NATURAL CLEFT SLATE FROM VIRGINIA ADDS NEW DIMENSION TO PANEL WALLS

Buckingham® Slate...

a product of nature from Virginia long distinguished as America’s most beautiful and permanent roofing or flooring material...now is finding wide acceptance as the ideal facade enrichment for large mechanical expanses of metal and glass. Installation shown left is typical of many outstanding jobs across the continent.

JOB — Libby, McNeill & Libby Building
Chicago, Illinois

SPECIFIED — Grade-A Unfading natural cleft finish
Buckingham Slate 1” thickness.

ARCHITECTS — A. Epstein & Sons, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

SLATE INSTALLER — Enterprise Marble Co.
Chicago, Illinois

Buckingham® Slate because...

• guaranteed non-fading and non-disintegrating
• no maintenance problems
• interesting texture and natural charm
• harmonious, dignified color
• adaptability of shapes and sizes available
• exterior or interior protection for life of building
• free from expansion and contraction
• absorption less than 2/100 of 1%
• fire protection

BUCKINGHAM-VIRGINIA SLATE CORP.
1103 E. MAIN ST. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Write Department-V for samples and information

Also see
A.I.A. Building Products Register
8.03 and 13.06
One Bright Beacon

A PRIMARY PURPOSE of the Centennial was to promote education in the authentic history of the Civil War. Locally, judging by some of the letters appearing in Virginia newspapers, the need for dissemination of the truth is even greater than was suspected. Nationally, the triumph of propaganda over facts has been illustrated by the casual acceptance of the mistreatment of Federal prisoners in Confederate prison camps, in implied contrast to the humanity which governed Federal prisons.

Since the Union side has for 100 years covered the truth with the mantle of Moral Right, readers by the thousands accepted the conditions pictured in the novel, Andersonville, as typical of Southern meanness and, indeed, no more than was always suspected. With fertile mental soil, the case was carried farther in a play on the trial of Wirz, the commandant of Andersonville, who was likened to the commandants of Nazi prison camps, as was pointed out by critics when the play was shown in West Berlin. Going even beyond that, a popular television serial built post-war action on the aftermath of the "human experiments" made by a Confederate doctor as a precursor of the Nazis at Dachau.

Against such assaults on a public consciousness already receptive to distortions, any progress toward disseminating the truth must be slow and unspectacular. One of the soundest and most laudatory moves in this direction has been made by doctors in the Richmond Academy of Medicine, who have arranged a splendid exhibit—fascinating and informative—on Confederate medicine. Displayed in exhibition rooms in the Academy of Medicine Building across from the White House of the Confederacy, the objects used a century ago, with wartime photographs and readily assimilated data, provide a painless and interesting lesson in the medical work done during the Civil War and the heroic part played by individuals in sustaining health and life in the besieged Confederacy. Particularly illuminating are the substitutes used to compensate for the lack of proper hospital and operating equipment and necessary medicines, as anaesthetics were a contraband of war and forbidden to be imported into the South. The treatment of Northern prisoners was part of the work done by the medical department in support responsible for the conditions endured by the people whose land they had devastated. Yet, with all the laxness in the Southern states—of surgical instruments, medicines, and food—there is one unavoidable fact from Northern records: with 60,000 more Federal prisoners in the South than there were Confederate prisoners in the North, 4,000 more Confederates than Federals died in prison.

If Wirz, of publicized Andersonville notoriety, was likened to the Nazis, then what of the commandant of Camp Douglas, Chicago, where ten per cent of the Confederate prisoners died in a single month, February 1863? This mortality rate among lightly clad men from the Lower South, imprisoned in the damp cold (Continued on page 45)
NEWMAN ELECTED Corporate and Associate members of the Virginia Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, are: (Corporates)

NELSON C. RANCORN, JR.
Born August 13, 1929 in Newport News. Attended Warwick High School where he graduated in 1946. Received a B.S. degree in Architecture from the University of Virginia in 1951. Was a member of the Student Chapter, AIA at the University of Virginia from 1947 until 1951. Presently practicing architecture as a partner in the firm of Rancorn, Wildman and Krause in Newport News.

RICHARD D. HOOK

MELVIN S. KRAUSE, JR.
Born February 16, 1934 in Newport News. Educated at Newport News High School and received a B.S. in Architecture from the University of Virginia in 1956. Received a diploma from Ecole des Beaux Arts Fontainbleau, France in 1956. Attended M.I.T. and received an M.C.P. Degree in 1958. Recipient of Randall-Mclver Scholarship, A.I.A., Student Gold Medal, Edward Langley Scholarship and Fontainebleau Scholarship while at the University of Virginia where he was also a member of the Student Chapter, AIA. Also received Chandler Fellowship from M.I.T. Presently working as Designer with Johnson, Craven and Gibson in Charlottesville and as Lecturer at the University of Virginia.

(Continued on page 6)
ERWIN SUPPLY COMPANY

Distributors—Wholesale Only

MINE AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

- O. B. LINE MATERIAL
- AIRCO ACETYLENE—OXYGEN & WELDING SUPPLIES
- BETHLEHEM ROOF BOLTS, WIRE ROPE & TRACK ACCESSORIES
- ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS, CONTROLS, SCREENS
- GOYNE & DEMING MINE PUMPS
- ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE
- TEXACO OIL & GREASE
- CARLON PLASTIC PIPE
- PENN MACHINE REPAIR PARTS & RAIL BONDS
- HERCULES EXPLOSIVES

YOU CALL—WE HAUL

(Toll Chg) Clinchco-2311

McClure, Va.

He Worked For ⚜️ ⚜️ ⚜️ FREEDOM

In 1611, when the Virginia colony seemed on the verge of collapse, Sir Thomas Dale became deputy governor. It was a sorry situation that he faced.

Under the policy of common ownership and production, the colony was failing. The men were indifferent. Little work was done, and many were starving.

Then, Dale introduced private ownership—and struck the spark of individual initiative in the hearts of the colonists. Virginia was saved, and John Rolfe wrote that now every man could sit under his own "fig tree safely, gathering and reaping the fruits of their labors with great joy and comfort."

This was the true beginning of the American way of life—and of the spirit of free enterprise that has made and kept us strong.

SIR THOMAS DALE—WHO INTRODUCED PRIVATE ENTERPRISE TO THE VIRGINIA COLONY.

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

10 tell the Virginia Story

MAY 1961
AIA NEWS

NEW CORPORATE MEMBERS, AIA

VAIL

CHARLIE L. VAIL, JR.

Born September 2, 1924 in Sand­didge.S. Educated at Amherst High School, Gladys High School and Mon­roe Trade School. Employed by Pen­dleton S. Clark and Poston and Burks in Lynchburg. On June 17, 1960 he was certified as an Architect and is presently practicing architecture in Madison Heights.

WALTER W. WILDMAN

Born June 14, 1932 in Richmond. Attended Warwick High School, New­port News, and graduated in 1950. Attended V.P.I. and transferred to the University of Virginia where he re­ceived a B.S. Degree in Architecture in 1956. Won first prize in the Southern Brick and Tile Award and first prize in the Solite Award competitions, and was a member of the Student Chapter, AIA, at the University of Virginia from 1953 to 1956. Presently practicing ar­chitecture as a partner in the firm of Rancorn, Wildman and Krause in Newport News.

CLYDE E. McCLINTOCK

Born July 2, 1929 in Maidens. At­tended Bedford High School in Bed­ford until graduation in 1947. While attending University of Virginia re­ceived the Randall-McIver Scholarship and the DuPont Scholarship, and in 1951 graduated with a B.S. Degree in Architecture. Became an Associate Member of the Virginia Chapter, AIA in 1958. Presently practicing architec­ture as an Associate Member of the firm of E. Tucker Carlton in Rich­mond.

Oliva and Lazzuri, Incorporated

MARBLE — TERRAZZO — TILE
CONTRACTORS

Charlottesville, Va.
Phone 3-3352

Richmond, Va.
Milton 9-2075

E. H. SAUNDERS & SON, INC.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Industrial — Commercial — Institutional
LIGHTING FIXTURES

221 South 15th Avenue
St. Reg. 5148
HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA

PAGE SIX
NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBERS, AIA

EUGENE H. ZARLING
Born Nov. 6, 1925 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Attended Classical High School of Lynn, Mass., then transferred to Handley High School in Winchester where he graduated in 1943. Received a B.A. Degree in Political Science from the College of William and Mary in 1949, and a B.S. degree in Architecture from the University of Virginia in 1953. Presently employed with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in Norfolk.

CHARLES H. CHAMBERLAYNE
Born March 24, 1935 in Arlington. Graduated from Norview High School, Norfolk in 1953. Attended University of Virginia, where he was a member of the Student Chapter, and graduated in 1960 with a B.A. Degree in Architecture. Presently employed as draftsman with E. Tucker Carlton, in Richmond.

FRANK C. HOLTON, JR.
Born June 5, 1930 in Princeton, W. Va. Graduated from Maury High School in Norfolk in 1948. Attended V.P.I. where he received his B.A. Degree in Architecture in 1958, and was a member of the Student Chapter, AIA from 1954 to 1958. Presently employed as draftsman with Oliver and Smith of Norfolk.

EXHIBIT SPACES AVAILABLE
Reservations are now being taken for manufacturer's exhibit spaces for the Joint Meeting of AIA-VSPE at Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Virginia, on October 19, 20, 21, 1961. Interested parties should contact Miss Nancy Quensen, 11 S. Second Street, Richmond, Virginia.

More Architects Are Saying:
"Let's Use Mo-Sai"
COLORS—TEXTURES—PATTERNS
OF ENDLESS VARIETY
PRE-CAST TO EXACT SPECIFICATIONS
For the finest in Certified Pre-Cast Mo-Sai

CURTAIN WALLS—GRILLES—ORNAMENTAL PANELS
Consult your leading Mid-Atlantic manufacturer:
ECONOMY CAST STONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 3-P
Richmond 7, Virginia

Faulconer Construction Co., Inc.
Grading—Heavy Construction
Bridges A Specialty
Dial 2-5239
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

HAMPShIRE
• Acoustical Materials
• Burgess-Manning Ceilings
• Resilient Floorings
• Plastic Wall Tile
• Unit Type Movable Partitions
• Reynolds Industrial Siding

POURED GYPSUM
GYPSUM PLANK & INSULROCK
Baltimore—Washington
Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond—Norfolk
Roanoke

• MORTGAGE INVESTMENT CORP.
Subcontractor for plastering. See page 26.

• COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS
Subcontractor for acoustical and resilient tile. See page 10.

• NURSES' DORMITORY, RICHMOND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Subcontractors for resilient tile. See page 22.
Rate your communications system

IT IS AN IMPORTANT KEY TO YOUR BUSINESS SUCCESS!

YES

☐ Do you receive complaints from customers that your phone is busy frequently?

☐ Do you or your staff have to wait for an open line to make outgoing calls?

☐ Do you need a link between your office and company cars or trucks?

☐ Do you lack extensions for all key personnel in every department?

☐ Would a teletypewriter speed order placing and order taking?

☐ Would centralized control speed telephone answering?

☐ Do you need telephone coverage after regular business hours?

The more of these questions you answer “yes”, the greater your need for modernization of your internal telephone system. A C&P communications consultant will gladly make a survey of your system, and recommend changes, or new equipment, if needed, to bring increased efficiency of your telephone communications. Call our business office today.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA

Early Virginia Charm . . .

IN A MODERN SETTING!

FOR YOUR NEXT GROUP MEETING . . .

As Your Gracious Host—we offer excellent convention facilities . . . with various size air-conditioned rooms all-on-one-floor for groups from 10 to 600.

You'll appreciate the beautiful Jefferson Ballroom with its street-level ramp—just drive your exhibit trucks right into this immense room.

Convenient to every important activity and points of historical interest—yet away from heavily congested area. Free Adjacent Parking.

James M. Powell
Managing Director

WRITE FOR BROCHURE

THE JEFFERSON HOTEL

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

PAGE EIGHT

VIRGINIA RECORD
AIA NEWS (Continued)

Architectural RECORD editor Douglas Haskell spoke twice in Richmond last month and created a new bubble of interest in architecture old and new, in the population explosion and in re-planning of our cities. His comments on the inroads and effects of the automobile on our city planning hit deep, and his call for a few areas of "honky-tonk" started a lot of conservation. He is shown, top to bottom, during his rounds. First with Marcellus Wright, Jr. and Kenneth Higgins, next as he was interviewed by Bill Thompson, Jr., of WRVA-TV for a spot on that station's news program, next at the Houdon statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol with James Scott Readings, Mrs. Valentine, senior hostess at the Capitol, and Ben R. Johns, Jr. In the photo below he is shown being interviewed for WTVR Television by Dick Kasson. At a reception at the Hermitage Country Club, before his address to the Richmond Section, AIA, he met Miss Mary Wingfield Scott and members of the Richmond City Council, Planning Commission, and other civic groups. Shown are Walter Craigie, General Conquest and former Mayor Bryan.

for a wise investment specify a NATIONAL pool...

- a life-time pool investment ... durable as a wall of rock ...
  assembled quickly and at lower cost with National's unique 
  prestressed interlocking concrete units into a triple wall capable 
  of withstanding the severest temperature and other stresses ...
- a trouble-free pool installation ... sparkling as a mountain brook ...
  operated continuously with fully automatic National controls 
  and equipment that assure the lowest possible operating expense ...
... NATIONAL pools ... specified by architects and engineers 
  for America's finest country club, community, hotel, school 
  and military pools ... widely approved by State Boards of Health ...
  produced in a wide range of sizes and shapes to meet your needs ... 
  fully equipped as required with all filters, heaters, underwater 
  lights, skimmers, chlorinators, fittings, vacuum cleaners, ladders, 
  diving boards, safety equipment and other accessories ...
  the services of our specialized and experienced 
  engineering staff are available to you upon request ...

NATIONAL POOL EQUIPMENT CO.
P.O. Box 657–5150 Duke St., Alexandria, Va.
Please send information on National Prestressed Pools
I am interested in: [ ] BUILDING A POOL
[ ] FRANCHISE [ ] EQUIPMENT [ ] FILTERS

Name
Company
Address
City Zone State SW

to tell the Virginia Story

MAY 1961

PAGE NINE
In 1959 Collegiate School for Girls, founded in 1915, and located on Monument Avenue in Richmond, was merged with Collegiate Country Day School, located west of the city. The new school, named the Collegiate Schools, was built on property adjacent to the former Country Day School. Collegiate School for Girls has had in Richmond for many years a distinguished record of achievement in scholarship.

The educational program required new facilities for 640 pupils, grades 5 through 12, which together with the existing Country Day now includes kindergarten through high school, totaling approximately 1040 pupils.

Each grade is divided into four sections of 20 students each, boys and girls in equal numbers. The new school provides separate class room buildings for girls and boys in keeping with the separate curriculum for each.

The new plant, designed by Alan McCullough, Richmond architect, provides for 42 classrooms, two study halls, Cafeteria-Assembly Building, Library, Art Room, four Science Laboratories, Science Lecture Room, Administrative and Health offices, and Patron's meeting room.

The Science Department in the new school is housed in a separate building providing Laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, Biology and General Science. A science lecture room is also provided in this building for lectures and experiment demonstrations to larger groups of students than can be accommodated in the laboratories.

A one-story modified campus plan was adopted, composed of eight buildings, two of which, Boys and Girls Class Room Buildings respectively, are of a similar plan. These are located equally accessible to Cafeteria-Assembly, Administration, Library-Art Building and Science Building.

The Music Building, located in a woods setting, provides a Recital Room for seating approximately 100 persons, with movable stage for two pianos. This room is used not only for recitals but for parents' small group meetings.

(Continued on page 41)
The Great Bridge Elementary School, designed by Oliver and Smith, Architects, of Norfolk, received an award of merit from the Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects in 1960 and has been approved for exhibit at the A.A.S.A. meeting and the National School Board's Association meeting in Philadelphia this year.

Located on a 14 acre site adjacent to the county offices on Cedar Road in Great Bridge, it is in the midst of an exploding suburban area on the outskirts of Virginia's largest city. The construction of this new facility has made it possible for all of the elementary pupils of this rapidly expanding area of Norfolk County to be together in the same school for the first time in years.

The building houses grades one through six in 24 classrooms with a total capacity of 800 students. The separate wings, which allow a grouping of grades, surround a central courtyard, providing a hard surfaced play and recreation area. The building walls around the court serve as wind screens. Ten of the classrooms are designed as self contained primary units. All rooms have movable storage and coat closets, bulletin boards, individual water fountains and heat controls. The most unique feature of the new structure is its exterior corridor design which allows all classrooms to open to the outside, affording limitless possibilities for observation of the outdoors and creating a pleasant atmosphere conducive to study. Wide overhangs provide protection in inclement weather. On the fourth side of the central court is the administrative wing, housing the cafeteria, general offices, clinic and combination auditorium-gymnasium. The library is located in the classroom wing. The building is wired for closed circuit television which reflects plans for the future, as well as current cur-

(Continued on page 40)
The First Baptist Church, in Annandale, Fairfax County, was designed by Vosbeck-Ward and Associates, architects, and completed in February of 1960. Sixty-two x 120 feet in size, it has seating in the auditorium for 775 and in the ground floor education space for 250.

The structural system of the building employs a structural steel frame with steel joist floor construction, face brick and pre-cast concrete for the exterior walls. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and built up roofing.

Within the building the finishes are principally carpet in the auditorium, with vinyl and asphalt tile in other areas, plaster and wood panelled walls, acoustic plaster ceiling, with recessed incandescent fixtures for the major lighting in the auditorium. Chilled and hot water from a central source is provided to air handling units for heating and cooling. There is a limited amount of baseboard radiation, in addition, and the church office suite is on a separate air cooled unit zone.

The free-standing tower is constructed of structural steel frame with an anodized aluminum cross on top and gold anodized aluminum panels.

The church program, financing and long-range master planning required that this building addition be designed as an intermediate stage auditorium with adjacent educational space. The solution arrived at provides the auditorium plus ground level educational space, dining facilities and offices. This building is designed structurally and otherwise for conversion into a three-

(Continued on page 43)
UNIQUE FLEXIBILITY for future expansion characterizes the plan and basic concept of this structure in Arlington. The ultimate growth of the church congregation cannot reasonably be predicted at this time. Therefore the architect was required to develop a plan which would permit expansion of seating within broad limits. The development of a ultimate plan employing concentric seating was made possible by the development of a Virendell truss design in which the structural truss will form the entire clerestory of the building. The voids in the structural truss are being filled with thick faceted chunks of glass set in epoxy resin matrix, presenting a clerestory wall of colored glass symbolism.

In the first unit the nave walls below the truss will be of natural finished wood and will be entirely removable for the ultimate expansion of the radiating nave walls.

The tower design is of prestressed, precast concrete and forms a housing over the heating and air conditioning equipment which is contained in the tower.

The master plan anticipates the maximum of flexibility in Christian Education facilities by the employment of an expansible campus type arrangement in which the individual classroom units are 51' diameter hexagonal buildings. It is anticipated that each of these buildings can be constructed at $23,000 capital cost, thus avoiding large outlays for the conventional "Sunday School wing." The design of the buildings and furnishings are by the office of Milton L. Grigg with Hanson and Craig as structural engineers and Brandt and Morse as consulting mechanical engineers. The general contract has not yet been awarded.
The remodelling and renovation of Hanover Avenue Christian Church executed by Ballou and Justice, Architects & Engineers, was the result of the decision of the congregation to remain at a downtown location. Rather than move to the suburbs, they felt that their needs could be met by a revamping of the interior of the Sanctuary and a real-arrangement of the Sunday School Classrooms.

The existing Sanctuary was most unsatisfactory since it had been built in two stages and did not have the necessary facilities such as Narthex, Chancel and an adequate Balcony. The layout did not lend itself to a formal service and the pew arrangement was not satisfactory for easy accessibility to the pews. The congregation desired better acoustics and a more flexible arrangement for the services and church functions.

With the problem of an entirely new shape and the necessity to leave the exterior undisturbed, a plan was developed which created a Narthex, Nave and Chancel enclosed by an inner shell. The space between the shell and exterior walls was used for the heating and air conditioning ducts, which provided cooling for the Sanctuary and the Narthex. This use of an otherwise wasted space also provided easy access to mechanical equipment. The new layout has seating for approximately 325 in the Nave, 30 in the Chancel and 100 in the Balcony.

The new plan has a split Chancel with a Baptistry located to the rear of the Chancel, easily visible to the entire congregation. The Baptistry is accessible from the second floor by means of small stairs.

A new pipe organ was installed, making use of space over both of the passageways alongside the Chancel leading to the classrooms. A complete sound system and attractive decorating, using pastel colors with darker wainscots and oyster white woodwork, creates a bright and cheerful atmosphere for worship.

The demolition and construction began in April 1957 and the Dedication Service was held in December 1957. The entire project, which included renovating and some remodelling in the Basement cost $135,000.00.

The minister at the time of construction was Dr. J. Daniel Joyce and the very efficient Chairman of the Building Committee was Perry Seay.

General contractor was Jas. Fox & Sons, Inc., Richmond, who also did the concrete work, millwork, carpentry, wood flooring and paneling. Subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:

- Also, McL. T. O’Ferrall & Co., resilient tile, acoustical; E. Leslie Davis, plaster; L. W. Roberts Co., lighting fixtures; W. L. Wachter, electrical work; Virginia Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; and Pleasant Hardware. All are Richmond firms.
- The organ was supplied by M. P. Moeller, Inc., Hagerstown, Md. Pews were by Southern Denk Co., Hickory, North Carolina.
PLEASANTS HARDWARE

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
1607 West Broad St.

Contract Builders' Hardware
Certified Architects' Consultants

— Agents For —

Schlage Locks Russell & Erwin Hdwe.

Complete Display Room
612 N. Lombardy St.

CUSTOMER PARKING LOT

Hardware suppliers for the new Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church, page 28, and the alterations to the Hanover Avenue Christian Church, facing page.

Perfect Balance

SMALL enough to give prompt personalized service.
BIG enough to supply technical "know how" and assured supply.

LEADING Independent Virginia Supplier of Kerosene, No. 2, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 Fuel Oil.

P PetroLeum Marketers, INC.

P. O. Box 1656, Richmond, Virginia
Phone Milton 8-7281

R. G. Roop, President
H. Godwin Jones, Vice President
LUCIUS F. CARY, JR., Vice President and Sales Manager

You Can Depend on the BIG "S"

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

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

S Sanford Brick and Tile Company
Colon ° North Carolina

You Can Depend on the BIG "S"

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

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

S Sanford Brick and Tile Company
Colon ° North Carolina
Circular school buildings, a new design concept for schools in Virginia, are being constructed as additions to three elementary schools in Richmond—Whitcomb Court School, Fairfield Court School and Woodville School. Designed by Kenneth G. MacIlroy, AIA, these circular buildings have proven to be exceptionally economical to build and the owner contends that this design creates greater opportunities for team teaching and group activities, not usually found in conventionally designed schools with central corridors.

The three existing buildings, to which the additions are being made, are basically similar. Each is a 600-pupil, 20-classroom building with combined cafeteria and auditorium, kitchen, library, health and office suites. They are in the same section of Richmond, and because of the expanding pupil population in that area, it was necessary either to build another entirely separate school within one block of one of the existing schools or make additions to the three schools. The Richmond school administrators do not like to increase the size of their elementary schools beyond a capacity of 600 pupils and they did not look with favor on adding another new school building so near the three existing schools.

It was, therefore, decided to make each addition a self contained unit, except for cafeteria use, for 240 pupils in junior primary grades 1 and 2. By this separation, the bigness associated with an 840-pupil elementary school is minimized. Each circular building consists of eight classrooms, a library and commons room, storage rooms, janitor’s facilities, and pupil and staff toilets.

The circular shape of the buildings was proposed by the architect as the design which most successfully provided for the educational program and the aesthetic qualities of the entire school plant, as well as the economy that was required to meet the budget. Each of the three existing buildings is linear in design and an extension of the buildings or separate rectangular additions would make the existing buildings appear much longer. The circular additions give a focal point and a change in shape, while at the same time harmonizing with the existing buildings.

The circular buildings are 110 feet in diameter and have 50 equal sides, each approximately seven feet long. These sides are flat window wall units, but since there will be 50 sides or segments of a circle, the building will appear as a true circle. Having flat rather than circular surfaces effected considerable savings in cost.

The classrooms, as segments of a circle, have non-parallel walls which aid the acoustics. The entire surface, from floor to ceiling, of the inner curved wall is a tackboard for display. Chalkboards are placed on each of the radii walls. Each classroom has a work sink and a drinking fountain. The student coat racks, teachers' storage cabinets and student work counters are movable equipment to permit varied locations to best relate to diversified instructional grouping within the classrooms. Separate boys' and girls' toilet rooms are provided for each two classrooms.

**ROUND SCHOOLS**

KENNETH G. MACILROY, AIA
Architect

ROACHE, MERCER & FAISON
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

MacFarlane & SADLER
Structural Consultants

R. L. BULIFANT & CO., INC.
General Contractor
Additions

The library and commons room is a centrally located space, equally convenient to all eight classrooms. It is here that the team teaching of several classes at one time will be accomplished and audio-visual equipment used. This will be a central area for displays, projects and special programs for the primary grades. It also contains a small platform for dramatic presentations and other uses. Natural daylighting is accomplished by skylights which have electrically controlled shades for darkening the room. The relation of this central space to classrooms gives the building all the advantages of departmentalization type teaching without voiding the advantages of self-contained classrooms. The building becomes an important educational tool.

The circular units have an exposed structural steel frame. The exterior wall is almost maintenance free with its aluminum windows, aluminum door frames and insulated steel panels with durable porcelain enamel exterior face beneath the windows. Exterior doors are steel. The roof extends eight feet beyond the exterior wall, covering the exterior perimeter sidewalk which serves as an exterior corridor for access to the existing building. The wide roof overhang also provides protection for the classrooms from direct sunlight and sky glare.

Floors of the entire building are monolithic terrazzo bonded to a concrete slab on grade, except in toilet rooms which will have ceramic tile, thus giving long-lasting, colorful and easily maintained floor surfaces. All ceilings throughout the building are acoustical, with the bottom of the precast insulated roof deck serving as a ceiling in classrooms and elsewhere, except toilets and vestibules which will have suspended mineral acoustic tile ceilings. Walls in toilets are ceramic tile and other interior partitions are painted Solite masonry block.

The circular building additions will be electrically heated, thus not requiring a boiler room. Each classroom and the commons room will be individually thermostatically controlled. There will be automatic mechanical air exhausts serving all rooms. Lighting will be fluorescent type.

And the cost for all these features—only $106.61 per square foot.

• Another school addition underway in Richmond follows an open court rectangular plan. At the Westover Hills School, a modified “U” shape building is being added to the existing plant to provide additional classroom and multi-purpose room space.

As is the problem with all current school building construction, the cost of the new facilities had to be held within closely regulated budgets. At the Westover Hills School addition, the success of the close control of costs is concrete evidence of conscientious thought and cooperation between Richmond School Board officials and the architect in working out new procedures for architectural work in connection with school building in the city.

The original Westover Hills School building was designed by Richmond architects Marcellus Wright & Son. For the addition, the same architectural firm was retained and a plan worked out to team with the administrative staff forces to help in holding the cost line.

The new addition is one story in height, 194 by 393 feet and of brick on concrete block. The interior is of painted concrete masonry units and ceramic tile. The roof is of built-up construction on steel and fibre roof decks. Windows are aluminum. Floors are of ceramic tile, terrazzo, and resilient flooring on concrete floor slabs.

One of the features of the new addition is a concrete masonry light screen wall which will divide the court separating the old and new buildings. It is constructed of two courses of a special pierced block set atop a brick wall. Sky-lights are also used for natural illumination in the Westover Hills School.

Henry W. Brown was the structural engineering consultant, William A. Brown was the engineering consultant for mechanical and electric, R. L. Bulifant & Co., Inc., general contractors for the round school additions, are also general contractors at the Westover addition. Subcontractors and material suppliers include:

- Southern Materials Co., Inc., concrete; Welding Service Co., steel; Monique-Beits Co., Inc., steel roof deck and steel joints; R. P. Whitney Roofing Co., roof covering and waterproofing; Ingalls Stone Co., Columbiana, Ohio, and Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., windows; Sash Door & Glass Co., glazing; M. F. Barden & Sons, painting; McKinley T. O’Ferral & Co., acoustical and resilient tile; Carl C. Miller, plaster; Oliva & Lazuri, Inc., ceramic tile and terrazzo; Willlight Co., Scottsville, wood flooring; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., millwork; John J. Bagley, steel doors and locks; Oliver Brothers, Inc., electrical work; W. H. White, plumbing, heating and ventilating; J. R. Eurell Co., Insulrock roof deck; Guy Smith Hardware, Inc., finish hardware and John G. Kolbe, Inc., food service equipment. All of the above are from Richmond unless otherwise noted.

The general contractor did the work on excavating, foundations, masonry and carpentry.

**SQUARE SCHOOL**

**MARCELLUS WRIGHT & SON**
Architects

HENRY W. ROBERTS
Structural Consultant

WILLIAM A. BROWN
Mechanical & Electrical Consultant

R. L. BULIFANT & CO., INC.
General Contractor
The office and bottling plant for the Washington Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Inc. is located in the 5400 block of Seminary Road in Alexandria, Virginia. Designed by Budina and Freeman, Architects of Richmond, the building contains approximately 110,000 square feet of floor area and costs $10.00 per square foot. The building is separated into the following areas by fire walls: the Office and Bottling area, Stock Room, Advertising and Cooler area, and Garage area.

There is a Hospitality Room of about 2800 square feet including a stage, foyer and rest room. This room is for the use of neighborhood and civic organizations, teenage parties, etc. The Hospitality Room is so situated as to allow for complete separation from the rest of the building, giving maximum privacy to the user and also making possible the use of this room when the rest of the building is not open.

There is an observation area for visitors to watch the bottling process. There is also a view window on Dawes Avenue side which permits spectators to see the operation from the outside.

Aside from the usual office space there are employees' lunch rooms, shower and locker rooms, and laundry area. The garage has space for 75 route trucks. There is a truck repair shop which can service four vehicles at one time. There is a paint spray booth for trucks and one for bottle coolers.

The exterior of the building is designed in Colonial style in keeping with the adjoining residential neighborhood. There are parking areas in the front and rear of the building. The front yard will be landscaped with trees, shrubs and flower beds.

When this plant is completed, it will be equipped with the most modern and up-to-date bottling machinery to implement the streamlined layout and bottling technique. From a check-in point in the garage the trucks will unload cases of empty bottles onto a conveyor which will carry them through the bottler washer and sterilizer on through the filler unit and into the packer and back to the check-in point ready to be loaded onto trucks for route delivery. The entire process will be completely automatic, thus increasing the productivity and ease of handling of the product.

The architects worked closely with the Standardization Committee of Coca-Cola Bottlers in Atlanta, Georgia in adapting the building to the operational layout.

J. Kennon Perrin Co., Richmond, who was general contractor, is doing the work on excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry and wood flooring. Principal subcontractors include the following:


Also Dodd Brothers, Inc., Alexandria, plaster; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., Richmond, ceramic tile; Printex Floor Co., Inc., Alexandria, resilient tile; J. S. Archer Co., Richmond, steel doors and hardware; Becker Electric, Alexandria, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Standard Sanitary, Silver Spring, Md., plumbing fixtures, and Virginia Sprinkler Co., Richmond.
The Association for Childhood Education International proposed new headquarters building was designed in order to make all required facilities completely self-contained under one roof. When completed it not only will be able to provide better services for its membership through better working medium, but it will also be able to better serve the public. Servicing of the membership was planned for a growth increase which was projected ten years.

Although this structure was designed to give ACEI individual character in its new home, the working spaces are utilitarian but not to the extent of being antiseptic. Warmth through use of basic materials was introduced to further express the function of service to children.

The building is completely fire-proofed meeting all code requirements set forth by the District of Columbia. The structural frame is of reinforced concrete. All materials and finishes were considered on the basis of future maintenance requirements. Materials selected, therefore, were those which require a minimum of care and maintenance. The three stories of this building are completely air-conditioned by a system which provides individual control, thus being able to satisfy temperature requirements of most all occupants. Further outline of materials, finishes, mechanical facilities may be found in the Outline Specifications, or if more detail is desired in the final working drawings and construction specifications.

The exterior consists of stone columns with four inch lightweight concrete panel walls faced with Italian mosaic tile. This building was designed to have an individual character necessary to present the ideals of the Association since it not only houses the National Headquarters office but also is a research center consisting of meeting and conference room, library, display area. The framing system is of reinforced concrete and is basically a three story structure consisting of 15,000 square feet and was completed for a cost of approximately $350,000.00.

The interior working function was worked out from a preliminary building program report which was made prior to the submission of any preliminary plans. This was sub-divided into three basic work areas which were further broken down as follows:

Administrative Areas—Executive Secretary, Information Services, Branches Division, Editorial Division, Research and Development Division, Publication Sales Division, Accounting and Subscription Division.

(Continued on page 42)
Stratford Hills Methodist Church, Richmond

ROBERT J. LEARY, AIA, and JOSEPH V. CIUCCI, JR., AIA
Associated Architects

MACFARLANE & SADLER
Structural Consultants

EMMETT L. SIMMONS & ASSOC.
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

ANCHOR CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
General Contractors

• The congregation of the Stratford Hills Methodist Church proudly dedicated their new air conditioned Sanctuary addition on January 29. Of colonial architecture, the new addition which was designed by Robert J. Leary, AIA, and Joseph V. Ciucci, Jr., AIA, Associated Architects, features an 80 foot lead coated copper steeple above the entrance, and a nave with balcony which combine to allow a seating capacity for 450. The connecting wing contains two new classrooms, and the basement below the Sanctuary provides a spacious social hall, with space allotted for a fully equipped kitchen in the near future. Cost of the completed project was $120,000.00.

Subcontractors and suppliers, all of Richmond, were Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., steel; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., waterproofing, roofing; R. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc., windows, millwork; Glidewell Brothers, painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., insulation, resilient tile, weatherstripping; C. H. Magruder, plaster.

Others were J. S. Archer Co., steel doors and bucks; Ben Collier, electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Virginia Steel Co., Inc., steel joist, metal lath, wire mesh; Flowers Equipment Co., Inc., pews.

Hale Electric Company, Inc.
Electrical Contractors

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Phone Staunton, TUxedo 6-0236

VERONA, VA.

PAGE TWENTY

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
The Cox Professional Building on Forest Hill Avenue in Richmond was designed by Brooks and Womack, Architects, and completed in March of 1961. A two-story office building with a one-story extension, the first floor of the building is designed chiefly for doctors' offices. The second floor of the building, which now houses the accounting offices for the Regional Credit office for J. C. Penney Co., can be converted to additional professional office space. Another one-story wing contains a drugstore.

Each of ten suites for doctors was designed to the individual requirements of the occupant. The basic construction of the building will permit flexibility in rearranging the partitions and facilities to accommodate other tenants. The first floor construction has a crawl space below for the ease of any future remodeling. The second floor construction consists of a six-inch light weight concrete slab with a two-inch topping which will make rearrangement of utilities on that floor practical. In the event that the second floor, which is now a large open space to accommodate the accounting offices, should be remodeled into individual doctors' suites, toilets and lavatories can be located within a 15 foot radius of the center columns.

The wall construction of the first floor is panelized and these panels can be removed in the event that a commercial use of this space is planned. Within the panel walls, the windows are arranged in four foot modules with wide mullions so that partitions can be installed at any spacing that is a multiple of four feet.

The heating and air conditioning is also designed in multiple zones so that each office has individual control of these services and they can be rearranged to fit different floor plans. Mechanical equipment consists basically of a hot water boiler and two chillers of 30 tons each in the basement with multiple air handling units on each floor zone.

The unusual wall panels consist of four inch concrete panels having one inch plastic foam insulation in the middle, forming a sandwich panel. The interior surfaces of the panels are troweled smooth. The drugstore portion of the building, which is now one-story, is designed for the future addition of a second floor.

A Muzak system throughout the building serves each doctor's suite and the drug store. There are parking spaces for 90 cars on the property.

Consulting engineers for the project include Robert S. Spratley, mechanical, and George Burruss, electrical. The owner was his own general contractor and had as principal subcontractors and material suppliers: Powell Elevator Service, pneumatic elevator; Cottrell Electronics Corp., Muzak installation; Concrete Structures, Inc., drug store roof; Economy Cast Stone Co., panel wall system with aluminum windows erected by John K. Messersmith Co.; Catlett-Johnson Corp. supplied the 60-ton air conditioning and heating system for the main building, Phillips Refrigeration Co. supplied the 15 ton system and heating for the drug store.
On the northeast corner of the grounds of the Richmond Memorial Hospital a dormitory and teaching facility is being completed. Designed by Baskerville & Son, Architects, its modern classic exterior design harmonizes with the hospital and the original home "Laburnum": red brick, limestone trim, and wood double hung windows being the main materials. Parking space for 25 cars is being provided adjacent to the front entrance.

On the interior, the first floor is arranged to accommodate the recreational and teaching areas of the building.

The main entrance leads into a lobby where the information control desk and mail boxes are located. A complete living suite for the supervisor adjacent to the control desk is provided in the central area.

A large lounge and game room occupy the north half of the floor with adjacent kitchen and serving facilities. A laundry room is also provided at the end of the wing. Three small visitors' rooms adjoin the lobby and lounge.

In the south half of the floor are a library, two large classrooms, a dietetic laboratory, a nurse's arts room with adjacent utility room and three offices for the teaching staff.

On the two upper floors there are accommodations for 104 student nurses in double rooms. A complete bath serves each pair of double rooms. In the center of each floor is an ample sitting room with adjacent kitchenette.

A small trunk and laundry lift is located at one end of the building and small trunk rooms are provided on each dormitory floor.

Impervious, low-maintenance finishes are used throughout. All floors are vinyl tile with rubber base. Walls and ceilings are plastered with acoustical plaster in the recreational and classroom areas. Toilets have ceramic tile wainscots and marble shower and toilet stall enclosures.

In the penthouse is a complete air conditioning plant, the steam being supplied by the central boiler plant of the hospital. The entire building is air conditioned.

The building will be completed in June of 1961 and will add a much needed facility to the growing Richmond Memorial Hospital complex.

Principal subcontractors, all of Richmond unless otherwise noted, are as follows:

Corinth Methodist Church is located at Williamsburg Road and Kemper Court, Sandston, and was designed by Samuel Mayo, AIA, Architect, of Richmond.

The exterior design of the building is simple modern using brick walls with cast stone trim. There is a tower on the Williamsburg Road side which has a glass block cross which is lighted at night and is visible for several blocks. The Church has a main entrance on Kemper Court and another entrance from Williamsburg Road. The Church is connected to the existing Sunday School Building with an enclosed corridor.

The Sanctuary has comfortable seating for 300, and the Ladies' Parlor, which is separated from the Sanctuary by natural finish wood folding doors, can seat an additional 100 people.

The Church has a Pastor's Study, two choir rooms and two offices.

The Sanctuary and Chancel are finished with red tapestry brick walls, natural finish wood trusses and ceiling, and vinyl asbestos floors. The Ladies' Parlor is finished with painted Solite block walls, acoustical ceiling and vinyl asbestos tile floors.

The entire building is air conditioned. The building was constructed by Jas. Fox & Sons, Inc., of Richmond, at a contract cost of $91,917.00.

The general contractor also did the

(Continued on page 44)
A dedicated group of consultants traveled this year from all parts of the United States and as far away as Mexico City to the vast wilderness of the Kootenays in British Columbia to attend an International Wood Decking Conference, the initial meeting and seminar of its kind.

For some time a great need has been felt by both architects and structural engineers to meet with their suppliers in order to discuss technical data, and to coordinate the information and scientific “know-how” which control quality and architectural specification from the felled tree to the finished product.

Sponsored jointly by wood decking specialist, Dana McBarron, Rogue River, Oregon, and Kootenay Forest Products, Ltd., Nelson, B.C., outstanding architects and engineers combined their talents with the decking production staff to present seminars, motion pictures, mill and logging tours. Thus the 30 Dana-Deck engineering consultants assembled received a first hand and complete story of wood engineering and production, stressing in particular their specialized field of heavy wood decking.

Vern Vance, president of Kootenay Forests, Ltd. opened the first day of the two-week conference by outlining various phases of the training, to include on-the-spot study and analysis of each step from production to application.

Lectures, films and slides were then introduced, with open discussion following, where each engineer could present the problems pertinent to his region.

Mr. Vance’s company is subsidiary of Eddy Match Ltd., of Canada, which in turn is controlled by British Match Ltd., one of the financial giants of the world.

His mill exemplifies the long range outlook of Dana McBarron, who foresees the “second coming of wood:” the coming of precisely engineered structural products capable of competing with any material or product used in building construction.
Field trips took participants to the site of each production phase. They studied a typical winter logging operation near Lardo, B.C., where they followed the felling, bucking and skidding of virgin logs, watched these loaded on the logging trucks and then boomed in Kootenay Lake whence they were towed by tug boats to the sawmill. Then each phase in the manufacture of the finished deck, paneling and timbers was observed.

Upon their return to headquarters at Nelson, the men began their intensive training in the basic production methods. Each trip into the mills was preceded by lectures covering five species of wood sawn. Between periods in the sawmills, dry kilns, planing mills and other interesting operations, engineering seminars were conducted under the direction of Dana McBarron.

All facets of wood engineering were covered by Frank Varseveld, KFP research engineer; Lowell Brimley, Dana-Deck engineer; Charles Woodworth, engineer and vice-president of Timber Laminators, Inc.; C. W. Kroll, architectural engineer, St. Louis, Mo.; and other experts of the specialized fields involved. All sections of the U.S. and Canada were represented with Latin America's contribution being Ing. Federico Martinez de Hoyos, engineer from Mexico City.


Purposes were 1) To coordinate the architects' design from the growing tree itself through all the manufacturing phases; 2) To insure quality control of the inherent beauty, strength and free-spanning properties of roof decking long desired by the building profession, and 3) To gather new technical data for use in their capacity as consultants and better equip themselves to be of service to the architect, engineer and contractor.
NEW ROANOKE OFFICE FOR INVESTMENT FIRM

E. TUCKER CARLTON, AIA: Architect

WILLIAM T. ST. CLAIR
Structural Consultant

HANKINS AND ANDERSON
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

DAYS CONSTRUCTION CO.
General Contractor

The heart of downtown Roanoke is the site of the new Office Building for Mortgage Investment Corporation, Virginia's largest mortgage banking company. Mortgage Investment, whose home office is in Richmond, is constructing the new office building at the corner of First Street and Franklin Road to house the offices of its Roanoke Branch and to provide a new home for the local firm of Woods, Rogers, Muse and Walker, Attorneys-at-Law, who will occupy the entire second floor. The building is being built on the site of the old Waynick Automobile Agency. The 50-year old former building was dismantled last summer. The new building and site are expected to total $450,000. Construction is to be completed in September.

The new building, designed by E. Tucker Carlton, Architect of Richmond, is being built by Days Construction Company of Salem. The new building is two stories high, with a full basement which provides a parking garage for the tenants' cars. Each floor has 7,000 square feet of floor space and is served by passenger elevator, connecting each floor with the garage level below. The base of the building is constructed of dark blue-green Granux stone. The main facades consist of an aluminum window wall with alternating heavy and thin mullion pattern and light green porcelain panels. Fixed window sash, having solar-treated thermopane glass, are being used to reduce heat loss and to help reduce the outside traffic noise. The building is to have summer-winter air conditioning with individual temperature control in each office or each work area. A special foundation design was necessary because of poor soil bearing. Special 42" and 48" diameter solid concrete piers were placed down to bearing rock 20 feet below grade. The building was then constructed over a network of concrete grade beams which spanned the numerous piers below. The street level of the main facade was set back from the property line to create a spacious walk along a somewhat narrow street. The additional walk width will tend to lessen congestion at the entrances to the building. The entrances are protected from above by the cantilevered second floor, which is wrapped in a surround of white marble trim. Lifetime flexibility was considered in designing the building, and each floor is being installed with a complete network of underfloor ducts for electrical, telephone and inter-communication equipment. All mechanical equipment has been located in a penthouse on the roof to conserve the valuable basement parking area. The downtown site was selected by the owners because they believe its construction will further help solidify Roanoke's downtown area.

Days Construction Co. is also doing work on the excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry and carpentry. Foundation piers are by Hart & McCrae, Charlotte, N.C. Other subcontractors include:

- Structural Steel: Co., Inc., Roanoke, steel; Inland Steel Products Co., steel roof deck and floor deck;
- I. N. McNeil Roofing & Sheet Metal Works, Roanoke; roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, windows and window walls; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke, glazing; Dean Painting Co., Inc., Roanoke, painting;

Elevator was by Salem Elevator Co.
Simple Elegance best describes this three story, 18,720 square foot, office building for Mutual Insurers, Inc. The building is located at 515 W. Grace Street in Richmond, just east of Belvidere Street, in the downtown area.

Designed by David Warren Hardwicke, AIA, functional beauty surrounds the building by the use of beige terra-cotta solar screen units. The units are modulated with slender columns of white pre-cast concrete which rise unsupported for 22 feet and brace the solar screen units against severe wind pressure. The fascia and sill members, which completely enclose the solar screen units are also of pre-cast white concrete. The masonry solar screen shields the building from the direct rays of the sun and greatly reduces the air conditioning load.

Both the main entrance on Grace Street and the side entrance from the 44-car parking area are aluminum frames with gray solar glass. At the main entrance the glass is continuous for two stories in height. Entrance landings and step treads are Buckingham slate.

The rear wall of the front lobby is veneered with glass mosaic tile which extends to the second floor ceiling as a backdrop for the decorative open stair.

Structural steel framing and joists are used in conjunction with exterior masonry bearing walls as the basic structural system. Office flooring is vinyl asbestos tile, walls are plastered and ceilings are two by four foot acoustical tile.

Mutual Insurers, Inc., Standard Insurance Adjustment Corp., Petroleum Jobbers Association and Bastian Brothers will occupy the first floor. Utica Mutual Insurance Co. has leased the second floor. The lower, or street floor, has not as yet been leased.

The general contractor was Kayhoe Construction Corp., while principal subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:

P. E. Eubank & Co., excavating, concrete; Young & Parish, masonry; Houck & Greene, steel; J. B. Eurell Co., steel roof deck; Concrete Structures, Inc., pre-cast concrete; R. P. Whitley Roofing Co., waterproofing, roofing; Sah, Door & Glass Corp., steel doors and bucks, glazing; Perry D. Mowbray, painting.

Also, Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical; Joseph F. Prezioso, plastering; Richmond Tile & Mosaic Co., ceramic tile; H. Beckstoffer's Sons, millwork; Union Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Gregory & Graham, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Gayle S. Mann, Jr. & Co., Spracrete.
The Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church, designed by Bal­lou and Justice, Architects & Engineers is located at the west termination of Monument Avenue in Richmond.

At the beginning of the planning stage, the firm of Ballou and Justice worked closely with the Department of Church Architecture, United Lutheran Church in America, which is a central Bureau providing counsel and guidance for Lutheran Churches. Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church is a mission church. The Architects developed an Ultimate Building Plot Plan Study, which is a requirement of the Department of Church Architecture. Considering the needs of the congregation, the Trustees of Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church decided to build the immediate unit with provisions for expansion and additional units in the future, thus assuring the congregation that when finally complete in the coming years, their church facilities will be fully correlated and functional, as well as aesthetically coordinated. An existing large residence on the property which had been used for Church and Sunday School was renovated by the congregation and will serve for Sunday School quarters until the ultimate facilities have been completed, at which time it will be demolished to provide additional parking.

The exterior of the Church features an interesting usage of projected brick. Facing the entrance at a distance of 75 feet rises a laminated wood Campanile, set in a concrete foundation with a brick planter at the base. Electronic chimes will be contained in a grilled wooden chime box in this 64 foot Campanile. A portion of a covered walkway has been built, starting at the entrance of the church and when the church facility has been completed in its entirety, this walkway will extend the full distance to the Campanile.

One enters a vestibule from the covered passage and then proceeds into the Narthex. The Narthex is separate and yet a part of the Nave, since it is screened by vertical wooden louvers approximately eight feet high.

The Nave and Chancel seats approximately 250 and the Chancel is divided into two areas by means of floor levels. The lower level nearest the Nave has a pulpit, lectern, organ console, and pews for over 20 choir members. Separated from the Chancel by a low communion rail is the higher level featured by a veined marble altar, above which hangs a large wooden cross having a deep red dorsal curtain as a background. One side of the altar area has a wide cathedral glass window running from floor to ceiling and by means of large wooden mullions, the effect from the morning sun disperses multicolored hues into the Chancel Area.

Between the Chancel and the first row of pews is a Baptistry, octagonal in
shape, which projects partially into the Nave and provides an interesting break to the exterior long facade parallelling Horsepen Road.

A one story wing immediately to the right of the Chancel houses two choir rooms which may be joined. The Pastor's Office and a Working Sacristy complete the Wing.

A Boiler Room housing all of the heating and cooling equipment completes the immediate unit.

The entire first unit is air conditioned and all provisions have been made for a larger pipe organ. In the meantime, the organ chamber contains the proper baffles and speakers for an excellent electronic organ.

The Pastor is Mr. Robert R. Sala and the Chairman of the Building Committee is Mr. Warren Smith; and the Chairman of the Decorating Committee is Mrs. W. F. Nunnenkamp. The building was started in February 1960 and dedicated on January 8, 1961. Completed at a cost of approximately $142,000.00, the building construction was done by Conquest, Moncure & Dunn, Inc. of Richmond.

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

- E. G. Bowles, excavating; Kenneth L. Black, paving; Richmond Ready-Mix Corp., concrete;


Others were Virginia Steel Co., Inc., steel joints; C. H. Magnuson, plaster; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Inc., porcelain tile; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., resilient tile; J. S. Archer Co., folding doors; Winebarger Corporation, Lynchburg, pews; Miller Mfg. Co., millwork.

Carpentry was done by the general contractor.
Unusual New Roanoke Area Drive-In

MR. MITY DRIVE-IN CAFETERIA

A new concept of Drive-In dining made its debut in the Roanoke area in the middle of April. “Mr. Mity,” owned by Farrow, Inc. of Roanoke, presents a unique new operation, both in design and in service. “Mr. Mity” is located off the highway to remove diners from the noise and distraction of heavy traffic. Patrons may eat in their cars, “take-out” orders, or eat in the large dining patio designed to encourage pleasant, leisurely dining and to create the illusion of garden eating. The dining patio is bounded at one end by an ornamental block screen to separate diners from the pick-up counter. At the opposite end is a flower and shrub garden arranged about a waterfall and pool. The pool is a “Wishing Well,” into which customers may toss change, which will be collected and donated to a Boys’ Home.

Under a folded plate roof fabricated of Douglas Fir plywood, the concrete block building is made completely steam-cleanable by a Cement Enamel finish both inside and out, and ceramic tile floors.

The roof structural members were fabricated by the Anderson Lumber Company of Easton, Md. Each panel is insulated and the bottom skin finished to serve as ceiling. The entire 3800 sq. feet of roof was installed in six and one-half hours, with a complete section 30 feet long by 9’4” wide crane-lifted and placed down on steel columns. Roofing material consists of two coats of Neophrene and two coats of Hypalan, making a total thickness of 24 dry mills. The Hypalan, by Armstrong Cork Co., is pale blue.

General contractor was Watts & Breakell, Inc., of Roanoke. Subcontractors included Valley Roofing Corp., roofing; J. W. Hundley Painting & Decorating, painting; Webb Bros. Interior Tile Co., ceramic tile; Clayton G. Timnell, electrical work.

Plumbing, heating, air conditioning and ventilating was by Progressive Products Corp., and millwork by South Roanoke Lumber Co. All are Roanoke firms.

“Cement Enamel” wall finish was by Cement Enamel Co. of North Carolina, Greensboro.

VIRGINIA PRESTRESSED CONCRETE CORP.

Double Tee Panels — Single Tee Joist — Flat Slabs

Custom Designed Precast Columns & Beams

Phone DIamond 2-6725

Starky Road

ROANOKE, VA.
The Virginia State Chamber of Commerce has moved into its newly renovated headquarters in Richmond, Virginia. The building located at 611 East Franklin Street was originally built for the old Guaranty Trust Company and has in the interim been occupied by various other organizations.

The interior was completely demolished and redesigned by Richmond Architects, Marcellus Wright & Son. Consulting Engineers were Wiley & Wilson of Richmond and Lynchburg; general contractor was Russell B. Blank, of Richmond.

Across the front entry, a long walnut paneled planter directs the visitor to the reception area. The planter, topped by a glass enclosure also acts as an air lock.

Mounted above a row of continuous low seating along the side wall are especially designed frames containing photographs of landmarks familiar to most Virginians (and visitors alike).

The central accent, however, in the reception area is a walnut and Formica counter-cabinet containing the switchboard equipment and acting as an information center.

Hung above for direct illumination is a row of conical ceramic drop lights.

With the exception of the entry foyer of natural slate, the entire public area is carpeted.

All desks and other equipment are enclosed behind a low walnut rail capped in Formica.

The office partitions throughout the building extend to door height only, and consist of plastic panels framed in walnut.

Walnut and plaster screen walls or baffles, nine feet in height, are placed at various intervals either for privacy or to define certain particular areas with separate functions.

General illumination is accomplished by recessed spots placed in the existing ceiling at frequent intervals, the ceiling itself de-emphasized by being painted dark gray.

Transparent Saran draw drapes are used to allow as much natural light as possible to filter through.

At a later date, the State Chamber of Commerce hopes to replace the present heavy closed facade with an open and inviting entry more characteristic of the spirit of that organization.

The general contractor also did the concrete work, carpentry and structural wood. Other subcontractors and suppliers were Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; R. Wilson Roofing Co., roofing; Smokey-Satterwhite, Inc., stone work; Emmeringer Glass Co., glazing; James A. Hill, painting; H. Beckstoffer's Sons, millwork, paneling; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing; McLain T. O'Farrell & Co., acoustical; Joseph Fresco, plaster; A. E. Allen, Inc., lighting fixtures; Morris Hunter, Inc., electrical work; Virginia Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.

All are Richmond firms.
There are three types of materials for spraying and dusting: Contact poisons for insects that drink plant juices, such as pyrethrum, rotenone, and nicotine sulphate; stomach poisons for leaf-eating insects, including various forms of arsenic and rotenone; and fungicides, used against plant disease, including Bordeaux mixture, Captan and Phaltan. All can be had for both dusting and spraying, but study instructions carefully and never use in greater strength than the manufacturer recommends.

We will be glad to help you select the right material for use in your garden.
Melvin M. Spence, AIA, and Associates

- Shown here are three new projects from the office of Melvin M. Spence, A.I.A. and Associates, architects of Norfolk.

At the top is the new office building for the firm, completed in September 1960 by Lafayette Builders. In addition to office space for the Spence architectural firm, the building contains eight offices, size 10 by 12 feet, for building material manufacturer's representatives. A secretary is shared by the group. Located at 4807 Colley Avenue, in Norfolk, the architectural office includes a reception room, conference room, three private offices and a drafting room.

F. Guy Wilson, Jr., and Charles A. Glasscock became associated with Spence in the architectural firm last September.

- The center photo shows a rendering for the Asbury Methodist Church to be located on Great Neck Road in London Bridge. The minister is the Rev. Edward Taylor. The first unit of the church will consist of a social hall which will be used as the sanctuary, and seven classrooms. Construction on this project will begin in the fall.

- Bottom photo is a rendering of the Sherwood Forest Playground Center. To be built by the Barr Construction Company, the centers, costing approximately $26,000, will be located on various school sites in Norfolk. A project of the City of Norfolk Recreation Bureau, they will be under the direction of trained supervisors and will be used for all forms of recreation and hobbies including ceramics, painting, dancing, etc.

Each unit consists of a social hall 40 by 24 feet, a ceramics room, toilets, storage room, office and covered terrace.
The Thos. Jefferson Inn
Dining Room
Route 29 North

The Blair House
Route 29 North and 250 By-Pass

University Cafeteria
1517-19 West Main Street
Ample Free Parking
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

Bluefield Furniture Company, Inc.
BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA
Wholesale and Retail Furniture
CARPETS — DRAPERIES
GIFT SHOP

Bluefield Furniture Company, Inc.
BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA
Wholesale and Retail Furniture

Guaranteed Waterproofing
Residential and Industrial
Above & Below Grade
- Walls • Floors • Dams • Tunnels • Pits
- Swimming Pools • Waterworks • Tanks

J. B. Eurell Company
Roof Deck Contractors
Specializing in:
Gypsum Roof Decks
Insulrock Roof Decks
Lightweight Concrete Roof Decks

Telephone ATLantic 8-5708
3012 Cameron Road
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

- Office building, Mutual Insurers, Inc.
  Steel roof deck. See page 27.
- Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church.
  Gypsum roof deck. See page 28.
- Collegiate Schools. Roof deck.
  See page 10.
- Addition to Corinth Methodist Church.
  Roof deck. See page 23.

Richmond Primoid, Inc.
4 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia

PAGE THIRTY-FOUR
VIRGINIA RECORD
The new church building for the First Presbyterian Church in Dunn, North Carolina is expected to be completed and occupied in November of this year.

Designed by Courtenay C. Welton, A.I.A., of Richmond, it will house a congregation that dates back to July 7, 1889, two years after the town of Dunn was chartered. A small church that grew, the First Presbyterian Church of Dunn numbered only 90 persons when it began, in 1908, the building which will be replaced this fall. With a congregation of more than 500 at this time, the need for new quarters was felt and last year construction of the first unit, consisting of the educational building and fellowship hall, was authorized.

Paul H. Brown and Associates of Raleigh were the mechanical, and electrical consultants. General contractor is Davidson and Jones, also of Raleigh. Separate contracts for the architectural and mechanical work were awarded in March of this year and total approximately $215,000. This will cover the first unit of the new plant which will provide a temporary Sanctuary in the Fellowship Hall which will accommodate approximately 300. The two-story Educational Building will have facilities for approximately 550 in classrooms and a wing housing the pastor’s study and office areas. The entire unit will be air conditioned and be of Colonial design. The building will be treated with acoustical plaster. Costs work out at $11.75 per square foot for the 18,100 square feet and at 72 1/2¢ per cubic foot for the 296,800 cubic feet contained in the building.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers, of Raleigh, were Martin Millwork Co., millwork; Baker’s Roofing Co., Inc., roofing; Berry Tile Co., tile; Willis M. Lee, painting; Easterby & Marrs, Inc., bar joist, etc.; Delphi Hardware, Inc., toilet partitions, steel doors; Chamberlin Co. of America, weather-stripping; R. L. Dreher, floor and ceiling tile; Raleigh Electric Co., electrical work; Carl B. Miss Plumbing & Heating Contracting Co., plumbing work.

Others were Brink Waterproofing Co., Richmond, waterproofing; Ornamental Stone Co., Charlotte, N. C., cast stone; Dietrich Bros., Inc., Baltimore, Md., structural and miscellaneous steel; James A. Smith & Son, Durham, N.C., plaster; Mechanical Contractors, Inc., Cary, N.C., heating and air conditioning.

Concrete Structures, Inc.

Precast Prestressed Concrete

- Double Tee Panels
- Flat Slabs
- Wall Panels
- Piling
- Columns
- Beams
- Joists
- Fascia

Plant—Darbytown Road • Richmond, Virginia • MI 4-1971

Prestressed concrete suppliers for the new Cox Professional Building Drug Store, page 21.
A. Ray Pentecost, Jr., AIA
Architect
James E. Hart
Mechanical Consultant
William G. Vansant
Electrical Consultant
Thayer & Wallace
Structural Consultant
Walter T. Gregory
Construction Corp.
General Contractor

General Tile & Marble Co., Inc.
2118 Lake Avenue
Phone 353-2761
Richmond, Virginia

Tile — Marble
and Terrazzo

Ceramic tile contractors for the new Nurses' Dormitory, featured on page 22, and the Office & Bottling Plant, featured on page 18.

New Church in Norfolk

The new Second Presbyterian Church in Norfolk, designed by A. Ray Pentecost, Jr., AIA, Architect, was completed in February of this year. Consisting of two buildings, a 44 by 78 foot Chapel and a 55 by 124 foot Education Building, the complex is "L" shaped and two stories in height. The exterior of the building is of brick. The inside of the exterior walls and the interior walls and partitions are of concrete masonry units. The roof is of asbestos shingles on the pitched portions and is built-up over the flat areas. Metal windows were used in the Education Building. The floors are finished concrete and asphalt tile.

In the chapel, the roof is supported by massive laminated wood Gothic arches across which is a purlin system and wood deck. The wood roof construction is finished and exposed. The narthex is separated by a screen which is open in the upper reaches as can be seen in the photograph made from the altar area. The finishes throughout the building are simple but dignified. Lighting concealed behind the first of the laminated arches is directed to the chancel area. Other church type lighting fixtures are suspended in the chapel from the wood roof framing.

Located at the corner of Hampton Boulevard and North Shore Road, the church presents a striking appearance, accented by the massive roof of the chapel.

Walter T. Gregory Construction Corp., of Norfolk, was general contractor and did the excavating, foundations and concrete work. Principal subcontractors and suppliers, all of Norfolk, unless otherwise noted, were as follows:

- Also, Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., Richmond, millwork, carpentry; Walker & Laberge Co., glazing; Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., painting; J. F. Rosanree, weatherstripping; Fehr & Co., of Norfolk, Inc., plaster; Ajax Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Grover L. White, Inc., resilient tile; Lewis & Sale, Inc., steel doors and backs; Alston, Inc., electrical work; E. B. Sons Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing, air conditioning, and heating.
Virginia's only state-wide industrial exposition, "Index," will be held in Roanoke September 27-30. It is sponsored by the Old Dominion Industrial Exposition, Inc., a non-profit corporation of 30 industrialists and business leaders throughout the state or with Virginia affiliation.

This biennial attraction expects to draw more than 200 exhibitors incorporating every phase of Virginia's industrial and business life. It is open for all industries and firms with business outlets serving the Old Dominion. Inquiries for exhibit space should be made to the Exposition, P.O. Box 1273, Roanoke.

Governor Almond has declared the week of May 21 as Highway Week in Virginia for the purpose of publicizing the highway building program of the state, thereby advancing public awareness and understanding of the program and its objectives.

District Highway Engineers and District Vice Presidents are proceeding with plans for press tours and other observances. Virginia's Highway Week will coincide with activities of National Highway Week, proclaimed by President Kennedy.

James M. Powell, for 10 years managing director of the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, has teamed up with Mrs. Lucy F. Trafton, owner of the fire-destroyed Trafton-Chalfonte to bring to Virginia Beach's largest waterfront hostelry the sort of innkeeping know-how that endears them to repeat customer trade. When the newly decorated Sir Walter Hotel opens its doors for the 1961 season, its management team represents nearly 60 years of hotel management experience.

Mrs. Trafton's son, F. Ferebee, will manage the Cape Henry Club; a highly select list of Virginia Beach, Princess Anne and Norfolk people will receive invitations to membership.

Powell brings with him his long time executive secretary, Mrs. Norvella Flynn, a graduate of the Cornell University School of Hotel Administration, and the Jefferson's former Assistant Manager Richard Rogers, who will serve as front office manager. James Powell, Jr., who graduates from Ran
dolph Macon Academy this June, will be in charge of the swimming pool, and Mrs. Powell, the former Helen Gwaltney Norfleet of Newport News, will fill in at any number of spots.

* * *

Promotion of Benjamin Homer Bolen of Richmond, to Commissioner of Parks for the Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development, has been announced by Marvin M. Sutherland, Department Director. Bolen, who has been Assistant Commissioner since 1959, succeeds the late Randolph Odell, and has been serving as Acting Commissioner since Odell’s death in February.

* * *

Ground was broken last month for the building of a new super market on Route 11 just north of Lexington. The new store, to be known as the Town and Country Food Mart, will be operated by Fred Lewis and Hillman Straub. Opening is expected this summer.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Robert R. Meacham, art director of Cabell Eanes, Inc., Richmond advertising firm, has been elected president of the Art Directors Club of Richmond.

... Allied Cinder Block Corporation and Valley Box, Inc., have announced the appointment of Orville Pence as general manager of their Harrisonburg operations. ... Charles R. Poole, of Wytheville, has been appointed sales manager of the Roanoke drug division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

R. E. Craghead, of Roanoke, has been promoted to Plant Wire Chief, Pennington Gap, with the C & P Telephone Co. of Va. ... Walter Bradshaw will manage a new Franklin retail store, twelfth in a chain of A & N stores operated by Sternheimer Brothers, Inc., of Richmond. ... Tom Pool Nelson was re-elected president of the South Boston Tobacco Board of Trade.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Allen, who owned and published the Woodstock Shenandoah Herald, have purchased the Scottsville Sun.

Edward B. Leisenring, Jr., of Philadelphia, has been elected a director of the Southern Railway Co. Mr. Leisenring is president and chief executive officer of the Virginia Coal and Iron Co. and associated companies.
Subcontractor — roofing:
2. Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church, page 28.
4. Addition to Corinth Methodist Church, page 23.

Prize Winning School (from page 11)
riculum needs. In addition to the wiring, a television control room has been provided in the administrative wing, making it possible to show as many as three separate films simultaneously and allowing a classroom teacher to select the films which she has scheduled to supplement her classwork.

General contractor was Robt. R. Marquis, Inc., Portsmouth, who also did work on excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry, weatherstripping, insulation and the floor for the stage.

Subcontractors and material suppliers included:
- Tidewater Fire Proofing Co., Norfolk, masonry; Vulcraft, Florence, South Carolina, steel joints; Virginia Steel Co., Inc., (Inland), Richmond, steel roof deck; American Sheet Metal Corp., Norfolk, roofing; Withers-Clay-Letley, Inc., Norfolk, windows, window walls, steel doors and bucks.
- Also, Walker & Laberge Co., Norfolk, glazing; Burgess Brothers, Portsmouth, painting; Brisk Waterproofing Co., New York, waterproofing; Ajax Tile & Marble Corp., Norfolk, ceramic tile; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient tile; Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., Richmond, millwork; Volta Electric Co., Norfolk, electrical work; F. O. Brugh & Sons, Norfolk, plumbing, heating and ventilating.
Collegiate Schools  (from page 10)

and for students' social gatherings. Four music practice rooms open into the recital room with double doors permitting movement of pianos, and flexibility in seating. Exposed laminated wood arches, interior brick walls, and a fireplace make the room less institutional in character.

In the Gymnasium Building laminated circular wood arches on 16'0" centers with 4" thick Western Cedar deck form the roof. Both ends of this building above balconies are wood-mullioned window walls. The basketball playing floor is of maple on treated wood screeds, supported on vinyl cushions 12" o.c. on the concrete slab. This is the Perma-Cushion System and the entire floor is permitted freedom for movement.

Throughout the school, construction generally is wall bearing using exposed steel beams and purlins. In certain areas bar joists are used with acoustical ceilings. Wall construction is of exterior molded face brick and exposed Solite block inside. Floors are monolithic terrazzo in corridors and assembly areas, asphalt tile in class rooms. Roofs are poured gypsum on fiberglass form boards where ceilings are exposed. Roofs are built up type using light colored gravel aggregate. All fascias are of extruded aluminum.

Windows are aluminum throughout except in the Gymnasium. In certain areas, integrally constructed window wall units with exposed aggregate panels are used. Colors of these quartz panels are of varying warm tones in keeping with the pastel brick colors in adjacent walls. Exposed brown gravel aggregate is used in exterior concrete walks and terraces. Brick and, in some instances, redwood divider strips are used in terraces.

Eave overhangs on class room buildings extend about 40" to lessen sky glare. Continuous fluorescent fixtures hung on pendants are used in class rooms. Semi-recessed fixtures are used in corridor ceilings. Indirect ring-type fixtures were selected in Assembly and Music Recital Room.

Heating is provided by four Cleaver-Brooks hot water boilers, one for each Class Room Building, one for Gymnasium and one which serves Cafeteria-Assembly, Administration, Library and Science Building. Air handling units with heating coils are provided for the Gymnasium and Cafeteria-Assembly Room. Class room unit ventilators are used in the majority of smaller pupil occupied areas, in some instances supplemented by fin-tube radiation under windows. Fireplaces are provided in entrance foyers, and have been enjoyed during the winter by students and faculty.

General contractor was Doyle and Russell, with the following suppliers and subcontractors:


Work on foundations, concrete and carpentry was done by the general contractor. All the above are Richmond firms unless otherwise noted.

J. Frank Stultz
Roofing & Sheet Metal Co.
Established 1918

Plumbing & Heating Contractors
Member Master Plumbers Association

PROMPT AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE

2 Chestnut St.  ME 2-4212  Martinsville, Va.
A.C.E.I. (from page 19)

Service Areas—Incoming Mail, Outgoing Mail, Publication Storage, Supply Storage, Plate Storage and Work Area, Duplicating Section, Staff Room and Kitchen, Conference Rooms, Audio Visual Room.

Public Areas—Reception and Lobby, Display Areas, Library.

The architects found the Association for Education International to be a client which is most aware of all steps required in planning a successful project.

General contractor was Russell T. Woodfield, of Washington, who also did the carpentry. Principal subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:


Others, also all of the Washington area, were Hires Turner Glass Co., glazing; Suburban Decorating Co., Inc., painting; Chas. A. Facchina Co., Inc., structural tile; Jai. A. Willett, plaster; Standard Floors, Inc., resilient tile; Ewing Lumber & Millwork Corp., millwork; Builders Mfg. Co., steel doors and bucks; Henry B. Johnson, Jr., electrical work; S. Freedman & Sons, plumbing fixtures; Atchison & Keller, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning and heating.

W. G. MATHEWS, JR., INCORPORATED

— Quarries —

NATURAL BRIDGE, VA. — LOW MOOR, VA.

BUILDING MATERIALS

PHONE 862-4310

PAINT — Clifton Forge, Va. — HARDWARE

GENERAL OFFICES

CLIFTON FORGE, VIRGINIA

PHONE 862-4129

H. B. SEDWICK, JR., CONSTRUCTION CO.

General Contractor

RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Phone 7345

P. O. Box 70

ORANGE, VIRGINIA

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Jobbers:

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

RALEIGH, N. C.

Laurinburg, N. C.

Motors:

SERVICED, BOUGHT
SOLD, EXCHANGED

9-13 and 101-105 West Main Street

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Call: Milton 4-2643
Annandale Church
(Continued from page 12)

story education building at a later date when a larger auditorium is built. The present balcony level will be continued to complete the third floor. The tower, upper and lower courts, stained glass window, all a part of this building project will remain and become part of the over-all development when future auditorium is built.

The Rust Construction Co., Inc., of Alexandria, was general contractor, and did work on the excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry and insulation. Sub-contractors and material suppliers included:


The stained glass window was from Russell Church Studio, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Structural wood used was Tim-deck.

W. L. WACHTER
Electrical Contractor
Phone AT 8-1662 5600 W. Marshall St.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Electrical contractors for the new Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran Church, featured on page 28. Also, alterations to the Hanover Avenue Christian Church, featured on page 14.

SHOCKEY BROS., INC.
Prestressed, Precast Concrete
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA
P. O. Box 767 Telephone MO 2-2541

E. B. SAMS PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
510 W. 24th Street
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning on Second Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, featured on page 36.
HARRIS HEATING & PLUMBING CO., INC.
5506 Greendale Road
Dial EL 5-7444
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Subcontractor plumbing, heating, air conditioning and ventilating:
Nurses’ Dormitory, Richmond Memorial Hospital. See page 22.
Stratford Hills Methodist Church. See page 20.

HAMMOND MASONRY CORP.
MASONRY CONTRACTORS
St. Reg. No. 5348
RE 7-1280
Sandston, Va.
Subcontractors for masonry on
The Collegiate Schools. See page 10.

BURGESS BROTHERS
Painting Contractors
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA
INTERIOR - EXTERIOR DECORATING
Work Fully Covered by Insurance
1217 Prentiss Avenue
EX 7-9607
Painting contractor for Great Bridge
Elementary School. See page 11.

Corinth Methodist (from page 23)
excavating, foundations, concrete work,
carpentry, and millwork. Other subcontractors and suppliers, all of Richmond
unless otherwise specified, were as follows:
W. B. Davis, masonry; Richmond Steel Co., Inc.,
steel; J. B. Russell Co., roof deck; N. W. Martin &
Bros., Inc., waterproofing, roofing; Economy Cast
Stone Co., stone work; The Staley Co., Inc., win-
dow; Amelia Building Materials, Inc., Portlandcement,
structural wood, wood flooring.
Also Binswanger Glass Co., glazing; W. W. Nash,
painting; Manson & UtleY, Inc., acoustical, resilient
tile; Stone & Denton, plaster; General Tile & Marble
Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Reooke Engineering Sales
Co., steel doors and bucks; L. W. Robert Co., light-
ing fixtures; Northside Electric Co., electrical work;
plumbing fixtures, Crane; W. A. Dagenhart & Son,
plumbing, air conditioning, heating.

E. J. WILLIAMS & SON
Manufacturer of
Lumber
BUYER OF
TIMBER
AND
TIMBER LAND
RE 3-7556
PRINCE GEORGE, VA.

SASH DOOR &
GLASS CORP.
6th & Stockton Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

- Epiphany Evangelical Lutheran
  Church. Steel door and bucks. See page 20.
- Mutual Insurers, Inc. Glazing,
  steel doors. See page 27.
  See page 17.

500 Million years in the making
NATURAL SLATE
AN INVESTMENT IN DEPENDABILITY
MORE THAN 100 USES
It’s a wise decision when you specify Natural Slate... for only
with slate do you reap the benefits of long, worry-free service at
exceptionally low maintenance cost. It is sanitary, durable and
strong. It can be finished to a velvet-like smoothness and, because
of its neutral color, will harmonize with any decorating scheme.
It is one of the least absorptive of Nature’s products and will not
contract or expand.
For your protection, insist on slate quarried in U.S.A.
NATURAL SLATE BLACKBOARD CO.
and THE STRUCTURAL SLATE CO.
PEN ARGYL, PENNSYLVANIA

PAGE FORTY-FOUR
VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878
of the Great Lakes, was unequalled in any prison in the war. Six thousand Confederates died at Camp Douglas during the war. In addition, an incomputable proportion of men at Camp Douglas, and other prisons in camps in bitter cold climates, contracted respiratory diseases from which they never fully recovered.

At Elmira, in New York state, when 10,000 Confederate prisoners overflowed barracks built for half that number, the Southerners were placed in tents during the winter, and a Federal prison inspector reported that 166 lacked even one blanket in sub-zero weather. Three thousand Confederate prisoners died at Elmira. The commandants of Elmira and Camp Douglas are unknown to history, anonymous men of duty.

Fort Delaware, the particular hell hole for Confederates, was described by a Federal prison inspector: “A thousand ill, 12,000 on an island that should hold 4,000, the general level three feet below the water mark; twenty deaths a day of dysentery, and the living having more life on them than in them, occasional lack of water . . . thus a Christian Nation treats the captives of the sword.” Yet, is there any reasonable likelihood of the commandant of Fort Delaware being likened to Nazis in a play?

Elmira, Fort Delaware, Camp Douglas—though very cold spots and two of them dangerously damp—were in a land of plenty. There was no shortage of food, medicines or clothing; fortunes were being made by the rise of new industries, as oil in Pennsylvania, while private citizens and whole communities were being systematically despoiled in the South. If there was an inhumane treatment of prisoners dictated by policy, it was in the Federal prisons. In Southern prisons, the prisoners of war only shared the fate of the people whom they were conquering by force.
of arms. And, the small point neglected by the Northern propagandists is that the Northern prisoners were condemned to share this fate by a ruling made by Grant and supported by Lincoln.

The Confederacy wanted to continue the exchange of prisoners as was practiced in the first years of the war. When Grant became general-in-chief he abolished future exchanges of prisoners on the grounds that the Confederate armies benefited more by the exchange than the Federal armies. In acknowledging the need of the Army of the Potomac and Sherman's army in the West to maintain preponderant numerical supremacy (in 1864, it was at about two to one), Grant explained that a return of an equal number of exchanged prisoners to the ranks lowered the necessary ratio of numerical superiority. As in Virginia toward the end, 125,000 against 75,000 represented less decisive numerical superiority than 100,000 to 50,000. Also, Grant claimed that more exchanged Confederates returned to the armies than exchanged Federals. For this coldly pragmatic reason, Northern prisoners, whom the South could not feed nor care for any better than for its own people, were kept at Andersonville by Grant. The South did not want prisoners.

As Grant and Lincoln, who were well aware of the sufferings at Andersonville, could have stopped it at any time, where do they figure along with Wirz when the responsibilities are assessed for inhumanities inflicted in war? It is a question that will never be answered in the North. It is simpler to say "Andersonville," and quickly close the mind to any facts contrary to the impressions left by propaganda.

It was hoped that the Centennial would promote an interest in the truths of the Civil War. Such a hope must fade on any large scale when the reenactment of Fort Sumter was used by the New Jersey delegation, appointing the wife of an NAACP official, as a chance to get in some licks on civil rights. But the presence of the exhibit by the Richmond Academy of Medicine points the way, as was suggested in the Centennial Edition of VIRGINIA RECORD, for the individual to inform himself, and learn first hand that truth of the past which serves as a guide to understanding the present.
From fronting pylons to floating floors...

dramatic Santa Monica Auditorium
is a showplace of modern concrete!

Graceful beauty goes hand in hand with practicality in the new concrete Civic Auditorium at Santa Monica, California.

72-foot concrete pylons are combined with an ornamental grille rising from mezzanine floor to roof. The concrete grillwork was precast at the site. And this dramatic facade will keep its beauty.

Inside, the concrete floor is flat for sports events—and tilts to “full auditorium” position with 2,750 seating for stage shows and concerts. The sidewalls and loft structure of the building are cast-in-place concrete. So is the upper level concourse, while the grand stairways leading to it are of precast concrete.

The auditorium is an impressive example of both excellent design and imaginative uses of concrete in new and exciting forms. And because it's concrete, upkeep will be outstandingly low...and fire-resistance uniformly high.


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

FOR STRUCTURES... MODERN concrete
NOW TERMITE PREVENTION IS BUILT RIGHT INTO THE STRUCTURE

EVEN BEFORE THE SLAB IS POURED FOR THIS CHURCH, BIRD'S GREAT NEW BUILDING MATERIAL BLOCKS TERMITES AND MOISTURE FOR GOOD

This revolutionary system is a built-in material, part of the actual building—not a remedy after damage has been done, but a preventive against damage occurring. Fine architects everywhere are specifying this great new discovery to insure long life for their public buildings and homes. It is installed under the direction of Bird-authorized professionals—in this instance, Truly Nolen, Inc., Miami.

BIRD TERMITE PREVENTION SYSTEM