to candidates for the priesthood.

The building complex, shown in a photograph of the model above, will contain a main chapel seating 300 persons, five auxiliary chapels, an administration section with a reception area, parlor, record room, offices for the principal and other officials.

In the faculty area will be 24 bedrooms, a community chapel, parlor, faculty library, dining room, brothers' classrooms, conference room and recreation lounge.

The school area will contain 10 classrooms, chemistry and biology laboratories, an open stack library to provide for some 28,000 volumes, periodical room, work room and audio-visual facilities. There will also be four student recreation rooms, publication, photo layout and dark-rooms. There will be four craft rooms, six speech, music and practice rooms and a commissary and barber shop.

Two dormitories will house the 165 high school students. There will be 19 additional rooms containing three college students each. An infirmary and chapel will complete the student living section. There will be also a dining hall seating 230 with two guest dining rooms. The kitchen, laundry, boiler room, maintenance room, engineer's office and storage will be contained in a service area.

In the photograph of the model can be seen the building areas which make up the seminary. At the bottom right is the natatorium building; bottom left, the gymnasium. The student dormitories are at right center. In front of the classroom building at the center of (Continued on page 85)
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The new library building for Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, is located on Henry Street just north of Fox Hall. It is being built on a level site which has, on the right side just beyond the South reading room, a magnificent oak tree. On the north just beyond the North reading room is the most beautiful holly tree in the area. The building is situated well back from the street so that a sufficient lawn will lend dignity to the building. The entrance walk is wide and brick paneled. The entrance is tall and a column of finished limestone reaches up the full height of the building to form a frame for nine sculptural panels.

A change in the design was required after making the perspective shown with this article. The brick-work of the main walls will form part of the entrance projection rather than having the whole projection covered with stone as shown. The stone will stop at the back edge of the pilasters. This change will be built into the building to form a transition and to unify the facade. The materials of the exterior are brick and limestone trim with aluminum windows. The stone will stop at the back edge of the pilasters. This change will be built into the building to form a frame for nine sculptural panels.

A change in the design was required after making the perspective shown with this article. The brick-work of the main walls will form part of the entrance projection rather than having the whole projection covered with stone as shown. The stone will stop at the back edge of the pilasters. This change will be built into the building to form a frame for nine sculptural panels.

The building will be an inspiration to the students and the faculty and that the library staff will find it well adapted to the need for good library service. It is an honor to be given an opportunity to design an important building like the library building for a college so rich in the Virginia heritage.

Bailey adds, "We offer this rendering as an illustration of what we have designed and now are building through the work of the Whitlock Construction Company and the generosity of our fine client, the college, and its friends."

Whitlock Construction Co., of Mineral, the general contractors, are also doing the excavating, foundations, masonry, carpentry and painting. Other subcontractors and material suppliers are as follows:

- Southern Materials Co., Inc., Richmond, concrete
- Montague-Betz Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel and handrails
- Concrete Structures, Inc., Richmond, pre-stressed concrete
- R. P. Whiteley Roofing Co., Richmond, roofing, insulation and waterproofing
- Standard Art Marble & Tile Co., Washington, D. C.
- Bloomington Limestone Co., Bloomington, Ind.
- Also, Walton Lumber Co., Pendleton, structural wood; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Richmond, glass; Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., Richmond, millwork; paneling; McLain T. O'Ferrall & Co., Richmond, acoustical; Standard Art Marble & Tile Co., Washington, ceramic tile; L. W. Roberts Co., Richmond, lighting fixtures; Oliver Bros., Inc., Richmond, electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., Richmond, plumbing; air conditioning; heating and ventilating; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Roanoke, steel doors and bucks.
- Westbrooke Elevator Mfg. Co., Danville, is supplying the elevator and Virginia Metal Products, Inc., Orange, metal partitions and book stacks.
Newport News Church Called "Ship of Zion"
By Architect Designer

**Wesley Grove Congregational Christian Church**

**Newport News, Virginia**

HENRY L. LIVAS, A.I.A., Architect

WILLIAM QUEEN
Mechanical Consultant

REGINALD JACOBY
Electrical Consultant

This building is called the "Ship Of Zion" by the designer. The mast is represented by the large tower with the porcelain enamel cross on the front. The patch work in the sails can be detected by the different colors in the Tropiglas and Kalwall panels of multi-color design. The rudder is represented by the cast stone cross and panel of "Sol-R-Wall" masonry laid over a white stucco wall on the west side of the building. The tilted roofs framed over laminated bents typify the sails lifted to the wind.

The building contains a nave on the left and an auditorium on the right side. The auditorium will serve an overflow for Sunday services, thus allowing seating of about 750 persons. This is also counting a balcony in the nave. Folding doors separate the nave from the auditorium.

Many new materials were used in this building including Tropiglas, Kalwall panels and Cocoon Vinyl Plastic roof covering. The toilets are in two small basement sections, front and rear, along with storage and heating room. The building is heated with forced hot water and cooled with chilled water.

The working drawings and specifications for this building have just been completed. Bids were to be sought in September. The architect's estimated cost is $111,000.00.

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PAGE THIRTY-EIGHT  VIRGINIA RECORD  Founded 1878
When the dense underbrush was cleared from Dr. and Mrs. Kahn's home site, it became apparent that a steep slope was to present the architects with a double problem. The slope not only faced the less desirable north-west exposure, but dropped the grade within the building setback lines to a level eight feet below the adjoining Cavalier golf course, thus blocking a magnificent view to the south.

For these reasons, it was decided to develop a design that would provide for the principal living and sleeping accommodations to be raised to an upper level overlooking the golf course and capturing the desirable southern exposure.

The house is a two-story rectangular design, framed in post and ledger construction with masonry end walls. It is entered by a landing equally spaced between the upper and lower floors. The lower floor includes a large family and game room which features fireplace and built-in-bar. Also provided on this level is a guest room and bath, mechanical equipment and laundry facilities. The upper level houses the main family living and sleeping areas which have been designed to function as an independent unit.

An A-roof with generous overhang protects the large glass areas from summer sun and winter weather. On the inside, the ceiling follows the roof slope giving an atmosphere of spacious openness.

In order to relate the upper living area to the outdoors, a south sun deck has been provided which opens from the living room. To the east, opening from the dining room, is an ample family size screen porch with views in three directions. Beneath this porch is the utility entrance, protected by a brick enclosure, to screen yard tools and equipment from view.

Howard G. Brooks, of Virginia Beach, was general contractor and also did the excavating, foundations, carpentry, waterproofing, weatherstripping, acoustical, resilient tile and wood flooring.

Other subcontractors and material suppliers were J. C. Addenbrook's Sons, Inc., Norfolk, concrete; Morgan & Woodhouse, Virginia Beach, masonry; Stevens & King, Norfolk, roofing; Portsmouth Lumber Corp., Portsmouth, windows; Princess Anne Lumber Co., Princess Anne, structural wood; Walker & Laberge Co., Norfolk, glazing; Hasty Perry, Ocean, painting; Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., Norfolk, insulation; O. D. Harcum Plastering Co., Portsmouth, plaster; Grover L. White, Inc., Norfolk, ceramic tile.

Also: Premier Millwork & Lumber Co., Virginia Beach, millwork; Don's Electric Service, Virginia Beach, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Adams Brothers Plumbing Corp., Virginia Beach, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.

Neal Thomas, of Norfolk, was interior decorator.
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PAGE FORTY
VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878
IN KEEPING with the progressive nature of the Norfolk County School Board and the farsightedness of the County Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Edward W. Chittum, now under construction in the County is the first of four vocational and physical education facilities which are more easily recognized as football stadia. These new stadia will greatly expand the schools' program for vocational and physical education with a permanent type of high school stadium to replace the existing demountable-type of bleachers which require constant maintenance.

The School Board retained the architectural firm of Williams and Tazewell of Norfolk to design the new facilities. The architects selected reinforced concrete as the material for the stadium shell.

Sixteen large stepped concrete beams, cast in place, rise gradually to receive the "L" shaped precast concrete floor slabs which—as they lock one over the other—form the actual seat platforms and steps for the stadium. Cast into the slab sections are brackets which will receive seats as well as the continuous pipe rails which will define the perimeter.

The stadia will seat a capacity crowd of 3,750 and will stretch two hundred and fifty-two feet along a football field. They are divided into five banks of seats with a passageway which tunnels the spectators through the center of the stadium and to their seats. Overlooking the spectators is an enclosed press box which will allow complete coverage of the sports event by the press and radio.

Beneath the stadia shells are housed vocational classrooms, dressing rooms, and showers for both visiting and home teams, training room and coaches' office, athletic equipment and storage rooms, public concession stand, and public toilets. The facilities beneath the stadia are heated by means of both unit heaters and convectors.

In addition to serving the high schools for athletic contests at night, these new facilities will serve the school daily by providing space for team practices for football, baseball, and track. Classrooms will be provided for health classes conducted with the physical education program as well as space for industrial arts classes.

Construction began on the first of four such facilities at Crestwood High School in the spring and is expected to be completed prior to the school's first home football game. Construction on the remaining three—to be built at Great Bridge, Churchland, and Deep Creek—is expected to begin at the completion of football season in order that this year's schedule shall not be interrupted.

The combination of facilities as included in the new stadia for Norfolk County, says Superintendent Chittum, "appears both practical and economical."

(Continued on page 75)
Westhampton Baptist Church, located in the heavily built-up area of Richmond's growing west end, has launched a building program designed to serve the needs of its rapidly expanding congregation. Although the church property is comparatively large, zoning requirements and deed restrictions combine to limit the available building space to an area 51 feet wide and 60 feet long. Adequate space in existing buildings will accommodate the educational facilities for all ages above eight years old, so the new building will house the nursery, beginners and primary departments, plus the church offices and parlor.

Rawlings and Wilson, Richmond architects, have designed a building two stories high to take advantage of available space and utilize the slope of the property. Entrance is from a parking lot onto the intermediate level of the stair between the two floors, thus making the stair serve as an entrance corridor as well. By going up a half-flight, one reaches the offices, study and parlor; by going down the same number of steps, one comes to the classrooms.

The exterior appearance of the new building is a blending of new materials and construction methods with the pseudo-Gothic design of the existing church. Modified castellation in the parapet, and the use of cast stone balconies maintain the Gothic feeling without the expense of pointed arches, buttresses, and other usual features of historic architectural style.

The building will have brick exterior walls with cast stone copings, span-drels and balconies. Windows will be anodized aluminum. All interior partitions and walls will be exposed block. Ceilings will be acoustic plaster; floors will be vinyl asbestos tile. Heating will be by forced hot air, and the same five zones and ductwork will be used for complete air conditioning.

The plans are now complete, and construction is scheduled to begin by the first of January, 1961, with completion expected in about seven months.
The Park Street Christian Church (formerly Cutler Memorial), with facilities on Park Lane in Charlottesville, voted several years ago to sell their old building and select a new site on which to erect new facilities. They purchased eight acres of land at the north-eastern boundary of the city. The new site had many large trees which the congregation wished to retain where possible.

The church invited their denominational architect, Charles J. Betts, A.I.A., of the Board of Church Extension of Disciples of Christ in Indianapolis, to visit the church and make preliminary recommendations. Mr. Betts suggested the use of a campus type plan, connecting various smaller buildings with a covered walkway. This would permit leaving the maximum number of trees, and would simplify the expansion of the facilities for anticipated future growth. The building committee favored this idea, and so instructed the local architect retained for their work.

An extremely close budget for the necessary building program forced the simplification of structure, design, ornamentation and interior decoration. A design was developed which used a modified Colonial exterior with a contemporary structure and interior.

Two buildings were designed for the first phase of construction: a fellowship hall to be used also as a temporary sanctuary, and an educational unit.

The fellowship hall contains an entrance corridor, vestibule, church office, two classrooms, toilets, kitchen, and baptistry, in addition to the large social room. The educational building contains an assembly room, five classrooms, a utility area and toilets. Equipment rooms are located at basement level.

Interior materials are exposed glued laminated wood arches and heavy wood decking in the social room, fused wood fiber acoustic tile ceilings throughout the other areas, painted masonry block walls and concrete slab floors. The kitchen floor is quarry tile. Exterior material selections are pastel face brick, asphalt shingle roofing, aluminum windows and doors, and white wood cornices. Concrete walkways connect the two buildings with the graveled parking area. A heavy wood cross, illuminated with floodlights at night, is located on a section of stack bonded brickwork on the front of the fellowship hall. Sliding glass (Continued on page 77)
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The United States Soldiers' Home is a large establishment in the northwest section of Washington, D.C., operated by the Government as a permanent residence for former soldiers and airmen of the regular forces who have become eligible to take advantage of its facilities.

Construction of this building was commenced in the early summer of 1960 and is scheduled for completion in two years. It has a designed capacity of 560 persons in private and semi-private bedrooms, being similar in size to an existing adjacent Domiciliary Building. Upon completion of the new structure, the capacity of the Home will be approximately 2,500 members.

The design was controlled by the requirements to conform to the style and character of the existing work, with additional stipulations for permanence and low maintenance. The building is fire resistive throughout in accordance with the District of Columbia Code, and every possible provision is made for the comfort and convenience of the occupants whose average age is 66 years.

The building is roughly "U" shaped, with two large wings extending back from the main front unit, having overall dimensions of approximately 296 feet by 170 feet. It is seven stories high with a full basement story partially below grade and with a small eighth story and penthouse for mechanical equipment.

The structure is cut into five separate units by expansion joints, the main front body accounting for three of the units. Structural support for the building is provided by 1423 concrete cast-in-place metal shell and pipe piles, having a total length of 43,230 feet. The structural frame and the floors are of reinforced concrete.

The exterior facing is generally of Indiana limestone with granite at ground line and with accent panels of dark granite at the front facade in the first story. The main entrance wall is of glass in aluminum frame, and the doors are of heavy tempered glass. Windows are aluminum monumental top hinged type, completely weather stripped.

The first story contains a large lobby and a lounge as well as a four-chair barber shop. The basement story of one of the rear wings is devoted to a canteen and snack bar, while the other wing, at the same level, provides facilities for the pursuit of various hobbies, including a woodworking shop, a paint (Continued on page 86)
Silver Isles Land Project

Leon K. Smith
Architect

The Silver Isles Land Project Study on the peninsula was designed by Leon K. Smith, A.I.A., architect of Newport News.

The site of 235 acres of land is located on the Chesapeake Bay, the great inland waterway from New York to Florida, between Buckroe Beach and Grandview.

The project will center mainly around a yacht club, this being the main drawing power. It will have 90 water front lots, 77 inland lots, and 16 bay lots. The project will include a shopping center, garden apartments, recreational area with boat motel, hotels, motels and restaurant.

The yacht club, Oriental in character, will have a floating deck with vaulted roof spanning 20 feet. The club will be a simple construction of post and beam with the beams running wild. The first floor will include a small kitchen, golf lounge with bar and locker rooms, youth recreation room and lounge, office and large terrace. The second floor will include a skipper's lounge and bar, a mate's lounge and bar, large kitchen, dining lounge, dining room to accommodate 700 people plus dance floor, and dining terrace.

The shopping center is to be one of the largest built in this area. It will be considered a small town in itself. The buildings are situated on the 19.7 acres of land so that all shops face toward each other across a beautiful mall. There will be a nine story professional building for doctors, lawyers and other professions. The center will have a large drug store, large restaurant, 23 shops with 20 foot fronts, a

three story department store, bowling alley, supermarket, and gas station, all of this giving a total of 157,900 square feet of floor area and parking for 1,800 cars.

The garden apartments are planned to be built near the shopping center. They will include both family and efficiency apartments for clientele with expensive taste and a desire for the best.

The buildings consist of four floors with the ground level containing the lobbies, mechanical space, and a few apartments. Each apartment is on the average of 1,200 square feet, resulting in approximately 160 apartments on the 6.5 acres of land. All conveniences including nursery facilities, dog kennels, etc. are in the planning.

The recreational area is to be of the indoor-outdoor type with a large bowling alley as the main attraction. Indoor tennis, trampoline courts, swimming pool and many others would be accessible to the boat motel. Marine facilities of all types would also be in this area and a heliport near by. The area would have parking for 672 cars.

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NOVEMBER 1960 PAGE FORTY-SEVEN
The Anthony-Seege Campus School, located in Harrisonburg, is administered by Madison College, a multi-purpose, State-supported institution, whose major function is the preparation of teachers.

Within recent years the function of the college controlled "laboratory" school has changed as a result of shifts in emphasis in the education of teachers. This school, therefore, was designed to fulfill four major objectives:

1. To serve as a model school in the community, and thus to provide opportunities for those interested to observe optimum learning situations in which tested procedures are used;
2. To afford initial laboratory experiences (observation, demonstration, participation) for undergraduate students preparing to teach;
3. To serve as a center for the development of resource units, curriculum guides, and audio-visual aids; and
4. To provide limited student teaching opportunities for college students.

Planning for this building started with a thorough study of the purposes of the school in a search for facilities which would enable the realization of these objectives. A representative from the architectural firm and a committee from the College visited outstanding elementary schools on the Eastern Seaboard prior to the drawing of initial sketches. Photographs were made and extensive notes taken of those features in the schools visited which seemed desirable in the projected building.

Consequently the school is planned to fulfill the objectives listed in the preceding paragraphs. Enrollment, including the nursery school, kindergarten, and grades one through six, is limited to approximately 200 pupils.

The nursery, kindergarten and first grade classrooms are located in one wing of the building. Also found in this wing are a teacher's lounge, toilet facilities for men and women, and a kitchen which connects with both the first grade and kindergarten. The second, third and fourth grades are located in a second wing and the fifth and sixth grades in a third.

Each classroom has an outside exit which leads to a paved court. These court yards are divided by redwood planters and serve many purposes: as play areas in bad weather, as warm weather classrooms, as locations for cages for animals used in science experiences, and as easy access to gardens planted around the borders of the paved areas.

Classrooms were planned to provide for a limited number of college students to observe pupil behavior as part of their teaching-preparing curricula. At that time careful study indicated that this arrangement was superior to having separate observers' booths with one-way windows and experience has proven this to be true.

For specialized observation of testing procedures, conferences, and methods of dealing with disciplinary cases, an observation room is provided in a separate wing of the building.

The classrooms were designed to provide optimum natural lighting without glare. Adequate window areas equipped with draw-drapes are supplemented by sky domes.

The stem of the E-shaped building formed by the three projecting classroom wings houses the administrative suite and the special services centers.

The secretary-receptionist's office is separated from a spacious foyer-lounge by a low counter partition. Leading from this area is the principal's office, a large storage room, and the health center with closets and toilet facilities.

Suites for three special services are provided in this section of the building: The Speech and Hearing Center; the Child Guidance Center; and the Reading Center. Each suite...
has a private office and a large laboratory room, as well as waiting rooms and storage areas. A room for conducting audiometric examinations is included in the Speech and Hearing Center.

The general units were planned to complement the activities and functions of the classrooms and special services. The library unit consists of two work rooms for the librarian and her assistants and a large room with shelving and furniture appropriate to the needs of the school. The cafeteria is planned to serve meals quickly and efficiently. The serving line and kitchen are not visible from the main dining area.

The auditorium, designed to seat two hundred and fifty persons, is within easy access of the two main entrances. A spacious back-stage area provides for efficient traffic-flow and includes dressing rooms, storage space, and toilet facilities.

A large room for indoor games and physical activities during inclement weather leads on to the playing fields.

The building is constructed of red brick trimmed with blue tile to complement the bluestone and red tile of the building on the main college campus. The tile motif is carried out throughout the interior, which has been decorated with an aesthetic awareness of the significant relationship between color, shade, and light and learning.

The building is constructed on a concrete foundation with masonry bearing walls. The roof is constructed of steel joists with steel deck and slag built-up roofing. All windows are aluminum awning type and many areas are enclosed on one side by complete window walls with ceramic tile panels below. The interior finish of walls is painted Solite block with much exposed brick also used. Corridors have tile wainscots of 1" x 1" ceramic tile and the same material has been used in many classrooms behind plumbing fixtures forming interesting color pylons. Ceilings throughout are acoustical tile mechanically fastened. Floors in all areas are asphalt tile except toilets and kitchen which are of vitreous tile. Many classrooms have skylights for effective natural light.

All instructional and administrative areas are illuminated by fluorescent fixtures. The stage is equipped with border and spot light controlled by portable dimmers which may be used in other college buildings. Empty conduit was installed for a future closed circuit TV System, which would tie all classrooms to a central observation and instructional center. A complete public address system has been included as well as clock and program bell systems.

The building is heated from two steam boilers which burn #5 oil. All instructional and assembly areas are heated and ventilated with unit ventilators and all other spaces are heated by convectors. Control is by individual room thermostats.

The equipment throughout the building was selected by the Architects and is designed for maximum flexibility of room arrangement. All classroom equipment is in modular units which may be fitted together for the many functions performed in each class. All windows are equipped with light diffusing or black-out drapes depending upon orientation and/or function. Chalk and display boards are in 4 ft. by 4 ft. units and are movable and interchangeable.

Work on foundations, concrete, masonry, carpentry, insulation, wood flooring, and millwork was by Neilsen Construction Co., Inc., Harrisonburg, the general contractor. Other principal subcontractors and material suppliers included:

- Also Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roxanne, glazing; Brewer Paint & Wall Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C., painting; Bisk Waterproofing Co., Richmond, waterproofing; Manson-Smith Co., Inc., Richmond, acoustical; W. A. Brand, Staunton, plaster; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Inc., Richmond, ceramic tile; Heatwole Tile Co., Harrisonburg, resilient tile; Harrisonburg Electric Supply Co., Inc., Harrisonburg, electrical work; Riddleberger Brothers Plumbing & Heating, Harrisonburg, plumbing, heating and ventilating.
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Richmond, Va.
About the first of November of this year, State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts of Richmond will relocate its present Lombardy Street office one block west on Broad Street to new quarters on the southwest corner of Allen Avenue and Broad Street. Inadequate space, and the lack of adjoining parking, prompted the decision to move the branch facilities.

Designed by Rawlings and Wilson, Architects, of Richmond and built by Worley Brothers Company at a cost of $197,000, this is the most recently completed building in State-Planters' present building and remodeling program.

The new building is one story high, with a partial basement, and contains 8,238 square feet of floor space. In keeping with the present trend toward open planning in banks, yet attempting to retain the feeling of solidity and security so traditional in financial buildings, the architects conceived the building as a solid masonry rectangle, with public access through gates in an ornamental aluminum grille screen into a stone-paved court containing a fountain and pool, with planting to relieve the geometric pattern. The building looks onto the court on three sides through large, continuous windows, affording a pleasant relief from the noise and congestion on the street beyond.

Exterior walls are of blue porcelainized brick, with black porcelainized aluminum copings and window trim, all resting on a white quartz aggregate cast stone base. The blacktop of the parking lot and driveways is softened by planting areas. Kenneth R. Higgins, ASLA, was landscape architect. Traffic flow has been planned to minimize congestion on a busy corner, and to make the drive-in tellers' facilities easy to reach from either street.

The first floor is planned as one large open space containing ten tellers stations, six desks for bank officials, with a lounge area for waiting customers. The vault is flanked by a small conference room and three coupon booths. A private office is provided for the branch vice-president. The basement contains an employees' lounge, a records vault, a large storage room, toilets, and mechanical equipment spaces.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Richmond unless otherwise noted, were as follows:

- Also: Pleasants Hardware Co., hardware; Worley Bros. Co., carpentry; Lane Bros., painting; Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., millwork, paneling; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproothing; McLain T. O'Ferrall & Co., resilient tile, acoustical; Jones Brothers, plaster; Stonwell-Batterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., steel doors and locks.
- Others: Johnson Electrical Corp., electrical work; W. A. Degenhart & Son, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Watkins Nurseries, planting and seeding; Asphalt Paving Co., Inc., asphalt paving; Fred G. Tiedman, kitchen unit; American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., tellers' counters and fixtures.
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vital question of school cost figures explored

- The enormity and complexity of the problems of design and construction of school buildings introduce many variable factors affecting the final costs. The factors are so numerous and interrelated as to preclude the possibility of developing an exact and simple method for determination of all of the elements that contribute to economical construction.

A complete analysis of school plant planning involves costs that may be classified under capital outlay, operation, maintenance, debt service and is further complicated by possible variations in educational and community needs. Relative to this latter point, an evaluation of the principles of economy should be made on a basis of the thoroughness with which the community, educational and pupil-teacher needs are met. True economy is represented by the minimum amount of money necessary to secure the desired educational facilities at the place and time required. Likewise, it is also essential in the final analysis to recognize and determine as accurately as possible the ability of the community to finance and carry out a program which would reflect their needs, desires and cultural standards.

Construction costs, which involve an analysis of the sites, types of structural systems, roof construction, heating and ventilating systems, electrical systems, finish materials and plan types, represent one phase of the problems that need to be continuously evaluated in order to achieve and maintain realistic standards.

In reference to the above, a detailed Study and Analysis of design and construction and the cost of same would include an evaluation of the following:

1. Shape of building—perimeter, ground area and cubature. (The nearer the building approaches a square or a circle, less area is involved and, consequently, less material is used.)
2. Types of building plans.
3. Types of floor, wall and roof construction.

(Continued on page 82)

to tell the Virginia Story
Directly across from the recently completed County Office Building at Chesterfield Courthouse, Chesterfield County, Hinnant, Addison and Hinnant, Architect and Engineers of Lynchburg, have designed a new County Jail in keeping with the progressive attitude of the people and officials of Chesterfield County.

The structure, two stories in height, incorporates an effective use of white "Mo-Sai" panels played against a background of deep-red faced brick with grapevine joints.

The project, now being built by M. E. Howard Construction Company of Richmond, is comparatively unique in that completely segregated facilities for receiving, processing and detention of male and female prisoners are provided. In addition, the cross section of the "tee" shaped building includes: offices and reception areas for the jailor and the matron, conference room, complete commercial kitchen, laundry facilities, and a Religious Education room. The second floor houses quarters for the jailor and his family and consists of a large living room, dining room combination, private residential kitchen, bath, three bedrooms and a private entrance.

For the most part, interior walls are of light-weight aggregate block with a painted finish; ceilings are plastered and the floors are covered with asphalt tile. The reception area is of brick and plaster, and contains glass partitions of a decorative pattern. Kitchen and toilet floors are quarry tile and the kitchen walls utilize "Spectra-Glaze" for a grease-proof durable finish.

The security wing, to the rear of the building contains 48 individual cells, operating off of four cell blocks with day rooms in each. There are four additional cells which house juvenile, isolation and desperate inmates.

All walls, floors and ceilings within this maximum security unit are of placed concrete. Tool-resistant steel grating, completely enclosing the restriction area, is being provided and installed by Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works, Inc. of Roanoke.

The heating system is a two pipe, reversed return forced hot water type utilizing No. 2 oil as fuel. The heating units consist of convectors, unit heaters, and continuous base board convectors. Each floor of the security wing and each floor of the administrative wing is zoned separately giving four individually controlled heating zones. The building is ventilated by means of three forced draft ventilating systems.

Excavating, foundation and concrete work was also done by the general contractors. Principal subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:

J. R. Sinden Co., Hopewell, masonry; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel, steel grating, steel doors and gates.

Richmond firms were R. P. Whitley Roofing Co., roofing, waterproofing and weatherstripping; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; Dapes Co., windows (Penestra); Kleber Glass & Mirror Co., glazing; J. C. Hungerford, painting, and Concrete Pipe & Products Co., Inc., structural tile.

Others were Douglas & Co., plaster; Stonemall-Sattlerwhite, Inc., ceramic tile; United Electric Corp., lighting fixtures and electrical work, and J. W. Bastian Co., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, heating and ventilating.
Merrill Lee Designs New Branch of Central National

MERRILL C. LEE
Architect

M. E. HOWARD
General Contractor

WILLIAM T. ST. CLAIR
Structural Consultant

HANKINS & ANDERSON
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

The newest branch just completed, offering complete banking service facilities and completely air conditioned, presented a design challenge with respect to budget and provision for future growth.

The requirement to produce an appealing design on a limited budget, resulted in expressing the main banking room in terms of an exposed steel frame, only painted, with recessed glass walls on the approach elevations. To express strength for the money vault, it was located outside the banking room and covered with brick, the only opening in the wall being the right depository. Enamed metal panels covering the end and side of the roof framing were used as a billboard on which are mounted six inch deep enamelled and illuminated letters identifying the structure.

Provisions for expansion are such that the rear wall can be removed, additional bays of steel frame and glass wall added and the bank counter extended. Such an addition can be made without disrupting banking operations.

Electrical contractor for the new office and warehouse for Roanoke Grocers, Inc., featured on page 33.

Stone masonry contractor for Father Judge Mission Seminary.
See page 36.
Hudson Memorial Presbyterian Church

- The Raleigh Presbyterian Council began early in 1956 to lay plans for building a new church in the suburban area north of Raleigh. In May of that year four and a half acres of land were acquired in Chestnut Hills. Under Mr. Lyde C. Holder, a steering committee of residents in the area interested in a new church was formed and in October 1957 the new minister, the Reverend Frank T. Lemmon, Jr., arrived. The group began worship services in the Millbrook School. From February 1959 until November services were held in the Aldert Root School. By December 6, 1959, under the direction of the architects, the first units of the church plant, the educational building and Fellowship Hall, had been completed and were occupied.

Growing from the 49 names on the charter roll in October of 1957, the church now has 170 members. The church will eventually occupy the "U" shaped, enclosed court building shown in the plan accompanying this article. Of two stories and rectangular in shape, the building is of a traditional appearance, faced in brick and with a shingle roof. Wood windows are used in the building. Interior partitions are of painted Solite block while the floors are vinyl asbestos.

Davidson & Jones, of Raleigh, N. C., who was general contractor, also did the work on foundations, concrete, carpentry, waterproofing, insulation and wood flooring. Subcontractors and material suppliers include:

- C. C. Morgan, Inc., Raleigh, excavating; J. D. Green, Raleigh, masonry;
- Insulrock Co., Richmond, roof deck; Bakers & Brown Roofing Co., Inc., Raleigh, roofing; The Mabie-Boll Co., Greensboro, N. C., stone work; Martin Millwork Co., Raleigh, windows, glazing, millwork, handrails; Willis M. Lee, Raleigh, painting; Chamberlin Co. of America, weatherstripping.

COURTENAY C. WELTON
Architect

DAVIDSON & JONES
General Contractors

PAGE FIFTY-SIX  VIRGINIA RECORD  Founded 1878
This building has been designed to serve the banking needs of a growing suburban area west of Richmond. The building contains all of the required facilities for complete banking service. The drive-in teller window, as always, is a must for this type of bank, since a majority of its customers will arrive by auto. Foot traffic is expected to be very minimum.

The structure of the building is pre-cast concrete with pre-cast concrete roof deck. The sculptured structural columns are placed on the exterior to provide an architectural treatment and leave the limited interior floor space free. Total area of the one story building is 1250 square feet.

The enclosing walls of this air conditioned building are aluminum, glass and textured Solite block. The Solite block was filled and painted with a vinyl masonry paint.

Subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Richmond, were E. G. Bowles, excavating; Hammond Masonry Corp., masonry; Creecy & Banks Iron Works Co., steel, handrails; Economy Cast Stone Co., pre-stressed concrete, roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., reading; Bisswanger Glass Co., windows, glazing; American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., bank fixtures; L. K. Burton Co., painting; E. S. Chappell Co., Inc., weatherstripping.

Others were John H. Hampshire, Inc., acoustical, resilient tile; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., millwork; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., steel doors and bucks; Ortis W. Jones, electrical work; Virginia Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing, air conditioning and heating; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing steel.

Suburban Bank, Beverly Hills Branch
CARNEAL & JOHNSTON Architects
TAYLOR & PARRISH, INC.
General Contractor
CHARLES F. GILLETTE, Landscape Architect

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NOVEMBER 1960
A $372,100 Martinsville High School Gymnasium, still sparkling with newness, has already won the envious attention of other high schools throughout this part of Virginia.

Completed Sept. 1, after a year of construction, the gym has been unanimously chosen the site of the Blue Ridge District's 1961 Basketball Tournament opening for three days of play February 23.

School principals and athletic directors picked the new gym because it is the only one within the District made up of eight localities that will accommodate more than 2,000 spectators. Actually, when in full use, the gym will seat 2,500 around its standard basketball court.

Built as the last unit in a two-year school construction program involving the expenditure of $2,250,000, the gym adjoins the high school lot and is adjacent to Ben Ramsey Field, which is lighted for football and other outdoor gatherings.

The lot's sloping terrain influenced a split level arrangement for locker rooms in a two-story unit adjoining the main gymnasium floor. Both girls' and boys' lockers and showers are easily accessible to the gym, which can be divided into two sections by an electrically operated folding partition.

Equipment includes folding type bleachers on the four sides of the main
Basketball court. When seats are retracted, two practice courts are available, or the area can be used for physical education classes.

Another feature includes a folding stage with lighting facilities and sound equipment for concerts or similar activities.

The ceiling in the playing area is also acoustically treated.

Architecturally, one feature of the construction consists of bent steel girders projected through the roof and extending outside the sidewalls with metal decking between girders, presenting a flush ceiling and flush sidewalks in the interior of the building with a minimum of exterior perimeter walls.

J. V. Richardson, Martinsville, who was general contractor, also did the work on foundations and carpentry. Other subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:

- Williams Ready Mix Concrete, excavation and concrete; Martinsville Concrete Products, Inc., masonry block; Helms Roofing Co., piping, insulation; Clay-Buildock Electrical Co., Inc., electrical work; Prillaman and Pace, heating, plumbing, and ventilating. All are Martinsville firms.
- Others were Truitt Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C., steel, steel doors and backs; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, steel roof deck; Southern Roof Deck Co., Roanoke, acoustical ceiling, resilient tile, roof deck; Superior Brick Co., Charlotte, N. C., stone work; Trucon Steel Division, Richmond, windows.
Construction was begun on the new library at Hampden-Sydney College in July of this year and is expected to be completed in time for the building to be put into service by September of 1961. The exterior of the building will be traditional in character to harmonize with other buildings on the campus of this very old college. Flemish bond brick work, Colonial detail and a pitched slate roof all contribute to that harmony. The interior of the structure will, however, be completely modern and functional. The building will contain the following:

- Stack space, all open, for 106,275 volumes;
- Seating space for 197 student readers including 89 individual or single seat tables, 68 of which will be in study cubicles or carrels;
- Circulation space connected with a general order and catalogue office;
- An electric book lift serving three floors;
- Librarian's office;
- Three seminar rooms;
- An acoustically treated listening room;
- A room on each floor where readers may smoke;
- Three faculty study rooms;
- A staff lounge and a Hampden-Sydney and rare book room with a small kitchen between to serve both;
- Microfilm room;
- Acoustically treated typing rooms (11) scattered on the three floors; and storage spaces and other dependencies.

The majority of the reading spaces are on the north side of the building where a large amount of window area will
be provided. Also on this side an outdoor readers terrace will be a pleasant place to sit when the weather is suitable in late spring or early fall.

The ground floor of the building will be covered with vinyl-asbestos tile, the two upper floors with rubber tile. The walls in the entrance vestibule will be covered with marble, in the Hampden-Sydney and rare book room with birch plywood and in most of the rest of the building attractive paint colors will be used on concrete block. Ceilings will be acoustically treated. Lighting will be fluorescent throughout.

Through the second floor, construction will be concrete frame and flat slab. Above the second floor, including roof framing, the structural system will be steel. The roof will be slate laid on nailable concrete plank.

The building will have a combination heating and air conditioning system including zoned type air handling equipment, supplemented by coil-fan units in smaller rooms having exterior exposure. These will be provided with individual temperature controls and larger areas with individual zone controls. Humidity will be added during the heating season as required, to prevent excessive dryness in the building. Oil will be used as fuel for heating.

Mottley Construction Co., Farmville, who is general contractor, is also doing the millwork and acoustical work. Subcontractors, thus far approved, are M. G. Bagley, Kenbridge, masonry; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Richmond, roofing; John Cox, Farmville, electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., Richmond, plumbing, air conditioning and heating.
The new Mountain View Elementary School, one of the newer additions to the Roanoke County School System is located north of Roanoke on Route No. 601, midway between Hershberger Road and Route No. 11, and occupies a site of 12 acres. The building is "T" shaped, approximately 216 feet long by 200 feet deep, one story high, without basement, and has a total floor area of 22,820 square feet. It was constructed at a total cost of $281,578. The front portion of the building contains six upper elementary classrooms, a library, administrative offices, a clinic, the dining room and kitchen, an activities room, a teachers' room and a boiler room. Six primary classrooms are in the stem of the "T," to the rear and have exterior corridors. The designed capacity of the building is 360 pupils.

The work included complete development of a portion of the site, grading, seeding, construction of walks, roadways, parking areas and play areas, storm drainage facilities, sanitary sewerage line to the boundary for future connection by the county, water supply system to, but not including, a well, electrical service from a local line.

The building is of wall bearing construction. Walls are brick faced on concrete block back-up. Partitions are concrete block and, in certain cases, have wainscot of structural glazed tile. Floors are of concrete covered with resilient tile flooring. Roof is built-up type on light-weight concrete deck on open-web steel joists. Windows are steel intermediate projected type. Doors are wood in pressed steel frames. Ceilings are of plaster and of acoustical tile in the various locations. Heating is by two-pipe low-pressure steam from automatic oil-fired boilers, through wall fin convectors and heating and ventilating units. Electric lighting is generally incandescent. Electrical work further includes exit and emergency lighting system, telephone conduit system, intercommunication conduit system, fire alarm system, program clock system, motion picture sound equipment wiring system. Kitchen equipment was not in the contract.

Subcontractors and material suppliers, of Roanoke, unless otherwise noted, are as follows: Structural Steel Co., Inc., Virginia Steel Co., Inc., Richmond, steel; Southern Roof Deck Co., roof deck; J. N. McNeil Roofing & Sheet Metal Works, roofing; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., windows, steel doors and bucks; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; J. W. Hindley Painting & Decorating, painting; Billy R. Ayers & Son, plaster. Also, Webb Brothers Interior Tile Co., ceramic tile; W. Merton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient tile; Valley Lumber Co., millwork; Graves-Humphreys, Inc., hardware; Jefferson Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Dickinson & Cole, Buena Vista, plumbing, heating and ventilating; Gibbert & Gibbert, Inc., paving, and USco Window Co., Inc., chalkboards, etc.
Three Richmond architectural firms along with two engineering firms will move before the end of the year into a remodeled pair of buildings on Richmond's "architects' row", the 100 block of East Cary street. Named the Richmond Architects and Engineers Building, Inc., the structure will contain offices for Robert Leary and Joseph Ciucci, Associated Architects, Courtenay C. Welton, architect, and Frederick Hyland, architect. Leo T. Griffin, Electrical Engineer, and Thomas W. Smith, Mechanical Engineer, will also have suites there.

The building is described by Leary, who master-minded the project, as having been built as a "Skyscraper" around 1840, about the time Richmond College was incorporated as a liberal arts college and was housed "on the outskirts of Richmond" at Lombardy and Grace streets. "The plan", he says, "was typical of the houses of the era, having a stair hall or entry opposite the major rooms of each floor. There was a porch facing the James River to catch the prevailing wind. The kitchen was about 15 feet to the rear of the 'big house' with a fireplace on the ground floor, root cellar below and sleeping quarters in the garret."

Remodeled Building

Tradition has it that the contractor for the erection of the building was a boat builder. Certainly he knew his lumber and joinery for only structural grade material was used and all joints are tight to this day.

Following the War Between the States, according to Leary, the Merrill Female Institute was established and grew so popular that the back building it occupied was expanded to three rooms on the ground floor with a ball room above. Access to the enlarged back building was from the various levels of the back porch of the building facing Cary street.

In remodeling the property for its new use, one architectural firm will occupy the old slave quarters in the back building while another will take over the ball room above. The other architect and the engineers will take over a floor each in the front building on the street. The fourth floor will be remodeled into an apartment.

The Cary street entrance of the front building has been done away with, the doors having been replaced by windows and the front entrance porch removed in favor of a brick entrance terrace at ground level. A corridor will lead from the street to the entrance court between the two buildings from which an iron stair and balconies will give access to the individual offices. Both the new front terrace and the new entrance court between the buildings will be lighted with gas street lamps. Parking will be provided along the alley at the rear of the property.

Subcontractors and material suppliers: Southern Materials Co., Inc., concrete; Richmond Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; R. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc., windows, millwork; E. S. Chappell Co., Inc., weatherstripping; W. S. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; L. L. Worrell, resilient tile; Union Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Kohler Co., plumbing fixtures; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., plumbing; Shultz & James, Inc., heating. All are Richmond firms. Air conditioning is by Carrier.
St. Paul’s Parish House
(Continued from page 32)
has been made to keep the building subsidiary to the Church, with no entrance on the Grace Street elevation, the main doors opening into the cloister. Exterior will be finished in stucco to match the Church. Generous planting areas are provided, both in the cloister and along Grace Street, where several large live oaks will be planted.

Internally, finishes are utilitarian except for the meeting rooms and assembly room which are panelled in classic tradition. The first floor is air conditioned generally; the second floor is not, because the Sunday School does not operate in summer.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers include E. G. Bowles, excavating and piling; Southern Materials Co., Inc., concrete; William E. Tuck-er, masonry; Hoke & Greene Steel Co., steel, steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing, waterproofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., cast stone work; Truecon Steel Division, steel windows; Roa-oke Engineering Sales Co., metal doors and frames; John K. Messersmith Co., Inc., metal toilet partitions, W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., supplied the Georgia marble.

Others are Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Norfolk, painting; James G. Rose Co., insulation; Mc-Lain T. O’Ferrall & Co., resilient tile, acoustical; J. A. Wilton, Jr., & Bros., plaster; Stonnell-Satter-white, Inc., ceramic tile; Starflex Corp., Roanoke, mastic flooring; R. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc., millwork.

Also, Chewning & Wilmer, Inc., electrical work; Hungerford, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning and heating; Empire Granite Corp., granite; A. D. Whitney Co., Inc., metal lockers and shelving; The Staley Co., Inc., aluminum louvers; John J. Bagley, vault door, and John G. Kolhe, Inc., kitchen equipment.

All are Richmond firms unless otherwise specified.

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General contractors for the new Domiciliary Building, U. S. Soldiers’ Home. See page 43.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Flooring and Resilient Tile Contractor for the Father Judge Mission Seminary featured on page 36 of this issue. Resilient Tile Contractor for Hudson Memorial Church page 56.
Forest Hills Presbyterian Church

• The first unit of this church building was erected in 1951 consisting of Chapel and Sunday School rooms for a membership of 100. Preliminary plans were developed for a complete church unit, Sanctuary seating 250 and Church School area for similar capacity.

The church has experienced unusual growth during the past nine years, and final plans are being prepared for the complete structure to be started in the fall of 1960.

A fine pipe organ was installed in the Chapel which will be moved to the new Sanctuary when completed.

J. COATES CARTER
Architect

Portsmouth General Hospital Addition

A. RAY PENTECOST, JR.
Architect

JAMES E. HART
Mechanical & Electrical Consultant

R. KENNETH WEEKS
Site Engineering Consultant

FRAIOLI-BLUM-VESSELMAN
Structural Consultants

JACQUE B. NORMAN
Hospital Consultant

• A new five story 190 by 80 foot addition to the Portsmouth General Hospital will increase the capacity of this facility to 250 beds and provide spaces and services for the following all air-conditioned departments:

- Hydro-Physio Therapy (enlarged)
- X-ray
- Laboratory (completely new)
- Administrative
- Emergency Suite (completely new)
- Kitchen (new)
- Pediatrics (new)
- Obstetrics (enlarged)
- Nursery (enlarged)
- Surgical suite (enlarged)
- 8 bed intensive care unit (new)
- Additional patient floors, also air-conditioned.

To be constructed of brick and block exterior walls, with limestone trim with steel stud plastered interior walls, the building will have a built-up roof, aluminum windows and vinyl and terrazzo floors. Bids for the general contract were to be taken on September 22.

*A**

Adequate parking space is available for the building in the courts on each side of the grounds. Site contains four acres located in fast growing residential sections of Martinsville, the Druid Hills and Forest Park subdivisions, known as Lanier Farms.
Remember, America...

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."
—Thomas Jefferson—

Overlooking the James River, not far from where the first cross was planted in 1610, stands Virginia's World War II Memorial.

Nearby are the sprawling factories and busy streets of a progressive area. But here, where Memory broods above the eternal flame of liberty, the stillness almost speaks. It says: Remember.

Remember that the nation we defended was built on the concept of individual liberty—the freedom to create, to build and grow as free individuals in a free nation. Remember that the flame of liberty can go out. That only through your eternal vigilance will it burn forever.

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY
Richmond, Virginia

Memorial to the Dead of World War II and Korea, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Raymond C. Morris of the Village Garden Club in Richmond portrays "Winter's Hound," a class in the 1959 Holiday Show by the Richmond Council of Garden Clubs. The sculptural quality of the weathered wood as well as the interest provided by Earl, the squirrel, a ceramic figure Mrs. Morris handcrafted, carry out the strong linear design with tones of brown repeated through the nuts and autumn leaves as well as in the textured background of sand barkcloth. An inverted Japanese burl provides the foundation for her blue ribbon winning arrangement. The 1960 Holiday Show "Christmas, The Old and The New," is slated for the Carillon in Byrd Park, Richmond, December 2-4.

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Congratulations, Charlottesville Garden Clubs

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BOOK NOTES

With Christmas just around the corner and the fascinating problems that Christmas decorations present, may we suggest a new booklet that has just come out, Decorations for Christmas by Grace Baker Ray. Mrs. Ray has been pursuing her interest in flower arranging and Christmas decorations for the past fifteen years, especially interested in creating beautiful designs from things at hand and simple, easy-to-get materials. That she has done in this booklet of sixty-four pages of pictures in black and white of ideas, each with its descriptive instructions for doing the same design or suggestions for similar materials to be used. Her use of the ordinary materials in the unusual way provides distinction and beauty—and ideas for those with problems. Only $2, this booklet may be secured from Mrs. Ray, 738 Sheridan Dr., Lancaster, Ohio.

Another booklet that has come to our attention will be of interest to any gardener planning a 1961 trip to Europe—would we all could! The Brooklyn Botanic Garden has applied its excellent technique to a directory with brief descriptive material and many pictures to a handbook entitled Gardens of Western Europe. Mr. Frederick Meyer, the author, is a botanist with the U.S. D. A. and in the last few years, he and his wife have visited the major share of the gardens covered—giving the reader a first-hand description. The Handbook could go with you to Europe in your handbag and is available from the Garden by mail for $1.

For Christmas giving, don't forget the Flower Arrangement Calendar for 1960 by Helen Van Pelt Wilson. A perennial favorite among garden club members. Mrs. Wilson has again assembled about 60 pictures of flower arrangements that suggest ideas for all seasons, arrangements done by women who are tops in their field all over the country. A bonus is the very useful engagement calendar as well as most informative descriptions of the arrangements and comments that will be interesting to students of the art. Only $1.50, the calendar is published by Hearthside Press.
Win Compliments
On Your Holiday Tables

Busy Days Ahead—holiday entertaining, extra holiday duties—
and always the problem of easy and quick-to-assemble table decorations
that are different. The basic rules for setting a table and the proper serving
of meals do not change, but the way a table looks is the key to a successful
meal. Here, imagination and good taste hold forth, for even the finest foods and
the most beautiful silver and glassware are lost if not presented in the most
appetizing way possible.

Color is the clue to a beautiful table and, as in interior decoration, the color
scheme of the table should begin with a basic background tone to be spiked
with one or two accent colors. Cool, muted colors produce a formal, quiet
air, and the bright, gay colors create a less formal and warmer atmosphere.
Often the background color of the room may be the clue to the table color—or
it might be the colors in the service plates. Whatever is chosen, the color
harmony should extend to all the elements of the table: the linens, the acces­
sories, the glassware and the table arrangement and any other decorations.

The entire table should be a harmonious whole, and have unity in texture
and style as well as color.

Pottery, wood and other less elegant materials that convey a coarser and
informal feeling necessarily require flowers or plant material that is coarse
or informal in itself and possibly the use of low, chunky candles. The fine china
and slender tapers automatically suggest fine, delicate flowers, silver containers,
elegant linens and the formality these materials suggest. Combinations from
the two can be used with daring imagination—ornate Victorian silver
can be effectively set with simple, clean-lined modern tableware. Heavy, bright
colored glass tumblers will add to old Delft or English dinnerware to spark
the color.

Candles can often be a starting point in decorating your table.
You don’t need conventional candlesticks. Improvised holders, in fact, make
possible greater flexibility in arrangements. Broad-based candles require
only a coaster to safeguard your linen or table top. Discs of blotter paper, con­
cealed by wreaths of trimmings, heavy rounds of cork, stands of wood, or low
finger bowls or ashtrays in which short­stemmed flowers and candles can be
combined, are all excellent bases.

Slender candles can be supported in several ways. They can be pushed down
into a sheet of styrofoam. If fresh trimmings are desired, cut the styro­
foam to wedge tightly in a basket or flower container. Line the container
above the plastic with oasis, an absorb­
ent preservative available at any flo­
rists’s; dampen the oasis and push the stems of the flowers into it so that they
will stay in place and remain fresh.

Basic holders can be made by nailing
ketchup bottle caps onto thin strips of
wood. For individual bases, use squares
of wood and single caps. To make a
large setting more manageable, mount
all of the bottle caps, according to your
plan of arrangement, on a sheet of
plywood slightly smaller than the com­
pleted centerpiece. Line the bottle caps
with posy clay to make the candles fit
securely.

Open salts or ash trays can also be
packed with clay to make efficient
holders. To combine flowers and can­
dles in a bowl, adhere the candles in
clay-packed holders to the inside of
the container with beads of clay, before
adding water. Then arrange the fresh
material around them. Or use a round
of oasis, which comes in a special metal
holder, as a base for an arrangement in
a bowl or on a piece of aluminum
foil. Saturate the disc with water, push
a candle down into the center, and ar­
range flowers around the candle by in­
serting the stems into the preservative
pallet.

Try to express your individuality in
designing settings. Some of the most
interesting materials are near at hand.
Study your green grocer’s stock with
an eye for beauty, as well as for fresh­
ness and flavor. Look in your garden
for seed pods, evergreen foliage, a few

Garden Gossip Section
Rows of food warmer candles in votive light glasses flank a wicker compote of lemons on this dainty table. Other fruits piled in any type compote, in harmony with the other appointments of the table, could also be used. Rounds of white blotter paper, glued to the bottoms of the tumbler, protect the table surface. (Right) Patiolites with built-in hurricane globes require only a coaster underneath, here arranged on a lacquered wood stand. Rich, red tomatoes on endive in a textured green bowl, wreathed with snowy cauliflower heads, are in keeping with the bold, casual mood of this table design, set on the boldly checkered cloth with the stark white china.

remaining blossoms, the autumn foliages and berries. Driftwood and shells picked up from that relaxing vacation walk in the woods or on the beach can all be used in settings that will be conversation starters. Unusual figurines or treasures of a recent trip, even used without plant material, can provide interest on the table, especially if the occasion is related to the trip.

We think of the autumn hunter, the harvest of the fruits and nuts and the abundance of the autumn when arranging for Thanksgiving—why not suggest that same theme by arranging fruits, nuts, a little foliage and some bird figurines on a tray or board for the holiday meal? As in all flowers arranging, the principles of good design will be required, but good balance, interesting contrasts, pleasing scale and proportion, rhythm, dominance and an overall unity are inherent in any table decoration. And remember, the least complicated arrangement is often the most dramatic.

Best Wishes to the Garden Clubs:

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Garden Gossip Section
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Painting contractor for the Kahn Residence, page 39.

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See the Allen Avenue Branch, State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts, page 51.

PAGE SEVENTY-TWO  VIRGINIA RECORD  Founded 1878
JOHN BROWN GORDON, of Georgia, enjoyed the distinction of rising higher in Lee's infantry and in Lee's estimation than any other non-professional soldier in the Army of Northern Virginia. A 29 year-old lawyer when his state seceded, Gordon began his Confederate career as elected captain of a company of volunteers and soon rose to colonel in command of the 6th Alabama Regiment, in Rodes' brigade of D. H. Hill's Division. This was a division which was to produce many fine general-officers, notably George Doles and Cullen Battle, from patriot-soldiers, and Gordon was the first of them to make brigadier, in November, 1862. His promotion naturally followed on continuous and conspicuous gallantry in leading in action, climaxed at Sharpsburg, where he narrowly missed death from a head wound.

Gordon was the kind of leader whom men naturally followed and who was always seen. He had finely chiseled features, a strong mouth and resolute eyes with that steadiness of gaze they used to call "piercing." As with most younger men in the army, during the war he decorated his lower face with a mustache and chin-beard, and this gave him an exceedingly martial appearance. All observers mentioned his ramrod stance and military carriage, and one of his soldiers said, "He looked so purty it'd put heart in a whupped chicken just to look at him."

As a soldier, he applied natural intelligence to the techniques of war and was the type of man who, in any field, thinks constantly about his work. Because of his position as one of nearly 40 infantry brigadiers, whose identities were constantly shifting, in the hierarchy of army command it was some while before the results of his alert application reached the attention of the commanding-general. On the first day at Gettysburg, Jackson's old Second Corps, newly commanded by Ewell, drove the Federals through the town in a disorderly retreat up Cemetery Hill, a naturally strong position at the northern end of Cemetery Ridge. Ewell, in a fit of indecision, called off the pursuit. Gordon, perceiving that the enemy must be driven before the units could re-form on the natural bastion, breached military protocol by asking the corps commander to allow him to attack. He was overruled and when Lee, to his shocked dismay, later learned of the withheld attack, he probably did not then know of the subordinate's part.

The following year at the Wilderness, May 5th-6th, 1864, irresolute Ewell again overruled Gordon and that time Lee did know. Ewell held his corps in fixed field-position on the left, while the rest of the army was rolling up the enemy in a bitter fight which, with some help from Ewell, could have won a decisive victory. Gordon, on his own initiative, observed that the enemy's right flank was exposed and suggested that, with a concealed approach around the flank, a sudden attack could yield significant results. Ewell refused. When, at the end of the day, with the battle on the right having ended indecisively, Lee came to Ewell's headquarters, he in turn overruled the corps commander and sent Gordon out. By then it was too late to achieve any strategic objective, but the considerable confusion caused by Gordon's light assault raised one of those ifs of the war.

After that Lee was determined to place Gordon in division-command and, by shifting brigades and regiments about, created a place for the impressive Georgian, who was promoted to major-general on May 14th. Gordon never gave him reason to regret it. At the end, commanding the remnants of the once famed Second Corps, he was one of the few stalwarts left on the road to Appomattox.

He lived on until 1904, serving as the governor of Georgia, and three times in the U. S. Senate. In his post-war activities, Gordon was the first commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans and the author of one of the standard books on the army, Reminiscences of the Civil War. His life was characterized by the applied intelligence, high courage and resolution which won him his place in Lee's esteem and in the annals of the Army of Northern Virginia.

In the trenches at Petersburg, Gordon suggested the last desperate offensive undertaken by Lee...
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PAGE SEVENTY-FOUR
Norfolk School Facilities

(Continued from page 41)

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doors allow this building to open onto the center of the grass mall which will be formed by future buildings.

Several church members constructed all of the necessary chancel furniture which was designed by their architect. The congregation is doing their own landscaping, and plans to install resilient floor tile when funds are available.

The most outstanding achievement of the church has been that a small congregation, totaling approximately 80 in number, undertook the erection of new facilities costing close to $85,000. The spirit of cooperation, persistent and sacrificial giving, and positive faith in the future of their church is a challenge to be aspired to by other congregations in need of better facilities for the worship of God.

John N. Ross, Charlottesville, who was general contractor, also did the carpentry. Other subcontractors and material suppliers from the Charlottesville area were as follows:

Anderson Excavating Co., excavating; Garth Construction Co., backfilling; H. T. Ferron, concrete and block; Southern Masonry Co., masonry; W. A. Lynch, roofing; Holly Piedmont, Inc., windows, steel doors and bucks; Charlottesville Glass & Mirror Co., glazing; Building Specialties, Inc., insulation.

Also, Olliver & Lazzuri, Inc., quarry tile; Roberts Repair Shop, handrails; Godwin Electric Co., lighting fixtures, electrical work; W. E. Brown Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing and heating; Martin Hardware Co., finish hardware; Evelyn West Home Decorations, drapes, upholstery; Andrew Onohundre, Inc., stainless counters.

Others were Montague-Betsis Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel bar joists; Dana-Deck, Rogue River, Oregon, roof structure; Hubbard Wholesale Lumber, Greensboro, N. C., "Unit" arches; Clinton Painting & Decorating, Richmond, painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., Richmond, acoustical tile; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., Richmond, millwork; Wiedemann Industries, Muncaster, Iowa, Fiberglas baptism; American-Standard, plumbing fixtures.

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Fabricators of Unit Arches for Park Street Christian Church, page 43.
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WINDMILL
(Continued from page 25)
Governors to maintain uniform speed were later developments, as were automatic elevators to raise the grain and "fan tails" to turn the sails into the wind. Basically, the design of Robertson's Windmill is that of the seventeenth century which remained the same through the early part of the eighteenth century.

The sails which make the structure so dramatic and furnish the power for the work to be done are of the simplest early form and have none of the subtleties of aerodynamics which became apparent in later years. The sailcloth is of unbleached handstitched linen and the sails may be reefed by twisting during heavy winds. Later developments resulted in contouring the sail arms somewhat like modern propellers, the installation of moveable shutters, and various methods of attaching sails to permit more flexible

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Subcontractor for Electrical Work on Park Street Christian Church. See Page 43.

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Plumbing Contractor for the New Colony House Motor Lodge featured on page 16.
control of that most errant source of power, the wind.

While the earth revealed no remains of the Windmill, the foundations of the dependency, or storehouse were found intact, providing evidence of the size and location of the building and the fact that it had been of brick.

Robertson's Windmill is operated as a part of the Colonial Williamsburg Craft Shops program and is open to visitors. When the winds are favorable it will produce 180 pounds of corn meal an hour, but the Miller says that the normal gusty winds only permit about half that production.

The Construction and Maintenance Office of Colonial Williamsburg was general contractor, doing the excavating, foundations, masonry, masonry, structural wood, carpentry, and painting. Other subcontractors and suppliers were Southern Materials Co., Inc., Lee Hall, concrete; R. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc., Richmond, wood flooring, millwork and handrails; Chewning & Whitter, Inc., Richmond, lightning protection, lighting fixtures and electrical work. Fitz Water Wheel Co., Hanover, Pa., supplied the millstones, and Ratsey & Lapthorn, Inc., City Island, N. Y., the sails and cordage.

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- Plumbing and air conditioning, Richmond Architects and Engineers Building, page 63.

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Berrington Medical Center
(Continued from page 27)
of movable metal sound conditioned partitions and a metal pan acoustical ceiling or a grid system. Light troffers and heating and air conditioning diffusing troffers are also designed to be easily moved if change of occupancy so dictates.

All interior finishes have been carefully selected for their durability and ease of maintenance.

One of the unique design features of this structure is the front wall cantilevered over a reflecting pool that extends the full width of the building. This gives anyone approaching the building the impression that the structure is floating above the pool.

The exterior walls are formed by lift-in-place lightweight insulating panels with an aggregate transfer facing. Ribs joining the panels are of anodized aluminum. The walls facing the garden court are fixed polished gray plate glass with aluminum mullions.

The property is located in an area that is rapidly developing into a medical and dental community with several sizeable medical buildings already constructed within the radius of a few blocks. The location is in central Richmond, adequately served by public transportation and between two major traffic arteries of east and west travel. The site is immediately adjacent to a large shopping center on the south; a heavily developed residential area surrounds the property on the other sides.

Generous parking is provided on the site and additional future parking is available nearby. All parking areas are hard surfaced, well lighted and accessible to the building.
be air-conditioned. Construction should be completed by December, 1961.


Vermont Marble Co., Proctor, Vt., marble; Cold Springs Granite Co., Cold Springs, Minn., granite; Fowler Roofing Co., Inc., Norfolk, roofing; Limbach Co., Pittsburgh and Columbus, windows, window walls, glazing; Rudnick Bros., Inc., Bronx, N. Y., millwork; E. C. Ernst, Inc., Norfolk, electrical work; L. T. Zoby, Norfolk, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Atlantic Hardware Co., New York City, finish hardware.
School Costs (from page 53)

4. Interior finish—floors, walls and ceilings.
5. Types and sizes of spaces within the building.
6. Amount and relationship of habitable and non-habitable spaces.
7. Types of heating and ventilating systems.
8. Type, extent or availability of utilities (sewer, gas, water, electric).
9. Type and extent of plumbing and electrical systems.
10. Efficiency of plans and specifications.
11. Type and extent of the educational program including facilities for community use.
12. Time project is let for bids.
13. Effect and extent of State and Local laws on costs.

Other significant factors necessary to establish any comparative cost study would recognize that a school plant like “a book cannot be judged by its cover” and the fact that it is necessary that we evaluate rather than compare different facilities.

To establish a realistic approach to the cost of school buildings, it is essential that some unit of measure be established, and that the factors affecting unit costs be recognized.

Generally, a unit of measure would include the following:

a. Total cubic foot contents.
   b. Habitable cubic contents.
   c. Cubic area devoted to educational use.
d. Total floor area.
e. Habitable floor area.
f. Educational floor area.
g. Pupil capacity.
h. Number of pupil stations.

Some factors affecting unit costs would be as follows:
a. Design and plan of the building.
b. Types of construction.
c. Type of interior finishes.
d. Extent of educational offering.
e. Extent of program to meet community needs.
f. Provision of special facilities.
g. Functional distribution of space.
h. Differences in heating and ventilating installations.
i. Extent of electrical systems.
j. Sanitary facilities.
k. Installation of equipment.
l. Competition of bidders.
m. Timing of bids.
n. Size of project.
o. Site size and topography.

In conclusion, the attached graph indicates the average costs of new buildings constructed in Fairfax County covering the period 1950 through 1958. It will be noted that in the years gone by the square foot cost of our plants has decreased. This is particularly significant in light of rising costs of labor and materials, and also in view of the fact that the National cost of schools in the Middle Atlantic Area in the same period has increased as shown by comparative curves on the chart.
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NOVEMBER 1960 PAGE EIGHTY-FIVE

Father Judge Mission Seminary
(Continued from page 36)

the model is the chapel and campanile. The refectory is at the left of the model.

The general contractor is also doing the foundation work. Subcontractors and material suppliers include the following:


Others are H. A. Gross Plumbing & Heating, Roanoke, insulation, waterproofing, roofing; C. M. Worsham, Madison Heights, stone work; Truicon Steel Division, Richmond, windows; Bowers-Hamor Co., Inc., Charlotte, window walls, glazing; H. D. White & Co., Lynchburg, painting, plastic wall finish; Danville Lamper & Mfg. Co., paneling, millwork.


Further suppliers were Aetna Steel Products Corp., Pottsville, Pa., steel doors and locks; Newman Brothers, Cincinnati, handrails; Guth, St. Louis, lighting fixtures; Kohler, Crane and American-Standard, plumbing fixtures; Ugo-Dona-Figlio, Venice, Italy, mosaic; Kenneth Lynch & Sons, Wilton, Conn., wrought iron, and Emil Fri, St. Louis, stained glass.

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Ceramic tile contractor for the new Father Judge Mission Seminary featured on page 36, and the Dominion National Bank Building, featured on page 34.

to tell the Virginia Story
Soldiers' Home (from page 45)
shop and a photographic suite. Complete kitchen and canteen equipment is included in the contract, but the equipment for the hobby shops and furniture for the rest of the building is not included.

Each bed-room story provides both private and semi-private rooms, two large day rooms and special quarters for a first sergeant. There are two group baths and four group toilets on each floor and each bedroom contains a lavatory. A continuous exterior balcony occurs at each floor along the walls facing into the rear court.

Interior partitions are of concrete block, but include glazed structural tile in toilets and certain other locations. Ceilings in typical bedrooms are generally exposed concrete; elsewhere ceilings are of plaster, acoustical plaster and acoustical tile. Walls are finished generally in plaster; the day rooms have wood panelling; the lobby has plastic paneling. Flooring is predominantly vinyl tile, but terrazzo is used in the lobby and the canteen, and ceramic tile in the toilets and baths. Doors are flush type solid core wood in metal frames.

No regular dining facilities are provided in this building as the adjoining Domiciliary is adequately equipped for...
the purpose. However, the snack bar and canteen are unusually well equipped so as to provide incidental refreshment or to supplement or replace the regular dining service.

Elevator service is provided by three automatic electric elevators, with an extra shaft for installation of a fourth elevator in the future. The traffic pattern for this service was based on the surge at meal time so that the building can be emptied in a very short time.

Heating system is two-pipe steam from a central plant, through cast-iron radiators. Ventilating is forced air to corridors. Sprinkler system is provided in basement storage areas. Standpipe system is extended throughout the building. Lighting is generally incandescent. Electrical work includes an engine-generator set for emergency lighting, sprinkler alarm system, fire alarm system, radio system, broadband TV antenna system. Utility systems are connected to local lines.

Site work includes general grading, topsoiling and seeding, paving of roads and walks.


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**to tell the Virginia Story**

NOVEMBER 1960  PAGE EIGHTY-SEVEN
The Age of the Architect (Continued from page 5)
drawn into the American mainstream, yet in the re-design of its physical appearance Virginia must stress its individual character, so that its face fully reflects its preferences, tastes, habits and history. We need in the coming decades to combine all the elements to perfect an architecture as indigenous to our time and conditions as were the buildings of the first half of the 18th century for their day in Virginia.

While the architect is largely guiltless of the hodge-podge of construction, neither functional nor comely nor indigenous, which has rather unfortunately characterized much of Virginia in the building of the past 100 years, he is not without responsibility for some of the more recent buildings that jump out of the background like a blue serge suit on a beach. This resulted from certain inevitable copy-cattting, where some architects, naturally wanting to be in the vanguard of advanced contemporary work, employed designs which, however excellent in themselves, were not adaptable to the environment.

In New York City, for instance, the newer office buildings, with whatever else they may lack, were designed with marvelous adaptiveness to the space and light limitations of a crowded island of rock where vertical structure was a necessity. In Arizona, with the unlimited expanse of the desert, the open winters and intense heat of the summers, houses have long been designed to adapt to and exploit the physical advantages of the environment — though in the older sections of downtown Tucson there remain some appalling examples of Grant-period Gothic, and some of the earlier suburbs are a replica of what might be called California Decadent.

In Virginia, at the extreme, we would have an imitation Georgian flanked by an Arizona ranch-house and a glass-fronted Manhattan job, all facing a row of Contractors' Renaissance houses of the pre-World War I period. Needless to say, no one wishes...
to devote building during the next 40 years to duplicating such illy joined architectural companions. However, to avoid a repetition of the recent past, it is absolutely necessary to evolve a philosophy of architectural design applicable to and expressive of the culture and sociological structure of Virginia.

Architects in Virginia have been confronted by a very special division in the owners and builders, who are themselves divided between a pull to the past and a recognition of the advantages of the contemporary, with some individuals of the contemporary leanings eager to be as advanced in extreme fashion as some architects. By and large, however, the owners of the region have demonstrated a resistance to the extreme designs and, perhaps with native good taste behind their inarticulated conservatism, have remained cool to architectural philosophies popular in other sections. Though the architect is, like a true statesman, a leader, he cannot lead where the people do not want to go, nor can he educate them in a subject which exerts no appeal for them.

On the other hand, it is certainly not necessary nor desirable to go on repeating endlessly the glories of the past. Though the pure Georgian architecture of Virginia is a fine and beautiful thing (and today particularly evokes a nostalgia for a more gracious time), the impure Georgian—the imitation or adaptation—is a hybrid which loses the best features of all the elements involved, and the architect could educate the public away from a preference for the distortions of "reproduction." As the pure Georgian was essentially grand-scale in design, a smaller-scale reproduction which (with money an object) used the craftsmen and material readily available in the building trades, would approximate Ben Hur on a 21-inch television screen. In those terms, a Western or a private-eye series would actually be better because it was adapted to the medium. To build the pure is, of course, prohibitive in cost to all save the very rich, and it could be pointed out that even to think in terms of pure Georgian is as impractical as for a family in modest means to maintain several old Rolls Royces.

Yet, undeniably the houses of the Colonial period contain features of lasting appeal to Virginians. There is a gracefulness, expansiveness and warmth, and, most of all, there is a "coziness" which is at the heart of Anglo-Saxon psychology. From time immemorial the cozy things have exerted a profound appeal over Anglo-Saxon peoples. It is found in the Britishers' tea, in the...

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PAGE NINETY
VIRGINIA RECORD

rich man's club and the poor man's pub, and in America for centuries around the family hearth. This is racial heritage. What might be called the pure functionalism, the efficiently sparse and bare, is basically alien to the psychology of the Anglo-Saxon. With that, he is being led where he does not want to go.

In our eating habits, for illustration, we are not at all functional. Linen, china and silver are incomparably less efficient than paper-plates, wooden utensils and a bare wooden table, and

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See page 36.
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satisfied is not functional. The proper
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all of which blend to produce enjoy­
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the most advanced style, that to Vir­
ginians the result is slick and garish.
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ments of psychological appeal from the
past without trying to reproduce the
architecture of another day; in this way,
we extend from, harmonize with what
now exists, and do not create a con­
fusing diversity with no impression of
unity.
To meet the coming challenge, the
architect must first define his intent in
a broad vision which uses the best avail­
able in technology without repudiating
those elements, expressive of the
peoples' needs and desires, which ex­
tend from the past. It is not an either/or
proposition: the new architecture does
not have to be Williamsburg or Miami
Beach. He can follow the pragmatic
trend already evidenced in buildings in
Virginia which contain the more indi­
genous features, and evolve an indi­
vidual concept in terms of total com­
nunities, in which the buildings could
co-exist in reasonable relation to one
another and an underlying philosophy
of design for Virginia.

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