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FEBRUARY 1964

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Take, O Take
Those Domes Away

Recently in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Mr. Ed Grimsley wrote an entertaining story about the visit to Richmond of, what he called, “three distinguished connoisseurs of beauty”—Philip Johnson, architect; Giorgio Kepes, modern painter-designer, and Ivan Dmitri, photographer. As not unexpected as works of architecture, it is unfortunate that their sampling was not broader, as they obviously missed some of the good new building in the city. Even more unfortunate was the route that led their startled gazes to fall upon the new building that, perpetrated as a Civil War Centennial Center, will join the complex of buildings of the Medical College. However, it must be admitted that the melancholy judgment of these qualified visitors brought some solace to those of us who protested at the slight given local architects when out-of-state architects were brought in to design a Center commemorating Virginia’s part in the Civil War.

At the time of the protest, we may have been suspect of provincialism for demanding that the work be done by our architects. But now out-of-staters, guiltless of any suspicion of local pride, confirmed our contention that the Center should not only not have been built by non-Virginians but not built at all in the design as rendered. The visitors were asked to comment on Phil Bagley’s depiction of the Center that looked like “a grapefruit turned upside down on a doughnut.” Mr. Johnson, the architect, was asked if this description was accurate. “No,” he said sadly, “it is much too kind.”

Since the visitors with Mr. Grimsley were regarding our buildings objectively as works of architecture, it is unfortunate that their sampling was not broader, as they obviously missed some of the good new building in the city. Even more unfortunate was the route that led their startled gazes to fall upon the new building that, perpetrated as a Civil War Centennial Center, will join the complex of buildings of the Medical College. However, it must be admitted that the melancholy judgment of these qualified visitors brought some solace to those of us who protested at the slight given local architects when out-of-state architects were brought in to design a Center commemorating Virginia’s part in the Civil War.

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We understand that since Phil Bagley originally gave his impression, the design underwent some changes—for the worse—and perhaps today Councilman Bagley would strive for sharper accuracy. The original thin-shelled dome, the “sophisticated” design, of Mr. Bagley’s doughnut, was changed into a phoney wooden dome to accommodate to changes desired by the Medical College against the day when the building would serve as a student center. To make provision for a second floor, the Medical College needed more height in the originally designed walls, and this additional height not unnaturally caused some disproportion to result in juxtaposition to the dome.

But it was about the dome itself that the visitors provided us with the most satisfactory vindication. A part of the resentment of the out-of-state architects being brought in was caused by the coediscension with which they sought to palm off the dome as “Jeffersonian.” It was harmful (Continued on page 67)
The Virginia Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, is celebrating its 50th "Golden" Anniversary this year.

Formed in November, 1914, by five pioneer Virginia architects, two from both Fredericksburg and Norfolk and one from Richmond, the group is now 226 strong, and represents the preponderance of the key architectural firms in the state.

The keynote meeting for the anniversary year was held in Richmond January 30-31 and February 1. Another commemorative session will be held in Charlottesville in May with a special session near the anniversary date of the actual founding to be held at the Jefferson Hotel in November.

Opening session for the meeting last month in Richmond was a dinner honoring the Virginia General Assembly, in session. Governor Harrison and a large group of the delegates and senators joined the architects for a reception and dinner at which National President J. Roy Carroll of AIA sounded an optimistic note as to the future of the profession and called upon its members for a close self-analysis in an effort to better serve society.

During the annual spectacle of "Garden Week in Virginia" in April, many of the homes and other buildings executed by Virginia architects will be incorporated in the treks that are a part of this venerable celebration. Featured at the January-February meeting at the Jefferson in Richmond was an exhibit of models, drawings and paintings of architectural examples from the past 50 years. Covering the mezzanine of the Jefferson and a large part of the main floor lobby were exhibits that showed the part played by the architects in the past half century, but, more importantly, during those years since World War II, which have seen the greatest activity in design and construction. Centered in the main lobby of the hotel were models of the gigantic new Civic Center for Norfolk which is now under construction, Richmond's new 25-story Fidelity Bankers skyscraper, and the new Life Insurance Company of Virginia office building which will house IBM.

Along the railings of the mezzanine were drawings and models of much of the new construction in the State including the additions to historic St. Paul's Church, the older seats of higher education such as VMI, VPI and the University of Virginia, as well as from the newer smaller "community colleges".

Following the opening night festivities with the General Assembly, the architects heard on Friday a panel of distinguished critics and architects including Albert Bush-Brown, president of the Rhode Island School of Design, James
Jackson Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News Leader, architects A. Edwin Kendrew, FAIA, vice president of Colonial Williamsburg and Henry Shriver of Norfolk, all moderated by Milton Grigg of Charlottesville, also a Fellow of the Institute.

Rallying to Mr. Bush-Brown’s cry for more directness in design, Mr. Kilpatrick expressed a wish for more architectural embellishment and less orderness and discipline by architects. Mr. Kendrew expressed the objectives of Colonial Williamsburg as less the mode to be copied but examples to be studied, and Mr. Shriver asked for examination of the client’s influence in design.

Intermingled with social sessions, the architects heard from their out-going president, John Owen, their new president, Louis Oliver, of Norfolk, and Foundation president Tom Leachman, who pleaded for more attention to the goals of the Virginia Foundation for Architectural Education.

Social events during the session included Ted Hamre’s (AA Wire Products) Coffee Break, Concrete Pipe and Products “Dixieland” Reception, Mid-State Tile Company’s dance, and a wind-up brunch with Beverley Tucker and Buckingham Slate.

Shown on the photo-panels at the left, from left to right and down, are Richmond Civic Center Architect Louis Ballou and Mrs. Ballou with Richmond City Councilwoman Ruth Herrink, viewing a model of the Norfolk Civic Center; Lieutenant Governor Mills Godwin and Marcellus Wright, Jr., FAIA, former Middle Atlantic AIA Director; Delegate Louis Herrink, Jr. and Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Delegates Levin and Richardson; Editor Kilpatrick talking with President Carroll before the dinner; Middle Atlantic Director Charles Nes and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Oliver; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Johns, Jr. with Richmond’s Mayor Eleanor Sheppard and Delegate Harold Dervishian; Senator Lloyd Bird with Governor Harrison and Bill Briggs; Jim Breed, Frank Poole and John Allen; John and Jane (Safari) Waller and Bill Sandidge.

At the right, in the same order: Virginia Chapter President John Owen presides and Tom Leachman watches; Tom Leachman presides; panelists, with moderator Milton Grigg, FAIA, at left, including James Jackson Kilpatrick and Henry Shriver; A. Edwin Kendrew and Albert Bush-Brown; Bev Tucker at the closing ceremony with Bobby Neale; a Chapter Board session with Nan Quensen, Louis Oliver, Eldon Wood and Charlie Justice; Bud Budina with Mr. and Mrs. Everette Fauber; Eloise Briggs and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Ward; the Dixielanders; Bill Moseley and Henley Walker.
The Community Hospital of Roanoke Valley is a new institution, formed by the joint efforts of the Jefferson Hospital and the Lewis-Gale Hospital, two older hospitals whose plants have been declared "worn-out" in the report of a recent survey. When the new facility is completed late in 1965, it will provide not only increased hospital bed capacity but many innovations in the field of hospitalization. When the staff takes over at the new location, the older establishments will be converted to uses other than acute hospital services.

The new plant is built with the help of Hill-Burton federal funds, and is designed for a patient bed capacity of 400 with provisions made for a future addition on the west end having a bed capacity of 200 with proportionate increase in the supporting facilities.

The site of the new hospital is right on the edge of the central business district in downtown Roanoke, and except for a small parcel of land occupied by an apartment building, the hospital will take over the entire city block east of Jefferson Street between Elm Avenue and Mountain Avenue. It will face on Elm Avenue and overlook Elmwood Park to the City Library and the business district. This location is the point of an interchange on the feeder spur of Interstate Route 81 which is now partly under construction.

The building is ten stories high, approximately 319 feet by 123 feet in the lower two stories and approximately 265 feet by 82 feet in the upper stories. The lower two stories are completely underground on the south (Mountain Avenue) side and are fully exposed only on the north (Elm Avenue) side. In addition, earth fill on the roof over the second story almost completely submerges the third story, and will be grassed and planted with shrubbery and trees. This arrangement forms a podium from which the upper stories rise as a tower, and has the added practical value of forming fallout protection in the lower three stories for the entire capacity of the hospital and the complete staff of employees, under emergency conditions. The exposed walls of the podium together with the related retaining walls are of precast concrete panels having exposed aggregate surface.

The structural members in the north and the south facades of the tower are formed in the nature of a large grid set out from the walls about five feet and cantilevered out at the fourth floor. The members are of precast concrete with exposed aggregate surfaces.

The first floor contains the main lobby, a small circular chapel, the administration and admission offices, emergency department with an ambulance entrance, the out-patient department, a physical therapy department and a complete radiology department. The boiler room, incinerator, generator room and the air-conditioning equipment are in the east end.

The second floor is devoted entirely to service areas and includes a truck entrance with docks, storage rooms, mechanical equipment rooms, maintenance shops, housekeeping, pharmacy, the central kitchen and dishwashing areas and the laundry.

The third floor contains only the obstetrics and general surgical suite with the central sterile supply and has the adjacent services grouped in a central core from end to end.

The fourth floor provides a cafeteria with a seating capacity of 300 persons, and a medical library. The remainder of this floor is taken up with separate laboratories and their supporting facilities and a complete morgue.

All floors above the fourth are so arranged so that all patients' rooms are on the outside walls to the north and the south. The supporting services and nurses' stations are grouped in the central core. The ring corridor is widened at the ends of the building to serve as solaria.
The fifth floor includes nursery rooms for 73 bassinets and rooms containing 56 beds for maternity cases. The sixth to ninth floors, inclusive, are general patients' bedroom areas, two nursing units per floor. The tenth floor is designed to provide 17 private bedrooms for the "live-in" members of the staff, a large conference room, recreation room, storage and mechanical equipment space.

Extensive studies were made in regard to the acoustical and sound attenuation problems in the building, and construction is such that travel of sound from room to room should be unusually low.

The building is generally of reinforced concrete construction. Foundations are a combination of concrete footings and concrete-filled steel pipe piles.

Window walls consist of aluminum windows with precast concrete spandrels. Windows are glazed with double-pane insulating glass, the exterior pane of which is bronze colored heat absorbing type, all set with neoprene gaskets.

Floors are of concrete with top fill. Flooring is mainly vinyl asbestos tile, but includes also ceramic tile, quarry tile and terrazzo and with conductive neoprene mastic in hazardous areas.

Partitions are of concrete block except that partitions of patients' bedrooms generally are metal stud and plaster construction using resilient clips. Walls in finished areas generally are plastered and in certain instances are surfaced with vinyl wall covering. Wood paneling is used occasionally.

Ceilings are suspended type and are of plaster and of acoustical tile in various locations.

Year-round air-conditioning is provided for the entire building except the kitchen, laundry, equipment rooms and storage areas. Cooling is provided by two 500 TR electric driven centrifugal water chillers with provisions for a future third unit. Heat is furnished by two 20,000 pound-per-hour combination gas-oil fired water-tube boilers with provision made for a future third unit. Air-conditioning is accomplished through a high-velocity coil induction system in bedrooms and through high-velocity dual duct systems in all other spaces. Operating rooms are designed for Kathabar systems to control humidity and infectious germs. All rooms are provided with individual room temperature control and no air is recirculated except in the administrative areas. A central control panel is provided in the Engineer's Office which contains remote start-stop, indication, alarms and reset functions for all mechanical systems in the building.

Plumbing fixtures are wall-hung hospital type. Service systems, in addition to normal drainage and water systems, include oxygen, nitrous oxide, vacuum, compressed air, pneumatic tube and chilled drinking water. Storage for liquid oxygen is provided outside the building.

Four passenger elevators and two service elevators serve all floors, all have automatic program selection control and can be operated with or without attendant. A separate elevator operates between the kitchen and the cafeteria. A trayveyor extends from the cafeteria to the dishwashing area.

Electric service to the building consists of two Appalachian Power Company network transformers at building served by two 13,200 volt under ground lines from different substations. Transformer secondaries are 480Y/277 volts and are connected to main switchboard with bus duct. Mechanical equipment, elevators, large kitchen equipment loads, and fluorescent lighting are served by 480Y/277 volt radial feeders from main switchboard. Small power, and receptacles and incandescent lights are served by 208Y/120 volts from dry type transformers located throughout the building. Provisions are made for two future 400 KW emergency generators which will automatically pick up selected emergency lighting, elevators, x-ray equipment, and mechanical equipment in case of power failure. Lighting is predominantly re-
for the modern hospital

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ROCKINGHAM COUNTY'S ALL-ELECTRIC SCHOOLS

DAVIS & McCLINTOCK: Architects & Engineers

Rockingham County is taking a progressive step in school construction in two buildings recently designed by Davis and McClintock, Architects and Engineers of Harrisonburg.

The two buildings, the John C. Myers Intermediate School at Broadway which is now under construction with completion due this August and the Pleasant Valley Elementary School which was completed last September, are both "all electric" projects and "totally climate controlled."

The school board officials, under Superintendent Wilbur S. Pence visited many air conditioned schools, studied equipment available and established probable costs before giving the go-ahead to the architects for the air conditioned school buildings.

The neat compact plans for the building plus a reduction in glass size coupled with the savings in mechanical equipment in the heating plant, stack, etc., are credited with making the installation economically feasible.

According to the John J. Nesbitt Co., manufacturers of the heating and cooling units, the heating, ventilating and air conditioning system was obtained for $2.94 per square foot. York Heat Pumps supply the heat to the system.

With a capacity of 630 students, the Pleasant Valley School contains 21 classrooms, a library, multi-purpose room holding 250, a conference room, administrative suite, health suite, toilets, storage, etc. It is a slab on grade building with brick and block exterior walls, epoxy finished block interior partitions, steel joist roof structure with insulated steel roof deck and built up roofing.

The window wall units are of aluminum with porcelain enamel panels. The cost per pupil was $577.70, the cost per square foot $10.98 and the cost per cubic foot 89.7¢.

The John C. Myers School is somewhat larger, containing 15 classrooms, a home-making room, gymnasium with dressing rooms, kitchen and serving area, two health classrooms, two science classrooms, a music room, industrial arts shop, shop classroom and cafeteria. Total costs for the Myers School will run $572,000, as compared to $364,000, for the Pleasant Valley building.

Unit costs for the Myers school are comparable with Pleasant Valley, being 87 cents per cubic foot, $11.90 per square foot. Certain of the classrooms at Myers are separated by folding partitions, which the architects state was in anticipation of instructional developments such as team teaching.

The principle subcontractors and suppliers for the Pleasant Valley Elementary School included:

- From Roanoke, Webster Brick Co., Inc., brick; Gates Building specialties, Inc., perimeter insulation and wire mesh; Southern Building Products Distributors, Inc., joint reinforcement and wall ties, Structural Steel Co., Inc., structural steel and miscellaneous metals; Marsteller Corp., limestone; Valley Metal Products Corp., metal doors and frames; Southern Roof Deck Co., Inc., fiber roof deck; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glass and glazing; South Roanoke Lumber Co., mill work; E. V. Poff & Son, Inc., ceramic tile and stone; Graves-Humphreys, Inc., toilet accessories; Russo Window Co., Inc., chalk and tack board.

- Harrisonburg firms were Valley Blox, blocks; Fred K. Betts, Ill, Quarry, stone fill and sand; Betts & Frasier, Inc., concrete; Union Roofing of Virginia, Inc., masonry insulation fill; W. L. Mansfield, steel erection; Zirkle & Zirkle, painting and finishing; Electrical Contracting Corp., electrical work; Riedleberger Brothers, Inc., plumbing and heating; David A. Reed & Sons, Inc., grading; O. L. Mathias, excavation; Monger Brothers (Riverton Lime & Stone Co.), masonry mortar.

- Richmond firms included Republic Steel Corp. (Truscott Div.), metal roof deck and steel joists; The Staley Co., Inc., aluminum windows and window walls; Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., finish hardware; The Welton Co., metal toilet partitions; Westinghouse Electric Corp., lighting fixtures; Shultz & James, Inc. (The Nesbitt Co.), unit ventilators.


Principle subcontractors and suppliers for John C. Myers Intermediate School include Valley Blox, Har-
CHARLOTTESVILLE-ALBEMARLE HEALTH CENTER BUILDING

The building is "L" shaped in plan, with a main entrance porch located at the outside corner of the "L". Main entrance porch leads directly into main floor lobby, or through wide exterior steps to a terrace and to lower floor. The total floor area is 10,500 sq. ft.

The wing facing Rosehill Drive is two stories with waiting rooms, administrative offices and treatment rooms in main upper floor. Dental Clinic, sanitarians and utility rooms are in the lower floor. The rear wing is one story and contains library, rest rooms and nursing units.

As seen from Rosehill Drive, the airy glass and aluminum bays in the main lobby reveal the main stairway inside. Deep stone piers separating the bays extend two stories from the lower terrace to the splayed stone lintel at top of upper story windows. The decorative solar screen shielding the entrance porch from the parking area is in contrast to the general simplicity and quiet lines of the rest of the building.

The main lobby also serves as a small waiting room with a nook for the display of health literature. Beyond the lobby to the west, is the main waiting room approximately 22 feet wide by 40 feet long. This area may be subdivided to provide a smaller waiting room and a lecture or conference room by means of a soundproofed folding partition hung from the ceiling. This partition disappears in a closet when not in use.

Two treatment rooms, with a conference and a utility room between are located along west side of corridor beginning past the waiting room. On the other side of the corridor is a third treatment room. This is adjacent and connected to the X-ray suite which contains dressing rooms and facilities for the development, storage and filing of X-ray films. The X-ray room proper is sheathed with lead to protect operating personnel.

The two nursing units are located at the end of the east wing. Between these, and accessible to the nursing units are several small staff rooms and a utility room.

Administration offices are located along east side of waiting room. Offices are provided for the director and assistant director. A glass panel in director's office permits supervision of the general office space. Across the hall north of the general office is the library, staff rest rooms and office for head nurse and assistant nurse.

The dental clinic and sanitarians are located on the lower floor. Three dental operating rooms, secretary, waiting rooms and recovery room form this suite. A small conference room and a larger room are provided for the sanitarians. The rest of the lower floor is occupied by the equipment room and a large store room.

The building is of semi-fireproof construction with masonry bearing walls and precast, prestressed, concrete slab units for floors and roof. Walls are of brick-faced cinder block.

Ceilings are of acoustic Fiberglas panels using an exposed suspension system. These panels are easily removable for access to pipes, ducts, etc.

Lobby floor is of terrazzo; lavatories have ceramic tile floors and wainscots; other floors, generally, vinyl asbestos tile.

Non-bearing partitions are of steel studs and plaster with steel door frames. Doors to corridor are solid core wood doors.

The building is air conditioned using a chiller-heater absorption type gas unit. The cooling tower for the system is located outside the building behind a decorative solar screen block grille extending around it on three sides.

The heating and cooling of the rooms is accomplished by circulating either hot or chilled water through fan-coil units located in the various rooms.

(Continued on page 65)
SOUTH SALEM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The South Salem Elementary School is under construction in a growing suburban area populated by an education-conscious middle income group.

Among the requirements outlined by the school board to the architects were that the building should be as flexible as possible, containing some instructional space which would seat 60 to 75 students and some classrooms which would accommodate 10 to 15 students. Team teaching was a consideration in the layout of the building. Empty conduit was to be provided for future television instruction. Some fallout shelter protection was to be considered. The school board also wanted to consider year round air conditioning but was skeptical about both the initial cost and operating cost of the cooling equipment.

The school board has found from past experience that large expanses of glass on the west side of the building, in Virginia climate, are undesirable from both the standpoint of extensive heat gain on sunny days and excessive heat loss from prevailing northwest winds on colder days.

The school superintendent and his staff worked very closely with the architects in the early development stages of the design. The early sketches started off with the concept of getting three conventional size classrooms adjacent to one common space so that two of the three classrooms could be opened into one double size room and one of the rooms could be divided into two one-half size rooms. It was determined through the trial and error method that this arrangement could be done within a circle with two major advantages: first, the total overall building could be appreciably reduced in square foot area; second, the circle affords the maximum amount of enclosed space with the minimum number of liner feet of outside wall. Both of these would make air conditioning more feasible. With air conditioning still in mind, it was decided to use small windows in the classrooms and to use a double glazed window with a venetian blind between two pieces of glass so that the direct heat from the sun could be stopped before it entered the room. Outside walls in this building will have 1 1/2" of Styrofoam insulation, and there will be sufficient roof insulation to give a "U" value of .06 to .09. The combination of the above arrangement allows the use of only 75 tons of air conditioning for the entire building.

The folding partitions made of solid panels (operable walls) will stop approximately 40 db. of sound transmission.

It is intended that a team of three teachers will instruct approximately 90 children within each group of three classrooms and one common space. The arrangement of instructional space in this building with the double room accommodating 60 to 75 students, plus two one-half size rooms will make for a better team teaching situation than connecting three conventional rooms on one side of a hall with folding partitions, or using one large open space for 90 children. At the same time one teacher is lecturing to, or supervising individual work of, one group of 60 to 75 students, the other two teachers can be giving more personalized instruction in the small rooms.

The operable walls can be quickly rearranged to make typical size classrooms, when the type of instructions indicates, thus making possible a flexible arrangement for team teaching; and at the same time, retaining the individual classrooms when needed. Toilets are provided for each common space for first, second, and third grade children; and for each two common spaces for fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grade children.

In addition to the flexibility and circulation within the basic instructional units, this building affords convenient circulation to the library, offices, and multi-purpose rooms and has direct access to outside areas from each classroom.

The multi-purpose space is of adequate size for an elementary school size basketball court and will be used for a cafeteria. A stage is included for school programs and general auditorium use.

The round building also allows efficient use of the site, which is an important consideration because the 9.8 acres is minimal. The arrangement of the service area, main entrance and bus area puts vehicular traffic along a minimum portion of the building; thus leaving maximum amount of the perimeter of the building adjacent to the outside play area. This arrangement allows lower and upper grade children access to their play areas.

This building, containing 34,000 square feet of completely air conditioned space, is under contract for $407,400.00, or $11.99 per square foot. The contract includes pupil wardrobes.

PAGE FOURTEEN

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
teachers wardrobes, all tack boards, chalk boards, and complete library shelving. Other room furniture will be purchased separately by the school board. The operable walls which are not included in these figures will add about $1 per square foot. All floors in this building will be terrazzo. All bases will be 6" high ceramic tile. The multi-purpose space will have a 7' 2" ceramic tile wainscot. Walls are painted concrete masonry units and all ceilings will be acoustical plaster including the ceiling in the multi-purpose room.

The total cost of this building with its flexible features and year-round air conditioning is no more than the cost of the conventional type school buildings of comparable space, which have been built in the same area within the past few years.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

- All subcontractors and suppliers are of the Roanoke-Salem area unless otherwise noted. They include Pioneer Construction Co., Inc., excavating; Roanoke Ready Mix Concrete Corp., concrete; Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry; Old Virginia Brick Co., Inc., brick; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, steel and handrails; Southern Roof Deck Co., Inc., steel roof deck; Valley Roofing Corp., roofing and insulation; Marseller Corp., stone work and ceramic tile.

Also, The Dages Company, Richmond, windows; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; Shields, Inc., plaster; A. P. Hubbard Lumber Corp., wood flooring; Joe Rainiero Tile Co., Inc., Bristol, terrazzo; Farragut Lumber Co., Knoxville, Tenn., millwork; Valley Steel Corp., steel doors and bucks; Noland Co., Inc., lighting fixtures; Engleby Electrical Co., Inc., electrical work; Hajoca Corp., plumbing fixtures; Progressive Products Corp., plumbing, air conditioning, heating, and ventilating.

The general contractor is doing the foundations, carpentry, painting, waterproofing, weatherstripping and insulation.
Portsmouth General Hospital Addition

A new five-story addition to Portsmouth General Hospital and extensive alterations and renovations to the existing building were completed in July, 1963, at a construction cost of $1,650,000.00, with the assistance of federal Hill-Burton funds allocated by the Advisory Hospital Council of Virginia.

The new construction has a piling and concrete foundation with structural steel frame and brick and concrete walls. Interior floors are concrete slabs supported on steel joists. The roof is steel deck on steel joists with built-up roofing over insulation board. Window sills and trim are of cast stone. Windows are aluminum. Interior partitions are generally metal studs and plaster walls. Ceilings are of acoustical tile and floors are of vinyl tile, except bathrooms and toilets which are ceramic tile. Two new high-speed elevators are provided in addition to two existing elevators.

Among the special departments now provided are Intensive Care with ten beds and a psychiatric treatment suite. The new construction, together with the building, now provides a total of 270 beds, an increase of 84 beds.

The new wing is joined to the existing structure by a two-story addition which forms an entrance court facing on Leckie Street from which broad covered steps lead to the first floor visitors' lobby and waiting room. This area is finished with natural wood paneling and imported marble walls with plate glass windows extending from floor to ceiling and overlooking the court. From this lobby access is had to the business department, administrative offices, telephone switchboard operator and elevators to all departments on all floors of the old building and new wing.

On the ground floor of the new wing is located the emergency entrance leading to the emergency operating rooms which are fully equipped for all emergency cases. The out-patient department with ample waiting rooms and special clinics take up the balance of the ground floor of the new wing.

There is a new two-story wing to the north which contains on the ground floor the new hospital kitchen and new boiler room. Above the kitchen on the first floor is the new cafeteria and serving counter. Service from the kitchen is by means of automatic dumb waiters. The cafeteria is handsomely done in tones of tangerine with accent colors in beautiful drapes. The floors are vinyl tile and the ceiling acoustical tile. A new hospitality shop is located on the first floor and is equipped to serve light lunches, sandwiches and cold and hot drinks.

The first floor of the new wing contains the hospital laboratory department. The second, third and fourth floors of this wing are devoted to private and semi-private patient rooms. Each room has a private bath and is equipped with built-in wardrobe cabinets and lavatory. All corridors in the new wing are finished with structural glazed tile or plastic vinyl.

Included in the alteration and renovation work in the south wing of the existing building are the following de-

(Continued on page 62)
INDIAN RIVER JUNIOR HIGH – CHESAPEAKE

Planning for construction of the new Indian River Junior High School was begun in the fall of 1960 by the Norfolk County School Board. The Board decided that the school should be air conditioned, and much of the initial design work consisted of comparative studies of a conventional school building, with air conditioning, versus a compact type air conditioned school building.

These comparative studies led to the conclusion that the compact building should offer greater economy in initial construction cost, direct operating costs and maintenance cost, and so design work proceeded on this basis. Much pioneering work was done during this period in cooperation with the State Fire Marshal to overcome certain problems unique to the compact school building.

The school is somewhat of a transitional building between the conventional type school and the fully windowless compact school. More than half of the instructional spaces are located on the perimeter of the building, and all such spaces have limited outside windows. All other classroom spaces have high windows opening from the classrooms into the corridor, and so there are no true windowless classrooms in the building.

Although the building will be used initially as a junior high school of about 900 pupils, it is designed to convert to senior high school within the next four or five years, with 1200 pupil capacity. The “chassis” of the building, the auditorium, gymnasium, cafeteria and library facilities, are all oversized for the initial enrollment, in that they are designed to accommodate the future expansion. A space for a 12-classroom addition is designed into the plan. Sufficient air conditioning capacity is included in the initial building to take care of this addition.

The building has 18 general classrooms, three science classrooms, three fully equipped science laboratories, an art classroom, a two-teacher home economics suite, and two large health classrooms. The above facilities are grouped around the administration suite and library facilities, for greatest convenience.

All of the additional facilities are located on the opposite side of the main corridor from the above listed spaces. A large music suite is provided, as well as a 600-seat auditorium; a senior high school size gymnasium with dressing facilities; a spacious cafeteria with complete kitchen facilities, and a two-shop industrial arts bay with related classroom.

The mechanical equipment is housed in a large room in center rear of the building. The classroom bays and the cafeteria are air conditioned and heated through a dual duct high velocity air conditioning system, with ducts running from the mechanical room, through the corridor ceiling plenums to mixing boxes in each individual space. All other spaces are heated and air conditioned by remote low-pressure systems. The dressing rooms and the shops are the only spaces in the building which are not air conditioned.

The building was designed to provide excellent interior ventilation. Travel distance from remote points in the building are kept to a minimum by the very nature of the compact building. The main corridor, which runs fore and aft and which divides the supporting facilities from the classroom wings, is quite wide and spacious, serving as the primary circulating element between secondary corridors. A covered bus loading platform adjoins the classroom bays so that arriving pupils can go directly into any one of the four secondary corridors to reach their homerooms, rather than enter through one central corridor.

During all phases of the design work, the function of the school was considered to be most important. The administration suite and the library are

(Continued on page 55)
The first unit dormitory of the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center is currently under construction at Fisherville. This is the first component of a comprehensive redevelopment master plan under which all of the existing structures of the Center (originally constructed in 1942 as a hospital) will be replaced by new buildings designed and arranged to serve the specific purposes of the rehabilitation program now in progress. The master plan has been developed to permit continuous and uninterrupted operation of the Center while demolition of existing buildings and construction of new ones is proceeding.

Final realization of the master plan will find all major components of the facility arranged around a central circulation court or mall with smaller courts opening from this. The first unit dormitory encloses such a smaller court, with seven two-story dormitory increments arranged around it and a central one-story lounge projecting into the court.

Major design attention was given to the problem of student movement or circulation within the structure. It was discovered that the usual means of circulation in such facilities was by means of interior corridors. Because of the large number of students to be accommodated under the program, such corridors would have, by necessity, been long and noisy as well as an item of considerable construction expense. It
was finally decided to make use of covered walkways, open to outdoors but protected from inclement weather conditions, and to arrange these walkways on both dormitory levels surrounding the court permitting an economy in construction cost as well as an asset in noise control, supervision and maintenance.

Further studies revealed that, having all students pass through a central lounge area, would benefit control and companionship, encouraging new residents to meet other students and to use the general facilities provided in the lounge. This space is suitable for a variety of individual and group activities, from individual letter writing and small group television viewing to meetings for the entire dormitory resident group.

The basic dormitory unit consists of four double occupancy rooms with a private vestibule connecting them to the covered walkways as well as shower facilities. Each pair of rooms has an interconnecting private toilet; each room contains a lavatory. Every student is to be provided with a personal built-in combination storage and desk unit. Throughout, in short, an effort has been made to consider and further the students' need for both privacy and communal life.

Throughout the structure, special attention has been given to the various handicaps to be found among the students. This has resulted in a wide range of special hardware items, careful consideration of door and window sizes and special mounting heights of fixtures—just to mention a few. In short, the wheelchair has become as much of a consideration for circulation design as the normal walking person.

The character of the entire structure has been studied carefully to provide a pleasant and inviting residential atmosphere. Warm natural brick has been contrasted with heavily textured concrete shingles and panels. The central court, uniting the entire dormitory structure, serves not only as a uniting design element, but landscaped enclosure. Low walls and benches for student gathering in pleasant weather are contained in the landscaped areas.

Future development under the master plan calls for development of an extensive activities building containing a wide sports and recreational facility (including gymnasium, auditorium, swimming pool, bowling, small games, crafts, commissary, but to mention a few.) Also, included under the master plan is a dining hall, three shop buildings, infirmary, administration, chapel and another dormitory unit as well as redeveloped outdoor athletic facilities.

Principal subcontractors and suppliers are McKinney Drilling Co., Alexandria, caisson; Transit Mixed Concrete Corp., Staunton, concrete; Old Virginia Brick Co., Inc., Salem, and Augusta Block, Inc., Staunton, masonry; Houck & Greene (Div. of Tredegar Co.), Richmond, steel and handrails; Bethlehem Steel Co., Richmond, steel roof deck; Laurel Concrete Products Co., Laurel, Md., and Virginia Prestressed Concrete Corp., Roanoke, prestressed concrete; T. B. Dornin-Adams Co., Inc., Lynchburg, roofing; Republic Steel Corp., Richmond, windows; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke, window walls.

ARMORED CAR SERVICE
FOR LYNCHBURG

WILLIAM T. SANDIDGE, AIA: Architect
L. L. ZECHINI, JR.: General Contractor

MAXIMUM SECURITY! This is what the client wanted, needed and must have. Brinks, Inc. had begun their second century of handling valuables, money, etc. Today they handle mostly money—with safety and dispatch—in the amount of one and a third billion dollars a day.

The new Lynchburg home is located in the general center of the city with convenient access to all parts of the city as well as to major highways for service to other parts of the state.

The building has a paved parking and service yard, with a security fence around it which extends back from the street approximately 150' to the front of the building. In this service yard are located facilities for “gassing up” and washing of the trucks and for ample parking. At the front of the building is located the turret which gives complete surveillance and control of the guard in the turret. Speaker communications have been designed into the building also so that anyone entering the building may be spoken to as well as seen prior to entry of the building. A unique feature about this system is if either speaker or microphone (interior or exterior) becomes inoperative, the other may be substituted in its place with manual control. As a further safety factor, all areas where vision is necessary are protected by laminated bullet resistant glass.

A ceramic tile toilet and wash up room is provided for messengers, guards, and drivers. Next there is a guard room containing individual clothes lockers and gun lockers with tables and chairs for filling out reports. This room, equipped with a refrigerator, also serves as a lunchroom.

Storage cabinets and counters run the full length of the check-in room and are covered with plastic laminate for ease of use, cleanliness and minimum maintenance.

In the Vault Room storage cabinets with liberal adjustable shelving run the full length of two sides of the room. This is also covered with plastic laminate.

Flooring in all areas except the garage and toilet areas is resilient tile. The garage has a treated concrete floor with a large central floor drain which has extra heavy steel grating. This treated floor makes for easy maintenance and cleanliness of operation.

Careful consideration had to be given so that not even the accidental discharge of firearms could cause damage from one room or area to another. All areas, except the garage, have summer cooling which required special attention to relative humidity and condensation as there is little natural ventilation or infiltration in a building of this type.

The only wood in the structure is frame work for the cabinets which leaves nothing but hard surfaces. Special consideration had to be given to the acoustical treatment. Most of this was taken care of by design, densities, surfaces, and the acoustically treated ceiling which is hung from a reinforced concrete and metal deck ceiling. As for structure of the building it is all structural steel, reinforced (poured in place) structural concrete, reinforced masonry, brick facing and built up roof over reinforced concrete deck.

Lighting on the interior is all fluorescent; on the exterior, incandescent and mercury vapor. There is hardly any usable spot of the interior of the structure which does not have the benefit of at least 100 foot candles of artificial light.

For obvious reasons other electrical, and electronic considerations of design will not be discussed here. Additionally, all mechanical equipment is either overhead or on the roof as is the condensing unit for the cooling system, which eliminates the possibility of service personnel from ever having to enter security areas.

BRINK'S, INC.

SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
(All are Lynchburg firms unless otherwise noted.)
Anderson & Shorter, Inc., excavating
Lynchburg Ready-Mix Concrete Co., Inc., concrete
Brooks Masonry
Construction Products Co., steel
Southern Roof Deck Co., Inc., Roanoke, steel roof deck
T. B. Dorrin-Adams Co., Inc., roofing
Foster Adams Co., Joliet, III., windows, glassing, security hardware, steel grating, and steel doors and barns
Bailey-Spencer Co., Inc., general hardware
Jimus Wood, acoustical
Kennedy's Linoleum Shop, ceramic and resilient tile
Campbell-Payne, Inc., millwork
Construction Products Co., steel doors and barns
General Electric, lighting fixtures
Hendley-Bennett, electrical work
Cleland Co., (Craney) plumbing fixtures
Southern Air, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating
Molnar Safe Co., New York, N.Y., security equipment
Marvin V. Templeton & Sons, Inc., painting and blacktop
Montague-Bettis Co., Inc., fencing
L. L. Zechini, Jr., general contractor, foundations, carpentry, waterproofing and insulation.
THE ROANOKE AUTO SPRING WORKS started business in Roanoke about 14 years ago to service the undercarriage of highway automotive equipment. Since that time it has grown to be an important part of Roanoke's business activity. Still concentrating on the running gear and frames, it routinely handles everything from the smallest passenger car to the largest trucks on the road.

Until last December when it began to move into the new facility, the company's place of business was located on Commonwealth Avenue, several blocks north of the railroad. The move to the new site, just a block north, is made necessary by construction of the Interstate spur Route 581 which will cut right through this area.

The new building has a gross area of 22,000 square feet and occupies a site of 3 1/4 acres most of which is paved to accommodate customers' and employees' vehicles. Since efficient movement of the cars, buses and trucks is of prime importance to the operation of the business, the location of vehicular entrances and the traffic pattern were major considerations in the design. The entrance road from Commonwealth Avenue extends through a covered passage which divides the building into two separate parts, and leads to a large parking space concealed from the street.

The north wing of the L-shaped building is devoted to spring installation and repair together with facilities for complete drive shaft service. The reception room, the offices and the parts department are located at the intersection of the two wings.

The east wing contains the facilities for frame and axle straightening and for wheel alignment and balancing.

The structure is steel framed to facilitate the installation of overhead monorails and a bridge crane. Floors are heavily reinforced to take the loads imposed by the vehicles being serviced, for heavy jacks and the frame straightening equipment. Large overhead doors on both sides of the shop areas permit passage of vehicles straight through the building. Operating equipment and furnishings, generally, are provided by the owner.

SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

All Roanoke firms unless otherwise noted.

CONCRETE READY MIXED CORP., concrete

WEBSTER BRICK CO., INC., masonry

ROANOKE IRON & BRIDGE WORKS, steel, steel doors & bucks, steel roof deck, windows, window walls

LEONARD SMITH, INC., Salem, roofing

BINSWANGER GLASS CO., glazing

W. E. ROBERTSON CO., painting and plastic wall finish

HAMPSHIRE CORP., acoustical and plaster

CHARLES J. KREBS CO., resilient tile

SKYLINE LUMBER CO., INC., millwork

VARNEY ELECTRICAL CO., electrical work

H. A. GROSS, INC., plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating
The Campostella Junior High School was completed in September, 1963, and is one of several new public schools recently built for the City of Norfolk. The city has continued to expand so rapidly since the end of World War II that it has been termed by one nationally recognized planner as a potential “Manhattan of the South.” The city is in the midst of an extensive redevelopment and urban renewal program which has been hailed as one of the outstanding examples of its kind in the nation.

With this background of civic progress, Norfolk schools have consistently kept pace, looking for contemporary architectural solutions to the ever increasing problem of more and more pupils who must be housed in a constantly expanding and changing school program. The development of climate-controlled windowless schools elsewhere in the United States has been closely observed by the Norfolk School Board, and studies conducted by the Architects, at the request of the school authorities, resulted in the carefully considered decision to proceed with the planning of an air conditioned windowless building.

The primary arguments against such a building consisted of fears that the pupils would lose contact with the outdoors while undergoing instruction, and that there was some possibility of psychological reaction due to the lack of windows.

Arguments in favor of the school outweighed the objections and are worthy of note. The proposed structure would have both a completely controlled climate and lighting system which would not be dependent upon the outside weather. In a time when the year-round use of school buildings is being constantly discussed, the building would give a maximum of pupil comfort, with a minimum of investment, for the entire year. Economies of compact planning resulting from omission of windows proved that an air conditioned windowless building could be built at the same cost as a non-air conditioned windowed building. This resulted in a more economical usage of site. Thus, a windowless building can be more compactly arranged and will occupy less land. Of most importance, instruction can be conducted in a more ideal atmosphere with a minimum of pupil distraction. If as successful as anticipated, this approach to education could result in more extensive absorption of material by the students, as well as greater concentration and development of orderly thought processes.

While the educational program and the physical plant include recent advances in construction and teaching techniques, including closed circuit television, the basic approach to learning is essentially unchanged. The purpose is to train young people at the junior high level to move confidently forward into high school, having received basic, but complete and well rounded, instruction in the various fields of endeavor which will shortly open to them on the high school and college levels.

Campostella Junior High School is designed for an initial enrollment of 800, with easy immediate expansion to 1,000, and possible future expansion to 1,200. It is organized as a “one school” with teaching groups organized on the classroom basis. All pupils eat in the large central cafeteria (in two shifts) and all may assemble in the central meeting room in two or three groups. Should future development of the educational program indicate subdivision of the main student body, the classrooms are located in blocks within the building complex, in such a manner as to facilitate this. Primary entrances into the building are from the front, or west side, and the south side. Circulation is by primary and secondary corridors, color keyed to aid circulation. All corridors extending to the exterior terminate in glass walls. Ample skylights occur at intervals in the circulation corridors. These features establish a psychological linking with the outdoors, during the periods when pupils are changing classrooms.

Color is used extensively both inside and out, to add to the general effectiveness of the building as a stimulating environment for learning. On the outside, the light cream and dark gray brick are arranged in panels and patterned designs, with bright panels of...
primary color located to indicate main circulation corridor entrances. On the interior, teaching areas are painted in light pastel tones, producing a light, bright interior, conducive to a feeling of well-being. Corridors and large high ceiling areas, notably the gymnasiums and meeting room, are treated essentially in off-white with color accents, creating a distinct and stimulating change of atmosphere between teaching and circulation spaces, thus compensating in part for the lack of visual communication with the outside.

The physical organization of the main areas of the plant are logical and compact. The administration area is adjacent to the main entrance and next to the library, which is adjacent to the second main entrance. Gymnasiums, shops, cafeteria and kitchen, meeting room, and music areas are arranged around the periphery of the essentially square building, with classroom blocks in the center.

For variations in the teaching program, two of the classrooms may be combined by means of a folding partition which may be drawn back for special dual class instruction. The meeting room may also be sub-divided into additional large teaching spaces as the occasion demands.

The area breakdown is as follows: 21 general classrooms at 665 sq. ft. each; 4 general science classrooms at 810 sq. ft. each with adjacent equipment storage rooms; 2 health classrooms at 810 sq. ft. each, which may be converted to general science rooms with adjacent stores rooms when future additions are made.

Specialized teaching areas are as follows: auxiliary gymnasium and main gymnasium, with boys and girls locker areas, 14,140 sq. ft.; homemaking area, including typical kitchen and living room layouts, 2,660 sq. ft.; art department, including a common ceramics instruction room, 2,420 sq. ft.; drafting graphics area, 2,810 sq. ft.; general shop area, including storage for materials, 3,400 sq. ft.; music department, including band and choral rooms and 4 practice rooms, 2,970 sq. ft.

General activity areas as follows: general administration area, book storage, student activity and health suite, 3,200 sq. ft.; main library with conference and workrooms, 3,600 sq. ft.; faculty work room, with men's and women's faculty lounge rooms adjacent, 1,550 sq. ft.; mechanical room with adjacent custodian's office, loading dock and transformer vault included within the building, 2,790 sq. ft.; cafeteria and kitchen area, designed to feed one-half of the student body at a time, 8,340 sq. ft.; meeting room and stage, with chair storage rooms, dressing rooms, etc., 5,680 sq. ft.

Campostella Junior High School occupies 2.9 acres of a 21.18 acre site. While only 12.5 acres of the site are usable for construction, or play area at this time, the City plans to fill the surrounding low areas, which are branches of a tidal creek.

The City of Norfolk has found that suitable school sites within the city limits are increasingly rare and increasingly expensive. It was decided that, properly improved, this site could be quite attractive. Due to the fact that a large portion of the school population moves by automobile and bus, it was necessary to include rather extensive parking facilities on Campostella Road and Indian River Road.

While design of the school lent itself to a compact plan, the building occupies most of the good building area, since a strategic corner of the site is now occupied by a service station. It is anticipated that the city will some day acquire this corner. Inasmuch as both Campostella Road and Indian River Road are main traffic arteries with proposed widening programs in the foreseeable future, it was necessary to set the school well back from both highways. In spite of these various problems, the use of pile foundations was avoided by arranging components so that the building occupies the high ground.

Campostella Junior High School is a fireproof building, consisting essentially of load bearing external masonry walls and load bearing partitions with steel joist roof framing, fireproofed with a suspended ceiling. All load bearing walls and partitions rest on masonry foundation walls and concrete footings. Roof framing over the high ceiling areas, namely the meeting room and the gymnasiums, are exposed non-combustible construction, as permitted by State and local codes. The building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

All floors are reinforced concrete slab on gravel or sand fill on grade. Exterior walls are 12-inch cavity walls composed of 4 inches of face brick, 2-inch air space, and 6-inch masonry block for classroom and administrative areas. Exterior walls of gymnasium and meeting room areas are formed of 4 inches of face brick and 8-inch masonry block without air space. All exterior walls are windowless.

All interior partitions are painted masonry block, of thickness as required for height, usually 6 inches. Ceilings throughout, with the exception of the gymnasium and meeting room, are of the acoustical panel lay-in type with exposed grid system. Meeting room and gymnasium ceilings are exposed cement-fiber panels on bulb tees.

The flat roof over the classroom and administration areas is of the built-up type over ½-inch rigid insulation over metal deck. The visible pitched roof over the meeting room and gymnasium areas is built-up type with white gravel topping.

Vinyl asbestos floor tile is used in classroom, administration, auxiliary gym, library and meeting room areas, with terrazzo in principal corridors and lobby, and a wood floor in the main gymnasium. Quarry tile is used in the kitchen area, with ceramic tile in toilet

(Continued on page 61)
ASSOCIATED BUSINESS INVESTMENTS CORPORATION

JARVIS & STOUTAMIRE: Architects

This small office building at 220 Boulevard, Salem, is being constructed in an area that is rapidly changing from residential to commercial. It contains three suites of offices, lobby, toilets and a joint use conference room. There is on site parking for fourteen automobiles and unrestricted curb side parking on the street.

Associated Business Investments Corporation is constructing the building in order to help satisfy the demand for up-to-date office space with easy parking which, at present, is unavailable in the old business district.

The building is to be heated and air conditioned by an under the slab duct system. The fuel is natural gas. Framing system is masonry bearing walls and steel joists with built-up roof on metal deck. Exterior walls are of dark brown brick topped off by a Mandarin orange gravel stop fascia. The lobby doors repeat the fascia color. Windows are aluminum. Interior partitions are painted masonry and the floors are resilient tile. Construction was to be completed by February 1.

The principal subcontractors and suppliers, all of the Roanoke-Salem area, included: Roanoke Ready Mix Corp., concrete; Old Virginia Brick Co., Inc., masonry; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., steel and steel roof deck; Dame Roofing Co., roofing; Shenandoah Structures, Inc., windows, and steel doors and bucks; Salem Glass Corp., glazing; Hampshire Corp., acoustical; Charles J. Krebs Co., resilient tile; Carl R. Brightwell Co., electrical work; H. M. Wood Plumbing & Heating, plumbing; Johnston-Vest Electric Corp., heating.

NANSEMOND INSURANCE AGENCY

FRANK A. SPADY, JR., AIA
Architect

WEBSTER M. CHANDLER, JR. & ASSOCIATES
Consulting Engineers

SILAS S. KEA & SONS
General Contractor

The new Nansemond Insurance Agency office, located at the intersection of West Washington and Wellons Streets in Suffolk, was completed in June, 1963. Total floor area is 1,850 square feet. Nansemond Insurance Agency occupies approximately 850 square feet with front on West Washington Street and Southwestern Life Insurance Company occupies approximately 1,000 square feet with its front on Wellons Street.

Each suite of offices has a separate heating and cooling system, and electrical system.

Interior finishes consist of pre-finished plywood walls in each manager's office, painted exposed concrete block and plaster walls in other areas and vinyl asbestos tile floors in all areas. Exterior walls are brick on concrete block back-up, with Holiday Hill Stone panels.


PAGE TWENTY-FOUR

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
IN KEEPING WITH THE PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT of the Merchants and Farmers Bank in Portsmouth, the Directors last year approved plans for and construction of a new branch banking facility for the City's suburban environs at Alexander's Corner. Phenomenal growth in that area made obsolete a building which was built nearly ten years previously. In November of last year Merchants and Farmers' new branch bank at 2400 Airline Boulevard was opened to the public.

The building is elevated considerably above one of the City's main traffic arteries by means of a raised stylobate or terrace and by the natural height of the site, which terraces down to the street with grass and trees. Six white marble columns support the overhanging roof and interrupt the alternating panel rhythm of glass and blue glazed brick. Entrance

(Continued on page 59)

MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BRANCH BANK
2400 AIRLINE BOULEVARD, PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA

WILLIAMS AND TAZEWELL, AIA, Architects, Norfolk, Virginia

Project Manager: J. P. C. HANBURY

JOE D. GLENN, JR.
Structural Engineer

WEBSTER M. CHANDLER, JR.
Consulting Engineer

Interiors Designed by Williams & Tazewell

Supplied by Allen Office Equipment

L. J. HOY, INC.: General Contractor

All firms are Norfolk and Portsmouth unless otherwise noted.

W. F. STIER, JR., masonry
TIDEWATER STEEL CO., INC., steel
E. A. ODENDHAL AND CO., INC., roofing
AJAX COMPANY, INC., stone work
SHAW PAINT AND WALL PAPER CO., INC., painting
HAMPShIRE CORP., acoustical tile
JOHN BROTHERS, plastering
FERRELL LINOLEUM AND TILE CO., INC., ceramic tile
DAVIDSON OF ATLANTA, porcelain enameled
PORTSMOUTH LUMBER CORP., millwork

SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS: Below

HALL-HODGES CO., INC., metal doors and frames
BUILDING SUPPLIES COMPANY, architectural metal and glass
SEABOARD PAINT AND SUPPLY CO., INC., hardware
LEWIS & SALE, INC., toilet partitions
FRED L. RUSSELL CO., electrical work
W. D. SAMS CO., plumbing
C & P AIR CONDITIONING CORP., heating and air conditioning
PORTSMOUTH PAVING CO., INC., paving
MOSLER SAFE CO., New York City, vault equipment
AMERICAN FURNITURE & Fixture CO., INC., Richmond, banking fixtures

Left, executive area, and right, staff lounge. (Farriss Pictures, Inc.)
“Stepping Stones to Success” might well be the title of Royal School Laboratories’ autobiography. In good American tradition, this company started from obscurity of a small local business and moved to larger quarters as sales expanded. From a complexity of rented multi-story and separated buildings, the owners sought a location in which they could greatly increase the efficiency of their operation while permitting a one level production and providing for further growth. A site with excellent attributes was purchased two miles north of Ashland on Route 1. It was here that the hopes of continuing to produce the finest school laboratory equipment at the lowest possible cost would be realized.

Excellent rapport between owner-architect and architect-engineer-contractor has produced what many knowing business-industrial men believe to be the finest plant of this nature anywhere in the United States.

Attributable to close planning between the owner and architect, the production and structure are wedded into a homogeneity allowing smooth, efficient operation in manufacture of school laboratory equipment. The 150,000 sq. ft. structure is designed for maximum flexibility in permitting growth in either of three directions. The site will accommodate the building’s expansion to 500,000 sq. ft. with reasonable facility without overcrowding its confines or neighbors. The office, located on a second floor, has approximately 11,000 sq. ft. which can be doubled over the existing main roof area designed to permit this growth.

One enters the office area under a large suspended concrete canopy affording drive-under protection in inclement weather. The entrance walk, flanked by tasteful plantings, has composition terrazzo providing a non-slip surface as well as an introduction of what is to come when entering the lower entrance lobby. Once in the lobby, a warm abstract mural of imported glass tiles extending wall to wall and from ceiling down to a rectangular pool welcomes the visitor. A graceful symmetrically curving stair of cast terrazzo on steel plates leads up to the reception and waiting room.

All of the offices are panelled with plywood on sheet rock partitions. Terrazzo floors are throughout the offices which have acoustical panel ceilings except executive suite and entrance-reception areas which have acoustical plaster. The executive offices have in their midst a 32 foot diameter conference room which protrudes out onto the main roof area over the production space. The circular room is separated from the main roof by a garden and promenade with its periphery enclosed by a lacy punched brick wall. The conference room has two sliding doors on either side opening directly on to the circular brick paved promenade. Three of the executive offices also have the pleasure of opening directly on the open court area.

Walls of production areas are brick and block in alternating panels separated by cast stone column covers that extend to continuous cast stone roof cave treatment, all of which frame-in the panel walls. Roof is constructed of insulated Gypsum deck over steel joists. Large structural bays of 30’ x 50’ allow excellent freedom of column interference. Walls
of office area are steel curtain wall construction between ends walls of brick exposed interior and exterior.

A most desirable feature of the free flow of raw material and finished product is facilitated by rail siding directly along the side and ends of material storage room and a completely enclosed shipping dock permitting loading in all kinds of inclement weather.

The production area is heated by steam units supplied by boilers which also produce processing steam for finishing room drying ovens. All of the production areas have humidity control which provides the wood material and finished products stabilizing conditions. Excellent lighting in manufacturing area is provided by a level of 60 c.p. maintained by fluorescent fixtures and a bonus of illumination by overhead natural light made possible by numerous plastic sky domes.

Fire protection has been afforded by a complete sprinkler system throughout supplied by a 100,000 gal. elevated storage tank and a powerful fire pump which extracts water from a 450,000 gal. storage lagoon. A.D.T. also is in service to provide watch dog protection for the equipment and building.

A dust collection system maintains the building relatively free of wood dust particles especially in the finishing room where dust settlement of any nature cannot be tolerated. The dust is carried to an exterior incinerator for disposal.

Taylor & Parrish, Inc., the general contractors, also did the work on foundations, concrete, carpentry and millwork. Principal subcontractors and suppliers, of Richmond unless otherwise noted, included the following:


Also, Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; Roanoke Engineering Sales Inc., Roanoke, windows, window walls; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; W. W. Nash & Sons, Inc., painting, plastic wall finish; U. S. Plywood Corp., paneling.


BRYANT ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION SINCE 1924

Va. State Reg. No. 443

P.O. Box 1430

HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

to tell the Virginia Story

THE BONITZ INSULATION COMPANY

Asheville — Greensboro — Goldsboro
Box 686 — Box 1289 Box 1079

ACOUSTICAL CEILINGS
GYPSUM & PERLITE ROOF DECKS
PRECAST ROOF DECK
COLD STORAGE ROOMS
OFFICE PARTITIONS

Acoustical contractor for Science Hall, Virginia
Intermont College, page 32

FEBRUARY 1964

PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN
NEWPORT NEWS NURSING HOME
FORREST COILE & ASSOCIATES
Architects

MATHEW J. THOMPSON, III; E. H. BOWMAN
Engineering Consultants

The Newport Nursing Home now under construction is located in Newport News on Warwick Boulevard, adjacent to a portion of the Mariners' Museum. A primary consideration in the design of the 50-bed facility was an attempt to achieve a residential atmosphere rather than an institutional feeling.

The one story building is masonry and steel frame with selected areas of field stone panels on the exterior. The building provides about 15,000 square feet of floor area arranged in an "H" shaped building.

The bedroom wing will be divided into two private rooms, two 4-bed wards and about 20 double rooms. Each patient will have sufficient space for bedroom furniture and wardrobe closets. Private and semi-private rooms are large enough for such additional possessions as television.

The cross-arm portion of the "H" will provide quarters for a central nursing station linked to each patient by intercom, offices, waiting room and a recreation-dining room.

A third wing in the building provides space for treatment room, kitchen and pantry, a staff dining room, a beauty shop for patients and a hobby shop-work room.

Glass doors along one wall of the patients' recreation room can be opened onto a central courtyard. The recreation room provides space for card tables, television and other facilities for elderly patients.

We Are Proud To Have Been Selected As One of the Material Suppliers for The Pleasant Valley Elementary School, page 12.

UNION ROOFING OF VIRGINIA, INC.
HARRISONBURG, VA.
THE ELON BAPTIST CHURCH is in the small village of Elon on the rolling hills at the foot of High Peak Mountain, about 12 miles northwest of Lynchburg, on U. S. Route 130. The pastor of this church is The Reverend Eugene Campbell who is the first full-time minister to serve Elon Baptist Church. He has led the congregation through the building of the parsonage and has now helped build the new sanctuary.

In 1962 the people of the church came to the conclusion that the old frame church, seen to the left of the new building, was past saving. They employed the architect to do drawings for a colonial church in keeping with the Jeffersonian architecture through this part of Virginia.

When entering the sanctuary, one passes across the porch with four white wood columns, and through the sky blue entrance doors with five wood carvings above, set into the frieze of the cornice work. The carvings, which were done by Stan A. Kosinski, are the eternal lamp, the symbol of the 12 apostles, the dove (symbolizing the Holy Spirit, the coat of John the Baptist and the cross and the crown. The vestibule has a slate floor of 6" x 6" and 6" x 12" rectangular Buckingham Slate tiles.

Entering the sanctuary one sees at the far end of the room, above the baptistry and to the rear of the choir, a rose window showing Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane. Around the perimeter of the twenty-foot acoustic ceiling flows indirect light from the bone white classical cornice. The organ grilles to the right and left of the chancel and the raised paneled pulpit and pew ends match the bone white woodwork elsewhere. All railings are rich sapele, finished with a clear lacquer.

The 24" cast bell was found in the abandoned concrete baptistery of the old church. This bell had to be removed from the old structure for fear of collapsing the roof. Now, in its new gilt coat of paint, it tolls from the gleaming white belfry atop the new church.

Below the sanctuary are ten class rooms, two assembly rooms, a kitchen and two toilets. The contract cost on this church, without furniture, was $68,500.00.

ELON BAPTIST CHURCH

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
(All Lynchburg firms unless otherwise noted)

Anderson & Shorter, Inc., excavating; Lynchburg Ready Mix Concrete Co., Inc., concrete; Fred Steinnette, Madison Heights, masonry; Montague-Batts Co., Inc., steel, steel doors and hooks, steel grating, handrails; Old Virginia Brick Co., Inc., Salem, brick; Lynchburg Block Mfg., concrete masonry units; Consumers Co., Lynchburg, Inc., waterproofing, roofing; C. M. Worsham, Madison Heights, slate floor; Campbell-Payne, Inc., windows, millwork, structural wood; R. D. Morris, glazing; W. T. Newsome, painting; Duval Insulating Co., Shippam, insulation; Paul E. Styles, acoustical, plaster.

Also, A. E. Foster Electric Supply Co., Halo lighting fixtures; Williams Electric Co., electrical work; Ciehard Co., Crane plumbing fixtures; Ward W. Morgan, plumbing, heating; Winebarger Corp., church furniture; Laws Stained Glass Studio, Statesville, N. C., stained glass rose window; Stan A. Kosinski, wood carvings.

Foundations, carpentry, weatherstripping, and wood flooring were done by the general contractor.

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FEBRUARY 1964
The Lynnhill, a new medium-rise apartment project, has been proposed for construction in the Good Hope Hills section of Prince Georges County, Md. Architects for the project are Saunders & Pearson of Alexandria, and the developer is P.M.&T., Inc. of Maryland. This development was undertaken to serve the rapidly expanding population of this Washington suburb. The owners expect occupancy in the Fall of 1964.

The ever-expanding federal establishment and private supporting enterprise at various nearby locations will continue to provide a demand for additional housing facilities. Such governmental agencies as the Naval Research Laboratories, Naval Weapons Plant, Census Bureau, Naval Hydrographic Office, and Andrews Air Force Base employ thousands of people and each one has plans for future growth. The use of the old Bolling Air Force Base and Anacostia Naval Air Station sites as a location for a new office complex is still a good possibility. Such a high density employment center would increase the demand for housing. The new Circumferential Highway and Anacostia Freeway complex in the vicinity will make the expanding employment areas of both Maryland and Northern Virginia readily accessible.

The project’s proximity to the new limited-access highway network will put Lynnhill residents within a 30-mile radius in a shorter time than previously.

The building site, which is located at the intersection of Naylor Road and Good Hope Avenue, enjoys a position well elevated above adjacent streets and property. It consists of 4.84 acres. The architects have so planned the site that the majority of the occupants will have an unobstructed view of the beautiful Suitland Parkway and the wooded hills of southeast Washington. The property is approximately trapezoidal in shape and has about 420 feet of frontage on Good Hope Avenue, just off (Continued on page 66)
Knob Hill Apartments, a new 216 unit high-rise apartment project designed by Saunders & Pearson, Architects, is to be built in Alexandria at the intersection of Duke Street (Route 236) and Longview Drive. It is one of the first such projects planned for this rapidly developing section of the city. The developers of this project are Investor Service, Inc., of Washington, D.C. Occupancy is expected for Spring, 1965.

The growth of the federal establishment at nearby Cameron Quarter-master Depot to approximately 7,000 employees will demand additional housing facilities. This project will fill part of that housing need.

The site, divided into two different zoning classifications, one commercial and the other high density residential, contains 3.12 acres, is approximately rectangular in shape and has about 500 feet of frontage on Duke Street, the major arterial route. There is additional frontage on two other streets. The architects have used the slope of the site and the mixed zoning to the advantage of the project, and to create the single sixteen-story building, the first story of which will contain the main entrance, commercial shops, and mechanical equipment. The second level will provide interior parking, a project workroom and incinerator facilities. The third level will have a half floor of apartments and a half floor devoted to tenant storage. The fourth through the sixteenth stories will contain the remainder of the apartments. The elevation of the site above the main street level affords practically all of the units a panoramic view of the Potomac River and the river valley area toward Mt. Vernon.

The project embraces four commercial shops, a swimming pool, parking and landscape areas. The approximate proportion of unit sizes is 30% efficiency, 35% one bedroom, 20% one bedroom with den, and 15% two bedroom. The commercial interests will be of a character consistent with the buying potential and requirements of the apartment tenants. Automobile parking is provided to the greatest degree possible in excess of that required by code, and includes approximately 15% parking under cover.

The building, fully air conditioned year-round, will have many of the amenities of contemporary living, including high speed elevators, laundry and incinerator facilities at each dwelling level, desk service with individual apartment communication, a bulk storage area for each apartment unit, and a social room available for tenants entertaining large groups. Other features common to the building are carpeted corridors, central mail facilities, answering service, and balconies for all apartments.

Because of unusual soil conditions wherein the hillside tends to slide, the foundations have been specially designed. The framing system of the superstructure is steel with concrete floor and roof slabs. The enclosing walls will be a panel system of masonry and glass. All structural assemblies are classified fireproof per local codes.

Interior construction will consist of gypsum block partitions plastered on both sides to separate apartment units and public areas, and solid plaster partitions within the individual apartments. Masonry walls will separate commercial and public areas at the ground level, and parking and public spaces at the parking level. Floor finishes are—carpet for all floors in public areas, resilient tile for commercial spaces, vinyl cork apartment floors except in bathrooms, which will be ceramic tile, concrete for stairs and utility spaces. Ceiling finishes are textured plaster. Baths will have ceramic tile tub and shower recesses.

Kitchens are equipped with garbage disposal units, dishwashers, ranges, wall ovens, refrigerators, and an exhaust system. Apartments are electrically wired to accommodate contemporary lighting requirements and the many electrical appliances used by today's apartment dwellers. Provisions will be made for the grounding of large area rugs and carpets to minimize static shock. A master antenna system provides all units with excellent VHF and UHF television reception.

Consulting site engineer is Holland Engineering of Alexandria, Va. Fortune Engineering Associates, also of Alexandria, are the structural consultants.

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The Virginia Intermont College Development Program was commenced in 1958. It has been and is being executed in several stages. The first unit was the new Student Center and Swimming Pool Building. This building houses the post office, book shop, student lounge, snack bar, day students' rooms, conference room and offices for the school newspaper and annual. It also features a six lane 25 meter swimming pool which has a one meter and a three meter diving board.

The next phase was the new Fine Arts Center constructed in 1961 and 1962. This building accommodates the applied arts and painting studios, a fully equipped little theater having a large stage house with work shops, props rooms, dressing rooms, etc. The stage is arranged in such a way as to be able to "fly" scenery and has been described as the best equipped small college theater in the south. The building also accommodates the music department with teaching studios, practice rooms, classrooms for music theory and appreciation, and offices. There is also a small recital hall seating 100 people. The recital hall has a Mohler organ designed specifically for this hall by Ernest White, one of the foremost organ designers in the world.

The next phase in the development program was the Science Hall which was opened in April, 1963. This building accommodates the home economics' departments, foods lab, textiles lab and homemaking suite. The chemistry department is also in this building having a general chemistry lab, advanced chemistry lab and a research chemistry lab. There is also a physics lab. The biology department has a general biology and an advanced biology lab and a research lab. The secretarial science department is located in this building. It has typing rooms, accounting rooms, bookkeeping rooms and general class rooms. On the first floor there is a large lecture hall completely equipped for lectures in chemistry and physics. It has a projection room and facilities for closed circuit television.

During the summer of 1963 Hodges Hall, which was formerly a science building, was completely renovated and made into dormitory space. The old music conservatory was removed forming a quadrangle of the new student center, new science hall, Hodges Hall and the original main buildings. An addition was made to the dining room to accommodate 90 more students. The administrative offices were remodeled and the first floor of Main Hall for faculty offices.

Founded 1878
SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
(All Bristol, Va.-Tenn. firms unless otherwise specified)

FINE ARTS CENTER
John R. Barb Construction Co., Inc., excavating; Bristol Ready Mix Co., concrete; General Shale Products Corp., Johnson City, Tenn., masonry; Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., steel doors and bucks, steel; Industrial Decking & Roofing Co., roofing, insulation; Bedford Stone Co., Bedford, Ind., stone work; Central Glass Co. of Va., Inc., glazing; Cherokee Paint & Wallpaper Co., painting; Hamp­shire Corp., Roanoke, acoustical; Poole Plastering Co., plaster; Joe Rainero Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile, terrazzo; Engineering Sales Corp., resilient tile; Nolen Products, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., millwork; Climate Control Co., electrical work; Fred Hayes Plumbing & Heating, plumbing; Knoxville Scenic Studios, Inc., Knoxville, stage equipment.

SCIENCE HALL

STUDENT CENTER & SWIMMING POOL
Bristol Ready Mix Co., concrete; General Shale Products Corp., Johnson City, Tenn.; Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., steel, steel roof deck; Industrial Decking & Roofing Co., roofing; Southern Cast Stone Co., Knoxville, Tenn., stone work; Central Glass Co. of Va., Inc., glazing; Cherokee Paint & Wallpaper Co., painting, plastic wall finish; Natco structural tile; U. S. Plywood Corp., paneling; A. C. Horn, waterproofing; Hamp­shire Corp., Roanoke, acoustical; Poole Plastering Co., plaster; Hulsey Floor Service, Inc., resilient tile; Joe Rainero Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile, terrazzo; Stone Wholesale Lumber Co., millwork; Engineering Sales Corp., steel doors and bucks; Hutton Electric Co., electrical work; Fred Hayes Plumbing & Heating, plumbing (Kohler fixtures), heating.
We are proud to have been the interior decorators in the WDBJ-TV Studio, page 41.

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Installation of Esco elevator for Roanoke College Dormitory, page 40.

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General contractor for Virginia Heights Baptist Church, page 37.
CAMPBELL MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

JARVIS AND STOUTAMIRE: Architects
W. W. EMERSON: General Contractor

Campbell Memorial is a long established, downtown church. Its congregation is facing the same problem of many other churches whose members are moving away from the downtown area to the suburbs. In answer to this, it has been their choice to relocate in the suburbs with a new facility. To quote Robert S. Lcdbetter, the minister of the church, “We feel that the relocated church will have a much greater potential for growth, community service, and activity.”

The new church building will be situated on a plot of almost three and a half acres at the corner of Hardy and Preston Roads in Vinton.

The total area of the building is 11,000 square feet and will house a sanctuary seating 350 people, ten classrooms, a fellowship hall, and offices. The structural system will be of prestressed concrete and will have a built-up roof. Exterior walls will be of buff colored brick and exposed aggregate concrete panels. All glazing is to be patterned amber glass. The interior walls are to be of concrete masonry units, painted. Resilient tile will be used for the floors except carpet in the chancel area.

Working drawings are nearing completion and construction is expected to begin around March first of this year. W. W. Emerson has been selected as the general contractor.

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Electrical contractor for Royal School Laboratories, page 26, and Community Hospital of Roanoke Valley, page 8.
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Mechanical Contractor for the new Community Hospital of Roanoke Valley featured on page 8.

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PAGE THIRTY-SIX

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
This building, completed in the latter part of 1962, at a construction cost of $130,000.00, consists of a chapel 40' x 70', joining a two-story church educational wing 50' x 143' and combining to form a pleasing tee shaped structure of Colonial design. It is situated on a large site facing Kempsville Road, Norfolk. Ample parking is provided for church and Sunday School attendants, outdoor recreational activities and for future expansion of the present building.

The chapel, which seats approximately 270 people, has light tinted plastered walls which are broken by heavy structural wood arches extending from the floor to the apex of the roof. These arches support the exposed roof construction consisting of heavy timbers and exposed wood roof deck. All are finished in natural wood colors which lend a feeling of quiet dignity and beauty.

The chancel consists of a simple pulpit mounted on a podium behind which is the choir stall and baptistery. Entrance to the baptistery is from the second floor of the educational area. On each side of the podium is a door leading to side entrances and connecting with the educational wing. The floor of the chapel is finished with asphalt tile and carpet in aisles.

The educational wing is entered at each end into a corridor which extends the entire length of the building. At the ends and adjacent to the entrances are stairs which lead to the second floor. This wing contains all teaching departments and facilities for Sunday School work. Floors are of asphalt tile in corridors and classrooms and ceramic tile in toilet rooms.

A recreation area, situated on the first floor, can be converted into individual classrooms by means of folding partitions, thus serving a dual purpose. Close to the recreation room is a fully equipped kitchen, making this a complete facility for social and other church activities.

The sanctuary is heated by forced hot air through under-floor ducts and the educational wing by forced hot water by means of baseboard radiation. Provisions for future air conditioning have been made.

Exterior walls are of concrete block faced with brick and rest on concrete foundations. Roof of the chapel is of wood construction, covered with composition shingles. The educational building is constructed with steel joists with concrete floor slabs and steel roof deck. Roof of educational building is 20 year built-up roofing over insulation board. Windows are double-hung wood. Exterior doors are paneled wood and interior doors are flush wood.

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The Roanoke College Women's Dormitory presently under construction is scheduled for completion in May of 1964, so that it may be used for this year's summer session. The low base bid for this building was $321,400.00.

The dormitory will accommodate 148 students in double rooms. The full basement houses a large recreation room and snack bar, a laundry and large reserved areas designed to provide fallout shelter for the students in this and neighboring women's dormitories.

Second and third floors accommodate 58 girls each. Plan is developed with a central utility core containing group baths, pressing room, elevator, maid's and other housekeeping rooms and a special closet for hanging evening dresses and other long or bulky costumes. Double corridors surround this core and the entire perimeter of the building contains the student rooms, a study lounge of medium size and the two exit stairways.

The first floor houses 52 girls around a reduced utility core as on upper floors and is separated by exit doors from the public portion of the building which contains a suite for formal entertaining, consisting of a commons room, four parlors, lobby, coat rooms and other adjuncts. A large lounge and the house mother's apartment are readily accessible from both public and private portions of this floor.

A large attic space under the hipped slate roof provides ample storage for trunks, baggage and other bulky items.

The building exterior is quite traditional in character and is finished with sand moulded brick, wood and stone trim, double hung wood windows with divided lights, and moderately pitched slate roof with copper louvers.

While this exterior treatment does not closely follow any of the varied older buildings on the campus, neither does it conflict with them.
ROANOKE TELEVISION STATION—WDBJ

THOMPSON & PAYNE: Architects

The WDBJ Television Building was completed in the summer of 1961, at a cost of slightly over $553,000.00, not including technical equipment. Just under 35,000 square feet of floor areas are enclosed by the building, and a walled-in landscaped outdoor studio of approximately 2,800 square feet adjoining the main studio. All portions of the building are fully air conditioned. Nearly one-fifth of the total building area is used to house the mechanical, electrical and special equipment.

The design of the building presented several interesting problems. First, the plan had to accommodate a very complex intermeshing of administrative and technical activities. Then, there was the problem of overcoming the adverse effect of the low voltage radio field caused by the nearby radio broadcasting facilities. Also, considerable care was required to prevent sound transmission between rooms and functions and to provide proper sound absorbency within rooms.

The solution to the first of these problems is still in the process of testing. The second was solved by careful and complete grounding of all metal elements throughout the building, including such relatively small elements as metal door and window frames, hand railings and items of equipment. The third was satisfactorily achieved by extensive use of high density concrete block, sound lock vestibules, acoustical doors and acoustically absorbent materials.

Certain features of interior finish are worthy of note: the indoor studios are handsomely floored with resilient spectrum terrazzo, enclosed with sound insulated masonry walls and spanned with exposed steel trusses to permit ready vertical adjustment of lighting and scenery. Structural wood fiber roof decks over both studios provide a considerable degree of sound absorbency and thermal insulation. Balconies on three sides of the main studio and two sides of the smaller studio provide a substantial working platform for high angle camera work and special spot-lighting. Portable bleacher seating is available to seat approximately 160 persons in the main studio for wrestling matches and for certain audience participation shows.

Viewing rooms which overlook the studios are provided for customers and are separated therefrom by double plate glass sound retardant panels.

The main lobby walls are treated with alternating four foot panels of figured walnut and two foot panels of quartered walnut. Panels are separated and defined by aluminum mounting splines. Floor and base are of Venetian terrazzo and ceiling is of acoustical plaster with hard plaster borders. Combined reception desk and switchboard enclosure, also of walnut, was designed by the architects. Vestibule and east side of this room are protected with 1" insulating plate glass.

The block of executive offices north of main lobby have doors, chair-rails and cabinet work of quartered walnut, resilient tile floors and acoustical tile ceilings.

Sales and technical offices and work-rooms are generally finished with acoustical tile ceilings and resilient tile floors. Walls generally are of painted masonry and woodwork is of clear white birch. A dignified contemporary exterior treatment was desired by the owner and sought by the architect.

A sand finish face brick exterior in subdued red-brown range is accented with elements of Indiana limestone, architectural concrete, ceramic tile and architectural aluminum. Glazing of the fixed aluminum sash is generally with solar gray insulating glass. Special Plexiglas which permits ready passage of microwaves is used in the Microwave Tower.

Subcontractors and suppliers

All Roanoke firms unless otherwise noted. Roanoke Ready Mix Corp., concrete; Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, steel; Macomber & Robertson, steel roof deck; Tectum, roof deck; I. N. McNeil Roofing & Sheet Metal Works, roofing; Marsteller Corp., stone work; ceramic tile, terrazzo and resilient terrazzo; Montague-Berco Co., Inc., Lynchburg, window, window walls, steel doors and buck, and handrails; Binswanger Glass Co., glazing; Davidson Paint and Wallpaper Co., painting and plastic wall finish; Valley Lumber Corp., paneling and millwork; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, acoustical and resilient tile; Hampbergo Corp., plaster; Roanoke Iron Works, Inc., steel grating and miscellaneous iron; Miller-Lexington, lighting fixtures; Engleby Electric Co., electrical work; American-Standard, plumbing fixtures; Weddle Plumbing and Heating, plumbing, air-conditioning, heating, ventilating; Adams Construction Co., paving; Knoxville Scenic Studio, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., studio rigging equipment & furnishings; U. S. Plywood Corp. and Ryno- den Products, Inc., acoustical doors; J. H. Pence company, portable bleachers.

The general contractor did the excavating, foundations, carpentry, waterproofing, weatherstripping and insulation (using Dow's Styrofoam for walls and Pittsburgh Foamglas for roofs).

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The Round Hill Elementary School was completed and occupied early in 1962. It is ideally situated on a 16 acre site northwest of Oakland Boulevard and south of Round Hill, proper. Effective team work between the school administration staff, the School Board and the architects was maintained at all times from the commencement of planning until the completion of the building.

The site commands excellent views in all directions and was, prior to its acquisition by the city, a 16 acre tract of gently rolling farm land.

This was one of the first schools of its size in the city to contemplate the use of the school system’s mobile hot food service and thus, from the start, the expensive kitchen-cafeteria complex was eliminated.

A multi-purpose room forms a connecting link between the two classroom wings and provides stage, assembly and indoor recreation space. The paneled corridor is defined by a low wall permitting ample daylighting from both sides of this large and attractive room.

Each classroom has individual toilets, pupil work space with sink and cabinets, garment hanging space and large teacher’s closet.

Room dividing partitions are non-bearing wood stud type and are completely covered with blue composition chalkboards and vinyl covered tackboard to a height of seven feet. Above this height, the walls are glazed with clear sheet glass and trimmed with white birch.

Other finishes in classrooms are exposed face brick, with white birch louvers, doors and trim.

Solar shading for the classrooms is quite satisfactory. This was accomplished by using loop panels of reinforced translucent plastic at outer faces of covered walkways.

The building exterior is of sand finish brick with porcelain enameled aluminum window walls and enameled exposed steel structural members.

Building cost was slightly over $309,000.00. Grading, access drive, paving, seeding and other site improvements amounted to $23,000.00 additionally.

H. A. Lucas & Sons, Inc., Roanoke, the general contractor, did the work on foundations, roofing, carpentry, waterproofing, weatherstripping and insulation. Subcontractors and suppliers, of Roanoke unless otherwise specified, included McAlister Construction Co., excavation and grading; Roanoke Ready Mix Concrete Corp., concrete; Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry; B & R Iron Works, Inc., steel grading, handrails, steel; Southern Roof Deck Co., Inc., roof deck; Roanoke Engineering Sales, Inc., (Mesker aluminum) window walls; Binswanger & Co., Roanoke, glazing; Dean Painting Co., Inc., painting; C. Grady Cates, Inc., (Hanley) structural tile; Valley Lumber Corp., millwork, paneling; Billy R. Ayers & Son, acoustical, plaster; R. W. Webb Tile Co., ceramic tile; W. Morton Northeim & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient tile; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel doors and bucks; Clayton G. Tinnell, electrical work (Miller-Lexington fixtures); Weddle Plumbing & Heating, plumbing (Crane fixtures), heating, ventilating; Adams Construction Co., paving.

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VIRGINIA RECORD FEBRUARY 1964 PAGE FORTY-THREE
NEW WAYNESBORO CHURCH  

The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Waynesboro will be located on a corner lot, the main building being on the axis of the lot angle bisector, with the Sunday School wing at a 45 degree angle on the western side so that a similar wing for the church offices can be erected on the eastern side.

The entire structure will be constructed on a concrete slab-on-grade. The Readers' and soloist's meditation rooms will, however, be built up on top of the slab for easy removal when the church is extended to the rear.

The gentle topography of the site—very little cutting or filling will be required—permits this simple construction.

The cupola over the building is open to the upper windows and will afford natural light over the Reader's desk, with soft illumination from the interior through these windows for evening hours.

Construction of the building is brick veneer on light-weight aggregate block, plastered in the church area only.

Contract documents are now on the market for bidding and bids are being asked this month.

MOUNT ZION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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MOUNT ZION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

architects:
FRANK A. SPADY, JR., AIA
OLIVER & SMITH, AIA

engineers:
MATHEW J. THOMPSON, III
Electrical
E. H. BOWMAN, JR.
Mechanical
LANGLEY & MCDONALD
Civil
SILAS S. KEA & SONS
General Contractor

PAGE FORTY-FOUR

• Mount Zion Elementary School in Nansemond County was designed to consolidate students from four small and out-dated schools which were abandoned. In its expanding school program, the county located Mount Zion School on a 12-acre site adjacent to U. S. Route 460 approximately two miles north of Suffolk. The school was designed to accommodate 450 students in grades 1 through 7 with provisions for expansion to 630 students, without major alterations.

The building is rectangular and encloses an open court for compactness and simplicity of traffic flow. A cafeteria, kitchen and administrative suite are located at one end of the court and the library is located at the other end of the court. Classrooms are located on each side of the court and at each end adjacent to the library and cafeteria.

The administrative suite, consisting of general office, waiting room, principal's office, clinic and book storage, is located to the left of the main entrance. Kitchen, scullery, dry food storage and mechanical equipment

(Continued on page 56)
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General contractor for Brink’s, Inc., page 20

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INDUSTRIAL PLANT FOR MAID BESS CORPORATION – SALEM

WELLS & MEAGHER
Architects

MARTIN BROTHERS CONTRACTORS, INC.; General Contractors

The new plant for the Maid Bess Corporation in Salem, containing 31,700 square feet of floor space, was completed in November 1963.

The design of this project included site development work for a twelve acre industrial site, providing access streets, parking facilities and utility lines. As all shipping and receiving is accomplished by tractor-trailer transportation, efficient traffic routing, so as not to conflict with employees' vehicles, is an item that required particular attention. Final plans provide approximately four acres for the immediate building, parking space for 200 private vehicles and circulation areas for trucking. The remaining acreage will be used for future industrial expansion.

The building is designed for expansion to 59,700 square feet of floor space. Contained in the building are areas for receiving, preparation, storing, processing, shipping, dining facilities, maintenance and administration.

Air conditioning, electrical distribution and acoustical treatment were major items to be considered in design. Extensive studies were required in selection of equipment and materials to obtain a favorable balance between initial capital outlay and maintenance costs for a period of more than twenty years.

After a comprehensive analysis it was concluded that this project would be best served by providing seven Westinghouse heat pumps for heating and air conditioning and an electrically heated boiler for processing steam. This is the first industrial facility of this type in this area to be served by heat pumps.

Exterior walls are of masonry using Old Virginia utility size brick veneer. About 40% of the walls are of hollow type with cavities filled with vermiculite insulation. Interior face of the hollow wall is of utility size brick in light buff color to match adjacent painted Solite block.

To obtain an interesting but economical exterior color treatment, Metropolitan glazed brick, Solite screen blocks and porcelain panels were used in various locations. Enamed aluminum trim is used at entrances and wall copings.

The executive office contains walnut wall finish, acoustical ceiling and carpeted floor, all carefully coordinated with furniture, drapes and other related requirements.

Principle subcontractors and suppliers included J. P. Turner & Bros., sewer lines; Gimbert & Gimbert, Inc., streets and parking areas; Concrete Ready Mixed Corp., concrete; Lightweight Block Co., Inc., masonry block; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, steel and steel roof deck; Dame Roofing Co., roofing; James F. Hardwick, insulating roof deck; Shenandoah Structures, Inc., windows, weatherstripping, and steel doors and boxes; Old Virginia Brick Co., Inc., brick; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., steel joists; Salem Glass Corp., glazing.

Also W. E. Robertson Co., painting; Harry H. Roberts, Inc., structural tile; McClung Lumber Co., Inc., paneling and millwork; Hampshire Corp., acoustical and plaster; Magic City Tile & Carpet Co., resilient tile; General Electric Supply Co., lighting fixtures; Clayton G. Tinnell, electrical work; American-Standard, plumbing fixtures; Southern Air, Inc., Lynchburg, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Caldwell-Sites Company, administrative area furnishings.

All are of the Roanoke-Salem area unless otherwise noted.

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VIRGINIA RECORD

Testing For the New Roanoke Valley Community Hospital
Featured on page 8

FEBRUARY 1964 PAGE FORTY-SEVEN
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Charlottesville-Albemarle Health Center, page 13,
and ceramic tile and stone for John C. Myers School, page 12

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Roof deck contractor:
- Pleasant Valley Elementary School, page 12
- Round Hill Elementary School, page 43
- South Salem Elementary School, page 14

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Electrical contractor for the Woodstock Shopping Center, page 49

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for Royal School Laboratories,
page 26

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THE WOODSTOCK SHOPPING CENTER, which has just opened, differs from the normal type of center in that it is not located in an outlying area but is on a 10.7 acre site on Main Street immediately adjacent to downtown Woodstock within three blocks of the Court House. Charles A. Pine, Sr., president of Pine Investment Corporation, recognized the potential of the area and selected the site as being one sufficiently large to accommodate the parking areas needed and close enough to downtown Woodstock to be an adjunct of the downtown area.

The site had an old mansion which had to be removed and was marred only by an extreme grade condition which varied 36 feet from low point to high point at the building location. In grading and filling, approximately 18,000 cubic yards of limestone rock had to be removed.

The Shopping Center presently accommodates Leggett's Department Store which occupies approximately 16,000 square feet, and is a complete department store; four smaller shops for barber, beauty, gift, etc. totaling 3,300 square feet; a large Safeway Store occupying another 16,000 square feet, and brings to the area a selection and variety of quality foods that was previously unobtainable; a Sears Roebuck & Co. display and catalog sales store offering teletype communication directly with the area warehouses (Sears occupies 3,850 square feet of space); a Laudromat occupying 1,870 square feet and equipped with the latest washing, drying and dry cleaning coin operated equipment; a Shell Oil Station for the convenience of the shopping and traveling public; and under construction in the spring of 1964 will be an extension of the center to accommodate a 6,000 square foot building for Ben Franklin Stores.

Adequate space is available for future growth and the owner is presently negotiating with several possible additional lessees.

The design of the various stores basically conforms to the individual company's requirements for identification purposes, but the Architect has modified each to achieve continuity and unification of the entire center. The dominant feature of the center is the Safeway Store which is located approximately in the center and which has a curved roof structure and differs from the normal application in that the whole roof structure was raised approximately five feet. This creates a more spacious appearance from both exterior and interior and was necessary because of the continuous front canopy in addition to the package pick-up porte cochere.

Man's creation is dimmed and dwarfed by the beauty and majesty of the Massanutten Range of the Blue Ridge Mountains seen in the background.

Subcontractors and suppliers included Buckley-Lages, Inc., Winchester, excavating and paving; John F. Hoover, Winchester, concrete; Elwood P. Payne, Brucketown, masonry and stone work; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Roanoke, steel, steel roof deck, and steel doors and hedges; Wise Sheet Metal Works, Winchester, roofing; Unit Structures, Inc., Peshtigo, Wisconsin, structural wood; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Hagerstown, Md., glazing; Manson & Maxey, Inc., Charlottesville, acoustical and resilient tile. Also included were: John W. Rosenberger & Co., Winchester, millwork; Baker & Anderson Electrical Co., Inc., Winchester, and Winchester Electric Service, Inc., electrical work; Strosnyder Plumbing & Heating, Winchester, and Glen Oliver, Woodstock, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, and ventilating.
**SUFFOLK STORE FOR F. W. WOOLWORTH**

The old City Market building and property located on Main Street in Suffolk was purchased by Par-Car Corporation. The purpose of the purchase was to demolish the old building and erect a new building for lease purposes. F. W. Woolworth Company decided to relocate from its old location and an agreement was consummated with Par-Car Corporation. The building erected contains 11,150 square feet of sales area on the first floor and 4,000 square feet of stock room and office area on the second floor.

The property faces on Main Street and a large municipal parking lot adjoins the rear of the property. A 20-foot wide public alley from Main Street and on the left side of the building leads to the parking lot. The rear of the parking lot adjoins another city street, which provides ample access.

A rear entry for customers has been provided from the parking lot, in addition to the front entry. The service entry is also located at the rear of the building, but does not conflict with the customer rear entry. This was accomplished by locating the service entry on one side of the rear and the customer entry on the other side.

The front of the building is faced with ceramic tile and a full length canopy projects nine feet over the sidewalk. The side and rear of the building is faced with brick and a 25-foot wide canopy projects nine feet from the building over the rear entry and display window.

An electric conveyor was installed to carry merchandise from the unloading area on first floor to stock room on the second floor. Other spaces located on the second floor are hot water heater room, electric service room, candy storage, food storage, manager and administrative office, lounges for women and men employees, and utility spaces.

The building is heated and cooled with seven package roof-top units and several unit heaters. Heating units are gas fired. Electric service was installed underground.

An unusual feature of the store was installation of booths to accommodate 16 patrons in the lunch counter area. This is one of the first F. W. Woolworth stores to install booths in connection with their lunch service facilities.

Sales area walls and ceilings are painted plaster. Second floor lounges, offices and corridor walls are plaster with vinyl wall covering, and their ceilings have acoustical tile. Floors are vinyl asbestos tile except that ceramic tile floors and wainscots were installed in rest rooms and janitor spaces.

The store was opened for business in August, 1963.

Roy W. Gregory Construction Co., Norfolk, was general contractor and did the work on excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry and millwork. Subcontractors and suppliers included the following:

- Also, Old Dominion Ceilings Co., Norfolk, insulation, acoustical; A. D. Stowe, Portsmouth, plaster; Grover L. White, Inc., Norfolk, ceramic tile, terrazzo; Acoustics Corp., Norfolk, resilient tile; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, metal toilet partitions, steel doors and bucks; Alston, Inc., Norfolk, lighting fixtures, electrical work.

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Drilling contractors for Community Hospital of Roanoke Valley, page 8

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Roof Deck for —
• Royal School Laboratories, page 26
• Indian River Junior High School, page 17

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• Roofing contractor for Brink's, page 20
• Roofing contractor for Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, page 18

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See the Woodstock Shopping Center, page 49

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PAGE FIFTY-ONE
Alba K. Simmons, Certified Architect and Mechanical Engineer, of Roanoke, designed the new Garden City Fire Station for the City of Roanoke. It is expected to be ready for occupancy in early March 1964.

The one-story building, something unique in this type of construction, is 76 ft. long and 66 ft. wide. The asbestos shingle roof is supported by laminated wood arches with exposed wood decking in the apparatus room. The exterior walls are constructed of block faced with brick, while the interior Solite block walls are painted. The windows are of aluminum with storm sash, and the building has an indirect lighting system. The entire structure is heated by electricity with two heat pumps, and is fully air-conditioned. The concrete-slab floor is covered with vinyl asbestos tile.

The truck entrance to this building, as well as the exit, is equipped with electrically operated overhead rolling aluminum doors with glass panels. Other equipment included in this building is an electrically operated hose drier.

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Roanoke College Dormitory, page 40

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FEBRUARY 1964
PAGE FIFTY-THREE
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY SCHOOLS (Continued from page 12)

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Virginia Intermont College: Fine Arts Center, Science Hall, Students Center, page 32.

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Also, South Roanoke Lumber Co., Roanoke, millwork; Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., Richmond, finish hardware; Electrical Contracting Corp., Harrisonburg, electrical work; Glen Olinger, Woodstock, plumbing, heating and air conditioning; Overhead Door Co., Luray, overhead door; J. M. O’Neill Co., Roanoke, metal toilet partitions and shower cabinets; Graves-Humphreys, Inc., Roanoke, toilet accessories; Atlantic Manufacturing & Equipment Co., Richmond, chalk and tuck boards.
Indian River Junior High
(Continued from page 17)
located in the center of the building. Travel distance from remote points is kept to a minimum. All noisy spaces, such as the music suite and the shops, are as remote from classroom wings as possible. Pupil toilets are located most conveniently. The auditorium, gymnasium and cafeteria are located directly opposite the classroom wings, for convenient access.

All building finishes are designed to provide for minimum maintenance requirements. The major portion of the building has terrazzo floors.

All tile and paint colors and all building equipment finishes were selected by an interior decorator consultant. The resulting color scheme is remarkably pleasing, and complements the educational environment.

SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS:
E. C. Womack, Inc., Norfolk, excavating, foundations; United Fireproofing Corp., Newport News, masonry; Richmond Steel Co., Inc., Richmond, steel; J. B. Eurell Co., Richmond, roof deck; American Sheet Metal Corp., Norfolk, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; Truscon Steel Div., Republic Steel Corp., Norfolk, windows. Also, Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Norfolk, glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., Norfolk, painting; Ruffin 

PAYNE, Inc., Richmond, millwork, paneling; Mannon & Ulder, Inc., Norfolk, acoustical; Febre & Co. of Norfolk, Inc., plaster; Ajax Co., Inc., Norfolk, ceramic tile, terrazzo; W. Morton Northea & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient tile; Door Engineering, Norfolk, steel doors and backs; Volta Electric Co., Inc., Norfolk, lighting fixtures, electrical work W. B. Middleton, Norfolk, plumbing fixtures, plumbing; Baker & Co., Norfolk, air conditioning, heating, ventilating. Concrete work, carpentry, and wood flooring were done by the general contractor.
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Mount Zion Elementary School
(Continued from page 44)

room are located to the left of and adjacent to the administrative suite. Cafeteria with stage is located to the rear of and adjacent to the administrative suite and kitchen complex.

Secondary corridors to the right of main entrance corridor encircle the court and lead to the 15 classrooms, teachers lounge, and library with a conference room and work room. Concrete benches, walks and planting areas have been provided in the court for outdoor projects and the court may be entered from the library or main corridor.

Intermediate finishes consist of terrazzo floors in corridors, vinyl asbestos tile floor in cafeteria, quarry tile floors in kitchen complex and toilets, and asphalt tile floors in all other areas. Toilets have ceramic tile wainscots and all interior walls are painted, exposed concrete block. Corridor ceilings are acoustical metal pan and other ceilings are exposed acoustical roof deck.

The cafeteria is heated with a forced air self-contained unit and the remainder of the building is heated with an oil fired hot water boiler and fin-tube convectors. Sewage disposal system consists of septic tank and two sand filters. Ample paved parking space has been provided and all driveways are paved.

Floor area of the facility is 27,528 square feet and the cost was less than $10.00 per square foot. Construction was completed in August, 1963 and the school was opened on schedule in September, 1963.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
Silas S. Kee & Sons, Ivor, the general contractor, did the work on excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, wood flooring and carpentry. Subcontractors and suppliers included Lightfoot Steel Co., Inc., Richmond; steel; Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, roof deck; H. L. White & Son Sheet Metal Works, Inc., Suffolk, roofing; Allen K. Norberg, Richmond, windows; Sash, Door & Glass Corp., Richmond, glazing.


Others were Engineering Steel Equipment Co., Richmond, lockers and steel shelving; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, reinforcing steel; Curtis Marine Co., Inc., Norfolk, fire extinguishing equipment; Atlantic Equipment Corp., Norfolk, kitchen equipment; Kowk Inc., Alexandria, chalk boards; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., Norfolk, hardware.

Watch for GOLD TICKET TOUR to be presented in next month’s Garden Week issue and covering projects by Virginia Chapter AIA members.
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Painting Contractor for the Round Hill Elementary School, page 43

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General contractor for Garden City Fire Station, page 52

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Demolition and Excavation for Community Hospital of Roanoke Valley, page 8
Merchants & Farmers Bank
(Continued from page 25)
to the building from adjacent parking areas is by means of the raised covered terraces which afford protected customer access.

The interior of the building provides the maximum in customer service with tellers’ cages, vault with box storage, coupon booths, executive areas and conference room, stationery storage, staff lounge and drive-in windows, with general storage and mechanical functions in the basement.

The blue brick is introduced inside as well as outside and is incorporated into a general monochromatic scheme.

The general public areas are commodious and open and dominated by the central design pattern of white plaster panels and black marble insets behind the tellers’ area. The black marble is repeated on the vault facing and in bases. Large chandeliers in brushed chrome highlight the area.

The furnishings and fabrics were selected from Herman Miller, Florence Knoll, Art Metal, LeHigh, Nessen and Magee Carpet Company. Desks, files, etc, are in matt black with upholstered chairs in bright primary colors. The conference room and staff lounge feature original paintings selected by the architects.

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Steel contractors for Campostella Junior High School, page 22.

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DECOR-GLAZE Masonry Units were used in the construction of the Pleasant Valley Elementary School, page 12.

FEBRUARY 1964 PAGE FIFTY-NINE
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NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA
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General contractor for the new Associated Business Investments Corporation Building, page 24

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Founded 1878
Campostella Junior High

(Continued from page 23)

and locker room areas. Exposed concrete is used in shop and utility areas.

Wall finishes within the building are generally painted masonry block. A 6-ft. high ceramic tile wainscot occurs in principal corridors and toilets. Painted plaster over ceramic tile wainscot occurs in kitchen.

Heating hot water is generated by two oil-fired packaged boilers and circulated through the dual temperature piping system for heating of all areas, which are also air conditioned. A separate piping system is used to circulate hot water to areas to be heated only. A third piping circuit, with storage tank, utilizes the boilers for domestic hot water generation.

Chilled water, generated by a centrifugal chiller, is circulated through the dual temperature piping system to cool air conditioned areas.

Air conditioning is as follows: (a) Meeting room and cafeteria are conditioned by a single zone air handling unit; (b) Administrative, library area, drafting room, and T. V. studio area are conditioned by multi-zoned unit; (c) Classroom and science rooms are conditioned by an air handling unit; (d) Homemaking, art, shop, music and choral rooms are air conditioned by unit ventilators; (e) Certain offices are air conditioned by fan coil units; (f) Air conditioning air handling units and unit ventilators have outside air proportional damper control.

Heating is as follows: (a) Gymnasiums are heated by air handling units with hot water coils. Proportional damper on outside air intake provides cooling as the outside temperature rises; (b) Convectors and unit heaters are used in the remaining areas.

Exhaust ventilation is provided by fans and gravity system, with ducts to a single fan or exhaust. Dust collector systems convey shop shavings through a centrifugal collector by means of a fan-powered exhaust system. Range and oven exhaust hood mounted CO₂ fire extinguishing systems are automatically triggered by heat actuated devices.

Electrical service for the building is underground 11,000 volt to a transformer bank located in the transformer vault. Secondary service of 277/480-volt, 3-phase, 4-wire, is supplied to distribution equipment in the mechanical room.

The lighting system is designed on the basis of artificial light as the primary source, since there are no windows. Incidental gain from skylights has been discounted. In general, lighting fixtures are shielded, pendant mounted fluorescent luminaires providing direct and indirect illumination, designed to restrict brightness at critical viewing angles. Corridors, toilets, storage areas, coat rooms, and similar service spaces are lighted by surface mounted fluorescent luminaires.

**SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**

Subcontractors and suppliers were: E. V. Williams Co., Inc., excavating; Snow, Jr., & King, Inc., masonry and stone work; Birsch Construction Corp., paving, curbs, and gutters; Standard Iron & Steel Co., Inc., steel; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., steel roof deck and steel joist; Roof Engineering Corp., Tectum roof deck, roofing and waterproofing; Hanna Garden Center, fine grading and seeding; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., painting; Norport Supply Co., Inc., insulation on duct work; Hampshire Corp., acoustical and insulation; A. D. Stowe, Portsmouth, plaster; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile and terrazzo; Acoustics Corp., resilient tile; R. L. Dresser, Inc., wood flooring, gym; Virginia-Carolina Sprinkler Co., Raleigh, N. C., sprinkler system; Burton Lumber Corp., Portsmouth, millwork; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., steel doors and bucks; Guy Smith Hardware, Inc., hardware; Virginia-Carolina Electrical Works, Inc., lighting fixtures, electrical work, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; J. H. Pence Co., stage equipment; Schatz Kitchen Equipment, Inc., Washington, D. C., kitchen equipment; American Sheet Metal Corp., duct work for air conditioning and ventilating; Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., air conditioning controls; Electronic Leasing Corp., Portsmouth, public address and intercommunication system; C. L. Pincus, Jr., & Co., Inc., outside utilities; Korok, Inc., Alexandria, chalkboards and tackboards; Virginia School Equipment Co., Inc., Richmond, basketball stops and padded wainscot; The Trane Company, La Crosse, Wis., air conditioning equipment, including centrifugal water chillers, air handling units, fan coil units and convectors.

The general contractor did the foundations, carpentry and weatherstripping work. All firms are Norfolk unless otherwise noted.

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Suppliers of Chalk Boards, Mount Zion Elementary School, page 44
Chalk Boards and Tack Boards, Campostella Junior High School, page 22

FEBRUARY 1964 PAGE SIXTY-ONE
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Excavating contractor for Royal School Laboratories, page 26

Portsmouth General Hospital
(Continued from page 16)

portments: Ground floor, Physiotherapy; central supply, pharmacy; first floor, nursing administrative offices; second floor, nursing unit transformed into pediatrics department; third floor, obstetrical nursing unit and fourth floor, operating suite.

SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
Woodrow W. Ford, Norfolk, piling; Geo. T. McLean Co., Inc., Portsmouth, concrete; Snow, Jr. & King, Inc., Norfolk, structural tile, masonry; Richmond Steel Co., Inc., Norfolk, steel, steel grat- ing, steel roof deck; Eastern Roofing Corp., Norfolk, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work.

Also, Truscon Steel Div., Republic Steel Corp., Norfolk, windows; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Norfolk, glazing; Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., Norfolk, painting, plastic wall finish; Burton Lumber Corp., Chesapeake, paneling, millwork; A. Balanger & Sons, Lodi, N. J., waterproofing; E. B. Thorton & Sons, Inc., Norfolk, insulation.

Others were W. Morton Northern & Co. Inc., Richmond, acoustical, resilient tile; A. D. Snow, Portsmouth, plaster; Joshua Swain & Co., Inc., Portsmouth, ceramic tile, terrazzo; Door Engineering, Norfolk, steel doors and bucks; Miller Electric Co., Norfolk, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Harry M. Brown, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Wilmot-Castle, Rochester, N. Y., sterilizer equipment.

Excavating, foundations and carpentry were done by the general contractor.

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General contractors:
• Mount Zion Elementary School, page 44
• Nansemond Insurance Agency, page 24

PAGE SIXTY-TWO
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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Food service equipment for Roanoke Valley Community Hospital, page 8

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Electrical contractors for the Portsmouth General Hospital, page 16.

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Drilling contractor for the Roanoke Valley Community Hospital, page 8

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Roofing contractor for the Roanoke Auto Spring Works Building, page 21

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Millwork suppliers for the South Salem Elementary School, page 14

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NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA


Community Hospital (Continued from page 9)

cessed fluorescent troffers, with wall mounted fluorescent bedsights in patient rooms.

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The initial contract for work on the site was for site preparation. This contract was awarded early in May 1963 to McAlister Construction Company of Roanoke in the amount of $174,465. The work included demolition of certain structures on the property, excavation of approximately 55,000 cubic yards of earth and shale.

The contract for construction of the building and completion of the project was awarded in mid November 1963 to Basic Construction Company of Newport News in the amount of $7,286,600 with a time limit of two years for completion. Signal systems in the building are being provided by Lee Hartman & Sons, Inc. of Roanoke.

Subcontractors and suppliers are: Cunningham Drilling & Grouting Corp., Fairland Weil Corp., and Frank W. Martin, all of Salem, piling work; A. L. Parris Co., Salem, masonry; Roanoke Ready Mix Corp., Roanoke, ready mix concrete; Froehling & Roberson, Inc., Richmond, testing concrete cylinders; Southern Engineering, Charlotte, N. C., structural steel, steel joists, and metal deck; Owen Steel Co. of N. C., Inc., Gastonia, reinforcing steel; Howard Steel Erection Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., erection of structural steel, steel joists, metal deck, and steel stairs and railings, and setting reinforcing steel and mesh; Ceco Steel Products Corp., Washington, D. C., metal pipe forms; General Bronze Corp., Garden City, N. Y., ornamental metal work; J. D. Wilkins Co., Greensboro, N. C., miscellaneous metal work; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., High Point, N. C., glass and glazing; John H. Hampshire, Inc., Roanoke, lathing and plastering.


Also, J. T. Stambaugh, Jr., Lynchburg, cubicurt tract and carriers, by Capital Cubicle Co.; Soland Co., Inc., Roanoke, floor scale by Toledo Floor Scale; Potts Ash Hoist Corp., Mechanicsburg, Pa., ash hoist; Picker X-Ray Corp., Arlington, auxiliary X-ray equipment; The General Tank Corp., Kearsy, N. J., X-ray protection; American Sterilizer Co., sterilizers and operating room equipment; The Kinnear Manufacturing Co., Inc., Columbus, Ohio, aluminum rolling counter shutters; Commercial Photographic Services, Roanoke, job progress photos; Wm. P. Swartz, Jr., & Co., Inc., Roanoke, food service equipment; Dover Elevator Co., Memphis, Tenn., paasengers and service elevators.

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These units have fresh-air intake grilles, assuring adequate ventilation for all spaces. The units are controlled by thermostats in each room.

Exhaust ventilation is provided for lavatories and dark rooms.

Lighting in general is by fluorescent fixtures recessed in acoustic ceiling.

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Suppliers of the Solite Blocks for the New Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, page 18

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Roofing contractor for WDBJ TV Studios, page 41

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FEBRUARY 1964 PAGE SIXTY-FIVE
The Lynnhill (from page 30)

Naylor Road, a major arterial route between the county and Washington.

Schools, churches, and shopping centers are only minutes away. Recreational facilities (a modern bowling alley, picnic area, tennis court, baseball and football fields, a golf course, public dining, and other entertainment) are within walking distance. Public bus transportation will be available.

The project includes two seven-story buildings housing 213 apartment units, a swimming pool and recreation area, parking areas, and landscaped lawns. The proportion of unit sizes is 51% one-bedroom, 36% two-bedroom, and 13% three-bedroom. The swimming pool is sized to accommodate expected usage and is readily accessible to each building. Automobile parking is provided in accordance with the local zoning code which requires 1.25 spaces per dwelling unit. It is anticipated that 16% of the parking will be under cover. Approximately 51% of the site will be landscaped.

The buildings will have many of the amenities of contemporary living including high speed elevators, laundry and incinerator facilities at each dwelling level, lobby communication with individual apartments, a bulk storage area for tenant use, and a social room in each building available to tenants for entertaining large groups. Other features common to the buildings are carpeted corridors, central mail facilities, and a balcony for each apartment.

The structural system chosen for the buildings is solid masonry bearing walls with precast, prestressed concrete double-tee floor and roof slabs. This system has proven to be economical and lends itself to easy, rapid erection. In addition it provides excellent sound isolation between floors. The non-bearing exterior walls will be a combination of masonry and concrete spandrel panels with large openings for aluminum and glass windows and doors. All structural assemblies are classified as protected, noncombustible.

Interior construction will consist of masonry walls and partitions to separate apartment units and public and utility areas with metal stud and drywall partitions within the apartments. Floor finishes are: carpet for corridors and social rooms, slate in lobbies, oak parquet in apartments except baths which are ceramic tile and kitchens which are vinyl asbestos, and concrete for utility spaces. Ceiling finishes are: finished gypsum dry-wall for apartments, corridors, utility spaces; and acoustical tile in lobbies and social rooms. Baths will have ceramic tile and shower recesses.

All apartments will have all-year air conditioning with individual unit control. Kitchens are equipped with garbage disposal units, dishwashers, ranges, refrigerators, and an exhaust system. Apartments will be electrically wired to accommodate contemporary lighting requirements and the many electrical appliances used in today's homes. A master antenna system will provide all units with excellent VHF and UHF television reception.

Consulting site engineering work for The Lynnhill is being performed by W. L. Meekins and Associates of Prince Georges County, Maryland.

Subcontractors and suppliers include: Bowles & Turner, Washington, D.C., excavating; Silver Hill Sand & Gravel, Silver Hill, Md., concrete; Chesapeake Concrete Corp., Richmond, prestressed concrete: G. M. McKibbin & Co., Washington, D.C., roofing; Robinson & Haass, Waldorf, Md., structural wood and millwork; Lawrence Simpkins, Camp Springs, Md., painting; J. A. Oliver, Prince George County, Md., waterproofing and weatherstripping.

Also listed are International Tile & Marble Co., Washington, D.C., ceramic tile; George F. Warner & Co., Washington, D.C., plumbing (with fixtures by American-Standard); Delco Div., General Motors Corp., Washington, D.C., air conditioning, heating and ventilating.
enough to local pride that out-of-staters would assume locals would not know the difference between Jefferson's global domes and the thin-shelled dome of contemporary design, but it was unbearable that Virginians would be considered so provincially proud as to accept a building because it bore the stamp of a famous Virginian—who happened to be an amateur architect in the 18th and early 19th centuries. On this count, visiting architect Johnson said, "Mr. Jefferson was a very great man but he was an amateur architect."

This seems a reasonable time to suggest that Virginians, in having faith in their own architects, rid themselves of those sanctions from the past that derive from association with some famous personage of history. After all, traditionally—in a tradition pre-dating Jefferson—Virginians have demonstrated their faith in their own native talent in architecture. The Georgian houses of Williamsburg were built by local architects before Jefferson was born.

Jefferson had a mania for changing everything from the way it was when he found it—government, local political structure and architecture. In government and politics he was a professional, combining native gifts with a long, sound training in which he mastered the techniques of the craft. He possessed native gifts in architecture, as in other fields, but he lacked that period to tell the Virginia Story
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of professional training by which a craft is mastered. In his avocation at house building, such was his self-belief that he considered every experiment he made to be superior to what existed and such was the legend that grew around him that many others were persuaded to share his conviction.

As an example, Monticello, with its heroic site, is an extremely interesting building, even though the stairs were designed apparently only for the ascent and descent of monkeys. But, as architecture, it doesn't hold a candle to Westover, that purest classic Georgian design which he sought to improve upon. And the native architects who built those Greek Revival houses on Church Hill—so much admired by the visitors—acted as if, architecturally Jefferson had never lived.

Dome-happy Jefferson was not in the line of architects who built indigenously from Jamestown into the present. Jefferson architecturally was a digression from the mainstream, a "sport," and—with all his originality and vast self-confidence—sanctioning buildings as "Jeffersonian" only confuses the fine tradition in which Virginians, in each period, trusted the native architects of their day to design their buildings, such as those admired by the distinguished visitors.

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General Contractors for the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, page 18

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Finishing Hardware Supplier for Campostella Junior High School, Page 22
Site-seeking industries analyze towns carefully before selecting a new plant site... weigh each town's advantages and disadvantages against others under consideration... put the towns "in the balance", so to speak.

That's why the first step in your community's industrial development effort is to determine what it has and what it needs to be more attractive to new industries.

Our Project Decision stresses such self-evaluation. It's continuing competitive analysis helps show a community how it would tip the scales if under examination by industry... helps get it started on a self-improvement program. Project Decision also provides tangible help in the form of a shell building like that built and sold in Abingdon, Virginia, the first town to qualify, and like buildings recently awarded Princeton and Pulaski. Self-evaluation and concrete aid — that's what happens when Project Decision weighs a town in the balance. It's a successful approach to industrial development and community improvement in the area we serve.
It's Beautiful! It's Gauged! It's Buckingham!

This unusual slate floor at St. John's Church, Emporia, Va. solved design, budget and maintenance problems for architect Milton Grigg, F.A.I.A., C.A.G.A. The 1/4" gauged slate is thinset in mastic and butted together without joint grout. Font, altar and window stools are also Buckingham Slate.

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