

Architect's sketch of new post office, Providence, Rhode Island. Architect-Engineer: Charles A. Maguire & Associates, Providence, Rhode Island.

First mechanized post office ...

## concrete domed shells provide 420' x 300' area with just two interior column groupings

A mechanized post office at Providence, R. I., is first step in a postal modernization program that will eventually provide "next-day" delivery anywhere in the U.S.

Six intersecting concrete shells form the multiple domed roof. Two four-column groups provide the only interior support. This permits unobstructed floor space essential to the electronically controlled mail-flow layout and allows the flexibility required for experimental spotting and rearrangement of machines. Another benefit of a shell roof was to eliminate exterior buttresses of conventional arch construction which would interfere with outside truck traffic.

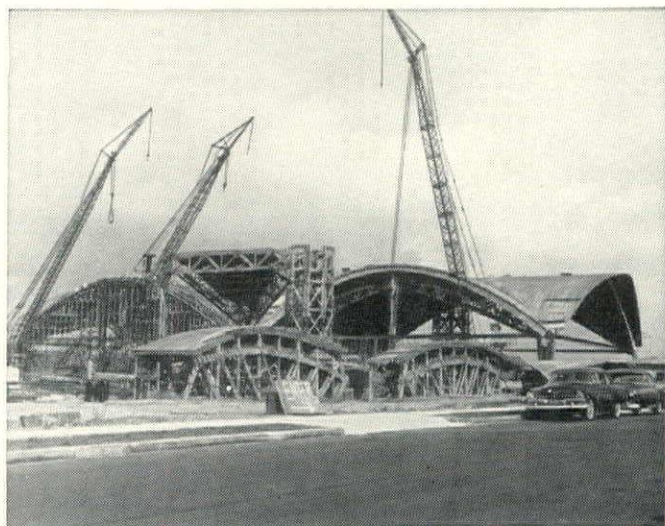
A concrete weighing 110 lb. per cu. ft. with a 2-inch slump and seven-day strength of 4,000 psi was used. Aggregate consisted of sand in combination with expanded shale. An air-entraining agent was added.

For design data on barrel shells and on standard, skewed, groined and sloping hyperbolic paraboloids, write for free literature. (U.S. and Canada only.)

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Falsework consisted of two identical sets of timber truss framing. 6'-thick shells each required 800 cu. yds. of concrete, placed in two operations. Spanning 150 x 140 ft., shells are separated by 2-in. expansion joints.



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### COVER NOTE:

Pictured on the cover is the Virginia Association of Electric Cooperatives' headquarters building at 205 West Franklin Street in Richmond. The association bought the building in March, 1959, and a month later moved its offices there from rented space elsewhere in downtown Richmond.

## G. Washington—"Who He?"

THE LATE HAROLD ROSS, founder of *The New Yorker* and editorial director during its great days, had a way of calling to a writer's attention the loose use of proper names which he felt needed to be identified. If, say, a writer from the South dropped some name that carried pride in his region—Colonel Oleander ap Fulp Friddle—Ross would scribble on the copy, "Who he?" Recently a minor episode suggested the possibility that such identification might be required for the Virginian who did more than any single individual to make possible the founding of the United States—and this identification might be required in his own state.

The name of George Washington entered a conversation in the presence of several children who have grown up among families of educated Virginians and who have gone as far as the fifth grade in very fine schools. On an impulse, some one asked the children if they could identify George Washington. After some hesitation among them, one triumphantly recalled that, "he was first in war and first in peace," but, under closer examination could not identify the war nor define the nature of the peace. Then another mentioned brightly that he "cut down his father's cherry tree." When all agreed on that item, the next question was, "Where was this cherry tree?" As this drew only blankness, the question was narrowed specifically to, "Where was Washington born? Where was he from?" This produced a clammy silence. Finally one, trying to save the situation, began to guess. "Washington," was offered as a possibility, and then "Vermont." As this was greeted with explosions which evidently gave a hint, the next desperate guess was "Virginia."

It was revealed that these children had visited St. Peter's Church in New Kent County, where Martha and George Washington are said to have been wed, and the children seemed casually aware that Martha was the wife of George Washington, without ever connecting the couple with their own state. On the other hand, much was known about Lincoln—even remembered episodes from books from the school libraries, and the manner of his death in a theatre. This was a very depressing business, reflecting as it did the failure of stress on the Virginia heritage in its relation to national history.

Without question, in any national test given to school children and non-scholarly grown-ups, Lincoln would easily lead the field as the greatest of all historical Americans. In fact, in some quarters it would appear that the Trinity has been re-formed in order to include The Great Emancipator. The reasons for this apotheosis are obvious enough. When the dominant political party took over the country, with the South excluded, during the decades of the formation of the modern America, the War President as Martyr became the patron saint whose nimbus concealed the venality, rapacity, rascality, and sheer viciousness of the controlling powers among the Radical Republicans. The further the cynical and corrupt exploiters robbed the country and despoiled the South the more their leaders, looking heavenward, invoked the name of the first president of their party.

During his lifetime, Lincoln was a party politician distrusted by the Radical Republicans and who ran on a platform of preserving the peace between the

(Continued on page 37)

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Building. See Page 13.

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# NEWS

## A I A VIRGINIA CHAPTER

**T**HE VIRGINIA CHAPTER, American Institute of Architects has elected five new Corporate and three new Associate members to their group. The new members are as follows:

### CORPORATE MEMBERS



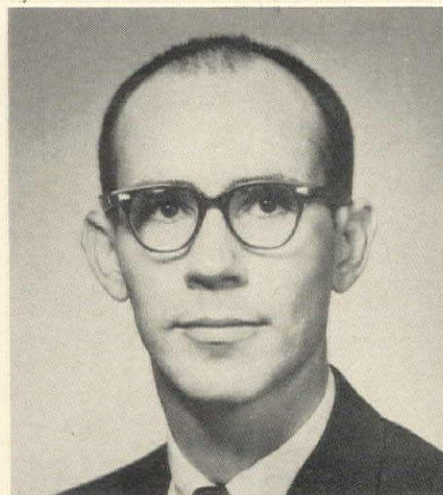
**CLIFTON LEE BARBIERI**

Born Oct. 7, 1919 in Lynchburg. He graduated in 1937 from Holy Cross Academy in Lynchburg. He is currently office and drafting room manager for Clark, Nexsen and Owen.



**JAMES DEXTER BOGGS**

Born Dec. 10, 1928 in Portsmouth. A graduate of St. Joseph's Academy in Portsmouth, he received a B.S. Degree in Architecture in 1954 from the University of Virginia. Presently employed by Williams and Tazewell in Norfolk.



**KENNETH ELSWORTH CALVERT**

Born Oct. 10, 1928 in Danville. Graduated from Schoolfield High School in Danville and received a B.S. in Building Design from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Since April, 1961, has been a partner in the firm of Calvert and Lewis in Danville.

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BY TALLEY

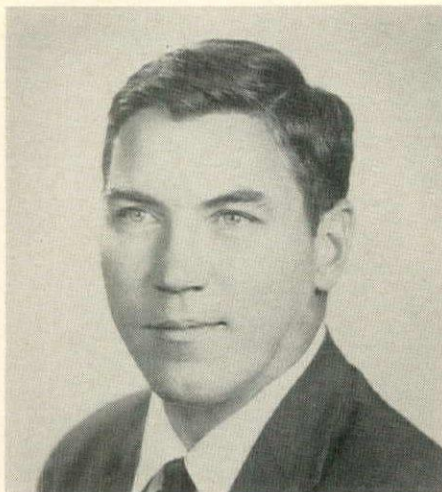
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WALTER HOMER MITCHELL

Born Oct. 29, 1927 in Wytheville. A graduate of Wytheville High School, he received a B.S. in Building Design from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1955. He is presently employed by Saunders and Pearson in Alexandria.



WILLIAM WARD MOSELEY

Born March 26, 1930 in Lawrenceville. He attended Lawrenceville High School and graduated with a B.S. Degree in 1952 from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Currently employed by Marcellus Wright & Son in Richmond.

(Continued on page 31)

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NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

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Bldg. See Page 13.

Members of the General Assembly and other distinguished guests joined Architect members of the Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects at a special preview showing the 1962 biennial Architects, Designers and Photographers exhibit at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts on February 1. Shown in the galleries and around the pool of the Mediterranean Court are, left to right and top to bottom: Senator Edward E. Willey and architect-city-Councilman Ben R. Johns, Jr., of Richmond; Del. Tom Frost, architect Washington Reed and Senator John Alexander; architect John Whitmore and Mayor Claude W. Woodward and architect Milton Grigg; national AIA President Phil Will with Governor A. S. Harrison, Jr.; Sen. Thomas H. Blanton, Sen. Harry C. Stuart and architect Marcellus Wright, Jr.; Sen. William V. Rawlings, Del. John L. Rauls and architect Herbert L. Smith, III; Virginia Chapter AIA President Fleming Hurt; AIA President Will, AIA Middle Atlantic Regional Director Daniel A. Hopper, AIA Executive Director William H. Scheick; Del. Theodore C. Pilcher, architect Merrill C. Lee; Del. John Warren Cooke, Speaker of the House of Delegates E. Blackburn Moore; Del. Kenneth I. Devore, Del. Grady W. Dalton, and architect Richard Guerrant; Del. Edward E. Lane, Del. David E. Satterfield, III, and architect John Allen.

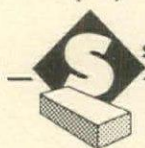


Architects and Legislators View Museum Exhibits



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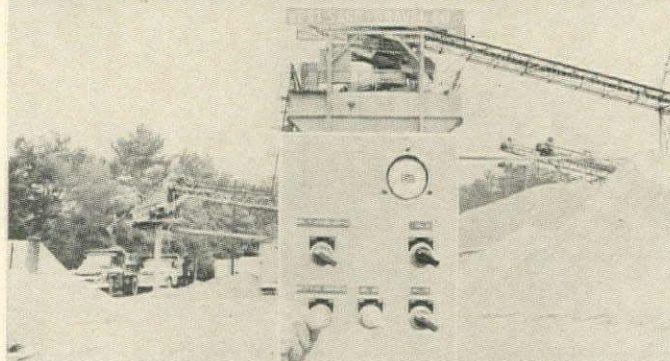
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# Richmond Architectural Firm's Entry in F. D. Roosevelt Memorial Competition

BASKERVILL & SON  
Architects

*Photos by Colonial Studios*

THE COMPETITION was open to all architects in the United States and was conducted in two stages. The first stage was submitted on September 2, 1960. This is one of over 300 submissions which were judged in the first stage of the competition.

The Memorial was to be located in Washington, D. C., on 27 acres in West Potomac Park between the Tidal Basin and the Potomac River in the vicinity of the Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln Memorials. These memorials are at present arranged with the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument on the main east-west axis. The Jefferson Memorial is arranged on a north-south axis with the White House at the northern end. This submission placed the Roosevelt Memorial on a second north-south axis with the Federal Reserve Board Building at the northern end.

The basis of this submission was the famous "Four Freedoms" which were described in President Roosevelt's Annual Message to the Congress on January 6, 1941. Each of the four white marble pylons depicts one of the "Four Freedoms", having symbolic sculpture on its principal face and an incised quotation

on the reverse face. These pylons rose from a circular reflecting pool, around which people could walk and view the sculpture and read the inscriptions. Formally arranged flowers and shrubs are located in planting beds around the walkway.

The four pylons support a great flaming bronze torch, the symbol of freedom. It was felt that this flame would not only be viewed by visitors to the Memorial but would be especially effective to the air travelers arriving and leaving the Washington airport.

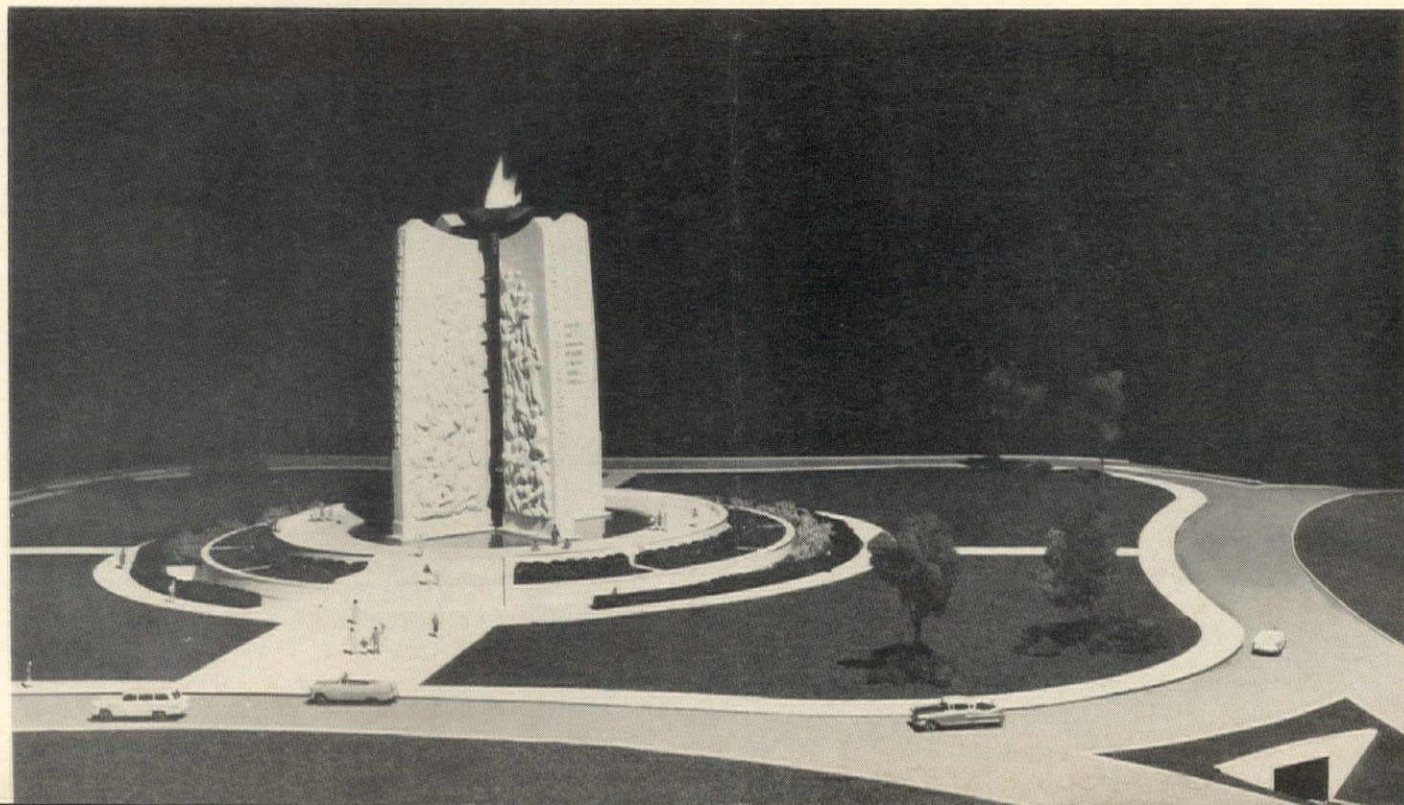
One of the requirements of the program was to provide parking space for 300 cars. This submission placed the parking below the landscaped mound on which the Memorial was to be erected, thus providing covered parking and direct circulation from the parking to the Memorial. Below the Memorial at the parking level was a gallery for the exhibit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's memorabilia. Rest rooms, storage space and mechanical equipment space are also provided at this level. Two large curving ramps lead from this level up to the Memorial above.

The competitors were asked to suggest a use for the remaining portion of

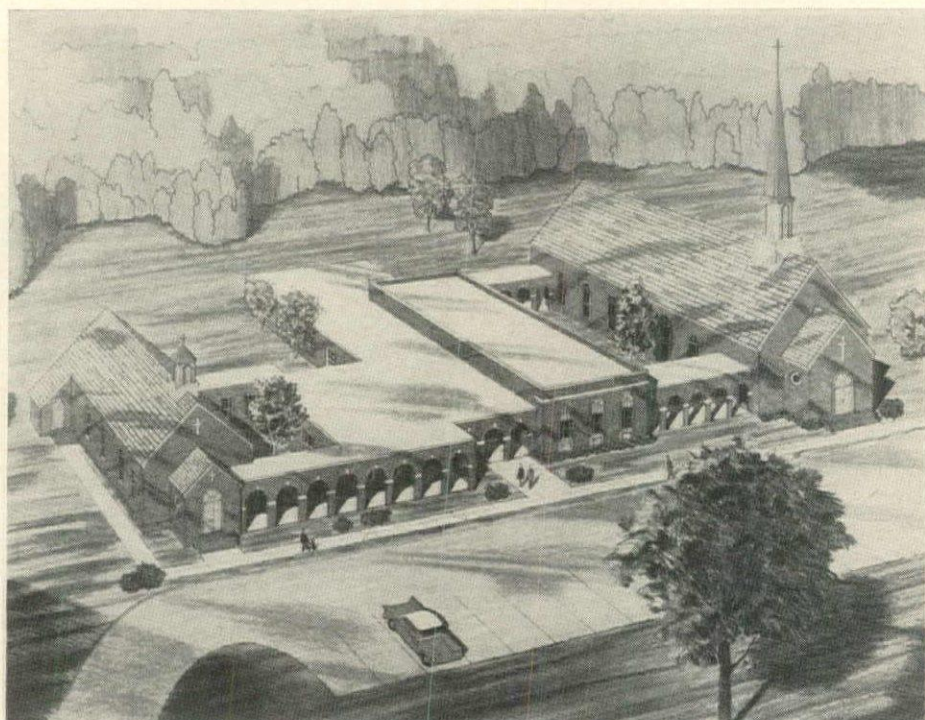
the park and this submission offered a mall of state flags with the American flag at the northern terminus which was also on the north-south axis of the Memorial.

Present trafficways are preserved and the curve of the Tidal Basin is repeated on the roadways bordering the Memorial, offering long curved curb areas for tourists and sight-seeing buses.

This design was not selected for the second stage, but the final competition has been held and awards have been made; however no commission for the construction of the Memorial has been awarded.



# Emmanuel Episcopal Church—Kempsville



**T**HE EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL Church was consecrated in 1843 by the Rt. Rev. William Meades, Fourth Bishop of Virginia. At this time Kempsville, formerly called "Kemps Landing," was a busy, active place important as a distribution and trading center. Coastal sailing vessels plied the Elizabeth River to its docks to deliver goods and freight away the production of the surrounding farms. The local grist mill ground corn and wheat both for local consumption and export. But as Virginia grew, the town lost its economic function and Emmanuel gradually became a church serving a rural community.

In 1943, after 100 years of continuous service the church burned. Against all odds its small congregation with the gracious help of outside friends, rebuilt the church. The result of their rebuilding was consecrated in 1947 by the present Bishop, the Rt. Rev. George P. Gunn. This building located on the left of the rendering will serve as a chapel for the future church.

The new building will be built in two stages and will follow the style of the existing building. The first unit has been awarded to W. B. Meredith, II, Inc., Norfolk, for the cost of \$77,800.00. This unit will be connected to the existing building by a covered colonnade. The parish house will consist of a social hall, kitchen, toilets, office, study and 14 classrooms. The exterior walls are brick

and block cavity and all interior walls are masonry block. The floors are concrete covered with asphalt tile and the majority of the ceilings are acoustical plaster. The roof system is bar joist with metal decking. The average classroom size is 19' x 12'. The building is heated by a four zone hotwater baseboard system.

The consulting engineers for the electrical and mechanical work were Vansant and Gusler. The second unit, the sanctuary, will be built at a future date, and will be connected to the parish house by a similar colonnade. Construction of the first unit is expected to be completed by June of 1962.

W. B. Meredith, II, Inc., Norfolk, who was general contractor is also handling the work on excavating, piling, foundations, concrete, stone, carpentry, wood flooring, steel doors and bucks, and handrails.

Principal subcontractors and suppliers are Tidewater Steel Co., Inc., Norfolk, steel; Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., Norfolk, painting; Grover L. White, Inc., Norfolk, resilient tile; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., Norfolk, hardware.

Also, Portsmouth Lumber Corp., Portsmouth, millwork; W. L. Smith, electrical work; F. O. Brugh & Son, Norfolk, plumbing, heating and ventilating.

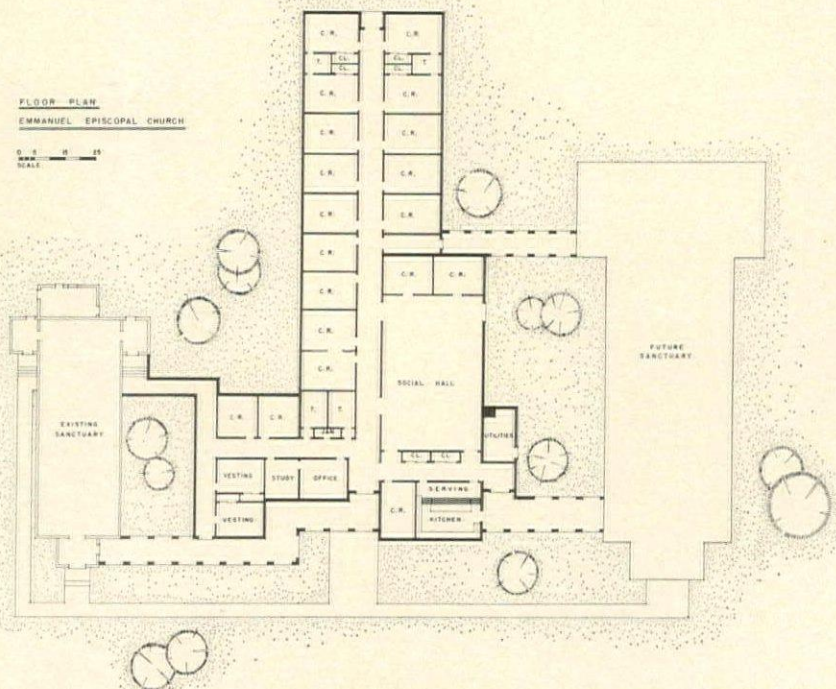
**MELVIN M. SPENCE ASSOCIATES**  
Architects

**VANSANT & GUSLER**  
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

**E. B. SMALL**  
Structural Consultant

**W. B. MEREDITH, II, INC.**  
General Contractor

FLOOR PLAN  
EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
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## ST. BRIDE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORFOLK

MELVIN M. SPENCE ASSOCIATES  
Architects

E. D. DUVAL  
Mechanical Consultant

E. B. SMALL  
Structural Consultant

E. M. POPE CONSTRUCTION CO.  
General Contractor

**T**HE St. Bride's congregation is one of the oldest Episcopal groups in the Norfolk area. Until 1762, the area it now embraces was a part of Elizabeth River Parish.

In that year, the old parish was split into three sections, Elizabeth River, Portsmouth and St. Bride's. The latter was designated as that portion of Norfolk County south of the eastern branch and east of the southern branch of the Elizabeth River. The original church, erected shortly after the designation of the bounds of the parish, was erected in the lower part of Norfolk County.

Later, two Episcopal congregations, descendants of the original St. Bride's parish, were established in the town of Berkley. These were St. Paul's and St. Thomas's. These two churches were combined in 1923 to form the present St. Bride's congregation.

The parish is one of a number of churches to leave the Berkley area of Norfolk and locate elsewhere.

The building is located on the corner of Sparrow Road and Hoffman Avenue, off Indian River Road. The Rev. William C. Hoffman is rector.

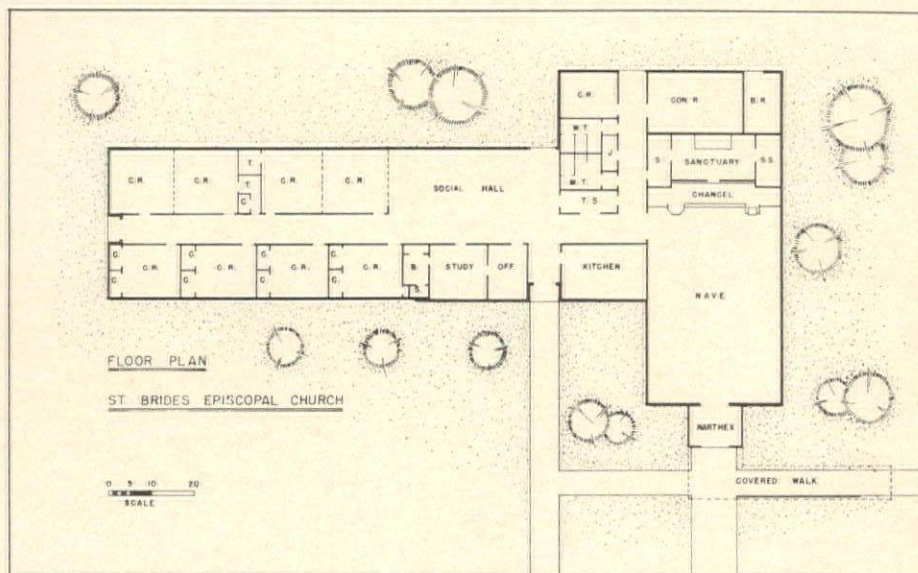
The building contains a nave, which will be used as the future social hall, nine class rooms, conference room, social hall, office, study, kitchen and other facilities.

The Rt. Rev. George P. Gunn, Bishop of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, dedicated the building on September 11, 1960.

E. D. Duval was the Consulting Mechanical Engineer and William Vansant was the Consulting Electrical Engineer.

General contractor was E. M. Pope Construction Co., Norfolk. Principal subcontractors and material suppliers include the following:

*to tell the Virginia Story*



Hanna Garden Center, Norfolk, site work; Tide-water Fire Proofing Co., Portsmouth, masonry contractor; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Norfolk, structural steel; Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, laminated arches, roofing and sheet metal, resilient tile; Ajax Co., Inc., Norfolk, stone work.

Also, Brown & Grist, Inc., Newport News, metal windows; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, metal doors and frames; Building Supplies Co., Norfolk, hardware, glazing, glass; Sim-Bal Painting & Decorating

Co., Norfolk, painting and finishing; Grover L. White, Inc., Norfolk, ceramic tile; Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., Norfolk, insulation.

Others were Woods Plastering Co., Norfolk, plaster, lathing; Burton Lumber Corp., Norfolk, millwork; J. U. Addenbrook's Sons, Inc., Norfolk, sewage system; J. B. Basnight, Norfolk, electrical work; W. B. Jones, Norfolk, heating and plumbing; Engineering Steel Equipment Corp., Norfolk, kitchen equipment.

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# NEW NORFOLK TRAILWAYS BUS TERMINAL

WILLIAMS & TAZEWELL  
Architects



THAYER & WALLACE: Structural Engineers

SILVER ASSOCIATES: Consulting Engineers

W. B. MEREDITH, II, INC.: General Contractor

**N**OW RISING in the heart of a "re-developed" city of Norfolk will be a new bus terminal for the Carolina Coach Company. Replacing the existing terminal which was built in 1940, the new building, when completed, will be the largest terminal which Trailways has in Virginia. The new facilities will be the latest in a series of buildings throughout the South. The present site was retained as an expression of confidence in the future of Norfolk's central downtown district.

The new building will face Norfolk's Main Street and will present a sparkling facade of aluminum, glass, and black granite—a delightful contrast to the all-masonry character of the old city. The decorative grille in anodized aluminum screens the windows of the clerical and managerial functions of the terminal; it serves to control the amount

of light penetration, thereby reducing the air conditioning load. The entrance marquee in blue porcelain enamel provides a focal accent of color in a scheme of black, white, grey, and aluminum.

The first floor of the building will contain a waiting room with a capacity of 150 persons and with ticket and information counter, concession stand, telephones, and locker storage. Adjacent to the waiting room will be a restaurant which will offer refreshments to bus patrons as well as the public. Also on the first floor will be convenient luggage and express facilities. The waiting room offers an interesting view to the north of an extended concourse which will stretch 250 feet to Plume Street. The covered concourse provides easy access to the waiting buses.

On the second floor will be clerical

offices, public lounges, and rest rooms, divisional offices, board room, drivers' lounge, and tour office.

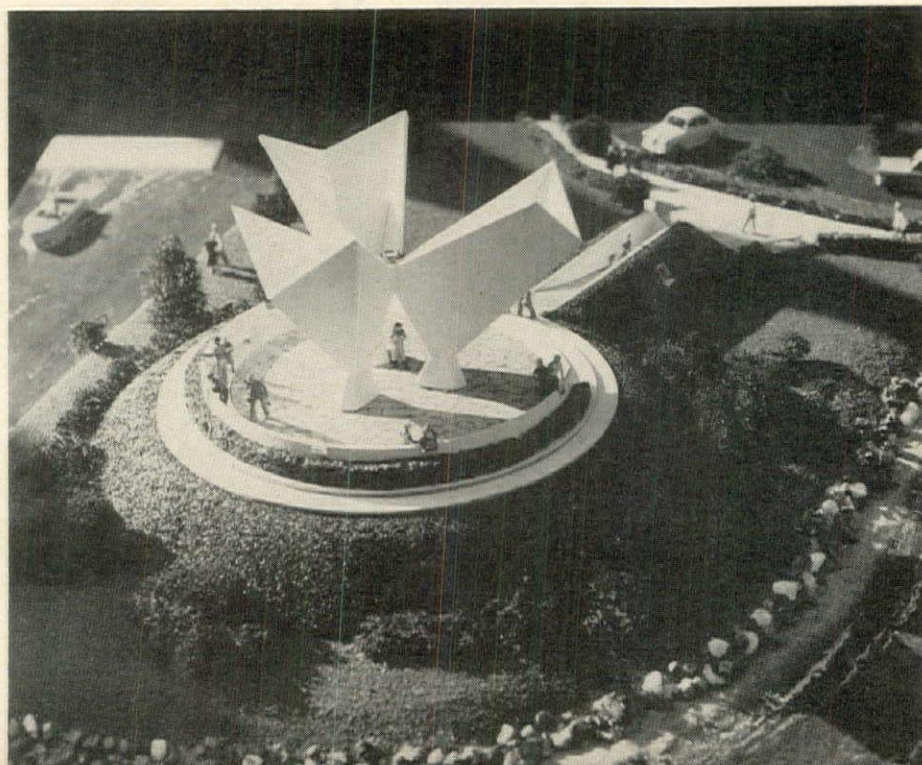
W. B. Meredith, II, Inc., Norfolk, who is general contractor is also handling the work on excavating, foundations, carpentry and glazing. Other sub-contractors and suppliers include:

Woodrow W. Ford, Norfolk, piling; Commonwealth Sand & Gravel Corp. and Southern Materials Co., Inc., both of Norfolk, concrete; Eastern Building Supply Co., Norfolk, masonry supplier; W. T. Stowe, Inc., Portsmouth, masonry contractor; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Norfolk, steel, steel roof deck; American Sheet Metal Corp., Norfolk, roofing.

Ajax Co., Inc., Norfolk, stone work; Building Supplies Co. (Kawneer), Norfolk, window walls; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; Elliot & Co., Inc., Norfolk, plastic wall finish, paneling, millwork; Grover L. White, Inc., Norfolk, terrazzo, ceramic tile, resilient tile.

Hampshire Corp., Norfolk, insulation, acoustical; Johns Bros., Inc., Norfolk, plaster; Door Engineering, Norfolk, steel doors and bucks, hardware; Charles W. Davis, Norfolk, electrical work; Adams Brothers Plumbing Corp., Virginia Beach, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; E. C. White, Norfolk, paving.

## The Virginia (Ex-Merrimack) - Monitor Memorial



FORREST COILE & ASSOCIATES  
Architects

Simple earthen mounds in plan and profile or silhouette symbolize and represent the two principal vessels: the long, battered-side form of the Merrimack ramming the circular form of the revolving turret of the Monitor.

The relation of the two masses represents the battle and engagement or contact from which erupts vertically the angular sculptured form denoting blast action and motion.

The form is the result of many studies directed toward creating a memorial, easily recognizable as a memorial and symbolic of the event which gave birth to the new philosophy of ship armor. From eye level, moving around the structure, one will notice the motion and interest created by its

(Continued on page 34)



## Newport News Medical Building

W. BOYCE BLANCHARD  
Mechanical Consultant

VIRGINIA ENGINEERING CO., INC.  
General Contractor

FORREST COILE & ASSOCIATES  
Architects

**T**HIS 11,600 square foot building was designed for nine physicians including a team of four pediatricians, two surgeons, two internists and one dermatologist. In the early design stage it was decided that an attempt should be made to provide almost isolated facilities for the four pediatricians in order that they could more clearly retain their long established identity as the "Children's Clinic." Hence the "double gable" approach, in which the "Children's Clinic" is located on the left, quite adequately afforded this while at

the same time allowing for several other constructional advantages which materially reduced cost while improving overall functions.

The building houses four waiting rooms for the "Children's Clinic," three other waiting rooms for the other doctors, 24 "windowless" examining rooms, which are lighted with combination artificial and natural light skylight, an x-ray room, an x-ray treatment room, a fluoroscopic room, laboratories, work rooms, minor operating rooms and consultation rooms. The gable spaces are

used for the storage of inactive files. The site accommodates parking for 96 cars. Materials used in the construction included a concrete floor slab, structural steel with light steel joists, Insulrock roof deck, built-up roof, two inch solid plaster partitions, and split Solite block exterior walls. Gable ends were filled with insulated Glasweld panels in two shades of blue.

Virginia Engineering Co., Inc., Newport News, was general contractor and

(Continued on page 34)

## SHELL-TYPE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

— HAMPTON, VIRGINIA —

FORREST COILE & ASSOCIATES: Architects

W. M. JORDAN CO., INC.: General Contractor

**A**FURTHER INDUSTRIAL ATTRACTION to the Peninsula's fast growing Copeland Industrial Park, is the first speculative building shell to be erected in the area. Containing 40,000 square feet and costing \$117,000, the building was completed in 120 days.

The purpose of this type of building is to provide the basic structure, including walls, roof, and floor initially in order that the building can be completed in a matter of days to suit any

individual requirements of an industrial tenant. And, in the event that an industry indicated prior to completion a desire to utilize the structure, the contract calls for the contractor to withhold installation of the raised "truck level" concrete floor slab until thirty days before completion so that any of his peculiar floor requirements could be simply accommodated.

The initial contract does not call for electrical and mechanical utilities inso-

far as these would most likely vary with each industry's operations.

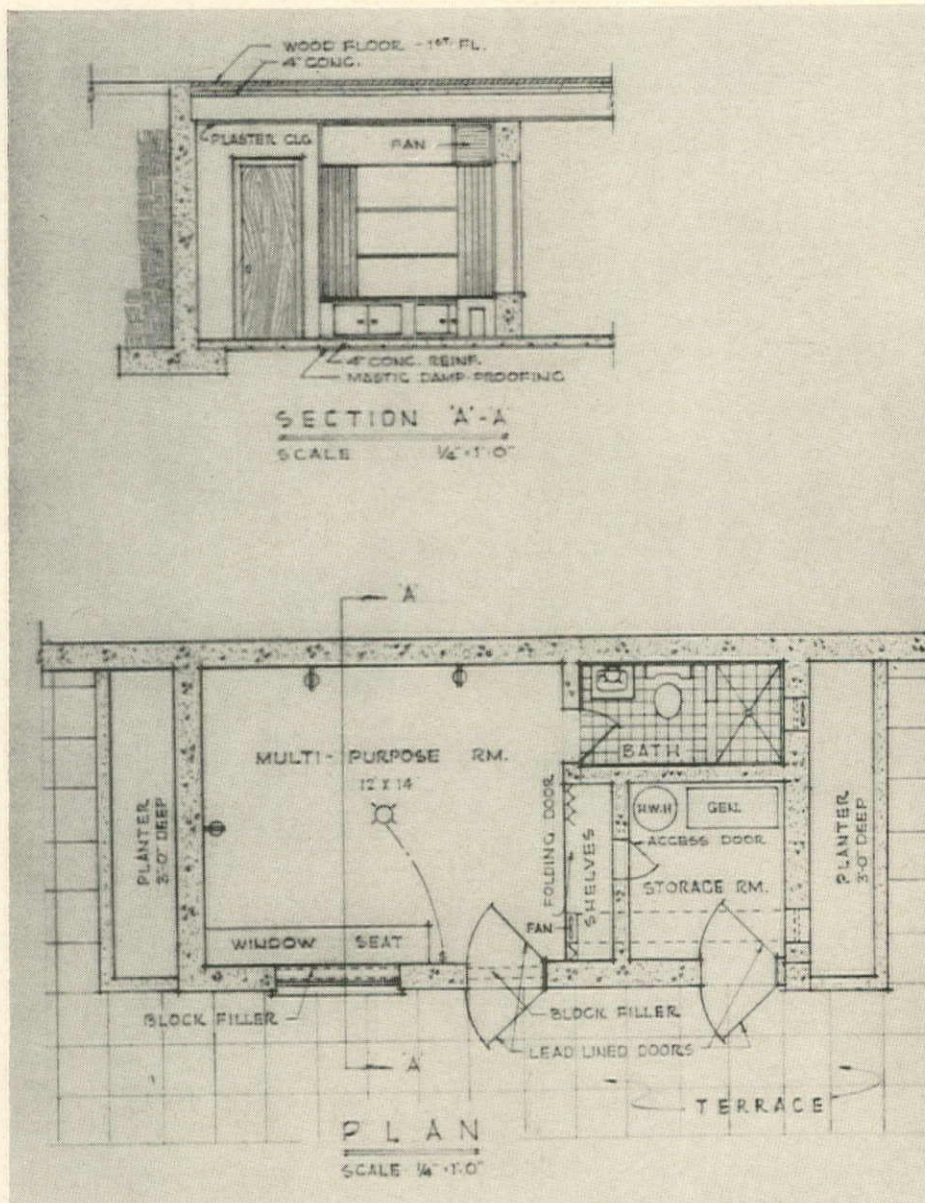
The building was constructed of brick and Solite block exterior walls around three sides with a removable rear curtain wall for future expansion. Windows are aluminum. The structural system is a steel frame, 25' by 40' bays, bar joist, metal deck, and built up roof.

The site is situated on City Line  
(Continued on page 35)



# ARCHITECT'S MULTI-PURPOSE FALL-OUT SHELTER— MARTINSVILLE

J. COATES CARTER: Architect  
S. M. HEDGECOCK: General Contractor



MARTINSVILLE architect J. Coates Carter has built a multi-purpose fall-out shelter room as part of the basement of his summer cottage and studio.

The site of the cottage is on the side of a hill overlooking a golf course. The terrain makes possible a basement at ground level in which the facility, for the architect's own use, is located. It is situated on the back, or down-grade side of the house.

Considered a small game room or spare bedroom with toilet, shower and closet facilities, by altering or adding several construction details it can be converted for fall-out shelter use.

The building is designed with the windows set out to permit the erection of a panel of 8 inch concrete blocks on the interior. When not in place shielding the window, the prefinished blocks are stacked to form a window seat. There is a water storage tank for an emergency supply of water supplied by a submersible pump from a well on the premises. A generator unit (Kohler) has been installed to supply electricity for lighting, operation of the pump, exhaust ventilators, etc.

It is located in the storage room adjacent to the multi-purpose room and is accessible through an access door or loose masonry block. There is sufficient closet space within the room to provide for adequate food and medical storage.

The construction details which provide the protection factor against the fall-out include a ceiling constructed of pre-cast concrete channels with poured concrete fill and a 3/4" wood parquet floor above for the first floor of the main building. The plaster ceiling gives a total of 7" of mass in addition to the 2" roof deck over the first floor.

The two sets of doors are lead covered to stop harmful rays and are spaced so that they may be supplemented by concrete blocks which are stored in the room. The exterior walls are of 12" masonry, part concrete and part of masonry block filled with sand.

As Mr. Carter says, generally available data does not give the exact protection afforded in all parts of the room. Obviously materials can be added to boost the protection factor at the ceiling, doors and windows.

S. M. Hedgecock, of Martinsville, is general contractor, with the following subcontractors and material suppliers, all of Martinsville, unless noted:

H. P. Williams, excavating; Williams Ready-Mix Concrete, concrete; Martinsville Concrete Products Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Virginia Pre-Stressed Concrete Corp., Roanoke, pre-cast slab roof; T. B. Dornin-Adams Co., Inc., Lynchburg, roof deck.

Also, Building Supply Co., Inc., carpentry; Hite Tile Co., Collinsville, ceramic tile; Schlueter Electric Co., Collinsville, electrical work; T. S. Minter, plumbing; Virginia Blower Co., Collinsville, ventilating.

Plumbing fixtures are Eljer; windows, Anderson Casement.

## SCHLUETER ELECTRIC COMPANY

*Industrial — Commercial  
Wiring and Repairing*

Phone MI 7-5251

COLLINSVILLE, VA.

Virginia Ave.

Electrical Contractor for the Multi-Purpose Fall-out Shelter, Featured on This Page.



CAMPBELL COUNTY COURT HOUSE

HINNANT, ADDISON & HINNANT

Architects

# COMBINATION FALL-OUT SHELTER AND COUNTY COURT PROPOSED

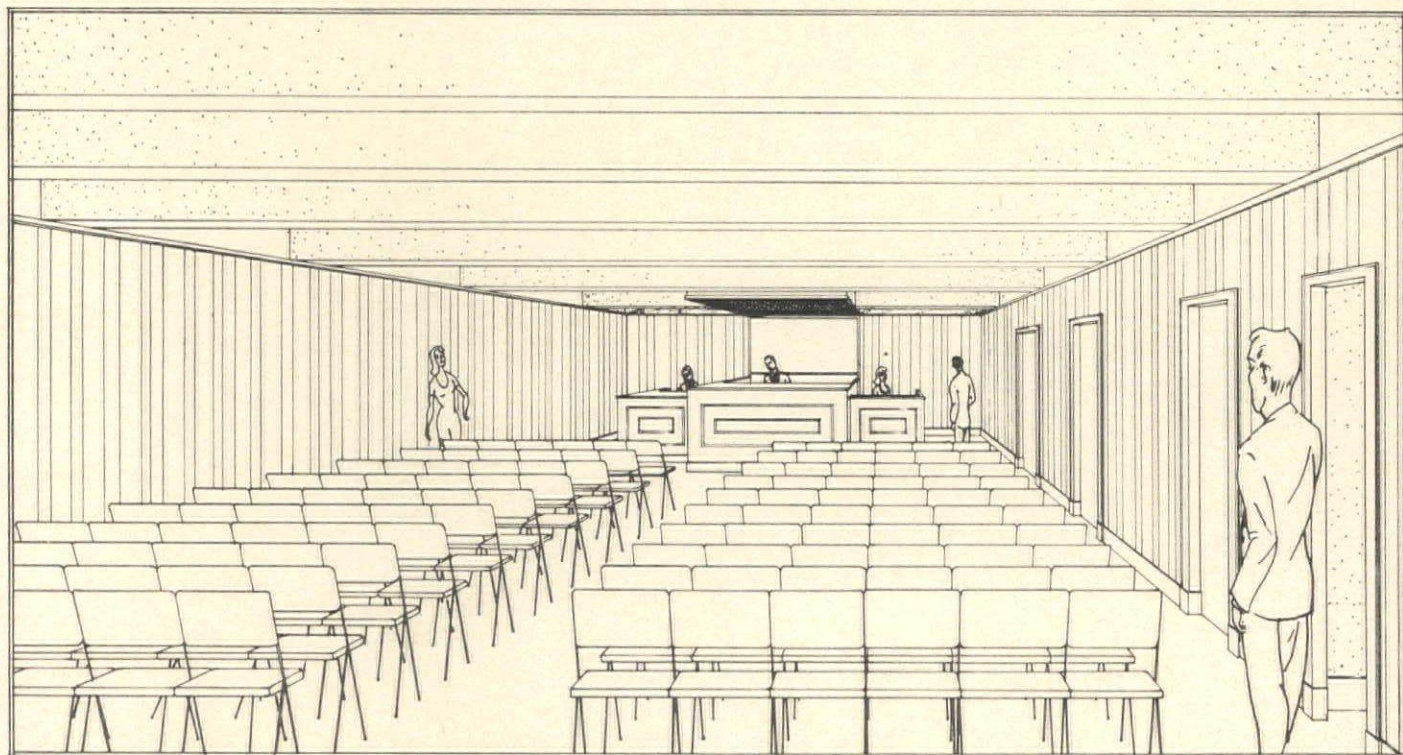
PLANS ARE NOW OUT to bid for the incorporation of a fall-out shelter into the original building of the 112-year-old County Court House in Rustburg. The building is being renovated by the firm of Hinnant, Addison and Hinnant of Lynchburg. A small office wing is being added to the rear of the building.

The idea of incorporating a fall-out shelter into the old building grew in the minds of the Architects and the Board of Supervisors out of several conditions which arose, rather than a desire for the shelter to be in the building. The basement is completely above grade and the Circuit Court room on the first floor is one complete flight up. The floor of this court room is in questionable condition and it was decided to replace it. To replace it in wood seemed undesirable; steel or prestressed concrete would have been awkward from a construction standpoint. Therefore, concrete seemed the only solution. At this point the fall-out shelter idea was conceived. If concrete were to be used, why not design it so that the basement could be used as a shelter. This was easily done. However, it seemed uneconomical for that large space, (1300 square feet) to go to waste, so to speak, until the bombs begin to fall.

The county has needed another court room (County Court) for many years but has not been able to incorporate it into its building program. Here was the ideal space for it. With folding chairs, locked together and attached to the floor, that could be easily removed in an emergency, the only fixed furniture would be the judge's bench, which would be useful in the shelter.

This shelter will be a County Control Center from which the government of the county will be run during an emergency. This shelter is not designed to take care of the families in the immediate area but to insure the continuation of the County Government and the Civil Defense organization. This is based on the theory that no matter how physically safe the county population may be, if the government breaks down, no property or individual will be safe for long.

So, the Board of Supervisors of Campbell County through a thorough study of the needs of the county and the existing conditions of the court house has arrived at an economical solution. They have incorporated into one of the most beautiful of Virginia's old court houses the most modern structure (a fall-out shelter) without destroying the character of the building and greatly adding to its space and efficiency.



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Excavating contractor for the new Rockingham National Bank, opposite page.

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WELL DRILLING & BORING

Installation of Dover Elevator in New Rockingham National Bank Building. See opposite page.

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Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning Contractor for the New Rockingham National Bank, opposite page.

## STANDARD TILE CO., INC.

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CERAMIC TILE AND TERRAZZO  
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*For The New*

ROCKINGHAM NATIONAL BANK

Featured on opposite page.

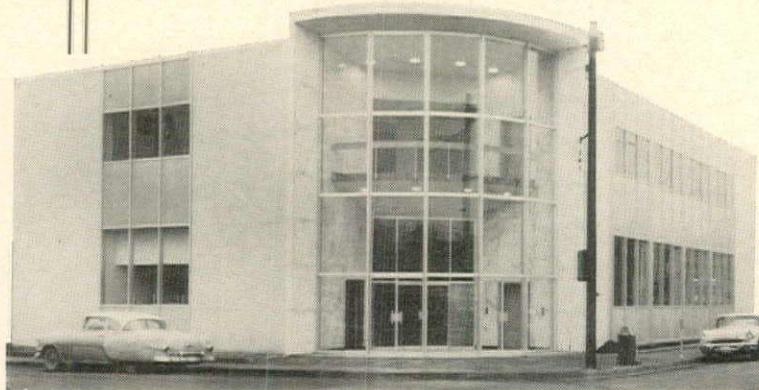
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

*We Are Proud To Have Been Selected As One of the Material Suppliers  
for The Rockingham National Bank Featured on the Opposing Page*

## UNION ROOFING OF VIRGINIA, INC.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

## LANDMARK '62 . . . HARRISONBURG



and  
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

the  
ROCKINGHAM  
national  
BANK

We are proud to have served as general contractors in the construction of the new Rockingham National Bank building, featured on the opposing page.

## NIELSEN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

and its predecessors for over 100 years

56 W. Johnson St.

Harrisonburg, Va.

# NEW BANK IN HARRISONBURG

ROCKINGHAM NATIONAL BANK

JOSEPH NIELSEN  
Architect

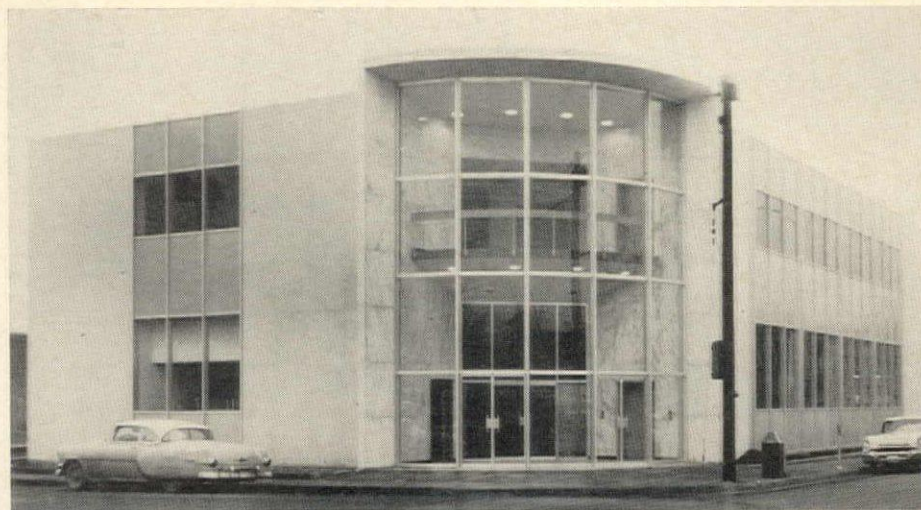
NIELSEN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.  
General Contractor

THERE are two entrances to the Main Banking Floor of the building: the main entrance from the corner of Market and Mason Streets and the downtown entrance on the West. The West and South sides are flanked by drive-ways permitting access to the Drive-In Banking Windows located on the South side. A canopy covers the West entrance from Market Street and allows use of the Night Depository under cover.

Customer parking is provided for 40 automobiles in a spacious lot to the South of the building.

Architect Joseph Nielsen has used a combination of materials unique in this area. The North and East sides are alternate vertical panels of stone and metal with glass. The stone panels are Mosai cast stone and are made in sections weighing about 500 pounds each. These stone sections on the corners provide visual support to the rectangular building 110 feet long and 65 feet wide. Rising between stone corners are curtain walls of aluminum and glass. Sections of insulated steel panel finished with tan porcelain fill in the spaces above and below the glass.

The South side of the bank repeats the colors suggested on the street sides,



with a variation from vertical to horizontal panels again using aluminum as trim. Planting areas around the building and parking area relieve the hard downtown atmosphere of concrete and pavement.

The Main Entrance on the corner of Mason and Market Streets is accented by two sheer walls at right angles to each other slicing out a corner of the rectangular building. These walls are Vermont White Marble. The space created by these walls is further enclosed by an arc of glass and aluminum. Projecting into this space is a circular balcony at second floor level with an ornamental aluminum rail. Height from floor to ceiling in the entrance is 30 feet.

Proceeding from the marble entrance into the Main Banking Room is the Main Vault sheathed in warm Red Verona Marble flanked by Coupon Booths. The Note Department tellers and vault are to the right just inside this entrance.

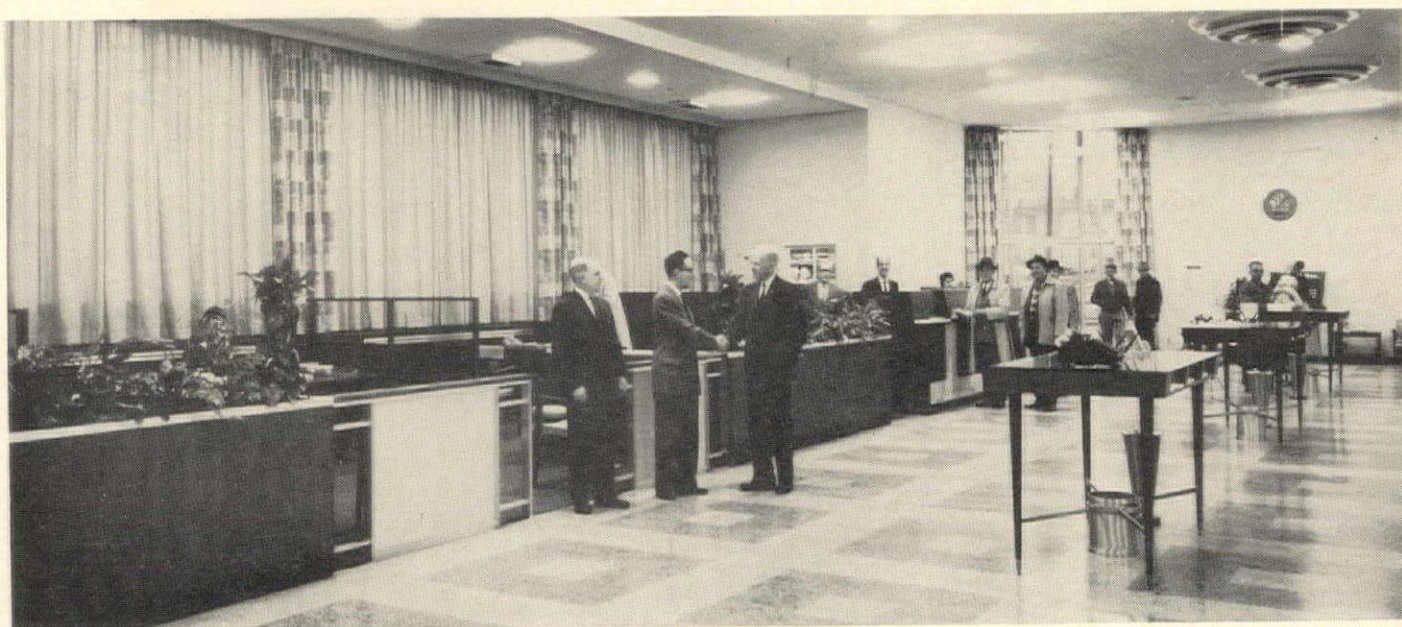
A line of eight Teller Counters on

the left, made of beige wood and Boticine marble, adjoins the vault area. The hollow block pattern on the terrazzo floor is keyed to the individual Teller Counter in location and color. At the far end of the Teller Counter is the Installment Loan Department.

To the right from the main entrance adjoining the note section is open office area. Rich brown carpeting and beige drapes accented with brightly colored print over-drape panels create a warm atmosphere for this area. Looking onto the open office area through glass partitions at the far end are two private executive offices.

The Banking Room is 84 feet long, 50 feet wide and 14 feet high. The ceiling, as in the entire building, is treated with acoustic material to reduce noise levels to a minimum. Columns in the room were avoided by use of five steel beams weighing 3½ tons each. The Banking Room was designed and furnished by American Furniture and Fixture Company of Richmond.

(Continued on page 34)



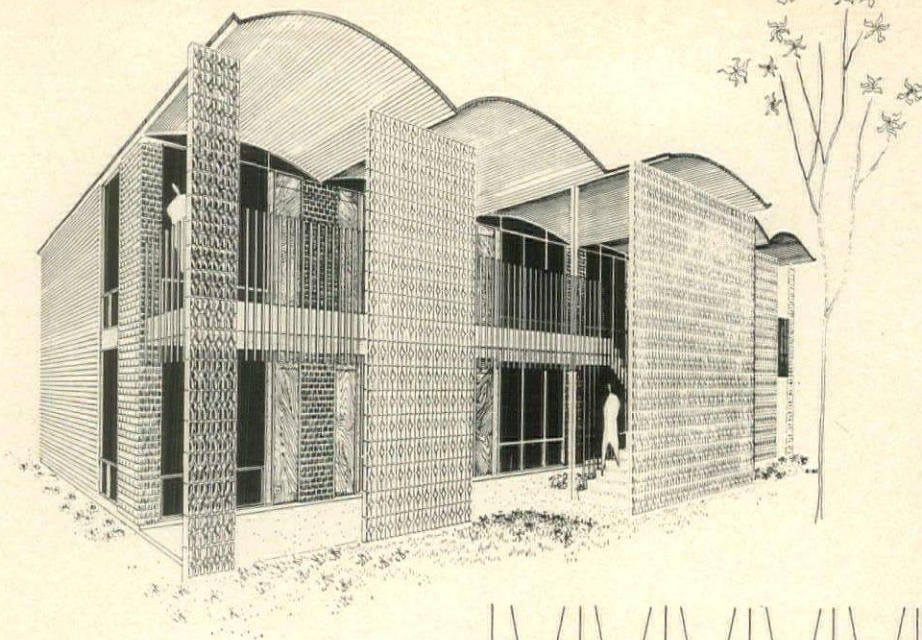
# Striking Beach Apartments

LOCATION:

VIRGINIA BEACH

Architect:

WILLIAM BURTON ALDERMAN



**T**HE CLIENT desires as many one-bedroom efficiency apartments as permitted by local zoning ordinances, lot size, budget allowance, and for future income. The long side of the narrow city lot faces east 50 feet from a main street. It is desired to be in keeping with local motels in this resort city by providing ample conveniences for casual informal living.

A two-story building is designed with full glass walls at each apartment to provide access and view to the balcony or landscaped garden immediately outside. Each apartment will face the main street. Parking facilities will be provided at the north and south ends. A two-way concrete stairway will give easy access to and from the upper apartments. Masonry solar blocks will be designed in panels as a decorative feature as well as to provide a buffer from street noise. Year round conditioning is antici-

pated. Kitchens are to be compact for easy maintenance, and will be closed off by folding fabric screens. A utility room will be located at the rear alley.

The budget allowance calls for frame construction. Exterior walls are to be brick veneer for easy maintenance. Interior walls and floors are standard frame construction with sound deadening materials including carpets separating each apartment. A level lot permits a concrete slab on grade. Wall covering is plywood paneling in the living-dining area and at window panels. Plaster is used elsewhere. Exterior window panels are of asbestos. A curved roof shape at each apartment relieves the horizontal planes of the ground and balcony. White marble chip roofing will relieve the summer heat.

The project is in the design stage and construction is expected this year.



SEE THE NEW ROCKINGHAM NATIONAL BANK

Featured on Page 17.

*Stereophonic Background Music Installed and Maintained by*

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**THOMAS P. HARRIS, JR.**

*Manufacturer's Representative*

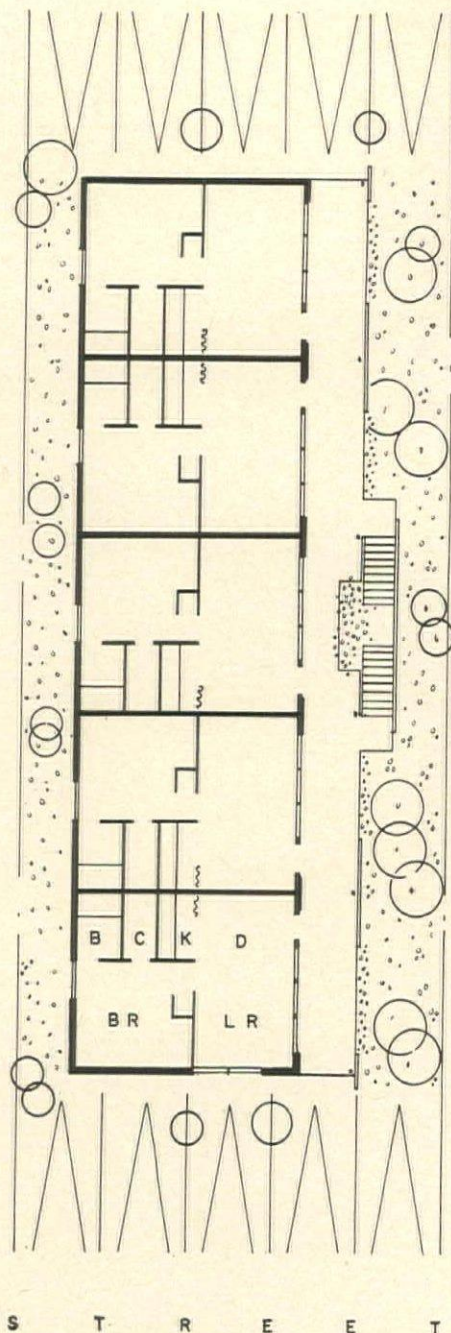
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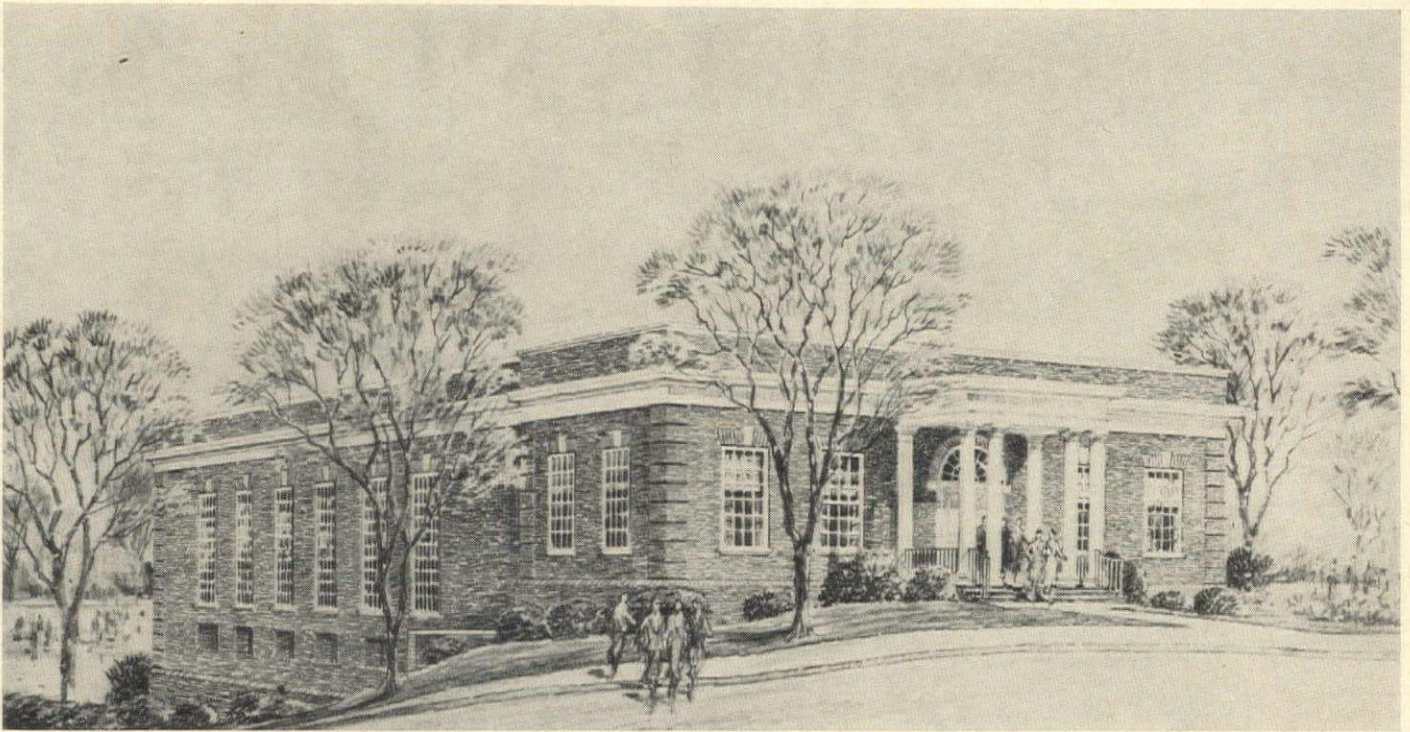
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# Longwood College Building



CONSTRUCTION began in November 1961 for a new Physical Education Building on the Longwood College campus in Farmville.

The location of the 9,840 square foot building is convenient to all parts of the campus, especially the existing playing field. Future development of the site will provide an additional playing field and outdoor volleyball courts.

The building will be entered on the 23'-0" x 60'-8" upper level, which will be provided with two staff offices, toilet facilities and a classroom to accommodate approximately 30 students.

The lower level, which will be approximately 60'-8" x 123'-0", will contain storage facilities, a locker room and a gymnasium floor. The maple wood gymnasium floor will be lined off for basketball and volleyball. During inclement weather, the gymnasium area may also be used for indoor tennis and archery practice.

The foundation and foundation

**BEN R. JOHNS, JR.**  
Architect

**BRANDT & MORSE**  
Consulting Engineers, Mechanical

**FRAIOLI-BLUM-YESSELMAN**  
Consulting Engineers—Structural

**ANDREWS, LARGE & WHIDDEN**  
General Contractors

walls will be constructed by reinforced concrete. The gymnasium area will be of steel frame construction with masonry block and brick walls. Roof construction will be steel deck on bar joists over the upper level and clear span joists over the gymnasium area.

Interior spaces will have exposed block walls, painted except for plastic wall covering in the locker room. The gymnasium area ceiling will be exposed joists and deck. Storage rooms, closets and toilets will have hard plaster ceilings; the locker room ceiling

will be Keenes cement plaster; and the classroom, the lobby and corridors and the offices will have acoustical plaster ceilings.

In addition to the maple flooring in the gymnasium, other spaces will be finished with vinyl asbestos tile.

The owner anticipates occupying the \$165,000.00 building for the school session beginning in the Fall of 1962.

The General Contractor, Andrews, Large & Whidden, and the electrical subcontractor, Southside Electric Supply Company, are from Farmville.

Richmond area subcontractors and material suppliers are Economy Cast Stone Co., coping, sills and keystones; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork for windows, exterior doors and frames, front entrance columns and trim and cornice; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., glazing; Clinton's, Inc., painting and plastic wall covering; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile and marble shower and toilet stalls; McL. T. O'Ferrall & Co., resilient tile; Tom Jones Hardware Co., finishing hardware; The Staley Co., Inc., steel doors and frames on interior and hollow metal work; and Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., heating, ventilating and plumbing work.

Lynchburg subcontractors and materials suppliers are Montague-Betts Co., Inc., reinforcing steel, structural steel and miscellaneous ornamental metals; T. B. Dornin-Adams Co., Inc., roofing, waterproofing and insulation.

Southside Electric Supply, Farmville, supplied lighting fixtures and did the electrical work. Work on excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, roof deck, carpentry, plaster and wood flooring was done by the general contractor.

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# Rural Electric Cooperatives Serve



## *These 16 Rural Electric Cooperatives*

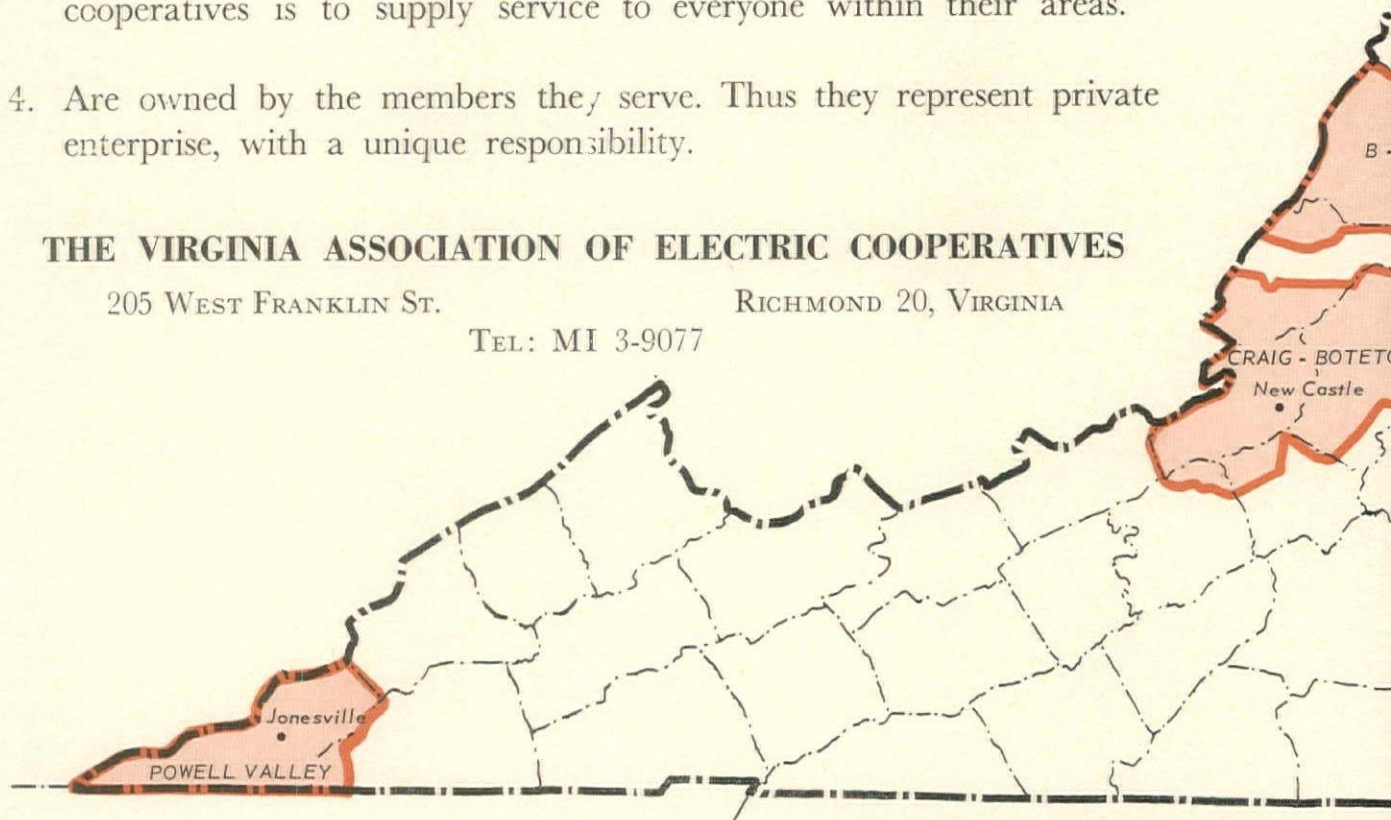
1. Paid some \$891,640 in state and local taxes in 1960\*
2. Had 26,304 miles of lines energized as of Dec. 31, 1960\*
3. Stress SERVICE as their by-word. The intention of rural electric cooperatives is to supply service to everyone within their areas.
4. Are owned by the members they serve. Thus they represent private enterprise, with a unique responsibility.

### THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

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RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA

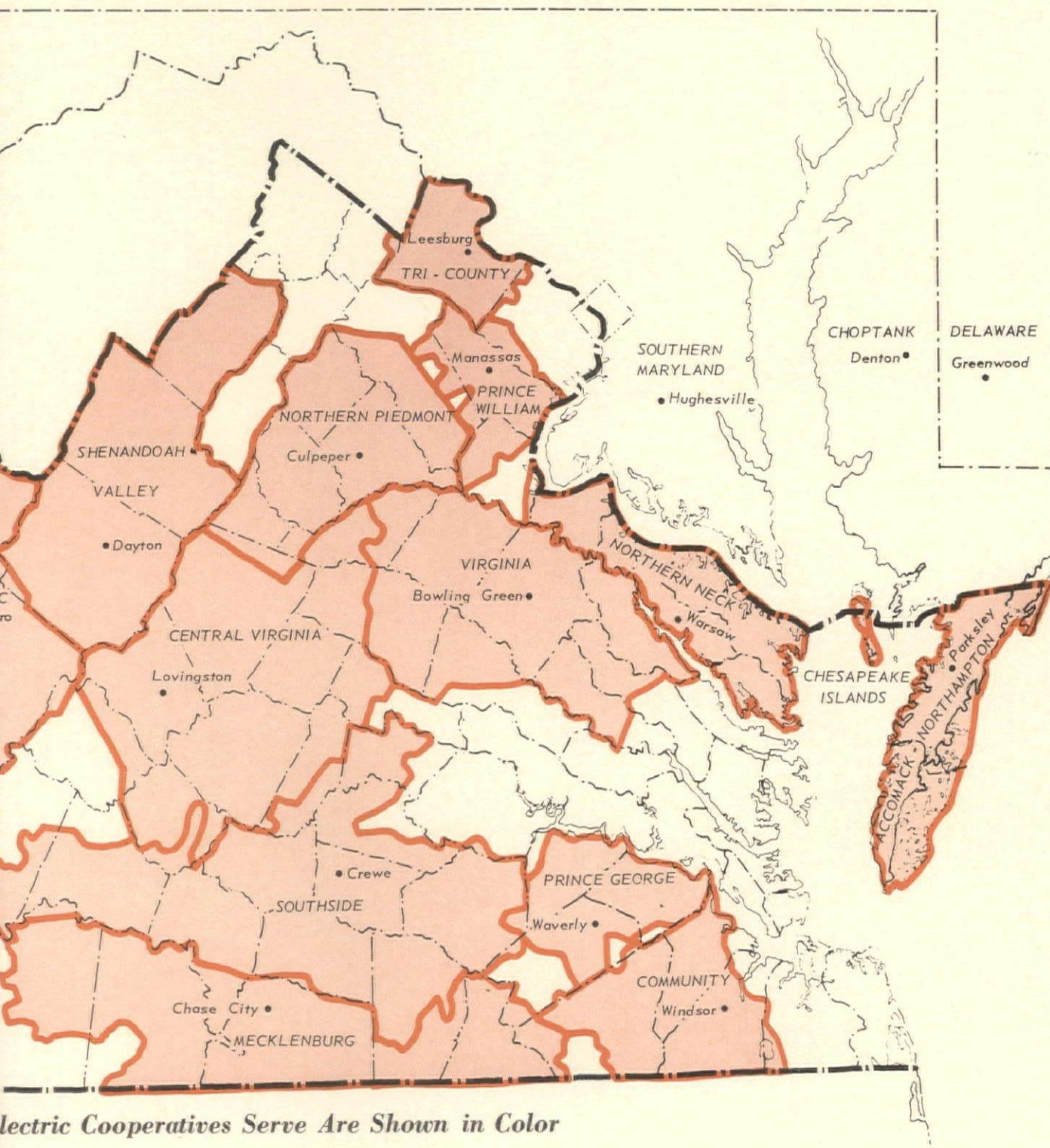
TEL: MI 3-9077



*Virginia Areas in Which Member-Owned Rural Electric Cooperatives Serve*

\*FIGURES FROM THE 1960 STATISTICAL REPORT, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

# 6,000 Member-Owners in Virginia



Electric Cooperatives Serve Are Shown in Color

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## TEXACO, Incorporated

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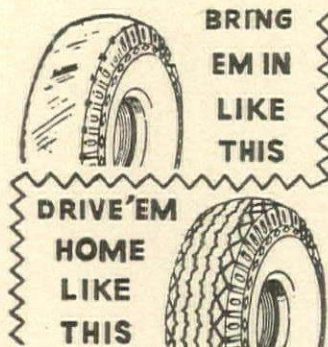
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JONESVILLE, VIRGINIA

# VIRGINIA

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## ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRIC

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## COOPERATIVES

by FLETCHER COX, JR.

**"DO IT YOURSELF,"** the development of home handymen that has come about since World War II, is new only in America's urban centers; "do it yourself" has been the byword of farmers since men first began to till the soil.

And the most spectacular example of rural "do it yourself" workmanship is the member-owned electric cooperative which, in a quarter of a century, has transformed the face of rural Virginia—and added immeasurably to the state's wealth—as part of a nation-wide peaceful revolution.

To know the story, one needs to turn back to the year 1935.

From Virginia's rugged, rock-strewn mountains of the Southwest to the flatlands of Tidewater, there were nearly 197,000 farms. Of that total, 14,954 farms were electrified.

That meant that on 92.4 per cent of all farms in Virginia, there was no electricity from central stations to operate pumps for indoor plumbing, electric lights, whirring washing machines, electric milkers, electric refrigerators.

It wasn't that electricity was a brand new thing. It was old-hat in the mid-1930s—unless you lived out in the country. Benjamin Franklin had demonstrated in 1749 by his famous kite experiment that electricity could be conducted; and the nineteenth century saw the invention of electric light bulbs by Thomas Edison and the invention as well of dynamos for generating electric current.

In 1935, New York City had had its Great White Way for decades. Richmond homes had been receiving electric power since well before World War I; its streets had electric lights in the 1880s. The farmer, in 1935, still

had his kerosene lamps, his outdoor privy, his sunup-to-sundown round of "chores."

By 1959, according to the latest reliable figures, 95.2 per cent of Virginia's farms were electrified. It is estimated today that another 1.8 per cent of the farms have received electricity from central stations, bringing the total percentage to 97.

Truly, it was a revolution, a revolution by farmers and other rural dwellers who knew that privately-owned electric utilities could not or would not serve them.

The problem was not unique to rural Virginia. It existed throughout the country. So, under rising complaints from rural America, Congress in 1936 passed the Rural Electrification Act, as requested by Sen. George Norris of Nebraska and Rep. Sam Rayburn of Texas.

The act established the Rural Electrification Agency, created the year before by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, as a full-scale agency of the government.

And, when commercial power companies refused to take advantage of REA loans to build rural lines, the agency turned to promoting the "do it yourself" system of local electric cooperatives.

Virginians in areas which could not obtain service from privately-owned utilities banded together into cooperatives, borrowed money from the REA, and built their own non-profit electric systems. These cooperatives are true utilities, building and maintaining their own lines, operating their own business offices, and, in some instances maintaining agricultural engineers and home economists on their staffs. Moreover, these cooperatives pay the same taxes

as privately-owned electric utilities, and they are repaying the loans to the federal government.

The first REA electrification loan for Virginia was approved in January, 1936; and on August 8, 1936, the first power line built in this state with an REA loan was energized by Virginia Electric Cooperative, at Bowling Green.

From then on, the percentage of Virginia farms that received electricity has grown steadily: to 24.1 by 1940, to 35.8 by 1945, to 75.5 in 1950, to 92.3 per cent in 1955, and to today's estimated 97 per cent.

Today more than 100,000 Virginia homes, farms and places of business receive electricity carried by cooperative lines.

Virginia's electric cooperatives, 16 in number, are as follows:

Accomack-Northampton Electric Cooperative. This cooperative, with its headquarters at Parksley, serves 5,190 members on 763 miles of lines, averaging 6.8 consumers per mile on Virginia's Eastern Shore. The co-op received its first loan authorization from the REA on January 27, 1941.

B-A-R-C (Bath, Alleghany, Rockbridge and Craig counties) Electric Cooperative. Incorporated in April, 1938, this cooperative has its headquarters at Millboro. B-A-R-C serves 5,190 members on 1,243 miles of line, for an average of 4.18 consumers per mile.

Central Virginia Electric Cooperative. Organized in 1937, this cooperative, with headquarters at Lovingston, energized its first lines in September, 1938. It now maintains 2,205 miles of lines, serving 8,928 members, for an average of 4.05 consumers per mile.

(Continued on page 27)



(Dementi Studio)

EARL JONES SHIFLET, executive secretary of the Virginia Association of Electric Cooperatives, took that position on December 1, 1957.

Earlier, he had served as an associate rural sociologist for the Virginia Polytechnic Institute agricultural extension service, as executive secretary of the Virginia State Grange, and as director of member relations and of the agricultural bureau for the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. Active in state and local affairs, he is a member and past chairman of the Henrico county school board, and a lay leader in Laurel Hill Methodist Church.

A native of Augusta county, he is a graduate of VPI and holds a Master of Arts degree from Columbia University. He and his wife have two children.



(Colonial Studio)

FLETCHER COX, JR., became editor of *Rural Virginia*, a monthly magazine published by the Virginia Association of Electric Cooperatives, on November 16, 1961, after 14 years of newspaper work.

A graduate of the College of William and Mary, Class of 1948, he was news editor for *The Virginia Gazette*, of Williamsburg, until mid-1951, when he went to Marion as reporter and then managing editor of *The Smyth County News*. He joined the reporting staff of *The Richmond News Leader* in January, 1953, and remained until taking his present position. A native of Arkansas and a veteran of army service in World War II, he is married; he and his wife have two sons.



HENRY L. HARDIE, the president of the Virginia Association of Electric Cooperatives, is a general merchant and farmer in Halifax county, and helped plan the routes for service lines of Mecklenburg's Electric Cooperative, for which he is a director and vice president.

Mr. Hardie has been in the mercantile business for a little more than 40 years, and his general country store is located in Mt. Laurel.

A member of the Baptist church, he also has served on the Halifax County School Board since 1931. He and his wife have two children, a son and a daughter.

## VAEC OFFICERS

Henry L. Hardie, of Mt. Laurel, is president of the Virginia Association of Electric Cooperatives. (See brief biography with picture of Mr. Hardie above.)

The association's vice president is O. S. Williams of Lawrenceville, and its secretary-treasurer is W. H. Brown, manager of Virginia Electric Cooperative, at Bowling Green. Miss Louise J. Beazley, of Bowling Green, is assistant secretary.

The directors of the association, in addition to Mr. Hardie and Mr. Williams, include these other Virginia residents:

Mayo C. Berry, of Madison; H. G. Black, of Palmyra; D. W. Burruss, of Mt. Jackson; C. H. Crist, of Unionville; W. R. Goffigon, of Cape Charles; Emmett Harrell, of Holland; Everett Hynson, of Oak Grove; C. A. Middleton, of The Plains; A. G. Moore, of Waverly; C. H. Slemm, of Dryden; P. W. Stoutamire, of Eagle Rock, and W. B. Wood, of Millboro Springs.

Representing Maryland on the board are Charles E. Barton, of Queen Anne, and G. I. Rupert Lore, of Solomons. Delaware's representative is C. A. Taylor, of Harrington.

Serving on the executive committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hardie, are directors Black, Harrell, Lore, Middleton, Taylor and Williams. Two managers—Charles S. Hooper, Jr., of Southside, and Reuben B. Hicks, of Prince William—also are members of the executive committee.

A TOTAL OF SOME 280 YEARS of cumulative service has been amassed in their present positions by the managers of 17 rural electric cooperatives that are members of the Virginia Association of Electric Cooperatives.

The average tenure of these managers is almost 17 years.

In addition, the managers, who are responsible for the day-by-day operation of their cooperatives, have found time to enter into civic and church affairs—some holding appointive governmental offices—and some have helped in establishing and operating both the state association and the National Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives.

These managers are:



JOHN RAYMOND ALLIN, manager of the Northern Neck Electric Cooperative at Warsaw, first went to work for a public utility in 1930, the year he was graduated from Petersburg High School.

From 1939, when he left that position, until 1943, he was manager of the Prince George Electric Cooperative. Then, he became manager at Northern Neck. He represents Virginia on the board of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. A native of Prince George county, he is married; the Allins have two daughters.

F. E. BERRY, manager of Powell Valley Electric Cooperative, at Jonesville, joined the staff in 1947 and attained his present position in 1959.

A Lee County native, he attended Hiwassee College in Tennessee, and served in the navy during World War II. Active in civic affairs, he is president of the board of directors of Lee Farmers Livestock Market, at Jonesville. He and his wife have two daughters.





HARRY D. BOWMAN, manager of the Craig-Botetourt Electric Cooperative since 1949, is also mayor of New Castle—where the cooperative office is located—and chairman of the Craig County School Board. At one time, he also was a director of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Before coming to Virginia, he managed the first rural electric cooperative formed in Vermont, drawing upon experience gained earlier in various utility positions. He and Mrs. Bowman have eight children. Mr. Bowman is a Mason, a Shriner, a member of the Christian Church and secretary of the New Castle Lions Club.



THOMAS N. BROYLES became manager of Northern Piedmont Electric Cooperative at Culpeper on August 23, 1960.

A graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, he taught high school vocational agriculture before joining the cooperative's staff in 1957 as assistant manager. He also served as a director of the cooperative, and of the state association. Active in church and civic affairs, he also heads a five-county steering committee on rural areas development. He and Mrs. Broyles have two daughters and a son.



A. H. "Mutt" CAULEY joined the staff of B-A-R-C Electric Cooperative at Millboro in 1939, and came up through the ranks to become manager in 1952.

A native of Bath County, he is a veteran of World War II, takes an active part in the affairs of his church and in civic affairs, and at present also is secretary of the Bath County Development Corporation. He and his wife have three daughters.



FORREST COAKLEY, manager of Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative, at Hughesville, Md., joined that organization in 1938. Earlier, as a graduate of the University of Maryland, he worked with two consulting engineering firms on the electrification of two railroads, and served as resident engineer on construction of the Delaware Rural Electric Cooperative's distribution system.

A native of Havre de Grace, Md., he and his wife have three sons.



JAMES D. COOKE, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., became manager of Central Virginia Electric Cooperative, at Lovington, in 1940.

A graduate in mechanical engineering of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, he was a supervisor for the Rural Electrification Administration prior to 1940. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He and his wife have four children.



REUBEN B. HICKS, manager of the Prince William Electric Cooperative at Manassas since 1949, is a native of Brunswick County and an engineering graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Before World War II, he was an assistant county agent and an agricultural engineer for a power company. During the war, he served in the South Pacific with the artillery and was discharged with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1945. From then until 1949, he was an agricultural engineer for the Southside Electric Cooperative. He is married; he and Mrs. Hicks have three children.



WILLIAM HUNTER BROWN, a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Pennsylvania State University, moved his family from New York State to Bowling Green more than 25 years ago when he established the Virginia Electric Cooperative there. He still manages it today.

He also helped establish the Virginia Association of Electric Cooperatives, became its secretary-treasurer, and still serves in that capacity also. A Mason and a Shriner, he is an active leader in Bowling Green Methodist Church, is past president of the Caroline Ruritan Club, and has served on state governmental appointive committees and on the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council.



(The Camera Artist)

CHARLES S. HOOPER, JR., has been manager of Southside Electric Cooperative, at Crewe, since 1937. A native of Buchanan county, he took that position after serving in the navy, earning an electrical engineering degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and holding several other jobs, primarily in the electrical field.

Active in Pryor Memorial Presbyterian Church, and in many community organizations and projects, he was named Man of the Year by the Crewe Lions Club in 1957, the year he headed a hospital fund drive. He helped organize and lead the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. He is married, and the father of three children.



(Charles and Polly)

LUTHER E. LONG, manager of Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative, at Dayton, from the time he founded it in 1936 until the present, got his start in rural electrification about half a century ago.

He had attended Bridgewater College and National Business College, to prepare himself for a career in business; and around 1910 he operated a flour mill at Weyers Cave, used the water power to generate electricity, and sold power to some 20 neighbors for a dollar a month. He and his wife, who died a decade ago, had four children.



(Chase Studios Ltd.)

JOHN EDWARD "Jack" SMITH, of Chase City, became Mecklenburg Electric Cooperative's first employee and manager in 1938, and is its manager today. A native of Gloucester county, he had joined the United States Department of Agriculture in 1934 after graduating from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, before taking his present position.

At present, he is chairman of the Mecklenburg County School Board, and president of Chase City Industrial Development Corporation. He served from 1954 through 1957 as president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. He and his wife have two sons and a daughter.



JOHN S. "Jack" KIRKPATRICK, manager of the Accomack-Northampton Electric Cooperative at Parksley since July, 1942, is a native of Lexington and an engineering graduate of Washington and Lee University.

Before he became manager of the cooperative on the Eastern Shore, he worked for four years with the B-A-R-C Electric Cooperative at Millboro as staking engineer and assistant manager. He and his wife have two children.



(TV & Motion Picture Productions, Inc.)

FRANK MICHAEL REMORENKO, JR., joined the staff of Prince George Electric Cooperative at Waverly in 1946, the year after he returned from World War II service, as agricultural engineer, and he became manager in 1947.

A native of Stony Creek, he graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute with a Bachelor of Science degree in agricultural engineering. He is a Mason and serves as a steward of Waverly Methodist Church. He and his wife have two sons and a daughter.



WALTER F. SPENCE has played an important part in the development of the Delaware Electric Cooperative at Greenwood in his home state. A veteran of 23 years with the cooperative, he became its manager in November, 1960.

Earlier, he had been its line superintendent for 15 years. As the father of two boys, he is interested in Scouting. He serves as a commissioner on the Delmarva Council of the Boy Scouts of America.



JEAN E. WOODWARD, manager of the Community Electric Cooperative at Windsor since it was formed in 1939, is also a member of the Windsor Town Council.

Born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., he grew up in southeastern Virginia, attended public schools at Ocean View and Chuckatuck, and attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Woodward is master of the Windsor Masonic Lodge and active in his church. He and his wife have a son and two daughters.



FRANCIS E. YEOMAN, manager of the Choptank Electric Cooperative at Denton, Md., came into the field of rural electrification after brief stops in business and banking.

He was graduated from high school at Denton, went to business school in Wilmington, Del., and worked five years in the Denton National Bank. Later, he managed several districts for the Eastern Shore Public Service Company and became manager of the Choptank cooperative in December, 1942. He is married; the Yeomans have a son.

Craig-Botetourt Electric Cooperative. On June 15, 1936, this co-op, with headquarters at New Castle, came into being; and it energized its first line in 1938. Now, Craig-Botetourt maintains 776 miles of lines. There are 2,743 consumers on the lines, giving an average of 3.54 members per mile of line.

Community Electric Cooperative. With headquarters at Windsor, Community was incorporated December 23, 1938. On 1,033 miles of lines, it has 4,141 consumers—an average of 4.01 per mile.

Mecklenburg Electric Cooperative. This cooperative, which has its headquarters at Chase City, received approval for its first REA loan in February, 1938. Mecklenburg maintains 3,097 miles of line, serving 13,490 members, for an average of 4.36 per mile.

Northern Neck Electric Cooperative. With headquarters at Warsaw, this cooperative was organized in May, 1937, and received REA approval of its loan application later in that year. Serving 5,305 members on 1,011 miles of line, Northern Neck averages 5.25 consumers per mile.

Northern Piedmont Electric Cooperative. Organized in September, 1938, this cooperative has its headquarters at Culpeper. It averages 2.68 consumers per mile, serving 4,858 members on 1,811 miles of line.

Powell Valley Electric Cooperative. Organized in 1938, with headquarters at Jonesville, this cooperative also serves counties in Tennessee. On its system of 1,878 miles of lines, Powell Valley serves 9,551 member consumers, averaging 5.09 per mile.

Prince George Electric Cooperative. Headquartered at Waverly, Prince George maintains 701 miles of lines to serve 2,363 member-consumers, an average of 3.37 consumers per mile of line. Prince George was organized October 29, 1939.

Prince William Electric Cooperative. Organized July 16, 1941, this cooperative has its headquarters at Manassas. It maintains 923 miles of lines, serving 6,800 member-consumers, for an average of 7.37 consumers per mile.

Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative. With headquarters at Dayton, this cooperative came into being in 1936, and energized its first line in January, 1938. Now, it has 2,657 miles of lines, some of which run into West Virginia. This cooperative serves 10,873 member-consumers, for an average of 4.09 per mile.

Southside Electric Cooperative. One of America's largest electric coopera-

tives built mile by mile by its members, Southside, with headquarters at Crewe, was started in 1937, and now has 4,381 miles of lines. With 15,985 member-consumers, it averages 3.65 per mile.

Virginia Electric Cooperative. Incorporated December 11, 1935, this cooperative, with its headquarters at Bowling Green, was the first in Virginia to actually receive a loan from the REA. It maintains 3,258 miles of lines, serving 12,321 member-consumers, for an average of 3.78 consumers per mile.

These 14 Virginia cooperatives are members of the Virginia Association of Electric Cooperatives, which maintains its office at 205 West Franklin St., in Richmond, with Earl J. Shiflet as its executive secretary.

Two other Virginia cooperatives are not members of the association. These are Chesapeake Island, on Tangier Island, and Tri-County with its headquarters at Leesburg. Chesapeake Island serves 593 consumer-members on 26 miles of line—an average of 22.81 per mile—and Tri-County has 1,652 consumer-members on 541 miles of line, averaging 3.05 per mile.

Outside of Virginia there are three other electric cooperatives that are members of the Virginia Association. These are Choptank, at Denton, Md.; Southern Maryland, at Hughesville, Md., and Delaware at Greenwood, Del. These three cooperatives serve a total of 48,328 member-consumers on 8,371 miles of lines.

The state association, organized in 1944, thus functions for a total consumer membership of some 156,000.

Generally, the state association's purposes are extensions of those of the individual cooperatives.

These purposes include:

- Fostering and promoting the program of rural electrification.
- Encouraging the fullest possible use of electric energy at the lowest cost consistent with sound economy and prudent management.
- Fostering a spirit of cooperation between agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests.
- Promoting equity in business usages and in public laws and regulations.
- Providing facilities for the consideration, formation and expression of opinion and dissemination of information and news on questions affecting rural interests.
- Working for the mutual aid and assistance of its member electric cooperatives.

The state office, which functions under a board of directors named

from member cooperatives, publishes a monthly magazine, *Rural Virginia*, as well as a newsletter for directors and managers of the cooperatives.

Nationally, the electric co-ops belong to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

NRECA, with headquarters in Washington, is a non-partisan, non-profit private service organization that also includes public power districts and public utility districts among its membership of 958 systems, and it functions as a unified legislative and service organization for the mutual benefit of its members.

Of the national rural electrification movement, the NRECA reported the following basic facts as the current decade began:

- Electric systems financed by the

REA served 4,736,000 homes, farms and other rural establishments.

- Rural electric systems served consumers in every state except Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Hawaii.

- Rural electric systems provided service on an "area coverage" basis, even in the most sparsely settled areas. The systems average just over three consumers per mile of line. A comparable national average for the profit power companies is not available, but reports indicate they average more than 30 consumers per mile of line.

The co-ops are pledged to carry electricity to any location within their area, no matter how remote that building may be, if the service is desired, and if it's possible to get it there. Congress recognizes the handicap the co-ops have

shouldered—that is, building expensive lines to serve sparsely-settled areas—by continuing to appropriate money which the REA lends to cooperatives at 2 per cent interest for 35-year periods.

It would be erroneous to imply that the cooperatives electrified all of the farms that now enjoy central station power in Virginia; but it is certain that they are responsible in great measure that this electrification has come about.

When the co-ops showed before World War II that they meant business, and that they weren't going to fall on their faces, rural areas very suddenly became attractive to the power companies that had failed to serve them earlier.

It was, then, by the electric cooperatives' own determination, work and example, that the rural areas of Virginia

## *Out-of-State Members of Virginia Association of Electric Cooperatives*

---

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and the nation received electric power—power that helped wartime farmers feed the nation despite a shortage of manpower, power that led rural consumers in the nation to plan to spend more than a billion dollars in 1960 alone for major appliances, power that transformed the night-time landscape from one of isolated dots of orange light, produced by kerosene lanterns, to one of bright blotches of lighted barns, homes and yards.

Indeed, motorists, with a memory reaching back to the 1930s could not help being astounded in December as they saw brightly-lighted Christmas trees and floodlighted doorway decorations on homes far back on the state's secondary farm-to-market roads. ●

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# ADVANCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES CUT BUILDING COSTS

**T**WO PROGRESSIVE applications of concrete in construction are attracting considerable attention in Indiana. A "Lift Dome" utilizing several techniques in Anderson, Ind., and a gymnasium with a folded plate concrete roof in Terre Haute are involved.

## "Lift Dome"

A unique combination of construction techniques gives the Warner Auditorium in Anderson, Ind., the distinction of being the first lift-dome in the United States. Equally impressive is the fact that the cost of the 240-ft. diameter dome, columns and footings was only \$178,000—about \$3.15 per sq. ft.

The 7,200-seat auditorium was designed by the architectural firm of Johnson, Ritchhart and Associates of Anderson.

Concrete shell design, prestressing, and hydraulic lifting (lift-slab technique) were combined to produce the structure. By employing shell design, it was possible to create a 68-ft. wide ceiling and no obstructing columns.

Casting of the 4-in. thick shell was done on the ground. The outer rim of the dome, which forms a 3-ft. wide compression ring, was posttensioned to offset the outward thrust of the dome. Thirty-six steel support columns resting on concrete footings were spaced at 20-ft. intervals in the compression ring. The entire dome, weighing three million pounds, was lifted 24 ft. into position and fastened to the columns.

The Skyhook Lift Slab Company of

Overland Park, Kans., was in charge of the lifting operation. Hydraulic jacks were mounted on top of each of the 36 steel support columns and connected by steel rods to lifting collars embedded in the compression ring. Pneumatic tubes attached to each jack led to a master electronic control console which synchronized the entire lifting operation.

With the roof in place, the dirt mound upon which it was cast was removed. Exterior walls will be constructed, a 14-ft. canopy added around the dome, and the interior finishing completed by spring of 1962.

Total cost of the building is estimated at \$396,000. Of this amount, \$178,000 is for the dome and steel supporting columns, while \$218,000 is for walls, concrete canopy, floor slabs and interior finish.

General contractor for the project is the Lewis Construction Company of Anderson.

## "Folded Plate Roof"

Scheduled for completion this fall, the men's gymnasium at Indiana State Teacher's College in Terre Haute is attracting special interest because of its long roof span. With a prestressed folded plate concrete roof extending 165 ft. (155 ft. between columns), it is believed to be the longest single span structure of this kind yet built.

The column-free design is of particular advantage for a gymnasium, allowing flexible space for various

sports and an unobstructed view for spectators. An area 210 ft. by 155 ft., which will normally be used as three gyms for physical education classes, can be converted into one large room for inter-collegiate basketball games and similar events. Thirty-row bleachers will provide seating for 5,000 people.

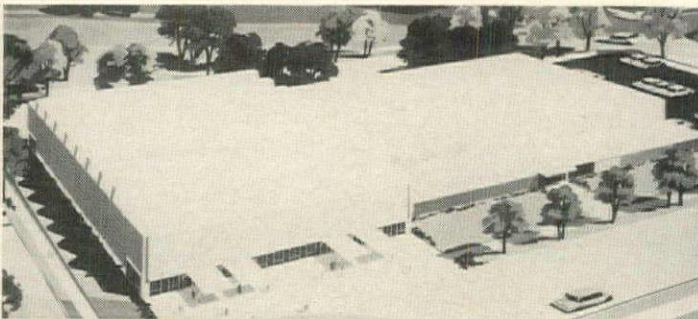
In addition to functional advantages, the combination of folded plate design and prestressing is proving economically attractive. Cost of the roof installed is approximately \$6.36 per square ft.

The folded plate design consists of eight configurations 26 ft. across and 11 ft. 6 in. high, extending crosswise of the building. To get maximum reuse of forms, a 12-in. construction joint was located in each top flange, and the closure strip cast after the adjoining sections were placed and tensioned. The top and bottom flanges are 12 in. thick, while the inclined sections are 6½ in. thick.

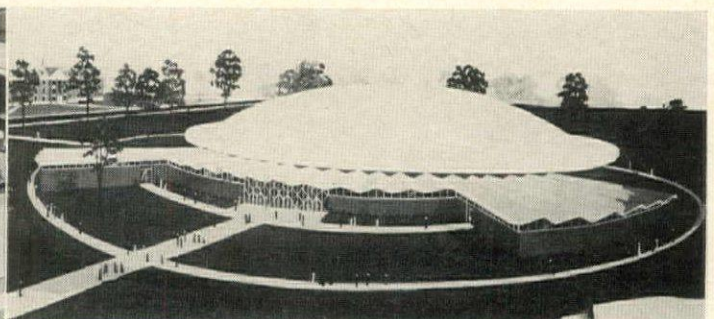
Posttensioning was used, and a strength of 4000 psi required of the concrete within four days after placement.

The stressing caused an upward deflection of .9 in. at the span center line and an upward movement of the bottom flange of .4 in. at each end. Neoprene pads between folded plate and girder accommodated this movement.

The gymnasium was designed by the architectural firm of Miller, Vrydagh & Miller of Terre Haute. Homer Howe is the Structural Engineer, and General Contractor the J. L. Simmons Company of Indianapolis.

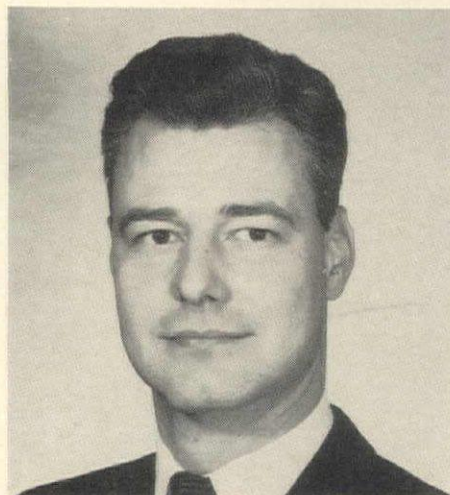


Physical Educational Building, Indiana State Teacher's College, Terre Haute, showing "folded plate roof."



Warner Auditorium, Anderson, Indiana, first "lift dome" in the United States.

AIA News (from page 6)  
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS



CALDWELL NORTON DUGAN

Born Nov. 26, 1929 in Louisville, Kentucky. Attended Louisville Male High School, and graduated from St. Petersburg, Florida, High School in 1947. After attending the University of Florida and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, he graduated from the University of Virginia in 1955, with a B.S. Degree in Architecture. He is presently employed by Saunders and Pearson, Architects, in Alexandria.



JOSEPH DANIEL  
STOUTAMIRE, JR.

Born Sept. 3, 1932 in Roanoke. A 1950 graduate of Andrew Lewis High School in Salem, he attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute and is currently working on the thesis requirement for a degree in architecture. He has been with Smithey and Boynton in Roanoke since Nov., 1960.



DONALD HOGAN MISNER

Born Dec. 16, 1934 in St. Louis, Mo. A graduate of Riverside Military Academy in Gainesville, Georgia, he received a B.S. Degree in Architecture in 1958 from the University of Virginia. Since then he has been employed by Saunders & Pearson, Architects in Alexandria.

(AIA News continued on next page)

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St. Brides Church, page 11

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## **VPI'S Planning Program**

THE VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE graduate program in Urban and Regional Planning has been conferred "recognized" status through official action taken by the American Institute of Planners. The Virginia Tech curriculum becomes the fourth full-fledged planning program in the South. Recognition of schools by the American Institute of Planners is for the purpose of evaluating the training of applicants for Institute membership.

The Virginia Tech planning curriculum was initiated in 1957 with the appointment of T. William Patterson as Professor of Planning. Course work began in 1958, and the first class from the two-year graduate program was graduated in 1960. Planning problems undertaken thus far by the students as part of their training include urban renewal proposals or preliminary master plans for the Virginia cities of Roanoke, Radford, and Pulaski. A regional study is currently under way for the Hampton Roads metropolitan area. In collaboration with students in architecture, the Tech planning students have also designed a new industrial city which is proposed to be built on the Orinoco River in Venezuela.

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Brick supplier for the St. Bride's Church, featured on page 11.

The first recognized school of planning in the South was established in 1946 at the University of North Carolina. The second, at Georgia Tech in 1951, and the third at Oklahoma University in 1957. All three programs are two-year graduate programs, as is the one at Virginia Tech. With industrialization of the South and the spreading of the cities, planning legislation was enacted and city and county planning boards established; but for the most part they were forced to operate without trained professional staff. As the planning schools of the North and West were unable to keep up with their own regional demands for planning personnel, many Southern agencies remained understaffed, and are understaffed today. Virginia Tech is now contributing to the preparation of the urban and regional planners essential for the orderly development of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the South.

Guided by an inter-departmental faculty committee and administered by the Department of Architecture, the V.P.I. graduate planning program enhances the School's architectural curriculum by intensifying the training of architects in the areas of planning, urban design, and housing. According to Professor Leonard J. Currie, Head of the Tech Architectural Department, who is both an architect and a planner, the frequent collaborative problems undertaken by the students in architecture and planning contribute materially to the training programs of both professions. In his view, *much* of the current architectural chaos is the result of the failure of architects to work within the established framework of over-all urban design concepts, while city planning ills stem in part from an over-emphasis on day-to-day administration of planning minutiae with the consequent neglect of the form-giving aspects of urban planning. Prof. Currie is convinced that public respect for both architecture and planning will grow as the two professions demonstrate through effective collaboration that they can give form and meaning to the places where people live and work.

~

O. Pendleton Wright, Hubert L. Jones and Charles E. Wilkerson, who previously practiced under the firm name of Walford & Wright, Architects, have announced that, with the first of the year, the name of the firm became Wright, Jones & Wilkerson, Architects. The firm has offices at 103 East Cary St., Richmond, and 615 Dinwiddie St., Portsmouth.

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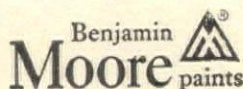
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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Subcontractor: Roof deck, roofing and insulation for 321 Main Street Medical Bldg., page 13.

Roof deck, Shell Type Industrial Bldg., page 13.

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NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

Painting contractor for the new shell type building featured  
on page 13.

## Rockingham Bank

(Continued from page 17)

From the main entrance an elevator rises to the second floor arriving on a circular balcony overlooking the intersection of Mason and Market Streets.

Here are the Bookkeeping Department, with a large vault and supply room, Staff Dining, Kitchen, and Staff Lounge. An electric dumbwaiter running between Bookkeeping Department and Tellers on the first floor facilitates fast flow of work between these sections. The Directors Room and a large Community Room are located convenient to the elevator.

An intermediate floor on the South side of the building contains the automatic telephone switch board, mechanical equipment and storage space.

The building is divided into seven individually controlled zones for heating and cooling. Warm or cool conditioned air is blown into each space from seven different machines located in various parts of the building to provide individual comfort. In addition to conditioned air the exterior walls are heated to eliminate cold drafts in winter weather. The system is designed to give complete year round comfort to the occupants.

With Nielsen Construction Co., Inc., of Harrisonburg, as general contractor, principal subcontractors and material suppliers included the following:

From Harrisonburg: David A. Reed, Riddleberger Bros., Inc., Betts & Frazier, Inc., Union Roofing of Virginia, Inc., Russel G. Horn, Fred K. Betts, III, Allied Cinder Block Corp. Valley Blox, Inc., Dan L. Logan, Superior Concrete, Inc., Crist L.

Rodes, E. B. Heatwole Tile Co., Excel Steel Works, M. A. Layman & Sons, Inc., Virginia Craftsmen, Rockingham Co-op Farm Bureau, and Showalter Music Co.

Others were Valley Steel Corp., Salem; Jamison Black Marble Co., Roanoke; Roanoke Iron Works, Inc., Roanoke; The Staley Co., Inc., Richmond; Global Steel Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pioneer Fireproof Door Corp., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond; Roanoke-Webster Brick Co., Roanoke; The Bilco Co., New Haven, Conn.; C. S. Mundy Quarries, Inc., Broadway; Monarch Elevator & Machine Works, Greensboro, N. C.; N. W. Martin & Bros., Charlottesville; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke; Standard Tile Co., Staunton.

Also, W. W. Moore & Sons, Richmond; U. S. Plywood Corp., Richmond; John E. Lingo & Son, Inc., Camden, N. J.; Manson & Utley, Inc., Roanoke; Nelson Hardware Co., Roanoke; Miami Cabinet Div., Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Middletown, Ohio; Knappe & Vogt Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mill Cabinet Shop, Bridgewater; Morgan Millwork Co., Baltimore, Md.; Kennatrack Corp., Elkhart, Ind.; Cutler Sign Advertising Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Thornhill Sales Co., Lynchburg; Inland Steel Products, Baltimore, Md.; Riverton Lime & Stone Co., Riverton; American Furniture & Fixture, Richmond; Diebold, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

## Virginia-Monitor Memorial

(Continued from page 12)

ever changing silhouette. A beam of light extending vertically from the core of the form signaling distant identification is proposed while the varied planes, from all angles, may be dramatically lighted from the ground.

The monument is approached by car or foot through a park area where parking is provided. Visitors will enter by an easy ramp through the end of the mound representing the Merimack, and moving along may look through the gun ports where the actual guns are mounted. Arriving at the upper terrace, the entire 200 degree panorama of the battleground unfolds. Bronze plaques, depicting in low relief sketches of the several events along with word description of the

scene, are mounted around a circular wall directing the viewer to the precise point of the action. Benches provide resting spots for leisurely study of the site and general enjoyment of a most pleasant view of the harbor.

For the recreational and further cultural use of the structure the stepped platform with the slanted planes of the monument forms seating and sound reflectors for band and musical concerts.

The construction of the land to form the site of this monument is planned to accomplish, in addition to the site itself, the improvement of the Peterson Yacht Basin in accordance with a long range plan that has been in process for some time. It seems most practical that these two important improvements may be accomplished with single effort and expense.

## New Medical Building

(Continued from page 13)

also did the work on excavating, foundations, and carpentry. Principal subcontractors and material suppliers were as follows:

Benson-Phillips Co., Inc., Newport News, concrete; Southern Block & Pipe Corp., Norfolk, masonry supplier; United Fireproofing Corp., Newport News, masonry contractor; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Norfolk, steel; Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, insulation, roof deck, roofing; Pompei Tile Co., Inc., Newport News, stone work, ceramic tile.

Others were Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Newport News, glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., Norfolk, plastic wall finish, painting; W. Morton Northern & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient tile; Febre & Company of Newport News, Inc., acoustical, plaster; Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., Richmond, hardware; Burton Lumber Corp., Norfolk, millwork.

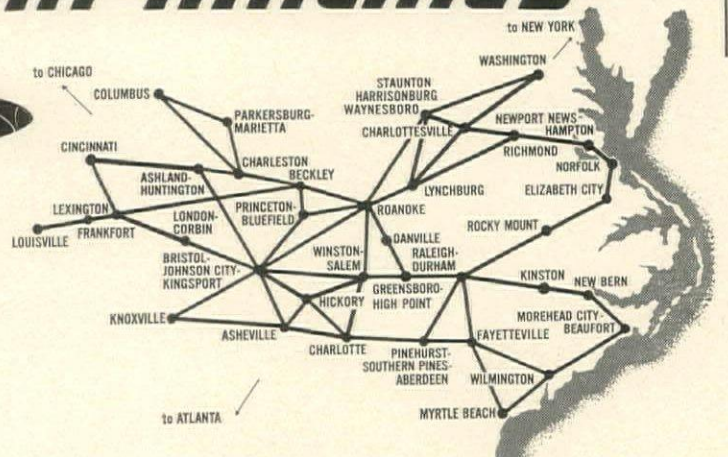
Also, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Richmond, steel doors and bucks; E. C. Ernst, Inc., Newport News, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Warwick Plumbing & Heating Corp., Newport News, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; J. K. Parker, Inc., London Bridge, steel joists.

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## Shell-type Industrial Building

(Continued from page 13)

Road on the Hampton side of the boundary between Newport News and Hampton. This location allows for speedy vehicular travel to Richmond and Norfolk utilizing the Interstate Route 64 (Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel Approach), and Newport News' Chesapeake and Ohio waterfront pier facilities. The site is also located adjacent to a C. & O. right of way which would provide for easy rail sidings to the building.

General contractor was W. M. Jordan Co., Inc., Newport News, who also handled the excavating, foundations, concrete and carpentry. Principal subcontractors and material suppliers included the following:

United Fireproofing Corp., Newport News, masonry supplier; Richmond Steel Co., Inc., Richmond, steel; Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, roof deck; Brown & Grist, Inc., Newport News, windows, window walls.

Also Walker & Laberge Co., Norfolk, glazing; Paragon Painting Co., Newport News, painting; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, hardware, steel doors and bucks.



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Building, Longwood College, page 19.

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In 1961 at VPI the competition was a third year design problem. Its subject was the design of a Display Building for *Reynolds Metals Company*. It was to be located in Richmond, near the headquarters office building of the company.

The third year design class, with their critic, Professor Herschel A. Elarth, visited the site and obtained valuable background information from Reynolds officials.

The competition problem was scheduled for five weeks; and, in addition to the school jury which made the awards, the results were viewed by the Messrs. Mirabel, Williams, and Winnia, representing the Reynolds Aluminum Company, and Marcellus Wright, Jr. and Coleman Baskerville, Jr., from the profession. These gentlemen were sent to Blacksburg by Reynolds to appraise the effectiveness of the competition as it was conducted at one of the schools.

Student prize winners at VPI were:

John R. Taylor, First Award

E. Fuller Moore, Jr., Second Award

Thomas L. Gregory, Jr., Third Award

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**"Who He?"** (Continued from page 3)

sections. When his pragmatic expediency in solving problems led the divided nation into armed conflict, he appeased those Radicals just enough to sabotage the 1862 Campaign of McClellan which might have ended the war. With a settlement no longer possible after July, 1862, Lincoln continued to appease these vindictive men of ambition for power—always just enough to prevent the full resources of the United States being effectively employed against the little group of agricultural states de-

fending themselves. Finally, when the inevitable end came through the exhaustion of the invaded people and the devastation of their country, Lincoln, in that fine American tradition which "pays off on the score," was hailed as the leader of this heroic conquest.

By then, he and the powerful Radicals were completely at odds and, without the power given him by the emergency of war, there is little likelihood that he could have controlled the uses made of the victory. His timely death made it simpler for the Radicals to prevent the return of the Southern states

to the union—to isolate the region as a conquered province—but, all in the name of Lincoln as *the preserver of the Union*. Thus Lincoln, who could devise no measures for sparing the nation its armed division and could not direct a war that could be won quickly by defeating the Southern armies in the field, enters history as "the preserver of the union" which his own party completely severed.

Further to cover their own corruption and acts of hatred, the Radical powers began to exalt the ghost as "The Great Emancipator"—though their own Con-

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gress had made slavery illegal after Lincoln's death. This myth was perpetrated by ignoring the record: that Lincoln had stated his disbelief in interfering with slavery and disbelieved in equality between the races; that Lincoln, when the spirit to support the war was flagging, introduced as a war measure the Emancipation Proclamation—which only *threatened* to free the slaves in the regions *outside* his jurisdiction (that is, uninvaded sections of the Confederate nation) *provided* the Southerners did not lay down their arms by January 1, 1863. But by repeating enough that the martyred war president was the Great Emancipationist, the Re-

publicans managed to divert attention from what they actually did with the preserved union to the glow of "freedom" they cast in the sky of history.

From this ascension the growing image of the old Party Regular from the Illinois machine was invoked for the half-century from the Civil War to World War I, during which the Republicans ran the country in all but eight of the 40 years before President Wilson. As these were the years of the growth of the modern America, the patron saint used by as ruthless a crew of despoilers as looted a nation gradually became the only figure of history familiar as a household word. By repe-

tition, every school child came to know that he saved the union and freed the slaves, and, when another half-century had passed—with the Republicans still faithfully trotting out the Party symbol every four years—new generations grew up with something of the notion that the nation *began* with Lincoln.

Against 100 years of a propaganda campaign beating as relentlessly as a commercial slogan into the minds of a citizenry, with an unique disinterest in discovering any truths about their own nation, manifestly the myth of Lincoln is going to be with us always.

But of the man who *did* found the country, whose size and character influenced the shape of the nation—indeed, gave Lincoln the union which he saved by destroying one-third of the nation—there is only the foolish story of the cherry tree made up by Parson Weems. The eulogy tossed off by R. E. Lee's father—that "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen"—admittedly has nothing of the simple appeal of "he freed the slaves." But is it too late in Virginia for the growing generations to learn something about one of their own who, by his record and outside all myths, made possible this nation?—and made it so strongly that it survived a half century of spoilers who covered their tracks by dragging along an image used further to divide the nation.

Even now it is much too late to convince the nation that the country had any president before Lincoln and, judging off one sampling of educated Virginia children, this is the last hour in which even Virginians can learn something of the humanity, the strength and wisdom, the freedom from expediency and craftiness, the awesome integrity, of a great American who has been cast into the shadows by the soulless propaganda of a political party. The place to begin would be with a picture of this very human man who, by consciously modeling himself on the virtues of the great Virginians of his day, became a model for the succeeding generations which produced R. E. Lee. The Virginia character as we know it derives from George Washington perhaps more than any other single individual. Why not begin a modest counter-campaign, very local, to resurrect the man who became a prototype for the society in which Virginians live?

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