Ultimate strength design used
in Philadelphia’s newest housing project!

Modern application of this tested principle provides short cuts in planning ... brings substantial savings in time and materials.

The 18-story Park Towne Place apartments are the largest urban renewal development in the U.S.—and Philadelphia’s tallest reinforced concrete structures!

Here was an ideal opportunity for engineers to demonstrate the value of the ultimate strength method for designing concrete.

The engineers used ultimate strength design because they believed this procedure to be more consistent with actual structural behavior and more realistic in relation to encountered loads, resulting in uniform safety factors—neither over- nor under-designed.

The design of the columns on this project demonstrated dramatically the economy of materials achieved by using ultimate strength design. Engineers everywhere are finding ultimate strength design is quick and easy when they use procedures, data and design aids now available.


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

There's a pattern for progress for communities... a blueprint to follow for economic growth. Whatever its needs... new industries, improved agricultural or tourist trade... this 4-point plan can get a community started in the right direction.

The citizens must organize, list the community's facilities, evaluate its needs, and take action to improve their community.

Making this plan work takes the efforts of all citizens pulling together as a team. Our area development specialists are happy to work with communities, chambers of commerce and other groups interested in strengthening the economy of the area.

Appalachian
Power Company
An Investor-owned Public Utility

Serenity...

In St. Constantine's, serene beauty of traditional is blended with the latest of building techniques.

Mo-Sai arches, columns and ornamental panels create the look of delicate craftsmanship, contrast freshly with the red brick of the walls.

This beautiful church is just one example of creative architecture at work. Wherever you go in America, you will see buildings made more beautiful, more functional, through the use of Mo-Sai—the truly creative building material.

Economy Cast Stone Company

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ST. CONSTANTINE'S AND HELEN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH RICHMOND, VIRGINIA SHIFLETT & GRESHAM, A.I.A., ARCHITECTS M. E. HOWARD, CONTRACTOR

Mo-Sai
COLORS, TEXTURES, PATTERNS OF ENDLESS VARIETY
FALL CROPS
Are Finest of the Year

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

TESTED LATE PLANTING CHART

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

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

Eight modern tunnel kilns . . . ready to serve you at
SANFORD BRICK and TILE COMPANY

In the heart of the brick capital of the nation Sanford Brick and Tile Company operates eight modern tunnel kilns with the capacity to produce a half million bricks a day . . . yes, you can depend on Sanford Brick and Tile Company for your brick supply.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
NASHVILLE, TENN.
AUGUSTA, GA.
The Cruelest Moment
PART I OF TWO PARTS

Today civilization is in the grip of a crisis for which one can only find a single analogy in history—that is the crisis which brought the coming of Christianity. ... A compact democracy having the appearance of being founded on the dictatorship of the masses (adapts) principles borrowed from the old absolutism: indivisibility of public power, all-consuming centralization, systematic destruction of all individual, corporate and regional thought, regarded as divisive. ... All the old traditions are worn out ... Carnage will come ... (It is) what I call the dissolution. This is the cruelest moment in the life of societies.

As we are celebrating the Centennial of the Civil War, it is significant to note that these words were written by Proudhon, the French revolutionary philosopher, who died in 1865. While in Europe Proudhon wrote those gloomy forebodings, in America in 1861—the anniversary of which is now being observed—Thoreau wrote, “America is said to be the arena on which the battle of freedom is being fought; but surely it cannot be freedom in a merely political sense that is meant. ... Now that the republic—the res-publica—has been settled, it is time to look after the private state—the res-privata—to see, as the Roman senate charged its consuls . . . that the private state receive no detriment.”

But the charges of the Roman senate to its consuls were not, or could not be, executed in the face of the rising dangers that confronted the Empire. Harold Mattingly, the British authority on Rome, recently wrote, “The great aim that the Empire set before itself and never lost sight of was the maintenance of a peace and order within which men might live at ease . . . The problem of how a great society might live together and develop its common goods was largely solved. But the cost was great. Individual freedom was severely limited, and the free development of the separate parts of the Empire was hampered. . . . The next point is: can the values which a society holds most sacred be kept under this unified system? . . . Up to a certain point what was most important was secured. Beyond that point there was failure. Too much had to be paid for unity. Something of the driving power of free men was lost. The State . . . (became) . . . too much concerned with survival at any cost. When the cost became too great for the subjects of the Empire to pay willingly, collapse soon followed.”

In the 100 years span from the Civil War to the Centennial, the fears of Thoreau for the “private state” of the individual have been realized in America, and under Kennedy’s frantic spending policies (in lieu of any constructive program based upon sound principles) we are approaching the repetition of Rome’s concern “with survival at any cost.” The cost, as advocates of sound economy are now warning, will be bankruptcy first, and Russia—as did the barbarians with Rome—will doubtless determine the nature of the collapse that follows.

Though Kennedy was supposed to be a brain-type (as opposed to the mentally inert Eisenhowe) and surrounded himself with intellectuals, the Administrative group seems to illustrate the line: “They know the price of everything and the

(Continued on page 39)
Long recognized for their strength, durability and superior fabrication, Virginia Steel products are designed to simplify and perfect your industrial and commercial building requirements. Whatever you build, VIRGINIA STEEL can help you BUILD IT THE BETTER WAY!

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- Steel Joists ("S" & "L" Series)
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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
NEWLY ELECTED corporate members of the Virginia Chapter, The American Institute of Architects are as follows:

W. GORDON ECHOLS, JR.
Born Dec. 13, 1922 in Chilhowie. After attending Bluefield College in Bluefield for one year, transferred to V. P. I. where he graduated in 1944 with a B.S. Degree in Architectural Engineering. Since 1956 has been partner in firm of Echols—Sparger & Associates in Marion.

CARLTON THEODORE GOODWIN, SR.

WILLIAM E. LEWIS

HUBERT THORNHILL STRATTON
Born Nov. 4, 1925 in Concord. Attended Warren County High School in Front Royal, and graduated from Massanutten Military Academy in 1943. Attended Woodward College in Washington, D. C., Howard College in Birmingham, Ala., and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1950 with a B.S. Degree in Architecture. Established his own office in Winchester in April of 1961. Was Associate Member of the Virginia Chapter, AIA from June 1952 to the present.

(Continued on next page)

MR. BULK BUYER:
IT COSTS LESS TO BUY THE BEST!
Wax & Cleaner for Floors
Seals for Wood, Terrazzo & Concrete
Write for folder.
PERROW CHEMICAL CO.
HURT, VA.

AUGUST 1961
Robert F. Bower, first place winner in the annual Solite Competition Awards contest points out winning design to Fred Parris, President, Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, who served as one of the judges in the competition.

Three fourth year architectural students at the University of Virginia have won cash prizes totalling $625.00 in the eighth annual "Solite Competition Award" contest, it was announced recently by A. Cabell Ford, director of sales for the Solite Corporation, Richmond.

Robert F. Bower of Falls Church placed first in the competition. R. Caswell Cooke, Jr., of Richmond and Bryon R. Dickson, Jr., of Roanoke were second and third. Mario I. Sama of Quantico received honorable mention.

The students competed in the design of a theater for the university. The building will be used for teaching drama.

Awards were made at the spring meeting of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, held at Skyland.

The contest is sponsored annually by the Solite Corporation, producers of Solite lightweight structural aggregate. Its object is to encourage new and imaginative uses for Solite, both in structural concrete and lightweight masonry units.

The NINTH annual Virginia Architectural Arts edition of the VIRGINIA RECORD magazine is scheduled for November 1961.

Virginia Architects who have color photos to submit for consideration for the cover are urged to submit them before September 1.
ARCHITECTS AND HOME BUILDERS throughout the nation are watching with interest the development of the concrete industries' first Horizon Home program. Latest figures show 114 of these competing homes being built in 42 states.

Virginia is represented in the program with a Horizon Home now being built in Richmond. E. Tucker Carlton is the architect and Robert E. Kurtz is the builder. (See story on page 14).

Sponsored jointly by the National Concrete Masonry Association, the National Ready-Mixed Concrete Association and the Portland Cement Association, the Horizon Homes Program has the full cooperation of the American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Home Builders. Their goal is to dramatize the beauty, versatility and economy attached to the imaginative uses of concrete products in new home design and site improvement.

All Horizon Homes are to be within the price range of the average family and none is to cost more than $20,000, exclusive of the lot and landscaping.

Incentive awards have been established for the architect participants making the greatest contributions in terms of creativity, and the builders accomplishing the most outstanding jobs of local merchandising.

In addition to these grand prizes, seven regional awards will be given.

Richmond's Horizon Home, located on the corner of Bon View Drive and Whittington Drive in Bon Air, will be exhibited during the Parade of Homes, September 10-24 inclusive.

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

STS. CONSTANTINE & HELEN
GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

CHARLES SHIFLETT
THOMAS A. GRESHAM
Associated Architects

M. E. HOWARD CONSTRUCTION CO.
General Contractors

TORRENCE, DREELIN & ASSOC.
Structural Consultants

Left: Model of the church showing the complex of buildings as it will be ultimately developed.

STS. CONSTANTINE & HELEN Greek Orthodox Church, recently completed in Richmond, was designed by Charles Shiflett & Thomas A. Gresham, Richmond Architects.

The congregation of this church is unique in that many of its members were born and raised in Greece and naturally wished to retain some of the tradition of their homeland; while on the other hand, there are many younger members who were born in this country and whose thinking, architecturally, was more progressive than that of their elders. Consequently, the architects' problem was to design a building that would retain some of the tradition of early Greek church architecture that the older members of the congregation were accustomed to and, at the same time, satisfy the younger members who desired a more contemporary building.

Father Constantine N. Dombalis, pastor of the church, preferred adaptation rather than imitation of the traditional Byzantine architecture that is normally associated with Greek Orthodox churches. He has described the
church as one “intended to appeal to the Greek Orthodox worshippers in Virginia. Its architecture combines the dome of our Byzantine heritage and the columns of our Greek past with the brick work of Virginia architecture and the simplicity of modern design so that the contemporary worshipper, especially our younger people, will feel esthetically a part of this new building.”

The front of the church is dominated by three portals in cast stone which are held high by four slender columns. These columns are “inverted”—thicker at the top than at the bottom—similar to those in the ancient Minoan palaces in Greece. The same inverted columns occur in the interior of the building at the side aisles and support a flattened barrel vault type ceiling. The side windows of the church are 32 ft. high and consist of grille type cast stone units, the openings in the units being filled with colored stained glass. The dome is similar to those occurring on the 14th century Church of the Holy Apostles in Byzantium.

The church is cruciform in shape with the Solea occurring in plan at the “crossing”. The Solea in the Greek tradition is comparable to the chancel area in other liturgical churches. It is here that the pulpit, bishop’s throne, cantor’s stand, etc., are located. The sacraments of the church, including marriage, baptism, etc., take place at the Solea. The dome is located directly above the Solea and although not open to the interior of the church at present, will be opened in the future to provide natural light above this most important area in the church. Beyond the Solea and separating the altar area from the balance of the church is the iconostasis, which is an ornate screen approximately 14 ft. high. This screen is made of a rich walnut carved wood with a great deal of gold leaf on the carvings. Also provided in the screen are eight openings for painted icons depicting Christ, the Virgin Mary and Saints of the church. The altar is viewed through this screen only when the royal doors in the screen are open.

This iconostasis was removed from the old Greek Orthodox Church at Foushee and Main Streets when the church burned in 1957. It was completely restored in New York and installed in the new church.

Beyond the altar is a curved apse. Windows concealed from the congregation flood the rear wall of the apse with natural light. In the future a painting or mosaic of the customary representation of the Virgin and Child will adorn this wall.

The choir and organ are located in the gallery above the Narthex at the entrance to the church.

The church, including the choir, seats approximately 440 people. Seven classrooms, church offices, a kitchen and fellowship hall are contained in a one story wing. Additional classrooms, library, scout room and a larger fellowship hall are planned for the future. The building cost including pews, kitchen equipment, classroom and office furniture, organ, air conditioning and architect’s fee was approximately $353,000.00.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Richmond, were Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; S & W Steel Co., Inc., steel; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; Virginia Steel Co., Inc., windows, window walls. Also, Binswanger Glass Co., glazing; W. W. Nash, painting; Pleasants Hardware, finish hardware; Manson & Utle, Inc., weatherstripping; J. A. Wilt, Jr. & Bro., plaster; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., terrazzo, ceramic tile; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., resilient tile; R. A. Siwers, Inc., millwork.

Sash Door & Glass Corp., steel doors and bucks; L. W. Roberts Co., lighting fixtures; Oliver Bros., Inc., electrical work; Horace S. Flournoy, Inc., plumbing, heating and ventilating. Excavating, foundations, concrete work and carpentry were done by the general contractor.
The decentralization of business away from the congested downtown area of Richmond has been going on for years. The same has been going on in practically all major cities in the country.

The automobile has been the cause of this and the more areas available for parking has been the major attraction of the outlying districts. Many businesses have found though that, after moving to an outlying district, their employees were not entirely happy away from the downtown stores and shops. This has discouraged some from making the move, and others have endeavored to minimize this objection by locating in or near a shopping center.

To many of these the area adjacent to the Willow Lawn shopping center has been the answer. When the Dun & Bradstreet people needed additional space they, after making a thorough survey of possible locations, selected a site on Willow Lawn Drive owned by the Ajax Realty Company and arranged with them for the construction of a building designed to meet their specific needs. Budina and Freeman were the architects chosen to design the building.

One of the owner's requirements was for a large open space free of all columns, with good light and in a building where they would be the principal tenant.

Since the nature of their operations entails the use of many heavy files and other modern business equipment, it was necessary to design their space for a live load approximately twice that ordinarily used for office occupancy. This, with the "no columns" requirements, made the second floor location seem logical. This second floor area was subdivided so as to meet all their needs and an elevator was provided to handle the large quantities of paper needed for their reporting service.

The principal entrance is through a two story glassed in lobby with a free standing stairway.

The front of the building is of curtain wall construction with aluminum division bars, aluminum awning windows and porcelain enamel sandwich panels finished in a light robin's egg blue color which contrasts sharply with the pink face brick.

Ceilings are of mechanically supported acoustical tile with recessed fluorescent lighting. Floors are of vinyl asbestos tile.

Air conditioning is by means of chilled water (hot water for heating), and fan coil units individually thermostatically controlled.

The Richmond firm of Thornton Construction Co., Inc. was general contractor and did the work on foundations, concrete, carpentry, waterproofing, weatherstripping and insulation. Other subcontractors and suppliers, of Richmond, were as follows:

Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; S & W Steel Co., Inc., steel, handrails; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; Sash Door & Glass Corp., windows, window walls, glazing; N. Chasen & Son, painting, plastic wall finish.


Also, Inland Steel Products Co., steel roof deck; Coast Line Steel Products, steel doors and hatches; N. W. Noland, plumbing fixtures.

Founded 1878
The Methodist Building in Richmond

The new Methodist Office Building on West Broad Street in Richmond was designed by Charles Shiflett, Thomas A. Gresham, Associated Architects. The offices in this building were for many years located in the Methodist Publishing House. Due to an expansion program of the Methodist Publishing House, the Virginia Annual Conference was forced to vacate these quarters.

The new building houses the Virginia Conference Offices of the Methodist Church. Space is provided in the building for Bishop Paul Garber, the Richmond District Superintendent, the conference treasurer, Board of Education, Board of Missions, Editor of the Virginia Methodist Advocate and other offices related to the Virginia Conference.

The construction of the building generally is brick and block exterior walls, steel framing and steel joists, concrete floors, steel roof deck and built-up roof. Interior finishes are asphalt tile floors, plastered walls and partitions and acoustical tile ceiling. The building is completely air conditioned with a chilled water system using individual room controls.

A feature of the building is the solar screen on the southwest elevation. The screen in addition to being decorative serves to reduce glare and to reduce the cooling load on the air conditioning system.

The total cost of the building was $166,940.00, including landscaping and all fees.

Principal sub-contactors and material suppliers, all of Richmond, included:
- P. E. Eubank & Co., excavating, foundations, concrete; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Virginia Steel Co., Inc., steel; Binns and Co., aluminum and glass; R. Willson Roofing Co., roofing; Cruickshanks Iron Works Co., iron work.
- Staley Co., Inc., windows; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing steel; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; Lane Bros., Inc., painting; K. S. Chappell Co., Inc., weatherstripping and caulking; James G. Rose Co., insulation; Mamou & Uibley, Inc., acoustical, resilient tile; Snow & Denton, plaster.

AUGUST 1961
R. J. Reynolds - Patrick County Memorial Hospital

J. COATES CARTER
Architect

FRITH CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
General Contractor

HUGH HARRIS
Landscape Architect

The R. J. Reynolds — Patrick County Memorial Hospital, Inc., designed as a community hospital, is located at Stuart on Route 58. The project was designed by J. Coates Carter, Architect, A.I.A., Martinsville, with John M. Stacey, Director of University of Virginia Hospital, as hospital consultant.

Foundation work was started July 1 on the one story air conditioned structure of 25,000 sq. ft.

The building is located on a 12 acre site, which is at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountain escarpment some 10 miles east of the Blue Ridge Parkway, between the Parkway and Fairystone State Park. The building is to provide 30 to 36 beds and is designed for convenient expansion of patients' rooms and service areas.

The site consists of a level area of some three acres in the center of the tract owned by the hospital corporation which lends itself to attractive landscaping and excellent view of the Blue Ridge Mountains and surrounding valleys. This site is near the birthplace of R. J. Reynolds, Sr., founder of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and also near the home of the Penn family, who are founders of the original American Tobacco Company.

The project cost $602,448.00 including site work. Part of cost was through assistance of Hill-Burton funds. A generous donation was received from the Reynolds family. An intensive campaign was carried out by Patrick County residents who raised the “Owners” share of costs within a 30-day period.

(Continued on page 39)

E. TUCKER CARLTON
Architect

ROBERT E. KURTZ
Builder

Richmond's Horizon Home follows Eastern Virginia's traditional style of architecture using modern materials and modern methods of construction. Concrete features include lightweight concrete brick exterior walls with concrete masonry backup; plus driveway, patio and walks.

the horizon home is a ranch type of formal design on a wide corner lot sloping from front to rear. Concrete brick painted offwhite with white-gray asphalt shingle roof.

Design is for informal living in the rear of the house with a first floor balcony off the family room overhanging a patio with outdoor oven.

Living room, dining room, and family room are clustered around the kitchen, which allows these rooms maximum and fluid use for various entertainment purposes. The three bedrooms and two baths are completely isolated, and the bathrooms laid out for maximum building economy.

The recreation room, located immediately under the family room, and connected by open stairway, allows for functional living. The double garage, connecting to the recreational area, with door opening to the stairway, makes for easy travel coming and going into the entire house.

Ninety square feet of much needed storage space, and a fall-out shelter are added features.

PAGE FOURTEEN

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
This project is the first building to be completed as a portion of the new governmental mall. It contains all of the facilities necessary for the complete School Administration program including flexible office space, cafeteria, auditorium, conference rooms, library and research center. The office space is completely flexible using movable partitions on a four foot grid. The lighting, air conditioning and heating system are coordinated to fit with this flexible office system. It is of steel joist construction and consists of basically two floors of approximately 13,400 square feet per floor.

The cost of this project is approximately $350,000.00. This building was planned on an expandable basis so that the total project may be expanded almost one hundred percent. Many of these facilities for this expansion were taken into consideration during initial planning. Mechanical system consists of hot water boiler and central chiller to air handling units, divided into zones. The ceiling system is also designed on a four foot grid with the light fixtures and the acoustical tile fitting in with the over all module.

The ceiling system is also designed on a four foot grid with the light fixtures and the acoustical tile fitting in with the over all module.

The auditorium is used by the School Board and has all the facilities necessary for displays and lectures.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers for the project were Arthur E. Ault, McLean, excavating; Virginia Concrete Co., Inc., Springfield, concrete; Warren Rexrode, Fairfax, masonry; Steel Erectors, Inc., Alexandria, steel; Fenesta, Inc., Washington, steel roof deck. Also, Pound Brothers, Falls Church, roofing; Capital Products, Inc., Washington, windows; Rier and Jones, Arlington, painting; Beck Waterproofing Co., Inc., Richmond, waterproofing; Amazing Johnson Co., Alexandria, acoustical; Lawrence M. Proctor, Falls Church, steel doors and bucks; J. C. Herman & Son, Manassas, electrical work; Lester's Hardware, Springfield; plumbing fixtures; F. W. Harris Plumbing & Heating, Annandale, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.
The new River Road Methodist Church now under construction was designed by Charles Shiflett, Thomas A. Gresham, Associated Architects, Richmond.

River Road Church was formerly the old Broad Street Methodist Church located at Tenth & Broad Streets in Richmond. The church records of 1859 state: "The new congregation of Broad Street Methodist Church went to the 'far west end of Richmond' to Tenth & Broad Streets, and built a lovely new sanctuary a short distance from the State Capitol." The Richmond Journal of 1861 described the building as one of the most beautiful sanctuaries found anywhere in the State of Virginia. It was constructed with a huge dome over the sanctuary and lighted with 60 gas torches. The new building will have two gas lamp posts located near the tower entrance door to the church.

The City of Richmond, in planning its new civic center, condemned the present church building since it fell within the mall area. This action forced the church to move to a new location.

A site consisting of nine acres was selected on River Road in the far west end. The homes in the area of the site are predominantly traditional in design. The building committee of the church after deliberation decided that a building of early American design would be appropriate and in keeping with the neighborhood.

The building now under construction consists of two units connected with a covered walk. In one unit is the church which seats 440 people, pastor's study, church office, robing rooms and sacristy. The other unit consists of a social hall to seat 250 people, a kitchen, church parlor and seven classrooms. Planned in the future are approximately 24 additional classrooms, a larger office suite, church library, board meeting room, scout room, youth activities room, etc.

The Rev. John Wesley Newman, pastor of the church, and the building committee felt that it would be desirable to incorporate in the new church some material from the old building. The architects accomplished this by reusing a portion of the ornamental iron rail from the balcony of the present building. This ornamental iron was used as a balcony rail and as a rail for the covered walk in the new building.

The social hall portion of the building will be ready September 15. The church will begin holding services and other activities in this portion of the building at this time. The entire project will be completed December 1. In the interim between September 15 and December 1, services will be held at both the old and new buildings. On December 1 the old church will be abandoned.

A parsonage in keeping, generally, with the architecture of the church is also being erected on the site.

Principal subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Richmond, include the following:

- E. G. Bowles, excavating; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Cruickshanks Iron Works Co., steel; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; Frick, Van & Street, Inc., painting.
- Also, Richmond Primoil, Inc., waterproofing; E. S. Chappell Co., Inc., weatherstripping, caulking; W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; C. B. Smith Co., resilient tile, acoustical; Stone & Dunton, plaster; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; Pleasants Hardware, hardware.
- Others are W. L. Wachter, electrical work; J. W. Bastian Co., plumbing and heating; John K. Meusersmith Co., Inc., folding doors; W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., toilet partitions.

Bass Construction Company

General Contractors

Richmond, Virginia

PAGE SIXTEEN VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1961
Prior to constructing this first unit of a future completed structure, the membership of Skipwith Methodist Church, a new congregation at that time, was meeting in the Skipwith Elementary School on the adjoining property.

Being a new congregation, developed in a fast growing section of Henrico County, the need was for a lot of space but within a limited budget. The present Sanctuary, on the upper level, will become the Chapel when a larger Sanctuary is constructed in the future. All the class rooms, on the lower level, are separated by folding partitions so that the same area can also serve as a fellowship hall.

A contemporary design was selected because most of the people in the neighborhood are young couples with young families and a major portion of the homes are ranch style.

An extensive use of glass, particularly at the front, increases the visual space in the Sanctuary, due to its limited physical size and creates an inviting appearance to the people of the community.

Designed by G. Richard Brown, AIA, the "L" shaped building measures 68 by 28 with a 21 foot square extension. The exterior is of brick backed with block. Windows are aluminum and the roof is surfaced with asphalt shingle over a wood roof deck. Floors are finished in asphalt tile over concrete slabs.

Subcontractors and material suppliers for the project included Rovner & Rowe, excavating; Akin Masonry Contractors, masonry; Montague-Bennett Co., Inc., steel; Unit Structures, structural wood, roof deck; T. A. Phillips, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; General Specialties Co., Inc., windows.

Also, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; M. P. Barden & Sons, painting; Consolidated Tile Co., resilient tile, acoustical; C. H. Magnuder, plaster; R. A. Sievers, Inc., millwork; House & Green—Div. of Tredex Co., handrails; Prescolite, Art Metal, lighting fixtures; Wagner, Webb & Noe, electrical work; Kohler, plumbing fixtures; Kane Plumbing Co., Inc., plumbing and heating.

Anchor Construction Co., Inc., the general contractor, did the excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry, waterproofing and weatherstripping.

The Pen-Rea Office Building is located on the corner of Cutshaw Avenue and Tilden Street, one block south of Broad Street and across from WMBCG's 800' television tower in Richmond.

Maximum office and parking space is provided for on this site located on the fringe of Richmond's growing west end business district. The building has been elevated above the parking area on concrete columns to provide 64 choice parking areas which are connected with the two office levels by means of a hydraulic elevator.

Designed by David Warren Hardwicke, A.I.A., this 26,000 square foot office building is screened on all sides by an intricate brick screen wall using traditional Virginia soft moulded brick. Over 50% of the screen wall area is open by the use of a modified 18th century garden wall design. Vision through the screen will be quite adequate but the direct rays of the sun penetrating the screen will be reduced to less than 10%, thus reducing the air conditioning load and providing more comfort for the occupants.

The structural system is composed of precast concrete columns supporting prestressed concrete beams and joists. Office flooring is vinyl asbestos tile, walls are plastered and ceilings are two by four foot acoustical tile.

The general contractor is Wise Contracting Company, while principal subcontractors and material suppliers are as follows:

Concrete, Southern Materials Co., Inc.; masonry, W. M. Walder, Jr.; pre-stress, Concrete Structures, Inc.; roofing and sheet metal, N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc.; windows and glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; painting, Frick, Vann and Street, Inc.; acoustical and resilient tile, Mamon & Uder, Inc.; ceramic tile, Sneed-Satterwhite, Inc.; steel door and frames, J. S. Archer Co.; electrical, Union Electric Co., Inc.; plumbing, heating and air conditioning, Callen-Johnson Corporation. All are Richmond firms.
One hundred new units of low rent housing are now under construction in Hopewell. Designed by Brooks and Womack, AIA, of Richmond, the project consists of 23 buildings containing at least two families. The buildings are of one and two stories, and are rectangular in shape.

Provided among the 100 units are 21 one bedroom units, 35 two bedroom units (of which five are one story units for the aged and handicapped), 28 three bedroom units, 12 four bedroom units and four five bedroom units. In addition to the dwelling units there is a one story Administration Building containing 3,000 square feet.

Buildings in the new project are brick faced with gypsum wallboard interior partitions, asphalt shingle roofs, steel-double hung and casement windows and asphalt tile floors.

Within the project there is also a Community Building, of one story, adjoining a playground area.

The complete cost of the project, including landscaping, ranges and refrigerators in the individual unit kitchens, the cost of all site improvements including the Community and Administration Buildings, is $11,700 per family unit. Also included in this figure are items such as walks, sewers, water, gas and electrical lines and services to the project site.

Each dwelling unit kitchen is complete with cabinets, range, refrigerator, and storage area of 35 square feet (for a one bedroom unit) and up to 60 square feet (for a five bedroom unit).

Heating consists of gas burning forced air units with ducts to each room. There is one bath in each dwelling unit except in the five bedroom units which have a bath and a half.

Basic construction of the buildings is brick veneer with trussed wood roofs. The first floor slabs are on grade. All floors are covered with asphalt tile whether concrete slabs or wood second floor construction. The administration area of the Administration Building is air conditioned.

Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers include:

- Southern Materials Co., Inc., Richmond, concrete; Montague-Brets Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; Fenestra, Inc., windows; W. E. Weiler Co., Richmond, insulation.
- English Construction Co., Inc., the general contractor, also did the excavating and carpentry work.
The new Aldersgate Methodist Church now under construction in the Richmond suburbs was the outgrowth of the merger of the Austin Avenue and Wesley Memorial Methodist Churches.

Leary and Giucci were Associated Architects. The main problems to be met in the design were different requirements necessary to accommodate both the older Wesley congregation and the younger Austin Avenue group along with the related requirements for a full range of facilities on a very limited budget.

Under construction at this time on a nine acre site is a sanctuary seating 300, social hall, kitchen, offices and 18 classrooms. For the present, the social hall will be divided by folding partitions forming four additional large adult classrooms. Future expansion will include a full scale stage addition to the hall, two new wings for a chapel and classrooms, and a suspended balcony for 75 more seats.

The feature of the design is the sanctuary with a 40 foot high roof constructed of exposed heavy cedar deck on laminated wood frames that rise tent-like from the ground. Inside, the focal point is the altar, topped by a 15 foot wall mounted wood cross, and flanked on each side by the choir. The pulpit is to one side of the chancel, is circular and of open construction.

Interior walls are mostly painted Solite block, ceilings are gypsum board or acoustical tile, and floors are vinyl-asbestos tile. The building is divided into five zones for the hot water heating system and the sanctuary is air conditioned with provisions for future cooling.

The contract cost of $158,000 includes grading, parking and access driveways. The 14,023 square feet in the building average $11.27 in cost. The sanctuary cost approximately $15.50 per square foot and the rest about $9.50 per square foot.

Andrews & Parrish, Richmond, the general contractors, also did the excavating, foundations, concrete and carpentry work. Other subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Richmond, include the following:

Hammond Masonry Corp., masonry; Mitchell Iron & Steel, steel; Truscon Steel Division, steel roof deck; R. P. Whitley Roofing Co., roofing; Howard P. Foley Co., electrical work.

Also, H. Beckstoffer's Sons, windows, millwork; W. A. Dagenhart & Son, plumbing, heating and ventilating; James H. Carr, Inc., structural wood; J. S. Archer Co., steel doors and bucks.
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MELVIN SPENCE & ASSOCIATES
Architects

G. L. CLINE
General Contractor

BLAIR D. DUVAL
Mechanical Consultant

Completed during 1957, this Dutch Colonial residence is located in River Shores, Norfolk County, near Portsmouth. On the James River, it was designed by Melvin M. Spence AIA and Associates for Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hollowell. Constructed of oversize hand-made brick, it has a slate roof. The circular staircase, shown in the photograph, is located in the foyer. The house is heated with a warm air system designed for the addition of air conditioning.

The mechanical consultant was Blair D. Duval. General Contractor was G. L. Cline of Portsmouth. The circular staircase was built by Amelia Building Materials, Inc., Portsmouth. Plumbing was by W. D. Sams Plumbing & Heating Co., of Norfolk. The Doyle Brick Co., Norfolk, supplied the brick.

G. L. CLINE
General Contractor

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PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA
Calvary Presbyterian Church
In Norfolk

MELVIN M. SPENCE & ASSOCIATES: Architects
E. B. SMALL
Structural Consultant
VANSANT & GUSLER
Electrical Consultants
JOHN HOFFMAN
Mechanical Consultant
W. B. MEREDITH CONSTRUCTION CO.
General Contractor

The new Calvary Presbyterian Church is under construction on Kempsville Road in Norfolk and is expected to be completed during the month of August. The portion of the church complex now being built at a site near Greenwich is the educational area. The main Sanctuary will be constructed at a later date. The chapel under construction, which will be used as a Sanctuary, will have exposed block walls, laminated wood arch structural support for a wood plank exposed roof deck. The exterior of the building will be of brick with Holiday stone and stucco panels. Windows are of the aluminum awning type.

In an adjoining classroom building the Parco system of metal studs and joists is the basic structural system. The rooms in this area will be plastered. The building is heated with a hot water heating system using baseboard units.

The Rev. E. C. Cooley is Pastor of the Church, while Edward W. Kants is Chairman of the Building Committee. Construction costs for the units under construction are $101,817, or approximately $9.60 per square foot.

Consultants for the project included E. B. Small, structural; Vansant & Gusler, electrical, and John Hoffman, mechanical. General contractor is W. B. Meredith Construction Co. Principal sub-contractors and material suppliers include:


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PAGE TWENTY-TWO
New Southside Elementary School

VANSANT & GUSLER
Mechanical Consultants

The Southside Elementary School in Blairs, Pittsylvania County, is the first completely new school building to be constructed under a current new school building program of some $2,000,000. The new building was designed by J. Coates Carter, AIA, of Martinsville, and can accommodate some 550 to 600 pupils and will supersede ten or more one-room school buildings in the surrounding district. The building is located on property adjacent to the Southside High School building on a 30-acre tract, both of which accommodate an area between Danville and Chatham.

J. COATES CARTER: Architect
RAYFORD B. SMITH
Structural Consultant

The general construction provides for terrazzo floors, tile wainscots, movable furnishings, such as bookcases, wardrobes, teachers' closets. Lighting is all of fluorescent type; heating—hot water system. Multi-Purpose Room is some 4,983 sq. ft. to accommodate the dining area, auditorium and physical education, with stage.

The building is under contract to English Construction Company, Inc., at cost of $335,400, which is $10.10 per sq. ft., including grounds improvement, driveways, sewage and water systems.

A one story building, the new Southside school is “U” shaped and has dimensions of 215 by 176 feet. The exterior walls are of brick and block, interior partitions are of block, while the roof is built-up. Steel windows were used in the building; the floors are of concrete.

Sub-contractors and material suppliers for the project included:

English Construction Co., Inc., Altavista, who was General Contractor, did the work on excavating, concrete, foundations, carpentry, painting and waterproofing.

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Brick Suppliers for the Calvary Presbyterian Church, page 22 and The Hollowell Residence, page 21.

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John C. Manos
March 16, 1976

VIRGINIA RECORD
PAGE TWENTY-FOUR

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Virginia Chapter—American Institute of Architects
Virginia Society of Professional Engineers
Board of Directors, National Society of Professional Engineers

HOTEL ROANOKE, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
OCTOBER 18-21, 1961

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18
9 AM to 5 PM
N.S.P.E. Executive Meeting—Parlor F

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19
9 AM to 12 Noon
N.S.P.E. Executive Meeting—Parlor F
12 Noon to 9 PM
Registration in Foyer
All N.S.P.E., V.S.P.E., A.I.A. Members and Exhibitors must register.
9 PM to 6:30 PM
Purchase Dinner & Banquet Tickets at Registration Desk.
2 PM to 5 PM
N.S.P.E. Professional Meeting—Shenandoah Room
4 PM to 6:30 PM
Exhibits open in Exhibit Hall. See program notes for rules on door prizes.
5 PM to 8 PM
Reception for Exhibitors & Members sponsored by A.I.A.-V.S.P.E. In Exhibit Hall.
6:30 PM to 8 PM
Admittance by Registration Badge.
6:45 PM
Dinner for Members & Exhibitors—Ballroom
8 PM to 9 PM
Admittance by Ticket (Purchase in Advance at Registration Desk.)
To toastmarsh—Mr. Murray Wilson, Pres., N.S.P.E. Awards
8 PM to 10:30 PM
N.S.P.E. Professional Meeting—Shenandoah Room
Pres. Wilson Presiding
8 PM to 11:00 PM
V.S.P.E. Board of Directors Meeting—Parlor D
Pres. Berkness Presiding.
8 PM to 10:00 PM
A.I.A. Executive Board Meeting—Parlor F
Pres. Hurt Presiding.
8 PM to 8 PM
Exhibits open in Exhibit Hall
10:00 PM
The Ladies are cordially invited to visit the Exhibits.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20
8:30 AM to 5:00 PM
Registration in Foyer
Registration closes at 5:00 PM
5:00 PM to 8:00 AM
Purchase Banquet Tickets at Registration Desk.
8:00 AM to 10:00 AM
N.S.P.E. Regional Breakfasts
Southeast Region—Ballroom
Central Region—Cavalier
North Central Region—Ballroom
Southwest Region—Parlor D
Western Region—Va. Room
9:00 AM to 10:00 AM
A.I.A. Committee Meetings
10:00 AM to 12:00 Noon
Exhibits Open in Exhibit Hall. Everyone is urged to visit these fine exhibits.
12:00 Noon to 2:00 PM
Reception & Luncheon for Members—Ballroom
I. R. Berkness—Pres. V.S.P.E. Presiding
2:00 PM
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(Continued on next page)
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6:00 PM
6:30 PM Reception
7:30 PM
7:30 PM Banquet
to
9:00 PM Mr. Hurt, Pres. Va. Chapt. A.I.A., Toastmaster
Ballroom—Light Entertainment
9:00 PM Dancing
to
1:00 AM Music by Freddie Lee

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21

9:00 AM Exhibits Open in Exhibit Hall
to
10:00 AM See notes for rules.
9:00 AM N.S.P.E. Professional Meeting
to
12:30 PM Pres. Wilson Presiding
10:00 AM V.S.P.E. Membership Meeting
to
11:30 AM Ballroom
10:00 AM A.I.A. Membership Meeting
to
11:30 AM Pocahontas Room

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AUGUST 1961

PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN
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The American Civil War split churches, organizations, and institutions. Brothers fought brothers and fathers battled sons. The United States was truly a "house divided."

One "house" that was not divided was Freemasonry! There were times during the long struggle when it almost split, but the wisdom of the ages prevailed and it just bent slightly. The "Old Charges" and Constitutions of the Order kept the politics of the day from shattering the organization.

No one knows how far back in time the history of Freemasonry travels. There is no question about it evolving from an operative art. Its ritual is permeated with and built around matters of architecture and building. Its symbols date back to the time when few men could read and books were not available. It is, beyond a doubt, the oldest fraternal organization still in existence.

The form of Masonry practiced today dates from June, 1717, when four English Lodges of operative Masons became alarmed at the decrease in craftsmen. They feared the decline would cause the death of its modes and teachings. So they met and formed the Grand Lodge of England. Speculative Masonry became a reality. The organization adopted certain Constitutions compiled by James Anderson, D.D. from old books and papers of the operative craft. Those Constitutions are still in force throughout the free world and are available for anyone to read.

No man is ever invited to join the order; he must petition a Lodge "of his own free-will and accord." It is a non-sectarian organization; a man must believe in God, but what he believes about his God is his own affair; no man is barred because of his religious or political affiliations. The discussion of politics, country, and religion, are prohibited topics in a Masonic Lodge; Freemasonry, therefore, "unites men of every country, sect, and opinion, and conciliates true friendship among those who might otherwise remain at a perpetual distance."

The practice of the tenets of the order—Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth—has been attested to by many prominent men throughout the years. One eminent minister, Joseph Fort Newton, was amazed to find men of many theological differences gathered about Masonic altars with love for each other. He was also astonished by the kindness shown his Confederate father by Union Masons after his capture by Federal troops toward the close of the Civil War. That led the son to write in his autobiography: "The fact that such a fraternity of men could exist, mitigating the harshness of war, and remain unbroken when states and churches were torn in two, became a wonder; and it is not strange I tried for years to repay my debt to it."

The "Old Charges" were recognized throughout Masonry all through the Civil War and before the outbreak of hostilities. It was the reminder that "Masonry hath been always injured by War, Bloodshed, and Confusion" which made many Masons seek to still the talk of civil war during the more than thirty years hostile forces were at work. Freemasons had been taught tolerance in their Lodges. They realized there were at least two sides to every question.

As early as 1821 sectional war clouds were on the horizon when Henry Clay, after serving as Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky, returned to Washington. He found Congress in confusion; hatred was rampant. The admission of Missouri as a state had set the politicians, the press, churches, and the citizens, against one another. It appeared impossible for any one man to restore the nation to sanity—but Clay did it! It took some political maneuvering on his part, but his "Missouri Compromise" was finally adopted. A threatened civil war was for a time averted.

Henry Clay was not an "appeaser" in the sense the word was employed. He had used every influence at his command to prosecute the War of 1812. His ire had been aroused by the way "Great Britain, France, Spain, Denmark, Naples," and, "to cap the climax ... the little contemptible power of Algiers" had insulted and outraged the United States. He loved his country and its Constitution. Because of that love he did not want to see his fellow-countrymen arrayed against each other. His whole life was dedicated to the establishment and preservation of a peaceful solution of the differences between the North and South.

He proved his concern ten years later when once again he was called upon to prevent another possible civil war. In 1828 Andrew Jackson, a Mason, was elected President of the United States in spite of overwhelming anti-Masonic forces then prevalent in the political arena. Clay, who had been serving as Secretary of State, was replaced. But he was not to be away from the political scene long. Kentucky returned him to the United States Senate in 1831—fortunately for the nation.

The tariff acts passed earlier had provoked the animosity of the South. South Carolina, taking the lead, had ratified an ordinance declaring the acts unconstitutional and, therefore, null and void. Weapons and ammunition were procured; other Southern states were invited to join her; war clouds were floating everywhere.

President Jackson urged South Carolina to reconsider her action. The state would not. Jackson then issued a proclamation denouncing the doctrines of nullification, and declared he would use troops to enforce the enactments of the general government. The times called for the wisdom of the legendary first Grand Master of Masons—Solomon.

Into the breach stepped Henry Clay to clothe a distracted people with the garments of peace. Although he had fought for the passage of the tariff acts, he realized nothing is ever perfect and a compromise was necessary to still the gathering storm. He submitted a bill designed to act as a buffer. Before it was voted on, he talked with the leaders on both sides of the sectional strife. So well did he placate the opposing factions, his compromise was approved by both Houses. Once more the country breathed freely; once more the nation had been liberated from the jaws of impending disaster.

Happily for America, Divine Providence had seen fit to place a man of the caliber of Henry Clay on the stage.
of public action during one of the most critical periods of her young history. No one can determine how much influence the teachings of Freemasonry had on his actions. But, as a boy, he had studied law under Robert Brooke who was Grand Master of Masons in Virginia during the time he was governor of the state. He was in daily contact with the leading Masons of the day. He became a Freemason as soon as he was old enough to petition a Lodge. He lived with Masons all of his life, and it is logical to assume he absorbed much of their thinking and their way of life. When he died, he was buried with the Masonic honors he had earned during his full and active career.

There were Masons other than Clay who helped still the talk of civil strife during the more than 30 years before the actual outbreak of hostilities, but he was the most outstanding. After his death in 1852, other compromising Masons such as Stephen Douglas of Illinois, John Bell of Tennessee, and John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, became more prominent. They did their best to undo the actions of the radicals of the South led by Barnwell Rhett and William Yancey, and the North's Wendell Phillips and William Garrison. But they were no match for the Northern abolitionists and the Southern fanatics who raged constantly—seldom accurate with their statements; always twisting the truth to suit their purpose—to precipitate a “little blood-letting.”

Even the fair-sex helped spill “a little blood.” The most famous of them was Harriet Beecher Stowe. Although the little wife of a Northern minister had never been in the South, her *Uncle Tom's Cabin* helped hasten bloodshed between fathers, sons, and brothers. Lincoln, when he first met Mrs. Stowe in 1862, left no doubt about her role when he greeted her with: “So you're the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war.”

A man who had once been a Freemason, but shortly after the anti-Masonic period was ushered in toward the close of 1826, joined forces against the organization, decided to try spilling “a little blood” in Virginia. John Brown had already had a taste of killing at Pottowatomie, Kansas. He felt that immediate emancipation of the slaves could not be brought about at the ballot box. He knew, as the politicians knew but would never admit, that the vast majority of the citizens of the United States wanted to be left alone. So he decided to do a little more killing to achieve his goal.

Brown committed treason against his government when he captured the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry on October 16, 1859. Even the man who was to become President of the nation, Abraham Lincoln, stated that whatever Brown’s reasons, “that cannot excuse violence, bloodshed and treason.”

Two men who were to become prominent in a new country—the Confederate States of America—Robert E. Lee and J. E. B. Stuart, were among the federal troops that finally overpowered Brown and his cohorts. One week later he was placed on trial. On
November second he was adjudged guilty of conspiracy, murder, and treason. The trial could have been averted. The defense had written evidence that insanity was hereditary in Brown's family. But the man who was to become a martyr would not repudiate himself. So one month later, the Masonic governor of Virginia, Henry A. Wise (who was to become a general in the Confederate army), having refused to commute Brown's sentence, saw him hanged by the neck until he was dead. His body began mouldering in the grave.

Three years before the events at Harper's Ferry, Love S. Cornwell, Grand Master of Masons in Missouri, asked: "Is there a Mason hailing from the land of the Puritans, who so far forgets his duty as to set laws at defiance, and attempt to propagate his political creed by force of arms... or is there a Mason hailing from the sunny South, proverbial for honor, generosity and benevolence, that is willing to sacrifice this temple of freedom, upon the altar of ambition?" His words were the forerunner of similar statements that would be made time after time during the next four years.

Two days after the inauguration of James Buchanan, a Past Master of a Pennsylvania Lodge, the fires of Hades spread throughout the land. Chief Justice Roger Taney read his opinion in what has come to be known as "The Dred Scott Case." It boiled down to the statement that Scott, a Negro, not being a citizen of the United States, had no right to sue in a Federal Court.

Taney then went on to declare Clay's Missouri Compromise void and claimed Congress had no right to exclude slaves from a Territory.

The Supreme Court's decision brought the statement from Lincoln: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." The abolitionists had won a great champion; that statement won their new champion the Presidency in 1860—and helped to finally split the nation.

Blood had already been spilled in Kansas when Taney read his decision in the Scott case. A Mason named Stephen Douglas had been the unwitting cause of that. In an attempt to still the talk of hostilities, Douglas submitted and fought for passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Its acceptance by Congress had the opposite effect.

The Grand Lodge of New York took note of what was happening in the war-torn state and sent a sympathizing letter to the Grand Lodge of Kansas. The letter called for Freemasonry to "let her do her kind offices in mitigating the severities of civil war, which in the days of other years, have marked her career through far more fearful and protracted scenes and come out unscathed, unsullied, and without 'the smell of fire upon her garments,' and stood forth luminous, the admiration of the moral world."

Masonry had evidently done what it could to ease the pangs of hatred, for in 1859, three years later, Dr. J. M. Pelot of the Grand Lodge of Kansas stated: "What beautiful illustrations are exhibited, in scenes of war, of the..."
strength of the mystic tie! With us in
Kansas, it was the only link that bound
together Americans of opposite politics,
though the same Anglo-Saxon blood
coursed through their veins.” That was
to be the case all through the Civil War,
only on a much larger scale.

President Buchanan joined the Grand
Lodge of the District of Columbia in
the dedication ceremonies of the Equest­
rian Statue of Washington on February
22, 1860. He used the same gavel as had
George Washington when he acted as
Grand Master during the laying of the
corner-stone of the Nation’s Capitol. In
the course of the ceremonies Buchanan
made it clear that he was there for no
one section when he said: “I perform
this act of pious devotion, not in the
name of the people of the North, of
the South, the East or the West—not in
the name of those who dwell on the
waters of the Atlantic, or of the far
Pacific, but in the name of the whole
American people, united, one and indivi-
dible, now and forever.”

People from all over the country
heard the President and applauded his
statements calling for unity. They
proved they were not in favor of a
division; they wanted no strife; they
wanted only to be left alone. But that
was not to be. The fanatics were to see
that. And of the small handful of
those fanatics who brought about the
war, only one, Ruffin, fought in the
ranks. The others were content to sit
back and see the multitude on both
sides who had wanted no fighting, sent
to the front lines to be slaughtered. An
excellent example was Roger Pryor, a
real “fire-eater” who, when offered the
“opportunity” to send the first shot into
Fort Sumter, would not. Nor did he
ever fire a shot.

Two months before South Carolina
seceded, the Rev. Thomas Taylor of
the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, told his
listeners: “Now is the time when every
true Mason should seek to guide the
Ship of State with a well-directed hand,
and be sure to mingle his lessons of
prudence in all he says and does... It
is my opinion, that when the last
political cord shall be broken, there will
be one still stronger uniting us together,
which is indissoluble.” Words that
proved prophetic within a few short
months.

The great philosopher and Mason,
Albert Pike, presented his credentials
as the Representative of the Grand
Lodge of Kansas Near the Grand Lodge
of Arkansas, on November 5, 1860. He
told those present he knew they agreed
with him in hoping “that the bonds of
friendship and good neighborhood may
be re-knit and strengthened, and anger
and recrimination cease, and that all
the great moral and social influences

PAGE THIRTY-TWO

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
Masonry may be exerted, honestly and unceasingly, for the restoration of harmony, the maintenance of peace.” Pike was to become a Confederate general, and while fighting away from his home in Little Rock, have his valuable library saved by the Grand Master of Iowa, Thomas Benton, a Union colonel.

A month later, the Grand Master of North Carolina, Lewis L. Williams, asked his members to “invoke the Genius of Masonry to endue us with that spirit of brotherly love which will lead us to a discharge of those high duties entrusted to our care with that noble emulation of who can best work and agree.”

John Dove told the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons meeting in Richmond, Virginia, what the Mason's role should be in the political struggle: “If separation must come, if the Bird of Jove is driven from his splendid eyre, let him not be harrowed with the mortifying reflection, as he flies to some mountain height to die, that his own wing furnished the feather which gave the deadly aim of the envenomed arrow. But rather, when we have exhausted every effort at compromise and reconciliation, and the very last ray of hope is about departing from the patriot statesman's vision in the western horizon, and the black and rayless night of anarchy is about to shroud his mind with gloomy forebodings of the future . . . let us agree to separate amicably, as brothers . . .”

The Grand Master of Massachusetts, Dr. Winslow Lewis, remembering a visit he had made to Richmond, wrote a letter to the Grand Master of Virginia asking: “Is it too late to avert the calamity? Is there nought remains of conservatism to be tried? Have we not an institution which binds us together not only as fellow citizens but as Brothers, and as Brothers can we lacerate those pledges, the foundation of our Faith and Practice?”

Lewis' letter was answered by John R. McDaniel 11 days after South Carolina had seceded from the Union: “As a body we can do nothing; but did every individual brother possess, and yield to the dictates of so true and fraternal a heart as beats in your bosom, much could be done as individuals—indeed this state of things would never have existed. . . . The blood of the Old Confederacy is upon the intriguing and unprincipled politicians, and the wolves in Christian clothing.”

Not all of the politicians were “unprincipled,” for John J. Crittenden, in an eleventh hour bid to avert the threatening war, submitted a whole parcel of compromises to the Senate. The parcel was turned over to a Committee to tell the Virginia Story.
mittee of Thirteen. The Committee, with the endorsement of Lincoln and his "let there be no compromise" statement, killed what the New York Tribune called, "the most considerate and conciliatory" proposal of "our opponents." So the white-haired Mason from Kentucky, backed by two other Masons, the "little giant" Douglas and the Southern "fire-eater" Robert Toombs, lost his fight to preserve the Union.

President Buchanan was criticized for doing nothing. What he could have done is problematical. When South Carolina seceded, Lincoln had been elected President; Buchanan had only weeks left in office; the man who was to succeed him would make no statement whatsoever as to his proposed policies; as was to happen several times later, the United States was not prepared for even a small scale war. The small number of troops were scattered all over the country.

Among the scattered troops was a group of Masons at Camp Floyd, Utah Territory. The commanding officer was Albert Sidney Johnston, considered to be a Mason, who had been ordered to

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PAGE THIRTY-FOUR

**Virginia Record**

Founded 1878
the Territory by Buchanan early in 1858, to enforce the laws of the United States. Shortly after their arrival, the Freemasons applied for, and received, a dispensation to form a Masonic Lodge from the Grand Master of Missouri, Samuel H. Saunders.

The first Master of the Lodge, John C. Robinson, was to become a Union general. During the Battle of Gettysburg, he was to meet several of his fellow members; among them, Henry Heth, a Confederate general. Both of them, as well as many of the other members of Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 205, were to distinguish themselves numerous times on numberless battlefields.

Even after other Southern states had joined South Carolina, peace conventions, many of them led by Masons, endeavored to halt the impending struggle. The pleas of Grand Masters, Grand Lodges, and individual Masons for sanity, were ignored. Thousands of people in Massachusetts signed petitions pleading for Crittenden's compromises to be accepted. The vast majority in every walk of life, in every section of the country, wanted peace. But the fanatics, in a last-ditch stand, won; the citizens of the United States lost.

Ironically, the opposing commanders in the first battle of the Civil War were Masons. The Confederate Mason, Pierre G. T. Beauregard, fired into a fort on a ledge made of Vermont granite in a harbor in South Carolina, manned by troops under Robert Anderson, a member of a Masonic Lodge in Trenton, New Jersey.

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Excavating contractor for the new Fairfax County School Administration Building, featured on page 15.
Hospital (from page 14)

The Executive Board of the non-profit Hospital corporation includes: Robert L. Clark, Judge John D. Hooker, Judge Ruth O. Williams, Hugh A. White, The Rev. Grant R. Miller, and Chapman Lash.

All rooms are provided with private toilets, screen dividers, oxygen, and intercom system, and an independent air conditioner.

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All corridors and patients’ rooms are finished with fabric covered sidewalls, acoustical ceilings and vinyl floor tile. Ceramic tile is used extensively throughout the operating, utility and service and kitchen areas. Exterior is of brick with Limestone trim. Windows and doors are aluminum.

Firth Construction Co., Inc., of Martinsville (Collinsville), the general contractor, also did the foundations, masonry, waterproofing, carpentry, acoustical and plaster work. Other subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:

- Hopkins & Wood, Stuart, excavating; Clark Brothers Co., Inc., Stuart, concrete; Structural Steel Co., Inc., Roanoke, steel, steel grating; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Roanoke, steel roof deck; Valley Roofing Corp., Roanoke, roof deck, roofing, insulation; Superior Block Co., Charlotte, North Carolina, stone work.
- Others were Allen Steel Products Co., Greensboro, N. C., windows; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke, glazing; Davidow Paint & Wallpaper Co., Roanoke, painting, plastic wall linoleum; Valley Lumber Co., Roanoke, paneling, millwork; Hite Tile Co., Collinsville, terrazzo, ceramic tile; W. Morris Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient tile; Moatique-Batts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel doors and backs, handrails.
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produces a different reality in Alabama from what it would in Vermont, just as the abstraction of democracy is a different reality in the American midlands than to the half-savage population of the Congo. Very pointedly, the fact of the availability in libraries of books on the study of the Roman society is a different reality to students seeking a guide to the present from what it is to politicians courting minorities for their own selfish purposes.

On this last illustration, the fact of the neglect of available studies on the societies which led into our own reflects a reality in the past century, which at least one contemporary philosopher regards as a cause of the present drift. Ortega y Gasset wrote:

"We do not know what is happening to us, and that is precisely the thing that is happening to us—the fact of not knowing what is happening to us. Modern man begins by being disoriented with respect to himself ... he is outside his own country, thrust into new circumstances which are like an unknown land. . . . And it is very possible that one of the causes which produced the present serious disorientation with regard to himself in which modern man finds himself may be the fact that in the last four generations the average man, who knew so many things, knew nothing about history. I have noted many times that the type of man who in the 18th Century or the 17th century corresponded to present-day average man knew much more history than man does today. At least, he knew Greek history and Roman history; and these two past ages served him as a base and gave his own present a long perspective. But today, the average man, because of his historical ignorance, finds himself almost like a primitive, almost like the original man; and hence—other things aside—the unexpected forms of barbarism and savagery which burst suddenly from his old and hypercivilized soul."

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PAGE THIRTY-NINE
In support of the great Spanish contemplator, in America alone we have encountered every negative reaction from indifference to irate protest over a national effort to arouse interested study in an epochal event only one century past. With the present older generation the grandchildren of the generation which endured the war—and frequently knowing intimately members of the war generation—we are told that the war is "ancient history," and, for the reason that is is ancient history, should be forgotten. To know the past is a waste of time, we have heard from the bright moderns who proclaimed that America's destiny lay in the future. Well, this is the future that has become today:

A government taxing private citizens toward the point where the burden becomes intolerable in order to pay people's lives all over the globe not to fall under Russian domination; the highest standard of living ever conceived by man with the highest rate of alcoholism and homicidal acts, and the sixth highest rate of suicide; an automobile or so for every citizen and one million deaths on the public highways caused in most part by incompetent citizens who use a machine of destruction as a personal expression of various ignoble goads—including a primal self assertion nowhere else possible within the boundaries of acceptable behavior; a messianic chaplain from Yale in a burst of (what Erich Fromm calls) "infantile omniscience" staging a blank cartridge reenactment of John Brown at Montgomery, Alabama, and, with millions of people of ancient nations enslaved by Russia, righteously bleating that the Congo would be affected by Alabama; magazine editors, with pious detachment from Harlem at their backs (and a deafness to the protests of white parents in nearby Westchester County at the enforced integration of their children), trying to make a national figure of this self-appointed glory seeker and decrying the bad impression Alabama will make on the colored peoples in Africa; the president's bright little brother attempting to use punitive measures of...
enforcements in public education in Virginia to suppress the will of the majority while the Debating Champion himself endorses the payment of blackmail to the criminal dictator of a penny-ante country—an appalling combination of creating division at home, in order to win distant strangers over, and acting the foot-in-mouth bumbler for the world.

This is the future which scorned the guidance of the past, this is the now to which all the superiority to history led. As of the present writing, the spokesman of the New Frontier is dickering over holding the outpost of West Berlin, in precise duplication of Roman decisions over holding outposts across the Rhine and the Danube.

As a background to his bravely spoken words of defensiveness to the chief of the new barbarians, in costly stadia and athletic parks paid gladiators do their best to provide escape in an imitation as close as possible to the circuses with which Nero diverted the people and to the arenas which, as Mattingly said, “encouraged wild excitement and desperate gambling; it taught men to seek their spiritual food in the adventures and dangers of others, not in their own wrestlings.”

Just as Rome sent its fixers to distant provinces, winning temporary and expedient peace from ambitious local leaders, so Stevenson, a former presidential candidate, returns from a “good-will mission” to the countries of South America with the information that a few more billion dollars from the taxes of American citizens can hold our neighbors safe for a little while longer. To make the New Frontier’s re-run of declining Rome exact in detail, while we are bargaining off potential enemies, Mattingly’s description of popular entertainment in Rome can be applied to ours without the change of a word: “The drama . . . had sunk to a very low ebb. Preference was . . . shown for brutal or lascivious subjects. The most successful actors won immense wealth and popularity . . .” Successful athletes were also “the darlings of the public, won vast wealth and reputation and . . . were overweening in their pride and caprice.”

It would look as if the superiority to history has led America to a duplication of a period of decay, with the outstanding innovation the technological advance which makes it possible for the magic of television to bring the cheap entertainment and the arena into every family’s living room. When the past hundred years is studied as the century of the decline of the “Modern World” — that which began in the 16th Century — future historians will marvel at the phenomenon of millions of adults wasting their hours of life’s journey by watching tiny figures flit about in a little box, while the fruits of their labors were squandered without plan — not even with efficiency — in a frenzied purchase of the good will of distant masses who might go over to the approaching enemy. America, always proud of its size, will be historically distinguished by the magnitude of technological achievements which brought opiates to its people on a scale hitherto undreamed. And its leaders talked on — about the future, without ever understanding the past that produced the present of the dissolution.

(Part II next month)
Termite and moisture protection in the making: when the slab is poured over Bird Termibar, protection is built right in.

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